The Director-General has the honour to present to the Executive Board the report on the nineteenth session of the Regional Committee for Europe.
REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

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INTRODUCTION

The Regional Committee for Europe began its nineteenth session at Budapest on Tuesday, 9 September 1969, at 9.30 a.m. The following Member States were represented:

- Algeria
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Finland
- France
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Yugoslavia

Representatives also attended from the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme, the Council of Europe, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and from the following non-governmental organizations:

- International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
- International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
- International Dental Federation
- International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
- International Organization against Trachoma
- International Planned Parenthood Federation
- International Union of Architects
- International Union Against the Venereal Disease and the Treponematoses
- International Union of Nutritional Sciences
- League of Red Cross Societies
- Medical Women's International Association
- Permanent Commission
- International Association on Occupational Health
- World Veterinary Association

Opening the session, Dr V. Kalajdžiev, as out-going Chairman, thanked the distinguished Hungarian personalities, who had honoured the inaugural meeting with their presence, for inviting the Committee to hold its nineteenth session at Budapest. He welcomed the representatives of Member States, Dr L. Bernard, Assistant Director-General, and Dr L.A. Kaprio, the Regional Director.

Address by Mr P. Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Mr P. Losonczi welcomed the representatives and expressed the Hungarian Government's and people's support of the work done by WHO. He emphasized the achievements his country had made as a result of endeavours in the field of health
and spoke of the outstanding traditions of Hungarian medicine with particular mention of Ignatius Semmelweis. In conclusion he wished to point out the important place held by European countries in WHO, and the responsibility incumbent on them as a result.

Address by Dr Z. Szabo, Minister of Health of the People's Republic of Hungary

Dr Szabo also welcomed the representatives and noted that advances in medicine were opening up new possibilities, as well as new duties towards individuals, peoples and mankind as a whole. Science no longer recognized any frontiers and one of WHO's essential tasks was to transmit experience and disseminate knowledge. The task of the Regional Committee, at its annual session, was to outline a plan of work that would enable it to fulfil that duty.

Address by Mr I. Sarlos, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Budapest City Council

Mr Sarlos drew the representatives' attention to the dangers to health of certain factors involved in urban life, and the need for administrators of modern cities to control the harmful effects to which those factors gave rise. He hoped that the Committee's work would enable a solution to those problems to be advanced.

Address by the Regional Director

The Director of the Regional Office for Europe deeply appreciated the honour accorded the World Health Organization by the attendance of Mr Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the inaugural meeting of the Committee's nineteenth session. He also thanked the other leading Hungarian personalities, whose presence at the session demonstrated the interest which the Hungarian people took in the development of international health work. Finally, he welcomed the representative of the Director-General and all the representatives of Member States. After referring to the long-standing medical traditions of Hungary, which reflected the culture and history of a whole people, he emphasized the significance of the present session, which would bring out the importance of certain public health problems in Europe today and the necessity for long-term planning to resolve them.
Election of Officers

The Committee elected the following officers:

Dr Z. Szabo (Hungary) Chairman
Dr A. Cachia-Zammit (Malta) Vice-Chairman
Dr T. Alan (Turkey) Vice-Chairman
Dr J.C.H. Meillon (France) Rapporteur

Professor R. Vannugli (Italy) was nominated Chairman of the technical discussions.

In accordance with paragraph 3, article 12 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure, the order in which the Vice-Chairmen should be consulted in case of need was determined by lot as: Dr A. Cachia-Zammit, Dr T. Alan.

The Chairman thanked the representatives of Member States for electing him to preside over the nineteenth session of the Committee.

Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

The agenda (EUR/RC19/1) and the programme of work were adopted.

Statement by the representative of the Director-General

Dr L. Bernard, Assistant Director-General, representing the Director-General, conveyed the latter's good wishes to the Committee. The annual sessions of the regional committees gave them an opportunity to review World Health Assembly and Executive Board resolutions from a regional standpoint. He quoted two such resolutions, on the strategy of malaria eradication and on long-term planning, which particularly illustrated Europe's role in the world as a whole and the interaction of national and WHO regional programmes within the framework of a world programme. The Organization's fifth general programme of work would be based on the health plans of the countries themselves, would be co-ordinated by the regional committees and drawn up by the Director-General for submission to the World Health Assembly. It was legitimate to expect a more detailed and realistic analysis of needs and resources from such a centripetal system.

Dr Bernard went on to speak of the remarkable concordance of the concern of the Committee, and of the Organization as a whole, over cardiovascular diseases, the mental health of young people, environmental pollution and road accidents.
In conclusion, he referred to the outstanding role the European Region could play as between Headquarters, which was responsible for research, and the countries where that research was being applied in the field of public health. Europe had the means to carry out experiments, open the way to the practical application of new advances and develop sound and economical methods of application from which the whole world would benefit.

Statements by representatives of the United Nations and other international organizations

Mr M. Berdych, representing the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme, briefly described the assistance given by the Programme to health work in Europe. He dwelt on the substantial increase in the funds allocated to this field in recent years and regretted that certain budget restrictions did not allow a further increase in the aid given. He emphasized the importance of extending such assistance to new fields of work, such as the establishment of the Central Institute of Public Health in Bulgaria.

Professor F. Földvari, representing the International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses, emphasized the common interest of WHO and the Union in such matters as the training of doctors, prevention, standardization of statistics and the organization of seminars on venereal diseases. Describing the Union's programme for the coming years, he pointed out the serious growth in the incidence of venereal diseases in Europe today.

Mr H. Pfeffermann, for the Council of Europe, briefly reviewed the main achievements of the Council's Public Health Committee. He dwelt on the work done in the field of blood transfusion, the establishment by the Netherlands Institute of Public Health of a haemoglobin standard, the setting up of a European Bank of Frozen Blood of Rare Groups in co-operation with the Central Laboratory for the Blood Transfusion Service by the Netherlands Red Cross, and the drafting of provisions for the freedom from toxicity of plastic blood transfusion equipment. He then referred to various resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers concerning food supplies, noise control and road traffic accidents.
Colonel P. Sós, representing the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, pointed out the value for his Committee of certain activities of WHO, such as the control of communicable diseases, the mental health of young people, the prevention of road traffic accidents and the organization of emergency medical care.

Dr C.Q. Knop, representing the Medical Women's International Association, spoke of her organization's interest in problems of social medicine, such as day nurseries, the health of women at work, and gerontology, for the solution of which women doctors seemed to be particularly well qualified.

PART I

Report of the Regional Director (EUR/RC19/2)

The Regional Director, in submitting his report for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, pointed out that its presentation differed slightly from that of former years. In particular, the organizational chart of the Regional Office, in accordance with the wishes of the Committee, included the names of professional staff holding the different posts.

The Regional Director then described the main activities during the year under review chapter by chapter.

In his introduction, certain passages of which he cited in extenso, he pointed out that, in the application of health care, our society was moving from a "handicraft" to an "industrial" approach - that was to say, services provided by teams of health workers - and that the need for long-term planning and better managerial leadership in the medical services was becoming increasingly evident. He then noted that the Office's work needed to be developed in the environmental health field, a subject which the Committee would be discussing during the present session. Several programmes financed by the United Nations Special Fund would be providing certain Member States with assistance complementing that of WHO. He pointed out once more that the Regional Office not only served Europe, but played an important role with regard to countries in other WHO Regions, particularly through its fellowships programme.
Chapter 1 of the report dealt with education and training. That was a field in which Europe was confronted with a rapidly changing situation. The Regional Office sought to play a co-ordinating role, both with regard to undergraduate medical training and postgraduate training in public health. Institutes of public health, it should be noted, were not only training institutions, but also research bodies and, as such particularly suited to advise the health authorities.

That chapter also covered fellowships and gave the usual information on the subject. The Regional Director stressed the need to train, in all countries, a new generation of specialists in public health which would later be able to fill the highest posts. He hoped to be able to grant more fellowships in the fields of health planning, operational research and public health practice.

Chapter 2, devoted to public health services, first described the role that the Office had played in the important sector of health economics, long-term planning and evaluation, modern management techniques, communications science and health manpower. It pointed to the need to provide assistance in solving the health problems of tourism, and described the aid given to certain countries in the field of public health administration.

The Regional Director then mentioned activities relating to road accidents, rehabilitation, pharmacology and health education. He stressed the importance of the nursing programmes, particularly in the fields of staff and training, and of maternal and child health, on which two important meetings had been held in 1969, and of dental health, where the presence of a dental health officer had made it possible in a few years to develop a valuable programme.

In chapter 3, on health protection and promotion, the Regional Director drew attention, in the field of occupational health, to the studies on the organizational patterns of occupational health services and on training methods. He dwelt in less detail on mental health and chronic diseases which, owing to their importance, were the subjects of two separate working documents. However, the Office's chronic diseases programme was not limited to cardiovascular diseases, but also included a modest contribution to the control of rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.
He emphasized the importance of the work being done in epidemiology and statistics, particularly the training of personnel. In the field of nutrition, success had been achieved in the development of a weaning-food (Superamine) manufactured in Algeria. In addition, Annex I of the report dealt with the campaign against malnutrition in Algeria.

The two following chapters, 4 and 5, were devoted to communicable diseases. The Regional Director indicated the importance of the Seminar on Methods of Surveillance of Communicable Diseases held in The Hague, to promote co-ordination of the work being done by various specialists in national programmes. Annex II of the report dealt with the surveillance and control of rabies. Tuberculosis control was still an urgent matter in numerous European countries and, in some of them, the same was true of trachoma control. With regard to the eradication of malaria, the experience acquired by the Office in several countries of the Region, where extensive programmes were still developing, had contributed to a better understanding of the problem at the world level and to a re-definition of the global strategy to be adopted.

Chapter 6 dealt with environmental health and pointed out the numerous activities undertaken in that field. Two facts deserved special mention: the increase in the number of programmes financed by the Special Fund in the fields of water supply, sewerage and river pollution; and the preparation of a long-term programme on environmental pollution, for which a special document was now before the Committee at its request.

The last three chapters, 7 to 9, were devoted to general or administrative matters. The Regional Director stressed the excellent collaboration maintained with the organizations of the United Nations family and with the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the importance of the Danish Special Contribution to the Technical Assistance Programme. The public information work carried out had proved valuable and had found admirable means of expression at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of WHO at the time of the eighteenth session of the Committee.

In conclusion, the Regional Director thanked the Member States for the support they continued to give to the Regional Office in maintaining and developing its activities.
In the discussion which followed, many delegates congratulated the Regional Director on the content and presentation of his report. Some representatives would have liked to see a more integrated presentation of the most important activities.

Some delegations stressed the fact that the work of WHO and the Regional Committee would be more effective if the WHO principle of universality were consistently observed and if Eastern Germany, with its highly developed health service and its desire to participate in WHO's work, were not deprived or that possibility for reasons that had nothing in common with those of health or medicine.

Some delegations spoke of the importance they attached to specific subjects such as dental health, tourist hygiene, the consumption of medicaments, alcoholism and the fluoridation of water (Resolution WHA22.30). Annex II, on the surveillance and control of rabies, drew the attention of one representative who said that his country was ready to contribute financially to developing research in that field.

Many representatives accorded priority to the problems of cardiovascular diseases, environmental health or mental health and stated they would go into those subjects in more detail in the discussion on the proposed programmes in the special documents before the Committee.

Several representatives strongly emphasized the connexion between cigarette smoking and lung cancer and asked whether it would not be possible to do more health education on the ill effects of tobacco and discourage the advertising of cigarettes. One representative, however, said he could not report any very convincing results from the prohibition on cigarette advertising introduced in his country. It was suggested that a working group be set up to go into those matters. A draft resolution was submitted by the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, French, Netherlands, Swedish, Swiss, Soviet Union and United Kingdom delegations, and was adopted by the Committee (EUR/RC19/R4) after a long discussion.

Several representatives noted that the Office was continuing, in their opinion rightly, to develop its work in the field of education and training. The usefulness of fellowships was quite evident and, in addition to their purely educative value, they enabled fellows to get to know the cultural and social life of the host country better.
The establishment of a School of Public Health in the Federal Republic of Germany was mentioned, as well as the training of staff in a number of countries.

Some delegations urged the need to develop long-term planning. Many studies could usefully be made on programming methods, operational research and epidemiology and incidence of various diseases. It was also requested that the evaluation of programmes be further developed, as that should be the corner stone of all planning activities. The Netherlands' representative proposed that efficiency studies be undertaken, as they would be of inestimable value for the effective functioning of the Organization and for the evaluation of much of its work. The cardiovascular disease control programme and the study of the geographical pathology of cancer showed the possibilities of research in the field of comparative geographical pathology. While bearing in mind that prevention, treatment and rehabilitation were of equal importance, he suggested that the Regional Director be asked to submit a report on the comparative geographical pathology of certain important diseases to the Committee, together with a study of the cost of the work to WHO and proposals regarding the priority to be given to the projects concerned. That request was included in resolution EUR/RC19/R9 on long-term planning and evaluation in the European Region.

Many representatives considered permanent collaboration between Member States and the Regional Office of the very first importance. Such collaboration should be a two-way process. On the one hand, the Regional Office served Member States by awarding fellowships, organizing courses and meetings and sending consultants to make specific studies or give specialized advice. Several examples were given of the latter possibility: the study of the role of nursing personnel, undertaken in Switzerland, which had shown that the proper utilization of staff capacities was equally as important as the number of personnel; co-operation in the field of cardiovascular diseases; and collaboration with the International Agency for Research on Cancer. On the other hand, Member States supplied the Regional Office with information on the results of their work and facilitated contacts with their research workers and institutions. That co-operation was all the more useful in that the diversity of the peoples of Europe, which gave rise to a variety of problems, in itself enabled results obtained by equally varied methods to be put to good use.
One representative mentioned the value to all Member States of issuing reports on the evaluation of WHO courses.

It was also pointed out that leading health administrators would benefit in every way by spending a few days at the Regional Office to study its organization and methods of work. The Office could also contribute by this means to the professional training of national health officials.

Replying to those who had spoken, the Regional Director thanked them for their comments. He assured them that he was well aware of their problems and that the indispensable contact already established between national administrations and the Regional Office would be further facilitated when the new building was brought into use.

He noted the general preference of representatives for long-term programmes and their desire to make more use of communications systems in health services.

Where certification of malaria eradication was concerned, he shared the view of some representatives on the need to ease the procedure for countries where the disease had long since disappeared.

He then replied to the detailed points that had been raised.

On the conclusion of the discussion the Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R2.

PART II

Matters arising out of decisions of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board (EUR/RC19/4 and 75)

The Director of Health Services commented on the documents before the Committee, containing 28 resolutions, which he would group under the following three headings: administrative and budgetary questions, general matters or those concerned with the structure of the Organization, and technical matters. In conformity with the wishes expressed by the Committee at previous sessions, he explained the importance of certain of those resolutions for the countries of the European Region and the relevant action the Regional Office had taken, or intended to take.

The Committee took note of the document and adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R1.
Training of professional and auxiliary health personnel (resolution WHA21.20, EUR/RC19/6 and WP.5)

The Director of Health Services drew the attention of the Committee to resolution WHA21.20 and briefly described the relevant documents. He pointed out that the matter as far as medical education was concerned had already been considered at the technical discussions during the eighteenth session of the Committee, and would be examined by the Twenty-third World Health Assembly which had also selected it as the subject for its technical discussions.

Several representatives took the floor to thank the Regional Director for the document and gave further interesting information on health manpower in their respective countries and forecasts of overall figures and the proportion of different categories of health personnel to the population.

When the Director of Health Services had summed up the discussion the Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R8.

Matters arising out of decisions of the Regional Committee at its eighteenth session

Progress report on the cardiovascular diseases programme (EUR/RC19/7)

This report, submitted by the Regional Officer for Chronic Diseases, was drawn up on the same lines as last year’s in order to assist the Committee in following the progress and evaluation of the programme.

The final aim of the programme was to perfect methods that would enable different countries to organize activities in that field. The key project was EURO 5010, The Establishment of Ischaemic Heart Disease Registers. The results obtained under that project were already very promising.

The project was closely linked with those on the Evaluation of Coronary Care (EURO 5020) and the Evaluation of the Rehabilitation of Cardiovascular Patients (EURO 5030), since the recommendations of the different working groups would be particularly applicable to areas where the registers were established.

Following the recommendations of the Committee’s eighteenth session, special attention had been given to prevention and to education and training. WHO was participating in three studies on primary prevention. Moreover, the results of the studies undertaken under project EURO 5040, Health Education of the Public in
Cardiovascular Diseases, would have a direct influence on the introduction of preventive measures in communities with different social backgrounds. In the field of education and training, the growing interest in epidemiology and medical statistics had been noted. It was particularly important that fellows should be selected with some regard for the posts they were to occupy on their return. In that respect, long-term planning had an essential role to play.

The Regional Officer for Chronic Diseases concluded by referring to the interest Member States were showing in the programme, as evidenced in their response to the questionnaires which had been sent out and in the administrative and financial support given to institutions collaborating in the programme.

The representatives who took part in the discussion expressed satisfaction that the programme was progressing according to the plans laid down. They described the work that had been done in their countries in the field of cardiovascular diseases and said that in several cases it had been prompted by WHO's activities.

Concluding the discussion, the Regional Officer for Chronic Diseases stated that what had been done in the countries would enable him to initiate a continuous evaluation of the programme. The replies to the questionnaires mentioned in the report had been particularly useful in developing the work. He was happy to see the mobilization of resources and methods that had been effected.

The Committee then adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R3.

Long-term planning and evaluation (EUR/RC19/R6)

The Assistant Director of Health Services introduced the document which had been prepared in accordance with resolution EUR/RC18/R5 adopted by the Committee at its eighteenth session. He described the work done in the field of health planning and programme evaluation which had enabled the Regional Office to make a critical assessment of its work.

Several delegations emphasized the great importance of planning and evaluation without which it would be impossible to implement any activity properly, whether in the field of health or elsewhere. They expressed satisfaction at the endeavours made by the Regional Office to make use of that method. A distinction needed to be drawn between, on the one hand, the evaluation of the health programmes of
individual countries and, on the other, the evaluation of the Organization's own programmes. Both were important and the methodology developed by the Organization could prove valuable to countries.

The representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation took the floor at this juncture.

Following the discussion, the Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R9.

**Long-term planning in the field of mental health in young people (EUR/RC19/9)**

Introducing the paper, the Regional Officer for Mental Health emphasized the scope and complexity of the problems of adolescent psychiatry as a whole, and underlined the need for the Regional Office to concentrate its efforts on the area of deviant behaviour which was least understood, but of major concern to society today. Much was already known about the influence of the family and the environment on the development of personality, but there was a lack of co-ordination of research and experience in dealing with behaviour disorders. The Conference on the Mental Health of Adolescents and Young Persons, organized by the Regional Office last June in Stockholm (EUA 0413), indicated the wide agreement of multidisciplinary professional opinion on the problems that must be tackled in prevention and health education, in treatment and in rehabilitation. Educationists, sociologists, youth workers and psychiatrists all had something to contribute and solutions could not be expected from any single professional discipline. WHO could best assist by providing the machinery for co-ordination. The programme proposed was directed to consolidating existing knowledge and identifying the methods and techniques that offered the most promising line of development.

Most of the representatives who took part in the discussion which followed expressed doubt as to the possibility, at the present stage, of drawing up a long-term programme on the subject. They thought it essential to devote a year to more far-reaching preliminary studies in order to define the scope of the programme more clearly. There was, in the first place, room for different opinion as to what was, and what was not, deviant behaviour amounting to mental ill-health among the young. The problems of young people had not only a medical etiology, but arose also from cultural and social factors and could only be studied, as the Regional Officer for Mental Health had pointed out, by a multidisciplinary team. The assistance of other international agencies should be sought in preparing and carrying out such a programme.
The Committee came to the conclusion that a comprehensive study would be needed of the difficulties encountered by young people in solving the problems of their social environment. It therefore requested the Regional Director to marshal all the factors needed for a broad understanding of the problem and to submit a more detailed plan to the Committee's twentieth session. Resolution EUR/RC19/R6 was adopted to that effect.

During the discussion several delegations drew attention to the seriousness of the misuse of psychotropic drugs. Although the problem did not only involve young people, it was considered to be a mental health problem which should therefore come under that heading. The Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R7 on the subject.

**Long-term programme for environmental pollution control (EUR/RC19/10 and /WP.4)**

The programme was presented by Chief, Environmental Health, who pointed out that the Regional Committee, in resolution EUR/RC18/R5 adopted at its eighteenth session, had requested its preparation in the light of the discussion held at its seventeenth session. He reminded the Committee that WHO, since its inception, had attached great importance to environmental pollution problems and that the Regional Office from 1956 onwards had undertaken certain activities in that field. He stressed the links between the present programme and certain United Nations activities which had been discussed at the twenty-third session of the General Assembly and would be considered more specifically at the Conference on the Human Environment to be held in 1972.

Chief, Environmental Health, then explained how he visualized the aims, structure and development of the programme he was presenting which had been prepared with the assistance of Professor P. Macůch as WHO Consultant.

The aims were to promote the wider application of existing methods and the development of new methods for controlling environmental pollution, with particular reference to its health aspects, in close co-operation with the Member States of the European Region and in collaboration with the other organizations and institutions concerned.

Five aspects of environmental pollution would be studied: water pollution, air pollution, pollution by solid wastes, noise and, to a lesser degree, pollution by radioactive substances. Each of those fields would be considered from the standpoint of its effects on health, the establishment of guides and criteria, control
measures, and certain special problems. Provision was also made for training through postgraduate courses and fellowships and for a short programme of health education. The diagrams given in the report showed the sequence of events, the intended collaboration between all the interested parties, the necessity for continued evaluation and the scope for adapting the programme to the evolution of the problems. The role of the Regional Office was to act as secretariat for the programme, as a centre of information, a point of contact for specialists, and a "catalyst" for joint efforts.

The budget proposed was $900 000 for a period of 10 years, not, of course, including the financial backing which Member States might consent to give to the development of those activities at national level.

In the ensuing discussion the representatives expressed their satisfaction at the way in which the programme had been prepared, its content and the phasing of operations in the different spheres of activity. Emphasis was once more placed on the very great importance attached by all Member States to the study of the problems involved. Some representatives described the measures already taken in their respective countries to solve them.

Some delegations were of the opinion that too slow a start was proposed in the long-term programme, that certain projects were scheduled for too late a date and that, in view of the pressing need of the Region in that field, the programme as a whole should be accelerated. From the discussion on the technical and financial aspects of the programme it became evident that certain of its phases could, in so far as the available funds would permit, be usefully brought forward, some working groups being convened earlier and the education and training activities undertaken immediately.

Some representatives suggested that the Regional Office should set up a register of the accidents responsible for serious pollution and of the products involved, which would make it possible to initiate immediate control measures. The possibility of a draft European convention and international regulations should be studied, while the control of soil pollution by pesticides and chemical fertilizers should be included in the programme.
The need to establish permanent guides and criteria to avoid duplication in the course of the programme was also urged, as well as to disseminate the necessary information. Many organizations and institutions had already taken up the question of environmental pollution and many countries were doing so on a national scale. The co-ordination of all such work was essential and there was no organization better suited for that task than WHO.

In reply, Chief, Environmental Health, assured the representatives that their comments would be taken into consideration and that the collaboration of all the Member States was an essential condition for the success of the programme. He laid stress on WHO's co-ordinating role, which had figured as a major factor in the study submitted. He had taken note of the technical comments made and they would be put before the relevant working groups. The educational activities could certainly be implemented at an earlier stage should the budget permit. The suggestions involving points of international law would be studied by Headquarters.

Following the discussion the Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R5.

Collaboration with the International Agency for Research on Cancer (EUR/RC19/R10)

The Regional Officer for Chronic Diseases, introducing this item, pointed out that the IARC report had been distributed to the representatives. He reminded the Committee of the Agency's aims and resources and of the distribution of responsibilities between the Agency and the WHO regional offices. He pointed out that the Regional Office's work in that field had been devoted to improving measures for cancer control and to training staff for that purpose (EURO 1345).

Several representatives of Member States who served on the Agency's Governing Council expressed their satisfaction over the development of the Agency's work and the way in which collaboration between the Regional Office and the Agency was being maintained. They hoped that other countries of the Region would join those that were members and thus extend the Agency's influence and work.

The Committee then adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R10.

Technical discussions (EUR/RC19/Tech.Desc./1, /2, /3 and /4)

The technical discussions on "Road traffic accidents as a public health problem" took place under the chairmanship of Professor R. Vannugli.
Discussions were also held on papers submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on "The effects of measures to reduce heroin dependence in the United Kingdom" and "measles vaccines".

**Technical discussions at future sessions of the Regional Committee (EUR/RC19/WP.2)**

The Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R12 confirming that the subject for the technical discussions at its twentieth session would be: "The public health aspects of rehabilitation" and selected as the subject for the technical discussions at its twenty-first session "Prevention and control of drug addiction".

**Date and place of regular sessions of the Regional Committee in 1970 and 1971**

The Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R11 confirming that it would hold its twentieth session in Malta from 22 to 26 September 1970 and accepted an invitation from the Government of Spain to hold its twenty-first session in that country in 1971.

**PART III**

**Proposed programme and budget estimates for 1971 (EUR/RC19/3, /3 Corr.1, /3 Add.1, /WP.1, and /WP.3)**

Chief, Administration and Finance, presented the relevant documents.

In a brief general discussion, some representatives commented on the percentage increase in the budget. It was noted that proposals by the Committee were intended to enable the Director-General to draw up the total budget for the Organization, which was submitted to the World Health Assembly.

The Committee then approved the sections relating to the Regional Office, Regional Health Officers, WHO Representatives and country programmes. It took note of the estimated expenditure under the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion and also approved the country and inter-country programmes under UNDP(TA).

The Committee dwelt at greater length on the inter-country programmes. It was decided:

1. to delete the following projects:

   - EURO 0435 Seminar on the Health Aspects of Urban Development ($21 000)
   - EURO 0465 Study on Sports Medicine ($1800)
(2) to reduce from $8500 to $4500 the funds allocated to project:

EURO 3873 Development of National Programmes for the Surveillance of Communicable Diseases

(3) to change project EURO 0460 from a Travelling Seminar on Trends in Psychiatric Hospital Care to a non-travelling seminar and to allocate it the sum of $21 000.

These deletions and changes in funds allocated to projects would make available $35 800, which the Committee decided to use in the following manner:

(1) to allocate a further $9000 to fellowships under project EURO 5013, Training in Epidemiological Methods, thus raising the amount for that project to $31 000;

(2) to transfer the following from additional projects to the regular programme:

   EURO 0473 Conference on Modern Trends in the Prevention of Pesticide Intoxications ($21 000)

   EURO 1953 Study on the Training of Sanitary Inspection Personnel ($3600)

(3) to transfer from additional projects to the regular programme EURO 0476, Working Group on the Role of Social Insurance Institutions in Preventive Medicine, at the same time changing it to a consultant study, to which should be allocated the sum of $2200 remaining as a result of the above decisions.

In conclusion, the Committee requested the Regional Director to prepare, in the light of the discussions at the session, a list of projects that could be postponed or deleted should funds not be available, and a list of additional projects which the Committee particularly wished to see implemented in the event of additional funds becoming available.

Following the discussion, the Committee adopted resolution EUR/RC19/R13, the French delegation abstaining from voting.
PART IV - RESOLUTIONS

EUR/RC19/R1

MATTERS ARISING OUT OF DECISIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY AND OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Regional Committee,

Noting the report of the Regional Director on the decisions of the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board of interest to the Region,

1. REQUESTS the Regional Director to continue making proposals for the implementation of World Health Assembly and Executive Board decisions; and

2. STRESSES the importance of Member States making every effort to implement these decisions.

EUR/RC19/R2

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the report of the Regional Director on the work done by the Regional Office for Europe for the period July 1968 to June 1969,

1. RECORDS its satisfaction with the development of the programme of the World Health Organization in the Region during the past year;

2. APPROVES the general trends in the work of the Regional Office as reported;

3. COMMENDS the Regional Director for the preparation and presentation of this report and for the work accomplished; and

4. REQUESTS the Regional Director, in planning and implementing the Organization's programmes in the Region, to take account of the views and proposals expressed by members of the Committee during discussion.
The Regional Committee,

Having noted with satisfaction the progress report on the cardiovascular diseases programme,

1. THANKS the Regional Director for the document submitted;

2. URGES Member States to continue and increase their administrative and financial support to their national institutions co-operating in the programme; and

3. REQUESTS the Regional Director:
   (a) to emphasize further the preventive and educational aspects of the programme;
   (b) to submit to the next session of the Regional Committee proposals for the continuation of the programme after 1972;
   (c) to continue the report on the progress of the programme to future sessions of the Regional Committee.

CONTROL OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

The Regional Committee,

Recognizing, on the basis of the fact, now well established, that cigarette smoking is an important cause of, or a substantial factor contributing to, premature deaths from broncho-pulmonary cancer, coronary disease, chronic bronchitis and other chronic lung diseases;

Considering that cigarette smoking should not be presented as harmless and that an Organization devoted to promoting health should set an example in this respect; and

Believing that each individual can decide for himself whether to indulge in the habit and bearing in mind that his example may incite others to smoke,
1. URGES its members to refrain voluntarily from cigarette smoking during the Committee's meetings;

2. REQUESTS the Regional Director to report to the twentieth session of the Regional Committee:
   
   (a) on measures which have been taken to control the advertising of cigarettes by restriction or by the inclusion in promotional material of appropriate warnings;
   
   (b) on other possible methods of warning the public; and
   
   (c) on measures which might be taken to control cigarette smoking in places of work or in public gatherings.

EUR/RC19/R5

LONG-TERM PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the document on the long-term programme in the field of environmental pollution control,

1. THANKS the Regional Director for the document submitted;

2. STRESSES the importance of co-ordinated action in this field, both nationally and internationally;

3. APPROVES the proposed programme subject to such amendments as may be made in the course of its implementation;

4. RECOMMENDS that the programme be continued in the coming years, with due regard to the possibility of advancing the implementation of certain phases in so far as the funds permit; and

5. REQUESTS the Regional Director to report to the next session of the Regional Committee on the development of the programme.
EUR/RC19/R6

LONG-TERM PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL HEALTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the preliminary plan for intensifying activities in the field of mental health of young people; and

Recognizing the extent and complexity of the problem,

1. THANKS the Regional Director for the work done; and

2. REQUESTS the Regional Director to study the matter further in co-operation with WHO Headquarters and all other agencies concerned in the Region, and to report to the next session of the Regional Committee.

EUR/RC19/R7

MISUSE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

The Regional Committee,

Mindful of the increasing misuse of psychotropic drugs and of the increase in the number of such drugs;

Concerned about the damaging effect of this misuse on health, particularly among the young; and

Considering that, in addition to the work done by the United Nations, it is important for the countries of the Region to collect and share information on this problem and on methods of containing it,

REQUESTS the Regional Director to report as fully as possible on this problem to the twentieth session of the Committee with a plan for future action.

EUR/RC19/R8

TRAINING OF NATIONAL HEALTH PERSONNEL

The Regional Committee,

Considering resolution WHA21.20; and

Having examined the documents on the training of professional and auxiliary health personnel,
1. **RECOMMENDS** that Member States;

   (a) give a high priority to education and training programmes for health personnel;

   (b) promote health manpower studies with particular reference to their educational aspects;

2. **REQUESTS** the Regional Director:

   (a) to emphasize teacher training in all fields of health;

   (b) to promote further the application of modern educational concepts to the education and training of health personnel, *taking into account the specific needs of the countries of the Region*; and

   (c) to study how the countries of the Region might co-operate in the establishment and functioning of training facilities for health personnel in developing countries.

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**EUR/RC19/R9**

**LONG-TERM PLANNING AND EVALUATION IN THE EUROPEAN REGION**

The Regional Committee,

Having considered the report on long-term planning and evaluation,

1. **EXPRESSES** its appreciation of the work so far carried out by the Regional Director in the field of long-term planning and evaluation;

2. **APPROVES** the policy of planning WHO programmes in Europe on a long-term basis, concentrating on the most important public health problems in the Region;

3. **REQUESTS** the Regional Director:

   (a) to continue to consult Member States in order to further the co-ordination of national plans with the programme of the Organization;

   (b) to report to the Regional Committee on developments in the field of long-term planning and evaluation; and
(c) with a view to facilitating the selection by the Committee of further fields for long-term planning, to submit, in collaboration with WHO Headquarters, IARC and any other agencies concerned, a report on the available results of studies in comparative geographical pathology and the possibilities of further developing such studies in particular fields.

EUR/RC19/R10

COLLABORATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

The Regional Committee,

Having noted document EUR/RC19/11 on the collaboration between the International Agency for Research on Cancer and the Regional Office,

1. NOTES with appreciation the existing collaboration between the two offices; and

2. RECOMMENDS that this collaboration be maintained in the future.

EUR/RC19/R11

DATE AND PLACE OF REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE IN 1970 AND 1971

The Regional Committee,

Having reviewed the decision taken at its eighteenth session,

1. CONFIRMS that the twentieth session shall be convened in Malta from 22 to 26 September 1970; and

2. ACCEPTS with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Spain to hold the twenty-first session in Madrid in September 1971 for a period not exceeding five days.
TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS AT FUTURE SESSIONS

The Regional Committee,

1. CONFIRMS that the subject for the main technical discussions at its twentieth session shall be "The public health aspects of rehabilitation";

2. DECIDES that the subject for the twenty-first session shall be "The prevention and control of drug addiction"; and

3. REQUESTS the Regional Director to make the necessary arrangements.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1971

The Regional Committee,

Having reviewed in detail the proposed programme for 1971; and

Considering that this programme conforms to the general principles endorsed by the Regional Committee for the work of the Organization in Europe,

1. ENDORSES the proposed programme for 1971, financed under both the Regular Budget and that of the United Nations Development Programme, as shown in documents EUR/RC19/3 and EUR/RC19/3 Add.1 respectively, subject to the amendments adopted by the Committee;

2. RECOMMENDS its inclusion in the Director-General's proposed programme and budget for the Organization in 1971; and

3. REQUESTS the Regional Director, in the light of the discussions during the session, to prepare a list of the projects which may be postponed or cancelled without undue harm to the Organization's more important activities, in case funds are not available, as well as a list of additional projects which the Committee particularly wishes to see implemented in the event of additional funds becoming available.
ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Election of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Adoption of a time-table for the session
5. Statement by the Director-General or his representative
7. Matters arising out of decisions of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board
   7.1 Decisions of the Twenty-second World Health Assembly and of the Forty-fourth Executive Board
   7.2 Decisions of previous sessions of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board
   7.3 Training for the health professions and auxiliaries (Resolution WHA21.20)
8. Matters arising out of decisions of the Regional Committee at its eighteenth session
   8.1 Progress report on the cardiovascular diseases programme
   8.2 Long-term planning and evaluation
   8.3 Long-term planning in the field of the mental health of young people
   8.4 Long-term planning in the field of environmental pollution
   8.5 Collaboration with the International Agency for Research on Cancer
   8.6 Cost of regional committees held away from regional headquarters
9. Proposed programme and budget estimates for 1971
10. Technical discussions at future sessions
11. Date and place of regular sessions of the Regional Committee in 1970 and 1971
12. Other business
13. Closure
LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS

I. MEMBER STATES

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Representatives: Dr R. Allouache
Secretary-General, Ministry of Health

Dr M. El Kamal
Inspector-General of Health

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Counsellor; Chief, International Relations Department, Ministry of Public Health and Family Welfare

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HUNGARY

Representatives:
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Minister of Health

Dr B. Toth
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Miss I. Karch
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Dr G. Spalatin
Inspector General, Ministry of Health

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Inspector of Public Health

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Minister of Health

Dr A. Cuschieri
Chief Government Medical Officer

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Secretary to the Minister of Health

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Secretary-General, Ministry of Public Health

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Acting Chief, Division of International Health Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health
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               Director, Health Services of Norway

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               Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare

               Mr J.A. Sieklucki
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               Director, Second Department of Medicine, Warsaw Medical Academy

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               Medicine, Ministry of Health and Welfare

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               Chief Inspector of Health, Ministry of Health and Welfare

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               Chief of Department, Ministry of Health

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               Director-General of Health

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Mr S.O. Hedengren
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Dr L. Rai
National Board of Health and Welfare

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II. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations and United Nations Development Programme

Mr O. Berdych
Programme Officer, United Nations Development Programme, European Office

III. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

Mr H. Pfeffermann
Head, Public Health Division

International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy

Colonel L. Vamos
Chief, Medical Department, People's Army of Hungary

Colonel P. Sós
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IV. REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN OFFICIAL RELATIONS WITH WHO

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
Dr A. Orthmayr
Dr Eva J. Tongue
Assistant Director, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
Professor Z. Löwenthal

International Dental Federation
Professor K. Toth
Chairman, Hungarian Dental Association

International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
Professor I. Zoltan
Chairman, Hungarian Society of Gynaecologists

International Organization against Trachoma
Professor Magda Radnot
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International Planned Parenthood Federation
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President, Europe and Near East Region
Dr I. Nazer

International Union of Architects
Mr F. Ulrich

International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
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Dr H. Zielinski
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