OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
No. 4

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION
HELD IN GENEVA FROM 4 TO 13 NOVEMBER 1946

United Nations
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Interim Commission

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MINUTES

of the

SECOND SESSION

of the

INTERIM COMMISSION

Held in Geneva from 4 to 13 November 1946

United Nations
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Interim Commission

350 Fifth Avenue, New York                      Palais des Nations, Geneva

FEBRUARY 1947
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LIST OF MEMBERS

1. The following members of the Commission were present at the Second Session:
   Dr. Andrija Stampar, Rector of the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Chairman.
   Dr. Aly Tewfik Choucha Pacha, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Health, Cairo, Egypt. Vice-Chairman.
   Dr. Szeming Sze, Resident Representative of the National Health Administration of China, Washington, D.C., United States of America. Vice-Chairman.
   Dr. André Cavillon, Directeur général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé publique, Paris, France. (Absent last four meetings.)
   Dr. Karl Evang, Surgeon-General of the Department of Public Health, Oslo, Norway. (Absent first, ninth and tenth meetings.)
   Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldón, Chief, Malaria Division, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Caracas, Venezuela. Alternate.
   Dr. Melville Mackenzie, Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, London, United Kingdom.
   Major C. Mani, I.M.S. Deputy Public Health Commissioner, New Delhi, India.
   Manuel Martinez Baez, Permanent Representative of Mexico to UNESCO, Paris, France. Alternate. (Absent last meeting.)
   Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., United States of America.
   Dr. Geraldo H. de Paula Souza, Director of the Faculty of Hygiene and Public Health, University of São Paulo, Brazil.
   Dr. George Muir Redshaw, Chief Medical Officer, Australia House, London, England. (Absent last meeting.)
   T. C. Routley, General Secretary, Canadian Medical Association, Toronto, Canada. Alternate.
   Dr. Joseph N. Togba, Physician to Liberian Government, Department of State, Monrovia, Liberia. (Absent last meeting.)
   Dr. Cornelis van den Berg, Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, The Hague, Netherlands.

2. The following members were absent:
   Dr. Levko Ivanovitch Medved, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Kiev, Ukrainian S.S.R.
   Dr. Carlos E. Paz-Soldán, Professor of Hygiene, Faculty of Medicine, University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

3. The following also attended the Second Session:
   Dr. H. A. Ansley, Assistant Director of Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada. Adviser.
   Dr. Lucien Bernard, Médecin Inspecteur de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé publique, Paris, France. Alternate.
   Mr. R. Brain, Principal, Ministry of Health, London, United Kingdom. Adviser.

M. Jean Chapdelaine, Secretary, Canadian Embassy in Paris, France. Adviser.

Mr. Brooke Claxton, Canadian Minister of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada. (Attended first meeting only.)

Dr. Dario Curiel, Chief, Division of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, Ministry of Health, Caracas, Venezuela. Alternate.


Mr. C.-H. K. Edmonds, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health, London, United Kingdom. Adviser.

Mr. L. M. Feery, Principal, General Register Office, London, United Kingdom. Alternate.

Mr. C. J. Goudsmit, Health Department, Ministry of Social Affairs, The Hague, Netherlands. Adviser.


Dr. Dimitrije Juzbašić, Professor of the Medical School of Skoplje, Yugoslavia. Alternate.

Dr. W. H. Kauntze, Chief Medical Adviser, Colonial Office, London, United Kingdom. Alternate.

Dr. Xavier Leclainche, Directeur régional de la Santé, Paris, France. Alternate.


Dr. H. Y. Sautter, Médecin Inspecteur de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé publique, Paris, France. Alternate.

Dr. Percy Stocks, Medical Statistician, Office of the Registrar-General for England and Wales. Adviser.

Dr. W. A. Timmerman, Director of the National Institute of Public Health, Utrecht, Netherlands. Alternate.


4. The following were present as observers:

United Nations.

Mr. A. B. Elkin, Assistant Director representing the Secretary-General in Geneva. (Present at first meeting only.)

Mr. Gilbert E. Yates, Secretary of the Economic and Social Council.

Dr. A. Jean Lucas, Chief of the General Research Section, Department of Trusteeship.

Office International d’Hygiène Publique.

Dr. M. T. Morgan, President of the Permanent Committee.

Dr. L. M. Gaud, Président de la Commission des Finances et du Transfert.

Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Dr. Aristides A. Moll, Secretary.

UNRRA.

Dr. Neville M. Goodman, Director of Health Division, European Regional Office, London.

5. The following represented the Secretariat:

Dr. Brock Crisholm, Executive Secretary.

Dr. Yves M. Biraud, Deputy Executive Secretary.

Dr. Raymond Gautier, Counsellor.
SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

FIRST MEETING

Held on Monday, 4 November 1946, at 3 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. A. Stampar (Yugoslavia).

1. Opening Remarks.

The Chairman opened the second session of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, expressing his pleasure at seeing the various representatives.

He informed the Commission that Dr. C. E. Paz Soldán, the representative from Peru, would be unable to take part in the meetings; that Dr. F. G. Krotkov, the representative from the U.S.S.R., and Dr. L. I. Medved, the representative of the Ukrainian S.S.R., would arrive shortly; and that the representative from Norway, Dr. Karl Evang, was expected on the following day.

He then called upon Mr. A. B. Elkin, Assistant Director representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations at Geneva.

Mr. Elkin read a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York, which emphasized, on behalf of the United Nations, the hope placed by all peoples in the work of the World Health Organization in alleviating the sufferings of humanity and combating disease and death. The United Nations would give the fullest assistance to the Commission in the accomplishment of its tasks.

He added, further, some words of welcome on behalf of M. Moderow, who represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations at Geneva and who was at the moment on his way to the United States. The Commission could be assured that the United Nations would do its utmost to enable the Commission to establish the World Health Organization as soon as possible.

After expressing the thanks of the Commission for this friendly welcome, the Chairman called upon Mr. Brooke Claxton, Canadian Minister of Public Health and Welfare.

Mr. Claxton said that his country fully recognized the value of the Commission’s work; it had the fullest support of his Government, inasmuch as it represented an essential step on the road leading to lasting peace. The World Health Organization would be a powerful instrument of universal action for improving health and all that depended upon health, such as human happiness and productive capacity. It was most desirable that all Governments should contribute to the realization of the ideal of the World Health Organization by adhering to it and supporting it loyally. He expressed his regret that he would not be able to remain in Geneva, but assured the Commission that his country would continue to collaborate in its work, with a view to advancing a stage further in the direction of a better world.

The Chairman thanked the speaker for his encouraging words, and then welcomed the various observers who were present (see list at beginning of document).

He next referred to the agenda of the second session and asked if the Members agreed to it.


The following modifications were proposed to the agenda:

Dr. Sze requested that, in item 9 (Drug Commission), the words “two members of the Drug Supervisory Commission of the United Nations” be replaced by the words “Expert Committee on Narcotic Drugs”. He also considered that the questions mentioned in item 10 (Administrative Questions) should be set out in greater detail, with a view to clarifying the discussion. Finally, he suggested that, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, an item “Place and date of next session” be included on the agenda.

Dr. Mackenzie proposed that the Commission be permitted to depart from the order in which items stood on the agenda, in the discussion of these items.

Dr. Hyde observed, with regard to item 5, that a Sub-Committee had been appointed to examine the question of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; it had carried on its work by correspondence and would hold meetings during the present session. Therefore, he requested that item 5 be changed to “Report of the Sub-Committee on Relations with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau”.

In reply to various observations, the Executive Secretary informed the Commission that a detailed addendum to the agenda would shortly be distributed (see document WHO.IC/W.25, Annex IIb). The agenda was then approved by all Members present, subject to the reservations mentioned above.

3. Vice-President.

Dr. Sze asked whether it would not be advisable to elect a new Vice-President at
once, since Dr. Mondragón, one of the previously elected Vice-Presidents, was not in Geneva. He emphasized that such appointments were personal in character.

The CHAIRMAN deemed it better to postpone this election until all Members were present, and this was agreed to by the Commission. He then asked Dr. Chisholm, the Executive Secretary, to submit his report on the work which had been accomplished by the Secretariat of the Interim Commission since the end of the first session.


The Executive Secretary read his report, chapter by chapter. With respect to the "Seat of the Organization", he mentioned that, after his report had been drawn up, a letter had been received from the Swiss Government offering the same facilities to the Interim Commission as those offered to the Organization itself (see document WHO.IC/W.14 Annex 15(1)). In the chapter headed "Finance", the reference in the second paragraph should read "WHO.IC/W.20, Annex "C" not "W.14"; and with regard to the "Transfer of the Health Functions of UNRRA", reference should be made not only to document WHO.IC/W.13, but also to document WHO.IC/W.24: this contained a telegram, which he read, from the Director-General of UNRRA. (See Annex 22a and b).

In conclusion, he expressed to Dr. Biraud his warm gratitude for the splendid work which he and the rest of the staff had accomplished in a short time—often under difficult conditions.

5. Programme for Next Meeting.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Chisholm for the excellent report which he had submitted and suggested that the general discussion should be adjourned to the next meeting, at which all Members would probably be present. He further suggested that Dr. Morgan, who had to leave Geneva shortly, should be invited to submit his report on the affiliation of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique the following day, Tuesday.

This suggestion was agreed to by the Commission.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.
similar information with regard to the Protocol concerning the *Office International d'Hygiène Publique*. As to the Recruitment of Staff (point IX of the report), about which he was somewhat uneasy, he hoped that some provisional staff regulations might be drafted and suggested that this question should again be dealt with under item 20 of the agenda.

Dr. Mani, while seconding the proposal for the adoption of the report, thought that the statement in point V that "it was necessary for the Executive Secretary to allay the fears regarding an alleged intention of the WHO to press programmes of State Medicine on various countries" should not be interpreted to mean that the Interim Commission committed itself not to press for certain State medical services. Also, with reference to point IX, on the staff of the Interim Commission, he observed that, among the persons already appointed, there were no representatives of Asia, Africa or Australia. He hoped that in the future geographical considerations would be borne in mind.

Dr. Parran likewise paid tribute to the report, but stated that he hoped that, in approving it, the Interim Commission would not necessarily be committing itself to approval of all the documents upon which it was based.

Dr. Mackenzie, prefacing his remarks with a very warm appreciation of the work done by the Executive Secretary, stated that, in view of the increased responsibilities with which the Commission would now be faced in taking over the work and functions of three organizations, he was happy that it could count on the efficient services of Dr. Chisholm and Dr. Biraud. He believed with Dr. Parran that the report should not be accepted or adopted, but merely noted; and a formal motion to that effect was made by Dr. Togba, Dr. Gabaldon expressing his agreement with the previous speakers, and stating that, in his opinion, the report was a proof of the vitality of the Commission.

3. Ratifications.

In reply to Dr. Sze, the Executive Secretary stated that China and the United Kingdom had, of course, signed the Constitution without reservation; additional ratifications had been received from Canada and New Zealand; moreover, the Economic and Social Council had passed a strong resolution on 17 September urging all Governments to ratify as soon as possible. He hoped shortly to have a report on ratifications of the Protocol concerning the *Office*.

4. Recruitment of Staff.

As to the lack of staff regulations, the Executive Secretary did not think that recruitment was being held up on this ground. United Nations regulations, with necessary adjustments, were being temporarily used. He agreed with Dr. Mani that the geographical distribution with regard to staff was disproportionate, and stated that this tendency would only become aggravated if the Commission were to take over staff from the *Office* and from UNRRA. Facts, however, had to be faced, and the Commission should be prepared to recognize the impossibility of having an equitable geographical distribution in the early stages of its work.

Dr. Mani was grateful to the Executive Secretary for clarification. In the recruitment of staff, he realized the difficulties in taking over existing personnel; certain countries had been especially favoured in the past. He was not prepared to accept the explanation of the Executive Secretary or to agree that entire staffs should be taken over. If this were done, no outsider could ever be admitted into the Organization, and countries like Egypt, Africa and Australia would not be represented. He considered that only the minimum essential staff should be inherited.

5. National Health Programmes.

In reply to the question about national health programmes, the Executive Secretary said that he had assured the World Medical Association that the WHO would not interfere in domestic health policies and would not attempt to force States to adopt any particular method of national health principles or medical care. This question had been discussed at the meeting of the World Medical Association in London.

Dr. Mani stated that he did not agree with the Executive Secretary in this matter. Nothing in the Constitution of the WHO would prevent it from making recommendations to Governments, and there was no question of pressing the adoption of any one system. The power of making recommendations was a fundamental one which could not be renounced.

Dr. Evang considered the position clear, as stated in Article 2 (p) of the Constitution, by which the WHO was committed to "report on medical care from preventive and curative points of view". It was obvious that the WHO should and would deal with problems which fell within the province of the World Medical Association, although from another aspect. He congratulated the Executive Secretary on his visit to London, which had resulted in the resolution passed by the World Medical Association recommending co-operation with the WHO. All the means at the disposal of the WHO should be used towards encouraging co-operation in health matters. The WHO was completely independent, however, and could not be bound by the policy of any other organization.
Dr. Cavaillon stated, first, that France intended to ratify the Protocol as soon as possible. As for the staff of the Interim Commission, he shared the views expressed by Dr. Mani; before any appointments of French nationals were made, the French Government would wish to be consulted and to have names submitted to it. With reference to the question of the World Medical Association, he was at a loss to understand the object of the discussion. It was obvious that the Commission could not impose a general health policy on Governments; it could merely draw up a programme which Governments were free to accept or to reject.

Dr. Routley felt that, as the only Member of the Interim Commission present at the meeting in London of the World Medical Association, he should make a few comments. After describing the circumstances which had led to the convening of this conference, attended by a hundred delegates and by observers from thirty-two Medical Associations, he said that he did not conceive it to be the duty of the WHO to indicate to any Government the structure of medical administration which it should adopt, and warned the Commission that any attempt to tell Governments how medicine should be practised would spell the failure of the Health Organization. He explained that one of the aims of the World Medical Association—the one of most interest to the WHO—was to "establish relations with and to present the views of the medical profession to the WHO, UNESCO and other appropriate bodies". As Chairman of the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the World Medical Association, to which the British, American and Canadian Medical Associations had already adhered, he had the ardent desire to win for the WHO the whole-hearted support of that body. He therefore deplored any statement that the WHO intended to impose its views on any country—a consideration which would cause apprehension in the medical profession all over the world.

Dr. Evan remarked that he assumed that this discussion of national health policies would be resumed when, later, item (7) of the agenda was considered. He regretted if a wrong impression had been created: he had not meant to imply that the WHO should impose any measures on Governments but merely to underline the competence of the WHO, as defined in its Constitution.

Dr. Mani agreed and observed that the statement made by the Executive Secretary had in no way committed the Organization to any policy as to medical practice.

Finally, it was pointed out by Dr. Cavaillon that obviously the collaboration of the medical profession would be essential for the success of any scheme for the promotion of health. Any recommendations to Governments, however, should emanate from the Interim Commission, not from national medical associations. This fact emerged from the provisions in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution, but it did not mean that the Interim Commission could impose measures on Governments. He was therefore in entire agreement with the statement of the Executive Secretary: there was a large margin between the imposition of rules and the giving of advice, and it was within this margin that co-operation should take place.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

THIRD MEETING

Held on Tuesday, 5 November 1946, at 3.30 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. A. Stampar (Yugoslavia).


After the Chairman had opened the meeting by reading a telegram from Dr. Paz Soldán (Peru), who, unable to be present in Geneva, had sent his best wishes for the success of the session, Dr. Routley stated that he was in agreement with the final remarks made in the preceding meeting about co-operation with the World Medical Association. The discussion of this question was therefore closed.


Dr. Morgan, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, then presented his report. The Permanent Committee had met in Paris on 23 October 1946, to examine how to give effect to the terms of the New York Agreement and Protocol. A Commission of Transfer had been set up, to study:

(i) The present financial situation of the Office both with regard to the balancing of its budget and the different funds making up its reserves;

(ii) The inventory of the different funds and personal estate constituting the assets of the Office; and

See Minutes of the International Medical Conference, page 2: Association professionnelle internationale des Médecins and British Medical Association; London, September 1946.
The exact statutory situation of the staff of the Office and the charges resulting from the indemnities to be paid for dismissal of and pensions to staff no longer employed.

To deal with points (2) and (3), two special Commissions had been set up, the first on Assets and the second on Pensions and Indemnities.

Dr. Morgan then read the resolution by which the Commission was empowered, together with the Chairman of the Permanent Committee and any two of its members, to undertake negotiations for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Office to the Interim Commission.

He stated that the Office was prepared to transmit the greater part of its activities to the Interim Commission, but that the question arose as to when and how this transfer should take place. There was no question of obligation as to transfer of staff, which would either be retired or compensated for termination of employment. As soon as the place and the date of the transfer had been decided upon, he, as Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Office, would inform all the Governments concerned, regardless of whether they were signatories of both the Rome and New York Conventions or of the Rome Convention alone.

In conclusion, he emphasized that the discussions in the Permanent Committee had taken place in a spirit of sincere desire for co-operation with the new Organization.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Morgan for the unselfish spirit of collaboration which he had shown with respect to the transfer of these activities.

Dr. Gaud, Chairman of the Commission on Transfers of the Office, then gave a summary of the administrative and financial situation of that organization. He showed that the three principal points studied by the Commission, with the help of legal and financial experts, had been the inventory of the movable property of the Office, its financial situation and the statutory position of its personnel.

It appeared from the particulars given by Dr. Gaud that, as from 1 September 1946, the available assets of the Office, of which nine-tenths were in "sound" currencies, almost balanced its liabilities. Certain Governments owed important amounts, but some contributions reached Paris, such a statute would come into force.

Furthermore, if the contributions still due from Governments were paid even partially, the Office could present the Interim Commission with a balance-sheet showing a considerable excess of assets over liabilities. Should this not be the case, there would be a slight excess of liabilities.

3. Date of Transfer of Activities of Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

The Executive Secretary said that, as the epidemiological activities of UNRRA would be transferred to the Interim Commission as from 1 December 1946, it would be desirable for the Commission to take over those of the Office at the same time, rather than to proceed by two stages.

Dr. Morgan thought that this would be possible, and the date of transfer was therefore fixed as 1 December 1946. The place of transfer, however, remained to be selected.

Replying to a question from the Chairman, Dr. Cavillon said that he was in agreement with the proposed arrangement.

4. Sub-Committee for Transfer of Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

In order to settle the question of transfer rapidly, the Chairman proposed to set up an ad hoc sub-committee of the Relations Committee, composed of some Members who could easily be reached and could meet together on short notice, viz.:

- Dr. Martinez Baez, who would be in Paris;
- Dr. van den Berg, in The Hague;
- and Dr. Redshaw, in London.

No objection having been raised, the Sub-Committee for Negotiations with the Office was thus constituted.
5. Division of Work.

To expedite the work of the Interim Commission, while at the same time facilitating a more thorough examination of certain questions on the agenda (see document WHO.IC/W.25, Annex 11b), the CHAIRMAN proposed that the Commission should be split into two groups: the first, the Committee on Relations, which would examine questions coming under items 3, 5, 6 and 7 of the agenda; the second, the Committee on Administration and Finance, which would study item 10. Each group would draw up a report to be presented and discussed in a plenary meeting to take place on Friday, 8 November.

He recalled that the Committee on Relations had been composed of the representatives from Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Venezuela. Its first meeting would be held on Wednesday, 6 November, at 10 a.m., under the chairmanship of Dr. Choucha Pacha. The Committee on Administration and Finance had been composed of the representatives from Canada, China, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. Those from India and Liberia would also be attached to it until the first meeting of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, of which they were members, took place. It would meet on Wednesday, 6 November, at 3 p.m., with Dr. van den Berg in the chair.

Replying to a question, the CHAIRMAN stated that the points on the agenda which had not been allocated to either of these two Committees would be discussed in plenary meetings.

6. Date for End of Session.

Dr. Routley then asked whether it would be possible to fix a date for the termination of the work of the second session of the Interim Commission, and the CHAIRMAN explained that, although some delegates were not yet present, he believed that they would arrive on the following day or the day after and that, in his opinion, the work could be finished on Tuesday, 12 November.

Dr. Parran enquired whether it might not be possible to expedite the work by arranging for both Committees to sit at the same time, but he was informed that this would not be feasible, owing to Secretariat difficulties.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.

FOURTH MEETING

Held on Friday, 8 November 1946, at 10 a.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. A. Stampar (Yugoslavia).

1. Resolutions of the Relations Committee.

After the CHAIRMAN had opened the meeting, Dr. Choucha Pacha, Chairman of the Committee on Relations, informed the Commission that this Committee had taken two decisions, namely:

1. That item 5 on the agenda—Present state of negotiations with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau—should be brought before the Commission after the report on the question had been circulated;
2. That to deal with item 6—Co-operation between the WHO and Other Specialized Agencies—a small sub-committee should be appointed to study and report on the memorandum of the Executive Secretary, which, in general, had been accepted.

The Commission decided that these two points would be taken up later in the session.

2. Documents in Both Languages.

On a point of procedure raised by the CHAIRMAN as to whether documents should be accepted as having been read by Members in both languages, Dr. Sze stated that he was prepared to accept this. He thought, however, that the wishes of Dr. Krotkov, who had only just arrived and might therefore not have had time to study all the documents distributed, should be taken into account.

Dr. Krotkov interposed that, although having no time to examine the documents in detail, he had nevertheless perused them. He did not wish to delay the work of the Commission and thought that his position should not influence the decision on this matter.

It was therefore agreed that the documents should be taken as having been read in both languages.


The CHAIRMAN suggested that the question of the location of headquarters for the Interim Commission should be postponed until certain Members had had time to obtain instructions from their Governments, and it was decided to pass on to a discussion of the headquarters of the World Health Organization itself.
Dr. Krotkov considered that the WHO should be located, if possible, near the seat of the United Nations. This was a question of principle, the importance of which should not be minimized.

Dr. Sze, on behalf of China, Egypt, India and Liberia, submitted a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of three to study the question of the site (document WHO.IC/W.26, Annex 15a). He said that, although greatly appreciating the offer of facilities and hospitality on the part of the French and Swiss Governments, certain Members of the Commission felt that consideration should be given to offers of land for eventual building purposes and also that a list of such offers should be presented to the Health Assembly for examination. He made his suggestions merely with a view to crystallizing the choice of location and facilitating the discussion.

Dr. Van den Berg supported in principle the resolution presented by Dr. Sze, stating that he would revert to the actual wording of it later. He reminded the Commission that the Interim Commission had been asked to study the question of possibilities for permanent headquarters, and, he felt, could not pass this duty on to a committee. More material was needed, he agreed, before any decision could be taken. He objected emphatically to the third paragraph, and suggested that the Interim Commission merely note the resolution, requesting the Secretariat to continue its studies and to report at the next session. The Chairman might, if he saw fit, appoint a small committee to assist the Secretariat in its task.

Dr. Mackenzie raised a point of a legal character in connection with the provisional negotiations with the Swiss Government (documents WHO.IC/W.5; WHO.IC/W.14, Annex 15b, d). He stated that there were four reasons why an agreement between the WHO and one of its Member States should not be the means of conferring legal capacity, privileges and immunities on the WHO. These were as follows:

(a) There was no express provision in the Constitution of the WHO which gave it power to make an agreement for this purpose with any of its Members;
(b) This procedure was not in accordance with that contemplated by Article 68 of the Constitution;
(c) It was not in accord with the procedure for unification of privileges which had been recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
(d) In the case of the United Kingdom, an undertaking had been given by His Majesty’s Government to the House of Commons that an Order-in-Council conferring privileges under the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1946, would only be made if the procedure for unification recommended by the United Nations was followed.

He supported the resolution with the reservation made by Dr. van den Berg, since he felt that too much stress had been laid on building and sites as being important factors in determining the choice of a seat. He asked whether the authors of the resolution would be willing to delete the last three paragraphs and substitute for paragraph (2) the following text:

“... In making such studies, the committee would give consideration to such questions as the Agreement with the host State, the internationalization of the seat, the political conditions in the host State, accessibility from and to the world at large, unification and uninterrupted contact between the WHO and all countries of the world, climatic conditions, general use by the local population of either of the working languages of the United Nations, adequate facilities for the immediate establishment of the necessary offices, printing facilities, etc., and the principle of centralization...”

Dr. Cavaillon agreed with the amendment proposed by Dr. Mackenzie; he was categorically opposed to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the original resolution. The primary aim of the WHO was the promotion of health and well-being throughout the world, not the building of a palace. Such an idea would give rise to much adverse criticism. He was not opposed to the appointment of a committee subject to the reservation made by Dr. Mackenzie, although the Secretariat had done remarkable work, which should be continued.

Dr. Krotkov underlined the gravity of the question before the Commission, which, he said, was of paramount importance, since the decision would bind the WHO not for a few years but for a far longer period. He thought
that great prudence should be exercised and that, meanwhile, work could be carried on at the present seat in New York. He saw no necessity for the appointment of a committee, but thought that the work could be continued by the Secretariat and a report presented to the Interim Commission at its next session or later.

Dr. Evang supported the amendment made by Dr. Mackenzie and suggested, further, that, in the first paragraph of the original resolution, the words: "with a view to submitting such studies through the Interim Commission to the first session of the Health Assembly" be altered, to read: "with a view to submitting such studies to the Interim Commission at its next session."

Dr. Routley, referring, first, to Article 43 of the Constitution, which stated that the "location of the headquarters of the Organization shall be determined by the Health Assembly after consultation with the United Nations", and, secondly, to Article 2 of the terms of reference of the Interim Commission, "to make studies regarding the location of the headquarters of the Organization", drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the only point under discussion was whether such studies should be made by the Secretariat, by a special committee or by a combination of both. He felt that it would be useful for the Secretariat to be assisted in some way in its studies, and he supported the principle of the resolution, suggesting, however, that the number of members of the committee should be increased to five and that it should work in close collaboration with the Secretariat. Finally, reverting to Article 43 of the Constitution, he thought that it would be wise if a representative of the United Nations would act as an observer on the committee, so that the United Nations would be constantly informed about the committee's work. He laid stress on the importance of making an exhaustive study of the subject, in order that the Assembly might be enabled to take a final decision without loss of time.

Dr. de Paula Souza, while agreeing with Dr. Mackenzie in his amendment, thought that consideration should also be given to those places which might attract the cream of the medical profession and offer intellectual and professional advantages. This, he thought, would have a stimulating influence on the work of the WHO.

Dr. Mani summarized the debate on the resolution, which, he felt, the Commission should now consider in the light of the amendments proposed, the most important of which being the amendment submitted by Dr. Mackenzie providing for the deletion of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 and the substitution of a new paragraph 1. He also referred to the main points raised by Dr. Routley, namely: (1) that the work of the committee should be restricted to a study of the question; (2) that the committee should consist of five rather than three members; (3) that it should work in collaboration with the Secretariat; and (4) that a representative of the United Nations be asked to act as observer to the committee.

All of these suggestions were acceptable to the joint authors of the resolution, as was also the modification to paragraph 1 proposed by Dr. Evang.

Dr. Routley thought that the resolution might be drafted in quite a simple way, as, for example:

"That a committee of five be appointed to make studies regarding the location of the headquarters of the Organization, the committee to report back to the Commission."

As for the suggestion of Dr. Mackenzie regarding the terms of reference of the committee, and the suggestion which he himself had made to invite the United Nations to appoint an observer, he thought that these should not form a part of the main resolution but be incorporated in the terms of reference.

Mr. Yates, drawing the attention of the Commission to the facilities in Geneva, as discussed on page 4 of document WHO.IC/W.4, considered it desirable that the policy of the United Nations should be placed more fully before the Commission. It was, of course, a matter for the WHO to decide on the location of its own headquarters, under Article 43 of its Constitution, "after consultation with the United Nations". There was no desire to question that right. The offer mentioned on page 4 meant that, if the WHO decided, after due consultation, to locate its headquarters in Geneva, the United Nations would try to place facilities at its disposal. This did not detract from the general policy of the United Nations, as set out in the report of the Preparatory Commission under Article 42, that:

"The Economic and Social Council, in its negotiations with the specialized agencies, should make the location of the headquarters of these agencies a point of major importance, with a view to securing the advantages which flow from centralization. However, the undoubted advantages following from centralization must be weighed against the factors which, in certain instances, may operate in favour of locating the headquarters of an agency in a place which is particularly suited to the discharge of its functions. The possibility or making exceptions to the general principle of centralization has been recognized."

This report had been adopted by the General Assembly and continued to be the general policy of the United Nations.

The Executive Secretary emphasized that the Secretariat had kept in close touch with the United Nations regarding possibilities for future headquarters. Indeed, the Secretary-General himself had stated that, should the WHO be established at Geneva, he would be in favour of providing accommodation in the present United Nations building. But the study of this question had only just begun, and there were many other possibilities to be considered.
The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Mani for his résumé of the deliberations, which had greatly facilitated his own duties. It was clear that it would be the task of the first session of the World Health Assembly to decide on the headquarters of the WHO, after consultation with the United Nations. At the same time, the Interim Commission had been entrusted with the work of studying the different possibilities for a permanent headquarters. The general feeling of the Commission seemed to be that further avenues should be explored and that a committee should be appointed to assist the Executive Secretary in making these studies. He considered that on this committee all continents should be represented, and suggested that the Commission authorize him to appoint it.

DR. ROUTLEY, supported by DR. VAN DEN BERG, moved that the debate be closed and proposed the following resolution:

"That, in accordance with the Constitution of Interim Commission, paragraph 2, section (b) (ii) - 'make studies regarding the location of the headquarters of the Organization' 1."

"Be it resolved that a committee of five be appointed by this Interim Commission to make studies regarding the location of the headquarters of the Organization and that this committee report back to the Interim Commission."

In reply to a question from DR. EVANG as to whether there were any essential differences between the proposal of DR. Routley and that of the Chairman, the CHAIRMAN pointed out that he (the Chairman) had suggested that the committee should help the Secretariat, whereas DR. Routley had proposed that the committee should itself proceed with the study; DR. Routley had asked that the Interim Commission appoint the committee, whereas his proposal was that he, as Chairman, should be authorized to do so.

DR. SZE believed that the two resolutions before the meeting—the one so clearly summarized by DR. Mani and the one proposed by DR. Routley—were identical except for a slight difference in wording. He suggested that DRs. Mani, Routley and Mackenzie be asked to draft a single text and report to the Interim Commission. Furthermore, he thought that the Commission could not do better than to ask its Chairman to nominate five members to serve on this committee.

DR. CAVALLO and DR. MACKENZIE supported the Chairman's suggestion; and DR. MANI agreed with the Chairman as to the nomination of five members, but thought that it was for the Secretariat to assist the committee and not vice versa.

The CHAIRMAN then requested DRs. Mackenzie, Sze, Mani and Routley to prepare the text for submission to the Commission at the afternoon meeting, taking into consideration the views expressed by the Chairman about the appointment of members.

4. Order of Business.

DR. MACKENZIE suggested that item 8 (b) (3) on the agenda—Medical Nomenclature—should be considered early in the next meeting, in view of the presence of certain medical advisers in Geneva.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.
not entirely fulfilled the hopes which had been entertained; difficulties had been encountered owing to the absence of international standards.

As for the standardization of vitamins, a conference had been arranged for the autumn of 1940, but it had been impossible to hold it. This question, however, was not urgent and could be taken up again by the WHO; the same applied to hormones.

Apart from penicillin, there were other antibiotic substances which would probably need to be standardized; for example, streptomycin.

For the continuation of all this work, it would be essential to appoint a small group of experts to decide which subjects required urgent investigation and how they should be approached.

Up to now, the distribution of international standards had been carried out by two Interim Commissions, that of Copenhagen, in the case of serums, and that of Hampstead, in the case of other medicaments.

This arrangement involved certain disadvantages, and the possibility of establishing a single international centre in the future ought to be envisaged—a centre which would undertake the scientific and administrative duties entrusted hitherto to the Copenhagen and Hampstead Institutes.

A general discussion ensued on the report presented by Dr. Gautier, in which Drs. Timmerman, Mackenzie, Sze and Mani participated.

Dr. Krotkov, moreover, supported by Dr. Parran, expressed himself in favour of the establishment of a permanent central organization for the control and standardization of pharmaceutical and biological products. He thought that it would be well to appoint a small special committee of enquiry to report to the Interim Commission.

3. Health Activities of UNRRA.

Continuing the discussion of item 4 of the agenda, the Commission examined the question of the transfer of the health activities of UNRRA (document WHO.IC/W.23, Annex 22a).

The Executive Secretary observed that, if the Interim Commission decided to take over these activities, the expense of so doing would be covered by the sum of $1,500,000 which had been offered by the Central Committee of UNRRA to the WHO. (See telegram from Mr. La Gardia, Director-General of UNRRA, document WHO.IC/W.24, Annex 22b.)

Dr. Sze recommended the approval of the draft agreement reproduced as Appendix 7 of document WHO.IC/W.13. He suggested the appointment of a small committee entrusted with the preparation of a budget, chapter by chapter, and the elaboration of a programme of assistance, to be executed by means of the fund of $1,500,000 which had been provided. This committee should also examine the question raised in paragraph 3 of Mr. La Gardia’s telegram, concerning the distribution of health supplies shipped by UNRRA after the date of transfer.

Dr. Goodman said that the only obligation on UNRRA was to see that medical supplies were distributed without distinction of race, creed or politics. The Governments took over the supplies; and, in practice, the only responsibility which UNRRA had was to see that supplies reached a country; further action was limited to investigating complaints about mal-distribution.

In the course of the following discussion, Dr. Hyde expressed approval of the scheme for taking over the functions of UNRRA as set out in document WHO.IC/W.23. However, he thought that the Commission should decline the request that it serve as observer of the distribution of UNRRA supplies, since it had no authority over such supplies and therefore would be impotent to deal with any country deviating from UNRRA principles.

The Commission could, nevertheless, furnish technical advice and assistance with regard to such supplies.

Dr. Evang agreed with Dr. Hyde.

Dr. de Paula Souza supported the declarations made by Drs. Hyde and Evang and paid homage to UNRRA for the useful services which it had rendered in circumstances which were often very difficult.

In reply to a question from Dr. Evang, the Executive Secretary stated that the Commission was free to decide the extent of the activities which it would undertake within the limits of the sum to be received.

Dr. Mackenzie agreed that a small committee to plan a programme of assistance should be appointed, of the type suggested by Dr. Sze. It might also deal with other problems which would arise, especially with regard to assistance to children. As for item (d) of paragraph 1 of the Draft Agreement (Annex 7 of document WHO.IC/W.13), he was of the opinion that it should be made clear that the programme in connection with malaria control was of the same nature as the tuberculosis programme—i.e., that it should provide for staffs of specialists to advise Governments on control methods.

With respect to the use of the money to be provided by UNRRA, Dr. Krotkov drew attention to the fact that certain countries had suffered far more than others. He referred in particular to the case of the Byelorussian S.S.R., the needs of which were enormous, and he supported the proposal to appoint a small committee for examining the matter thoroughly and submitting a report, if possible during the session.

The Chairman suggested that this Committee should consist of the representatives...
from Brazil, China, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Dr. GOODMAN agreed to give full assistance to the Committee—which was to submit a report to the Interim Commission as soon as possible.

The proposal of the Chairman, and document WHO.IC/W.13, in general, were unanimously accepted.


The Commission then considered Item 5 of the agenda: Present state of negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (document WHO.IC/W.19, Annex 21a).

The CHAIRMAN read two telegrams which had been received from the Ministry of Public Health in Venezuela—one inviting Dr. Stamford and the other inviting Drs. Chisholm and Biraud personally to be present as observers at the next Pan American Conference, which would be held at Caracas in January 1947 (document WHO.IC/W.33, Annex 21c).

It was decided that the Committee of Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Organization, consisting of the representatives from Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States of America, would represent the Commission at the Caracas Conference and explain its point of view. In addition, either Dr. Chisholm or Dr. Biraud might attend the meeting as an observer.

Dr. PARRAN stated emphatically that the United States Government had not been represented at the recent meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau held at Havana and that it had not been informed as to its agenda. He added that he had been surprised at the contents of the resolution which was drawn up by this Council when a copy was forwarded to him after the meeting. The United States continued to support fully the provisions of the Constitution of the WHO and would press strongly for its acceptance—without reservation—at the earliest opportunity. The United States was using and would continue to use its good offices in appropriate ways in making its position known to other countries signatory to the Pan American Sanitary Conventions.

He read to the Commission document WHO.IC/W.30 (Annex 21b), the Report of the Sub-Committee on Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which was duly noted.

5. Appointment of Technical Committees.

The Commission then considered principles of procedure for the Appointment of technical committees, item 8(a) on the agenda (cf. document WHO.IC/W.12, Annex 32a).

After the CHAIRMAN had referred to the principles adopted by the Economic and Social Council for the appointment of its technical sub-committees, a general discussion on the subject took place. It was decided that these principles would not all be applicable to the appointment of technical committees of the WHO.

The debate showed that the first question to be decided was whether the WHO needed to appoint a committee of experts for the accomplishment of a given programme. If so, it was thought that the Commission ought to define the functions of such a committee and then to consider the best means for obtaining the most highly qualified experts to serve on it.

In this respect, the consensus of the Commission was that the technical qualifications of an expert were of primary consideration and should be the determining factor in the choice of members of such a committee. It was only in the improbable eventuality of a choice having to be made between two equally competent experts of different nationalities that the factor of geographical distribution would come into play.

Dr. Evang was requested to draw up a draft resolution on these lines, with the assistance of Drs. Sze and Mackenzie, and to submit it to the Commission (see document WHO.IC/W.34, Annex 32b).

6. Headquarters of the WHO.

Reverting to item 2 of the agenda, Stock-taking of Facilities for the Location of the Headquarters of the Organization, which had been discussed in the previous meeting, the Commission considered the resolution revised by the Drafting Committee, consisting of Drs. Sze, Mackenzie, Mani and Routley, recommending the setting up of an internal committee of five members to study the question of the location of the headquarters (document WHO.IC/W.32, Annex 15f).

After an exchange of views, it was agreed to delete the reference to "political conditions in the host State" in this document, and the resolution thus amended was adopted.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.
1. Expenses of Members.

The Chairman having stated that a decision had now to be taken regarding the payment of expenses of Members of the Interim Commission, Dr. van den Berg moved the adoption of the resolution prepared by the drafting committee (document WHO.IC/AF/W.3, Annex 28b).

Dr. Sze seconded the proposal of Dr. van den Berg and, after a declaration by the Executive Secretary to the effect that a statement would be circulated as soon as possible about the actual indemnities to be paid (see WHO.IC/W.35, Annex 28c), the resolution was adopted.

2. Meeting of Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine.

The Chairman reminded the Commission that, during the first session, an internal Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine had been set up, consisting of eleven Governmental representatives. Although the Executive Secretary had approached the respective health administrations concerning the designation of experts, the response had not been very satisfactory. At the time when the memorandum on the subject had been drafted by the Secretariat (document WHO.IC/W.12, Annex 32a), no designations had yet been received, and only a few had come in later.

Dr. van den Berg thought that there was some confusion as to the scope of this Committee, and suggested that it meet before the end of the present session, in order to discuss certain important questions.

The Chairman stated that it would be necessary for the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine (1) to elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and (2) to constitute committees of experts. He suggested that it meet on the following Monday, 11 November.


Dr. van den Berg reminded the Commission that in New York it had been decided that the Chairman of the Interim Commission should not have the right to vote but should be represented at the meeting by a substitute, who would vote in his place. He considered that, for reasons of strict impartiality, neither the Chairman of the Interim Commission nor chairmen of internal committees should be allowed to vote: this right should fall to their substitutes.

Dr. Mani stated that, if this were meant as a formal proposal, he was strongly opposed to it.

To a question by Dr. Pahran as to how many internal committees it was thought might be constituted the Executive Secretary replied that this depended upon the extent of the activities of the Interim Commission: there were many imponderable factors which might arise in the future. He added that many Members of the Interim Commission were not accompanied by substitutes, and he felt that this fact might result in a discrimination against some delegations.

Dr. Togba believed that, as it had been decided in New York that the Chairman should not vote, and since no provision to the effect appeared in the rules of procedure, these rules should be amended to conform to this decision.

Dr. Krotkov spoke again about the apprehension he had felt at the last session about the creation of too many committees. The important thing was to intensify the activities of existing committees, especially those of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, which should draw up its agenda and elect its chairman before the close of the second session. He regretted the absence of experts on this Committee and stressed the importance of restoring its functions, because of the many countries which needed its help.

Dr. Mani, agreeing that existing committees should be utilized to their fullest possible extent, enlarged upon his opposition to the proposal that chairmen of internal committees should have no vote. He pointed out that the inability of small States to send substitutes or advisers would mean that they would be deprived of a vote should their representatives act as chairmen of committees.

Dr. Togba drew attention to the additional expenses involved in the attendance of several members from one country.

Dr. Sze pointed out that questions of expense which would result from the presence or absence of substitutes were also involved. He was inclined to think that no decision should be taken on the matter, other than noting that internal committees were advisory committees, and that their chairmen were not in the same position as was the chairman of an executive body such as the Interim Commission. It would be wise, he thought, in
appointing committees, to insist on their advisory nature and to limit their membership. This would work for greater efficiency and would also meet the point raised by Dr. van den Berg. The internal committees would thus be members of a large family, with their chairmen voting if necessary.

Dr. van den Berg stated that he had raised the question from a personal point of view. He would not have made the proposal if he could have foreseen the interpretation to be given to it, and he now wished to withdraw it.

Dr. Mackenzie said that he regretted that, when a resolution was submitted with a view to activating and facilitating the work of the Commission, there should be any interpretation as to a discrimination against small Powers. This was not the spirit of the Commission. The impartiality of the Chairman was fundamental to the success of the work of a body dealing mainly with technical problems. He asked that this point of view should be placed on record.

Dr. Togba again proposed that some amendment be made in the Rules of Procedure to cover the decision that the Chairman did not have the right to vote.

Dr. Evang interposed that in Norway, as in all Scandinavian countries, it was the general rule that chairmen should vote, no doubt ever being placed on their impartiality.

In order to remove a possible misunderstanding, Dr. Mani stated that what he had said was that, if the proposal were passed, it would lead to discrimination against small Powers; he had not meant to imply that it had been put forward with such motives.

Dr. Cavillon added that, in France and many other countries, as well as in Norway, the chairman had the right to vote, even when delicate questions were at stake. In France the vote accorded to the chairman went even further, since he had the casting vote. He thought it important for there to be equality of voting power of the nations represented on the Interim Commission.

Dr. Routley, reverting to Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure, "Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting", pointed out that nothing in that rule emphasized the obligation to vote, nor was there any clause which would disenfranchise any Member. He reminded Members that in New York they had taken action after the Chairman's own statement that he would be happier if he did not have to vote. This was only a provisional measure, adopted tentatively by the Commission. He agreed with Dr. Togba that some sentence should be inserted in the Rules of Procedure in order to settle the question once for all.

The Chairman summarized the general feeling of Members that chairmen of advisory internal committees should have the right to vote, whereas the Chairman of the Interim Commission should not have that right. He considered that it would probably be unnecessary to amend the Rules of Procedure.

4. Committee on Medical Nomenclature.

On this question Dr. Biaud gave a brief summary of past activities and referred to the preparatory work carried out by the Health Section of the League of Nations, in collaboration with the International Institute of Statistics at The Hague. At the Fifth Decennial Conference in 1938, the United States Government had been requested to undertake special studies on morbidity and mortality nomenclature and, in 1945, had convened an Expert Committee, largely composed of specialists from the United States of America, but also including some from the United Kingdom and Canada. This Committee had worked for more than two months and had been able to produce a very unusual document on the basis of previous work accomplished by American experts, on the one hand, and British experts, on the other. This document was a nomenclature code applied to morbidity and mortality statistics and, issued by the expanded Expert Committee, was now being subjected to trials in the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom. It was hoped that it would be possible for the Committee to conclude its activities in January, when it desired to turn over its work to an international committee of the WHO. He added that Dr. Percy Stocks, British member of the Expert Committee, was present and would be a very useful adviser to the Secretariat on this question.

He then read the following resolution, which was introduced jointly by the representatives from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Norway:

"The Interim Commission authorizes the Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint a Technical Committee, not to exceed nine persons, on the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, to carry on the preparatory work for the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, including recommendations to the Commission concerning actions which it might appropriately take to effect the revision." (Document WHO. IC/W.36, Annex 33.)

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Mackenzie stated: (1) that, in the selection of experts, preference should be given to those with considerable experience in the use of International Lists of the Causes of Death and Morbidity, and in the compilation of statistics based thereon; and (2) that he considered it important that the work should be carried out entirely under the ægis of the World Health Organization.
Dr. Szé supported the resolution in so far, he said, as he understood it, but, as the text had not been distributed, he thought that Members should have time to study it before taking a decision.

It was therefore decided to postpone further discussion of this question until the text of the resolution was in the hands of Members (see page 22).

5. Committee on Health in Devastated Areas.

The Chairman reminded the Commission of the decision taken in New York that the question of health in devastated areas should be examined during the second session, and of the recommendation that a full report be made on the damage done in occupied countries. For this purpose, a special committee might be set up, which could examine the available material. It had been suggested that a committee of three be appointed, consisting of two nationals of the interested State and one outsider, all experts. He proposed a discussion of this question.

Dr. Mackenzie asked for a clearer definition of the term "devastated areas", wondering whether it referred to such areas throughout the whole world.

Dr. Cavaillon stated that an important question of principle was involved: in all cases it would be necessary to consult the interested country. He supported the Chairman's idea, which, he thought, would lead to efficient technical action.

Dr. Szé said that, as a representative of a widely devastated area, he agreed with Dr. Cavaillon and felt that this question needed careful study. China, he stated, would welcome the visit of such a committee.

Dr. Parran stressed the importance of the proposal, which overlapped in certain respects the one already before the Commission with regard to the taking over of UNRRA activities. Before formulating his own opinion, he would like a definite proposal, indicating the functions and duties of the committee; to be placed before the Commission.

Dr. Krotkov asked whether the purpose of the proposed committee was to ascertain the amount of devastation or to supply relief. If the object were to supply relief, first having decided which countries needed help, the Commission would have to obtain the consent of the interested Governments, as Dr. Cavaillon had proposed. If this were not done, any committee so set up would run the risk of not being able to accomplish its task, and the Commission would find itself in a false position. The Executive Secretary should therefore get in touch with the different countries in order to discover their respective needs.

Dr. Evang considered it another duty of the WHO to collect and to record the available data on the effects of the war on health. The Allied Military Forces and UNRRA both had at their disposal a quantity of material which might be lost if it were not assembled immediately by the WHO. The task of collecting it should be included in the terms of reference of any such committee as the one under consideration, which could also determine the general lines on which countries should submit information. The question of giving aid to devastated areas was one which certainly needed to be examined with care; but as time was short, it might facilitate matters if a draft proposal were drawn up.

Dr. Mani suggested that, since the matter obviously needed careful study, the Executive Secretary should make preliminary investigations. Such investigations might include an enquiry as to what proportion of the expenses the interested countries would be willing to pay: it was important to have some idea of the financial commitments involved. He proposed that any decision on the matter, except one referring to investigations, should be postponed.

Dr. de Paula Souza believed that it was desirable to approach UNRRA, which possessed, among other things, invaluable documentary information on health and displaced persons.

Dr. Krotkov thought that it was already too late to begin the study of the effects of the war on health. In his country this had already been done to a very considerable extent by both State and scientific institutions. What was required was to obtain information from Governments, and a distinction need not be made between the work of collecting data and that of furnishing relief. These tasks were intimately connected and could be carried on simultaneously.

Dr. Mackenzie also considered it necessary to have a clear definition of the work to be done. It was difficult to define the term "devastated areas". The available information, which was considerable, should be collected, but this should not be confused with the question of relief. He fully concurred in the opinion which had been expressed by Dr. Stampar in New York, that the Committee should, with the consent of the Government concerned, (1) collect data concerning damage caused to the lives of people and (2) ascertain how much reconstruction had already taken place.

Dr. Evang emphasized that the granting of relief, an urgent matter, should not be hampered by the collecting of documentary material regarding health.

The Chairman proposed finally that the special sub-committee appointed to deal with the question of taking over the activities of

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UNRRA also be asked to draw up a resolution on relief for devastated areas for presentation to the Commission.

This was agreed to by the Commission.

6. Consideration of the Setting up of Other Committees.

Dr. Cavaillon, stating that he would shortly be obliged to leave Geneva, wished first to make a proposal which he considered important. Hitherto the Commission had been obliged to deal with legal, administrative and financial questions. This had been indispensable, but it was now time for it to begin its real work. As Directors-General of Public Health Services or persons in similar positions, the Members of the Commission had a direct responsibility in the application of measures to be taken against morbidity and death, and must therefore act. Various epidemic diseases—infantile paralysis, malaria, venereal diseases, diphtheria, tuberculosis, meli- loccocus infection, to mention only a few—were at this moment rampant in certain countries. What methods should be used to combat them, what drugs employed? He thought it important to decide at once which questions should be examined first and which experts asked to consider them, and then to submit recommendations to the next session of the Commission.

Dr. Gabaldón pointed out that the WHO had been given the task of continuing the work of the former Health Organization of the League of Nations, one of the most successful activities of which had been in the field of malaria. This disease still remained a scourge, against which the Organization should continue to fight. The reports issued by the Malaria Commission of the Health Organization of the League constituted the standard work on this disease. It was important to set up a committee as soon as possible which would be no less efficient than the former League of the Secretariat should not be overburdened until the first session of the Health Assembly. He shared Dr. Krotkov's hesitation concerning the setting up of committees and also thought that the Secretariat should not be overburdened. The number of its staff had been estimated in the budget with a view to its being able to perform the work envisaged by the arrangement concluded in New York. It could not be asked to do more.

Dr. Togba also wondered whether it would be necessary to set up so many committees at this stage. It should in any case be stated that the Commission was giving thought to these questions, even if it could do nothing about them at the moment. He would like the WHO eventually to set up an institute for the study of tropical diseases, including malaria. Liberia had been neglected in past internationally, especially in the field of health, and he was grateful to the United States of America for having sent a Public Health Mission there. A higher general standard of health in Africa, however, was much to be desired, and he hoped that the Commission would take an interest, not only in his own country, but in the continent as a whole. He would like to see a committee set up to work in collaboration with the United States Research Institute.

Dr. Evang declared that his own conception of the rôle of the Commission was more in harmony with the conception of Dr. Cavaillon than with that of Dr. Sze. Time had been lost in the field of health; while other specialized agencies were already in full activity, the WHO had not yet begun. He thought it very important to set up an expert committee on venereal diseases. It was the Commission's duty to decide which problems were
the most urgent and to set up committees accordingly, pending confirmation, of course, from the WHO.

Dr. DE PAULA SOUZA, in replying to Dr. Sze, agreed that it was necessary to go slowly in the establishment of committees. He was of the opinion, however, that the committee on medical education should be set up at once.

The CHAIRMAN closed the discussion, announcing that if Members of the Commission wished to propose the setting up of committees, they should present resolutions to that effect by Monday morning, 11 November.


Dr. EVANG, Chairman of the ad hoc Drafting Committee, submitted the draft resolutions drawn up by this Committee (document WHO. IC/W.34, Annex 32b), explaining that they contained no suggestions as to which committees should be set up or what their terms of reference should be. In the view of the Drafting Committee, these points were covered by Rules 26 and 27 of the Rules of Procedure. With regard to budgets for committees, the Drafting Committee had considered it unnecessary to include any provision for them in the resolutions, but thought that it should be put on record that Rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure should apply.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt that the Interim Commission had to set up committees, but that he and the Executive Secretary would be authorized to act only if a specific resolution had been passed by the Commission in the case of each committee.

Dr. MANI, supported by Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ, proposed that the last phrase in paragraph 6 of the resolution, reading "to ensure representation of various schools of thought and experience", be deleted, and Dr. EVANG accepted the amendment.

The resolutions were then adopted.

8. Appointment of a Committee on Medical Nomenclature.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Medical Nomenclature presented by the representatives from the United States, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Norway (document WHO.IC/W.36, Annex 34a), which had now been distributed.

This resolution was adopted by the Commission.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

SEVENTH MEETING


Chairman: Dr. A. STAMPAR (Yugoslavia).

1. Appointment of Committee on Headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that, at one of the previous meetings, it had been decided that he should appoint a committee to discuss matters connected with the future site of the permanent headquarters of the Organization. He proposed the following five members: Dr. Evang, Dr. Choucha Pacha, Dr. Mani, Dr. Martinez Baez and Dr. Routley.

On a question from Dr. EVANG as to whether much travelling would be involved for the members of this Committee, the CHAIRMAN replied in the negative, stating that reports and documentation on which members would have to pass judgment would be submitted by the Secretariat. He hoped that Dr. Mani would be responsible for suggestions in so far as Asia and Oceania were concerned.

The appointment of this Committee was approved.


The Commission proceeded to a debate on the Draft Master Agreement between the United Nations and the WHO (document WHO.IC/W.18, Annex 23a), and the CHAIRMAN also referred Members to document WHO.IC/R/W.1—Modifications to the Draft Master Agreement—(Annex 23e), proposed by the Drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Relations.

Dr. EVANG drew attention to certain errors appearing in the text proposed in document WHO.IC/R/W.1:

On page 3, the words "Article III" should have been deleted, and paragraph 7 should form an integral part of Article II.

On page 3, Article V, the words "without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph x" appearing in the original draft should have been deleted.
On page 5, after Article VII, there should have been introduced Article XIII, which had been retained with the addition of the word “dissemination” in paragraphs 2 and 3, after the word “standardization” in each case.

Dr. Choucha Pacha stated that the Committee on Relations had accepted the original Article XII, paragraphs 1 and 2, with, however, the deletion of the last sentence in paragraph 1, “it being understood that the World Health Organization shall retain full autonomy in the recruitment and selection of its own staff”.

Dr. Kauntze considered it important that the statement: “recognized that the eventual development of a single unified International Civil Service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination”, should be included in this article, since it had been inserted in agreements with other specialized agencies. Dr. Choucha Pacha replied that the Committee on Relations had discussed this point, but had agreed that it was covered by paragraph 2 (a) of Article XII.

Dr. Parran confirmed that this matter had been the subject of considerable discussion, and he approved of the Drafting Sub-Committee’s recommendation—namely, that the text quoted from page 18 of document WHO/IC/W.18 (Annex 23a), should not be included in the Draft Master Agreement with the United Nations. He referred to page 8, Article XII, paragraph 2 (a), in which it was stated that the two organizations should consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Commission. He himself and some of his colleagues felt that it was premature to emphasize the need for a unified Civil Service Commission, and he therefore supported the recommendation of the Drafting Sub-Committee.

After Dr. Kauntze had again stressed his conviction that the additional sentence should be included in the Agreement, Dr. Sze averred that he, personally, was prepared to accept in toto the amendments as drawn up by the Drafting Sub-Committee. He thought that it was unnecessary to consider small drafting points and that the document should be considered in the sense of general instructions to any committee in its negotiations with the United Nations.

A vote being taken, the proposed modifications as suggested by the Drafting Sub-Committee were accepted by all Members, with the exception of Drs. Kauntze and Evang.

Dr. Choucha Pacha pointed out that Article II of the Draft Master Agreement was composed of six paragraphs, while the new draft, as modified by the Drafting Sub-Committee, was composed of seven. He merely wished to state this by way of explanation.

Dr. Kauntze emphasized that, under the proposed amendment to Article XIII, paragraph 6 of the original draft had been deleted, and he suggested that some provision should be made for an exchange of statistical documentation with the United Nations. He felt that the same wording should be used as appeared in the agreements between the United Nations and the ILO, FAO, and UNESCO, namely: “In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the [agency concerned] for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations.” He referred also to the clause in the agreement with the International Civil Aviation Organization, which he thought should also apply to the WHO.

Dr. Choucha Pacha said that there had been a long discussion about this article, when it had been agreed that provisions of paragraphs 1, and especially 4 and 5, were adequate for this purpose, and that paragraph 6 should be deleted. He thought that these paragraphs covered the point raised by Dr. Kauntze, but asked for the opinion of Dr. Biraud.

Dr. Biraud considered that the deletion of this paragraph was desirable and that no new specific instruction need be given to the Secretariat on this matter.

Dr. Kauntze insisted on the desirability of including the additional text in the Draft Agreement, in order to make matters completely specific, and pointed out that there was nothing in the wording of these clauses which suggested that extra copies of the material would have to be made available to the United Nations.

It was agreed that the wording of the clauses in question should be interpreted in the light of Dr. Kauntze’s remarks, namely, that the material to be made available need not necessarily be especially reproduced by the WHO; and the Draft Agreement as amended was then accepted.


The Chairman proposed the acceptance by the Commission of the note by the Secretariat on this subject (document WHO/IC/W.21, Annex 25a).

Dr. Choucha Pacha informed the Commission that the Committee on Relations had decided in principle to utilize fully the facilities offered by the United Nations Public Information Division for the dissemination of information relating to the activities of the WHO—i.e., through newspapers, radio and films (cf. document WHO/IC/W.29, Annex 25b). The Executive Secretary should be instructed to continue negotiations along those lines and to study the form of proposals for an agreement on this subject, to be submitted later to the Interim Commission. It was considered by the Committee on Relations that this co-operation would not pre-
clude the WHO from establishing relations itself with the medical and technical Press and other technical information agencies. It was further believed that co-operation with the Division of Public Information should not extend to the field of public health education, this being one of the technical functions of the WHO. It was thought that in this field the WHO would co-operate with UNESCO.

The Chairman suggested that the memorandum of the Secretariat should be noted, along with the reservation made by Dr. Choucha Pacha.

This suggestion was accepted by the Commission.

4. Proposed Amendment to the Draft Master Agreement.

Dr. Kauntze said that he had omitted to mention in his earlier remarks the proposal which had been circulated concerning the Draft Master Agreement between the United Nations and the WHO (document WHO.IC/W.42, Annex 23b). The new proposal appeared in the agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, and he considered it of great importance.

Dr. Gabaldón thought this proposal anti-constitutional, as it limited the powers of the WHO, making it dependent on the advice of the Economic and Social Council. He opposed its acceptance.

Dr. Martinez Baez stated that, if the proposal were adopted and the WHO were bound to accept the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution would have to be amended; even the name "World Health Organization" would need to be changed. The objective of the WHO, recognizing the fundamental right of all peoples to the highest possible level of health, was one which could not be surrendered, and therefore he could not support the proposal.

Dr. Evang having questioned whether the proposal were within the terms of reference of the Commission, the Chairman suggested that the matter be dropped.

Dr. Kauntze said that he would accept the Chairman's ruling, but suggested that the proposal was in order, under the terms of Article 6 of the Constitution.

Mr. Calderwood agreed with Dr. Kauntze but did not think it necessary to include the article in the Agreement. If it were found necessary, however, to do so, he would propose that the second and third sentences be replaced by the following text:

"The Health Assembly will take into consideration any observations which the Economic and Social Council may make with respect to such applications and will not take action on any such applications until the Economic and Social Council has had an opportunity to inform the Director-General of its views. If within three months after the receipt of an application by the Council no such observations have been communicated to the Director-General, the application shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution of the Organization."

Dr. Togba, expressing surprise at the proposal, recalled previous discussions in New York, where he had thought that the intention was to leave no State outside the WHO, since "health knew no boundaries". He was disappointed at the suggestion that the WHO "should act through the Economic and Social Council and considered that applications for admission should be examined under Article 6 of the Constitution and accepted by a simple majority. Rejections of applications might, in his view, lead to a regrettable state of affairs.

Dr. Timmerman agreed with Dr. Kauntze and Mr. Calderwood that the question fell within the competence of the Interim Commission.

Dr. Mani, in order to clarify the discussion, stated that, in his opinion, the Commission should first decide whether to include any reference to this subject in the agreement. If this were agreed upon, the Commission should then decide what the reference should be. This, in turn, would depend on whether or not the suggestion was in conformity with the Constitution; in his view, it agreed with the letter but not with the spirit of it. If it were decided that some provision should be included, he felt that three or four Members should be entrusted with the task of finding an appropriate formula.

Dr. Krotkov expressed astonishment at the proposal, which in his opinion was not in conformity with Articles 4 and 5 of the Constitution. It would be sufficiently early to examine the matter, he thought, when requests for admission had been received; it would be premature to consider the subject at this stage; and he would prefer to see the Commission's efforts directed towards putting the Constitution into force. He was in favour of the rejection of the proposal, and was supported by Mr. Calderwood.

In a vote as to whether the Commission should include any reference to the subject in the Agreement, it was decided, with only one dissenting voice, not to include such a reference.

5. Co-operation with Other Specialized Agencies.

Dr. Choucha Pacha stated that the principles set forth in the document next to be discussed (WHO.IC/W.8, Annex 17) had been
adopted by the Committee on Relations. The representative of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations had requested that in paragraph 2, page 12, the words: "and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations" be inserted after "health of territories under trusteeship", and that "information from Non-Self-Governing Territories" be inserted after "trusteeship reports".

Dr. Kauntze made the following comments: (1) Rural Hygiene (page 4 of document WHO.IC/W.8) — The FAO and the WHO were not the only specialized agencies interested in this problem; the ILO in dealing with agricultural workers was also concerned. (2) Joint Committees (page 2) — The proposal that representation on such Committees should vary according to the degree of interest of the different agencies would often be difficult to establish. Membership should depend on the technical qualifications of the persons involved rather than any representation of balance of interest. (3) Co-operation with Technical Divisions and Commissions of the United Nations (page 3) — The suggestion had been made that a Permanent Liaison Officer be chosen, and opportunity should also be left for the occasional appointment of experts. (4) Co-operation with the Civil Aviation Organization (page 7) — Machinery for co-operation such as that of joint committees should be devised, as well as reciprocity of representation. (5) Co-operation with UNESCO (page 8) — The subject was complicated, and the Secretariat might be asked to obtain further information. (6) Co-operation with the Trusteeship Department of the U.N. (page 12) — The Trusteeship Department of the United Nations would be in touch with only a few Non-Self-Governing Territories. As far as British territories were concerned, visits would always be welcomed and facilities for study afforded.

Dr. Choucha Pacha suggested that the note be accepted, due consideration being given to the remarks made by Dr. Kauntze.

This was agreed.


Dr. Choucha Pacha stated that the principles set forth in document WHO.IC/W.10 (Annex 18), had also been endorsed by the Committee on Relations. This Committee had considered, however, that, during the preliminary stage of existence of the Interim Commission, the latter would not be in a position to extend help to outside organizations under stifactory conditions. At the same time, it fully recognized the desirability of co-operating with these voluntary and scientific agencies, in the general interest of public health and for mutual benefit. It had no doubt that such co-operation would be established when the WHO had attained maturity. After these explanations the note was accepted.

7. Appointment of an Expert Committee on Narcotic Drugs.

The Chairman drew attention to the proposal of the representative from China concerning the creation of an Expert Committee on Narcotic Drugs, to co-operate with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appointed by the Economic and Social Council (document WHO.IC/W.31, Annex 33).

Dr. Kauntze thought that proposals for the creation of committees were becoming overwhelming and proposed an amendment for the appointment of five experts, to whom the Secretariat could refer when necessary.

Dr. Krotkov mentioned the forthcoming International Conference on Narcotic Drugs. He thought that it would be wise for the Executive Secretary to approach the organizers of this Conference, in order to realize effective collaboration with them.

The Executive Secretary replied that he had been in close touch with the Narcotic Commission of the United Nations. With regard to the amendment suggested by Dr. Kauntze, what was needed was an expert committee qualified to advise the Secretariat on the classification of drugs. This was a subject on which individual expert opinions might vary, and, in dealing with it, it was necessary for the Secretariat to have recourse to the advice of a committee.

The Chairman summarized the facts leading to the request of the Economic and Social Council for a committee to be appointed by the Interim Commission (United Nations document E/168/Rev.2), and explained that the functions of such a committee would have no relation to the production or trade aspects of the question. He emphasized that the Conference of which mention had been made would deal mainly with drug traffic, while the functions of the committee would be entirely technical.

Dr. Krotkov thanked the Chairman for his explanation, stating that he had no objection to the proposal of the representative from China; and in view of the Executive Secretary's explanations, Dr. Kauntze withdrew his amendment.

The resolution (document WHO.IC/W.31) was therefore approved.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.
1. Appointment of Committee on Biological Standardization.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the draft resolution concerning Biological Standardization (document WHO.IC/W.49, Annex 36), requesting the Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission to appoint a small body of not more than eight experts, to form the nucleus of the future Committee.

Dr. Hyde said that he considered that the Committee's plan of work should be submitted to the Interim Commission. It was decided accordingly.

2. Appointment of Committee on Medical Nomenclature.

The Commission then examined the draft resolution proposed by the United Kingdom representative regarding the Establishment of International Lists of Causes of Morbidity (document WHO.IC/W.45, Annex 34b).

In reply to a question by Dr. van den Berg as to the appointment of the same Committee to consider two different subjects, Dr. Biraud said that he wished to remove any apprehension which might be felt. The work of nomenclature would be carried out both by experts in mortality questions and by specialists in questions of morbidity.

Dr. van den Berg expressed himself in agreement. The resolution was approved.

3. Research Laboratories.

Dr. Hyde submitted a resolution to the Commission (document WHO.IC/W.39, Annex 26), not regarding the resolution of the Economic and Social Council regarding the establishment of research laboratories (3 October 1946, U.N. document E/233), drawing the attention of the Council to the aims of the WHO, and reserving the rights of the latter Organization in health research.

Mr. Yates said that the United Nations resolution referred to had been passed in the Economic and Social Council with the support of a number of the Governments represented on the Interim Commission, that it called only for a report, not immediate action, and that the Secretary-General intended to consult the Interim Commission in the preparation of the report. He referred also to a passage in the Second Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the avoidance of duplication between the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Dr. Mackenzie suggested a drafting amendment in paragraph 1 on page 2 of the resolution under consideration.

The Chairman recommended the adoption of the resolution thus amended (cf. document WHO.IC/W.39, Annex 26). He said that he was sure that, as "health" had been expressly mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General would get into touch with the Interim Commission in all cases of recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council regarding health questions.

The resolution was then adopted by the Commission.

4. Transfer of UNRRA Health Functions.

The transfer of the health functions of UNRRA to the Interim Commission formed the subject of a draft resolution submitted by Dr. Parran, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Negotiations with UNRRA (document WHO.IC/W.44, Annex 226). The draft resolution had received the unanimous approval of the members of the Sub-Committee, but Dr. Parran drew attention to the observations made by Dr. Krotkov and Dr. Evang concerning the distribution of the funds which UNRRA had placed at the disposal of the Interim Commission: they felt that the credits allowed for fellowships ought to be reduced and the sum thus saved used to increase the credits allotted to the fight against tuberculosis, malaria and epidemic diseases in devastated areas.

In connection with paragraph 4, dealing with the provisional budget allocation, it was proposed that there be added the words "in accordance with the terms of the agreement with UNRRA".

Dr. Kauntze suggested indicating the source of the $1,500,000 transferred to the WHO. He also regarded it as essential that the Draft Agreement (Annex 7 of document WHO.IC/W.13, Annex 22a) should specify that all administrative expenses incurred by the Interim Commission in the accomplishment of the functions taken over from UNRRA should be borne by the special budget relating to those activities, not charged to the funds of the Interim Commission.

A new wording was then proposed by Dr. Parran, paragraph 4 being completed as follows: "in order to make possible the execution of the tasks set out in the agreement and to defray administrative expenses".

Chairman: Dr. A. Stampar (Yugoslavia).
Summarizing the discussion, the CHAIRMAN observed that all seemed to be in favour of accepting the agreement with UNRRA, but that it was considered, on the one hand, that the money handed over should be employed as judiciously as possible and, on the other, that the Interim Commission should not incur administrative expenses chargeable to its own budget. It was agreed that the Commission should have in Europe the necessary accommodation for rapid work. 

After an exchange of views, it was finally decided that the Committee on Administration and Finance should submit a report at the next session as to the financial aspect of the proposed transfer and that the Interim Commission should then determine the distribution of the tasks taken over from UNRRA.

The resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee on Negotiations with UNRRA (document WHO/C/W.44) was then adopted, subject to the proposed amendments.

5. Site of Headquarters of Interim Commission.

The Commission then considered the question of choosing a seat.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, referring to the experiences of the Interim Commission in New York, drew the attention of Members to the material difficulties with which the Secretariat had been faced.

Provisional quarters had been provided in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, but the amount of space placed at the disposal of the Commission (one large and three small rooms) had not been adequate. Moreover, it did not seem as if the situation, particularly in regard to living accommodation, was likely to improve noticeably in the near future.

The question of maritime and air transport should also be considered. In view of the difficulty of finding room in the liners and aircraft proceeding from Europe to America, there would inevitably be a great delay and much difficulty in transporting to New York all of the documents of the Office in Paris and those of UNRRA in London. It would, moreover, be preferable to centralize the Epidemiological Service in Geneva, and if no bureau were installed in Europe, it would be impossible to take over the activities of UNRRA and of the Office on the date which had been fixed.

Further, expenses were higher in New York than in Geneva, where a meeting of the Commission would be estimated to cost $40,000, as compared with $60,000 in New York. The Palais des Nations provided all the facilities necessary for rapid work. Although an office would, of course, have to be maintained in New York for purposes of liaison with the United Nations and other institutions, it seemed logical that most of the work should be carried on in Europe.

Dr. EVANG pointed out that the Commission had taken no decision in New York on the question of its seat. He thought that full latitude as to the choice should be given to the Chairman and the Executive Secretary. The tasks which had to be undertaken clearly necessitated the existence of a bureau in Europe, and Geneva seemed to offer many advantages. It was obvious that the Executive Secretary could maintain a small office in New York if he so wished.

Mr. YATES informed the Commission that he had been notified by New York that the Secretary-General could not undertake to make space and facilities available in the Geneva building after the close of the present session of the Interim Commission. However, if the Commission, after considering all the arguments, finally decided to ask for space in the Palais des Nations, he believed that, subject to other comments, the Secretary-General would still do what he could to provide facilities. The Members of the Commission were surely aware of the current proposals in the General Assembly which might affect the use of the buildings.

Dr. TOGBA suggested that Paris ought also to be considered, and he asked that a secret vote be taken. Members who had to leave before the voting could hand their voting papers to the Executive Secretary.

Dr. VAN DEN BERG pointed out that the Commission had been appointed for only a short period; if there were a considerable increase in its work in the next few weeks, it would have to possess the material means for carrying it out. The following principle should be adopted, he thought: the work actually being carried on in America should be continued there, but the work which had to be done in Europe should be centralized in one or more European offices.

Dr. ROUTLEY expressed the view that, as the Commission was merely a provisional organization, too much importance should not be attached to the location of its Secretariat, the essential point being for it to do good work in the best possible conditions. As the Commission had decided to take over certain functions of the Office International d’Hygiène Publique and of UNRRA—functions which had to be executed in Europe—the Executive Secretary should have in Europe the necessary accommodation and staff. In any case, the seat of the Commission should be chosen without prejudice to the subsequent decision on the seat of the World Health Organization.

Dr. SZE observed that, whereas Dr. Evang would like the seat of the Commission to be in Geneva and a small office to be maintained in New York, he (Dr. Sze) would like the seat to remain in New York. It had been taken for granted at the New York meetings that the headquarters of the Commission would be in that city. The material difficulties which the Secretariat had experienced, to which Dr. Chisholm had referred, had been found
susceptible of solution by other United Nations institutions. He asked the observer from the United Nations whether these difficulties could not be surmounted and the working conditions in New York improved.

Mr. Yates replied that when the Interim Commission had begun its activities and had asked for the help of the United Nations, the latter had also been experiencing difficulties and was overburdened with work. He had witnessed that himself. Since then, the situation and prospects had progressively improved, but he was not in a position to give more detailed information.

Dr. Evang emphasized that the headquarters of the Interim Commission had not been considered in New York. The question which had been discussed was that of the headquarters of the World Health Organization. He proposed the adoption of a resolution declaring that the Interim Commission would authorize its Chairman and Executive Secretary to establish the necessary offices in Europe, preferably in Geneva, while maintaining, if it appeared desirable and necessary, a bureau in New York.

Dr. Leclainche pointed out that the Commission was discussing the question of fixing the headquarters of a purely provisional Secretariat, and he thought it doubtful whether a matter of this kind should occupy its attention for so long a time. The task with which the Secretariat was faced was urgent, as certain functions had to be taken over as from 1 December. Dr. Chisholm had drawn attention to the various advantages which he saw in establishing the Secretariat at Geneva; it now appeared, however, that the United Nations could not guarantee the availability of space in the Palais des Nations. This difficulty, a somewhat unexpected one, could probably be eliminated; certainly from the point of view of facilitating the work, the headquarters of the Secretariat ought to be in Europe. If it could not be established in Geneva, there were other cities in Europe in which suitable and possibly pleasant quarters might be found, and it seemed best to leave it to the Executive Secretary and the Chairman to choose the location.

Dr. Krotkov observed that the reason why no decision had been taken in New York as to the provisional seat was because the Commission did not then have the experience which it now possessed. It was certain that the greater part of the activities of the Commission would be carried on in Europe and in the Near and Far East; it would therefore be more logical that the seat should be in Europe. Attention should also be paid to the question of facility of communications: two-thirds of the Members of the Commission lived nearer to Geneva than to New York. Finally, the difficulties of working in New York had been explained by the Executive Secretary, and his opinion ought to be taken into account, since it was he who would be responsible for carrying out a heavy programme of work. If the advantages of New York on the one hand and of Europe on the other were weighed in the balance, Europe would win.

Dr. Parran reminded the Commission that his country had not taken part in the discussions about the seat of the United Nations. As for the Health Organization, when the Interim Commission had decided to establish a Secretariat of its own, the question of headquarters had not been considered. It was assumed that it would be situated at the same place as that of the United Nations, with a view to close collaboration between the two organizations. The Interim Commission was not qualified to do anything which might prejudice the choice of the seat of the WHO, to be fixed by its First Assembly in agreement with the United Nations. There would have to be negotiations with the United Nations authorities on this subject, and one of the most urgent duties of the Interim Commission was to obtain the greatest possible number of ratifications as soon as possible. If the seat were to be in Geneva, negotiations with the United Nations would be more difficult, and there would be less chance of getting the Constitution quickly ratified.

Housing difficulties in New York were serious, but as the United Nations had found it possible to overcome them, the Interim Commission should certainly also be able to find accommodation. A request might be made both to the United Nations and to the United States Government with a view to facilitating the installation of the Secretariat in New York.

The Commission was not legally or morally qualified to decide about the seat of the World Health Organization, and before any transfer of the Secretariat of the Commission's headquarters from New York to Geneva were considered, the matter should be taken up with the United Nations. The most important task before the Commission—a task which had not yet been discussed—was that of hastening the disappearance of the Commission and the establishment of the WHO, by means of ratification of its Constitution by twenty-six Governments.

Dr. Sze, supported by Dr. Van den Berg, proposed the following amendment to the resolution introduced by Dr. Evang:

"The headquarters of the Interim Commission shall remain in New York. The Executive Secretary, after securing the approval of the Chairman, shall be authorized to establish an office in Geneva and such other offices as may be required."

The Chairman promised that at the next meeting he would summarize the views which had been expressed.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.
1. Headquarters of Interim Commission.

The discussion opened on the draft resolutions concerning the seat of the Interim Commission, one submitted by the representative from France (document WHO.IC/W.52, Annex 16a), and the other by the Chairman (document WHO.IC/W.53, Annex 16b).

Dr. Kauntze considered that nothing should be done to give the impression that the Commission was moving its work away from its main centre, which was New York. The suggestion which had been made to leave the choice of the seat to the Executive Secretary was not acceptable, since the Interim Commission itself had to assume its responsibilities. The two texts proposed did not clearly indicate what the functions of the New York office would be. If, as the Executive Secretary thought, most of the work had to be carried out in Europe, it was none the less indispensable that the Interim Commission should have its principal office in New York and that the Secretariat be represented there by a really senior officer, in other words either by the Executive Secretary or his Deputy. The tasks of the Interim Commission would include negotiations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and the latter, with the exception of UNESCO, had their headquarters in the United States of America or in Canada. Moreover, in view of the negotiations now taking place with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the presence of a high-ranking official in New York was a necessity.

Dr. Leclainche pointed out that the Chairman's draft resolution did not specify where the headquarters of the Interim Commission would be, whereas the resolution which he himself had proposed provided for the installation of an office in New York but fixed the seat in Geneva, or, failing Geneva, in another European city to be chosen by the Executive Secretary. The Commission would thus have a definite headquarters, which would be indispensable for the execution of the tasks which would fall to it.

Dr. Sze could not agree to either of the draft resolutions proposed. He himself had submitted an amendment to a resolution on the previous day (cf. Summary Record of Eighth Meeting, page 28); and he suggested that this amendment be considered.

Dr. Routley, on behalf of Dr. Evang, who had been obliged to leave for Oslo, mentioned the resolution which the latter had proposed at the previous meeting, according to which the Executive Secretary would be authorized, with the agreement of the Chairman, to set up an office in Europe, preferably in Geneva, and if it appeared necessary, one in New York as well. Before his departure, Dr. Evang had asked him to delete the last part of his draft resolution, which would then read:

"The Interim Commission directs the Chairman and Executive Secretary to establish the necessary offices for the Interim Commission in Europe, preferably in Geneva."

Dr. Togba considered that it would be advisable, as suggested by the United Kingdom representative, to leave the headquarters of the Commission in New York. It would be for the Executive Secretary to decide where the work could best be carried out.

Dr. Kauntze proposed an amendment to the draft resolution WHO.IC/W.53, as follows: by replacing the word "Office" in paragraph 1 by "Headquarters Office" and adding the words "and the fulfilment of other functions of the Interim Commission"; by omitting in paragraph 2, the allusions to the Epidemiological Service and to UNRRA, so that the role of the Geneva office would not be limited; and in paragraph 3, by substituting for "it will be indispensable for other activities" the word "necessary". (See Annex 16e).

Dr. Sze accepted the resolution in that form and withdrew his own proposal, with the consent of Dr. Van Den Berg, who had supported it.

Dr. Leclainche likewise withdrew his resolution, and he supported the proposed amendment, as did Dr. Parran.

Dr. Krotkov then proposed another formula, which would authorize the Chairman of the Commission and the Executive Secretary to select the seat of the Commission, after consulting the United Nations and taking into account the opinions expressed by Members in the course of the discussion. Any other procedure, he thought, might make it very difficult for the executive organ to fulfil its task.

Summing up the debate on the subject, the Chairman said that, in his draft resolution, he had attempted to take into account all the opinions expressed. He had proposed, in fact, (1) that an office should remain in New York to assume liaison with the United Nations, (2) that an office should also be set up in
Geneva, and (3) that other offices might be opened, in Shanghai, for example, where relief work for China, begun by UNRRA, would have to be directed.

He did not think a vote necessary. If it were indispensable that the Interim Commission should have an office in New York for collaboration with the United Nations, its technical work should nevertheless be carried on in Geneva. He would therefore accept Dr. Kauntze's amendment to paragraph 2 of his resolution, which would give this paragraph a wider application. With regard to paragraph 3, it laid a heavy responsibility on the Chairman and Executive Secretary, but for his part he was ready to accept it.

Dr. Krotkov believed that the Chairman's proposal best answered the exigencies of the moment, because it took into account previous experience, the requirements of the work to be done and the different opinions expressed.

Dr. Sze asked that the debate be terminated and the vote taken, at the same time emphasizing that any hesitation on his part in accepting the terms of the proposed resolution did not imply any lack of appreciation of the efforts of the Chairman to reach agreement.

Dr. Hyde supported the motion to end the debate. He added, however, that, in his opinion, the seat should be where the Interim Commission would best be able to carry out its principal task of establishing contact with other agencies of the United Nations pursuing similar aims. Most of those institutions—the Economic and Social Council, FAO, UNRRA, PICAO—had their headquarters in the United States of America; and New York being the centre where all their activities converged, it was therefore in New York where the headquarters of the Interim Commission should be.

Dr. Togba recalled that at a previous meeting he had asked that any voting on this question should be by secret ballot; he withdrew that proposal, which was then put forward by Dr. Leclainche.

The Chairman pointed out that the Rules of Procedure contained no provision for voting by secret ballot in such a case and that consequently the Commission would have to decide on this matter.

Dr. Kauntze and Dr. Routley agreed that there was no such provision in the Rules, Dr. Routley reminding the Commission that, if a change in the Rules were contemplated, an advance notification of twenty-four hours would be necessary.

The Chairman stated that he preferred to reach a decision without resorting to a vote. As three draft resolutions had been presented without agreement having been reached, he suggested that the representatives from Canada, Brazil and Egypt attempt to work out a draft acceptable to all.

Dr. Hyde raised a point of order, doubting whether a question could be referred back to a few Members of the Commission, when the Commission already had a resolution before it on the subject, and Dr. Kauntze agreed with Dr. Hyde that this was not a correct procedure.

The Chairman announced, therefore, that a vote would be taken. Before considering the resolution as a whole (document WHO.IC/W.53), the Committee voted on the amendments proposed by Dr. Kauntze; and the results were:

For the amendments: 11 votes
Against: 3 votes.

Dr. de Paula Souza remarked that he took exception to the growing tendency to leave the technical aspect of questions in the background and to consider them principally from diplomatic and legal points of view.

The Chairman pointed out that the amendments which had just been accepted greatly modified the resolution which he had originally proposed with the hope of reaching an agreement. He felt that he therefore might interpret the vote as implying a lack of confidence in him.

Dr. Choucha Pacha protested at this interpretation. The impartial manner in which the Chairman had conducted the debate had won the admiration of all Members of the Commission.

Dr. Kauntze also assured the Chairman that the proposed amendments did not imply any lack of confidence. He then proposed that the resolution should be adopted as amended and was supported by Dr. Parran.

As a result of a vote, the resolution as amended was adopted with four dissenting votes.

Dr. Routley repeated that there was no question of lack of confidence in the Chairman. The resolution which the Chairman had submitted had been accepted in the spirit, if not in the letter, and if a vote of the Interim Commission were to be considered as raising a question of confidence, he personally would prefer to abstain from voting.

Dr. Parran said that he admired the spirit in which the Chairman had attempted to conciliate different opinions. The Rules of Procedure, however, had been drawn up because it was essential to arrive at agreement, not necessarily unanimous, on any given question, and to request the application of the Rules of Procedure was the right of each member of the Commission.
Dr. Routley having proposed a vote of confidence in the Chairman, all the members of the Commission adopted it unanimously.

2. Report of the Committee on Administration and Finance.

The Commission then passed to the examination of the Report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (document WHO. IC/AF/2, Annex 31b). The recommendation in paragraph 9 concerning the engagement of officials at a salary, equal to or more than $8,000 was adopted, with an amendment deleting references to obtaining the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance as an alternative to the approval of the Chairman.

Dr. Hyde drew the attention of the Commission to the practice in the United States of requiring a fidelity guarantee of officials handling funds. He suggested that a rule be inserted requiring the Commission to follow United Nations practice in this matter. The proposal was accepted, and document WHO.IC/AF/2 adopted.

3. Amendment to Rules of Procedure.

The proposed amendment to the Rules of Procedure (document WHO.IC/AF/W.4, Annex 27), which recommended the addition of an Article 27bis, regarding the adoption of rules of procedure by committees, was then considered. The amendment was adopted by the required two-thirds majority.

4. Allocation of UNRRA Funds.

The Commission next considered the Report of the Special Sub-Committee entrusted with the task of examining the allocation of the funds which had been offered by UNRRA, with a view to the continuation of its work in the health field (document WHO.IC/AF/4, Annex 31c).

The Chairman recalled that, in conformity with the arrangement reached with UNRRA, it was for the Commission to allocate these funds. Although it was a sound practice to split up a budget into headings, he thought that in this particular case it would be premature to do so, since the activities carried out by UNRRA were under revision. He therefore suggested that chapter headings should be omitted or, if it were desired to retain them, that no sum should be stipulated under them.

Dr. Sze proposed the nomination of a small committee of three which, with the Executive Secretary, could split up the budget into headings at a later date.

Dr. Hyde said that the main thing was to disburse this money in the most judicious manner and to strengthen health services in countries devastated by war. As, however, the requirements of the different countries were not yet known, a rather large sum should be blocked for future needs—he would suggest the sum of $750,000—and the rest of the money left at the disposal of the Executive Secretary for the tasks to be immediately undertaken. Later, the Executive Secretary would be better informed as to the requirements, and a final budget could be set up chapter by chapter.

Dr. Krotkov believed that all freedom should be left to the Chairman and to the Executive Secretary in this matter. He would like to see headings 3 and 4 increased; on the other hand, the expenditure mentioned under heading 5 seemed excessive to him. He suggested, moreover, that the representative from the Ukraine might be appointed as one of the three representatives to advise the Executive Secretary concerning the allocation of the money.

Dr. Togba repeated his suggestion that the zone of activity of expert missions should be extended as soon as funds were made available to the WHO.

Dr. Goodman stated that the funds transferred to the Interim Commission were earmarked for countries already in receipt of help from UNRRA, as was indicated in the agreement drawn up between the two organizations.

The Chairman suggested that the Interim Commission place at the disposal of the Executive Secretary the sum of $300,000 to cover immediate expenditure, the balance of $1,200,000 to be allocated according to the decision of the committee appointed for that purpose. He said that this committee could probably meet in December, when the Secretariat would have received replies from Governments concerning their requirements; it should meet in Europe, since it was for the purpose of carrying out the work taken over from UNRRA in the best possible way that the Commission would set up an office in Geneva. He thought that not only the Ukrainian representative but representatives from Poland and Yugoslavia as well might be invited to join this committee, as those countries had also greatly suffered as a result of the war.

It was decided to continue the discussion at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.
1. Provisional Budget for UNRRA Health Functions.

The Chairman stated that there had been a great deal of discussion of this question. He himself had proposed that the Interim Commission should authorize its Executive Secretary to incur expenditure up to an amount not exceeding $300,000; he had further proposed the appointment of a committee of five members to prepare an itemized budget, to be presented at the third session of the Interim Commission.

In reply to a question by Dr. Kauntze as to whether that sum would be sufficient to cover expenses up to the next session, the Executive Secretary explained that the period of greatest expenditure would be at the outset, and he suggested that Dr. Goodman make a short statement on the subject.

Dr. Goodman entirely agreed that commitments would be at their maximum during the first quarter, particularly as far as fellowships were concerned. He personally would have preferred the figure to be increased to $500,000.

Dr. Sze supported the suggestion to appoint a committee of five, which should include the three members proposed by the Committee on Administration and Finance, together with the representatives from the Ukraine and Yugoslavia; and he agreed also with the suggestion that the Executive Secretary should be authorized to incur expenditure up to the amount of $500,000. He desired, however, to make a few observations, to be placed on record:

1. He considered it a bad budgeting principle for the Commission to burden the Executive Secretary with the responsibility for so large a sum.

2. Referring to a matter discussed on the previous day—namely, procedure and personal confidence—he would agree to the proposal of the Chairman out of his great respect for him and confidence in his judgment. The Commission should remember, however, that in taking this action it would be rejecting the considered recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, which had been based on expert advice, including that of Dr. Goodman.

The Chairman remarked that no great responsibilities would rest with the Executive Secretary, because he could at all times refer budgetary problems to the Interim Commission. He added that his own proposal differed only in wording from that of the Committee on Administration and Finance.

In reply to the Chairman, Dr. Goodman made two brief remarks. He agreed that the time was ripe for the revision of the UNRRA programme, in consideration of the present need for helping certain Governments. At the same time, he said, UNRRA experts were sent to countries only at the request of the Governments concerned, a condition which would apply equally when the Interim Commission took over the work.

Dr. Kauntze agreed with Dr. Sze that expenses should be limited to those mentioned in the agreement negotiated with UNRRA. He emphasized that the provisions of the Arrangement were such that this work could only be undertaken on the request of the Governments concerned. Under the Financial Regulations, the Executive Secretary could not, without incurring personal responsibility, exceed the sum voted, and he thought that this sum should be increased to $500,000. The Commission could be confident that the Executive Secretary would not incur any unnecessary expenditure.

The Chairman having promised that the budgeting position would be safeguarded, his proposal was passed as amended by Dr. Kauntze, on the understanding that the Executive Secretary would not incur any unnecessary expenditure.

It was further agreed that the Committee to revise the UNRRA programme should be composed of the representatives from Canada, China, the Ukraine, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of Dr. van den Berg, Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance.


Dr. Mackenzie, presenting the report of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, stated that the Committee had borne in mind two points in particular: the necessity for extreme economy and the burden of work already imposed on the Secretariat. There were nevertheless certain duties arising out of International Sanitary Conventions, described in Section 1 of the report, which would have
to be fulfilled. The only additional proposal involving expenditure which had been adopted by the Committee on Malaria, for which two meetings had been envisaged during the year. It had also been agreed by the Committee that, in the case of all future committees or sub-committees set up by the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, a detailed agenda should be carefully prepared by the Secretariat, prior to the holding of any meetings.

Dr. van den Berg suggested that Dr. Sze, Rapporteur of the Committee on Administration and Finance, should outline the financial aspect of the proposals.

Dr. Sze said that the Committee on Administration and Finance had tried to estimate the expenditures which would be involved by the setting up of the four committees or sub-committees proposed by the Epidemiology and Quarantine Committee, and had also drawn up a supplementary budget for the Committee on Biological Standardization set up by the Commission. It had estimated that a sum of $44,000 would be required for these committees. Having been informed that the next session of the Interim Commission would have to be a longer one than had originally been foreseen, the Committee had also been faced with finding a further sum of $45,000. To meet this total sum of $89,000, the Committee had thought that a saving of $50,000 could be effected in Chapter I of the Budget, and the remaining $39,000 found by obtaining the authorization of the United Nations to use in 1947 sums which had been budgeted but not utilized in 1946. This authorization would be necessary before the proposals of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine could be approved, and the Executive Secretary should therefore be asked to approach the United Nations in this sense.

The Executive Secretary mentioned another possible method of obtaining the necessary credits—i.e., by recourse to the $35,000 provided for technical experts in Chapter III, item 5, of the Budget. He also suggested that under certain circumstances, this need might be met by the appointment of one technical expert or very small committees.

Dr. van den Berg stated his conviction that, since the necessary finances were not available, the Commission should avoid the setting up of further committees.

Dr. Krolik, also urging the necessity for exercising prudence in the creation of committees, said that membership of committees might have to be reduced. What was essential was to secure the services of specialists, who would not necessarily have to hold meetings in order to carry out their work. Moreover, when meetings were held, the agenda should always be prepared in advance by the Secretariat.

Dr. Mackenzie stressed that the setting up of certain committees was necessary, to meet obligations under the terms of existing International Sanitary Conventions. As to the suggestion of the Executive Secretary for the appointment of nuclear committees, the intention had certainly been, in the case of the proposed Malaria Committee, to set up such a committee. It would be impossible to find one individual expert for the examination of such a question as malaria, for example. The only possible method was to appoint a number of recognized experts from different countries to give a combined opinion, which alone would be respected by scientific institutions and public health administrations.

The Executive Secretary stated that his idea had been that individual experts might be appointed in the interim period, because of budgetary considerations.

The Chairman assured the Commission that the only committees to be set up at once, under the authorization given to himself and the Executive Secretary, would be those imposed by the terms of International Conventions. The others would be discussed at the next session of the Commission, and the financial position would always be kept in mind. He proposed the acceptance of the report.

Dr. Mackenzie pointed out that, under rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission should define the composition and terms of reference of each committee.

The Chairman said that a detailed programme would be submitted at the next session of the Commission; and the report was then approved, as was the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance that the Executive Secretary should be authorized to approach the United Nations for authority to use in 1947, sums budgeted but not utilized in 1946.

3. Committee for Transfer of the Paris Office.

The Chairman then laid before the members of the Commission the resolution concerning the transfer of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique (Document WHO/ICW/41, Annex 20). This resolution called for the setting up of a small committee consisting of the representatives from the Netherlands, Mexico and Australia, working in co-operation with the President of the Permanent Committee of the Office and its Commission on Transfer and Finance, to take any necessary action on the Arrangement of 22 July 1946 and to report back to the Interim Commission.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.
4. Requests to the Secretariat.

Speaking as Rapporteur of the Committee on Administration and Finance, Dr. Sze asked that he be authorized to request the Executive Secretary to present the budgetary situation to that Committee in February, and not, as stipulated in the Financial Regulations, at the time of the next session, in order that the Committee might be enabled to accomplish its task more expeditiously by being properly acquainted with the situation in advance.

The CHAIRMAN supported the proposal, and the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare the revised itemized budget by February.

Dr. van den Berg, Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance, considered that the Committee should not only have sufficient time before a given session to study the questions to be laid before it, but also in future sessions the programmes of meetings of committees should be co-ordinated.

The CHAIRMAN agreed and requested the Committee to make suggestions in this connection.

5. Plans for Publications.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr. Biraud described the situation concerning publications (see Annex 43):

A Weekly Epidemiological Record was envisaged, to include the particulars which appeared at present in the communiqués of the Office, in the bulletins published at Geneva and in those of UNRRA issued in Washington and London; it would also include notifications of the application of International Sanitary Conventions, notes on the movement of epidemic diseases throughout the world, detailed tables for separate diseases and vital statistics. Such a Record could be published in Geneva if the specialized staffs of the League, of UNRRA and the Office were grouped in that city.

It would be desirable to have a facsimile of this Record appear in the United States. The statistical material could reach New York in from two to four days and be reproduced there within twenty-four hours. It would then be despatched directly from New York to American subscribers, a procedure which would effect a saving in postage.

The Monthly Bulletin of the Office and the Bulletin of the Health Organization of the League of Nations would be continued until the WHO was in a position to bring out its own Bulletin. Mention, however, would have to be made in these periodicals that they were appearing henceforward under the aegis of the Interim Commission. As long as the Office remained in existence, its Monthly Bulletin would bear the information that it was being published on behalf of the Office.

The future Bulletin of the WHO should contain technical studies prepared by experts of the WHO and reports of technical committees. A health legislation series should also be envisaged, bound loosely to allow for easy classification by subject. Both French and English editions, and perhaps a Spanish one, should be envisaged.

There might also be a need for a further epidemiological periodical, which would contain monographs on the movement and prevention of communicable diseases.

During the interim period, a Chronicle of about four or five pages should be issued every month; it would be distributed to Members, to health administrations and to medical journals, thus constituting an appropriate medium for making known the work of the WHO.

Finally, there should be another publication devoted to the official minutes, first of the Interim Commission, and subsequently of the Assembly and Executive Board of the WHO.

Dr. Mackenzie pointed out that, by virtue of Article IX of the Rome Agreement, the Office was bound to publish a Bulletin each month, and that this obligation would persist as long as the Agreement remained in force.

Dr. Biraud proposed that the title-page of the new periodical should indicate that it was also being published on behalf of the Office; as, however, it was a question of a statutory obligation, the drafting of this notice should be entrusted to a legal expert.

Dr. Routley suggested that collaboration should be instituted between the WHO and the World Medical Association, which also issued a bulletin, and the CHAIRMAN proposed that it should be left to the Executive Secretary to study the means by which such collaboration could be established.

At the request of Dr. Sze, it was decided that the Committee on Relations would be kept informed of these proceedings.

Dr. Parran stated that he was gratified to learn from Dr. Biraud that a special series was to be devoted to the minutes of the Interim Commission, and later to those of the Assembly and Executive Board. He suggested that the Secretariat send the minutes of the first two sessions to Governments as quickly as possible.

In reply to Dr. Parran's suggestion that the minutes should be addressed to signatory Governments, once they had been approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary promised to find means of having these documents printed.

6. Approval of Minutes of First Session.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Minutes of the First Session had been distributed in mimeographed form. As no corrections had been received, he proposed that they should be adopted; and the Commission agreed.
7. Minutes of the Second Session.

Provisional minutes of the present session, the CHAIRMAN announced, would be sent to Members in a short time; any change they wished to make should be communicated to the Secretariat before the end of the year; the final text could then be submitted for approval at the next session.

8. Definition of Geographical Areas.

The Commission then passed to the consideration of the draft resolution (document WHO/ICW.50, Annex 42) on the Definition of Geographical Areas.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that it was among the responsibilities of the Interim Commission to proceed with this definition.

The proposed text was adopted.


Mr. YATES referred again to the telegram which he had read in a previous meeting concerning office space in the Palais des Nations which the United Nations might be able to put at the disposal of the WHO. He had again been in touch with New York and could confirm his previous statement—viz., that without being able to promise anything, the Secretary-General would give sympathetic consideration to any request made to him by the Interim Commission. The Secretary-General had also informed the Executive Secretary about office space which could be put at the disposal of the Interim Commission in New York.

The Executive Secretary confirmed that he had been advised that space to the extent of about 3,500 square feet could be rented to the Interim Commission in the RKO Building. Should this be insufficient, the Commission could obtain other offices in the Empire State Building, if these were not needed by any other organization.

10. Place and Date of Next Session.

After consultation with the Members, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the third session of the Commission should be held in Geneva on 31 March 1947.

This was approved by the Commission.

11. Suggestions to Secretariat.

Dr. Krotkov drew the attention of the Commission to the necessity for surrounding the Chairman with a nucleus of experts and scientists able to undertake some of the work falling to the Interim Commission. He suggested that, where appropriate, the Chairman should call on Members of the Commission, scientific institutes and universities.

As to the ratification of the WHO Constitution, he thought that the best procedure would be to act through the intervention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He also requested the Executive Secretary to see that the preparatory documents were distributed to Members soon enough before the next session to enable a detailed study to be made of them.

Replying to the second observation of Dr. Krotkov, the Executive Secretary said that the text of the Constitution had been sent on 25 September 1946 to all signatory Governments, through the channel of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council, for its part, had requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to ask its Member States to ratify this Constitution as quickly as possible. As far as he knew, that resolution was to be immediately submitted to the Assembly.


In closing, the CHAIRMAN stressed the friendly spirit which had prevailed during the debates of the first two sessions of the Interim Commission. The Commission had been confronted with and had solved many important administrative problems, and he hoped that, when the permanent Organization was once established, it would be able to profit from all the work done.

After thanking the Members, who, in coming from distant countries, had shown a ready spirit of international collaboration, he also expressed his appreciation to the observers and to members of the Secretariat, who had all contributed to the success of the session.

Dr. Routley, speaking for all the Members of the Commission, praised the Chairman highly for his patient and impartial direction of the work accomplished during the second session. He proposed a vote of thanks to him, to which the Commission responded by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the second session of the Interim Commission closed.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.
Annexes

SUMMARY RECORDS OF MEETINGS
OF INTERNAL COMMITTEES
LIST OF MEMBERS

The following members were present:
Dr. Cornelis van den Berg, Netherlands, Chairman.
Dr. André Cavillon, France, Vice-Chairman (attended only first two meetings).
Dr. H. van Zile Hyde, Alternate, United States of America.
Dr. W. H. Kauntze, Alternate, United Kingdom.
Dr. T. C. Routley, Alternate, Canada (absent fourth meeting).
Dr. Andrija Stampar, Yugoslavia (attended only second and fifth meetings).
Dr. Szeming Sze, China.

The following members were absent:
Dr. L. I. Medved, Ukrainian S.S.R., Vice-Chairman.
Dr. M. Martinez Baez, Mexico.

The following also attended the meetings:
Dr. H. A. Ansley, Canada.
Dr. Lucien Bernard, France.
Mr. R. Brain, United Kingdom.
M. C. J. Goudsmit, Netherlands.
Dr. F. G. Krotkov, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Dr. Xavier Leclainche, France.
Major C. Mani, India.
Dr. W. A. Timmerman, Netherlands.
Dr. J. N. Togba, Liberia.
Mr. F. A. Vallat, United Kingdom.

The following attended as observers:
Dr. Neville Goodman, UNRRA.
Mr. G. E. Yates, United Nations.

The following members of the Secretariat were present:
Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary.
Dr. Yves M. Béraud, Deputy Executive Secretary.
The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting and welcomed the representatives from India and Liberia, temporary Members of the Committee.

1. Report of Committee on Administration and Finance (document WHO.IC/AF/1, Annex 31a).

Dr. HYDE having mentioned that he had not received a copy of Annex 2 of the report, Dr. BIRAUD explained that the annex in question had not been attached to the document because it was confidential. It was then distributed to the Committee.

After reading it, Dr. SZE asked whether it might not be possible to have recourse to Dr. Gaud's services in connection with questions on epidemiology and quarantine.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY replied that Dr. Gaud had been entrusted with the liquidation and transfer of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique. The possibility of requesting his services for epidemiological questions as well would be borne in mind.

Dr. TOGBA asked why, in the case of Item 4, Chapter I, of the budget estimates, Expert Committee on Epidemiological Intelligence and Quarantine, the original credit of $15,000 had been reduced to $6,000.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY explained that it was a question of estimates for 1946. This Committee had not yet begun its work, for it would only be constituted in 1947—a fact which justified the reduction in the credit for 1946.

After some discussion on paragraph IV, Payment of Expenses of Commission and Committee Members, in which it was noted that a decision on the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances had been postponed until the second session, the CHAIRMAN, in summing up, said that the Committee was faced with two proposals. Dr. Sze had suggested that the words "was postponed until the next session of the Interim Commission" should be replaced by "was then examined by the Committee"; and Dr. Routley, that the word "defray" be replaced by the word "advance" in the phrase "decision as to whether Governments...should defray the travelling expenses...".

It was finally decided that the adoption of paragraph IV be postponed until the Committee had discussed the note by the Secretariat on the subject (document WHO.IC/W.15, Annex 28a).


The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that this document had been drawn up by the Secretariat, in collaboration with Mr. P. G. Watterson, former Chief Accountant of the League of Nations Secretariat, and members of the financial section of the United Nations. Mr. Walter Sharp, Consultant to the Secretariat, was responsible for the text.

Dr. ROUTLEY, referring to paragraph D of Regulation I, expressed the view that the rules of procedure of the Committee on Administration and Finance should be the same as those of the Interim Commission.

Making various observations on the wording of paragraph D, the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY suggested simply adopting a resolution in favour of bringing the rules of procedure of the Committee into line with those of the Commission, the Committee retaining the right to fix the place and date of its meetings.

It was decided accordingly.

With regard to Regulation V, Acceptance of Funds, paragraph B, Dr. HYDE said that he thought that the Commission should be authorized to receive funds from UNRRA; and Dr. GOODMAN stated that in effect this point was the subject of paragraph (f) of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946.

Dr. SZE expressed approval of Dr. Hyde's proposal. He thought that the scope of the paragraph should be extended to authorize the WHO to accept funds not only from UNRRA but from other organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation, and he accordingly suggested that the word "health" should be deleted in the expression "international health agencies" and that after the words "22 July 1946" the following phrase be added: "and any other funds which may be considered acceptable by the Interim Commission."

Dr. HYDE agreed to this amendment, the CHAIRMAN suggesting that the Drafting Committee which he intended to appoint could decide on the exact wording of it.

With reference to Regulation IX, Entry into Force of the Financial Regulations, it was decided that these regulations should apply from the day on which they were adopted by the Commission.

Document WHO.IC/W.9 was then approved, subject to such changes in form as the Drafting Committee might make as a result of the decisions taken at the meeting.

3. Appointment of Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman said that he thought it advisable to appoint two Vice-Chairmen, as well as a drafting committee of three members, one of whom would be the Rapporteur. For the Vice-Chairmen, he suggested Drs. Cavaillon and Medved, although the latter had not yet arrived. Dr. Cavaillon expressed his thanks for the nomination and said that he would accept.

4. Appointment of Drafting Committee.

As members of the drafting committee, the Chairman then named Drs. Sze, Hyde and Mani, who all accepted the nominations. Dr. Sze was appointed Rapporteur.

5. Payment of Expenses of Members.

The Committee then considered the aforementioned note by the Secretariat of the Interim Commission concerning the payment of expenses of Commission and Committee members in connection with meetings (document WHO.IC/W.15, Annex 28a).

The Executive Secretary explained that this question had been discussed in detail with the United Nations authorities in New York, that the Economic and Social Council had adopted a resolution, the substance of which was reproduced in the document under consideration, and that the matter was now on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It was suggested by Dr. Mani that the Secretariat should find out what amounts had been paid by the other specialized agencies of the United Nations. With this knowledge, the Committee would then be in a position to submit a recommendation to the Interim Commission. He reminded members that, in accordance with a decision adopted at the first session, the Commission would be responsible only for the costs of one representative from each Government or his alternate—i.e., of eighteen persons.

Dr. Togba asked whether these payments would be made to Governments or to representatives and whether it would not be possible for the Executive Secretary to get in touch with the latter before each session, in order to let them have the amounts due to them.

The Executive Secretary observed that the normal practice was for representatives to obtain advances from their Governments. At the sessions, the Secretariat paid them the sums to which they were entitled, and it was for them to reimburse their Governments. It would be possible to pay the representatives their daily allowances, and they might request the Secretariat to let them have a certain sum in advance before they left their own countries, but this would involve certain complications.

Dr. Mani said that he thought that the Secretariat could be left to settle these matters of detail, since conditions varied with each person.

He suggested that the Committee should act in accordance with paragraph 5 of the note, which would authorize the Secretariat to make suitable arrangements.

Dr. Hyde pointed out that the Chairman, who was deprived of the right to vote, was in the service of the Commission, not of his Government, and that the Commission was responsible only for his travelling expenses and allowances as Chairman, in addition to those of a representative of his Government. He was referring, of course, to the Chairman of the Interim Commission, not to the Chairman of the various internal committees which might be constituted.

Dr. Togba called attention to the fact that the Rules of Procedure did not stipulate that the Chairman of the Commission should be deprived of the right to vote. He suggested, therefore, that they be revised, to meet the decision taken in New York.

Dr. Routley stated that he was not in favour of changing the Rules of Procedure; the problem under discussion was that of the attitude which should be adopted with regard to the payment of expenses. The expenses of the Chairman of the Commission should be borne by the Commission, and his Government should be represented by a substitute Member. If, however, a Government should send a substitute in the place of a regular representative, he wondered who would pay the expenses of that substitute.

On that point, the Chairman said that he did not foresee any difficulty: the note referred to "each representative on the Commission", and it would therefore be normal that a substitute delegated in place of the regular Member should be treated in the same manner as the Member himself.

The Executive Secretary suggested that, in paragraph 5, the word "internal" should be omitted, as it was obvious that Members of the internal committees were members of the Commission.

With respect to the "expenses of all other persons attending meetings", Dr. Cavaillon stated that he thought it would be reasonable for each representative to have the right to be accompanied by an assistant, who would act as his deputy and whose expenses should be borne by the Interim Commission. No one State should be penalized financially because it had been elected to send a representative to the Interim Commission, since the Commission represented all States signatory to the Arrangement.

The Chairman said that, while appreciating Dr. Cavaillon's arguments, he was afraid that the United Nations would not be willing to accept the responsibility of paying for substitute members; and the Executive Secretary added that, in view of the attitude adopted by the Economic and Social Council, which had already submitted recommendations to the General Assembly, it seemed unlikely that the Interim Commission could depart from the line taken by the other specialized agencies of the United Nations. If a Member of the Commission
had to return to his country before the end of a session, the daily allowances but not the travelling expenses of his deputy would be paid by the Organization.

In reply to a point made by Dr. Routley, who said that he thought that fiscal immunity, especially with regard to income tax, should apply to the payments made to representatives, the Executive Secretary stated that a provision of this kind had been incorporated in the proposed Draft Agreements with Switzerland and with France.

Dr. Routley added that, in his opinion, equal privileges of fiscal exemption should be obtained from all Governments.

The Chairman then suggested that the Secretariat be instructed to discuss this problem with the United Nations authorities; and the Drafting Committee was asked to conciliate the points of view expressed and to draw up the text of a note concerning the daily allowances granted by other specialized agencies of the United Nations.

6. Adoption of Report.

The Report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (document WHO.IC/AF/1) was then adopted by the Committee.

Before adjourning the meeting, the Chairman welcomed Mr. Brain (United Kingdom Financial Adviser). He said that the Committee would be glad to have the advantage of his expert knowledge and suggested that he should assist the Rapporteur.

Mr. Brain thanked the Chairman and accepted the assignment.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

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Annex 2.

SECOND MEETING

Held on Thursday, 7 November 1946, at 2.30 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. C. van den Berg (Netherlands).

1. Financial Situation.

The meeting opened with the discussion of document WHO.IC/W.20, Annex 30, a note by the Secretariat on the financial situation; and the Chairman observed that, unlike most Government budgets, the 1946 Budget of the Interim Commission contained estimated receipts, $300,000, which were greater than the estimated expenditures, $220,591.38.

The Executive Secretary explained that this was mainly due to the prudent policy pursued in the appointment of staff, and also in part to the fact that office equipment could not be purchased until the question of the seat of the Interim Commission Secretariat had been determined. Moreover, the Organization had been responsible for the salaries of officials transferred from the League of Nations only as from 15 October 1946. Expenditures in the future would be much heavier, for as soon as the Commission had determined this question of the seat, it would be necessary to increase the staff and to purchase books and materials.

In reply to a question from Dr. Sze, the Deputy Executive Secretary said that he was glad to inform the Committee that the funds which the United Nations was granting to the Interim Commission were arriving regularly, and that a sum of 270,000 Swiss francs had just been transferred to Geneva at the official rate of exchange.

The Executive Secretary stated further that, the necessary funds being available, it would be possible to pay the travelling expenses and daily allowances of members in dollars, in Swiss francs, or even in the two currencies, if the Commission decided to make these payments.

The Chairman then welcomed Dr. Krotkov, who had just arrived.

Dr. Sze asked whether the funds placed at the disposal of the WHO by the United Nations which had not been expended by the end of 1946 would have to be returned. It appeared to him that it would be normal to carry over the balance to the financial year 1947, inasmuch as any activities which the Commission had not yet found it possible to undertake would have to be added to those of 1947.

Dr. Hyde pointed out that the sum of $300,000 had not yet been voted by the Assembly of the United Nations; and the Executive Secretary added that this figure had been provisionally fixed by the Secretary-General, on the basis of the provisional Interim Commission budget for 1946. It was only for expenditures which ought to have been incurred in 1946 but which were postponed until 1947 that a transfer of funds to the 1947 accounts could be morally justified.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the document in detail.

With regard to Annex B, Item III (Staff Salaries and Allowances), in which a sum of $12,000 was provided for the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, the Executive Secretary stated that, as the budget had been prepared before the last meeting of the Office, it was now possible that the transfer of the activities of that
organization would involve some additional expenditure for the Commission.

In connection with Item 1 of Annex B, Dr. Togba asked what the heading *Meetings and Field Surveys* included, and the Executive Secretary said that it included money to be used by the committee responsible for carrying out inquiries in devastated territories. The appointment of this Committee had been decided on at the first session of the Interim Commission, and if it were confirmed, the Committee would have to allot more than $10,000 to it by December.

In reply to a question from Dr. Routley, the Executive Secretary stated that he did not think that the United Nations would have the financial responsibility which would be imposed upon it as a Member of the WHO, and he had been instructed by his Government to make enquiries as to the amounts which the Commission would need in 1946 and 1947. Dr. Routley thought that it should be explained to the United Nations why all of the money requested for 1946 had not been used. Otherwise, it might be assumed that the amount requested had been intentionally over-estimated, and the United Nations would be inclined to reduce any amount applied for in the future. Moreover, in his opinion, it was not desirable to ask that sums voted for the financial year 1946 should be transferred to 1947.

The Executive Secretary agreed. Dr. Krotkov thought that, before dealing with the question of budget expenditure, the Commission should know the exact source of the funds to be employed. He had been instructed by his Government to make enquiries as to the financial responsibilities which would be imposed upon it as a Member of the WHO, and he considered this question of great importance.

The Executive Secretary replied that, when the budget had been drawn up, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had undertaken to place the necessary sums of money at the disposal of the Interim Commission. These came from the United Nations "Fund for Exceptional Expenditures". It was not yet possible, however, to know whether this money was to be used by the Interim Commission. It would have to be informed, however, as to the amounts which the Commission would need in 1946 and 1947.

Dr. Routley thought that it should be explained to the United Nations why all of the money requested for 1946 had not been used. Otherwise, it might be assumed that the amount requested had been intentionally over-estimated, and the United Nations would be inclined to reduce any amount applied for in the future. Moreover, in his opinion, it was not desirable to ask that sums voted for the financial year 1946 should be transferred to 1947.

The Executive Secretary agreed. Dr. Krotkov thought that, before dealing with the question of budget expenditure, the Commission should know the exact source of the funds to be employed. He had been instructed by his Government to make enquiries as to the financial responsibilities which would be imposed upon it as a Member of the WHO, and he considered this question of great importance.

The Executive Secretary replied that, when the budget had been drawn up, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had undertaken to place the necessary sums of money at the disposal of the Interim Commission. These came from the United Nations "Fund for Exceptional Expenditures". It was not yet possible, however, to know whether this money was to be regarded as a loan or as a gift. The General Assembly, which was now sitting, was to decide on this question, and it would be only after this decision became known that Governments could obtain definite information as to their obligations.

If the sums allotted by the United Nations were not repayable, they would be included in the contributions of the fifty-one Members of the United Nations. Otherwise, they would be directly chargeable to the nations ratifying the Constitution of the WHO. The final decision was in the hands of the United Nations. For 1947, it had made provision in its budget for a grant of $1,000,000 to the Interim Commission and the WHO. Whether that amount, also, would be a gift or a loan would no doubt be decided very shortly by the General Assembly.

The Interim Commission could not have an independent budget at the moment because, as the Chairman had pointed out, it was not possible to demand contributions from States which had not yet ratified the Constitution. It was obvious that the exact amount of each State's obligations would naturally depend upon the number of ratifications. The Secretary-General, however, had prepared a scale of proportional contributions based on the new scale to be applied to the United Nations budget.

2. Appointment of Staff.

The next item for consideration was that of the appointment of Staff, point IX of document WHO.1C/W.16, Annex 12.

The Executive Secretary confirmed the information contained in this document—namely, that the staff of the Interim Commission consisted of nineteen officials. He pointed out that, if the health activities of UNRRA were taken over, a much larger staff would have to be engaged.

In reply to a question by Dr. Cavallion as to the geographical distribution represented in the staff of UNRRA, he stated further that, as the WHO was only taking over one-third of the health activities of UNRRA, it would not engage all of the health staff, but would be able to make a careful selection. However, it was impossible to say what the geographical distribution of this staff might be, as UNRRA was not yet in a position to provide definite lists.

Dr. Goodman further explained that the present staff was composed of officials from twenty-eight different countries. The personnel which would be transferred would be highly experienced and of various nationalities.

3. Staff Regulations.

Dr. Szé then referred to the question of staff regulations for the Secretariat of the Interim Commission and the WHO—a question which he regarded as urgent. Although it was impossible to have a definitive text of such regulations until the United Nations had drawn up its own, he suggested that the Secretariat should submit a provisional draft.

The Executive Secretary stated in reply that the Interim Commission was temporarily operating under the provisional regulations of the United Nations. The question, however, was on the point of being examined by a special committee, set up to harmonize the regulations of the various specialized agencies. He observed that the Committee might pass a resolution in favour of adopting the provisional staff regulations of the United Nations.

The Chairman asked the Drafting Committee to draw up such a text.


With reference to Annex 5 of the Minutes of the First Session of the Interim Commission, Dr. Hyde drew attention to paragraph (4).

where it was stipulated that the appointment of officials whose salary amounted to or exceeded $5,000 per annum had to be approved in advance by the Committee on Administration and Finance. He was in favour of abolishing this restriction so that the Executive Secretary would have full freedom in appointing a staff which in his opinion was the best qualified.

Dr. Sze supported the proposal.

Drs. Routley and Cavaillon stated that they could not agree, Dr. Cavaillon requesting that his point of view be regarded not as indicating any lack of confidence in the choices which the Executive Secretary might make but as upholding a matter of principle. It was important that the Executive Secretary should remain in constant contact with the Committee.

In the ensuing discussion, a further suggestion was made—i.e., that, in order to accelerate procedure, the Executive Secretary, in making such appointments, might consult only with the Chairman of the Interim Commission or the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance.

Dr. Cavaillon, once more assuring the Executive Secretary that his remarks were in no way directed against him personally, repeated that it was a matter of principle with respect to which he remained inflexible; the whole question of the relations between the Chairman of the Commission and the Executive Secretary was involved. He maintained his view that, when questions of importance arose in the intervals between sessions, the Executive Secretary or the Director-General should regard it as the normal procedure to be in constant touch with the Chairman of the Commission or the Chairman of the Committee.

Dr. Maki agreed with Dr. Cavaillon, and the Chairman ruled that a decision on this matter should be postponed.

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.

Annex 3.

THIRD MEETING

Held on Saturday, 9 November 1946, at 3 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. C. van den Berg (Netherlands).

1. Financial Regulations.

The Chairman opened the discussion on the Draft Financial Regulations revised by the Drafting Sub-Committee (document WHO/IC/AF/W.2, Annex 296) and presented by the Rapporteur, Dr. Sze.

Mr. Vallat observed that the application of paragraphs B, C and E of Regulation I might be rendered difficult by the provisions of paragraph D; it would therefore be wise for the Committee on Administration and Finance to draw up its own rules of procedure. For that purpose a supplementary rule (27bis) would have to be included in the Rules of Procedure of the Interim Commission.

As for paragraph F, on the Employment of one or more Financial Experts, he suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Secretary.

A new wording of this regulation was therefore decided upon.

Regulation III (Budget).—Mr. Vallat urged that the expenditure estimates should be approved by the Commission, not by the Committee (paragraph C), and thought that, in paragraph D, reference should be made to the fact that, before adopting the estimates, the Commission might amend them. The expenditure budget for the present financial year would be drawn up in this way.

In Regulation IV (Expenditure of Funds), paragraph A should read "The approval of an expenditure budget by the Commission" (and not "the adoption . . . by the Committee").

The Chairman thanked Mr. Vallat and observed that the latter had suggested two sorts of amendments: one involving an addition to the Rules of Procedure of the Interim Commission and the other introducing financial changes. He did not think that the second question would give rise to any difficulty. The amendment to the Rules of Procedure, on the other hand, would have to form the subject of a recommendation to the Commission.

Dr. Sze confirmed that after a thorough examination of the question, the Drafting Committee had come to the conclusion that the Interim Commission should be asked to add to its Rules of Procedure a provision enabling committees to draw up their own rules. It would also be necessary to draft certain rules differently for the Committee, to distinguish between the financial regulations and the rules of procedure to be drawn up.

The new rule, 27bis, would therefore provide that each committee should adopt its own rules of procedure, based as far as practicable upon the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. Until the Committee was able to draw up its own rules, it would follow those of the Interim Commission as closely as possible.

This proposal was adopted (see document WHO.IC (AF) W.5, Annex 27).

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Financial Regulations should now be examined individually.

Regulation I. — He proposed that paragraphs B, C, D, and E should be deleted and the regulation in paragraph F redrafted, as suggested by Mr. Vallat. These suggestions were adopted.

Regulation II (Currency). — In accordance with the suggestion made by Dr. KAUNTEE, the task of determining the currency in which the budget and the accounts were to be drawn up would be entrusted to the Commission. The Drafting Committee had agreed to this arrangement.

Regulation III (Budget). — For paragraph A, it was proposed that when drawing up the expenditure estimates for each of the internal committees, the Executive Secretary should consult the Chairman of the committee concerned. This suggestion was finally adopted. It was felt that it would prevent any subsequent dispute as to the credits which had actually been allotted. For paragraph B, a drafting amendment was adopted; and in paragraphs C and D, the question of whether the budget should be voted by the Interim Commission, rather than by the Committee, was again raised by Dr. SZÉ. Dr. LECLAINCHE said that he thought that it was for the Interim Commission to take this important decision. This view was accepted.

Regulation IV (Expenditure of Funds). — It was agreed in principle to amend paragraph A; and after some discussion on paragraph B, it was decided to leave to the Executive Secretary the responsibility of transferring credits from one item to another in the same chapter of the budget. Paragraphs B, C and D were therefore adopted without modification.

In Regulation V (Acceptance of Funds), paragraph A was adopted, as was paragraph B, subject to the deletion of the words "in connection with such action" in the eighth line and the addition of "or accepted" at the end of the sentence.

Regulations VI, VII and VIII were adopted without modification.

Before the examination of Regulation IX, Dr. KAUNTEE suggested adding a regulation which would provide for the drawing up of a supplementary budget to cover the needs of any new technical committee for which no special financial allocation had been made.

It was decided that the Drafting Committee should be authorized to include such provision as it considered necessary on this subject.

With regard to Regulation IX (Entry into force). — Dr. ROUTLEY asked why 4 November had been fixed as the date when the Regulations would come into force, as it seemed to him that 12 November (the date for the closing of the session) would be more suitable. The Committee decided, however, to retain the earlier date, since the regulations would be needed during the second session.

2. Authorization for Staff Appointments.

Discussion on relating the restriction limiting the Executive Secretary in his appointment of staff was then continued (see pages 43-44).

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the appointment of officials whose salary amounted to or exceeded $8,000 per annum should be approved by the Chairman of the Interim Commission or, if that were not possible, in the event of urgency, by the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance (or, in his absence, by two members of that Committee).

After an exchange of views, the Committee decided accordingly.

3. Expenses of Members.

The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution (document WHO.IC (AF) W.3, Annex 28b), concerning the reimbursement of members of the Interim Commission for their travelling and subsistence expenses in connection with the meetings of the Commission and of its committees.

4. Staff Regulations.

The Provisional Staff Regulations drawn up by the Secretariat (document WHO.IC (AF) W.4, Annex 14) were approved without modification.

5. Duties of the Committee.

Dr. SZÉ said that he thought that the duties of the Committee should be clearly defined, and the members of the Committee expressed themselves as being in agreement with this proposal.

6. Agenda for Third Session.

Dr. HYDE suggested asking the Commission to take into account, when drawing up the agenda of the third session, Rules 31, 32 and 34 in the section "Budget and Finance" of the Rules of Procedure. He further believed that a means should be found for preventing loss in the exchange of the French francs which would be transferred to the Organization, along with the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

7. Meetings of Third Session.

Dr. ROUTLEY proposed that meetings of the Committee should take place a day or two before the opening of the third session of the Interim Commission, and the CHAIRMAN agreed. He then thanked the Drafting Committee for its services.
Annex 4.

FOURTH MEETING

Held on Tuesday, 12 November 1946, at 9.30 a.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. C. Van den Berg (Netherlands).

1. Transfer of the Health Functions of UNRRA

   The Executive Secretary reviewed the financial situation arising from the transfer of the health functions of UNRRA.

   Dr. Sze said that the question before the Committee was how the budget could be itemized, now that it had to be reduced from the $2,000,000 originally contemplated to the $1,500,000 allocated by the Commission.

   Dr. Goodman proposed that for this purpose each of the items of the original budget appearing in Annex 3 of the document should be reduced by thirty per cent.

   Referring to item 5, "Missions of Experts to countries with special needs", Dr. Hyde pointed out that the budget had been drawn up on the understanding that the WHO would take over the UNRRA work for 1947. Since the services in China would not be taken over until April 1947, item 5 could be reduced by as much as that work represented for the first quarter of 1947, and this sum could be put in a contingency fund.

   Dr. Goodman recalled that the Interim Commission had agreed to continue to a limited extent the projects which had been envisaged; moreover, the views of Governments and also staff contracts would have to be considered. He therefore wondered whether the various items could not be maintained (with the thirty per cent reduction) and the budget revised every three months.

   Dr. Hyde considered that the item "Fellowships and Teaching", for which there were definite commitments, should be left at $200,000. In his opinion, a sum of $500,000 should be "frozen"—i.e., not budgeted.

   Dr. Sze was not in favour of changing the proportions; this would probably be necessary, however, in four months' time. Administrative expenses could not be reduced in the same proportion as operational expenses.

   Dr. Kauntze having asked about the commitments involved in the taking over of the various activities, Dr. Goodman explained that there would be no immediate commitments for fellowships. For Ethiopia, where the sum allocated was in any case very small and where the Commission could only scratch the surface of the health problems, it would be impossible to say before the end of the year.

   Dr. Hyde thought that the Committee possessed such incomplete information that it could not very well allocate definite sums. Many difficulties might arise if one tried to reduce the amounts of particular items or to transfer sums from one item to another, particularly as some of these items—e.g., the Ethiopian programme, tuberculosis and malaria work—really represented work in one country alone. It was for that reason that he had suggested freezing a large part of the budget, say $500,000, until the Executive Secretary had adequate knowledge of the needs of Governments and was able to make specific proposals. Meanwhile, sufficient funds should be placed at the Executive Secretary's disposal to enable him to carry on until his studies were completed. He proposed that an itemized budget should be drawn up and approved by a small committee.

   Dr. Kauntze said that he had understood from the agreement with UNRRA that the WHO would not undertake any additional work and therefore questioned the advisability of envisaging a new programme of fellowships.

   Dr. Goodman stated that this agreement provided for the continuation of fellowship activities in general and that, in his opinion, the primary needs were the granting of fellowships, the interchange of students and the circulation of medical literature.

   In reply to Dr. Kauntze, Dr. Hyde said that he thought there was no intention on the part of UNRRA to dictate the way in which the money was to be used. The agreement was fluid, and discretion was left to the Commission.

1 See Appendix 7 of WHO.IC/W.13, Annex 22a.
Dr. Sze considered that, with so many factors involved, the Commission could accept the thirty per cent proportionate reduction; and the Chairman, summarizing the debate, stated that he also favoured Dr. Goodman's proposal; i.e., that of maintaining the various items with the reduction and of revising the budget every three months. This was again supported by Dr. Sze.

Dr. Hyde suggested that the Secretariat prepare an itemized budget; by January it should be approved by an international body. He proposed that a special small sub-committee of about three members should be appointed to give this approval. In proposing the "freezing" of $500,000, he had not intended that this sum should represent a "contingency fund" in the sense implied in the Financial Regulations, but that it should simply be left completely unbudgeted for the time.

The Chairman agreed that such a small sub-committee should be appointed.

Dr. Kauntze was of the opinion that the proposed sub-committee could not be given authority to make commitments for the Commission. If this were understood, he would have no objection to setting it up.

Dr. Sze said that there was a possibility of provisional approval being given under the Financial Regulations and Mr. Vallat pointed out that, in the Arrangement, there was a specific clause stating that the Interim Commission was ultimately responsible for budget estimates. He thought that the difficulty might be surmounted if Regulation V of the Financial Regulations were amended, so as to make it clear that the sub-committee's action would be subject to review and approval by the Commission.

It was finally agreed that the Financial Regulations should be amended in this sense and a sub-committee set up as proposed.

The Chairman then named a sub-committee consisting of the representative of a donating country, the United States of America, of a receiving country, China, and of one other, Canada.

In reply to a question from Dr. Hyde, the Executive Secretary explained that the budget which he would prepare would include the total amount estimated for 1947 and also, in the case of China, for the first three months of 1948.

Dr. Kauntze asked whether it would not be better to establish a budget for four months—one month for China.

It was decided, however, that a budget for the whole of 1947 should be drawn up on the basis of Dr. Goodman's proposal, with the reservation as to administrative expenses which had been suggested by the Executive Secretary; and the Drafting Committee was asked to include in the report a recommendation for the appointment of the special committee (see WHO.IC/AF/4, Annex 31a).

2. Further Meetings.

Dr. Kauntze, inquiring as to the state of the general budget of the Commission, pointed out that many proposals had been made for the appointment of committees for which additional expenditure would be involved. He considered also that the Financial Regulations should be submitted to expert examination and that it would be desirable to make a special contingency provision in the budget to provide for possible emergency measures, in the event of, for example, a serious outbreak of infectious disease.

He thought, therefore, that the Committee should be re-convened before the final meeting of the Commission.

It was agreed that the Committee should meet on Wednesday, 13 November, when further outstanding questions could be discussed and it could be decided whether still another meeting would be necessary.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

Annex 5.

FIFTH MEETING

Held on Wednesday, 13 November 1946, at 2.30 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. C. van den Berg (Netherlands).

The Chairman opened the meeting by calling upon Dr. Sze.

Dr. Sze first reminded members that the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine had set up the following four Expert Committees:

(a) Standing Committee on Quarantine;
(b) Sub-Committee on Yellow Fever;
(c) Sub-Committee on the Revision of Pilgrimage Clauses of the International Sanitary Conventions;
(d) Committee on Malaria.

There was already some provision in the budget (document WHO.IC/AF/1, Annex 31a) for the Committee on Quarantine, and this provision might perhaps be reviewed in the light of the discussion which had just taken place in the plenary meeting. For the other three committees, supplementary budgeting would be required.

1. Standing Committee on Quarantine.

The Chairman asked the Executive Secretary for his opinion on the changes which should be
made in the budget with regard to the Committee on Quarantine.

The Executive Secretary stated that a sum of $30,000 had been allotted to this Committee and to sub-committees which it might set up. Moreover, item 9 of Chapter I provided for $18,000 to finance "other committees of experts". There was nothing to prevent this sum being reallocated in any way the Committee on Administration and Finance thought fit.

Dr. Sze suggested considering item 4 of Chapter I, "Revised Budget Estimates", which provided for the sum of $8,000 to be used for three meetings of a Quarantine Sub-Committee of five experts. This allocation must now be changed, since it had been decided that the Committee should be composed of nine experts and hold two meetings. What figure should replace this $8,000?

The Deputy Executive Secretary thought that a very rough estimate of $12,000 could be made for two meetings of experts, and the Executive Secretary observed that this would mean taking $4,000 away from item 9.

The task before the Committee, Dr. Kauntze interposed, was, as he understood it, to try to provide a sufficient amount of money for the effective functioning of the Quarantine Committee until the third session of the Interim Commission, when the Secretariat would have received precise information from that Committee as to the work to be done and the meetings to be held and would have prepared a detailed budget on that basis. Meanwhile, if a lump sum could be allocated, that would perhaps suffice.

The Chairman agreed that a revised detailed budget should be presented at the third session, but thought nevertheless that the budget should be immediately revised as far as possible, in the light of the facts known by the Committee.

Dr. Kauntze said that this would be very difficult. The Committee had no idea of the work that the Malaria Committee, for instance, was to do, nor of how many times it intended to meet. For that particular Committee, especially, he thought that the most that could be done was to provide for it to hold a meeting before the third session.

The Chairman recalled that his suggestion had been to revise the budget "as far as possible"; with the Quarantine Committee, at least, it should be possible to proceed.

It was pointed out by Dr. Kauntze that the Quarantine Committee might wish to hold more meetings than had been foreseen. The Quarantine Committee of UNRRA, which had been scheduled to meet twice a year, had on one occasion been obliged to call an extra meeting.

Dr. Sze agreed that the Committee would perhaps achieve the best result if it attempted to assign a lump sum to each Committee. There was already a tentative figure of $12,000 for the Committee on Quarantine (Chapter I, item 4), and he suggested that similar figures be agreed upon for the other three Committees.

It was agreed to allocate the sum of $12,000 to the Committee on Quarantine.

2. Sub-Committee on Yellow Fever.

Dr. Sze explained that this was a Committee made up of seven experts, and that it was to hold two meetings.

Dr. Kauntze considered that here again the sum should be increased. He noted that there were two new laboratories preparing yellow-fever vaccine; it might be desirable to send an expert to check their methods of preparation, in order that the Sub-Committee might know whether the vaccine should be recognized.

Dr. Sze suggested a figure of $10,000 for this Sub-Committee, and his proposal was adopted.

3. Sub-Committee on Revision of Pilgrimage Clauses.

It was announced that one meeting was planned for the Sub-Committee on Revision of the Pilgrimage Clauses of the International Sanitary Convention, to be composed of six experts.

The Chairman stated that this Sub-Committee was sure to be an expensive one, because it would have to visit the pilgrimages themselves.

Dr. Kauntze agreed. It would be necessary to provide for more than one meeting, in his opinion: there would have to be (1) a preliminary meeting, (2) an inspection of the pilgrimages, and (3) another meeting lasting a fortnight or three weeks for the drafting of the new convention. Legal experts as well as the actual members of the Sub-Committee would undoubtedly have to attend the last meeting. He was therefore doubtful whether even $3,000 ($12,000) would suffice.

The Deputy Executive Secretary was surprised at Dr. Kauntze's estimate. It was true that there would be the actual travelling expenses, but an expert committee of only six members usually worked very fast.

Dr. Kauntze recalled the amount of time taken in the drafting of the revised clauses of the 1944 Sanitary Conventions, even though the Conventions had already existed. He emphasized that the task of the Committee on Administration and Finance was to provide these Expert Committees with a sufficient sum to last until the Interim Commission could meet again.

It was suggested by Dr. Hyde that perhaps the whole Sub-Committee might not need to visit the pilgrimages: one person might go and report back to the others.

Dr. Kauntze stated that, far from wishing to lay down methods of work for the Pilgrimage Sub-Committee, he considered that it should be
given a free hand. The Committee on Administra-
tion and Finance should allot the largest pos-
sible figure and instruct the members not to 
spend more than could be helped. Personally, 
he agreed with Dr. Hyde; but if all the members 
of the Sub-Committee desired to visit the 
pilgrimages, it would be difficult to refuse them.

Attention was drawn by the Executive 
Secretary to the limitation of $30,000 which 
had been set aside for Committees in item 4 of 
Chapter I.

Dr. Kauntze then said that he assumed that 
the budget would be carefully examined again, 
after this particular question had been dealt 
with, especially since the Financial Regulations 
provided for the transfer of sums from one item 
to another. He had noticed that in Chapter I, 
item 5, there was a sum of $140,000 allocated for 
the First World Health Assembly, and thought 
that it would be very unfortunate if that sum 
of money, for example, were shifted to another 
item and no funds were available for the Assembly 
when it met. Certain other items, however, 
might not require so much expenditure as was 
originally budgeted for.

Dr. Szé suggested allocating $10,000 to this 
Sub-Committee; and Dr. Kauntze remarked 
that, although he hoped that even less money 
might actually be required, there was no use in 
setting up a Pilgrimage Sub-Committee unless 
the Committee was prepared to meet its ex-
penses and have the work done efficiently.

The Chairman agreed, but on the other hand 
warned that, if it were found necessary to budget 
a very large sum, the meeting of this Sub-
Committee might have to be postponed.

Dr. Kauntze suggested first agreeing on 
provisional figures and then re-examining the 
possibilities in the budget, and this suggestion 
was adopted.

It was decided that a sum of $12,000 should be 
assigned to the Sub-Committee on Revision of 
the Pilgrimage Clauses.

4. Committee on Malaria.

For the Committee on Malaria, five experts 
and two meetings were envisaged.

Dr. Szé explained that half the expenses for 
this Committee would come from the money 
transferred from UNRRA and half from the 
Interim Commission budget.

It was estimated by the Deputy Executive 
Secretary that $4,000 would roughly cover a 
one-week meeting of five experts. This sum 
could be drawn from the general budget, and 
for the second meeting an equal sum could be 
allocated from the UNRRA fund. This was 
agreed to by the Committee.

5. Venereal Diseases.

Dr. Szé recalled that there had been a deci-
sion to appoint some experts in the field of 
venereal diseases, and asked if any provision 
had been made for such appointments.

The Deputy Executive Secretary stated 
that, in Chapter III, item 5 provided for five 
technical experts in the Research Division.


The problem now before the Committee, 
announced the Chairman, was that of financing 
the four Expert Committees. Since the sum 
allocated to the first three was roughly equi-
valent to the $30,000 provided for in item 4 of 
Chapter I, it only remained to increase this 
figure to $34,000 for the three Committees and 
to find an additional $4,000 for the Committee 
on Malaria. This would add up to a sum of 
$38,000 for these Committees.

He suggested that $8,000 be transferred from 
item 9—" Other Committees of Experts".

Dr. Szé observed that an even larger sum 
would have to be found, because the $12,000 of 
item 4, which was included in the $30,000 
allocated in Chapter I, could not be touched.

It was, furthermore, pointed out by the 
Executive Secretary that, under Chapter 
VII, the $93,670 which provided for Contingen-
cies could contribute nothing, because this 
item would have to be heavily cut into for the 
expenses of the headquarters in New York.

Dr. Kauntze said that there was, then, a 
sum of $18,000 available in item 4, Chapter I; 
another $15,000 could be taken from item 9; 
and this would amount to $33,000. He was 
informed by the Secretariat, however, that 
$6,000 was to be allocated to the Committee 
on Malaria.

The Executive Committee then drew atten-
tion to the unexpended allocation in the 
1946 estimates for item 7, Chapter I, Expert 
Committee on Health Problems in Devastated 
Areas. He suggested that this sum, $12,000, 
should be borrowed from the 1946 budget and 
used in 1947.

Dr. Mani questioned whether in that case 
the Committee might not be doing something 
contrary to the decision of the Commission.

Dr. Szé pointed out, however, that the Interim 
Commission had decided to request that, when 
activities budgeted for 1946 were, in fact, to 
be carried out in 1947, the amounts allocated for 
them should be borrowed from the 1946 budget.

The Executive Secretary verified that this 
principle had been agreed to by the Commission.

Dr. Kauntze inquired whether the entire sum 
of $33,000 budgeted in item 5, Chapter I, would 
be required. It was for two meetings of the 
Expert Committee on International Lists of 
Causes of Death and Morbidity.

The Deputy Executive Secretary ex-
plained that the estimates for this Committee 
had not recently been revised, but that two 
meetings had been budgeted for, one in Ottawa 
and one in Washington. This would mean that 
several members would have to make trans-
Atlantic flights—a costly procedure.
Dr. Kauntze then suggested that, if $38,000 could be found for the four Committees, the figures decided upon could be revised to conform to this sum. One could, for instance, take:

- $1,000 from the sum proposed for the Committee on Quarantine;
- $1,000 from the sum for the Sub-Committee on Yellow Fever; and
- $2,000 from the sum for the Committee on Revision of Pilgrimage Causes.

Obviously, there could be no more committees set up by the Interim Commission at this session, and the Commission should be advised that, so far as committees were concerned, the money had all been allocated.

The Deputy Executive Secretary interposed that on second thought he believed that a very definite saving might be effected in item 5.

"Expert Committee on International Lists of Causes of Death and Morbidity". It would be likely that this Committee, as envisaged, would cost roughly $20,000 instead of $32,000. This total reduction could be effected without cutting down the specific sums allotted to the Sub-Committees on Morbidity and the Selection of Joint Causes mentioned in this item.

In view of the Executive Secretary's suggestion that the Interim Commission might meet for longer periods in order to enable committees to be convened at the same time, Dr. Kauntze remarked that three of the provisions in item 2, Chapter I, "Travelling Expenses of the Committee on Administration and Finance", could perhaps be eliminated.

The Deputy Executive Secretary agreed that this might be possible.

Dr. Sze stated that, after having re-examined the figures, he felt more optimistic. A saving could be made with respect to the 1947 estimates by taking $12,000 from item 4, Chapter I, and $5,000 for the three meetings of the Quarantine Sub-Committee, provided that this figure was replaced by the new allocation decided on; moreover, an additional sum of $12,000 could be saved on the new estimate for item 5 suggested by the Deputy Executive Secretary. That would add up to a saving of $32,000. Then, as Dr. Kauntze had pointed out, a sum of $18,000 was provided for in item 9, and he thought it reasonable to expect that, out of the 1946 budget, at least $2,000 would be carried over from the allocation for devastated areas. He therefore suggested notifying the Interim Commission that the necessary funds could be made available.

The Executive Secretary asked the Committee for authorization to approach the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to see whether this last sum, which had not been expended, could be carried over to the budget for 1947. There might be legal and financial difficulties, but he felt that this should be done.

Dr. Sze suggested that the approach should be made even stronger; the Executive Secretary should explain that expenditures for six new committees, as well as additional expenses of the Interim Commission, could be met only if the balance from the 1946 budget were made available.

This procedure was agreed to by the Committee. Dr. Mani adding that it would be a mistake to present a balanced budget of $1,000,000 for the year 1947: a deficit should be shown.

Dr. Routley stated that he believed that the Committee was getting involved in details rather than discussing principles. The WHO should have a priority over all the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, since politicians could not deny that the health of the people was the most important asset to the world. He felt no concern about the budget; the United Nations and its Member States would never see the legitimate work of the WHO curtailed for want of a few thousand dollars. In his opinion, the Committee should lay down a programme and get on with it; if there were a deficit of $100,000, that would not bother him for a moment.

7. Plans for Detailed Budget.

At this point, the Chairman stated that there remained but one important decision to make: i.e., whether or not it would be necessary for the Committee on Administration and Finance to hold another meeting after the close of the plenary session.

In reply to the question of whether the UNRRA budget should not be considered at such a meeting, Dr. Sze recalled the proposal to set up a small financial sub-committee to work on this question with the Secretariat—a proposal, however, which had not yet been accepted by the Commission.

Furthermore, Dr. Kauntze added that the Commission should know exactly what its financial position was as to estimates for 1947, so that Member States would know where they stood.

The Executive Secretary remarked that, with the many new decisions which had just been taken by the Interim Commission, it would be quite impossible to draw up within a few days a budget which would give even a close approximation to the facts. Within two months, say at the beginning of January, he would attempt to have a reasonably detailed budget placed before the Committee. For this purpose, it would also be necessary to work out the cost of the New York Headquarters Office.

Dr. Routley asked whether Dr. Kauntze's point would be met if the sub-committee being set up to deal with the UNRRA funds were to study the 1947 budget estimates as well.

Dr. Kauntze replied that in that case the Committee on Administration and Finance would have to be strongly represented on this sub-committee, because it was the Committee which was really dealing with finances.
Dr. Stampar thought, however, that the sub-committee on UNRRA funds could not very well deal with the general budget, which only the Interim Commission was authorized to set up. He therefore believed that the best procedure would be: (1) to authorize the Executive Secretary to use the money allocated by the United Nations on the real organization of the Interim Commission and (2) to appoint a small sub-committee to discuss the new itemized budget with him. This budget would have to be presented to the Interim Commission in March. There was no time to discuss specific items of the budget, and, besides, the Committee had no facts before it. Commitments should not go beyond $1,000,000; if they did, Members would have to present the case to their Governments, and only the Governments could decide whether or not the money would be contributed.

It was emphasized by the Chairman that, if the Committee was to keep within the limits of $1,000,000, it would be very important to have the details of the budget as soon as possible. It would be too long to wait until the next meeting of the Interim Commission; before March, more money might be spent than would afterwards be authorized.

Dr. Kauntze said that he thought everyone agreed that the budget was obviously quite out of touch with the existing situation. He suggested asking the Executive Secretary to submit a revised budget which would show an anticipated income and expenditure for 1947, in the light of the decisions taken during the second session. If possible, this budget should be presented to the Committee about the middle of February.

After some discussion, Dr. Kauntze's proposal was adopted, and it was decided that no further meeting would be needed until the third session. The Secretariat would meanwhile prepare the budget and send it out as soon as possible, so that members would have time to study it.

8. Publications.

Dr. Hyde added that, if an appropriation for publications was to be made in this budget, it would be helpful if the Executive Secretary would present a list of those publications which were to be proposed.

The Chairman then thanked members of the Committee and the Secretariat for their cooperation.

The meeting rose at 3.40 p.m.
COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

LIST OF MEMBERS

The following members were present:

Dr. A. T. CHOUCHA Pacha, Egypt, Chairman.
Dr. Karl EVANG, Norway, Vice-Chairman.
Dr. G. H. DE PAULA SOUZA, Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
Dr. Arnoldo GABALDÓN, Venezuela, Alternate.
Dr. F. G. KROTKOV, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Absent first meeting.)
Dr. M. MARTINEZ BAEZ, Mexico.
Dr. Thomas PARRAN, United States of America.
Dr. G. M. REDSHAW, Australia.
Dr. W. A. TIMMERMAN, Netherlands, Alternate.

The following attended as Observers:

Dr. Maurice GAUD, Office International d'Hygiène Publique.
Dr. A. Jean LUCAS, United Nations.
Mr. G. E. YATES, United Nations.

The following members of the Secretariat were present:

Dr. Brock CHISHOLM, Executive Secretary.
Dr. Yves M. BIRAUD, Deputy Executive Secretary.

Annex 6.

FIRST MEETING

Held on Wednesday, 6 November 1946, at 10 a.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha (Egypt).

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

1. Election of Chairman.

Dr. TIMMERMAN raised a point of order in connection with the Rules of Procedure of the Interim Commission, under which the Committee on Relations had the right and duty of electing its own Chairman. He proposed, however, that Dr. Choucha Pacha should continue to act in this capacity.

This suggestion was supported by Dr. PARRAN and Dr. GABALDÓN; the Chairman accepted and agreed that this was the correct procedure. He then proposed the election of two Vice-Chairmen.

2. Election of Vice-Chairmen.

For these positions, the names of Dr. Evang and Dr. de Paula Souza were put forward by Drs. GABALDÓN and TIMMERMAN. They were unanimously chosen by the Committee.

3. Election of Rapporteur.

The Chairman next proposed the nomination of a Rapporteur, Dr. PARRAN suggesting Dr. Evang for this office. This suggestion was adopted, and it was agreed that Mr. Calderwood and Mr. Vallat, Legal Advisers, should be requested to assist him.


The Chairman informed the Committee that its work was to discuss and report on the items of the agenda which had been assigned to it by the Commission—i.e., items 3, 5, 6 and 7 (see document WHO.IC/W.25, Annex 11b). He proposed starting with item 3.


The Executive Secretary stated that he wished to correct an impression which he might have given in plenary session when he had said that two committees could not sit at the same
time owing to lack of interpreting staff.\(^1\) The United Nations had supplied the personnel requested, but simultaneous meetings of committees were made difficult by the fact that certain delegations represented on two or more committees consisted of only one member. For that reason, arrangements for such meetings had not been made.

The Chairman thought that, if there were no objections to the Administrative Agreement between the United Nations and the Interim Commission on co-operation during the second session of the Commission (document WHO.IC/W.17, Annex 13), the document could be agreed upon, with the understanding that points 10 and 11 concerning the transfer of equipment, etc., would be discussed later.


The Committee then passed to the consideration of the Draft Master Agreement between the United Nations and the WHO (document WHO.IC/W.18, Annex 23a). It was decided that the Executive Secretary should read the Agreement article by article, and that discussion should take place whenever desirable.

The Deputy Executive Secretary called attention to the fact that variations between the proposed draft agreement and the draft agreements with other specialized agencies had been noted in the Appendix to the document. He suggested that it might be helpful to refer to this Appendix after the discussion of each paragraph.

It was further agreed that the revision of the text of the Agreement should be left to a Drafting Committee, which would then present a final text for approval.

Dr. Martinez Baez considered that it would be expedient to note the modifications suggested for each article, then to redraft the whole agreement, and only after that to consider the document as a whole. This was agreed to by the Committee.

7. Examination of the Agreement.

Preamble.

The Preamble was accepted without comment.

Article I.

Dr. Martinez Baez thought that it would be wise to state here the objectives of the WHO and suggested that the Article be amplified.

On the proposal of the Deputy Executive Secretary, the Article was amended to read as follows:

'\(\text{The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein: the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health}.\)'

Article I was accepted with the above modification.

Article II: Reciprocal Representation.

In paragraph 1, concerning the representation of the United Nations in meetings of the WHO,

\(^1\) See page 12.

lengthy discussion took place as to whether to retain the sentence in brackets 'the agenda of which includes items in which the United Nations has indicated a specific interest.'

Mr. Yates said that it should be made clear that, as an observer from the United Nations, he had no authority to negotiate on behalf of the Economic and Social Council or to commit its Negotiating Committee in any way. He was, however, ready to put himself at the disposal of the Committee in answering questions and in making explanatory comments on the clauses which had appeared in previous agreements.

When it had been agreed by the Committee that it would be useful for him to comment in this way, he said that fundamentally there was no field in which the United Nations might not have a specific interest, although there were a number of matters with which it dealt that would not particularly interest the specialized agencies.

The Deputy Executive Secretary pointed out that the work of the Interim Commission was at present essentially one of policy-making, naturally of interest to the United Nations. In the future, however, through specialized committees and sub-committees, the WHO would deal with highly technical matters, such as standardization of tetanus antitoxin. In his opinion, the United Nations should not be automatically invited to sit on committees and sub-committees dealing with such subjects; instead, the arrangements for invitations should be on the basis of reciprocity.

Dr. Eyang considered that the WHO, as a specialized agency, should not decide on which occasions the United Nations should be invited to its meetings, but that a formula should be sought by which the decision should be left to the latter.

The Chairman suggested that it might be sufficient to send notifications of meetings with copies of the agenda, rather than special invitations, to the United Nations, which could itself judge whether the meetings were of sufficient interest for it to send representatives.

This suggestion was adopted, and it was decided that the wording of the article should be amended by the Drafting Committee in the light of the Chairman's remarks.

In paragraph 2, on the representation of the WHO at meetings of the Economic and Social Council, Dr. Timmerman asked for the correct interpretation of the word 'specific' which appeared in brackets before 'interest'. And after discussion, the question was referred to the Drafting Committee.

Paragraph 3, referring to representation at the General Assembly, was accepted without comment.

Paragraph 4, on representation in Committees of the General Assembly, was adopted, with the substitution of the word 'entitled' for 'invited', as suggested by Dr. de Paula Souza.
In paragraph 5, on representation in meetings of the Trusteeship Council, Dr. DE PAULA SOUZA said that an important point was involved because this Council might discuss general problems in which the WHO was not concerned.

Mr. YATES again drew attention to the fact that the field of the United Nations was universal. This did not mean that it would automatically send representatives to hundreds of meetings of its specialized agencies, although potentially, it had an interest in every meeting and should be able to send them if it so desired. This was not the case with specialized agencies with respect to the meetings called by the United Nations. Therefore, representation could not be absolutely reciprocal and the wording of the paragraphs could not be the same in all cases.

It was agreed that for this paragraph the text relating to UNESCO should apply, and that the words "bearing on health" should be inserted.

Paragraph 6, on the exchange of information, was accepted, Dr. REDSHAW suggesting, however, that it should be incorporated in Article XIV. This was left to the Drafting Committee.

**Article III: Proposal of Agenda-Items.**

This Article was likewise adopted.

**Article IV: Recommendations of the United Nations.**

After a discussion, in which it was agreed that the term "United Nations" included the Economic and Social Council, paragraphs 1 and 2 were accepted.

In paragraph 3, regarding further co-ordination of the activities of the two organizations, the CHAIRMAN raised the point as to whether or not this clause would compel the WHO to co-operate in all activities of the United Nations, even those of a political nature. It was finally decided to postpone discussion on this point until after consideration of Article VII.

Dr. PARRAN drew attention to the inexact and cumbersome text of this paragraph in the Draft Agreement and was surprised that the attempt had not previously been made to prevent the perpetuation of faulty wording.

Mr. YATES read a resolution passed at the last session of the Economic and Social Council regarding the establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee (see United Nations document E/231). This was an example of the kind of arrangement contemplated in the second half of the paragraph.

Dr. EVANG agreed that the wording of this paragraph was extremely vague, and foresaw two interpretations of it: first, that the WHO should take part in any type of committee or body which the United Nations might set up; or second (and this had a narrower significance), that the WHO should co-operate in any arrangement for co-ordinating the work of the different bodies set up by the United Nations.

Paragraph 3 was then referred to the Drafting Committee.

**Article V: Exchange of Information and Documents.**

Dr. PARRAN pointed out that this Article was also badly drafted.

Paragraph 2 was accepted in principle, and, as for paragraph 2, after some discussion, it was agreed that in (a) the word "on" should be substituted for "of" before "the activities of the WHO", and that in (c) the words "shall agree to transmit to it" be replaced by "the provision of such documentary and other materials". The final drafting of this Article was referred to the Drafting Committee.

**Article VI: Public Information.**

In a discussion as to whether and to what extent the WHO should make use of the services of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, Dr. PARRAN asked whether the retention of the paragraph was necessary. Dr. REDSHAW then pointed out that, if it were omitted, the WHO would have no mandate to make the subsidiary agreement mentioned therein.

It was emphasized that there were two aspects to this question, the problem of informing the public and that of informing the medical profession about the work of the WHO. The consensus seemed to be that it was important for the information facilities of the United Nations to be at the disposal of the WHO as a means of informing the public, but that the duty of informing the medical profession should remain with the WHO.

The final drafting of the Article was left to the Drafting Committee.

**Article VII: Assistance to the Security Council.**

In answer to the CHAIRMAN, who had asked whether, in accepting the Article, the WHO might risk finding itself implicated in the political problems of the Security Council, the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that he thought a differentiation might be made between the "furnishing of information" and the "rendering of assistance".

Mr. YATES said that the Council could be expected to attach importance to the inclusion of the clause without substantial weakening, and pointed out that it had already been accepted in draft agreements with four other specialized agencies.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY remarked that action taken by certain of the specialized agencies at the request of the Security Council might not be inconsistent with or damaging to the purposes for which they had been set up. But similar requests to the WHO—if it were, for instance, asked to stop certain services—might interfere with its objective and be gravely injurious to the health of the world.

The Committee finally agreed to accept the Article, with some phrase which would qualify the assistance to be rendered by the WHO, for instance, "such assistance as may be compatible with its Constitution". For a rearrangement of the wording, the last clause of the Article was referred to the Drafting Committee.
Article VIII: Assistance to the Trusteeship Council;

Article IX: Non-Self Governing Territories;

Article X: Relations with the International Court of Justice.

These Articles were adopted without change.

Article XI: Headquarters and Regional Offices.

In answer to a point raised by Dr. Redshaw, the Executive Secretary explained that the expression "closely associated" in paragraph 2 referred to the locality in which the regional or branch offices should be set up.

Mr. Yates, in explaining the general policy of the United Nations in this matter, quoted from this Article and from passages on the location of the Organization's headquarters in the Report of the Executive Secretary. He read the following extract from the Report of the Preparatory Commission:

"42. The Economic and Social Council, in its negotiations with the specialized agencies, should make the location of the headquarters of these agencies a point of major importance with a view to securing the advantages which flow from centralization. However, the undoubted advantages following from centralization must be weighed against the factors which, in certain instances, may operate in favour of locating the headquarters of an agency in a place which is particularly suited to the discharge of its functions. The possibility of making exceptions to the general principle of centralization has been recognized."

This had been accepted by the General Assembly and remained the general policy of the United Nations. Accordingly, provisions bearing on the advantages of centralization appeared in three of the agreements with specialized agencies already negotiated by the Economic and Social Council; and the Negotiating Committee might therefore be expected to propose the same language to the WHO. The matter would be within the competence of the Organization, after consultation with the United Nations, as provided by Article 43 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization; and the offer of facilities referred to in the Executive Secretary's Report meant that if the Organization decided to locate its headquarters in Geneva, the United Nations would do its best to provide facilities there, without abrogating the general policy just stated.

Mr. Yates's remarks were noted, and the Article was accepted.

Article XII: Personnel Arrangements.

With regard to paragraph 1, the Committee questioned the advisability of inserting the phrases in brackets, i.e.: "as far as practicable" and "it being understood that the World Health Organization shall retain full autonomy in the recruitment and selection of its own staff". Dr. Parran considered that these phrases were too restrictive, and Dr. Evang that they admitted of another interpretation, while Dr. Redshaw pointed out that they should be read in connection with paragraph 2.

The Executive Secretary stated that he thought that nothing would be lost by the omission of the final bracketed clause of the paragraph, and it was decided to delete it, the phrase "as far as practicable", however, being retained.

Paragraph 2 of the Article was accepted without comment.

Article XIII: Statistical Services.

Paragraph 1 of this Article was accepted.

In paragraph 2, Dr. de Paula Souza underlined the necessity for the insertion of the bracketed words "without prejudice to the right of the World Health Organization to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes", and the paragraph was adopted without change.

The Chairman questioned whether the retention of paragraph 3 was indispensable. The Executive Secretary explained that the object of this paragraph was to enable the WHO to have at its disposal, if necessary, statistics other than those to which paragraph 2 referred. Dr. de Paula Souza expressed the view that it was essential to retain it.

Paragraph 3 was therefore adopted, as were paragraphs 4 and 5.

In paragraph 6, the Deputy Executive Secretary illustrated the meaning of the phrase reading "inform each other of the sources of the material of a statistical nature which either may receive", and the clause was adopted. In accordance with a suggestion of Dr. Redshaw, however, it was left to the Drafting Committee to decide whether or not it should form an independent paragraph.

It was decided to continue the study of the Agreement at the next meeting.

8. Appointment of a Drafting Committee.

The Chairman suggested that the Drafting Committee should be composed of Drs. Redshaw, Martinez Baez and Evang. Dr. Martinez Baez to act as Chairman.

Dr. Parran, however, pointed out that Dr. Evang, as Rapporteur of the Committee, was the logical Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and this was agreed to by the Committee.

Finally, Mr. Yates, in reply to a request for his participation, said that he was willing to be present and answer any questions which the Committee might put to him, but that he could not, of course, take any responsibility for the draft.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.
SECOND MEETING

Held on Thursday, 7 November 1946, at 10 a.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. Choucha Pacha (Egypt).


After the meeting had been called to order, the Committee continued its discussion of the Draft Agreement with the United Nations.

Article XIII: Statistical Services.

Dr. Evang, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, stated that difficulties had been encountered in connection with the revision of paragraph 6 of Article XIII. After this paragraph had been compared with the relevant texts in the ILO and UNESCO agreements, it was still not clear whether the Committee wished that the source only of statistical material or the material itself should be supplied to the United Nations.

The Deputy Executive Secretary, amplifying his statement of the previous day, stated that the agreements negotiated between the United Nations and other specialized agencies included a provision for supplying the United Nations with documents and information received. This, he believed, would be too heavy a burden on the WHO and might even, in the case of health statistics, lead to misinterpretation by untrained persons or by the public at large. In his opinion, only the source of statistical or other data should be made known to the United Nations, which could itself gain access to the documents in question should it so desire.

Dr. Evang said that the Drafting Committee agreed with this point of view.

Mr. Yates pointed out that the wording of paragraph 6 on the one hand, and of paragraph 5 and the second part of paragraph 1, on the other, was inconsistent. Statistical information need not automatically be sent to the United Nations.

The Deputy Executive Secretary agreed with Articles I and V that there should be as little duplication as possible in the collection of information and that a sense of proportion should be maintained with regard to the work entailed. Too heavy a burden should not be placed on the WHO as the receiving agency.

Dr. Parran thought the matter a minor one and considered that the provisions of paragraph 1, and especially of paragraphs 4 and 5, were adequate. He proposed, then, the deletion of paragraph 6, and was supported by Dr. Timmerman and by Dr. Evang.

It was therefore agreed that paragraph 6 should be deleted.

Article XIV: Administrative and Technical Services.

As this point, the Executive Secretary referred to his statement of the previous day, again stressing that the United Nations had supplied all the necessary secretarial staff for the second session of the Interim Commission, which had itself decided that the internal committees could not sit simultaneously.

Dr. Redshaw asked the Committee to keep in mind the suggestion he had previously made to transfer the sixth paragraph of Article II to Article XIV.

It was agreed to do this, and Article XIV was adopted.

Article XV: Budgetary and Financial Arrangements.

Paragraph 1 of this Article was accepted without comment.

As for paragraph 2, after a lengthy discussion as to the meaning of the words "inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations", attention having been drawn by Mr. Yates to the authorizing nature of the clause, Dr. Evang proposed that the question be postponed and be considered at the first World Health Assembly. After discussion, however, he withdrew his proposal, but suggested that the phrase "arrangements for the relations between the budget of the Organization and the general budget of the United Nations" be substituted for "arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations."

This latter suggestion was supported by various members, and paragraph 2 as thus modified was adopted, subject to re-wording by the Drafting Committee.

Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were also accepted, with the single addition to the end of paragraph 4 of the words: "in relation to the administrative part of the budget."

Article XVI: Financing of Special Services.

The Article was adopted without comment.

1 See pages 52-53.
2 See page 54.
**Article XVII: Inter-Agency Agreements.**

The **Executive Secretary** explained that Article XVII had been inserted to cover the necessity for informing the United Nations of the nature of any agreements made between specialized agencies.

It was agreed to accept the Article with the deletion of the sentence in brackets.

**Article XVIII: Liaison.**

This Article was adopted, as were Article XIX: Implementation of the Agreement; Article XX: Revision; and Article XXI: Entry into Force.

Dr. **Martinez Baez** informed the Committee that, in his opinion, it would be wise to insert in the Agreement some statement to the effect that the WHO was the sole agency responsible for health matters.

The **Executive Secretary** agreed. In view of the tendency of all the specialized agencies to expand and the consequent overlapping which would ensue, he thought it advisable to have some definition of the responsibilities of the WHO and its competence in all matters relating to health.

Mr. **Yates** stated that (1) it was impossible to define the exclusive fields of action of the specialized agencies, since several were in some way interested in health and (2) nothing in the Agreements would change the basic instruments of the various agencies. He again referred to United Nations document E.231, with respect to the co-ordinating committee established by the United Nations.

Dr. **Parran** agreed with the proposal, stating that he also appreciated the remarks of Mr. Yates regarding the overlapping of activities.

Another aspect of the problem was that the Trusteeship Council would be responsible for the total administration, including health, and might wish to set up a medical organization of its own. He considered that the insertion suggested by Dr. Martinez Baez would be particularly valuable in preventing any poaching on the preserves of the WHO.

The **Chairman** suggested that the matter be referred to the Drafting Committee, which should bear in mind that the WHO was the agency primarily competent to deal with health matters.

This was agreed to by the Committee.

The **Chairman** welcomed the Representative from the U.S.S.R., Dr. Krotkov, who had just arrived.

2. **Co-operation with Specialized Agencies.**

The Committee then considered document WHO.C/W.8, Annex 17: "Principles of Co-operation between the World Health Organization and other Specialized Agencies and the Present Status of Negotiations between the Interim Commission and these Agencies."

Dr. **Parran** expressed his appreciation of the excellent note of the Secretariat on this subject, and the Committee agreed to it in principle, but proceeded to discuss it in detail.

Dr. **Evang** brought up the question of Joint Committees mentioned in the first part of the document. He wondered whether these Committees should advise one or both of the organizations establishing them and thought that, although it was not feasible to lay down fixed rules, in general they should advise the two organizations on matters of interest to both.

The **Executive Secretary** agreed, and Dr. Evang remarked that, with reference to the paragraph entitled "Co-operation with Technical Divisions and Commissions of the United Nations", he was of the opinion that it was not always a good idea to have permanent liaison officers.

3. **Food and Agriculture Organization.**

In the discussion of the second part of the document, the fields of interest common to and the state of negotiations between the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, Dr. Evang remarked upon the friendly attitude of the FAO, and stated that he considered that it would be indispensable to have a Joint Committee on Nutrition with that organization. Although overlapping should be avoided, it had been clearly stated that both the FAO and the WHO must be food-minded. Equality of representation of both on the Joint Committee would therefore be sound. As for the question of rural hygiene, the standard of health of rural populations was referred to prominently in the Constitution of the FAO, and it therefore might be difficult for it to accept the view that the WHO was the primary agency in this matter.

Dr. **Krotkov** explained that, as he had not yet had the opportunity of examining the various documents, he would like to be able to speak later. He was assured by the **Chairman** that he would be able to take part in the debate when the report of the Committee was discussed in a plenary meeting.

Dr. **Timmerman** said that he was a little anxious about the degree of importance which the FAO attached to the question of rural hygiene, as this was a primary responsibility of the Health Organization.

Dr. **Parran** pointed out that, when the FAO had been set up at Hot Springs, it had examined both nutrition and rural hygiene. It was therefore understandable that it should be interested in these questions; he was sure that it would always welcome the collaboration of the Interim Commission and the WHO.

The **Chairman** stated that in many agricultural countries, including his own, the question of rural hygiene was of very great importance and was closely linked with health problems (including housing, water supply, sewage disposal, and the prevention of certain occupational and endemic diseases). These were the responsibility of the WHO.
4. The International Labour Organization.

In answer to a question from Dr. Evang as to whether the Director of the ILO had replied to the suggestions made for the setting up of two Joint Committees "on industrial hygiene and on provisions for medical care and health services", the Executive Secretary stated that the matter was under the consideration of ILO authorities. He underlined the friendly attitude of the ILO.

5. Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

No comments were made on this section of the document.


The Executive Secretary referred to the helpful attitude which had consistently been shown by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO with regard to collaboration with the WHO, and Dr. Martínez Baez expressed his appreciation of the statement on this subject in the document under consideration.

Dr. de Paula Souza thought that it might be possible to draft an agreement couched in simpler language. It was difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between the field of activities of UNESCO and that of the WHO. In paragraph (b) (line 6), for instance, the word "medicine" might be changed to "public health". The Drafting Committee should clarify the whole statement, for there was bound to be overlapping in the activities of the two Organizations, whereas the agreement as drafted gave the opposite impression.

The Chairman suggested the substitution of the expression "field of health" for "public health".

The Executive Secretary reminded the Committee that the text appearing in the document had been drawn up by M. Darchambeau, Permanent Representative of UNESCO with the United Nations, and that it had not been officially considered.

It was suggested that this subject be referred to a sub-committee.

7. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

No comments were made on this section.


Mr. Yates stated, firstly, that the relationships mentioned in this section, especially the provision concerning reciprocity of representation, would be dealt with in the agreement between the WHO and the United Nations which had already been discussed by the Committee. Secondly, with regard to research laboratories, the Secretary-General of the United Nations proposed to consult the Interim Commission before framing the report called for by the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of October 3rd.

Dr. Lucas, referring to the paragraph on Trusteeship, observed, furthermore, that the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations would have to work in close collaboration with the WHO, with a view to achieving the aims put forward in Chapter IX of the Charter, dealing with non-self-governing territories.


After an exchange of views, it was agreed that the discussion of this item should be referred to the Interim Commission.

10. Relations with Non-governmental Organizations.

The Committee then considered document WHO/IC/810, Annex 18: "Principles of Co-operation between the World Health Organization and International and National Non-governmental Organizations interested in health".

The Chairman asked whether the Committee would accept the obligation to provide secretarial facilities to certain voluntary organizations, as mentioned on the second page of this document.

The Executive Secretary stated that the obligations of the WHO could not be carried out without the help of voluntary organizations, of which there were a considerable number. It was, of course, impossible to give a blanket authority for the placing of all secretariat and other facilities at the disposal of such organizations, but perhaps some help might be extended in certain cases.

After Dr. Evang had pointed out the overwhelming responsibilities to be faced by the WHO and the impossibility of undertaking further commitments, Dr. Martínez Baez suggested that co-operation with UNESCO might be of help in this connection. In cases of great need, certain associations might perhaps be given assistance by the WHO.

The Executive Secretary suggested lending assistance in certain fields—e.g., tuberculosis, mental hygiene, etc.—for specific purposes. He mentioned as an example a forthcoming conference on mental hygiene, to which secretarial help might perhaps be lent.

Dr. Evang said that he did not wish to be misunderstood. He had no objection to giving moral and perhaps sometimes financial assistance, whenever possible.

Dr. Parran then proposed the following resolution, which was supported by Dr. Timmerman:

"The Committee, having reviewed the excellent report of the Secretariat on the subject of the Principles of Co-operation between the World Health Organization and International and National Non-governmental Organizations interested in Health, recognizes the importance of the problem and the desirability of giving it mature consideration;
refers the problem to the Interim Commission; proposes that the matter should receive further study, that possibly no policy should be established at all by the Interim Commission, but that it might appropriately be considered by the General Assembly."

This resolution was adopted in principle and referred to the Drafting Committee.

Consideration of further documents was postponed until the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

Annex 8.

THIRD MEETING

Held on Saturday, 9 November 1946, at 3.30 p.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. Choucha Pacha (Egypt).

The CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order.


The proposed modifications to the Draft Master Agreement with the United Nations, as submitted by the Drafting Committee (document WHO. IC/R/W.1, Annex 23e), were presented by Dr. Evang.

It was pointed out that the following corrections should be made:

Article III, on page 3, was really part of Article II; and in Article II paragraph 6 should become paragraph 7, because a new paragraph 2 had been inserted. Three lines of paragraph 2, Article V, left column, "without prejudice . . . paragraph r" should be deleted.

Since it had been decided that the last bracketed sentence in paragraph 1, Article XII, would be deleted, the article in the agreement should be redrafted in this sense.

At the suggestion of Dr. Parran, it was decided to add the word "dissemination" to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article XIII, after "standardization".

Dr. Evang said that the Drafting Committee had found it very difficult to strengthen Article I, and finally limited itself to changing "a specialized agency" to "the specialized agency".

The Committee then adopted the proposals of the Drafting Committee with the abovementioned amendments and, on the proposal of the DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, decided to present the new version of the Draft Master Agreement to the Commission in the form of a final text. (See document WHO. IC/W.18 Rev. 1, Annex 23e.)


In the examination of document WHO. IC/W. 17, Annex 13, the Administrative Agreement between the United Nations and the Interim Commission on Co-operation during the Second Session, the Committee recalled that it had already accepted paragraphs 1 to 9 in a previous meeting. Paragraphs 10 and 11 were then read, and the whole of the document was adopted.

The DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that he wished to take advantage of the presence of United Nations representatives to pay a tribute to the help which had been received from that Organization—particularly from Mr. Moderow and Mr. Evans—in the preparation of the meetings of the second session.

The CHAIRMAN requested that this tribute should appear not only in the Minutes, but also in the Resolutions of the Committee.

3. Public Information.

The Committee then considered the question of collaboration between the Division of Public Information of the United Nations and the WHO (document WHO. IC/W.21, Annex 23a).

Dr. Evang drew attention to Article VI of the modifications to the Draft Agreement just adopted, where it had been suggested that this point should be postponed pending consideration of the Draft Agreement.

Dr. Martinez Baez, however, referring to the second paragraph on page 2 of the document under consideration, wished to emphasize that the WHO should keep its own responsibilities in the sphere of education; were it to co-operate with any organization on this question, that organization should be UNESCO.

The DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY stated that it was the view of the Secretariat that the WHO should be prepared to co-operate with the Division of Public Information strictly on the information side—Press, radio, news, etc.—but not in the field of health education. Should the Organization have to work with another agency in this subject, he agreed that UNESCO would obviously be that agency. Certain Governments might wish assistance along the lines, say, of the teaching of school-children.

The CHAIRMAN requested that this statement should be noted.


In a further discussion of document WHO. IC/W.8, Annex 17, Principles of Co-operation between the WHO and other Specialized Agencies and State of Negotiations with them, the CHAIRMAN remarked that the Committee had already agreed in principle on the contents of this document and should pass a resolution to that effect.

See pages 57-58.
The Deputy Executive Secretary said that such a resolution would be very useful. Before negotiations could take place in committees with representatives of other organizations, a good deal of spadework remained to be done on the Secretariat level, and the backing of the Commission would make these negotiations much easier.

A motion to this effect was proposed by Dr. Parran and supported by Dr. Martínez Barz and Dr. Timmerman.

Dr. Evang drew attention to the part of the document consisting of a draft agreement on scientific collaboration with UNESCO. He thought that the Committee had decided to appoint a sub-committee to study this subject.

The Chairman recalled that, after the Committee had agreed on the principle of the document, it had in fact proposed to appoint such a sub-committee. He had submitted two resolutions to the Chairman of the Interim Commission: the first, that the item should be discussed in a plenary meeting; the second, that a committee of three should be appointed to go into the matter. This proposed appointment might well be included in the report being prepared by the Rapporteur.

With regard to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council on the setting up of United Nations Research Laboratories, Dr. Parran stated that he had prepared a note, which was being mimeographed. In it he called the attention of the Council to the fact that this question had a bearing on health, and urged the Council not to proceed with the setting up of these laboratories before it could be studied by the first World Health Assembly.

Mr. Yates explained that this resolution had been presented to the Economic and Social Council by the Delegation of France and had been supported by a number of delegations, among them those of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It called only for a report, not for specific action; and he repeated that it was the intention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Interim Commission—he believed that the invitation had already been despatched—to consult with him in this connection.

Dr. Parran remarked that, as presented in the document under consideration, this item was merely a quotation from the report of the Economic and Social Council. He therefore suggested that the document be approved. This was agreed to by the Committee.

5. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations.

The Committee then re-examined the principles of co-operation between the WHO and non-governmental international and national organizations dealing with health (document WHO.IC/W.10. Annex 28), the Chairman reading the resolution on this subject which had been submitted by Dr. Parran and adopted at the previous meeting.

The Deputy Executive Secretary said that he understood from this resolution that the Interim Commission did not wish to burden the Secretariat with tasks relating to co-operation with other organizations. He assumed that its adoption would authorize the Secretariat to answer any request, past or future, with the statement that the matter would be dealt with by the WHO when established, but that the Secretariat of the Interim Commission was not in a position to enter into such negotiations.

Since several representatives feared that such a reply might prejudice relationships with certain bodies working in the medical field, which might turn to other agencies for contact, Dr. Martínez Barz suggested inserting a statement that the Interim Commission was interested, at least, in co-operating with them.

The Deputy Executive Secretary agreed that one way of solving the problem would be for the Interim Commission to adopt a resolution postponing action but underlining the interest felt by the Commission in seeing contact established later by the WHO.

Dr. Parran pointed out that some organizations would look to the WHO for financial help; others would wish to know whether it would be taking over functions which they had hitherto performed. The position of these organizations varied from country to country: in some countries they received Government subsidies. In the United States, for instance, they would resent subsidies, which might be interpreted as bringing them under Government control. He would welcome a statement to the general effect that the Interim Commission recognized the importance of the voluntary international and national organizations in the field of national health and believed that there would be a continued need for appropriate activities by such organizations.

The Deputy Executive Secretary agreed. He pointed out that the Commission would certainly not want to discourage certain international organizations, such as the International Association against Tuberculosis.

Mr. Yates described the procedure adopted by the Economic and Social Council in dealing with this problem. In cases where an organization was of interest to any one of the specialized agencies primarily, it was directed to that agency.

It was decided, finally, to leave the resolution to the drafting committee for re-wording.

The Chairman thanked the Committee, and stated that all the items allotted to it by the Commission had been covered.

Dr. Evang remarked that the work had been rendered much easier because of the excellent preliminary work done by the Secretariat, and the Chairman requested that this should be recorded in the Minutes.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.
COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMIOLOGY AND QUARANTINE

LIST OF MEMBERS

The following members were present:

Dr. Melville Mackenzie, United Kingdom, Chairman.
Major C. Mani, India, Vice-Chairman.
Dr. Lucien Bernard, France, Alternate.
Dr. A. T. Choucha Pacha, Egypt.
Dr. J. A. Doull, United States of America, Adviser.
Dr. F. G. Krokov, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza, Brazil.
Dr. Andrija Stampar, Yugoslavia. (Absent first meeting.)
Dr. Szeming Szé, China. (Absent first meeting.)
Dr. J. N. Tooba, Liberia.

The following member was absent:

Dr. C. E. Paz Soldán, Peru.

The following also attended the meetings:

Mr. C. H. K. Edmonds, United Kingdom.
Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldón, Venezuela.
Dr. D. Juznágró, Yugoslavia.
Dr. W. H. Kauntze, United Kingdom.
Dr. W. A. Timmerman, Netherlands.

The following attended as an Observer:

Mr. G. E. Yates, United Nations.

The following member of the Secretariat was present:

Dr. Yves M. Biraud, Deputy Executive Secretary.

Annex 9.

FIRST MEETING

Held on Tuesday, 12 November 1946, at 9.30 a.m., Palais des Nations, Geneva.

Chairman: Dr. M. Mackenzie (United Kingdom).

1. Election of Officers.

The meeting was called to order and, on the proposal of Dr. Stampar, supported by Dr. Choucha Pacha, Dr. Mackenzie was unanimously elected Chairman and Dr. Mani Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the honour bestowed upon him and referred to the great number of statutory responsibilities which the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine would have to fulfil.

2. Malaria.

Dr. Gabaldón, who had been invited to attend the meeting, was then requested to present a report on malaria.

Dr. Gabaldón stated that, since the Interim Commission had been entrusted with important malaria work formerly carried on by UNRRA, he considered that the Secretariat should be assisted by malaria experts. The WHO should be prepared to further the work already undertaken by other international organizations and, in the case of malaria, to speed up the diffusion of new methods of control. In order to accomplish this urgent and important task as quickly as possible, he suggested the setting up of a small preparatory committee, as envisaged in his resolution (document WHO.IC/W.43, Annex 37b).
Dr. Doull supported the resolution, but suggested the following drafting changes:

For paragraph 1: "Authorizes the Chairman and its Executive Secretary to call on three outstanding malarialogists to advise the Interim Commission regarding the continuation of the work of malaria under its agreement with UNRRA."

Paragraph 2: "That these three advisers be constituted as a technical preparatory committee on malaria of the Interim Commission, to recommend an international programme of malaria control, in particular to study the proposal presented in document WHO.IC/W.27, Annex 37a, and to report to the next session of the Interim Commission."

These amendments were accepted by Dr. Gabaldón, as giving a broader scope to the resolution.

Dr. Togba considered that the resolution was still very limited. He thought that any reference to the activities of UNRRA and the Rockefeller Foundation should be omitted, as the work of these institutions had been restricted to certain areas. Since studies should also be made on yellow fever, sleeping-sickness and leprosy, as well as malaria, he suggested that the members of the committee be increased to five and that all of these subjects be studied. He referred, further, to the setting up of an institute for the study of tropical diseases, in which he hoped the WHO would take an interest.

Dr. Manti, while expressing his agreement with Dr. Togba as to the necessity for studies being made on the diseases mentioned, pointed out that a specialist on yellow fever would probably not be competent as a malarialogist. He fully agreed that other tropical diseases should also be taken into consideration, but thought that it was necessary to proceed step by step.

Dr. de Paula Souza supported this view. Furthermore, although in agreement with the spirit of Dr. Togba's last suggestion, he considered that the creation of an institute for the study of tropical diseases would be premature and that what was necessary, first of all, was co-ordination of the work of existing institutes of tropical medicine.

Dr. Leclainche agreed, as did Dr. Choucha Pacha, who considered that as malaria varied from country to country, in order that it should be properly studied the number of experts on the malaria committee should be increased to five.

Dr. Togba stated that he was still concerned with the mention in the resolution of the activities of UNRRA and the Rockefeller Foundation. The WHO, a universal organization, should extend its work in tropical diseases to all parts of the world where those diseases prevailed. Moreover, although he agreed that it would indeed be necessary to ascertain what had already been accomplished in the field of tropical medicine, he felt that the World Health Organization should eventually consider the establishment of an international institute to carry on studies in this field.

Dr. Choucha Pacha agreed with Dr. Togba that work on malaria should not be restricted to the areas in which UNRRA had been interested. Therefore, the resolution should make it clear that the Committee should report on malaria in general, as well as, in a restricted sense, on that part of the work transferred from UNRRA.

Dr. Togba agreed and asked that his own suggestions and those of Dr. Choucha be incorporated in the resolution.

After summarizing the discussion, the Chairman stated that with regard to specific points, he entirely agreed that three experts were insufficient to form a committee having such widespread powers as those contemplated for the Committee on Malaria. Advice on malaria with relation to UNRRA's activities was of secondary importance, he thought, for what was needed was not so much expert advice as teams of doctors to prepare the work in certain countries. He therefore approved of inserting a separate paragraph in the resolution, broadening the scope of the proposed committee.

He reminded the Committee that it was faced with a number of statutory obligations involving the creation of committees, and thought that the first thing to do was to define the priority to be given to each committee. He therefore suggested that final approval of the resolution on the Malaria Committee should be postponed until after the discussion on points 3, 4 and 5 of the agenda (document WHO.IC/W.25, Annex 11b). This was agreed.

3. Quarantine.

The Chairman stated that, under the Sanitary Conventions, a considerable amount of statutory responsibility would devolve on the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, including:

(a) The application of international sanitary conventions;
(b) The delineation of yellow-fever areas;
(c) The approval of yellow-fever vaccine, etc.

Up to this time, some of this work had been carried out by the Officé International d'Hygiène Publique, which had maintained a Standing Committee on Quarantine, to which all questions arising in connection with the methods of application of the Conventions were referred. He therefore proposed considering the creation of a Committee on Quarantine, on the understanding that its terms of reference should deal with the application of the Sanitary Conventions and not with the modifications or revisions which might be called for.

Dr. Krotkov thought that the question was an urgent one; he referred to the great displacement and movement of populations as a result of the war and the importance of quarantine measures in the control of epidemics. In his view, this Committee on Quarantine should be created immediately and should draw up its programme of work, which would be the...
revision of international quarantine conventions, in the light of recent experience. Other concrete questions would have to be considered with reference to specific countries and areas.

Dr. Doull asked whether the Quarantine Committee to be set up was to be composed of Governmental representatives. In his opinion, the committee on yellow fever should be a separate committee composed entirely of experts on that subject. He made reference in this connection to the United States resolution on yellow fever (document WHO.IC/W.38, Annex 38).

The Chairman said that, aside from dealing with questions like the deratization of ships and the combating of the spread of plague by research methods, the proposed Quarantine Committee would have the responsibility for the application of the existing Sanitary Conventions. The revision of these Conventions would require a different kind of experts.

Aside, then, from the question of the revision of the Conventions, there should be set up a Standing Committee of Experts on Quarantine to deal with problems relating to their application. In view of the interests involved, the members of this Committee should be drawn from all parts of the world and should be thoroughly conversant with the application of quarantine methods and control of communicable diseases. As members, he proposed experts from China, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The Governments concerned should be asked to suggest names of suitable experts in this field.

With regard to the question of yellow fever, he thought that the Quarantine Committee, in order to fulfil its responsibilities under the conventions, should be authorized to seek the advice of from three to five yellow-fever experts. This work would call for:

1. Experts on vaccines;
2. Experts on field work, in connection with the delineation of yellow fever in certain areas; and
3. Experts on laboratory diagnosis.

Dr. Krotkov felt that the Interim Commission already constituted a permanent body on questions of quarantine and that it was therefore unnecessary to set up a Standing Committee to deal with this question. He suggested creating a committee which would be made up of Government appointed experts and which would meet only intermittently. It would be essential to determine the intervals at which it should meet, fix the date of meetings and establish a programme of work.

Dr. Togba considered that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, not representative of any one country, would not be a suitable member of the Committee.

Dr. Doull thought that a representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau need not be a member of the Committee, but should perhaps attend the meetings as an observer. He asked for clarification of Dr. Krotkov’s proposal.

Dr. Krotkov repeated that he thought that a Committee on Quarantine created by the Interim Commission should be only a temporary body with precise and limited duties. It should prepare its report for submission to the Interim Commission and should meet simultaneously with it. Its activity should come to an end with the third session of the Commission.

He agreed with Dr. Togba that a representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau should not have the same rights as a Government representative on this Committee. In his opinion, the Committee should be composed of seven members, who would be representatives of States interested in quarantine. The idea of having an odd number had produced good results in the Soviet Union, since it gave the President the right to vote.

The Chairman asked Dr. Krotkov whether he thought that the Quarantine Committee should report to the Interim Commission directly or through the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine. Dr. Krotkov stated that, in his estimation, the report should be made through the latter.

It was pointed out by Dr. de Paula Souza that the study of standards for yellow-fever vaccine should not be part of the duties of the Quarantine Commission, as such standards would be considered by the Committee on Biological Standardization.

The Chairman stated that the Quarantine Commission of the Office International d’Hygiène Publique had met only three weeks previously and had cleared up all outstanding questions regarding the application of the Conventions, so that there was no immediate urgency for a meeting of the Quarantine Committee.

As to yellow fever, the problem was the delineation of infected areas, and this might require revision from time to time by experts. Such experts should, of course, be attached to the Quarantine Committee.

He mentioned that there were two new laboratories which were starting the manufacture of vaccine against yellow fever and which might soon submit an application to the WHO for approval of this vaccine. He agreed that yellow-fever experts should constitute a special sub-committee of the Quarantine Commission so that advice where needed would be immediately available.

Dr. de Paula Souza fully agreed that experts on yellow-fever vaccine standards should be at the disposal of the Quarantine Committee, but
repeated that this point might well be dealt with under biological standardization.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee seemed generally agreed on the subject. He suggested: (a) that it appoint a Standing Committee of Experts in Quarantine Methods and Application of the Conventions; and (b) that this Committee meet about twice a year to deal with problems of such application, including responsibilities in connection with yellow fever.

As to the point raised by Dr. de Paula Souza, the task to be undertaken by the Quarantine Committee would be the approval of the preparation, not the standardization, of vaccines; and for this statutory work the Quarantine Committee should have its own experts.

In reply to a question from Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha as to the number of experts to be appointed, the CHAIRMAN, who had increased his list to twelve, suggested that, in order to meet Dr. Krotkov’s point, one member might be omitted, thus leaving an odd number.

Dr. Krotkov, although still considering that seven members would be sufficient, stated that he would be willing to increase the number, provided that there were good reasons for it and that he knew the names of the countries to be represented.

After further discussion, it was decided to appoint experts from the following nine countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Dr. Togba, while agreeing to omit Liberia, which had been on the original list, voiced his desire that problems of special interest to his country should not be forgotten.

Dr. Doull, again referring to the necessity for the Quarantine Committee to set up a sub-committee on yellow fever, proposed the following amendment to the United States resolution (document WHO.IC/W.38, Annex 38):

"The Interim Commission authorizes the Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint, as the need may arise, a technical sub-committee on yellow fever, not to exceed nine members, whose duties shall be to carry out, in the name of and on behalf of the Interim Commission, the special functions in regard to yellow fever assigned to UNRRA by the Sanitary Conventions of 1944."

The CHAIRMAN said that he would prefer not to stipulate the number of members for this sub-committee.

Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha concurred in this view, and Dr. Doull explained that the number suggested was only given as an estimate for budgetary reasons.

Dr. Togba repeated that, with reference to the Quarantine Committee he still opposed the inclusion of a representative from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau as a member, and hoped that the Committee would not limit its work to the areas covered by the activities of UNRRA.

4. Revision and Consolidation of Existing International Sanitary Conventions.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the existing Sanitary Conventions had not been signed by as many countries as had been hoped. If the Conventions were revised, the number of signatures might perhaps be increased. A preliminary work of revision could be done by the Secretariat; in connection with this work, however, certain Conventions should be given priority.

Dr. DE PAULA SOUZA, referring to the Maritime and Air Conventions, suggested combining them, in order to render their application easier.

Dr. Doull was in favour of preparing a combined Convention with a number of annexes of a technical nature. He called attention to the United States resolution on the subject (document WHO.IC/W.37, Annex 35a), and wondered whether a protocol could not be adopted by Governments. There was, in his opinion, no immediate hurry for the revision of the Sanitary Conventions; it would be useful for the Secretariat to study the question and to report to the third session.

Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha, insisting on the necessity for the revision of the Conventions, stated that the Committee had not yet decided how to treat the special pilgrimage clauses (see document WHO.IC/W.28, Annex 35b). These clauses were of great importance to certain countries with Mohammedan subjects, and he favoured considering them separately.

The CHAIRMAN again underlined the necessity for deciding on the priority to be given to certain parts of the Conventions. There had been a number of suggestions as to how this should be effected, and he proposed setting up a committee for an eventual revision of all the Conventions; in the meantime, a sub-committee might be appointed to deal with the pilgrimage clauses. Dr. Doull’s proposal could be met if the Secretariat would do the preparatory work for the general revision of the Conventions, the membership being left open until this work was completed, while the sub-committee on the pilgrimage clauses dealt at once with the revision of those clauses. He asked whether the Committee would agree in principle to the creation of such a sub-committee.

Dr. Krotkov observed that a great number of committees had already been created, and he thought that it would be necessary to observe great prudence. He was opposed to setting up a committee for the revision of the Sanitary Conventions, and suggested that this revision be entrusted to the Quarantine Committee, which he thought would be competent to deal with both questions. The number of members of the Quarantine Committee could be increased if necessary.
The CHAIRMAN, pointing out that only one additional sub-committee had so far been contemplated, stated that a new approach to the revision of the Conventions was most essential. Furthermore, experts in the revision of treaties would not necessarily have to have the same qualifications as experts operating them, and vice versa.

The revision of the pilgrimage clauses required a special kind of knowledge, and suitable experts in the field were not easy to find. He suggested setting up a sub-committee for the revision of the pilgrimage clauses, to consist of experts from five or six countries directly concerned, and postponing the appointment of the main revision committee until the third session.

Dr. KRoxicov observed that these questions had both legal and medical aspects. From a medical point of view, he felt that all members could accept his proposal to entrust the revision of the pilgrimage clauses to the Quarantine Committee: there were no experts on pilgrimages, but merely experts in hygiene and epidemiology. He felt, however, that the pilgrimage clauses fell within the sphere of hygiene and epidemiology, and in this sense he was in agreement with the Chairman.

The legal aspect should also be considered in the appointment of the committee, once the medical side had been covered. The Conventions would be signed by a large number of States and should have a well-established legal basis.

It was decided to continue this discussion at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Annex 10.

SECOND MEETING


Chairman: Dr. M. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom).

1. Quarantine.

The CHAIRMAN briefly reviewed the discussion which had taken place on the previous day. He said that it had been decided that:

(1) A Standing Committee on Quarantine should be set up, consisting of quarantine experts—specialists in the application of the Conventions; and it should be assisted by a small sub-committee of yellow-fever experts for the delineation of yellow-fever areas and the standardization of yellow-fever vaccine;

(2) Each of the following countries should be asked to name an expert: Brazil, China, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States of America;

(3) The Quarantine Committee should ordinarily meet twice a year, simultaneously with the Interim Commission if possible, in order to save travelling expenses of members;

(4) The Sanitary Conventions should be revised, priority being given to pilgrimage clauses; but

(5) For the time being no Committee would be set up for this general revision. The Secretariat should be asked, however, to prepare a memorandum on the most recent methods for the control of infectious diseases, and to submit a report on the subject to the Interim Commission at its next session. In the meantime, there would be established a small sub-committee of experts particularly conversant with conditions of pilgrimages, to deal immediately with the relevant clauses. The countries which should be asked to form the sub-committee would be: Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, as being particularly interested in the subject.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the complex nature of the work on pilgrimages, in view of the religious aspects and questions of tradition involved. He suggested that the committee for studying these clauses should be a sub-committee of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, on the understanding that it would eventually form part of the Committee on the Revision of Conventions.

Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha supported the Chairman's proposal and further suggested that the sub-committee might meet in Alexandria, where all documentation in connection with the pilgrimage clauses was available.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Choucha Pacha for his invitation.

Dr. DOULL, referring to Dr. Krotkov's observation of the previous day that no such thing as pilgrimage experts existed, assumed that any action taken by this sub-committee with regard to the control of diseases would be subject to the approval of the main Committee on Revision at a later date.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the sub-committee would be attached to the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine merely until
the main Revision Committee was set up. The experts would meet for about ten days to discuss various problems and to formulate regulations which, through the Committee on Revision, would eventually be transmitted to Governments for their observations. The details of this procedure would be left to the experts themselves.

2. Collection and Distribution of Epidemiological Intelligence.

The Chairman called attention to an item in the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (document WHO.IC/W.37, Annex 39) concerning the wireless as a means of diffusing epidemiological information, a question which would require further discussion. Since it was not urgent, he proposed that it be left to the next session of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine.

The Committee agreed.

3. Post-vaccinal Encephalitis.

The Committee then turned to the consideration of the technical problems referred to it by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

The Chairman suggested that the question of post-vaccinal encephalitis should be postponed until the official transfer of the activities of the Office had taken place.

4. Immunity Reaction in Smallpox Vaccination.

It was similarly agreed to postpone consideration of the question of immunity reaction in vaccination against smallpox, which had also been referred to the Commission by the Office.

5. Delineation of Regional Areas.

Dr. Choucha Pacha drew the Committee's attention to the question under 5 (a) of the agenda (Annex 39b): "Delineation of regional areas for epidemiological intelligence".

Dr. Sze stated that this question would require careful study and further consideration after the Secretariat had collected the relevant material, and suggested, as a basis for discussion, that four regional areas should be chosen, centred mainly around epidemiological centres. He envisaged a centre located in Europe—probably in Geneva; one to cover Africa and the Middle East—in Alexandria, for example; one in the Americas—possibly in New York; and one in the Far East—in Singapore or Bandong.

Dr. de Paula Souza suggested that Australia might be included in the areas suggested by Dr. Sze. An office already existed there for the collection of epidemiological intelligence.

It was decided to postpone consideration of this item until the discussion on items involving budgetary considerations had been concluded, since the Committee had been asked to report immediately to the Committee on Administration and Finance.

6. Setting up of Technical Committees.

In the further examination of this question, the Chairman again reminded the members of the limited amount of money at the disposal of the Interim Commission and pointed out that certain activities would involve considerable expenditures. He added that only urgent medical questions which had been presented on the demand of Governments really came within the terms of reference of the Commission.

7. Institute for Tropical Diseases.

Dr. Mani recalled that the resolution submitted by Dr. Togba on the creation of a Tropical Diseases Institute (document WHO.IC/W.40, Annex 37e) had been discussed and that it had been tacitly agreed that this question should be deferred.

Dr. Stampar was convinced that the subject, not being urgent, did not fall within the terms of reference of the Interim Commission.

The Committee therefore decided to postpone consideration of the creation of such an institute.


The Chairman expressed doubt as to whether the creation of a malaria committee could be considered an urgent problem; he personally would have preferred to postpone it.

Dr. Doull, however, strongly urged that this Committee be set up and thought that the expense involved would be a justifiable charge against UNRRA funds.

Dr. Stampar agreed with Dr. Doull. He intended to propose a general resolution at the next meeting of the Interim Commission authorizing the Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint technical committees in connection with urgent public health problems (see document WHO.IC/W.51, Annex 44). Malaria was indeed an urgent problem.

Dr. Mani said that, although the Committee should as far as possible restrict itself to its statutory duties, it would have to undertake certain urgent provisional work, and he fully agreed with Drs. Gabaldón and Doull on the necessity for immediately establishing a small committee on malaria. He hoped that if funds from UNRRA were devoted to this purpose, India, which was not an UNRRA country, would not be forgotten.

Dr. Krotkov thought that too many committees had been created and expressed his apprehension as to their further multiplication. He nevertheless recognized the importance of creating a malaria committee. In his opinion, a new principle should be adopted not only for the malaria committee but for all future committees—namely, that of preparing their agenda before meetings were convened.

The Chairman stated that the Committee seemed to agree unanimously that there was urgent need for the creation of a small committee...
on malaria, and also that carefully drawn up agenda should be prepared by the Secretariat before the meetings. He asked whether all members agreed to the number of experts on the Committee being increased from three to five and whether the choice of experts should be left entirely to the Chairman of the Commission.

To facilitate the work of the Committee on Administration and Finance, he suggested estimating the number of anticipated meetings of this Committee and defining the character of its work. The Committee on Administration and Finance would then have to determine whether the expenses involved could be met from the ordinary budget, the UNRRA budget or from both.

Dr. Gabaldon considered that in view of budgetary difficulties, only one meeting of the Committee should be envisaged and that it should take place in one of the localities where UNRRA had carried on its activities. The Committee could then study and supervise work on malaria, present a report to the Interim Commission and plan a programme for the establishment of a new committee under the WHO. This would be the most practical and economical way of accelerating work in the field.

Dr. Krotkov had no objection to the appointment of five fully qualified experts on the subject. He suggested that the Executive Secretary should draw up a carefully prepared agenda for the Committee and agreed that it should meet and present a report to the Interim Commission at its third session. After the Commission had examined, approved and possibly amended the report, the activities of the committee on malaria could begin.

The Chairman asked Dr. Sze whether the information to be placed at the disposal of the Committee on Administration and Finance was now sufficient for it to make an estimate on the cost of the proposed committee; and Dr. Sze stated that, if it had been definitely agreed that this committee was to consist of five persons meeting not more than once, probably in Europe, and that half of the expenses would be met from the UNRRA budget and half from the Interim Commission funds, the Committee on Administration and Finance would be in a position to estimate the costs.

It was decided, however, that the Committee might need to meet more than once and that the estimate of the Committee on Administration and Finance should be made on the basis of two meetings: one, a preparatory meeting and one for the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Interim Commission.


The Chairman then asked whether the Committee would agree that he and Dr. Mani, the Vice-President, should prepare a short report on the work of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine to be submitted to the Committee immediately before the next meeting of the Interim Commission.

Dr. Sze thought that, in view of the lack of time, a further meeting of the Epidemiology and Quarantine Committee might be dispensed with, and he suggested that the Chairman present his report at the next meeting of the Commission, without submitting it to the Committee.

This was agreed.

10. Public Health Services and Training of Staff.

Dr. de Paula Souza, presenting the resolution on this subject submitted by the representatives of Brazil and Norway (document WHO. IC/W.46, Annex 406), proposed that, in order to avoid the setting up of a Committee, it might be possible to select one person to draw up a study on this subject as a basis for discussion.

Dr. Evang, for instance, might be asked to collect the necessary information.

Dr. Choucha Pacha considered it unnecessary to appoint a Committee or even to select a person for this purpose. He thought that the Executive Secretary could collect data for submission to the Interim Commission or to any committee which might eventually be set up.

Dr. Doull requested it to be put on record that he agreed in principle with the proposal of Dr. de Paula Souza. Since the collection of such information was a fundamental element in assistance to Governments in the strengthening of their National Health Services, he agreed that some member of the Commission should be asked to undertake preliminary studies, with a view to consideration of the matter by the World Health Assembly.

Dr. Mani thought that it was not necessary to examine the subject immediately: such a vast problem would require careful study by the World Health Organization.

The Chairman reminded the Commission that all governmental documentation, including that on national public health services, would be communicated to the WHO. The League Health Section had formerly issued an annual publication on this subject, a practice which he felt sure that the WHO would wish to resume.

Dr. Bernhard said that, since the creation of the many committees envisaged would obviously put a great strain on the budget, he wondered whether a single committee might be set up to examine both the resolution on public health services and the one on the training of medical and other staff put forward by the Representatives of Brazil and France (document WHO. IC/W.48, Annex 406), as the two were to a certain extent connected.

Dr. de Paula Souza agreed with Dr. Bernhard's suggestion, subject to budgetary considerations.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that its mandate was to undertake urgent work. He
doubted whether any constitutional provision authorized the setting up of a committee for these questions. Moreover, he considered that the results which would be obtained after the enormous work involved would be of little value, and repeated that in his view what was required was a publication corresponding to that formerly issued by the League.

Dr. Sze felt that a simple solution could be found. To meet the proposal made by Dr. de Paula Souza to initiate a preliminary study of this problem, the Commission, acting in conformity with the Arrangement, could place this item on the agenda of the World Health Assembly, and at the same time ask the Secretariat to prepare the appropriate documentation.

The Chairman wondered whether such a request would not overburden the Secretariat.

The Deputy Executive Secretary said that he thought Dr. Sze's suggestion a wise one; this question could well be examined by the World Health Assembly rather than by the Interim Commission. It would be preferable, however, for the members of the Commission to explain their views to the Assembly, as he did not understand the proposals clearly enough to be able to present their case.

Dr. Sze stated that his intention had been that, with a view to introducing the matter to the Assembly, the Secretariat should merely draw up an historical outline, summarizing previous activities in this domain.

Dr. de Paula Souza supported the proposal of Dr. Sze; and, with the agreement of Dr. Bernard, he asked that the same treatment be accorded to the proposal on the training of medical staff.

The Deputy Executive Secretary, thanking Drs. Sze and de Paula Souza for their explanations, expressed the readiness of the Secretariat to draft a memorandum on the work done in these fields.

The Chairman then summarized the position as follows: (1) the two questions of public health services and the training of medical and other staff would be considered together; (2) the Secretariat would draft an historical outline describing past action and making suggestions for future activity; and (3) the two resolutions would be included in the agenda of the World Health Assembly.

This was agreed.


Dr. de Paula Souza, presenting the resolution proposed by the representatives of Brazil, France and Norway (document WHO.IC/W.47, Annex 47), felt that this problem was one of the most important of those with which the Commission had to deal. It was so acute and of such social and economic importance that he did not need to plead for it. More widespread, perhaps, than malaria, venereal diseases had become even more prevalent as a result of the war, and immediate action should be taken. Recent improvements in curative treatment made it advisable to consider the best methods of fighting against these diseases, and the Commission should do its utmost in the matter.

The Chairman said that he was anxious about the budgetary aspect of the problem. He asked Dr. de Paula Souza whether his views would be met if the Chairman of the Commission appointed an outside expert to prepare a note on the subject, which might appear on the agenda of the third session of the Commission.

This was agreed to by the Committee.

12. Delimitation of Regional Areas.

In reconsidering this item, the Committee adopted the proposal of the Chairman, and accordingly instructed the Secretariat to prepare a memorandum to be considered, likewise, at the third session.

Dr. Sze was then asked to act as Rapporteur to the Committee on Administration and Finance, and the Chairman thanked the members of the Committee and of the Secretariat for their co-operation.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.
Annexes (continued)

DOCUMENTATION OF SESSION
Annex 11.

a. DRAFT AGENDA

4 November 1946.

1. Report of the Executive Secretary.
2. Stocktaking of Facilities for the Location of Headquarters in Paris and in Geneva respectively.
4. Transfer to the WHO of the Health Functions of Other International Agencies: League of Nations, UNRRA, Office International d'Hygiène Publique.
5. State of Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
8. Appointment of Technical Committees:
   (a) Principles of Procedure for Appointments.
   (b) Appointment of Committees on:
       1. Epidemiology and Quarantine (Revision of International Sanitary Conventions);
       2. Health in Devastated Areas;
       3. Medical Nomenclature (Preparation of the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists).
   (c) Consideration of the Setting-up of Other Committees (on Medical Education, etc.).
10. Administrative Questions and Publications: Finances, Staff.
11. Miscellaneous Items.

b. ANNOTATED AGENDA OF THE SECOND SESSION

4 November 1946.

1. Report of the Executive Secretary.
2. Stock-taking of Facilities for the Location of Headquarters in Paris and in Geneva Respectively.
   See also:
   (a) Proposed Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the World Health Organization.
   (b) Letter from the Swiss Federal Council with regard to the Proposed Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the World Health Organization.
   (c) Draft Agreement between UNESCO and the French Government.
   (c) Collaboration between the Division of Public Information of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.
4. Transfer to the World Health Organization of the Health Functions of Other International Agencies: League of Nations, UNRRA, Office International d'Hygiène Publique:
   Telegram from the Director-General of UNRRA. ........... (WHO.IC/W.24) Annex 22b.


8. Appointment of Technical Committees ..........................
   (a) Principles of Procedure for Appointments, ..........
   (b) Appointment of Committees on:
      (1) Epidemiology and Quarantine (Revision of
          International Sanitary Conventions);
      (2) Health in Devastated Areas;
      (3) Medical Nomenclature (Preparation of the
          Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists).
      (c) Consideration of the Setting-up of Other
          Committees (on Medical Education, etc.).


10. Administrative Questions and Publications.
    Report of Committee on Administration and Finance on the First Session ..................... (WHO.IC/AF/1) Annex 31a.

11. Miscellaneous Items.

12. Election of a Vice-President.

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12-28 October 1946.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION AT ITS SECOND SESSION

Summary.

I. Budget.

II. Setting-up of an Independent Secretariat.

III. Co-operation with the FAO.

IV. Seat of the Organization.

V. World Medical Association.

VI. Transfer of the League of Nations Health Activities.

VII. Preparation of the Second Session.

VIII. Membership.

IX. Recruitment of Staff.

X. Co-operation with the United Nations regarding Staff.

XI. Finance.

XII. Temporary Administrative Arrangements.

XIV. Subsidiary Agreements with the United Nations.

XV. Co-operation with the United Nations regarding Public Information.

XVI. Transfer of the Health Functions of UNRRA.

I. Budget.

On 22 and 23 July 1946, the Internal Committee on Administration and Finance met in New York under the chairmanship of Dr. van den Berg. This Committee studied in detail the budgetary proposal for the latter part of 1946 and for 1947, which had been laid before the Commission. It approved the broad lines of this budget and its totals of $300,000 for the end of 1946 and $1,000,000 for 1947. It decided that, when necessary, transfers from one budgetary item to another could be effected so as not to limit the activities of the Organization during the initial stages by too rigid a budgetary framework. The Committee approved the future engagement of officials now employed by UNRRA's Health Division and by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique to facilitate the earliest possible merger of these services with the WHO. The report of the Committee is given in document WHO.IC/AF/I, Annex 37a.

II. Setting-up of an Independent Secretariat.

After the end of the first session, the Interim Commission Secretariat set itself up on an independent basis. It arranged with the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the immediate loan of staff from the Health Division of the Department of Social Affairs and for methods of putting his promise of 11 July, that of financing the Interim Commission, into effect. Before a separate banking and expenditure account could be satisfactorily set up, it was necessary to stress the decision taken by the Conference and set forth in its Final Acts: that the World Health Organization and its Interim Commission were entitled to the privileges of a specialized agency, not merely to those of a division of the Department of Social Affairs. After a few initial and quite understandable difficulties, the matter was made clear to all parties concerned.

One of the tangible signs of independence of the Interim Commission was the provisional establishment of its Secretariat in the rooms offered by the New York Academy of Medicine at 2 East 103rd Street, New York. The transfer from Hunter College to the Academy took place on 14 August. By making this arrangement, the Interim Commission avoided the confusion and interruption of work which participation in the transfer of the United Nations Secretariat from Hunter College to the Sperry Plant at Lake Success, Long Island, would have entailed. The installation of a huge organization in an unfinished building was an obvious cause of difficulties apart from the loss of time involved for staff by the distance of the plant from New York. In any case, the space which was allotted to the Interim Commission at Lake Success would have been too small to accommodate it properly.

On 14 August, both the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary left for much-needed holidays.

III. Co-operation with the FAO.

On 4 September, Dr. Biraud, the Deputy Executive Secretary, was asked to interrupt his holiday to attend the FAO Conference in Copenhagen, in order to represent the World Health Organization after the departure of Dr. Evang, who had attended the first part of the Conference as observer for the WHO. Dr. Biraud attended the meeting of the Nutrition Committee of the Conference, at its Chairman's request, sketched principles and plans of co-operation between the FAO and the WHO in the field of nutrition. These views are presented in a document on co-operation with intergovernmental agencies (document WHO.IC/W.8, Annex 17).

IV. Seat of the Organization.

From Copenhagen, Dr. Biraud proceeded to Geneva, where he was joined on 16 September by the Executive Secretary. Preliminary contacts were made with Mr. Moderow, personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Switzerland, and Mr. Evans, in charge of transfer of League staff and properties. They particularly discussed the transfer to the Interim Commission of the League of Nations Health Section staff, which had been turned over to the United Nations on 1 September, its work, however, remaining uninterrupted. They also studied possibilities of establishing both the interim and permanent Secretariat of the World Health Organization in the Palais des Nations, and this subject is dealt with in document WHO.IC/W.4, Annex 35a, relating to the seat of the World Health Organization.

On 18 and 19 September, they met a committee of representatives of the Swiss Federal and Genevese authorities, which discussed a draft agreement indicating the privileges, immunities, guarantees and facilities of all kinds which the World Health Organization might enjoy if it established itself in Switzerland. Dr. Biraud's experience in the health work of the League and his knowledge of the actual needs of an international health organization and its staff, both in peace and in war time, greatly facilitated the discussions. The Swiss authorities showed the utmost willingness to meet requests, and made provisions for hotel accommodations in Geneva for members of the Interim Commission in November (cf. letter from the Swiss Federal

In Paris, on 23 September, the Executive Secretary and his Deputy attended a similar meeting with the French authorities at the Quai d'Orsay, where they discussed facilities which the French Government would be willing to give to the World Health Organization if it settled in Paris. It promised to the WHO the same privileges and immunities which it was giving to UNESCO.

On behalf of the French authorities, Dr. Lalanne showed to the Executive Secretary some estates which might be acquired by the French Government, fitted to the needs of the World Health Organization, and paid for on a rental-purchase basis. Dr. Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO, invited them to inspect the UNESCO House (Hotel Majestic), of which one or two stories, comprising eighty-five rooms each, might be rented to the World Health Organization for a year or more. These possibilities are alluded to in document WHO.IC/W.4, Annex 15a.

V. World Medical Association.

On 25 September, the Executive Secretary flew to London to attend the Conference of the former "Association internationale professionnelle des Médecins", an association composed of a number of national medical associations, which transformed itself into the World Medical Association. It was necessary to allay the fears expressed in certain quarters regarding an alleged intention of the World Health Organization to press programmes of State Medicine on to various countries. Finally, the Conference passed a resolution recommending co-operation between the WMA and the WHO. The Deputy Executive Secretary reached New York on 27 September, and the Executive Secretary on 3 October. During their absence Mr. Z. Deutschman had acted as the head of the Interim Secretariat, assisted on a part-time basis by Mr. W. R. Sharp.

VI. Transfer of the League of Nations Health Activities.

On 1 October, Professor Laugier, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs of the United Nations, consented to the transfer to the World Health Organization of the staff of the former League of Nations Health Section. Mr. Trygve Lie telegraphed instructions to that effect to Mr. Moderow, and the transfer was legally effected as from 16 October. This gave the World Health Organization the benefit of the services of Dr. R. Gautier, who for the past twenty-one years had been engaged in international health work, particularly in the standardization of biological products; and also of the nucleus of the League's Epidemiological Intelligence Service, which was continuing to publish the Weekly Epidemiological Record. This transfer and Professor Laugier's decision to curtail the activities of the Health Division of the Department of Social Affairs, now to be a Health Liaison Section, in order to avoid duplication with the World Health Organization, partly resulted from the resolution passed by the Economic and Social Council on 17 September 1946 (see document WHO.IC/W.11, Annex 19).

This resolution was instigated by Dr. Andrija Stampar, in his dual capacity of Chairman of the Interim Commission and President of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission was particularly fortunate in having its interests thus represented within the Council.

VII. Preparation of the Second Session.

The month of October was largely devoted to the preparation of documentation for the second session of the Commission. The material arrangements were complicated by a request made by the Chairman in which he and two other members asked to have the session postponed. In addition, the arrangements made in Geneva were jeopardized by a warning from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the effect that the United Nations building and services would not be available in Switzerland, pending the satisfactory settlement of political negotiations between the United Nations and the Swiss Government. It was only after having been assured (on 10 October) that facilities in Geneva would be available for the session and having consulted the members of the Commission by cable as to the date which they preferred, that the Secretariat could finally issue the invitations and agenda on 14 October. It is hoped that, in view of the prevailing difficulties in making travel and hotel reservations, the Commission will be able to decide definitively on the place and date for its meetings in the future.

VIII. Membership.

Another difficulty with which the Secretariat was confronted was caused by the uncertain membership of the Commission. In a circular sent out by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 11 September, the paragraph on "membership" in the Arrangement establishing the Interim Commission was brought to the attention of the eighteen Governments to be represented on it.

However, only one-third of these Governments notified the Secretariat of the names of their delegates. For the remaining countries, then, it was necessary to consider provisionally that their official representatives at the International Health Conference who had attended the first session of the Interim Commission...
would again represent their Governments at its second session. Lacking a definite list of members, however, the Secretariat could not consult the Commission on the appointment of members of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, and, therefore, on 12 September 1946, it had to approach Governments for nominations.

Such a procedure should obviously be avoided, since the Commission itself should select members of its own committees, both internal and technical. It is suggested that appointment of members of the Commission for a definite instead of an indeterminate period would increase the cohesion and efficiency of the Interim Commission as a policy-making and administrative body.

IX. Recruitment of Staff.

The work of the Secretariat was complicated by the small number of its officials who were acquainted with the policy and the needs of the Commission, thereby being in a position to discuss matters of vital interest with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and the Governments of France, Switzerland and the United States. Conflicting demands from many quarters were made upon the time of the existing officials.

The engagement of additional high-ranking officials in the Secretariat would not necessarily relieve this situation immediately, however, and in any case would be subject to a rather complicated procedure with no equivalent in other international administrations.

The staff now includes nineteen officials (of whom six are professional), from the following countries: Canada 1; Costa Rica, 1; Czechoslovakia, 1; France, 2; Poland, 1; Switzerland, 5; United Kingdom, 3; United States of America, 5. In addition, part-time services of two United States citizens have been obtained for administrative and legal consultation.

The Secretariat has received a large number of applications for both professional and secretarial appointments. With regard to candidates for several professional posts, the uncertainty about the seat of the Organization and even of the Interim Commission has prevented a decision being reached. It is hoped that the fixing of the place of the interim, if not the permanent, Secretariat, will speed up the acquisition of new staff and the integration of the League, UNRRA and possibly Office services.

While, generally speaking, hurried and indiscriminate enlargement of the staff is undesirable and careful selection must be the rule, the process of recruitment will have to be expedited immediately after the second session. This will be essential for the effective carrying on of the functions which have been or will soon be transferred to the World Health Organization.

X. Co-operation with the United Nations regarding Staff.

Although the Executive Secretary was instructed by the Committee on Administration and Finance to prepare draft Staff Regulations for approval by the Commission, this was believed to be an unduly complicated and unnecessary undertaking at this stage, because of two facts: (a) the complex, fluctuating and uncodified character of United Nations staff rules and regulations, and (b) the uncertainty as to the location of the headquarters of the Commission. As far as the United Nations regulations, including salary scales, were applicable to the present staff situation of the Commission, they have been followed, and contracts with new appointees are substantially in conformity with United Nations contracts for comparable positions.

Meanwhile, informal arrangements have been made for the interchange of information and the development of closer co-operation on questions of personnel between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. To make these arrangements, three conferences were held at Lake Success in August, September and October, in all of which the Interim Commission staff participated. An Advisory Wage and Salary Co-ordination Committee was set up, with Mr. Sharp as the Commission’s representative thereon. Plans are under way for (a) the pooling of information on applications for types of positions common to several agencies and for (b) the joint use of field recruitment machinery as it is established, whether by the United Nations or by any of the specialized agencies. Studies of the factors affecting salary rates for Geneva and Paris, in relation to New York, are now being initiated, with Interim Commission participation.

In connexion with all these co-operative arrangements, the principle of agency autonomy in the selection of staff has been and will continue to be observed.

XI. Finance.

The Commission has worked out acceptable arrangements with the Bureau of the Controller of the United Nations for Mr. Robert Boxeur, Chief of its Payroll Section, to handle the disbursement of and accounting for funds allocated to the Commission.

Statements of actual expenditures and commitments up to 31 October and of estimated expenditures to 31 December 1946 are presented in Appendix C of document WHO.IC/W.20, Annex 30.

With regard to the development of continuing budgetary and accounting procedures, the Commission was fortunate in having been able to engage the services of Mr. P. G. Watterson as consultant for a brief period. Mr. Watterson was formerly Chief Accountant of
the League of Nations and has recently been appointed Budget Officer for the FAO. Largely on the basis of his recommendations, draft Provisional Financial Regulations for the Interim Commission were prepared by Mr. Sharp (document WHO.IC/W.9, Annex 29a), for consideration by the Commission. The proposed Regulations have been articulated as closely as possible with the current procedures of the United Nations. It is believed that provisions of this draft are sufficiently flexible to permit of easy adaptation to the changing circumstances of the work of the Commission and eventually to the requirements of the World Health Organization.

In paragraph XV, allusion is made to the transfer of UNRRA's health functions to the Interim Commission. Mr. March, Director of Personnel of UNRRA, suggested that Mr. Howell, the UNRRA Financial Controller, might organize the financial control, not only of the work transferred from UNRRA, but also of the other activities of the Interim Commission during the transitional period, until the Commission has fully taken over.

XII. Temporary Administrative Arrangements.

An administrative agreement with the United Nations covering arrangements for the second session of the Interim Commission in Geneva was concluded on 22 October 1946 between the Executive Secretary and the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Conferences and General Services (document WHO.IC/W.17, Annex 13). It is to be noted that the provisions of this agreement relative to the use of United Nations buildings, office equipment, travel service, and certain categories of personnel, while immediately applicable during the period ending 15 November, would also be applicable mutatis mutandis after that date, to the personnel of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service and to the other staff of the Interim Commission, in the event that the Commission should decide to transfer its administrative headquarters to Geneva.


In pursuance of paragraph 2 (c) of the Arrangement, instructing the Interim Commission "to enter into negotiations with the United Nations with a view to the preparation of an agreement or agreements as contemplated in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and in Article 69 of the Constitution", the first draft of a master agreement, prepared by Mr. Sharp, is submitted to the Commission for its consideration, in document WHO.IC/W.18, Annex 23a. This draft corresponds substantially in form and content to the text of the draft agreements recently approved by the Economic and Social Council for submission to the General Assembly—those with the ILO, the FAO, UNESCO and PICAO. Certain minor alterations and additions were inserted in the draft prepared for the WHO, with a view to meeting the special situation of this Organization. The explanatory note annexed to the draft indicates the chief points of difference between the proposed WHO agreement and the agreements already concluded with other specialized agencies.

XIV. Subsidiary Agreements with the United Nations.

Under the provisions of the proposed master agreement, it will be possible to work out subsidiary accords with the United Nations, as circumstances warrant, on specific matters—e.g., budgetary arrangements, handling of public information, registration of documents, terms of employment of personnel, etc.

Attention is invited to the following Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 3 October 1946:

"The Economic and Social Council directs the Secretary-General to initiate as soon as possible conversations with the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization for the purpose of preparing an agreement to be negotiated at an early session of the Economic and Social Council."

In this connexion, the Executive Secretary did not think it advisable to initiate conversations with the United Nations officials until after the Commission itself had been able to discuss the problem "within the family" and to indicate its views.

The Commission may wish to consider the appointment of a small committee to undertake negotiations with the appropriate committee of the Economic and Social Council, at an early date, in accordance with the procedure already followed by the Council with respect to other specialized agencies.

XV. Co-operation with the United Nations regarding Public Information.

Preliminary steps have already been taken to prepare a draft agreement for co-operation with the United Nations in the field of public information. In October, Mr. Deutschman attended the meetings of the provisional secretariat committees on this question. A note on the present situation in this respect is issued as document WHO.IC/21, Annex 25a.

XVI. Transfer of the Health Functions of UNRRA.

Dr. Sawyer, Director of the Health Division of UNRRA, approached the Executive Secretary with a view to making definite arrangements for an early transfer to the Interim Commission of the epidemiological functions
of UNRRA, under the existing International Sanitary Conventions, as provided by article 2 (f) of the Arrangement of 22 July. The Executive Secretary officially informed UNRRA that he was in a position to undertake these functions as from 1 December.

Also, the transfer of other health functions of UNRRA was discussed with Mr. La Guardia, Director-General of UNRRA. After three meetings, on 11, 17 and 22 October, attended by Dr. Stampar, Dr. Sze and Dr. Hyde; by the Executive Secretary and his Deputy; by Mr. La Guardia, Dr. Sawyer and Mr. Davidson, of UNRRA; and also by observers from the United Nations, Mr. Stanczyk and Mr. Perez Guerrero, a draft agreement was signed on 22 October for the transfer of specified field health activities of UNRRA, together with the necessary funds, to the Interim Commission.

The Commission is thus in a position to decide which of these activities it is willing to undertake and to accept the corresponding financial grants. The importance of this decision from the moral, the administrative and financial standpoints need not be emphasized. If accepted by the Commission, the new tasks will have to be carried out as from the end of 1946 (see documents WHO.IC/W.13 and WHO.IC/W.24, Annex 22a and b).

Conversations have also taken place on the Secretariat level to ensure the actual transfer of the technical and administrative staff within the specified time.

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**Annex 13.**

ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION INTERIM COMMISSION ON CO-OPERATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION

(Geneva, 4-10 November 1946.)

The following are the general lines of an administrative agreement arrived at by Dr. A. Pelt, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations Department of Conference and General Services on the one hand, and Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization on the other:

1. The United Nations is prepared to place at the disposal of the Interim Commission without cost the buildings and office space in Geneva required for the second session, beginning on 4 November. The above applies to former League buildings taken over by the United Nations.

2. House and maintenance personnel of the United Nations will be placed at the disposal of the above-mentioned session, as far as they can be made available without detriment to the performance of their normal duties.

3. Other personnel, such as clerical and secretarial staff, interpreters, etc., will not be furnished, as a rule, by the United Nations. However, the United Nations is ready to help the Interim Commission to recruit such personnel, in so far as such help will not interfere with the United Nations' programme of work. Any expense incurred by the United Nations in this respect will be charged to the Interim Commission.

4. Typewriters, roneo machines and other office machinery and furniture available in Geneva and belonging to the United Nations will be put at the disposal of the Interim Commission for the purpose of the above-mentioned session, as far as they can be made available without detriment to the performance of its normal duties. The travel service of the United Nations in Geneva will be placed at the disposal of the Interim Commission, for the second session, without detriment to the performance of its normal duties. Such service will include hotel accommodation as well as transport facilities (priorities, ticket reservations, etc.). The Interim Commission will be charged with expenditures in this connexion, at a rate to be fixed on the spot.

5. All cable, mail and telephone expenditures will be charged to the Interim Commission. The same applies to additional cost for lighting, heating and air conditioning, if air-conditioned rooms are used by the Commission.

6. The Interim Commission also undertakes to pay any operating cost for office machinery placed at its disposal under Paragraph 4. It undertakes to pay for personnel lent by the United Nations for the purpose of the session, when additional personnel, other than personnel referred to in paragraph 2, are required and are, by exception, placed at the disposal of the
Interim Commission without detriment to the performance of their normal duties.

7. All expenses incurred by the United Nations on behalf of the Interim Commission in accordance with the terms stated above will be billed for payment in United States dollars at the rate of exchange in effect on 4 November.

8. The Interim Commission will provide in particular for its own finance officer and machinery for liaison with the representative of the Secretary-General in Geneva. If need be, the United Nations finance officer may, in so far as it is not detrimental to his normal duties, give guidance to the finance officer of the Interim Commission.

9. All matters concerning officials of the League of Nations who are still working in the United Nations buildings in Geneva at the time of the meeting of the Interim Commission will be settled, if so required, directly between Mr. Lester, Secretary-General of the League, or his duly authorized representative on the one hand, and the Interim Commission on the other.

10. Detailed regulations with regard to the transfer of equipment, billing and the application of the present agreement will be drawn up in Geneva between the representative of the Secretary-General and the Interim Commission. Similarly, a protocol will be signed by the representatives of both organizations at the end of the session, establishing by mutual accord the condition of the equipment, etc., to be returned to the United Nations, and detailing the liabilities of the Interim Commission actually incurred.

11. In so far as applicable, and pending a decision regarding an agreement concerning the establishment in Geneva of Interim Commission offices, the provisions contained in the present agreement may be extended by mutual consent after the end of the session. However, as from 15 November, rent for office space and the corresponding cost of upkeep of the buildings will be charged to the Interim Commission. The amount of this rent will be determined on the spot, in accordance with the space occupied in the buildings and the actual cost of services and upkeep.

(Signed)

For the United Nations: for Mr. A. Pelt, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Conference and General Services. E. RANSHOFEN-WERTHEIMER, Chief, Overseas Office Division.

For the WHO: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary, Interim Commission.

Lake Success, 22 October 1946.

Annex 14.

STAFF REGULATIONS

RESOLUTION 1 REGARDING PROVISIONAL STAFF REGULATIONS
(Submitted by the drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Administration and Finance.)

The Interim Commission approves of the recommendation of the Executive Secretary that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as amended from time to time shall govern the conditions of employment of the staff of the Interim Commission, in so far as these are applicable.

In applying these Regulations, the Executive Secretary will take into account that the conditions of employment should permit the Director-General of the World Health Organization to review, within a reasonably short time after taking office, the continued employment by the Organization of such staff.

1 This resolution was adopted by the Committee on Administration and Finance (see page 44) and referred to in its report, which was adopted by the Commission (see Annex 31b).
The Arrangement concluded by the Governments represented at the International Health Conference, establishing the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, entrusted that Commission (2 (ii)) with the task of making "studies regarding location of headquarters of the Organization".

During the few weeks following the International Health Conference, the Secretariat of the Interim Commission functioned at Hunter College in the rooms of the United Nations Health Division of the Department of Social Affairs. The transfer of the United Nations, during the month of August, to the Sperry Plant at Lake Success, L.I., where the available rooms were too few in number to ensure an efficient working of the Secretariat, made it necessary to look for quarters elsewhere. After the United Nations housing officers had tried in vain to provide satisfactory quarters, hospitality was requested of the New York Academy of Medicine, 2, East 103rd Street, whose President, Dr. G. Baehr, had kindly offered the Academy building for the use of the International Health Conference. The Academy had the advantage of having a central location in New York, a library and other technical facilities. A suite of rooms was accordingly rented from the Academy as from 15 August; this avoided the interruption which would have been necessary if quarters had been transported to Lake Success.

The transfer of the League of Nations health functions entailed also the use of offices as well as staff in the Palais des Nations at Geneva, as from 15 October.

Considerations relating to Provisional Headquarters.

The Interim Secretariat is faced with the problem not only of making proposals to the World Health Organization for headquarters for the Organization in its final state, but also of carrying on its immediate duties. Among these, the continuation of the League of Nations epidemiological functions, the merger of the Epidemiological Information Service of UNRRA and possibly of the Notification Service of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, require the maintenance of an office in Europe. The availability of offices in the Palais des Nations with all attendant library and other facilities, suggests that these should be used as the seat of the epidemiological centre of the Interim Commission. As the work of absorption of UNRRA and the "Office" lies chiefly in Europe, it would seem expedient also to concentrate the greater part of the administrative staff in the same building and to leave a mere branch office in the New York Academy of Medicine.

* * *

It will be recalled that, when drafting the Charter of the World Health Organization, the International Health Conference did not include the name of any city as the headquarters, in order to make it possible for the World Health Assembly to select and possibly change the seat, in taking into account the general world situation and the geographical distribution of Regional Offices. Although no formal vote was taken at the Conference on the selection of a seat, an overwhelming majority of delegations expressed themselves in favour of Europe: eight for Paris, eight for Geneva, one for London, one for Copenhagen. Therefore, the Secretariat felt itself under obligation to study particularly the facilities existing in Paris and Geneva for the establishment of the headquarters of the World Health Organization. In both Geneva and Paris the Executive Secretary and his Deputy made a detailed preliminary enquiry as to:

1. The privileges and immunities which the Governments would be willing to grant to the Organization;
2. The buildings available to the Secretariat;
3. The housing accommodation; and
4. The technical and scientific facilities.

Facilities in Geneva.

1. Privileges and Immunities. — The Swiss Authorities set up a Negotiating Committee to deal with the representatives of the Interim Commission, composed of:

Dr. Arnold Sauteur, Assistant Director of the Federal Department of Public Health;

2. Revised to read: "an overwhelming majority of the delegations which expressed an opinion were in favour of Europe."
M. Henri Thévenaz, Secretary of Legation in the Federal Political Department;

Professor Edmond Grasset, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, Geneva; and

M. Paul Huber, Secretary of the Finance Department of the Canton of Geneva.

Discussions took place on 18 and 19 September, when a Draft Agreement was signed. The Negotiations Committee had before it the Draft Agreement between the Swiss Government and the United Nations, but it preferred to take as a basis of negotiations the Agreement recently signed between the Swiss Government and the International Labour Organization, since the latter was more favourable to the international organization and more detailed, taking into account both the peace- and war-time experience of international institutions in Geneva. Mutatis mutandis, the Swiss Authorities were willing to extend the same facilities to the WHO as to the ILO. In addition, they would give complete immunities and financial facilities to any fund administered under the auspices of the WHO, in order to implement its aims. It was agreed that on several points, such as import facilities for personnel and entrance facilities for their families, the Agreement would be supplemented by an exchange of letters providing for greater facilities, when the Director-General of the WHO might request such a supplementation.

The Draft Agreement with the Swiss Federal Council is reproduced in document WHO.IC/W.5, Annex 25b. It can be considered as eminently satisfactory from the point of view of the WHO. The Swiss Government is willing to extend to the Interim Commission the full privileges envisaged in the Agreement with the WHO itself, if the interim seat is placed in Geneva.

(2) Office buildings. — Mr. Moderow, personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Switzerland, and Mr. Evans, Assistant Director in charge of transfer of League activities, stated that the United Nations would welcome the establishment of the WHO Secretariat in the Palais des Nations. In addition to providing the General Services of the United Nations in Europe (Conference Services, Interpreters, Translators, Précis-Writers, Typographic, Multigraphing and Printing Services, Library), the Palais, which is in a perfect state of preservation, could well accommodate the World Health Organization, with a development of from 200 to 300 officials, as well as another specialized agency of the same size, such as the FAO. The United Nations has no intention of making a profit on the presence of specialized agencies in the building. These agencies would merely be expected to pay their share of the upkeep and of actual services rendered. The offices are spacious and conveniently disposed: they are provided with furniture and the office equipment desired (telephone, typewriters, computing machines, heating, etc.). There would therefore be no expense incurred for material installation.

While there was no indication that the United Nations might transfer its general headquarters to Geneva, this contingency had to be considered, as, obviously, there would be no room in the Palais des Nations for the WHO if this transfer should take place. The Swiss Authorities said that in that case they would be willing to place at the disposal of the WHO a former dietary clinic of eighty beds, in the grounds of which the needed extensions might be built.

(3) Housing. — While normally, before the war, construction in Geneva was very active and there was a surplus of empty dwellings of from 3,000 to 7,000 (for a population of 135,000), the influx from many countries of Europe within the last eight months has filled hotels and available dwellings. However, hotels are being reconverted to their former use, and the State of Geneva has just passed a law for subsidizing the construction of buildings. The Geneva Authorities would be willing to give priority of occupation of the subsidized dwellings to international officials. From 1,200 to 3,000 dwellings are expected to be built within a year.

Although a number of foodstuffs are still rationed, the rations are ample and the living conditions quite satisfactory, generally speaking. International officials are entitled, moreover, as members of the diplomatic corps, to a certain number of extra ration cards.

(4) Technical Facilities. — Professor Grasset, of the Geneva University Institute of Hygiene, placed the laboratory facilities of this Institute at the disposal of the WHO. Committee members, delegates and staff would also benefit from the fact that Professor Grasset is in charge of international quarantine affairs in Geneva, including the various forms of vaccination required by international Conventions.

The Rockefeller Library contains a section devoted to health, rich in Government publications. There are also a local Faculty of Medicine and a University Library.

The presence in Geneva of the greater part of the staff of the International Labour Office, with which co-operation will be needed in the field of industrial hygiene and social insurance, etc., the possibility of the establishment there of either the headquarters of the FAO or at any rate its regional bureau for Europe, the loca-
tion of the International Red Cross Committee and of a large number of semi-official organizations would be of distinct value to the work of the WHO. The holding of United Nations technical conferences of all kinds in the Palais would also provide useful contacts.

Geneva has very good rail connections and an airport connected with most capitals of Europe within a few hours (Copenhagen, 5 hours; London, 3 hours; Paris, 2 hours; etc.).

**Facilities in Paris.**

On 23 September, the Executive Secretary and his Deputy attended a meeting in Paris of a negotiating Committee set up by the French Government. Dr. Xavier Leclainche, Alternate Member of the Interim Commission, representing the French Ministry of Public Health, was one of the Members of this Committee.

1. **Privileges and Immunities.** — The French Government offered to the WHO the same privileges and immunities granted to UNESCO (see document WHO.IC/W.6, Annex 15c).

2. **Office Buildings.** — At the time of the International Health Conference, the French Government offered to fit up at its own expense the Hôtel de la Vaupallière, rue Matignon, close to the Elysée, for the use of the WHO. On inspection, the building revealed itself to be unsuitable, as it was obvious that eviction of tenants prior to destruction and rebuilding would delay the installation for years.

A visit to the estate of the Baron de Rothschild at La Muette, close to the Bois de Boulogne, proved far more satisfactory. The building, finished some twenty years ago, could accommodate 150 officials; it possesses large rooms for conferences, committees, library, etc. Large kitchens would make it possible to cater for the staff during the present period of food restrictions, and the grounds around the building would make the erection of a large building easy. The French Government would be willing to advance the funds for such construction, which could be eventually repaid by instalments over a number of years. The WHO would be expected to pay rent, the amount of which cannot yet be ascertained.

The French authorities likewise stressed the availability of several similar large estates in Paris, which might be suitable.

There was also the possibility of the temporary use of part of UNESCO House (Hotel Majestic), near the Etoile; this point was raised by the French Authorities and by Dr. Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary of UNESCO.

One, or possibly two, floors containing eighty-five rooms each could be rented from UNESCO for a year or two—i.e., until the WHO would have had time to adapt or build another building for its use and until the UNESCO staff had developed sufficiently to occupy the whole of UNESCO House. UNESCO would expect the WHO to pay its share of the rent of the building to the French Government. The rent of one floor and the use of material facilities would probably cost three million French francs—i.e., $25,000 a year (unofficial figure).

3. **Housing.** — The housing shortage is very acute in Paris, and hotel accommodation is not easy to obtain, although the situation is gradually improving. Private apartments are practically unobtainable without Government aid. The Government would be willing to give international officials priority of occupation in requisitioned buildings. The number of such buildings is, however, small, and the housing of the staff would undoubtedly be a serious problem.

The food situation is improving, especially in restaurants.

4. **Technical Facilities.** — The importance of Paris as a medical and scientific centre need not be stressed. Its laboratories, libraries and easy contact with specialists in all branches of medical and other scientific fields would be one of the greatest arguments for the placing of the seat of the WHO in Paris.

The possibility of direct collaboration with UNESCO would also be of value to the WHO.

The presence of embassies and legations from all countries would be useful, not only for a possible continuation of the notification system formerly carried on by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, but for the obtaining of visas, travelling priorities, etc.

Finally, Paris enjoys far better rail and air connections than Geneva.
b. PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN SWITZERLAND

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL, on the one part,
and
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, on the other,
wishing to conclude an agreement to regulate the legal status of the World Health Organization in Switzerland, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1.
The Swiss Federal Council guarantees to the World Health Organization the independence and freedom of action belonging to it as an international institution.

Article 2.
The Swiss Federal Council recognizes the international personality and legal capacity in Switzerland of the World Health Organization.

Article 3.
The World Health Organization enjoys the immunities known in international law as diplomatic immunities.

Article 4.
The Swiss Federal Council recognizes the extraterritoriality of the grounds and buildings of the World Health Organization and of all buildings occupied by it in connection with meetings of the World Health Organization or any other meeting convened in Switzerland by the World Health Organization.

Article 5.
The Swiss Federal Council recognizes that the World Health Organization and its members in their relations with the Organization enjoy absolute freedom of meeting, including freedom of discussion and decision.

Article 6.
The World Health Organization, its properties and assets, wherever they may be or by whomsoever they may be held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as this immunity is formally waived by the Director-General of the World Health Organization or his duly authorized representative.

Freedom of action of the WHO.

Personality of the WHO.

Immunities of the WHO.

Extraterritoriality of the grounds and buildings.

Freedom of meeting.

Immunity from legal process and immunity from other measures.

Confiscation, expropriation or any other form of seizure or interference by any public authority, whatsoever its nature.

Article 7.
The grounds and buildings of the World Health Organization are inviolable. No agent of the Swiss public authority may enter them without the express consent of the World Health Organization.

Article 8.
The archives of the World Health Organization and all documents belonging to it or in its possession are inviolable.

Article 9.
The export and import of the publications of the World Health Organization shall not be subject to any restrictive measures.

Article 10.
The World Health Organization is exonerated from direct and indirect taxes, federal, cantonal and communal, on buildings of which it is the owner and which are occupied by its services, as well as on its movable property, it being understood that the World Health Organization does not claim exemption from charges corresponding to a service rendered by a public authority.

Article 11.
1. The World Health Organization may receive and hold funds, notes, coins and securities of any kind and may dispose of them freely both within Switzerland and in its relations with other countries.

2. The present article also applies to members of the World Health Organization in their relations with the Organization.

Free disposal of funds.

Official communications.

Exemption from censorship.

(a) All priorities for communications and transport;
(b) Postal, telegraphic, radio-telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic and telephotographic tariffs; etc.

Article 12.
No censorship shall be applied to the duly authenticated official communica-
Articles of the World Health Organization, whatever the means of communication employed.

**Article 14.**

1. The Swiss Authorities shall take the necessary measures to facilitate the entry into, sojourn in, and departure from Swiss territory of all persons having official business with the World Health Organization, that is to say:

   (a) Representatives of Member States, whatever may be the relations between Switzerland and the said States;

   (b) Members of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, irrespective of nationality;

   (c) Agents and officials of the World Health Organization;

   (d) Other persons, irrespective of nationality, summoned by the World Health Organization.

2. Any police regulations tending to restrict the entry of foreigners into Switzerland or to regulate the conditions of their sojourn shall not apply to the persons covered by the present article.

**Article 15.**

The representatives of the Members of the World Health Organization and members of the Executive Board who are in Switzerland on official business shall enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

   (a) Inviolability of the person, place of residence and all objects belonging to the person concerned;

   (b) Immunity from jurisdiction;

   (c) Fiscal immunity corresponding to that accorded to diplomatic agents in accordance with international usage as accepted in Switzerland;

   (d) Customs facilities corresponding to those accorded to diplomatic agents in accordance with international usage as accepted in Switzerland;

   (e) The right to use cyphers in official communications and to reserve and send documents and correspondence by courier or duly sealed diplomatic bags;

   (f) Exemption from exchange restrictions under conditions identical to those accorded to diplomatic agents of foreign Governments on temporary mission.

**Article 16.**

The Director-General of the World Health Organization and certain officials of the categories designated by him and agreed to by the Swiss Federal Council shall enjoy the privileges, immunities exemptions and facilities granted to diplomatic agents in accordance with international law and custom.

**Article 17.**

All officials of the World Health Organization, irrespective of nationality, shall enjoy the following immunities and facilities:

   (a) Exemption from jurisdiction for all acts performed in the discharge of their duties;

   (b) Exoneration from all federal, cantonal and communal taxes on salaries, emoluments and indemnities paid to them by the World Health Organization.

**Article 18.**

Officials of the World Health Organization who are not of Swiss nationality shall enjoy the immunities, exemptions and facilities enumerated in the Arrangement for the execution of the present Agreement.

**Article 19.**

1. Any pensions fund or provident fund conducted under the authority of the World Health Organization shall enjoy legal capacity in Switzerland, if it so requests, and shall enjoy the same exemptions, immunities and privileges as the Organization itself.

2. Funds and foundations with or without separate legal status, administered under the auspices of the World Health Organization and devoted to its official objectives, are given the benefit of the same exemptions, immunities and privileges as the Organization itself, with regard to all other properties except real estate.

**Article 20.**

In so far as they are not modified by the present Agreement, the Modus vivendi and the supplementary arrangements concluded between the Federal Political Department and the League of Nations shall continue to apply to the World Health Organization.

**Article 21.**

1. The immunities provided for in the present Agreement in respect of officials of the World Health Organization are not designed for the personal benefit of those officials but solely to ensure the free functioning of the World Health Organization and the complete independence of its agents in all circumstances.
2. The Director-General of the World Health Organization has the right and duty to waive the immunity of any official in any case in which he considers that such immunity would impede the course of justice and could be waived without prejudice to the interests of the World Health Organization.

**Article 22.**

The World Health Organization shall co-operate at all times with the Swiss Authorities to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and prevent any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities provided for in this Agreement.

**Article 23.**

The World Health Organization shall make provisions for appropriate methods of settlement of:

(a) disputes arising out of contracts and disputes of a private law character to which the World Health Organization is a party;

(b) disputes involving an official of the World Health Organization who by reason of his official position enjoys immunity, if such immunity has not been waived by the Director-General.

**Article 24.**

Switzerland shall not incur by reason of the activity of the World Health Organization on its territory any international responsibility for acts or omissions of the Organization or of its agents acting or abstaining from acting within the limits of their functions.

**Article 25.**

1. Nothing in the present Agreement shall affect the right of the Swiss Federal Council to take the precautions necessary for the security of Switzerland.

2. If the Swiss Federal Council considers it necessary to apply the first paragraph of this Article, it shall approach the World Health Organization as rapidly as circumstances allow in order to determine by mutual agreement the measures necessary to protect the interests of the World Health Organization.

3. The World Health Organization shall collaborate with the Swiss authorities to avoid any prejudice to the security of Switzerland resulting from its activity.

**Article 26.**

The Federal Political Department is entrusted with the execution by the Swiss Confederation of this Agreement and the Arrangement for its execution.

**Article 27.**

1. Any divergence of opinion concerning the application or interpretation of this Agreement of the Arrangement for its execution which has not been settled by direct conversations between the parties may be submitted by either party to a tribunal of three members, which shall be established on the coming into force of this Agreement.

2. The Swiss Federal Council and the World Health Organization shall each choose one member of the tribunal.

3. The judges so appointed shall choose their president.

4. In the event of disagreement between the judges on the choice of president, the president shall be chosen by the President of the International Court of Justice at the request of the members of the tribunal.

5. The tribunal may be seized of an application by either party.

6. The tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

**Article 28.**

This Agreement shall come into force as soon as it has been approved by the Swiss Federal Council and the competent authority of the World Health Organization.

**Article 29.**

1. This Agreement may be revised at the request of either party.

2. In this event, the two parties shall consult each other concerning the modifications to be made in its provisions.

3. If the negotiations do not result in an understanding within one year, the Agreement may be denounced by either party giving two years' notice.

**Article 30.**

The provisions of this Agreement are completed by the Arrangement for its execution.

**PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN SWITZERLAND**

**Article 1.**

The World Health Organization enjoys complete exemption from customs, statistical and similar duties on all goods for its official use, imported or exported.
by it, it being understood that objects imported in franchise may only be sold in Switzerland under conditions fixed by agreement between the World Health Organization and the Swiss Federal Council.

**Article 2.**

Import and export of goods.

The Swiss Federal Council recognizes, so far as it is concerned, that the provisions and restrictions on the import and export of goods are not applicable to objects for the official use of the World Health Organization and necessary for its work, subject to the provisions of general international conventions and measures of a sanitary character, it being understood that it is for the World Health Organization to obtain any consent from other States which may be necessary to make this exemption effective.

**Article 3.**

Social insurance.

The World Health Organization is exempt from all compulsory contributions to general social insurance funds such as equalization, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation funds, etc., it being understood that the World Health Organization will, so far as possible and under conditions to be agreed upon, insure with Swiss social insurance funds, those of its agents who are not assured of equivalent social protection by the World Health Organization itself.

**Article 4.**

Free disposal of funds.

1. The World Health Organization may hold accounts in all currencies.

2. The World Health Organization may freely transfer abroad funds, notes, specie and securities.

3. The World Health Organization may convert all moneys held by it into other currencies.

4. The Swiss Federal Council will have regard to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this article in its negotiations with foreign Governments concerning the transfer of funds and goods.

**Article 5.**

Cyphers, courier, diplomatic bags.

1. The World Health Organization may use cyphers in its communications.

2. The World Health Organization is entitled to use couriers and diplomatic bags under the same conditions as foreign Governments.

**Article 6.**

The World Health Organization shall enjoy the preferential tariffs applicable to press communications, in accordance with the International Telecommunications Convention, for its communications addressed directly or through an intermediary to the Press and radio.

**Article 7.**

1. For the purpose of facilitating the entry into Switzerland of the persons enumerated in Article 14 of the Agreement, Swiss legations and consulates abroad shall be given general instructions in advance to grant visas on production of a passport or any equivalent identity and travel document and of a document sufficient to establish the official relationship of the applicant to the World Health Organization.

2. Swiss legations and consulates will be given instructions to grant visas without any delay or waiting period and without requiring the personal attendance of the applicant or the payment of charges.

3. The provisions of Article 14 of the Agreement and of this article shall apply in the same conditions to the wife and children of the person concerned if they live with him and do not exercise professions.

**Article 8.**

The Federal Political Department shall furnish each official of the World Health Organization with an identity card bearing the photograph of the holder. This card, authenticated by the Federal Political Department and the World Health Organization, shall serve to identify the official in relation to all federal, cantonal and communal authorities.

**Article 9.**

Officials of the World Health Organization who are not of Swiss nationality shall enjoy the following exemptions and facilities:

(a) Exemption from all Customs, statistical and import duties on all objects, whether used or new, brought by the official on his first installation or on his return to Switzerland after a minimum absence of three years;

(b) Exemption from exchange restrictions under conditions identical with those accorded to diplomatic agents accredited to the Federal Council;

(c) In the event of international crisis, repatriation facilities for the officials and members of their families, identical with those accorded to
the members of diplomatic missions accredited to the Federal Council;

(d) Exoneration from federal, cantonal and communal taxes, in accordance with the usages established for the non-Swiss personnel of the international institutions in Geneva;

(e) Exemptions, on application by the Director-General of the World Health Organization, from Customs duties on imported motor-cars, it being understood that this facility may not be used more often than once in three years as a maximum and that the Customs duties will be due, in the event of the sale or disposal of the motor-car, to a person not entitled to this exemption before the expiry of an interval to be determined by common agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the World Health Organization;

(f) The Customs examination of luggage will, as in the case of the Diplomatic Corps, be limited to the strict minimum.

Article 10. Military service.

1. The Director-General of the World Health Organization will communicate to the Swiss Federal Council a list of the officials of Swiss nationality who are subject to military obligations.

2. The Director-General of the World Health Organization and the Swiss Federal Council will draw up by common agreement a restricted list of officials of Swiss nationality who, on account of their functions, will be accorded dispensations from military service.

3. In the event of the mobilization of other Swiss officials, the World Health Organization may request through the Federal Political Department a postponement of call-up or any other appropriate measures.

Article 11. Diplomatic passports.

Officials of Swiss nationality, of the categories fixed by common agreement between the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the Swiss Federal Council, who travel on official mission or reside abroad on account of their functions shall be entitled to diplomatic passports issued by the Federal Political Department.

Article 12.

1. Capital sums due, by the Pensions Fund or any other provident fund, to the agents, officials or employees of the World Health Organization, in any circumstances, including the termination, interruption or suspension of their services, shall be exempt at the time of payment from all Swiss taxes on capital and income.

2. The same principle shall apply to all indemnities for sickness, accidents, etc., paid to agents, officials or employees of the World Health Organization.

Article 13.

1. The Swiss Federal authorities shall issue special stamps for the use of the World Health Organization within the limits allowed by the Universal Postal Convention.

2. The conditions of issue will be determined by mutual agreement, on the basis of arrangements in that respect existing with other international institutions established in Geneva.

Article 14.

The present Arrangement shall come into force as soon as it has been approved by the Swiss Federal Council and the Executive Council of the World Health Organization.

Article 15.

1. This Arrangement may be revised at the request of either party.

2. In this event the two parties shall consult each other concerning the modifications to be made in the provisions of the Arrangement.

3. If the negotiations do not result in an understanding within one year, the Arrangement may be denounced by either party giving two years' notice.
c. Draft Agreement between UNESCO and the French Government

Article 1.
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall possess civil personality.

In the accomplishment of its purposes and functions it shall enjoy the capacity:

(a) To contract;
(b) To acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;
(c) To institute legal proceedings.

Article 2.
The Organization shall enjoy immunity from every form of judicial process.

No proceedings may be instituted against it unless it expressly waives this immunity for the purpose of any particular proceeding or unless this waiver follows from the terms of a contract.

Article 3.
The premises of the Organization, its archives and, in general, all documents belonging to it or held by it shall be inviolable.

Nevertheless, the Organization shall not allow the premises to harbour any person against whom a warrant for arrest shall have been issued by the French authorities.

Article 4.
The property of the Organization shall be immune from seizure and also from requisition.

Nor may it be the subject of measures of expropriation unless in the public interest and after agreement between the Organization and the French Government.

Article 5.
Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may receive any sums and securities of any kind and in any currency and may freely dispose thereof.

Article 6.
The Organization shall be exempt from all direct taxes, but shall pay the charges for services rendered.

The Organization shall be exempt from all duties and taxes imposed by the Customs administration on articles imported by it for its official use and on the publications, films, lantern slides and photographic documents which it publishes. It shall be understood, however, that articles imported free of Customs duty will not be sold in French territory except under conditions agreed with the French authorities.

Article 7.
The Organization shall pay under the conditions of common law the indirect taxes which form part of the price of goods sold. Nevertheless, those taxes which relate to large purchases made by the Organization in direct connection with its work may form the subject of a return of tax by arrangements to be fixed by agreement between the Organization and the French Government.

Article 8.
The French Government shall grant to the Organization for its postal, telephonic, telegraphic, radiotelephonic, radiotelegraphic and radiotelephotographic communications treatment not less favourable than that which is or may be accorded to diplomatic missions accredited to the French Government, especially as regards franking privileges and postal rates, correspondence priorities, the use of pouches and couriers and of codes.

It shall facilitate by every means communications which the Executive Secretary and his principal colleagues may have to make through the Press and the radio.

The correspondence and communications of the Organization may only be delayed in cases of force majeure.

Article 9.
Representatives of States Members of UNESCO to Conferences convened by the Organization shall be accorded, while exercising their functions, and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, the facilities, privileges and immunities accorded to diplomatic missions accredited to the French Government.

The benefits of the facilities, privileges and immunities provided in the preceding paragraph shall extend to the representatives of States Members and to their alternate representatives, advisers, technical advisers and experts.

Article 10.
All officials of the Organization shall:

(1) Be immune from legal process in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity;
(2) Be exempt from all direct taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Organization;
(3) Be given, together with their spouses and minor children, in respect of the laws relating to foreigners, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to diplomatic representatives accredited to the French Government.

1By this word it is intended to cover all ranks of the Secretariat engaged by the Executive Secretary or on his behalf.
In addition to the immunities in Article 12, the Executive Secretary and senior officials of the Organization, their spouses and minor children shall be accorded the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to the members of diplomatic missions accredited to the French Government and to their spouses and minor children in accordance with international law and usage. They shall not, however, be entitled to invoke before the courts of the State of which they are nationals immunity from legal process as regards matters not connected with their official duties.

**Article 12.**

Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the Organization and not for the benefit of the officials themselves. The Executive Secretary may waive the immunity of any official if, in his opinion, it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Organization.

**Article 13.**

The French Government shall take the necessary measures to ensure at any time, between the headquarters of the Organization and the national frontiers:

- The movement of persons required to take part in work of the Organization or invited by it;
- The despatch of correspondence and telegrams;
- The transport of goods addressed to the Organization.

**Article 14.**

The Organization and the French Government shall jointly determine the procedure and conditions for facilitating access to, residence in, transit through and departure from French territory in the case of persons required at any time to take part in the work of the Organization or who have been invited by it.

**Article 15.**

The provisions laid down in Articles 13 and 14 above shall extend to representatives of the Press, radio, cinema and all news agencies whom the Organization, after consultation with the French Government, has decided to accept as accredited to it.

**Article 16.**

Without prejudice to the independent and proper working of the Organization, the French Government may take all precautionary measures necessary to the national safety.

**Article 17.**

The premises put at the disposal of the Organization shall be supplied with electricity, water, gas, postal, telegraphic and telephonic services, and all other administrative services.

Should force majeure involve a partial or total interruption of these services, the needs of the Organization shall be regarded by the French Government as of equal importance with those of its own administrations.

**Article 18.**

The French Government shall take the necessary police measures to protect the seat of the Organization and to maintain order in its immediate vicinity.

At the request of the Executive Secretary, the French Government shall supply the police forces that may be necessary to keep order within the buildings.

**Article 19.**

The Organization shall co-operate at all times with the competent French authorities to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the execution of police regulations and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the immunities and facilities provided for in the present agreement.

**Article 20.**

The Organization shall make provision for appropriate modes of settlement of:

1. Disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of a private law character to which the Organization is a party;
2. Disputes involving any official of the Organization who, by reason of his official position, enjoys immunity, if the immunity has not been waived by the Executive Secretary.

**Article 21.**

Any disagreement between the Executive Secretary and the French Government arising out of the interpretation or application of the present provisional agreement or of any additional convention or agreements not settled by negotiation, may be submitted for the decision of an arbitrator appointed for the purpose by the President of the International Court of Justice.


d. LETTER FROM THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL CONCERNING THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The Executive Secretary has the honour to submit for the information of the Interim Commission the following letter received from the Federal Political Department in Berne, in connection with the proposed agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the World Health Organization concerning the legal Status of the World Health Organization in Switzerland (document WHO.IC/W.5, Annex 15).

Berne, 28 October 1946.

[Translation]

Sir,

On the occasion of your recent stay at Geneva, a Swiss delegation, consisting of representatives of the Political Department, of the Federal Public Health Service and of the Genevese authorities, drew up, in conjunction with yourself, a proposed agreement—and a proposed arrangement for the execution of the agreement—for determining the legal status of the World Health Organization in Switzerland, in the event of its deciding to establish its seat in Switzerland.

You expressed the desire on that occasion that these two texts should mutatis mutandis be applied provisionally to the services which are to be administered in Geneva by the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization until that Organization has chosen a place for its permanent seat.

We have the honour to inform you that the Federal Council, at its meeting on 25 October, expressed its agreement with your proposal.

When the proposed agreement and the proposed arrangement for the execution of the agreement were being drawn up, you raised various questions which you believed should be examined by the competent Federal authorities, with a view not to establishing new conventional dispositions but to confirming, by an exchange of letters, the possibility of taking certain legitimate wishes of the international officials into account. You urged in particular that in certain cases it might be desirable to extend exemption from Customs duties to items not covered by Article 9 (a) of the proposed arrangement for the execution of the agreement, such as items of family interest which an official might desire to import into Switzerland after his first installation.

You also urged that the members of a family of an international official, who desired to visit him, should be treated liberally in the matter of entry visas and permits to stay in the country.

We can assure you that the authorities of the Confederation and of the Canton of Geneva desire to make the stay of international officials called upon to reside in Switzerland as agreeable as possible. They understand the desire of these officials to remain in touch with their families and their countries of origin, and they will willingly endeavour to make the rules in force more flexible.

We would therefore request you to submit to us any cases which may appear to you to be deserving of interest, and we will get into touch with the competent authority with a view to the adoption of an equitable solution.

I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed) Pierre Secrétan,
Federal Political Department.

WHO.IC/W.14.
1 November 1946.

e. RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

(Submitted by the Representatives from China, Egypt, India and Liberia.)

The representatives from China, Egypt, India and Liberia have the honour to propose the following resolution:

"That a Committee on Permanent Headquarters composed of three members be formed, with the following terms of reference:

"(1) To make studies regarding the location of the permanent headquarters of the World Health Organization, with a view to submitting such studies through the Interim Commission to the first session of the Health Assembly;

"(2) To collect detailed information regarding specific sites which have already been offered or may be offered before March 1947, particularly noting such facilities and environmental conditions as may be best for the carrying-out of the functions of the WHO, and preparing data regarding the estimated cost of purchase and/or construction and upkeep;

"(3) To give preferential study to offers of gifts of land on which the WHO may erect its own buildings;

"(4) To have the authority to disqualify any offers of land or property which in its judgment should not be brought to the attention of the Health Assembly."

WHO.IC/W.26.
5 November 1946.

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f. Revised Resolution on the Establishment of a Committee on Headquarters

(Submitted by the Ad Hoc Drafting Committee.)

WHEREAS the "Arrangement" establishing the Interim Commission includes among its functions:

(2(b) ii) "studies regarding location of the headquarters of the Organization";

BE IT RESOLVED that a Committee of five be appointed by the Interim Commission to make studies regarding the location of the headquarters of the Organization;

That in making such studies the Committee amongst other considerations pay special attention to the privileges which would be granted by the Host State, the internationalization of the seat, [the political conditions in the Host State], accessibility from and to the world at large, unrestricted and uninterrupted contact between the WHO and all countries of the world, climatic conditions, general use by the local population of either of the working languages of the United Nations, adequate facilities for the immediate establishment of the necessary offices, printing facilities, etc., and the principle of centralization;

And that this Committee report back to the Interim Commission.

1This document was adopted by the Commission at its fifth meeting, with the deletion of "the political conditions in the Host State", in paragraph 3.

Annex 16.

WHO.IC/W.32.
12 November 1946.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION

a. Draft Resolution concerning the Seat of the Secretariat of the Organization

(Submitted by the Representative of France.)

The Interim Commission notes the existence in New York of an office capable of assuring indispensable liaison with the United Nations under the most satisfactory conditions, and authorizes its Executive Secretary to set up the seat of the provisional Secretariat in Geneva, or in any other place which, in agreement with the Chairman of the Commission, can be considered as offering better facilities for carrying out without delay the many imperative and urgent tasks awaiting the World Health Organization.

1This resolution was adopted by the Commission at its sixth meeting and eventually withdrawn.

WHO.IC/W.33.
12 November 1946.

b. Draft Resolution on Interim Commission Offices

(Submitted by the Chairman.)

The Interim Commission:

(1) Takes note of the establishment of an office in New York capable of assuring indispensable liaison with the United Nations;

(2) Authorizes its Executive Secretary to set up an office in Geneva to carry out epidemiological services and to facilitate the urgent activities of the Interim Commission in connection with the field work of UNRRA entrusted to the Interim Commission; and

(3) Authorizes its Executive Secretary, in agreement with the Chairman of the Interim Commission, to set up offices in other places if it will be indispensable for other activities.

1This resolution was considered by the Interim Commission and amended as in Annex 3a.
The Interim Commission:

(1) Takes note of the establishment of a Headquarters Office in New York capable of assuring indispensable liaison with the United Nations and the fulfillment of other functions of the Interim Commission;

(2) Authorizes its Executive Secretary to set up an office in Geneva in order to facilitate the activities of the Interim Commission; and

(3) Authorizes its Executive Secretary, in agreement with the Chairman of the Interim Commission, to set up offices in other places if necessary.

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ANNEX 17

WHO. IC/W. 8.
16 October 1946.

CO-OPERATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES: PRESENT STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERIM COMMISSION AND THESE AGENCIES

(Note by the Secretariat.)

I. PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF CO-OPERATION

During the International Health Conference, the need for close co-operation between the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies of the United Nations was repeatedly stressed. It was felt that in certain fields the Health Organization and other agencies had common interests and needed the other's technical advice and collaboration. While a number of subjects would be of interest only to one organization, others would interest several of them; and if each dealt with these subjects individually, it would result in overlapping and confusion. This was recognized when the Charter of the United Nations gave to the Economic and Social Council the task not only of distributing the fields of activity among the various specialized agencies but also of endorsing agreements between them for their joint work on certain subjects.

In order to establish proper agreements for co-operation between the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies, it appears necessary for the Interim Commission to adopt certain basic principles which will very much facilitate the work of negotiators on its behalf.

It must be fully realized and emphasized from the very beginning that each specialized agency has a field of its own for which it is primarily responsible: health and factors of health in the case of the WHO, food supply and agriculture in the case of the FAO, protection of labour in the case of the ILO. No agency should encroach upon the field of another agency without previous consultation and agreement with that agency.

There are obviously subjects of common interest to several agencies. Thus, the question of nutrition is undoubtedly of interest to both the FAO and the WHO. Sickness insurance is of common interest to the ILO and the WHO. In such fields, however, the angle of approach of the two agencies concerned is not the same. In nutrition, the FAO is more particularly interested in the availability of the proper foodstuffs to populations—i.e., actual consumption enquiries and remedies for insufficient supply. The Health Organization is concerned with the state of nutrition as a factor of health, the physiological requirements for proper nutrition, the study of deficiency diseases, etc. Co-operation between two agencies should therefore aim at bringing together experts of related but different and complementary fields to deal with common problems, rather than experts in the same field and with the same point of view nominated by two different agencies.

Joint committees constitute probably the most effective means of getting these experts to work together. But a joint committee does not necessarily mean equal representation of the co-operating agencies. Such a "50-50" representation is only justified when the subject dealt with is of equal importance to two agencies and when each may contribute equally to its solution. When, for instance, one subject is of far more interest to one agency than to the other, the representation might be on a "75-25" per cent basis. If the subject is
almost exclusively part of the responsibility of one agency, the other may be represented by one member, if not by a mere observer.

The apportionment of secretariat duties may, like the apportionment of representation on the committee, depend upon the relative importance of the subject to the participating agencies. One may have a joint secretariat for committees with an equal representation from two agencies; when the majority of the members of a committee are nominated by one agency, the secretariat may be entrusted to that agency. In that case, however, it will probably be found expedient to have a representative of the other secretariat in attendance, although more or less in an observer's capacity and without the responsibility of issuing documents, etc. It is of practical importance to ensure co-operation at both the committee and the secretariat levels.

There are cases when a subject is the exclusive responsibility of one agency. If, for a particular phase of its work, another agency becomes interested in that subject, it should ask the responsible agency for information. The responsible agency may, in turn, either provide the information immediately if it is already available, ask one of its officers or experts to obtain it if it is not, or, if the importance of the question justifies it, ask one of its technical committees to deal with the question. No joint committee would be needed in such a case.

When certain complex subjects are the object of the common interest of two agencies, one may envisage not only the formation of a joint committee but of a number of sub-committees. Some of these sub-committees may be joint sub-committees with, possibly, joint secretariats; others may be composed of experts or representatives of only one agency, with secretariats belonging to that agency. In such cases, however, the reporting of results should be through the joint committee to the participating agencies. A concrete example may best illustrate a case of this kind: one may conceive of the creation of a joint nutrition committee by the FAO and the WHO with a joint secretariat, having one joint sub-committee and joint secretariat to deal with food consumption and nutrition surveys, sub-committees of the FAO on the production and consumption of vitamin-containing foodstuffs, the storage of foodstuffs, etc., and WHO sub-committees on physiological requirements in the various age-groups, on the methods of revealing food deficiencies, etc.

Co-operation between two agencies should not be limited to the creation of joint committees. One must consider also the systematic exchange of all publications, not only for the information of the staffs of the agencies but—if the organizations are not all located in the same place—so that the library of each may be a proper source of information to anyone interested in inter-

national work. Each agency should invite observers from all other specialized agencies to its annual general conference or assembly. According to the agenda, the agencies invited would decide whether to send or not to send observers. The agencies with mutual agreements should pledge themselves to invite observers from the other agencies to meetings of their executive boards or technical committees when the agenda justifies this action.

One may envisage also the appointment of a permanent liaison officer of one agency who would be the guest of the secretariat of another agency with which common work was frequent. Such an arrangement might be made on a reciprocal basis. Even if the agreement did not expressly so provide, it would be expedient if the secretariats of related agencies consulted unofficially with each other before engaging professional staff to deal with subjects in which they had common interests. In certain cases, the specialized agencies might also co-operate in an exchange of technical and material services, in the kind of co-operation which the United Nations is offering to the specialized agencies.

Co-operation with Technical Divisions and Commissions of the United Nations.

The above principles are also applicable mutatis mutandis to co-operation with the technical commissions and divisions of the United Nations. Such co-operation might be facilitated by attaching a permanent liaison officer, or perhaps even a small liaison office, to the Secretariat of the United Nations, to follow the developments in the various fields in which the World Health Organization is interested (protection of childhood, habit-forming drugs research, health needs of territories under trusteeship, demography, vital statistics, etc.). The same agent of the World Health Organization or his staff might be entrusted also with the handling of certain relations with the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council and the financial and administrative departments at the headquarters of the United Nations, etc. He could also serve as observer for the World Health Organization on commissions meeting at the seat of the United Nations when the subject dealt with did not require a highly specialized member of the staff.

II. Common Fields of Interest and State of Negotiations between the World Health Organization and Other Specialized Agencies

1. Food and Agriculture Organization.

The World Health Organization has several fields in common with FAO, the most important
of which is undoubtedly that of nutrition. Both organizations are equally interested in it, although from different angles; and it is an obvious case for the setting up of a "50-50" joint committee with a joint secretariat. The FAO is also interested in rural hygiene as one of the factors of life of the agricultural population towards which it feels a definite responsibility. Here, however, the World Health Organization has a more direct interest and a greater responsibility, since rural hygiene constitutes the form of preventive medicine which affects more than two-thirds of the world's population. The WHO can no more relinquish that field to the FAO than it can give up urban hygiene to the International Labour Organization, on the ground that the ILO is interested in the industrial and commercial population.

If it did so, the WHO would be left without any functions.

It would seem appropriate to envisage a definite representation of the FAO in any committee on rural hygiene that the World Health Organization might set up and also in sub-committees dealing with specific rural health problems. A number of joint committees or sub-committees might also be envisaged to deal with the sanitary production and conservation of foodstuffs, milk standards, the sanitary production of milk, etc.

The Director-General of the FAO, Sir John Boyd Orr, invited the World Health Organization to be represented by an observer at the second session of its annual Conference opening in Copenhagen on 2 September. Dr. Evang, who attended the early part of the Conference, particularly the meeting of its Standing Advisory Committee on Nutrition and Food Management, 23-27 August. The report of this Committee (FAO document Nu-WP19) includes a chapter on relations of the FAO with the WHO. It suggests that co-operation will be easier when the WHO has established a nutrition section and programme. It stresses the need for co-ordination, the differences between the respective fields of the two organizations in their work on nutrition, and also the interest of the WHO as well as the FAO in the National Nutrition Committees to be formed and connected with the International Nutrition Committees.

Dr. Evang suggested that a Joint Committee on Nutrition be created, to advise both the FAO and the WHO, rather than two separate Nutrition Committees, one in each organization, with, in addition, a joint liaison committee. He also suggested that "if such unification were not possible, at any rate there should be the closest possible communication between the Joint Standing Committee and the Nutrition Committee of each of the organizations, which could be effected if a number of individuals were members of both Committees".

Dr. Biraud, after Dr. Evang, attended the Committee on Nutrition of the Conference (from 7 to 10 September), which endorsed the report of the Standing Advisory Committee on Nutrition and Food Management. He presented the same views as Dr. Evang and made suggestions regarding a joint committee and sub-committees, as outlined in the first part of the present note.

At Dr. Evang's suggestion, the Standing Committee on Nutrition and on Agriculture jointly recommended the formation of a Joint Standing Committee on Rural Hygiene with the WHO. The matter was referred to the Conference for endorsement.

The FAO Conference, having decided on the creation of a World Food Board, invited the World Health Organization Interim Commission to be represented at the Preparatory Commission of that Board, meeting in Washington, 28 October. As the agenda of that first meeting did not include any item bearing directly on health, this offer was declined.

The sustained co-operation and support of the officials of the FAO, including Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of the Nutrition Division of the FAO, must be emphasized. The Secretariat conversations which took place in Copenhagen, with full understanding, should facilitate the drafting of a definite agreement for co-operation in the future.

2. The International Labour Organization.

The ILO and the WHO have several fields in common. The most important are undoubtedly those dealing with sickness insurance, the means of providing medical care for the labouring population and industrial hygiene. In the past there was a Joint Committee on Social Medicine between the Health Organization of the League and the ILO. It dealt particularly with the means of avoiding overlapping between the medical services developed by the sickness-insurance institutions and the medical and health national administrations. It also studied the possibilities of orienting sickness-insurance institutions towards prevention. This was
particularly the case in the field of tuberculosis, which was the object of the work of a special joint sub-committee. Industrial hygiene was dealt with exclusively by the ILO expert bodies except in the case of anthrax, which was the object of a joint sub-committee.

During the war, when the League Health Section was paralysed, the ILO undertook studies extending beyond the scope of sickness insurance to the medical and health care of the whole population, and even the professional training of doctors, dentists, etc. Since then, the International Health Conference has definitely stated that both curative and preventive medicine were to be the particular field of WHO, and consequently the tendency of ILO to expand in this field can be expected to cease.

Indeed, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its twenty-ninth session, " noted with satisfaction the provisions contained in the Constitution of the WHO, that the Health Organization would act in co-operation with other specialized agencies in respect of a number of matters of direct interest to the ILO, notably the prevention of accidental injuries; the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene; the promotion of maternal and child health and welfare; and the study of administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security. . . . The International Labour Conference has already, by the terms of the declaration of Philadelphia, pledged the full co-operation of the ILO with such international bodies as may be interested, with a share of the responsibilities for the promotion of the health of all peoples."

The ILO decided, therefore, to invite the WHO to be represented at the annual sessions of its Conference. As the agenda of the twenty-ninth session at Montreal, 19 September, did not contain any item of interest for the WHO, this invitation was not accepted; but this will probably not be the case in the future, as many items of interest are bound to come up.

On 13 September, the Executive Secretary of the ILO suggested to Mr. Phelan, Director of the ILO, the setting-up "at the technical level of two joint commissions (1) on industrial hygiene and (2) on provision for medical care and health services." If a joint study-group is formed to cover sickness, invalidity and other forms of social insurance involving curative medicine, it would appear that such a group should be in the nature of a special joint sub-committee on social medicine, as the broader question of medical care and health services should be dealt with by a committee composed exclusively, or nearly so, of specialists in the various branches of medical health practice and science selected by the WHO itself. Indeed the phrase "medical care and health services" includes practically the whole field of the WHO. If such a committee was formed, the ILO might be represented in it by one or two members. In the field of industrial hygiene, the ILO might well have an equal or even a predominating representation. Of such a joint committee, many sub-committees would probably be ILO sub-committees. In the field of nutrition, the ILO might also be represented on the joint committee envisaged between the WHO and the FAO.

3. Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

In 1933, the CINA (Comité international pour la navigation aérienne) collaborated with the Office international d'Hygiène Publique in the drafting of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation. The Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization is also definitely interested in all public health provisions which touch on international air transport. Under the UNRRA 1944 Convention for Aerial Navigation, the International Committee for Aerial Navigation (CINA) receives from UNRRA lists of sanitary aerodromes, information about special agreements relating to aerial sanitation measures and information about charges to the aircraft for sanitary operations. This information will undoubtedly also be required by PICAO. PICAO will furthermore be interested in the application of international rules regarding certification of inoculation and vaccination and the new forms of international certificates relating thereto—disinsectization and deratization for sanitary aerodromes, personal and aircraft declarations of health (international forms), etc.

On 25 July 1946, the Assistant Secretary-General for Air Transport expressed the desire for a general liaison with the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization in these matters. On 5 August, Mr. Albert Roper, Secretary-General of PICAO, expressed the desire of that Organization to take part in discussions for the revision of the Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation and suggested that a joint committee or committees be formed within or under the Quarantine Committee of WHO Interim Commission. The Executive Secretary agreed to the principle of such representation on 7 October.

Then, on 8 October, the Secretary-General of PICAO asked for representation of PICAO at the second session of the Interim Commission on 4 November, but he was informed that as
this session represented only a preliminary stage of the Commission's work, the invitation of other specialized agencies would be premature.

The Interim Commission will probably wish to invite representatives of PICA0 to the meetings of its Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine and perhaps several to its Sub-Committee on Aerial Navigation. A draft agreement might be prepared to that effect, also including the representation of the WHO on the technical committee of PICA0 dealing with sanitary affairs. PICA0 might also be invited to the World Health Assemblies.


As the specialized agency dealing with education and sciences, UNESCO is bound to cover subjects of interest to the WHO, and vice versa. "Education" includes health, medical and pre-medical education. Libraries, archives, publications and museums, although in the field of UNESCO, are also of definite importance to the WHO. "Natural sciences" might be construed to include medical and sanitary sciences. It is clear, therefore, that arrangements will be needed at an early date to define the real sphere of action of UNESCO, which its charter leaves unbounded.

It would appear that UNESCO should properly confine itself to the basic sciences, such as biology, chemistry, physics, etc., and leave to the specialized agencies the specific sciences which are their responsibilities—medicine and health sciences to the WHO, veterinary medicine and applied botany to the FAO, etc. Co-operation might, however, be envisaged in certain fields.

Thus a committee on general bacteriology formed by UNESCO should include medical bacteriologists from the WHO and soil bacteriologists from the FAO. If UNESCO studies the curriculum of primary and secondary schools and universities, the Health Organization might participate in these studies, to ensure that the working-hours required of students are not in excess of health precepts, that individual health education and habits are given their place and that pre-medical training satisfies the requirements of proper medical education.

The WHO might profit from recommendations of committees of UNESCO on the standard methods of publishing scientific abstracts, lists of references, and technical international glossaries, and on the cataloguing of medical libraries, etc. It might be represented in some of the committees dealing with these subjects.

Even before the Interim Commission was set up, UNESCO had invited it to be represented at the fifth session of its Preparatory Commission in London on 5 July, and Dr. Neville Goodman consented to act as an observer at this meeting. The WHO has also been asked to send an observer to the first session of UNESCO's General Conference, to be held in Paris on 19 November 1946, and it is the intention of the Executive Secretary to attend this meeting, in order to establish personal contacts. The French member of the Commission or one of his alternates might also be asked to follow the Conference and to take part in the discussion, if necessary, on behalf of the WHO.

Mr. V. Darchambeau, Permanent Representative of UNESCO with the United Nations, unofficially submitted to the Chairman of the Interim Commission a draft agreement between the WHO and UNESCO, which takes the UNESCO-United Nations agreement as a model. This draft suggests the formation of a joint committee to study all questions "concerning exclusively and simultaneously both organizations". The section headed "Scientific Collaboration" reads as follows:

"UNESCO and the WHO will settle, after an exchange of views in the Joint Committee UNESCO-WHO, as well as in the Co-ordination Commission, the best way of collaborating in the field of research and scientific work.

"In principle:

"(a) UNESCO will be in charge of every scientific responsibility which does not belong specifically to another specialized agency or technical institution, the WHO being in charge of every scientific responsibility in the field of health.

"(b) UNESCO will be in charge of research and scientific work in the field of the basic sciences (physics, chemistry, biology, etc.), which are of interest to several specialized agencies. The WHO will be in charge of research and scientific work in the field of medical research and will take care of the application of discoveries made in other scientific fields to the field of health.

"(c) UNESCO will gather and spread all scientific information about basic sciences and will inform the WHO about any questions in which it may be interested or about which it may inquire.

"(d) UNESCO will take care of information of a general nature, as on methods of general research and documentation, general bibliography, bibliothecaonomy, normalization of scientific publications, terminology and no-
menclature, and general-synthes. UNESCO will fix general principles concerning documentation and norms for the edition of abstracts, for the establishment of translations and for every kind of reference.

"(e) In common fields concerning both UNESCO and the WHO, UNESCO will be in charge of preparatory questions in the general fields. For example, in health education for adults, UNESCO will deal with the resolutions and establishment of adult education programmes in general, the WHO concerning itself with the actual health parts of them.

"(f) In fields which are of interest to several institutions or organizations—fields such as scientific combined expeditions and collaboration between bacteriologists of the soil, bacteriologists of medicine, and pure bacteriologists—UNESCO will organize scientific meetings, and co-ordinate research as well as practical work. The WHO will be in charge of pure health research and activities.

"(g) UNESCO will be responsible for the organization of permanent scientific contacts (conferences, committees, commissions, etc.) as well as for exchanges of teachers, students, research workers, laboratory staff, films, lists of instruments, books, publications, etc., in the general field of science. The WHO will be responsible for the same matters within the purely medical field."

One section provides for exchange of publications.

This draft might well be taken as a basis for future discussions.

In a practical way, Dr. Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO, has offered collaboration with the WHO in the form of office space and secretariat facilities at UNESCO House in Paris, in case the WHO should decide to establish its seat there (see document WHO.IC/W.4, Annex 25a).

5. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

While co-operation has existed between UNRRA, particularly its Health Division, and the Interim Commission from the start, the matter need not be discussed here, as absorption of UNRRA's health activities by the Interim Commission is now planned (see document WHO.IC/W.13, Annex 22a).


It seems appropriate to consider here co-operation between the WHO and the technical divisions of the United Nations, with their corresponding commissions, these matters having little bearing on the administrative relationships between the United Nations and the WHO dealt with elsewhere.

The WHO has definite interests and responsibilities in some of the fields administered by divisions of the United Nations. In the Department of Social Affairs, there is a Division of Demography, and the health aspects of this field cannot be ignored in studies involving mortality, one of the essential factors of population growth or regression. No prediction of population can be made without considering the present sanitary situation and its future developments. As a collector and source of vital statistics, the WHO can be of definite help to the Division of Demography of the United Nations.

Co-operation with the Division of Refugees might involve furnishing technical advice not only in the handling of sanitary problems arising in camps for displaced persons, but also in the future establishment of refugees in countries in which the climate and prevailing diseases require acclimatization and specific protection (colonization in tropical countries, for instance). This advice would, of course, be equally useful to the IRO (International Refugee Organization).

The Division of Narcotics deals essentially with the statistics of production and international consumption of habit-forming drugs, and the application of the 1925 and 1931 International Conventions. The Conventions provided that the Health Section of the League of Nations and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique should give technical advice on the habit-forming character of drugs and should judge of the applicability of the Conventions. These Organizations also nominated two technical medical representatives on the supervisory body for narcotics control. The WHO inherits these obligations and must make such appointments.

Pending an official request, the Director of the Narcotics Division of the United Nations has approached the Interim Commission Secretariat for designation of the two above-mentioned experts. They will form a natural connecting-link between the Health and Narcotics organizations. The WHO will probably have to set up a special technical committee to deal with the consultation as to the habit-forming character of drugs and also the medical aspects of the drug problem—i.e., cure and prevention of the drug habit.

The Research Division of the Department of Social Affairs has studied the possibility of establishing international research laboratories,
to obtain greater efficiency in research in various fields, including those of medicine and public health. Tuberculosis has been specifically mentioned as offering scope for such a project. On 3 October, the Economic and Social Council passed the following Resolution, which requires careful consideration on the part of the Interim Commission:

"The Economic and Social Council, considering,

"(1) That a certain number of research activities can only be conducted in a rational manner on an international scale, and

"(2) That many branches of scientific research connected with the promotion of human knowledge, and especially with public health, would yield considerably more effective results if they were conducted on an international scale,

"INVITES the Secretary-General to consult UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, if possible during the next session, a general report on the problem of establishing UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH LABORATORIES."

The Interim Commission will have to decide for itself on the advantages and disadvantages of central research laboratories as against the co-ordination of research in existing ones and on the proper authority to initiate and control such undertakings in the health field.

In addition to establishing relations with the Department of Social Affairs, the Interim Commission will have to envisage collaboration with the statistical service of the United Nations, both on the committee and on the actual Secretariat levels. While it seems quite appropriate for the United Nations to collect certain basic statistical data of interest to itself and to a number of specialized agencies and to distribute such material to the agencies, it is clear that a specialized agency like the WHO requires direct information of a statistical nature from both the statistical services and the health authorities. The Epidemiological Intelligence Service and that of public health statistics of the WHO will require direct and immediate information on births, deaths and kinds of communicable diseases, not only from countries but from smaller geographical units and, in particular, from large towns. It would be absolutely impracticable for such information to be collected by a central statistical office. The WHO may easily transmit this material to the central statistical service of the United Nations.

The Trusteeship Department of the United Nations is naturally interested in the state of health of territories under trusteeship. The WHO might well advise the Trusteeship Council on medical matters in territories under its authority, as it will no doubt have the benefit of several technical committees dealing with tropical medicine and hygiene, medical education and public health administration in comparatively less advanced territories. On the other hand, trusteeship reports will be of value to the WHO.

While direct co-operation is established with the organization dealing with aerial navigation (PICA0), one must also envisage cooperation with the organizations to be set up to deal with maritime traffic, and pending this, with the Division and Commission on Transport of the United Nations, as regards particularly the revision of the Sanitary Conventions.

** The Interim Commission will probably wish, if it agrees with the principles outlined in the first part of this memorandum and the views expressed regarding the interests of the WHO in the various fields covered, to give instructions to the Secretariat to continue the negotiations and contacts begun, with a view to establishing co-operation on a proper basis. It is suggested that the respective Secretariats should first hold preliminary unofficial discussions and prepare draft agreements, which could be submitted to the Interim Commission at a later session and amended, if necessary. In certain cases, if difficulties arose between the Secretariats, the matter might be taken up by joint negotiating groups in which both the Interim Commission and the other organization would be represented. It must be emphasized that the Interim Commission and its Secretariat can only prepare draft agreements, which the World Health Assembly or its Executive Board will eventually consider and, it is hoped, ratify.

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1 "And Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations."
2 "And information from Non-Self-Governing Territories."
3 This document was adopted by the Commission with the additions noted above (see pages 24-25).
PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN HEALTH: REQUESTS MADE FOR SUCH CO-OPERATION

(ANEX 18)

The Charter of the World Health Organization specifies as one of the functions of the Organization the maintenance of "effective collaboration with . . . professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate", and the promotion of "co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health" (Article 2 (b) and (j)).

A number of international and national professional and technical non-governmental organizations have already approached the Secretariat of the Interim Commission with a view to establishing official relationships with the Commission and the World Health Organization. Therefore, it seems essential to adopt a policy for dealing with such requests.

The first principle seems to be that no outside organization has the right to establish an official relationship with the WHO: the latter has the right to select the organizations which with it is willing to co-operate officially or unofficially. Such relationships can be established only when required in the interests of public health and of the WHO. Great care must be exercised to avoid exploitation of an official relationship with the WHO by any private organization. Such relationships should therefore remain non- or semi-official.

Subject to these restrictions, it is highly advisable for the WHO to establish co-operation with a number of international technical and professional associations and unions, the fields of action of which fall definitely within the realm of the WHO and which have established their scientific standing or practical value. Among these might be considered:

the International Union against Tuberculosis,
the International Union against Cancer,
the Union internationale contre le Péril vénérien (International Union against Venereal Diseases),
the World Medical Association, etc.

In nearly every branch of medicine there are responsible technical associations of high standing with which it might be advisable to establish contacts. Co-operation might take various forms. The simplest would be to extend to these associations invitations to send observers, if they so desire, to meetings of WHO Technical Committees which touch on their own fields of interest. It might, in some cases, be advisable to engage officials of these associations as experts for a definite work and a specific period.

To certain associations which, in spite of their technical standing, do not have a standing secretariat between successive congresses the Secretariat of the WHO might provide secretarial facilities (part-time use of staff, document and distribution services; also meeting rooms and interpreters for their congresses). In exceptional cases, rooms and use of the WHO library might be placed at the disposal of the standing secretariat of certain associations. This would ensure the highest type of co-operation.

The counterpart would be not only the increased development of medical science or public health by improved action of these associations, but the possibility of persuading specialists in the medical and health professions to co-operate in enquiries and studies undertaken by the association on the suggestion of the WHO. One may conceive, for instance, that, if the Tuberculosis Committee of the WHO studied the effect of a particular drug or other form of cure for tuberculosis, the matter might be placed on the agenda of the International Union against Tuberculosis, and the specialist members of that Union could co-operate in the collection and critical discussion of clinical observations on the subject. The associations in their respective fields would form a very useful complement to the official health services, both for the collection and for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.

This co-operation would strengthen the WHO and prevent the spread of the idea in the medical profession that the WHO, as an inter-governmental body, necessarily tends to oppose the legitimate interests of the medical profession. Advice from these non-governmental professional bodies would be of great benefit to the studies that the WHO might undertake in the field of medical practice and medical education.

While the WHO is authorized by its Charter to co-operate with national organizations, it is
clear that, for both practical and theoretical reasons, steps in this direction must be taken in exceptional cases only, such as in field work within a given country or for consultations on technical questions when no well-established and reliable international association exists in a particular field.

While, for instance, in the field of tuberculosis, the Tuberculosis Committee of the WHO might select individual experts to deal with specific subjects, it could not co-operate directly with all national tuberculosis associations. Collaboration with these should be effected through the International Union against Tuberculosis. This does not mean, of course, that the WHO should refuse all invitations to be represented at the meetings of national associations. If the national associations were of sufficient standing and the subject of sufficient interest, the Organization might request one member of its technical committees, or a member of its Assembly or Executive Board from the same country, to represent the WHO and to report to it. Representation might also be effected, when justified, by a member of the Secretariat. It would probably be the duty of the Executive Board of the WHO to decide which invitations were to be accepted, and representation of national associations in meetings of the WHO or its bodies could be justified only by exceptional circumstances.

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So far, requests for representation of the Interim Commission on Executive Committees have been received from the Union internationale contre la Péril vénérien (Secretary-General: Dr. A. Cavaillon), and from the International Union against Cancer (President: M. Justin Godart), whose meetings are to be held in Paris on 12 and 13 November, respectively. As these dates conflict with those of the second session of the Interim Commission and will prevent the French members of the Commission and its staff from being present, Professor Pârisot, member of the French Delegation to the International Health Conference, was requested to attend as an observer.

There was a request from the American College of Radiology for the intervention of the WHO in the organizing of international congresses, with special reference to the Sixth International Congress (Mr. Mac F. Cahal, 12 September), and also from a representative of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for co-operation in the International Mental Health Congress to be held in London in August 1948.

The Secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council has approached the Executive Secretary concerning the revival of the International Hospital Association; and there have been offers of services to the WHO from the American Psychoanalytic Association and from the National (U.S.) Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation sent a petition to "be associated in some official capacity with the WHO", which for the reasons stated above could not be granted.

Finally, there should be mentioned in this connexion a suggestion made by Dr. Mohamed Hossein Hafezi, on behalf of the Iranian Delegation to the International Health Conference, that the birth of the WHO should be celebrated throughout the world by the institution of a "World Health Day" on 22 July.

Annex 19.

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TRANSFER TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE HEALTH FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Note by the Secretariat.)

On 12 February 1946, at the first meeting of the General Assembly, the United Nations decided to take over the health functions of the League of Nations. This decision was endorsed by the last Assembly of the League of Nations in April 1946. The principle was recommended by the Preparatory Commission in Paris in April and by the Economic and Social Council in June.

The International Health Conference itself, in the Arrangement signed on 22 July, instructed the Interim Commission (Article 2 (d)) "to take all necessary measures to effect the transfer to the Interim Commission of the functions, activities and assets of the League of Nations Health Organization which have been assigned to the United Nations."

The Conference had taken for granted that the transfer of these functions had effectively been made to the United Nations. Such, however, was not the case, and the work of the Health Section continued to be carried out under the authority of the Secretary-General of the League until 31 August, when the Secreta-
Epidemiological Intelligence and Public Statistics of the World Health Organization, to be strengthened by the transfer of technical staff from UNRRA and eventually from the Office International d’Hygiène Publique.

The Commission has itself decided to set up a technical committee to review the situation with regard to Epidemiological Intelligence and make proposals for the future, both as to the functions of the Central Office and Regional Bureaux.

2. As for the Administration of International Biological Standards, the actual preparation and distribution of these standards had been made on behalf of the League of Nations, upon payment by the latter, by the Statens Serum Institut in Copenhagen and the Medical Research Council Laboratory in Hampstead (London). Geneva served as a relay for transmissions of standards during the war, and the Bulletin of the Health Organization, maintained until then, published the results of studies on biological standards carried out by members of the Permanent Committee of Biological Standards of the League of Nations. Dr. Gautier, Secretary of that Committee, was the editor of the Bulletin.

The Interim Commission has a definite mandate to continue the work on biological standards without interruption, and it would seem that the simplest and most effective manner to do so would be to maintain during the interim period in 1947 the present arrangement and contributions to the Institutes (50,000 Swiss francs, or $11,600, to the Copenhagen, and 15,000 Swiss francs, or $3,480, to the Hampstead Institute). The Interim Commission may wish to set up a small group of experts to review the situation and make proposals for the continuation or alteration of the present system by the World Health Assembly.

3. Other Work. — The inheritance from the League of Nations goes much beyond the functions of the two above-mentioned services. It includes the work of a number of technical committees and sub-committees on tuberculosis, cancer, malaria, schistosomiasis, leprosy, nutrition, housing, medical education, public health teaching, social insurance, etc. While these Committees have ceased to exist officially, not only do many of their members remain available for technical work, but their traditions, reports and technical archives will be of great value to the new technical committees in those branches of health work which either the Interim Commission or the World Health Organization will be bound to set up.
Annex 20.

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIEène PUBLIQUE
(Submitted by the representatives from France, India, Mexico and the United States.)

WHEREAS the Arrangement of 22 July 1946 provides that one of the functions of the Interim Commission shall be "to take all necessary steps in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol concerning the Office International d'Hygiène Publique signed 22 July 1946 for the transfer to the Interim Commission of the duties and functions of the Office, and to initiate any action necessary to facilitate the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Office to the World Health Organization upon the termination of the Rome Agreement of 1907" (Paragraph 2(e)) ;

WHEREAS the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, on 31 October 1946, adopted a resolution which, inter alia, authorizes the President, acting in association with the Commission of Transfer and Finance or with any two of its members acting on behalf of that Commission,

"(a) To make temporary arrangements with the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization whereby that Commission, acting as temporary agent of the Office, shall receive notifications of the occurrence of outbreaks of disease and of epidemics, as required by the Sanitary Conventions, shall transmit such information to Governments which are parties to the Rome Agreement and to such Sanitary Conventions, and shall prepare and issue the publications of the Office ;

"(b) To take the steps necessary to effect the transfer to the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission of the duties and functions which are assigned to the Office as soon as the Protocol of 22 July 1946 has entered into force ;

"(c) To take any action and make any arrangements which may appear necessary in anticipation of the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Office to the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission and of the dissolution of the Office, in accordance with the terms of the above-mentioned Protocol and of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946 ;"

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Interim Commission, taking note of the resolution adopted on 31 October 1946 by the Permanent Committee of the Office in anticipation of dissolution,

REQUESTS the Executive Secretary and the Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Interim Commission, consisting of the Representatives of Australia, Mexico and the Netherlands, acting in co-operation with the President and Commission of Transfer and Finance of the Permanent Committee of the Office, to take any action and to make any arrangements which may be considered appropriate to give effect to paragraph 2(e) of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946, and to the Resolution adopted by the Permanent Committee on 31 October 1946, and to report to the Interim Commission at its next session on the measures which have been taken under the terms of this Resolution.

Annex 21.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION

a. PRESENT STATE OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERIM COMMISSION AND THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION
(Note by the Secretariat.)

In application of Article 54 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, which provides for the integration of the Pan American Sanitary Organization with the World Health Organization, of paragraph 1(g) of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946, giving to the Interim Commission the task of entering "into the necessary arrangements with the Pan American Sanitary Organization", and finally, in accordance with a resolution of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the representatives from Brazil, Mexico, the United States of America and Venezuela were appointed as a Committee on Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of their respective countries were notified of this fact on 12 August 1946, as was Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. In answer (20 August 1946) he stated that neither he nor the Director-General of the Bureau had authority to appoint a corres-
From my Government, I supported the Office, inviting me to attend the discussions on the ships' report at the next session of the latter for a preliminary study of these relations.

The above-mentioned Declaration should be considered in the light of any additional information which may be furnished by members of the Negotiating Committee appointed by the Interim Commission.

Dr. Parran again wrote to Surgeon-General Cumming on 24 October, asking again whether the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau had appointed the Committee.

My dear Doctor Chisholm,

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of 14 October informing me that the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization will hold its second session in Geneva from 4 to 10 November, that the agenda includes a study of the relationships between the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization, and that the Negotiations Committee appointed by the latter for a preliminary study of these relationships will report at the next session of the Commission.

I appreciate very much your courtesy in inviting me to attend the discussions on the relationship between the two organizations.

I note that you have been informed that I was to participate in the forthcoming meeting of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the World Health Organization, and that the Negotiations Committee appointed by the latter for a preliminary study of these relationships will report at the next session of the Commission.

I beg to report that I was requested by you as Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission, and by Dr. Parran, to call a meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and to appoint a committee to confer with your Commission regarding the future relationships between our two organizations. As I informed both of you, I had no authority to appoint such a committee, but I did have authority to convene the Directing Council before the meeting of the Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference. This Council met in Havana, Cuba, 1-10 October, at which time I appointed three chief committees: one on finance, one on relationships with other organizations, and the other the usual one on future programme, particularly with reference to the Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

The committee on relations with other organizations presented a report to the Council, which was unanimously adopted, and I am enclosing a copy of that report herewith.

I have been informed that several members of your Commission have expressed the opinion that reservations made by those who have signed the Constitution of the World Health Organization would destroy the Organization. I am quite sure that this is not the case, as I have represented my Government upon practically every Conference that has prepared other organizations, and I recall none of them in which I was not instructed by my Government to make reservations.

I am quite sure that when we all sit down and consider the real or ostensible objects of the World Health Organization, there may be reached some agreement which will result in both the health of the world at large without destroying existing organizations which have served a useful purpose in the past.
I can assure you that it was the desire of every member of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau not only to continue our present co-operation with UNRRA, the Office and the Health Section of the League of Nations so long as it lasted, but to increase this co-operation in every way practicable, at the same time preserving the interests of the Western Hemisphere.

I understand that it has been said, possibly through ignorance, that the present Pan American Sanitary Organization does not include Canada, and that it cannot do so because of the use of the word "Republics". I think you will find nothing in the Pan American Sanitary Code that would prevent Canada from becoming a member at any time. In fact, that has been my desire ever since my first association with Dr. Amyot. Canada has been represented at every one of our Conferences for many years, up to and including the last Conference of National Directors of Health, held in Washington in 1944, to which your Government sent two very able representatives, who took part in all the discussions and were treated, so far as we could, as members of the organization.

With kind personal regards, and best wishes for your success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
Hugh S. Cumming,
Director.

WHO/IC/Wr19 (Appendix 2).

Health Declaration of Havana.

The Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, convened in Havana, after being informed of, and giving approval to, the position taken by its Director regarding the time and manner of integrating the Bureau with the World Health Organization under the provisions of Article 54 of the Constitution signed in New York on 22 July of this year, in the exercise of its authority, issues the present

DECLARATION on the relations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau with the World Health Organization, which is based on the following facts:

1. That the Governments of the Nations included in the Pan American Union expressed themselves foresightedly on this subject in the Final Act of the Chapultepec Conference 1.

2. That the Pan American Sanitary Code signed in Havana in 1924 has the force of national law in the twenty-one Continental Republics, and governs Inter-American sanitary co-operation in all its aspects.

3. That the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has repeatedly stated that the continental solidarity of the Republics, members of the Union, is essential to co-operation of all kinds among the countries of the New World, this American creed having been reaffirmed by the President of the United States in a statement of 23 September 1946, in listing among the fundamentals inspiring the international policy of his country, his belief "that the sovereign States of the Western Hemisphere without interference from outside the Hemisphere must work together as good neighbours in the solution of their common problems".

4. That the San Francisco Assembly, in 1945, in establishing the United Nations and adopting its Charter, expressly recognized therein the importance of preserving, because of their value and their usefulness for the peace and the social progress of the United Nations, inter-governmental arrangements or agencies organized by specific countries in certain geographical areas for the better service of their regional interests consistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and

5. That the United Nations, in calling a Conference to lay the bases for a single World Health Organization, to replace the organizations paralysed by the war, did not specify that organizations in full operation and capable of achieving, in part, such objective, were to disappear.

To the foregoing facts, the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau believes it pertinent to add the following:

A. — Even though the war paralysed the international health organizations then existing in Europe and Asia, and compelled the creation of new ones, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau not only continued but increased its normal operations, as its accomplishments show.

B. — The meeting of the Committee of Experts, in Paris, and the calling of the International Health Conference of New York this year by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations indicate the attempt to establish a World Health Organization.

C. — The American countries have cooperated in this objective, contributing the strength of their own continental health organization, but with the reservations specified in the Final Acts drawn up by the two above-mentioned Conferences, to the effect that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall maintain its present constitution.

1 "That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau continue to act as the general co-ordinating sanitary agency of the American Republics and of all other countries of the Western Hemisphere that may wish to utilize its services". "That any world-wide public health organization duly recognized by the continental character of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau", "That the Pan American Sanitary Bureau be given such financial aid, technical and other personnel as may be necessary in order that this institution may be in a position to render the best service in its work of co-ordination and technical direction of sanitary activities in the Americas". (Ibs. XLV, Final Act of the Chapultepec Conference.)

2 See State Department Weekly Bulletin No. 228 of 23 September 1946.
The Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in view of the foregoing, declares:

I. — That the basic policies governing the continental co-operation of the American Republics cover public health questions.

II. — That the progressive development of the Pan American Sanitary Organization has been a determining factor in the medical-social progress of the Americas and that this system should be maintained, to guarantee the fulfilment of the essential purposes of the World Health Organization.

III. — That, in order to enable the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the World Health Organization to integrate their aims, it is necessary for the Republics members of the Pan American Union to define the actual scope of Article 54 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, so as to prevent this integration from affecting the identity of the Bureau, from lessening its administrative autonomy, limiting its economic independence, disturbing its essential and progressive development and from detracting from its character as a continental co-ordinating health organization of the peoples of the Americas.

IV. — That, to this end, the Governments of the American Republics should make the following reservations when ratifying the New York agreements:

(a) The Pan American Sanitary Bureau and its supporting organizations will maintain their identity, integrity and future development under their own policies, which will be available to all the countries of the Hemisphere.

(b) When the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is integrated as the American Regional Organization, under the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the provisions of Chapter XI shall not be applicable to the Bureau whenever they conflict with its own policies and statutes.

(c) Finally, the integration agreement with the World Health Organization shall specify that the quotas of the American countries for the maintenance of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall be deductible from their respective contributions for the maintenance of the World Health Organization. This agreement shall be submitted to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for approval.

For the purposes of Article 54 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the Council considers the Governments of the American Republics to be the competent authorities, and the Pan American Sanitary Conferences to be the interested organizations. The Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau requests the Government of the Republic of Cuba to transmit this document, signed on 10 October, 1946, and entitled the Health Declaration of Havana, to the Pan American Union and to the American Governments.

WHO IC/W.30. 7 November 1946.

b. Report of the Sub-Committee on Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Organization

The Sub-Committee on Negotiations with the Pan American Sanitary Organization was appointed by the Chairman of the Interim Commission from among the members of the Committee on Negotiations, under authority granted during the first session of the Interim Commission. It is composed of the Representatives of Brazil, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela.

The Sub-Committee held meetings on 4 and 6 November 1946, in Geneva, having previously transacted business by cable and letter. It expects to hold several meetings during the current session of the Interim Commission, since it has under consideration several proposals concerning the specific content of the WHO-Pan American Sanitary Organization integration agreement. Discussions concerning these proposals have not reached a stage at which it is deemed appropriate by the Sub-Committee to present results to the full Interim Commission. The Sub-Committee, however, takes this opportunity to report briefly on its activities up to the present time:

At the request of the representatives of Venezuela and Brazil, Dr. Parran (USA), on behalf of the Sub-Committee, addressed a letter to Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, as Director of the Pan American Sanitary Organization on 27 September. This letter requested that the Directing Council of this Organization, scheduled to meet in Havana, Cuba, on 1 October, be asked by the Director to appoint a committee to discuss with the Sub-Committee, in a preliminary manner, the terms under which it might be integrated with the WHO, as contemplated by Article 54 of its Constitution. On 10 October, Dr. Cumming directed a letter from Havana to Dr. Parran, attaching a document approved by the Directing Council and designated as "The Declaration of Havana". This declaration was also transmitted by Dr. Cumming to the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission and is reproduced in document WHO IC/W.19, Annex 21a. It is being studied by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee directs the attention of the Interim Commission to the
fact that only one-third of the American
Republics are represented on the Directing
Council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

In reply to a second letter from Dr. Parran,
asking whether the Directing Council of the Pan
American Sanitary Organization had appointed a
negotiating committee, the Director stated that
the Directing Council "apparently thought that
they were not authorized to do so..."

The Sub-Committee expresses its unanimous
position in support of the earliest possible
acceptance of the Constitution of the WHO by
all States, without reservation.

The Sub-Committee looks forward to the
opportunity of entering into discussions with
a negotiating committee which it hopes will be
appointed by the Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference (Caracas, Venezuela, 12
January 1947), with a view to developing a
draft agreement acceptable to the negotiating
committee of the two organizations, for pre-
sentation to the Interim Commission for
consideration at its third session.

It is recommended that the work of the pre-
sent Sub-Committee be continued, and in the
event that an invitation to the Caracas Confer-
ence is received from the Government of
Venezuela, that the Sub-Committee be author-
ized to represent the Interim Commission and
to initiate negotiations on its behalf with
any appropriate committee appointed by the
Twelfth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

WHO.IC/W.33.
9 November 1946.

c. CABLES FROM THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER OF HEALTH

7 November 1946.

STAMPAR, Chairman Interim Commission WHO,

On behalf Venezuelan Government I have
the honour to invite you to take part as an
observer in the Twelfth Pan American Health
Conference to be held at Caracas 12-25 January
1947.

FERNANDEZ, Health Minister.

FERNANDEZ, Health Minister.

Annex 22.

WHO.IC/W.13.
23 October 1946.

TRANSFER OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES

a. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FROM UNRRA TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION
(Note by the Secretariat).

Under the Arrangement signed on 22 July
1946 regarding the Interim Commission, the
latter is instructed (Article 2(f)) "to take all
necessary steps for assumption...of the duties
and functions entrusted to the United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by
the International Sanitary Convention, 1944;
the International Sanitary Convention
of 21 June 1926; the Protocol to Prolong
the International Sanitary Convention, 1944;
the International Sanitary Convention for
Aerial Navigation, 1944; modifying the Inter-
national Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navi-
gation of 12 April 1933; and the Protocol to
Prolong the International Sanitary Convention
for Aerial Navigation, 1944".

Moreover, the Commission is empowered (m)
"to consider any urgent health problem which
may be brought to its notice by any Govern-
ment, to give technical advice in regard thereto,
to bring urgent health needs to the attention of
Governments and organizations which may be
in a position to assist, and to take such steps
as may be desirable to co-ordinate any assist-
ance such Governments and organizations may
undertake to provide ...

The task of the Interim Commission was
therefore twofold: first, to organize the transfer
of the epidemiological and "conventional"
functions of UNRRA; and then, possibly, to
deal with other aspects of UNRRA work, if
requested and if it saw fit.

Mr. La Guardia, Director-General of UNRRA,
acting upon the resolution adopted by the UNRRA Council at its fifth session and being
anxious to see that the health tasks of UNRRA
should not be prematurely interrupted, to the
detriment of UNRRA-assisted nations, request-
ed the Chairman of the Interim Commission to appoint representatives to a Committee which would discuss the transfer of these functions. The Chairman nominated the members of the Commission residing in Washington, Dr. Parran, Dr. de Paula Souza and Dr. Szeming Sze, for this Negotiations Committee. The Committee met in New York on 12 October and studied the present situation of UNRRA's Conventional commitments and field health activities (see Appendix 1, below). The Chairman, the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission participated in the meeting, together with representatives of the United Nations.

A Sub-Committee of the Negotiations Committee met in Washington on 16 October for a more detailed study of the field programme of UNRRA (see Appendix 2, page 106). Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, drafted the report to the Committee on this meeting (see Appendix 3, page 108). On 22 October, the Sub-Committee met again at Lake Success, on the invitation of the United Nations.

It had the benefit of a detailed memorandum prepared by Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Director of the Health Division of UNRRA, on possible modes of transfer of the various UNRRA health activities (see Appendix 4, page 109).

At the time of the meeting, a formal exchange of letters took place between the Director-General of UNRRA and the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission (see Appendices 5 and 6, page 113), regarding the transfer of the epidemiological functions of UNRRA under the International Sanitary Conventions. The Executive Secretary stated that the Interim Commission was in a position to undertake to carry out these functions as from 1 December 1946.

The Committee considered and amended a Draft Agreement (Appendix 7, page 113) between the Director-General of UNRRA and the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission regarding the transfer of the health functions from UNRRA to the WHO, apart from those relating to the application of Sanitary Conventions. These include:

(a) A programme of fellowships and other activities for training public health personnel;
(b) The formation of medical services in Ethiopia;  
(c) A programme in tuberculosis;  
(d) A programme in malaria control;  
(e) A programme in general advice and assistance by experts (particularly in China).

The Agreement provides for funds to be transferred to the Interim Commission to carry out these functions, allocations having been made of their estimated cost up to a total of $2,178,730 (Appendix 3, page 108). These programmes have been budgeted on a one year's basis, starting from 1 January 1947 in Europe and 1 April 1947 in the Far East. The Commission is, of course, at liberty to spread the expenditure of the funds over more than one year, if this is found desirable. The year 1947 was mentioned as a period during which the World Health Organization would not yet have financial independence nor the possibility of covering UNRRA activities in its budget. The Interim Commission is also at liberty to make a selection among the activities proposed for transfer.

While the Agreement requires the sanction of the Interim Commission before becoming operative, it also requires that of the Central Committee of UNRRA.

At the fifth session of the UNRRA Council, in Geneva, 16 August 1946, on the initiative of Dr. L. Rajchman, representative of Poland, the Council adopted a resolution regarding the setting up of an International Children's Fund to operate in countries which were victims of aggression (see Appendix 8, page 114). It decided that the "appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations" would be consulted before establishing the required international machinery, and the Interim Commission may therefore be approached in the future for consultation regarding the participation of the WHO in the scheme.

**Appendix 1.**

**MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE UNRRA—INTERIM COMMISSION—UNITED NATIONS**

(Held in New York, 12 October 1946.)

**Temporary Chairman:** Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia.

**Present:**

United Nations:

Mr. Jan Stanczyk, Director, Social Affairs Department;

Mr. N. Shalon, Division for Co-ordination and Liaison.

Interim Commission of the WHO:

Dr. Andrzej Stempar, Chairman, Economic and Social Council and Chairman, Interim Commission;

Dr. Szeming Sze, China, Representative on the Interim Commission;

Dr. H. van Zyle Hyde, United States, Alternate Representative on the Interim Commission;

Dr. G. Brock Crisholm, Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission;

Dr. Yves Biaud, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission.

UNRRA:

Mr. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director-General

Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Division of Health;

Mr. Alfred E. Davidson, General Counsel.
The meeting was called to order by Director-General Fiorello H. La Guardia, Temporary Chairman. It was unanimously agreed that he should act as Chairman during the existence of the Committee.

There was general discussion concerning the need for health services at the conclusion of UNRRA's work. It was the consensus of the meeting that many of the health services formerly carried on by UNRRA should be undertaken by Governments themselves. However, it was recognized that it would be necessary for the Interim Commission of the WHO to assist Governments in the continuation of such health services.

It was made clear that UNRRA was ready to turn over its essential health activities as soon as the Interim Health Commission would be prepared to assume these responsibilities. UNRRA funds available for this work through the remainder of 1946 would be turned over to the Interim Commission when these responsibilities were assumed. However, it would be necessary for the Central Committee of UNRRA to approve the transfer of any funds for health activities. The Central Committee would scrutinize in particular the transfer of any funds for the continuation of health operations in 1947. UNRRA recognized its responsibilities for health activities through 31 December 1946 in Europe and through 31 March 1947 in the Far East.

It was felt that every possible effort should be made to avoid a break in health services due to the termination of UNRRA's health activities.

The Committee agreed that it was necessary for the Interim Commission to be more than a clearing-house for information and that it should assist Governments in the maintenance of their health services. It was also agreed that the administration of the Sanitary Conventions should be turned over to the Interim Health Commission as of 1 December, and that the necessary steps to accomplish this transfer should be undertaken immediately.

Furthermore, it was decided that the most expeditious procedure for the transfer of UNRRA's other health activities would be through the appointment of a drafting committee, which would report back to the full working group on Tuesday, 22 October. The following drafting committee was appointed:

Dr. Brock Chisholm,
Dr. Szeming See,
Dr. H. van Zyle Hyde,
Dr. W. A. Sawyer,
Mr. Alfred E. Davidson.

UNRRA agreed to use its best efforts to present the drafting committee with as complete information as possible on the health programmes, the personnel employed and the funds necessary for each country, together with an estimate of the cost of continuing essential UNRRA activities.

It was pointed out that some of the activities of the Children's Fund and the necessity for obtaining money for this Fund would be related to the problem of financing the UNRRA health activities which would be undertaken by the Interim Commission.

Appendix 2.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE SET UP BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE UNRRA-INTERIM COMMISSION-UNITED NATIONS

(Held in Washington, 16 October 1946.)

Chairman: Mr. Alfred E. Davidson.

Present: United Nations:
Mr. Jan Staniczuk, Director, Social Affairs Department;
Mr. Michael Chelchowski, Social Affairs Department;
Dr. A. Pons, Social Affairs Department;
Mr. Nessim Shalom, Division for Coordination and Liaison.

Interim Commission of the WHO:
Dr. Szeming See, China, Representative;
Dr. H. van Zyle Hyde, United States, Alternate Member;
Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary.

UNRRA:
Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Division of Health;
Mr. Alfred E. Davidson, General Counsel;
Harry Marsh, Director of Personnel;
Elinor Wolf, Secretary.

It was proposed that Mr. Davidson act as Chairman, and he called the meeting to order. He recalled that it had been agreed at the meeting held by the full Committee on 12 October that UNRRA operations under the Sanitary Conventions would be transferred to the Interim Commission of the WHO as of 1 December. The Chairman read a draft of a letter to Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the WHO, proposing formal acceptance of these UNRRA functions by the Interim Commission.

Dr. Chisholm then read a draft of his letter of acceptance.

The Committee agreed to adopt these drafts, with such technical changes as might be made by the General Counsel.

Dr. Sawyer presented a memorandum on the proposed transfer of functions from UNRRA to the Interim Commission of the WHO, excluding the above functions relating to the Sanitary Conventions. The memorandum included an appendix, giving estimates, for the year 1946, of $235,000 for teachers, fellowships, and lec-
At this point Dr. Chisholm requested that the functions of the personnel be clarified in relation to the funds appropriated. He pointed out that the Interim Commission had as yet no authority to take on administrative functions.

Mr. Davidson suggested informing the full Committee that an understanding had been reached concerning a health programme and the transfer of operations other than those functions already adopted under the Sanitary Conventions. It would then be appropriate for the UNRRA representatives to report to the Interim Commission of the WHO on the recommendations of the joint committee.

Disagreement on the understanding of the basis on which the money was to be provided made it necessary to have one paragraph of the memorandum rewritten. The Chairman of the Committee promised to supply a new text.

Mr. Davidson reported that Commander Jackson had suggested an immediate survey of the countries receiving health assistance, so as to enable the Interim Commission to be in a practical position to determine the operations it wished to undertake.

He requested that Dr. Sawyer comment on the various projects in the memorandum under consideration.

**Project in Ethiopia.**

Dr. Sawyer raised the subject of the Ethiopian project as an example of the carrying on of operations in a country with few health facilities. He stated that projects of this type were considered highly important by UNRRA and consistent with the purposes of the WHO, and mentioned that for this particular project only four people had been employed but that two more would greatly facilitate the programme. He pointed out that the programme would become useless if no further aid were forthcoming. Dr. Hyde mentioned the difficulty of continuing such a programme indefinitely, but Dr. Chisholm expressed the belief that a country of the size of Ethiopia with no medical facilities might become a health menace not only to itself but to the entire world. He suggested that the project be continued until the WHO itself could decide whether to continue it as operating, to enlarge it or to terminate it. It was the sense of the Committee that for the time being the project should be continued.

**Tuberculosis.**

Dr. Sawyer stated that the increased incidence of tuberculosis was one of the striking setbacks of the war and that it had increased in all the assisted countries. He emphasized the continuing need for a central staff to work in a consultative capacity, with additional personnel for assignment to surveys and field work. All the UNRRA-assisted countries, he felt, needed advice and help; the needs of Greece were particularly imperative.

It was the consensus of the meeting that the tuberculosis project would be a proper operation to be undertaken by the Interim Commission.

**Malaria.**

Dr. Sawyer suggested that a similar central and field staff be established for malaria. He mentioned that malaria had been evidenced in fewer UNRRA-assisted countries than had been tuberculosis. All reports proved that the malaria programme had been extremely popular and that eventually complete control might be possible. He mentioned at this point that a malarialogist and six or eight sanitary engineers using new methods would be required to staff an expert team for a country like Greece. It was the consensus that the work in the field of malaria should also be undertaken by the Interim Commission.

**Expert Missions.**

Dr. Sawyer stressed the need for having flexible teams, including public health doctors, epidemiologists, and child and maternal health specialists. He likewise mentioned that these teams should be free to travel from one area to another, particularly in times of epidemics. Dr. Chisholm pointed out that this would greatly assist the Interim Commission in its handling of epidemics, for which little provision had been made.

Dr. Sawyer gave the following estimates covering these five items as to minimum budget costs and the number of professional personnel involved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated cost (in dollars)</th>
<th>Estimated personnel required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship training</td>
<td>150,000 (for app. 45)</td>
<td>2 administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experts Missions</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,025,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It was suggested that an additional percentage be added to cover administrative costs. Mr. Davidson pointed out that this aid would be limited to countries already receiving UNRRA assistance, except in cases of epidemics, where the UNRRA charter was sufficiently broad to process instead.

Dr. Sawyer described, in answer to a question by Dr. Sze, that ten teachers were doing a high quality job of public health instruction in China. All other professional personnel stationed there were teaching in a broad sense, but the teaching programme as undertaken by UNRRA was limited to this group of ten.

Dr. Sze protested at a radical reduction of health services and suggested a tapering-off process instead.

Mr. Davidson explained, in answer to a question as to the possible amount which the Central Committee might allocate to the Interim Commission, that it was not likely to approve a budget in excess of $1,000,000.

Dr. Sze requested that the figures in Dr. Sawyer's report be broken down in an effort to ascertain the effect on each programme of the cut in the budget. He felt that, if the budget were cut to $1,000,000, the Central Committee should be fully informed of the radical reduction in the health programme which would be necessary.

Dr. Hyde suggested asking for $2,000,000, which would be the minimum amount which the Sub-Committee believed adequate to prevent serious repercussions in the receiving countries.

It was agreed by the Committee that instead of the original figure of 1,134 international employees, which included personnel working with displaced persons, etc., approximately 400 would be the number required for present operations. Mr. Davidson suggested also breaking down those international functions which the Committee felt, should be continued.

It was the sense of the meeting that this figure of 400 and its corresponding budget allowance be reduced by two-thirds. The Sub-Committee could then set a figure of approximately $2,000,000 for the total budget for 1947, on the principle that a figure should be adopted which could be equivalent to covering one-third of the health personnel required for such health missions on a given date in 1946.

It was decided that the Sub-Committee would meet in New York at Lake Success at 2.30 p.m. on 22 October, and the full Committee at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Davidson asked that any suggestions on the agreement placed before the members of the Committee be presented at the Sub-Committee's meeting on the following Tuesday.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.

Appendix 3.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF HEALTH FUNCTIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

A Report to the Interim Commission—UNRRA—United Nations Committee by its Sub-Committee.

Meetings were held by the Sub-Committee in Washington on 16 October 1946, and at Lake Success on 22 October. At the first of these meetings there were two main items of business: (1) the procedure for handing over the administration of the International Sanitary Conventions with certain materials, as previously decided upon by the Committee, and (2) the transfer of other functions with necessary funds under the terms of UNRRA Council Resolution 94.

(1) It is recommended by the Sub-Committee that the transfer of the administration of the Conventions take place as of 1 December 1946 and that the procedure be initiated on 22 October by an exchange of letters between the Director-General of UNRRA and the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission. Preliminary drafts of the proposed letters were read to the Sub-Committee at its first meeting and were approved in principle.

(2) It is recommended that the UNRRA functions, together with the essential records, equipment and materials listed below, be handed over to the Interim Commission as of 31 December 1946, in Europe and Ethiopia, and as of 31 March 1947, in the Far East, and that the total of the sums shown on the list be paid from UNRRA funds for carrying on these functions for approximately one year and for the benefit of the countries now receiving assistance from UNRRA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fellowships and Teaching</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Project in Ethiopia</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tuberculosis, Consultations and Assistance</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Malaria, Consultations and Assistance</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Missions of Experts to Countries with Special Needs</td>
<td>$1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Administration of Above Functions (5% of $2,075,000)</td>
<td>$103,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total sum needed: $2,178,750

*This figure may be cut down by the Central Committee of UNRRA according to a verbal unofficial statement of its Director-General.*
Before the above projects and sums were decided upon, the Sub-Committee studied the attached Memorandum on the Proposed Transfer of Functions from UNRRA to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, as prepared by the Health Division of UNRRA, and particularly the three tables which it contained.

Each of the above items represents an activity of UNRRA which should be continued without interruption. From the tables it is evident that the sum proposed for each one, except for the project in Ethiopia, is well below the annual amounts which have been spent by UNRRA, and that there will only be a partial continuation of these activities.

Fellowships and Teaching. — In Table 1, the amount expended by UNRRA, mostly in 1946, is shown as $414,581, as against a proposed transfer of $200,000. The proposed sum could, for example, provide 45 fellowships at an average of $3,300 each for a total of about $150,000, the balance to be spent on teachers and lecturers.

Project in Ethiopia. — This project is now being conducted on a minimum budget, which should be continued without reduction, if the previous investment is not to be lost. The estimated expenditure for Ethiopia in Table 2 shows little more than the amounts now being spent for salaries and operational expenses.

A second medical man was to have been added to the staff, but his appointment was not completed before recruitment was terminated. This additional man will doubtless still be required if the project is to be maintained at its present general level. If he were added and due allowance made in the computations, the estimated expenditure for Ethiopia for health work would be $137,399. To this should be added about $38,000 for supervision, inspections from headquarters and special supplies. Ethiopia, unlike most of the other countries, receives no headquarters and special supplies.

If one-third of this number of persons, or 130, was utilized as proposed, the cost for one year would be, at least 130 times $10,000 or $1,300,000.

The fifteen countries included among those receiving assistance from UNRRA are Albania, Austria, Byelorussia, China, Czechoslovakia, Dodecanese, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Philippine Republic, Poland, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia. In Germany, health work is conducted only with relation to displaced persons. In Korea, the programme is new and practically limited to the furnishing of supplies.

The Sub-Committee also recommends that the employment by the Interim Commission of any needed members of UNRRA’s experienced health staff be facilitated in every way possible.

The above report is respectfully submitted to the Interim Commission-UNRRA-United Nations Committee.

(Signed): Davidson
(General Counsel) (UNRRA),
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Appendix 4.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FROM UNRRA TO THE INTERIM COMMISSION

1. The transfer of the administration of the two International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 and the Protocols prolonging them is to take place as of 1 December 1946. This date was decided upon in a meeting of the UNRRA-Interim Commission-United Nations Committee on 11 October 1946 in New York. Letters are to be exchanged between the Director-General of UNRRA and the Executive Secretary of the Commission. On the basis of
these communications the U.S. State Department, as Depository of the Conventions, will formally notify the signatory countries, and the Health Division will also communicate with them on a more technical basis. The Director-General or his representative will inform the Commission of the records, equipment, and publications which are now being used in connection with the administration of the Conventions, and which will be turned over to the Commission. It is understood that the Commission has the necessary funds for such administration.

2. The UNRRA-Interim Commission-United Nations Committee on 11 October appointed a Sub-Committee to recommend other health functions of UNRRA which should be turned over to the Commission and the funds which should be transferred with them, under the terms of Resolution 94 of the UNRRA Council, in order to make it possible for the Commission to accept them. It was suggested by members of the Committee that the transfer of the functions, excepting those of the administration of the Conventions, should take place on 1 January 1947 in UNRRA’s European Region (including Ethiopia) and on 1 April 1947 in the Far East, especially China. It was also suggested that the amounts of funds should provide for the continuation of activities for approximately one year, to give the Assembly of the World Health Organization time to organize and determine its programme and budget. It seemed also that activities financed by funds from UNRRA would have to be for the benefit of the countries previously aided by UNRRA. The Sub-Committee will meet on 16 October in Washington, and this memorandum is primarily for the use of its members.

3. Fellowships and Teaching. — One of the functions to be considered is the supplying of fellowships, travel grants, lecturers and teachers to the countries which were assisted by UNRRA. In Table I[1] there is shown the number of fellowships under the present (1946) regular UNRRA fellowship programme, the Nurse-Teacher Fellowship programme (1946) and the lecture programme, with their approximate costs to UNRRA. The cost of the lecture programme was borne in considerable part by a voluntary agency, the Unitarian Service Committee.

The recommendation of a sum for use by the Commission in continuing this educational activity is left to the Sub-Committee.

4. Project in Ethiopia. — The UNRRA health programme for Ethiopia was inaugurated at the end of the first quarter of 1946. Ethiopia’s health problems are partly the result of a situation created by the setback to education, the loss of young, educated Ethiopians, the insufficiency of equipment and trained personnel needed for curative medicine and the almost complete lack of preventive services. This programme includes sanitation and health projects with demonstrations for training local personnel, courses for sanitary inspectors, dressers, and health visitors, health education in schools and expert assistance to Government officials. Preliminary impressions indicate that the problem of communicable diseases ranks first in importance. The staff at present consists of the Chief Medical Officer, two nursing consultants and a sanitary engineer. The total estimated cost of the health activities is shown in Table 2. UNRRA proposes to complete its programme of medical and sanitation supplies to Ethiopia; this project is now under way and will total over $300,000.

5. Tuberculosis Consultations and Assistance. — One of the serious by-products of the war was a general rise in tuberculosis in the countries which were invaded and subjected to deprivation. The situation is aggravated by the numerical reduction and disorganization of the institutions for the prevention of the disease and cure of its victims. Expert tuberculosis consultation provided by UNRRA have made surveys in the principal countries receiving UNRRA assistance, and have advised and helped in the planning of control and the improvement of institutions. Supplies and apparatus useful in tuberculosis work have been given to Governments. This work has reached a high degree of effectiveness in Greece, but the problem is still so great that continued guidance and help are needed from an international agency.

The work in tuberculosis could be continued if a small staff of experts and necessary assistants were attached to the headquarters of the Interim Commission and assigned to UNRRA-assisted countries for surveys and help in the advancement of the work started by UNRRA.

There would be required a chief of the tuberculosis service and about ten other medical tuberculosis experts, with equal numbers of nurses and technicians. The basic salary of the chief and the averages for the medical consultants and nurses are about $8,000, $6,500 and $3,900 respectively, X-ray and other apparatus and vehicles have been supplied to the countries and should remain available.

6. Malaria. — The same pattern could be followed for malaria, but the countries requiring such assistance would be fewer. The possibilities of dramatic results, however, from such assistance would be much greater. There should be a central medical malaria officer, or malarologist, with two or three assistants, and a number of sanitary engineers and entomologists trained

### Table 1. — Fellowships, Lecturers and Teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Regular Fellowships 1944-45</th>
<th>Regular Fellowships 1946</th>
<th>Nurse-Teacher Fellowships 1946</th>
<th>Lecturers 1946</th>
<th>Teachers 1944-46</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$34,800</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$34,800</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>$88,400</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Additional cost borne by a voluntary agency.
Grand Total: Persons, 204. Cost, $414,381.

### Table 2. — Expenditures for Health in Assisted Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Total International Personnel</th>
<th>Health International Personnel</th>
<th>Percentage Health of Total</th>
<th>4th Quarter 1946 Estimated Health Expenditure</th>
<th>4th Quarter 1946 Estimated Health Expenditure</th>
<th>Annual 1946 Estimated Health Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ U.S.A.</td>
<td>$ U.S.A.</td>
<td>$ U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters, Washington</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3,255,000</td>
<td>48,925</td>
<td>195,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Regional Office</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>22,950</td>
<td>91,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>90,820</td>
<td>4,359</td>
<td>17,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>632,811</td>
<td>68,344</td>
<td>273,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35,528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>3,399,459</td>
<td>478,642</td>
<td>1,913,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>201,133</td>
<td>5,028</td>
<td>20,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecanese</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>34,682</td>
<td>3,988</td>
<td>15,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>88,076</td>
<td>29,329</td>
<td>117,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,638</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>426,237</td>
<td>7,620</td>
<td>30,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,743</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>5,019,094</td>
<td>672,679</td>
<td>2,690,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>1,347,907</td>
<td>387,938</td>
<td>1,551,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>37,479</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>14,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>14,101,927</td>
<td>1,561,112</td>
<td>6,244,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>345,464</td>
<td>110,894</td>
<td>443,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,099</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>270,570</td>
<td>21,646</td>
<td>86,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>25,200</td>
<td>4,208</td>
<td>16,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>493,201</td>
<td>42,082</td>
<td>168,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>11,161</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,149,042</td>
<td>$3,473,312</td>
<td>$13,893,248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personnel figures are as of 30 September 1946 except where otherwise indicated.

a Estimated 4th quarter 1946.
b As of 31 August 1946.
c Professional personnel only as of 30 June 1946.
 d Includes local currency expenditures by country missions.
 e Not regularly classified as a receiving country.
 1 Professional personnel only.
Table 3. — International and Local Professional Health Personnel by Profession and Place of Duty, 30 June 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of duty</th>
<th>International Employees</th>
<th>Local Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>Dentists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters, Washington</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Regional Office</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecanese</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>489</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Personnel. — Many experienced members of the staff of the UNRRA Health Division will soon be released, and among them there should be a considerable number who would be useful in the programme of the Interim Commission. Every assistance will be given by the Director of Health in helping the officers of the Commission to make contacts with such personnel and to learn of their qualifications.

7. Expert Missions to Countries with Special Needs. — From Table 2 one will get an idea of the over-all cost of the UNRRA health work in each country assisted. There are special needs and unforeseeable epidemic emergencies which will need attention in 1947. It is suggested that a suitable number of medical officers and other professional staff trained in public health and epidemiology should be employed and assigned on missions in countries where most needed for continuing the work of UNRRA in disease control, epidemic prevention and health investigation. Among the diseases to be considered are cholera, kala-azar, plague, typhus, and venereal diseases. Nutrition and starvation, child and maternal health, and the physical rehabilitation of the maimed and disabled may also require expert investigation and assistance. This type of activity would be particularly needed in China, where the largest of UNRRA’s health programmes began late and has only recently reached its peak.
Appendix 5.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO DR. BROCK CHISHOLM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, INTERIM COMMISSION, WHO, BY MR. F. H. LA GUARDIA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, UNRRA

22 October 1946.

Sir,

In accordance with our discussion at the meeting held on Friday, 11 October 1946, of the Interim Commission-UNRRA-United Nations Committee concerning the transfer, pursuant to Resolution 94, of the duties and functions relating to the administration of certain Sanitary Conventions entrusted to UNRRA under Resolutions 52 and 85 of the UNRRA Council, I propose that such duties and functions be assumed by the Interim Commission as from 1 December 1946. The duties and functions entrusted to the Administration under Resolutions 52 and 85 are specified in the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926; the Protocol to prolong the International Sanitary Convention 1944; the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 12 April 1933; and the Protocol to prolong the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation 1944.

The Administration, upon receipt of the acceptance by the Interim Commission of this proposal, will notify the Governments concerned of the transfer and of the date thereof through the Department of State of the United States of America, which is the depository of the above-named Conventions and Protocols. In addition, the Administration will transfer to the Interim Commission such of its records, equipment and other materials as are necessary to enable the Interim Commission to assume these duties and functions. A list of the records, equipment and other materials proposed to be transferred is enclosed herewith 1.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. H. LA GUARDIA.

Appendix 6.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR. F. H. LA GUARDIA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, UNRRA, BY DR. BROCK CHISHOLM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, INTERIM COMMISSION, WHO

22 October 1946.

Dear Mr. La Guardia,

In response to your letter of October, I have the honour to inform you, in pursuance of paragraph 2(f) of the Arrangement concluded on 22 July 1946 by 61 Governments represented on the International Health Conference (which assigned to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization the task of taking all necessary steps for assumption by that Commission of the duties and functions entrusted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by the International Sanitary Conventions 1944 and the Protocols to prolong them), that the Interim Commission will undertake to carry out, as of 1 December 1946, the duties and functions which have been performed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration under the International Sanitary Conventions. I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements to notify the Governments now parties to these conventions of that fact.

I shall be glad, with your permission, to make with Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Director of Health, UNRRA, the practical arrangements for the transfer of these functions, together with the relevant materials, records and equipment which you have offered to the Interim Commission and which we gratefully accept.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Brock CHISHOLM.

Appendix 7.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

Lake Success, New York,

22 October 1946.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration") represented by F. H. La Guardia, Director-General, acting pursuant to the Agreement of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed on . . . and Resolution 94 enacted at the Fifth Session of the UNRRA Council and.

The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") represented by . . ., Executive Secretary, acting pursuant to the Arrangement concluded by the Governments represented at the International Health Conference on 22 July 1946, hereby agree as follows:

1. As from 1 January 1947 in Europe, and 1 April 1947 in the Far East, the Commission undertakes, within the limits of its competence and available funds, to perform and continue on behalf of the Administration, functions of the Administration in furnishing technical advice and other assistance in the field of health to the countries in receipt of assistance from the Administration (hereinafter referred to as "UNRRA countries"). Such advice and assistance shall include the performance and continuation of the following programmes of the Administration:

(a) Programme of fellowships and other educational activities to provide training
in the field of public health and medicine to suitably qualified personnel;

(b) Programme to assist Ethiopia in the development of indigenous medical and nursing services;

(c) Programme in tuberculosis, providing a staff of tuberculosis specialists available for advice and assistance in the control of tuberculosis;

(d) Programme of malaria control;

(e) Programme of general advice and assistance in public health and medicine, providing missions of experts and placing special emphasis on the needs of China.

The extent to which these programmes are to be carried forward shall be established by the Commission.

2. The Administration will, as authorized by the Central Committee, transfer to the Commission from the available resources of UNRRA dollars for the performance of the foregoing functions by the Commission on behalf of UNRRA in accordance with this agreement, the Commission having informed the Administration that it does not have other resources available for financing the performance of these functions. The Administration also agrees to furnish to the Commission for the performance of the foregoing functions such of the Administration's records, equipment and material relating to its health functions as may be required by the Commission. The Administration further agrees that the Commission may assign its obligations, any unexpended funds and any records, equipment and materials received hereunder to the World Health Organization, provided the World Health Organization undertakes to perform and continue the activities to be financed by such funds. In addition, the Administration agrees to make every effort to obtain the agreement of Governments of UNRRA countries which receive assistance from the Commission to make available to the Commission such portions of the funds derived from the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies as may be necessary to cover the local currency expenditure incurred in the execution of the above programmes.

3. The Administration will assist the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the selection of such members of the staff of its Health Division as he may desire to appoint to the staff of the Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF:

.............................................................
.............................................................

Date

1"In consultation with the Governments concerned".

The Interim Commission approved this Agreement, with the addition noted above. (See Annex 22A, page 115; also page 16, 25.)

Appendix 8.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
FIFTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Resolution No. 103, relating to the rehabilitation of the children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression.

(As adopted by the Council at the eleventh plenary meeting on 16 August 1946.)

WHEREAS, the rehabilitation of the children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression is of paramount importance for the achievement of recovery;

WHEREAS, those countries have undertaken or are undertaking co-ordinated national programmes to achieve this end, which they regard as one of vital national interest and which will require emergency action by them over a period of years; and

WHEREAS, international assistance in the completion of these programmes is desirable and would further be helped by the co-ordination of the work of Governments and voluntary agencies on an international basis; it is therefore

RESOLVED:

1. That such assets as the Central Committee may determine to be available after completion of the work of UNRRA shall be utilized for the benefits of children and adolescents;

2. That such purpose might effectively and appropriately be served by the creation of an International Children's Fund to which such assets would be transferred, together with any gifts for this purpose and for child health purposes generally which may be made by Governments, voluntary agencies, individual and other sources;

3. That a Standing Committee of the Council be set up to prepare recommendations, in agreement with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and after consulting appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations and such voluntary agencies as the Standing Committee may determine, with a view to the establishment of international machinery, and to report to the Council or the Central Committee:

(a) On the steps which should be taken to organize effectively and without delay the proposed activities, and

(b) On the response which might be obtained from the several possible sources of funds; and
4. That such Standing Committee shall be composed of the members of the Council or their alternates, representing Greece, Norway, Poland, Denmark and the Ukrainian S.S.R.

WHO.IC/W.24.
Geneva, 4 November 1946.

b. Telegram concerning the Transfer of Functions from UNRRA to the Interim Commission

To: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary, Interim Commission, WHO.

From: Mr. F. H. La Guardia, Director-General, UNRRA.

Washington D.C., 2 November 1946.

1. UNRRA Central Committee has approved in principle proposed agreement for transfer of UNRRA health functions to Interim Commission of WHO.

2. Central Committee has also approved turnover of 1,500,000 dollars to Interim Commission for continued performance of functions under Agreement.

3. It is hoped that, as part of continuance of UNRRA functions and responsibility and in connection with technical advice to receiving Governments, it can be arranged that Interim Commission will co-operate in carrying out observation of distribution of health supplies shipped by UNRRA which arrive after takeover date, along lines of present UNRRA observation.

WHO.IC/W.44.
10 November 1946.

c. Draft Resolution on the Transfer of UNRRA Health Functions to the Interim Commission

Resolved:

1. That the Interim Commission approves the action of its Executive Secretary as embodied in the exchange of letters between the Director-General of UNRRA and the Executive Secretary, whereby the Interim Commission agrees to assume the functions of UNRRA under the International Sanitary Conventions of 1 December 1946;

2. That the Interim Commission authorizes its President or Executive Secretary to sign the Draft Agreement set out in Appendix 7 of document WHO.IC/W.13 (see page 113), with the addition of the following words at the end of the last sentence of paragraph 1: “in consultation with the Governments concerned”;

3. That the Interim Commission accepts the suggestion contained in the telegram from the Director-General of UNRRA of 2 November (document WHO.IC/W.24, Annex 22b above), to co-operate as far as possible in affording technical advice to Governments upon their request in the distribution of medical supplies, but regrets that it finds itself unable to co-operate in carrying out the observation of the distribution of supplies along the lines of present UNRRA observation;

4. That the Interim Commission authorizes a provisional budget allocation of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars;

5. That the Interim Commission recognizes with gratitude the foresight and generosity of UNRRA in offering to make available such a substantial sum of money for continuation of these activities. At the same time the Commission expresses its high appreciation of the constructive work of UNRRA in the field of health, which has given life and hope to millions of persons in war-torn countries.

WHO.IC/RW.2.
13 November 1946.

d. Draft Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Negotiations with UNRRA

Present: Members:

Dr. Thomas Parran (United States of America) (Chairman),
Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza (Brazil),
Dr. Karl Evang (Norway),
Dr. W. H. Kaufmann (United Kingdom),
Dr. J. A. Doull (United States of America),
Dr. F. G. Krotkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),
Dr. N. M. Goodman (UNRRA),
Mr. G. E. Yates (United Nations),
Secretariat:

Dr. Y. BIRAUD, Deputy Executive Secretary.

In the absence of a chairman, Dr. BIRAUD, the Deputy Executive Secretary, declared the meeting open.

On the proposal of Dr. KAUNZEL, seconded by Dr. EVANG, Dr. PARRAN was elected Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN outlined the steps that had led up to the transfer of UNRRA health functions to the Interim Commission. If the Commission approved the Draft Agreement (see Annex 22a, Appendix 7) drawn up by the Joint UNRRA-Interim Commission-United Nations Committee, then the task of the Sub-Committee would be a simple one—to draft the resolution accepting this Agreement. A tentative resolution had been drawn up by Dr. Goodman, representing UNRRA.

Dr. DE PAULA SOUZA suggested that the Sub-Committee should at once proceed to the examination of the draft resolution. This was agreed.

In considering paragraph 2, Dr. GOODMAN suggested that the words "in consultation with the Governments concerned" should be added to the last paragraph of number 1 of the draft Agreement (p. 24, document WHO.IC/W.13). This was also agreed.

With regard to paragraph 3, Dr. KROTKOV stated that he would like further information.

The CHAIRMAN described the situation that had arisen as a result of the receipt of Mr. La Guardia's cable (document WHO.IC/W.24, Appendix 22d). He listed the three major activities of UNRRA as being:

1. The furnishing of medical supplies;
2. The supply of expert commissions and assistance in the control of epidemics;
3. The medical care of displaced persons.

The present Agreement did not contemplate the distribution of any substantial medical supplies; UNRRA would still make some shipments in the weeks to come, so that some supplies would arrive after the UNRRA operation had ceased, when the Interim Commission would be carrying on its activities.

When debating the matter on the previous day, however, the Commission had not agreed to undertake these police duties, but had decided that it "would co-operate as far as possible in affording technical advice to Governments"—here it had been suggested adding the words "upon their request".

Dr. KROTKOV found paragraph 3 acceptable with the addition of the words "upon their request". This addition was adopted.

As for paragraph 4, the CHAIRMAN recalled that during the discussions in New York it had been made clear that the Interim Commission would be free to make any re-distribution of funds which it thought fit. He proposed to end paragraph 4 after the word "dollars", and to leave it to the Committee on Administration and Finance to apportion the sums.

Dr. EVANG shared the Chairman's view.

Dr. KROTKOV agreed with the proposal of the Chairman. Although he thought it unnecessary to take any immediate decision as to the detailed expenditure on the six items listed, it seemed advisable to suggest to the Committee on Administration and Finance that it should see to it that the pressing needs of some countries in their fight against tuberculosis, malaria and epidemics in devastated areas were met first.

Dr. GOODMAN emphasized that practically the only limitation imposed on the acceptance of this UNRRA gift was that the UNRRA health functions should be continued; the Commission was therefore committed to the continuance of relief work already begun. With the funds in question new work in other countries could not be started.

Dr. KROTKOV accepted Dr. Goodman's explanation; but as to the distribution of the fund into the six items listed, he proposed that the amounts for items (a) fellowships, etc., and (e) missions of experts should be reduced and the sums for (b), (c) and (d) correspondingly increased. This might be done in the form of a recommendation to the Committee on Administration and Finance.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, while recognizing the importance of these three items, he recalled that the major part of the sum for item (e) $910,000, was to meet the special needs of China for experts. Unfortunately the representative from China was not present. Regarding item (a) fellowships, this item was budgeted for the coming year and was in effect already set aside for fellows who had begun but not yet finished their training, and also for their ultimate repatriation.

Dr. KROTKOV said that he found it difficult to express an opinion, as he had not been present when the representative from China had expressed his views. He wished, however, to maintain his point, as he considered that item (e) would not call for expenditure of the whole sum of $910,000; it could be cut, and the surplus devoted to the other items. It would not be necessary to pass a special resolution that the sums for general sanitary measures should be increased; it would be sufficient if this were expressed as the wish of the members of the Sub-Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would be glad to present this suggestion to the Committee as
Dr. Krotkov's recommendation, but was not himself sure whether without more exact information he could agree on increasing or decreasing expenditure on individual items.

He repeated his suggestion that the Sub-Committee should delete that part of paragraph 4 which gave details and leave it to the Committee on Administration and Finance to set up a detailed budget.

Dr. Krotkov said that he would accept this suggestion, and Dr. Evang supported the recommendation of Dr. Krotkov.

Dr. de Paula Souza thought that the decision to accept the lump sum without making detailed specification, leaving this task to the Committee on Administration and Finance, was the desirable one. He agreed, for instance, that the sum of $140,000 for tuberculosis control (item c) was totally inadequate. As an example, he cited the case of a country already receiving aid—Greece—where in a population of seven million inhabitants there were half-a-million cases of tuberculosis—100,000 open cases, with only 4,000 available beds. If the Commission were going to work on a real public health principle of diminishing the rate of increase and preventing the dissemination of tuberculosis, sums much larger than $140,000 would be essential. Other money should be found in order to make good use of the sum already allocated. For this reason he was also anxious that the Commission give careful consideration to the apportionment of the lump sum, and in this sense he would be very glad to support Dr. Krotkov's proposal.

The Chairman said that the health programme pursued in any given country was not decided upon in Washington, London or elsewhere, but in the country itself, in accordance with its own wishes. He therefore felt some hesitation in associating himself with Dr. Krotkov on this subject.

Dr. Krotkov apologized for returning to the question, but stated that he considered it one of primary importance. He drew attention to Table 3 in document WHO.IC/W.13 (page 112). The figure given there of 640 persons for Germany, to be paid from the funds of the Commission, was excessive; he also thought that the number of persons to be sent to China—179—was too great, and that it would be more efficient to spend the money on taking actual measures in fighting malaria, tuberculosis and epidemics. He again urged that the Committee on Administration and Finance should consider his proposal. Details could be worked out later, but it was essential to agree on the principle.

The Chairman explained that none of the 640 persons listed for Germany would be paid from the budget of $1,500,000, as these persons were occupied in the care of displaced persons.

Dr. Biraud specified that, while indications might be given to the Secretariat to proceed with the reshuffling of the items for the control of malaria, etc., nevertheless, in connexion with the money given by UNRRA, one of the essential duties of the Secretariat was to carry on for a certain time the work that had actually been in operation, and to finish it at an early date in 1947, whether in Greece, Italy, China, or elsewhere. It would not be possible to depart from this principle.

He added that in the case of China, the experts in the field did not compose scientific missions proper so much as training missions for surgery, public health, nursing, etc. It was certain that an abrupt interruption of the work would prejudice the interests of China and of public health in general. While emphasis should be placed as much as possible on malaria and kindred problems, it would not be practicable to drop the other projects.

It was decided that paragraph 4 should end with the word "dollars" and that in drafting the report of the Committee, the Chairman would refer to the views of Dr. Krotkov, supported by Dr. Evang, "that consideration should be given to the possibility of reducing the funds budgeted for fellowships and experts in favour of intensifying and enlarging programmes for tuberculosis, malaria and sanitary measures".

Paragraph 5 was then considered, and Dr. Doull proposed that this text should be replaced by the following: "The Interim Commission recognizes with gratitude the foresight and generosity of UNRRA in offering to make available such a substantial sum of money for continuation of these activities. At the same time, the Commission expresses its high appreciation of the constructive work of UNRRA in the field of health, which has given life and hope to millions of persons in war-torn countries."

This substitution was accepted (see document WHO.IC/W.44, Annex 22c, page 115).

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.
Annex 23.

WHO.1C/W.18.
23 October 1946.

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

a. DRAFT MASTER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(submitted by the Executive Secretary).

PREAMBLE

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

Article 69 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization provides (1) that the Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter and (2) that the agreement or agreements establishing such relationship shall be subject to approval by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly.

Therefore, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree as follows:

Article I.
The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein.

Article II. — Reciprocal Representation.

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board, as well as those meetings of their committees and of general, regional or other special conferences convened by the World Health Organization, [the agenda of which includes items in which the United Nations has indicated a specific interest.] The participation of representatives of the United Nations in the deliberations of all these bodies shall be without vote.

2. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations [hereinafter called the "Council"] and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda in which the World Health Organiz-

Substantive provisions differing materially from, or not appearing in, the text of any of the draft agreements between the United Nations and other specialized agencies are set off by square brackets [ ] in this draft.
make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard, also, to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange to submit, as soon as possible, to the Executive Board, Health Assembly or such other organ of the World Health Organization as may be appropriate all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The World Health Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its Members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The World Health Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make the co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

Article V. — Exchange of Information and Documents.

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph 1:

(a) The World Health Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the World Health Organization;

(b) The World Health Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in Article XVI;

(c) The Secretary-General shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General regarding the provision to the World Health Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization [and in particular shall agree to transmit to it such documentary and other materials, not of a confidential character, as may be requested, including verbatim records, minutes and reports of the Council, its commissions and committees, whether in printed form or otherwise, and any United Nations Secretariat bulletins, circulars and work papers dealing with technical, procedural, staff and financial matters of common concern].

Article VI. — Public Information.

Having regard to the functions of the World Health Organization, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs (g) and (i), of its Constitution, to provide information in the field of health and to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health [and with a view to furthering co-operation and developing joint services in the field of public information between the Organization and the United Nations], a subsidiary agreement shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Article VII. — Assistance to the Security Council.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

Article VIII. — Assistance to the Trusteeship Council.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

Article IX. — Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Article X. — Relations with the International Court of Justice.

1. The World Health Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.
2. The General Assembly authorizes the World Health Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the competence of the Organization other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the Health Assembly or by the Executive Board acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Health Assembly.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the World Health Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

**Article XI. — Headquarters and Regional Offices.**

1. (The World Health Organization agrees to consult the United Nations before making any decision concerning the location of its permanent headquarters.)

2. Any regional or branch offices which the World Health Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

**Article XII. — Personnel Arrangements.**

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to develop, as far as practicable, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services, (it being understood that the World Health Organization shall retain full autonomy in the recruitment and selection of its own staff).

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends, and in particular they agree:

(a) To consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) To consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights; and

(d) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

**Article XIII. — Statistical Services.**

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The World Health Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations, (without prejudice to the right of the World Health Organization to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes).

3. (The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.)

4. The United Nations shall develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

6. (In order to ensure building up as complete as possible a collection of statistical material in the central statistical office of the United Nations, and at the same time to serve
the needs of the statistical service of the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to inform each other of the sources of the material of a statistical nature which either may receive.]

Article XIV. — Administrative and Technical Services.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in Articles XII, XIII and XV, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the World Health Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

Article XV. — Budgetary and Financial Arrangements.

1. The World Health Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangements which may be made shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

3. [The Director-General of the World Health Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General in connection with the preparation of the budget of the Organization.]

4. The World Health Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its Members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make such recommendations as it considers desirable.

5. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Organization are under consideration.

6. The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those Members of the World Health Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

7. The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the World Health Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

8. The World Health Organization agrees to conform as far as may be practicable to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

Article XVI. — Financing of Special Services.

1. In the event of the World Health Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles V, VII or VIII or with other provisions of this Agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the World Health Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations to the World Health Organization.

Article XVII. — Inter-Agency Agreements.

The World Health Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the World Health Organization and any other specialized agency or inter-governmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded. [This Article does not apply to agreements of a practical nature made between the secretariat of the World Health Organization and the secretariat of any such agency or organization.]
Article XVIII. — Liaison.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central headquarters.

Article XIX. — Implementation of the Agreement.

The Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

Article XX. — Revision.

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

Article XXI. — Entry into force.

This Agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the World Health Assembly.

Appendix.

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE DRAFT MASTER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WHO (prepared by the Secretariat).

The chief points of difference between the proposed WHO Agreement and those agreements thus far negotiated by the United Nations with other specialized agencies are indicated below. No mention is made of inconsequential verbal variations. Reference is made to the articles in the order in which they appear in the WHO draft.

Admission of Members to Specialized Agencies.

There is no provision on this point in the WHO, ILO or FAO agreements, allowing complete autonomy to the agency concerned. In the UNESCO and ICAO agreements, it is proposed that applications from non-signatory States and States not Members of the United Nations (or, in the case of ICAO, associated with it), shall be transmitted either to the Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) or the General Assembly (ICAO), which body may make binding recommendations for rejection.

If no such recommendations are made within a specified period, the specialized agency concerned may approve these applications in accordance with its own constitutional procedure.

Article II (Reciprocal Representation).

1. The passage marked [ ], qualifying the right to be invited to attend meetings of committees and of conferences convened by the WHO, does not appear in any of the other agreements.

2. Same in all agreements except for definition of " agenda items ". The WHO draft uses the language of the ILO text, with the insertion of the adjective " specific ". The FAO, UNESCO and ICAO texts confine the " agenda items " to those relating to the matters within the scope of the activities of the agency concerned.

3. Similar variation between WHO and ILO and other texts with regard to the definition of " questions " on which views may be presented.

4. Similar variation as to definition of committee " meetings " in which specialized agency representatives may participate.

5. Same variation as in 2 above.

6. Sentence beginning, " Reciprocally, etc. " appears only in the WHO and ICAO agreements.

Article IV (Recommendations of the United Nations).

In the ILO text, the heading reads, " Recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council " ; the final sentence of paragraph 2 reads similarly. The WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ICAO texts are identical.

Article V (Exchange of Information and Documents).

2(c). All agreements are the same except for the insertion of the sentence marked [ ] in the WHO draft.

Article VI (Public Information).

This article appears only in the WHO and UNESCO texts. The inclusion of an article of this character in all future master agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies was recommended by the Consultative Committee for Public Information of the United Nations.
Article X (Relations with the International Court of Justice).

2. The WHO draft reproduces this provision in the ILO text, which is more liberal than the corresponding provision in the UNESCO text. In the case of the FAO and ICAO drafts, no agreement was reached on this point in the negotiations, but on 3 October 1946, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution recommending the insertion of the ILO provision in the FAO and UNESCO agreements. Presumably, the same position will be taken in respect of the ICAO agreement.

Article XI (Headquarters and Regional Offices)

1. The WHO text differs from that of any of the other agreements in obligating the Organization merely to consult the United Nations before making a decision as to permanent headquarters. Such consultation is required by Article 43 of the WHO Constitution. There is no reference to Headquarters Offices in the UNESCO agreement, the decision to locate in Paris having previously been taken. In the ILO and ICAO agreements, the following qualifying clause appears before the words "agrees to consult":

"The... having regard to the desirability of the headquarters of specialized agencies being situated at the permanent seat of the United Nations and to the advantages that flow from such centralization", etc.

The FAO agreement obligates the Organization to locate its headquarters at the permanent seat of the United Nations, subject:

(a) to the place being suitable for effective and economical operation and effective liaison with other specialized agencies, and

(b) to satisfactory arrangements being made in a subsequent agreement regarding the provision of a site and necessary facilities.

Article XII (Personnel Arrangements).

1. The passages marked [ ] do not appear in any of the other agreements, while all of them contain the following passage, which has been eliminated from the proposed WHO draft. Commencing after the word "Organization" in the first line and ending before the word "agree" in the fourth line, read:

"recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view", etc.

Article XIII (Statistical Services).

2. Except for the clause marked [ ], the text of this paragraph is identical in all agreements.

3. All agreements except that of the WHO contain the following phrase at the end of the paragraph: "or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world."

6. The language of this provision in the ILO, FAO and UNESCO agreements reads as follows:

"In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the (agency concerned) for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable be made available to the United Nations."

In addition, the ICAO agreement contains the following paragraph:

"It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should so far as practicable or appropriate be made available to the International Civil Aviation Organization."

Article XV (Budgetary and Financial Arrangements).

3. While provision for joint consultation in connection with the preparation of the budget is made in all the other agreements, the WHO text places the responsibility for initiating consultation directly upon the executive head of the specialized agency concerned. This point is not entirely clear from the phraseology of the other agreements.

7. The text of this paragraph is the same in all agreements except for the insertion of the adjective "substantial" in the WHO draft.

Article XVII (Inter-Agency Agreements).

The passage marked [ ] does not appear in any of the other four agreements. The first sentence of the paragraph in the WHO draft conforms to the wording of the ILO text. The other three agreements include non-governmental organizations within the scope of this provision.
b. Proposal regarding the Draft Master Agreement between the United Nations and the WHO
(submitted by the Representative from the United Kingdom).

Having regard to Article 6 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, the representative from the United Kingdom proposes that the following Article, based on Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, shall be included in the Agreements between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

"Article..."

"Applications for admission to the World Health Organization submitted by States not eligible for membership under Article 4 or Article 5 of the Constitution of the Organization shall be immediately transmitted by the Director-General of the Organization to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Council may recommend the rejection of such applications, and any such recommendations shall be accepted by the Organization. If, within six months after the receipt of an application by the Council, no such recommendation has been made, the application shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution of the Organization."

1 This proposal was rejected by the Interim Commission (see page 24)

WHO.IC/R/W.1.
8 November 1946.

C. Modifications to the Draft Master Agreement between the United Nations and the WHO
(proposed by the drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Relations).

Articles of the Draft Master Agreement (WHO.IC/W.18, Annex 23a) where no change was made have been omitted.

Original text. Proposed text.

The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein (namely the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health).

The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Constitution for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein, namely the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Article II. — Reciprocal Representation.

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board, as well as those meetings of their committees and of general, regional or other special conferences convened by the World Health Organization, [the agenda of which includes items in which the United Nations has indicated a specific interest]. The participation of representatives of the United Nations in the deliberations of all these bodies shall be without vote.

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and its committees, the Executive Board and its committees and such conferences as the World Health Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the World Health Organization may, by agreement, suspend the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article in the case of such committees and conferences as they may determine from time to time.

3. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Council") and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda in which the World Health Organization has indicated that it has a [specific] interest.
5. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the World Health Organization has indicated that it has an interest.

6. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda relating to health matters.

7. Upon the request of the World Health Organization written statements of the Organization shall be distributed as soon as practicable by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the principal and subsidiary organs of the "United Nations, including their commissions and committees, as appropriate.
Original text.

Having regard to the functions of the World Health Organization, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs (q) and (r) of its Constitution, to provide information in the field of health and to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health [and with a view to furthering co-operation and developing joint services in the field of public information between the Organization and the United Nations], a subsidiary agreement shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Proposed text.

Consideration postponed pending consideration of the draft agreement visualized by the draft article.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security as the Security Council may request and as is compatible with the Constitution of the World Health Organization.

Article XIX.

6. [In order to ensure building up as complete as possible a collection of statistical material in the central statistical office of the United Nations, and at the same time to serve the needs of the statistical service of the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to inform each other of the sources of the material of a statistical nature which either may receive.]

6. Deleted.

Article XV.

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangements which may be made shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements regarding relations between the budget of the Organization and the general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangements which may be made shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

4. The World Health Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its Members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make such recommendations as it considers desirable.

4. The World Health Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its Members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make such recommendations as it considers desirable in relation to the administrative part of the budget.

7. The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the World
Article XVII. — Inter-Agency Agreements.

The World Health Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the World Health Organization and any other specialized agency or intergovernmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded. (This Article does not apply to agreements of a practical nature made between the secretariat of the World Health Organization and the secretariat of any such agency or organization.)

WHO.IC/R/1.
(Appendix 1).
11 November 1947.

(as proposed by the Committee on Relations).

ORIGINAL TEXT

The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as a specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and its committees, the Executive Board and its committees, and such conferences as the World Health Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the World Health Organization may, by agreement, suspend the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article in the case of such committees and conferences as they may determine from time to time.

Proposed Text.

The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Constitution for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein, namely the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Original Text.

Article I. — Reciprocal Representation.

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and of the Executive Board, as well as those meetings of their committees and of general, regional or other special conferences convened by the World Health Organization, [the agenda of which includes items in which the United Nations has indicated a specific interest]. The participation of representatives of the United Nations in the deliberations of all these bodies shall be without vote.

2. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called “the Council”) and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on
3. The World Health Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make the coordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

4. 5. 6. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda in which the World Health Organization has indicated that it has an interest.

6. Written statements of the World Health Organization shall be distributed as soon as practicable by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, including their commissions and committees, as appropriate. Reciprocally, written statements of any of the principal and subsidiary organs and their commissions and committees shall be distributed as soon as practicable by the Secretariat of the Organization to all members of the Health Assembly or Executive Board, as appropriate.

Article IV.

2. (a) The World Health Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the World Health Organization;

(b) The World Health Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in Article XVI;

(c) The Secretary-General shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General regarding the provision to the World Health Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization [and in particular shall agree to transmit to it such documentary and other materials, not of a confidential character as may be requested, including verbatim records, minutes and reports of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda relating to health matters.

Article V.

2. (a) The World Health Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports of the activities of the World Health Organization;

(b) The World Health Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information;

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, transmit to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, such information, documents and other materials as may from time to time be agreed between them.
of the Council, its commissions and committees, whether in printed form or otherwise, and any United Nations Secretariat bulletins, circulars and work papers dealing with technical, procedural, staff and financial matters of common concern).

**Article VI. — Public Information.**

Having regard to the functions of the World Health Organization, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs (q) and (r) of its Constitution, to provide information in the field of health and to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health, [and with a view to furthering co-operation and developing joint services in the field of public information between the Organization and the United Nations] a subsidiary agreement shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

**Proposed text.**

Consideration postponed pending consideration of the draft agreement visualized by the draft article.

**Article VII. — Assistance to the Security Council.**

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

**Proposed text.**

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security as the Security Council may request and as is compatible with the Constitution of the World Health Organization.

**Article XII. — Personnel Arrangements.**

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to develop, [as far as practicable], common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services [it being understood that the World Health Organization shall retain full autonomy in the recruitment and selection of its own staff].

2. The World Health Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations, [without prejudice to the right of the World Health Organization to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes].

3. [The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to

2. The World Health Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations, without prejudice to the right of the World Health Organization to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.

3. The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, improvement and dissemination of statistics within its special sphere.
the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.]

6. [In order to ensure building up as complete as possible a collection of statistical material in the central statistical office of the United Nations, and at the same time to serve the needs of the statistical service of the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to inform each other of the sources of the material of a statistical nature which either may receive].

**Article XV.**

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together concerning the desirability of making appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Any such arrangements which may be made shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two organizations.

4. The World Health Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its Members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make such recommendations as it considers desirable.

7. The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the World Health Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of substantial uniformity in such matters.

**Article XVII. — Inter-agency Agreements.**

The World Health Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the World Health Organization and any other specialized agency or intergovernmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded. [This Article does not apply to agreements of a practical nature made between the secretariat of the World Health Organization and the secretariat of any such agency or organization.]

The World Health Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the World Health Organization and any other specialized agency, intergovernmental organization or non-governmental organization and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded.
**Preamble.**

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

Article 69 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization provides (1) that the Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter and (2) that the agreement or agreements establishing such relationship shall be subject to approval by a two-thirds vote of the Health Assembly.

Therefore, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree as follows:

**Article I.**

The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Constitution for the accomplishment of the objective set forth therein, namely the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

**Article II. — Reciprocal Representation.**

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the World Health Assembly and its committees, the Executive Board and its committees and such conferences as the World Health Organization may convene and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the World Health Organization may, by agreement, suspend the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article in the case of such committees and conferences as they may determine from time to time.

3. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Council") and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to its items on their agenda relating to health matters.

4. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend in a consultative capacity meetings of the General Assembly and shall be afforded full opportunity for presenting to the General Assembly the views of the World Health Organization on questions within the scope of its competence.

5. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Main Committees of the General Assembly in which the World Health Organization has an interest and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof.

6. Representatives of the World Health Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof with respect to items on the agenda relating to health matters.

7. Upon the request of the World Health Organization written statements of the Organization shall be distributed as soon as practicable by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, including their commissions and committees, as appropriate.

**Article III. — Proposal of Agenda Items.**

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the World Health Organization shall include on the agenda of the Health Assembly or Executive Board, as appropriate, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the World Health Organization.

**Article IV. — Recommendations of the United Nations.**

1. The World Health Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard, also, to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the
co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange to submit, as soon as possible, to the Executive Board, Health Assembly or such other organ of the World Health Organization as may be appropriate all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The World Health Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its Members to give effect to such recommendations or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The World Health Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to co-ordinate the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

Article V. — Exchange of Information and Documents.

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

2. (a) The World Health Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the World Health Organization.

(b) The World Health Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information.

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, transmit to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, such information, documents and other materials as may from time to time be agreed between them.

Article VI 3. — Public Information.

Having regard to the functions of the World Health Organization, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs (g) and (p), of its Constitution, to provide information in the field of health and to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health, and with a view to furthering co-operation and developing joint services in the field of public information between the Organization and the United Nations, a subsidiary agreement shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Agreement.

Article VII. — Assistance to the Security Council.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security as the Security Council may request and as is compatible with the Constitution of the World Health Organization. 8

Article VIII. — Assistance to the Trusteeship Council.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying-out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

Article IX. — Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The World Health Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Article X. — Relations with the International Court of Justice.

1. The World Health Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the World Health Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the competence of the Organization other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the Health Assembly or by the Executive Board acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Health Assembly.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the World Health Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article XI. — Headquarters and Regional Offices.

1. The World Health Organization agrees to consult the United Nations before making any

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1 Further consideration of this Article was postponed pending an exchange of information with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations.

2 The part of this sentence which is in brackets was deleted by the Interim Commission at its third session (see document WHOIC/74/Rev.1 adopted during the eighth meeting of the third session).
decision concerning the location of its permanent headquarters.

2. Any regional or branch offices which the World Health Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

Article XII. — Personnel Arrangements.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to develop, as far as practicable, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends, and in particular they agree:

(a) To consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) To consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights; and

(d) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

Article XIII. — Statistical Services.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The World Health Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, dissemination and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations, without prejudice to the right of the World Health Organization to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.

3. The United Nations recognizes the World Health Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, dissemination and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes.

4. The United Nations shall develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

Article XIV. — Administrative and Technical Services.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities, in addition to those referred to in Articles XII, XIII and XV, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the World Health Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

Article XV. — Budgetary and Financial Arrangements.

1. The World Health Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close
Article XVI. — Financing of Special Services.

1. In the event of the World Health Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles V, VII or VIII or with other provisions of this Agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the World Health Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities, or for other special assistance provided by the United Nations to the World Health Organization.

Article XVII. — Inter-agency Agreements.

The World Health Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement between the World Health Organization and any other specialized agency, inter-governmental organization, or non-governmental organization, and in particular agrees to inform the Council before any such agreement is concluded.

Article XVIII. — Liaison.

1. The United Nations and the World Health Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this Agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two organizations as well as between their central headquarters.

Article XIX. — Implementation of the Agreement.

The Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

Article XX. — Revision.

This Agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

Article XXI. — Entry into force.

This Agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the World Health Assembly.
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS

1. The Committee on Relations was composed of the following members:
   - Dr. H.E. CHOUCHA Pacha (Egypt) (Chairman)
   - Dr. G. M. REDSHAW (Australia)
   - Dr. Geraldo H. De Paula Souza (Brazil)
   - Dr. M. Martinez Bazé (Mexico)
   - Dr. W. Aeg. Timmerman (Netherlands)
   - Dr. Karl Evang (Norway)
   - Dr. Thomas Parran (United States of America)

2. The Committee held three meetings:
   - Wednesday, 6 November 1946, at 10 a.m.
   - Thursday, 7 November 1946, at 10 a.m.
   - Saturday, 9 November 1946, at 3:30 p.m.

3. The Committee elected Dr. Choucha Pacha Chairman and Dr. Evang and Dr. de Paula Souza Vice-Chairmen. Dr. Evang was also asked to serve as Rapporteur. Mr. Calderwood (Adviser to the United States Delegation) and Mr. Vallat (Adviser to the United Kingdom Delegation) were requested by the Chairman to assist the rapporteur.

4. Items 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the Annotated Agenda (document WHO.IC/W.25, Annex 11d), had been referred to the Committee.


   The Committee recommends approval of this agreement provided it is understood throughout that "WHO" means "Interim Commission".


   After discussion of the Draft Master Agreement prepared by the Secretariat, a Drafting Sub-Committee, composed of the Rapporteur, Dr. Redshaw and Dr. Martinez Bazé, was asked to revise the Secretariat’s draft of the Master Agreement in the light of the discussion. Mr. Yates and the two assistants to the Rapporteur were also invited to sit with this Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee proposed to the Committee the modifications to the Draft Master Agreement set out in the document WHO.IC/R/W.1, Annex 23e. These modifications, altered in accordance with the wishes of the Committee, are contained in Appendix 1 to this report (see Annex 23d, page 127.)

   The Committee recommends the approval of the Draft Master Agreement subject to the modifications set out in this Appendix.


   The Committee calls attention to the note on Article VI in Appendix 1 (page 129) and suggests that the Secretariat should make a further study of this problem and should present a memorandum on the subject to the Interim Commission at a subsequent meeting.


   This item was referred back to the plenary session.


   The Committee recommends the approval in principle of this memorandum and suggests that the Secretariat, in any conversations on this subject with representatives of other specialized agencies, should take into consideration the discussion recorded in the minutes of the meetings of this Committee. One representative stated that he would submit a resolution to the plenary session with regard to the proposal concerning the establishment of United Nations research laboratories (see document WHO.IC/W.8, page 96).


   The Committee recommends the adoption of the Resolution contained in Appendix 2 to this report, concerning the principles of co-operation between the WHO and voluntary associations.


The Interim Commission,

Having reviewed the excellent report of the Secretariat on the subject of the principles of co-operation between the World Health Or-

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1 This has been corrected in the printed version. - Ed.
organization and international and national non-governmental organizations interested in health:

Recognizes the complexity of the problem and the desirability of giving it mature consideration in view of the importance of non-governmental organizations and the value of their contribution in the field of health; and

Refers the problem to the Secretariat for further study of the extent to which such organizations may be brought into relationship with the WHO.

Annex 25.

WHO.IC/W.21.
28 October 1946.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

4. COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
(Note by the Secretariat).

In accordance with Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, which request co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of public information, the Department of Public Information convened (17 July to 2 August) the information officers of the specialized agencies to discuss the type of services which the United Nations could provide in the field, as well as the joint and reciprocal information services which could be set up for and between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. At this meeting, a Consultative Committee on public information was formed.

The Interim Commission Secretariat was represented by Mr. Deutschman at the session of this Consultative Committee, on 15 October. In addition to this Committee, a provisional Film and Visual Information Committee and a provisional Broadcasting Committee were also set up "for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of such joint boards and services and considering immediate directions in which boards could undertake joint activities or benefit by joint services."

The Consultative Committee on Public Information discussed various aspects of suggested common services: the distribution of Press releases from Headquarters through teletype circuits to world news agencies; the relaying of releases in America of material from conferences overseas in the field of radio liaison services; joint participation in national and local radio programmes; the selection of material from specialized agencies to be included in United Nations bulletins and the Year-Book; and co-operation in distribution, in mailing lists, and in preparing the booklet series of the United Nations and joint catalogues.

The necessity of an exchange of advance information on schedules of proposed meetings and of publications was stressed as essential for the efficient functioning of the Public Information Services.

The Consultative Committee also considered the desirability of establishing subsidiary agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies with regard to public information activities. In all agreements signed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, an article has been included to provide for the establishment and use of certain common technical services: in the agreement with UNESCO, a specific article was inserted providing for further agreements at the executive level for co-operation and joint services in the field of public information. It was suggested that future agreements between the United Nations and other specialized agencies should include such an article.

The provisional Film and Visual Information Committee, which was set up on 15 October, discussed a tentative draft constitution for a Joint United Nations Film Board. The aims of the Board were defined as follows: to co-ordinate the activities of the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations in the field of information and education by means of films and other visual media and to stimulate and direct the production, distribution and use of films and other visual material in the interests of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Because of the special interests of UNESCO in the field of films, which were assigned to it by its Constitution, the question of a joint Film Board under the United Nations is still the subject of discussion between the United Nations Department of Public Information and UNESCO.

While the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization will no doubt set up a public information unit of its own in the near future, there is no doubt that the services offered by the United Nations Department of Public Information will be a real asset to the WHO in providing the necessary means of adequate publicity for its activities.
b. UNITED NATIONS FILM BOARD

(Note submitted by the Executive Secretary.)

With reference to paragraph 3, page 2 of the Note on Collaboration between the Division of Public Information of the United Nations and the World Health Organization (document WHO.IC/W.21, Annex 25a), the Executive Secretary submits to the Interim Commission for its consideration the Draft Statutes of the United Nations Film Board, drawn up by the temporary Provisional Film Committee on 25 October 1946.

**DRAFT STATUTES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FILM BOARD**

**Article I.**
A United Nations Film Board (hereinafter called the Board) is established by the Present Statutes.

**Article II.**
The purposes of the Board are:
1. To co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in the field of information and education by means of films and other visual media.
2. To stimulate and, through its Executive Office, direct the production, distribution and use of films and other visual media which shall serve the purposes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.
3. To supervise the work of the Executive Office.

**Article III.**
Membership of the Board shall be open to:
1. The United Nations, represented by its Department of Public Information; and
2. Any specialized agency which has been brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Article 57 of the Charter.

Such membership shall be made effective by the conclusion of an agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies. This agreement shall provide for the acceptance of these statutes.

**Article IV.**
1. The United Nations shall have two representatives on the Board, and each specialized agency referred to in Article III, paragraph 2, shall have one representative, provided that when the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization becomes a Member of the Board, it shall have two representatives.
2. Each representative may be accompanied by an alternate representative and such technical advisers as he may require.

**Article V.**
The Board shall invite any specialized agency which is not a member of the Board to participate without vote in its deliberations, on any matter put, at the request of that agency, on the agenda and on any matter of particular concern to that agency.

**Article VI.**
The first Chairman of the Board shall be a representative of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. He shall hold office for six months. Thereafter the Board shall elect a Chairman from among its members to hold office for a period of one year. The Chairman must hold office until his successor is elected. The Chairman shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

**Article VII.**
The Secretary of the Board shall be the Executive Director of the Executive Office hereinafter described or his deputy. He shall be responsible for making the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Board.

**Article VIII.**
1. The Board shall hold at least four ordinary sessions every year.
2. Ordinary sessions shall be held at a date and a place fixed by the Board at the previous session.
3. The Chairman of the Board, in consultation with the Executive Director, may call an extraordinary session of the Board and fix the date and the place thereof.
4. Any member may request the convening of an extraordinary session, and such a session shall be called by the Chairman with the consent of a majority of the members.

**Article IX.**
1. A provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Director acting as Secretary of the Board in consultation with the Chairman of the Board.
2. Any member shall have the right to place items on the provisional agenda.
3. The provisional agenda shall be communicated to the members, together with the notice convening the Board, so as to reach them at least fifteen days before the opening of any ordinary session and not less than forty-eight hours before the opening of any extraordinary session.
4. The Board may decide to revise the provisional agenda, to add new items or to delete items from it.
Article X.
A majority of members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

Article XI.
1. Each member of the Board shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Board shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article XII.
The Board shall set up such committees and subsidiary bodies as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article XIII.
The Board shall have the following power and functions:
1. Films.
   1. To arrange for, stimulate and facilitate the production and distribution of films in accordance with the plans of its members either through external organizations or its own facilities;
   2. To establish and maintain general services, including film library services and services of documentation on world film production and distribution, and to promote and co-ordinate other similar general services;
   3. To encourage and help in the formation of film producing units in non-producing countries.
2. Photographs, Charts, Exhibits.
   (a) To use and extend the existing services of the Department of Public Information and promote and co-ordinate or create other similar services;
   (b) To promote artistic collaboration on an international plane for the production of posters, charts, photo-spreads, etc;
   (c) To co-ordinate the production and distribution of photographic and graphic material and maintain a regular exchange of material between the specialized agencies and the Division of Films and Visual Information;
   (d) To co-ordinate the production and distribution of materials for various types of exhibits.
3. Publications.
   To publish or promote and co-ordinate the publication of bulletins, catalogues, journals, etc., dealing with visual media.

Article XIV.
1. Once a year, on a date to be fixed by the Board, all members shall table their plans in the field of film and visual media for the ensuing year.
2. At each ordinary session, each member of the Board shall report any change or addition to this plan.
3. After discussion by the Board, these plans and any modifications shall be referred to the Executive Office for execution.
4. Policy decisions regarding content of films and other visual material shall, however, remain with the member who initiates the project.

Article XV.
The Board may establish priorities to guide the Executive Office in the performance of its duty.

Article XVI.
As an interim arrangement pending the eventual establishment of the Board's own Executive Office, financed jointly by members of the Board, the Executive Office shall consist of an Executive Director, who shall be the Director of the Film and Visual Information Division of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, and such basic staff as may be put at the disposal of the Board by joint agreement between the Department of Public Information and UNESCO at their expense. Costs of production, if any, shall be borne by the member or members which initiate production projects.

Article XVII.
The Executive Office shall carry out on behalf of and under the direction of the Board such plans for the co-ordination, production, distribution and use of films and other visual media as may be referred to it by the Board and such functions as may be delegated to it by the Board.

Article XVIII.
The Executive Office shall have exclusive responsibility on behalf of the members of the Board for maintenance of contacts with Governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies, the film industry and operators in the field of other visual media necessary for the execution of the plans of the members of the Board. In particular cases, however, the Board may delegate this responsibility to any of its members.

Article XIX.
The Executive Director shall present an annual report to the Board on the activities of the Executive Office.

Article XX.
The Executive Office shall make use of all services and facilities of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations and of the other members of the Board as may be appropriate for the performance of its functions.
Article XXI.

All members undertake to furnish to the Executive Office all assistance which may be necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

Article XXII.

Each member may maintain such staff as may be necessary to deal with its day-to-day activities in the field of films and visual media and to ensure its full co-operation with the Board.

Article XXIII.

1. This agreement shall come into force as soon as the present document has been signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the appropriate officer of at least one other specialized agency eligible for membership on the Board.

2. It shall remain in force for a period of one year and may be reviewed from time to time by mutual consent.


WHO.IC/W.39.
10 November 1946.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESEARCH LABORATORIES

(submitted by the Representative from the United States of America).

The Interim Commission:

Notes the resolution of the Economic and Social Council regarding the Establishment of Research Laboratories (United Nations document E/233, 3 October 1946);

Concurs in the opinion:

(1) That a certain number of research activities can be conducted in a rational manner only on an international scale, and

(2) That many branches of scientific research connected with the promotion of human knowledge, and especially with public health, would yield considerably more effective results if they were conducted on an international scale; and

Invites the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the following provisions of the Constitution of the WHO:

(1) Chapter I - Objective, Article 1. "The objective of the WHO shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health";

(2) Chapter II - Functions, Article 2. "In order to achieve its objective the functions of the Organization shall be:

(a) To act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;"

(b) To promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any member with the consent of its Government";

(3) Chapter V - The World Health Assembly, Article 18. "The functions of the Health Assembly shall be:

(4) To promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any member with the consent of its Government;"

[Reminds the Economic and Social Council of the dangers inherent in over-centralization and regimentation of scientific research.]

Requests that, in view of the responsibility and authority placed upon the WHO in respect of international research in the field of health and in view of the responsibility assigned by the Intergovernmental Arrangement of 22 July 1946 to the Interim Commission for preparing for the first World Health Assembly, the Economic and Social Council limit its action in regard to international research in health prior to the first meeting of the World Health Assembly to consultation with interested agencies, including the Interim Commission, and to the development of such recommendations as may be deemed helpful to the World Health Assembly, which, under the WHO Constitution, is required to consider recommendations bearing on health made by the Economic and Social Council and to report to the Council on the steps taken by the WHO to give effect to such recommendations.

This resolution was adopted by the Interim Commission, with the revision of the paragraph in brackets above, to read as follows:

"RECORDS its belief that there are dangers inherent in over-centralization and regimentation of scientific research."
Annex 27.
WHO/IC/AF/W.5.
9 November 1946.

AMENDMENT TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

Recommendation for the Amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Interim Commission 1
(proposed by the Committee on Administration and Finance).

The Committee on Administration and Finance recommends to the Interim Commission the amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission by the addition of the following new Rule after Rule 27:

Rule 27 bis.

(a) Subject to any decision of the Commission,

(b) Pending the adoption by the Committee of its own Rules of Procedure, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission shall, so far as applicable, be followed by the Committee.

1 This recommendation was adopted by the Interim Commission (see page 31).

Annex 28.
WHO/IC/W.15.
21 October 1946.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS

a. Payment of Expenses of Commission and Committee Members in connexion with Meetings
(Note by the Secretariat.)

1. The Committee on Administration and Finance, at its meeting in New York, instructed the Executive Secretary to submit to the Interim Commission proposals relative to the payment of expenses of members of the Commission and of its committees, including experts serving on committees in their private capacity, in attendance at meetings. It was suggested that the Commission should be guided by the practice of the Economic and Social Council and related specialized agencies, and the Executive Secretary was requested to compile information thereon.

2. Subsequent to the meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance, this question was reconsidered by the Economic and Social Council, and on 21 September 1946 the Council voted to recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following modified arrangements (see United Nations document E/P.V. 21):

A. The United Nations would pay the cost of transportation and per diem subsistence allowances, in connexion with attendance at meetings, for all members of commissions and sub-commissions of the Economic and Social Council, whether serving as representatives of Governments or in their private capacity.

B. The cost of transportation and subsistence allowances for alternates, advisers and assistants accompanying members should be paid by their respective Governments.

If the General Assembly accepts this recommendation, the commissions, committees and sub-committees of all organs of the United Nations other than the Assembly itself will presumably be treated in the same manner.

3. In the FAO, the practice is for the Organization to pay travel and subsistence expenses of members of its Executive Committee (comparable in size and functions to the Interim Commission of the WHO), as well as of members of all standing and ad hoc committees of the Organization.

4. On the other hand, the expenses of members of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO have thus far been paid by Governments, although the Commission met the expenses of the committee sent to New York to negotiate an agreement between UNESCO and the United Nations. Future practice will be determined by the forthcoming Conference of UNESCO.

5. In view of the fairly general application of the principle that differences in travel and subsistence expenses should be equalized as between Governments by pooling costs, it is recommended that transportation and subsistence be met from Interim Commission funds for
the following categories of persons attending meetings:

1. Each representative on the Commission (or an officially designated alternate in case of his absence);
2. Each member of the Commission’s committees and sub-committees;
3. Technical experts and consultants attached to such committees or sub-committees.

[The expenses of all other persons attending meetings as advisers or assistants to members should be paid by their Governments].

6. If the Interim Commission approves this recommendation, a suitable procedure for the reimbursement of transportation costs and for the determination and payment of per diem subsistence allowances will be developed by the Commission staff, and information thereon communicated to all Governments and persons concerned. The amount of the per diem subsistence allowance will need to be adjusted to the hotel rates and incidental charges prevailing in the area where a given meeting is held.

7. It is to be noted that the Committee on Administration and Finance is on record as being in favour of the reimbursement of Governments for the payment of expenses of Commission members attending the November session, in the event that the Commission adopts at that time the principle of making such payment out of Commission funds.

WHO/IC.AF/W.3.
8 November 1946.

b. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS, IN CONNEXION WITH MEETINGS
(submitted by the Drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Administration and Finance.)

The Committee on Administration and Finance recommends to the Interim Commission the adoption of the following Resolution:

"Beginning with the second session of the Interim Commission, transportation and subsistence expenses shall be met from Interim Commission funds for the following categories of persons attending meetings:

1. Chairman of the Interim Commission.
2. The representative from each of the eighteen States entitled to designate persons to serve on the Commission (or an officially designated alternate in case of his absence);
3. Each member of the Commission’s committees and sub-committees;
4. Technical experts and consultants appointed to committees or sub-committees as such."

In determining the amounts to be paid for transportation and subsistence, the Executive Secretary shall be governed by the policies and practices of the United Nations.

WHO/IC/W.35.
9 November 1946.

c. RATES OF AND PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF MEMBERS
(Statement based on the resolution adopted by the Commission.)

1. Travel and per diem (in lieu of subsistence) expenses of members in attendance at Interim Commission meetings and technical experts serving committees (i.e., excluding alternates, advisers and secretaries) will be reimbursable.

2. The rates and conditions of these payments will, in general, be those already recommended by the Economic and Social Council and set out in the Secretary-General’s Bulletin, No. 9, Addendum 2.

3. Actual expenses for first class or other equivalent travel by the most direct, usually-travelled route, from a member’s home or business office to the place of meeting, will be allowed.

4. Per diem (in lieu of subsistence) allowances will be payable at the rate of $20 per diem during the travel period (while members are both going to and coming from meetings), and also while members are attending the meetings, except during the time when they are being accommodated aboard ship or aircraft, when the allowance will be $3 per diem.
5. The estimated return travel expenses home or to other equivalent destinations will be provided as follows:

(a) Tickets will be purchased by the WHO Travel Section;

(b) Per diem allowances will be paid for the estimated period of journey, as in paragraph 4 above; and

(c) Reasonable incidental expenses en route (e.g., taxi fares, luggage insurance, etc.) will be estimated and paid.

6. Miscellaneous "official" expenses incurred, such as those for official telegrams, long distance telephone calls, etc., will be paid.

7. All claims will be settled at the place of meeting either in United States dollars or in other desired currency, if available.

8. A certificate will be signed by members asserting that the return journeys, as stated, will be duly taken, or that otherwise the unrequired tickets and the corresponding expense money and per diem allowances will be returned.

WHO.IC/W.54. 20 November 1946.

_ d. PROVISIONAL RULES FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF MEMBERS_

(Based on the resolution adopted by the Commission, see Annex 28b.)

These rules concern the payment of transportation, per diem and other expenses to accredited Interim Commission and committee members and to technical experts and consultants in respect of authorized attendance at Interim Commission meetings.

1. Claims may be submitted by those authorized to receive reimbursement, as determined by the resolution contained in document WHO. IC/AF/W.3 of the second session, adopted by the Interim Commission on 9 November 1946 (see Annex 28b).

2. For the time being, rates and conditions, generally, will correspond to those in force with the United Nations.

Section I. — Reimbursement of Transportation Expenses.

(a) Actual travel expenses by any mode of transportation preferred, first class or other equivalent mode of travel, will be allowed, not exceeding such cost by the most direct, usually-travelled route from home or office address to the designated place of meeting.

(b) Return expenses may be claimed to point of departure, if desired, by a circuitous route or to any other destination, provided the actual travel cost is not greater than travel cost by air (including travel per diem by air) to the point of departure.

(c) Except in the case of return tickets held in advance, all tickets required for the return journey will be provided by the Interim Commission. Any excess cost of the journey, as in (b) above, must be refunded to the Interim Commission at the time of delivery of tickets.

(d) Receipted vouchers or, where available, tickets, should be furnished when claiming reimbursement of transportation expenses.

Section II. — Per diem Allowance.

A daily allowance, in lieu of subsistence expenses, will be payable while members are in travel status and attending meetings.

(a) The normal rate of allowance will be U.S. $20 per day, but this rate may be adjusted to local hotel rates and incidental charges prevailing in any one area, or to conditions resulting from subsistence or services being provided, wholly or in part, by the Secretariat or a Governmental authority.

(b) Where cost of travel includes subsistence (meals and berth), the allowance will be U.S. $3 per day during the period of such travel.

(c) The allowance is payable for each day in travel status, including the day of departure for meetings, but not including the day of return to point of departure or other destination.

(d) If return is selected by a circuitous route to the point of departure, or to a destination other than the point of departure, per diem allowance will be payable for the number of days required by the mode and destination of travel selected, provided the fare plus per diem allowance will not exceed the air fare plus air per diem allowance over the period required to return to the point of departure.

(e) The per diem allowance will be regarded as covering all charges for meals, hotel expenses, gratuities, taxi fares, personal telegrams, telephone calls, laundry, etc.
Section III. — Official Expenses and Other Charges reimbursable.

The following expenses incurred are reimbursable:

(a) Taxis on official business when other official transportation is not provided.

(b) Long-distance telephone calls regarding reservations and other material arrangements required for attendance at the meeting (information must be furnished in the claim indicating the date of the call, the name of person called, points between which the call was taken, and the amount paid on each call).

(c) Telegrams, cables or radio service as in (b) above, provided copies of messages despatched are furnished with the claim.

(d) Personal effects (baggage) and premiums for insurance up to a total value of effects of U.S. $1,000 for the period of meeting and when in travel status (receipts should be submitted with travel claim, or, if not available, a statement to that effect should be included in the claim for reimbursement).

Note: The Interim Commission can accept no responsibility for loss or damage to personal effects or baggage, unless it has undertaken to store or forward such effects or baggage, or unless the loss or damage result directly from negligence of its officials.

(e) Excess baggage charges are not reimbursable unless it can be shown that there is official necessity therefor.

Section IV. — General.

(a) All expenses submitted should be stated in the currency in which they have been, or will be, incurred. Reimbursement made will be in that currency, or in United States dollars at the official rate of exchange prevailing at the time when the claim is paid.

(b) Travel expenses or allowances for assistants, secretaries, or relatives will not be paid by the Interim Commission.

(c) Wherever possible, all claims for reimbursement of per diem allowances, transportation and other reimbursable expenses will be submitted for payment before departure to return destination.

(d) A certificate will be signed that, in the event of the return journey, as stated, not being duly completed, the unrequired tickets which the Interim Commission has purchased will be returned and refund made of any payment advanced by the Commission for transportation cost, per diem allowance and expenses, corresponding to the unrequired section of the return journey.

(e) One copy of the travel claim should be retained for personal record.

Annex 29.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

a. Draft Provisional Financial Regulations

(submitted by the Executive Secretary).

Regulation I. — Committee on Administration and Finance.

A. The standing Committee on Administration and Finance of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization, acting under the authority conferred upon it by the Commission at its first session, shall exercise the functions assigned to the Committee by these Regulations and may deal with any urgent financial matter referred to it by the Executive Secretary.

B. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and one or more Vice-Chairmen, who shall hold office during the life of the Committee.

C. If the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman resigns or is otherwise unable to perform the functions of his office, the Committee shall elect a successor at the next meeting.

D. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure and shall determine the place and time of its meetings.

[These Regulations were considered and revised by the Committee on Administration and Finance (see Annex 28 d and e).]

Regulation II. — Currency.

The Committee shall determine the currency in which the budget and accounts of the Commission shall be compiled on recommendation by the Executive Secretary after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

Regulation III. — Budget.

A. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Administration and Finance expenditure estimates for such period or periods as the Committee may determine.

B. These estimates shall show, in such detail as may be practicable, (1) the various functions or purposes for which funds are proposed to be
expend and (a) the staff salaries, travel, and other operating costs involved.

C. The Committee shall examine the estimates and shall be entitled to make amendments thereto. The estimates as finally voted by the Committee shall constitute the expenditure budget for the period concerned.

D. Each expenditure budget shall be reported to the members of the Commission at its next session.

Regulation IV. — Expenditure of Funds.

A. The adoption of an expenditure budget by the Committee on Administration and Finance shall constitute an authorization to the Executive Secretary to incur obligations and expenditures during the period to which the budget relates for the purposes for which funds have been voted up to, but not exceeding, the amounts so voted.

B. Transfers from one item to another within the same chapter of any budget, and the expenditure of any sum (or part thereof) which may have been voted to cover unforeseen contingencies, may be effected by the Executive Secretary on his own authority, provided that the reasons for such transfer or expenditures are reported to the Committee on Administration and Finance.

C. Transfers from one chapter of a budget to another may be authorized only by vote of the Committee on recommendation by the Executive Secretary. In case of urgency, such vote may be taken by mail or telegraph.

D. The Executive Secretary shall submit to the Committee at each meeting a detailed statement of the budgetary position of the Commission at that time, including all commitments, expenditures, and transfers of funds from one part of the budget to another.

Regulation V. — Acceptance of Funds.

A. The Executive Secretary is authorized to receive such funds, up to but not exceeding the amounts voted in the budget of the Interim Commission, as may be made available to the Commission by the United Nations, whether in the form of a loan or of a direct grant. He shall make the necessary arrangements with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations for this purpose and report thereon as necessary to the Commission.

B. The Executive Secretary, with the approval of the Committee on Administration and Finance, is authorized to accept, on behalf of the Commission, for the World Health Organization, any funds, properties or other assets which may be transferred from international health agencies to the Commission in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2(d), (e) and (f) of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946. In connexion with such action, the Executive Secretary shall cause an inventory to be made of all supplies, equipment and other properties so transferred.

C. In case the funds received from the United Nations or from the sources referred to in paragraph B of this Regulation should prove insufficient to meet the expenses of the Commission on Administration and Finance, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of the Arrangement, may recommend to the Commission that the Executive Secretary be instructed to invite Governments signatory to the Arrangement to advance funds to the Commission, all such advances to be credited against the contributions of such Governments to the World Health Organization in future years. On the approval of any such recommendation by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall so proceed and shall report the receipt of all such advances of funds to the next session of the Commission.

Regulation VI. — Accounts and Audit.

A. The Executive Secretary, in agreement with appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall be responsible for the institution of an adequate accounting system which shall ensure efficient control of all expenditure and provide at all times complete information on the budgetary and financial position of the Commission.

B. Not more than three months after the close of the year 1946, and at such subsequent times as may be ordered by the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Secretary shall prepare accounts showing:

1. Detailed receipts and expenditures to date;
2. A complete statement of assets and liabilities;
3. Any other information requested by the Committee.

C. The Commission, on the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, shall appoint an auditor, for such period as it may determine, who shall be an officer or firm in no way connected with the Commission. The duties of the auditor shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Commission and report thereon to the Committee. A copy of the auditor's report shall also be transmitted to the Executive Secretary, who shall present to the Committee such comments thereon as he may desire to make.

D. The Committee shall examine the accounts of the Executive Secretary and the report of the auditor and submit a report thereon to the Commission. A copy of the accounts and of the auditor's report shall be communicated to each member of the Commission at least fourteen days in advance of the session, and (2) to the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

E. The Commission may disallow any item in the accounts of the Executive Secretary which it considers improper and may direct the corresponding amendment of the accounts. If it disallows any item, the Commission shall
decide what steps shall be taken to deal with the matter.

F. The Commission shall approve the accounts with any modification which may be made, in accordance with paragraph E of this Regulation.

Regulation VII. — Custody of Funds.

The "Executive Secretary, in consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall designate the bank or banks in which the funds made available to the Commission shall be kept.

Regulation VIII. — Amendment of Financial Regulations.

These Regulations may be amended in the same manner as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. If, however, the Committee on Administration and Finance should decide that an alteration or addition is urgently required, the Committee may provisionally put into effect such alteration or addition subject to confirmation by the Commission at its next session.

Regulation IX. — Entry into Force.

A. These Regulations shall become effective as of . . .

B. Any decision relative to the budget of the Commission taken previously by the Committee on Administration and Finance shall be considered as having been confirmed by the adoption of these Regulations by the Committee.

WHO.IC/AF/W.2.
7 November 1946.

b. Draft Provisional Financial Regulations 1

(as revised by the Drafting Sub-Committee of the Committee on Administration and Finance).

Regulation I. — Committee on Administration and Finance.

A. The standing Committee on Administration and Finance of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall exercise the functions assigned to it by these Regulations and may deal with any urgent financial matter referred to it by the Executive Secretary.

B. The Committee shall elect its Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who shall hold office during the life of the Committee.

C. If the Chairman (or a Vice-Chairman or the Rapporteur) resigns or is otherwise unable to perform the functions of his office, the Committee shall elect a successor at the next meeting.

D. The Committee shall be governed by the rules of procedure of the Interim Commission insofar as they may be applicable.

E. The Committee shall determine the place and time of its meetings. In case of urgency, the Executive Secretary, with the approval of the Chairman, may convene an extraordinary meeting of the Committee.

F. The Committee may engage the services of one or more financial experts in a consultative capacity to advise it concerning the discharge of its functions.

Regulation II. — Currency.

A. The Committee shall determine the currency in which the budget and accounts of the Commission shall be compiled on recommendation by the Executive Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

Regulation III. — Budget.

A. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee expenditure estimates for such period or periods as the Committee may determine.

B. These estimates shall present by chapter the broad functions and purposes for which funds are proposed to be expended, itemized in such detail as may be practicable to show the costs of the staff, salaries, travel and other operating costs involved.

C. The Committee shall examine the estimates and shall be entitled to make amendments thereto. The estimates as finally voted by the Committee shall constitute the expenditure budget for the period concerned.

D. Each expenditure budget shall be reported to the Commission at its next session.

Regulation IV. — Expenditure of Funds.

A. The adoption of an expenditure budget by the Committee shall constitute an authorization to the Executive Secretary to incur obligations and expenditures during the period to which the Budget relates for the purposes for which funds have been voted, up to, but not exceeding, the amounts so voted.

B. Transfers from one item to another within the same chapter of any budget, and the expenditure of any sum (or part thereof) which may have been voted to cover unforeseen contingencies, may be effected by the Executive Secretary on his own authority, provided that the reasons for such transfers or expenditures are reported to the Committee at its next meeting.

C. Transfers from one chapter of a budget to another may be authorized only by vote of the Committee. In case of urgency, such vote may be taken by the Executive Secretary by mail or telegraph.

D. The Executive Secretary shall submit to the Committee at each meeting a detailed statement of the budgetary position of the Commission at that time, including all commitments, expenditures, and transfers of funds from one part of the budget to another.

1 See WHO.IC/W.5, Annex 29a. These regulations were adopted, as revised, by the Committee on Administration and Finance (see Annex 29b).
Regulation V. — Acceptance of Funds.

A. The Executive Secretary is authorized to receive such funds, up to but not exceeding the amounts voted in the budget of the Interim Commission, as may be made available to the Commission by the United Nations, whether in the form of a loan or of a direct grant. He shall make the necessary arrangements with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations for this purpose and report thereon as necessary to the Committee.

B. The Executive Secretary, with the approval of the Committee, is authorized to accept on behalf of the Commission any funds, properties or other assets which may be transferred from international health agencies to the Commission in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2(d) and (e) of the Arrangement of 22 July 1946. He may also accept any other funds, properties or other assets as may be approved by the Commission. In connection with such action, the Executive Secretary shall cause an inventory to be made of all supplies, equipment and other properties so transferred.

C. In case the funds received from the United Nations or from the sources referred to in paragraph B of this Regulation should prove insufficient to meet the expenses of the Commission, the Committee, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of the Arrangement, may recommend to the Commission that the Executive Secretary be instructed to invite Governments signatory to the Arrangement to advance funds to the Commission, all such advances to be credited against the contributions of such Governments to the World Health Organization in future years. On the approval of any such recommendation by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall so proceed and shall report the receipt of all such advances of funds to the next session of the Commission.

Regulation VI. — Accounts and Audit.

A. The Executive Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall be responsible for the institution of an adequate accounting system which shall ensure efficient control of all expenditure and provide at all times complete information on the budgetary and financial position of the Commission.

B. The Executive Secretary shall prepare accounts showing:
1. Detailed receipts and expenditures;
2. A complete statement of assets and liabilities;
3. Any other information requested by the Committee.

These accounts shall be prepared at such times and in respect of such periods as the Committee may direct. The first account shall be for the year 1946 and shall be prepared not more than three months after the close of the year.

C. The Commission, on the recommendation of the Committee, shall appoint an auditor for such period as it may determine, who shall be a firm or person in no way connected with the Commission. The duties of the auditor shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Commission and to report thereon to the Committee. A copy of the auditor’s report shall also be transmitted to the Executive Secretary, who shall present to the Committee such comments thereon as he may desire to make.

D. The Committee shall examine the accounts of the Executive Secretary and the report of the auditor and submit a report thereon to the Commission. A copy of the accounts and of the auditor’s report shall be communicated (1) to each member of the Commission at least fourteen days in advance of the date fixed for the session, and (2) to the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

E. The Commission may disallow any item in the accounts of the Executive Secretary which it considers improper and may direct the corresponding amendment of the accounts. If it disallows any item, the Commission shall decide what steps shall be taken to deal with the matter.

F. The Commission shall approve the accounts, with any modification which may be made in accordance with paragraph E of this Regulation.

Regulation VII. — Custody of Funds.

The Executive Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall designate the bank or banks in which the funds made available to the Commission shall be kept.

Regulation VIII. — Amendment of Financial Regulations.

These Regulations may be amended in the same manner as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. If, however, the Committee should decide that an alteration or addition is urgently required, the Committee may provisionally put into effect such alteration or addition subject to confirmation by the Commission at its next session.

Regulation IX. — Entry into Force.

A. These Regulations shall become effective as of 4 November 1946.

B. Any decision relative to the budget of the Commission taken previously by the Committee shall be considered as having been confirmed by the adoption of these Regulations by the Commission.
c. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

(Submitted by the Committee on Administration and Finance.)

Regulation I. — Committee on Administration and Finance.

A. The standing Committee on Administration and Finance of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") shall exercise the functions assigned to it by these Regulations and may deal with any urgent financial matter referred to it by the Executive Secretary.

B. Upon the request of the Committee, the Executive Secretary shall engage the services of one or more financial experts in a consultative capacity to advise the Committee.

Regulation II. — Currency.

The Commission shall determine the currency in which its budget and accounts shall be compiled on recommendation by the Committee, the Executive Secretary and the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

Regulation III. — Budget.

A. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee expenditure estimates for such period or periods as the Committee may determine. In preparing the estimate of expenditure for each internal committee, the Executive Secretary shall consult the Chairman of the internal committee concerned.

B. These estimates shall be set out in separate chapters, grouped according to broad functions and purposes and itemized in such detail as may be practicable to show the staff salaries, travel and other operating costs involved.

C. The Committee shall examine the estimates and shall be entitled to make amendments thereto. The estimates as voted by the Committee shall be submitted to the Commission for approval.

D. The estimates may be amended by the Commission, and as finally approved by the Commission shall constitute the expenditure budget for the period concerned.

Regulation IV. — Expenditure of Funds.

A. The approval of an expenditure budget by the Commission shall constitute an authorization to the Executive Secretary to incur obligations and expenditures during the period to which the budget relates for the purposes for which funds have been voted, up to but not exceeding the amounts so voted.

B. Transfers from one item to another within the same chapter of any budget and the expenditure of any sum (or part thereof) which may have been voted to cover unforeseen contingencies may be effected by the Executive Secretary on his own authority, provided that the reasons for such transfer or expenditures are reported to the Committee at its next meeting.

C. Transfers from one chapter of a budget to another may be authorized only by vote of the Committee. In case of urgency, such vote may be taken by the Executive Secretary by mail or telegraph.

D. The Executive Secretary shall submit to the Committee at each meeting a detailed statement of the budgetary position of the Commission at that time, including all commitments, expenditures, and transfers of funds from one part of the budget to another.

Regulation V. — Additional Expenditure.

A. The Commission may, if necessary, amend the expenditure budget after approval.

B. Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph A of this Regulation, if a decision of the Commission regarding the appointment of a Committee or Sub-Committee or any other matter involves expenditure not provided for by the expenditure budget, the Commission may, pending the adoption of a detailed budget making such provision, authorize the Executive Secretary to expend for the purposes of such Committee, Sub-Committee or other matter such sum as may be deemed necessary for that purpose.

C. Where, pending the adoption of a detailed budget, the Commission has authorized the Executive Secretary to expend sums, it may appoint a Committee to adopt, subject to review and approval by the Commission, an itemized budget within the chapters already established by the Commission.

Regulation VI. — Acceptance of Funds.

A. The Executive Secretary is authorized to receive such funds, up to but not exceeding the amounts voted in the budget of the Interim Commission, as may be made available to the Commission by the United Nations, whether in the form of a loan or of a direct grant. He shall make the necessary arrangements with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations for this purpose and report thereon as necessary to the Committee.

B. The Executive Secretary, with the approval of the Committee, is authorized to accept, on behalf of the Commission, any funds, properties or other assets which may be transferred from international health agencies to the Commission in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2(d) and (e) of the Arrangement of

1 These Regulations were approved by the Interim Commission in the adoption of the report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (see page 51), the suggestion for the addition of a regulation on bonding being further discussed at the third session (see the Report of the Third Session, document WHO.IC/3/R3/Rev. v.)
22 July 1946. He may also accept such other funds, properties or other assets as may be approved by the Commission. The Executive Secretary shall cause an inventory to be made of all supplies, equipment and other properties so transferred or accepted.

C. In case the funds received from the United Nations, or from the sources referred to in paragraph B of this Regulation, should prove insufficient to meet the expenses of the Commission, the Committee, in pursuance of paragraph 8 of the Arrangement, may recommend to the Commission that the Executive Secretary be instructed to invite Governments signatory to the Arrangement to advance funds to the Commission, all such advances to be credited against the contributions of such Governments to the World Health Organization in future years. On the approval of any such recommendation by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall so proceed and shall report the receipt of all such advances of funds to the next session of the Commission.

Regulation VII. — Accounts and Audit.

A. The Executive Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall be responsible for the institution of an adequate accounting system which shall ensure efficient control of all expenditure and provide at all times complete information on the budgetary and financial position of the Commission.

B. The Executive Secretary shall prepare accounts showing:

1. Detailed receipts and expenditures;
2. A complete statement of assets and liabilities;
3. Any other information requested by the Committee.

These accounts shall be prepared at such times and in respect of such periods as the Committee may direct. The first account shall be for the year 1946 and shall be prepared not later than three months after the close of the year.

C. The Commission, on the recommendation of the Committee, shall appoint an auditor for such period as it may determine, who shall be a person or firm in no way connected with the Commission. The duties of the auditor shall be to make a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Commission and to report thereon to the Committee. A copy of the auditor’s report shall also be transmitted to the Executive Secretary, who shall present to the Committee such comments thereon as he may desire to make.

D. The Committee shall examine the accounts of the Executive Secretary and the report of the auditor and submit a report thereon to the Commission. A copy of the accounts and of the auditor’s report shall be communicated (1) to each member of the Commission at least fourteen days in advance of the date fixed for the session, and (2) to the appropriate authorities of the United Nations.

E. The Commission may disallow any item in the accounts of the Executive Secretary which it considers improper and may direct the corresponding amendment of the accounts. If it disallows any item, the Commission shall decide what steps shall be taken to deal with the matter.

F. The Commission shall approve the accounts, with any modification which may be made, in accordance with paragraph E of this Regulation.

Regulation VIII. — Custody of Funds.

The Executive Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, shall designate the bank or banks in which the funds made available to the Commission shall be kept.

Regulation IX. — Amendment of Financial Regulations.

These Regulations may be amended in the same manner as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. If, however, the Committee should decide that an alteration or addition is urgently required, the Committee may provisionally put into effect such alteration or addition, subject to confirmation by the Commission at its next session.

Regulation X. — Entry into Force.

A. These Regulations shall become effective as of 4 November 1946.

B. Any decision relative to the Budget of the Commission taken previously by the Committee shall be considered as having been confirmed by the adoption of these Regulations by the Commission.
Annex 30.

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

NOTE ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION
(submitted by the Secretariat).

Expenditures up to 19 October 1946.

Expenditures and accrued liabilities of the Interim Commission from 12 August, the date of the opening of accounts and financial operations, up to 19 October were $20,591.38, including $13,935.13 of actual disbursements and $6,656.25 of accrued liabilities (see Appendix C). This amount does not include liabilities for staff salaries in Geneva for the period from 16 October to 19 October, estimated at about $300.

Revised Estimates for 1946.

A provisional budget for 1946 was submitted to the Committee on Administration and Finance and was approved on 24 July 1946 (WHO.IC/AF/2, Annex 32a). Owing to delays in transfer of staff and functions to the Interim Commission, a number of commitments anticipated for the period of August to October will have to be met during the last two months of the year. Further, lack of information as to the site of the headquarters of the Commission prevented planning and purchase of essential equipment, books and reference materials.

The revised estimates for the period 20 October to 31 December 1946 (Appendix B to this note) were based on the assumption that the activities and functions of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique would be transferred before the end of the year. The relatively large sum earmarked for contingencies ($41,184 out of a total of $200,000) is justified by the lack of information at this stage about office and operational expenses. Pending the decision as to the payment of expenses of Commission and Committee members in connexion with the meetings (document WHO.IC/W.15, Annex 32a), it was necessary to provide in these revised estimates, under "1. Meetings and Field Surveys", $25,000 for the travelling expenses and allowances to members of the Commission for the second session.

In connexion with "2. Grant for Aid to Standardization Laboratories", it was anticipated that an advance on 1947 expenses might have to be authorized before the end of this year.

Although the recruitment and selection of personnel have been much slower than expected up to this date, it is hoped that a number of appointments will be made during October. Further, decision as to the site of the Commission will permit local recruitment for certain categories of personnel. This was foreseen in the estimated increase during December in the item, "Interim Commission Secretariat, New York", from $15,000 in November to $25,000 in December.

The salaries allowances, etc., in connexion with the Office International d'Hygiène Publique were estimated at $10,000. The increase during December under "Office and Operational Expenses" is envisaged mainly for the purchase of books and equipment before the end of the year.

Total expenditures and liabilities during 1946, according to the estimate (see Appendix A), will not exceed $225,000. Out of a total of $300,000 allocated by the United Nations for operations of the Interim Commission, $50,000 were allotted on 12 August and $50,000 on 22 October. A further requested transfer of $125,000 to the Interim Commission during November has been made. This amount, it is believed, will cover the requirements for the current year.

An account for the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization has been opened at the Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., in Geneva, to allow for disbursements in connexion with liabilities of the Commission in Switzerland.
### Appendix A.

**Budget Estimates and Expenditures, 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Meetings and Field Surveys</th>
<th>Estimates 25 July to 31 December (as originally submitted to United Nations)</th>
<th>Expenditures and accrued liabilities to 20 October</th>
<th>Revised estimates 20 October to 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$65,500</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Grant for Aid to Standardization Laboratories</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$113,335</td>
<td>$14,285.83</td>
<td>$53,600</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. Staff Salaries and Allowances</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$4,268.50</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. Staff Travel, Insurance and Removal Expenses</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6,800</td>
<td>$378.17</td>
<td>$3,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V. Staff Provident Fund</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$1,658.88</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VI. Office and Operational Expenses</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$6,800</td>
<td>$449.12</td>
<td>$41,184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** $300,000 $20,591.38 $200,000

### Appendix B.1

**Revised Expenditure Estimates — 20 October to 31 December 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Meetings and Field Surveys</th>
<th>$30,000</th>
<th>$10,000</th>
<th>$40,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim Commission, Second Session 3</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings of Committees</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Grant for Aid to Standardization Laboratories 3</th>
<th>$21,600</th>
<th>$32,000</th>
<th>$53,600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.C. Secretariat, New York</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Section, Geneva</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office International d’Hygiène Publique, Paris</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IV. Staff Travel, Insurance and Removal Expenses  | $5,000               | $7,000                      | $12,000                                   |

| V. Staff Provident Fund (6% of salaries)         | $1,296               | $1,920                      | $3,216                                    |

| VI. Office and Operational Expenses              | $19,000              | $26,000                     | $45,000                                   |
| (Rent, fuel, electricity, water, repair and main- | $15,000              | $20,000                     |                                          |
| tenance, furniture and equipment, stationery and |                         |                             |                                          |
| office supplies, telephone, telegraph, cable, postage |                     |                             |                                          |
| library, local transportation, etc.)            |                     |                             |                                          |
| Publications (including Office International d’ Hygiène |                     |                             |                                          |
| Publique and League of Nations publications)    |                     |                             |                                          |
| Transportation, International Conventions Records | $4,000               | $4,000                      |                                          |
|                                                  |                     |                             |                                          |
| VII. Contingencies                               | $23,104              | $18,080                     | $41,184                                   |

**Total** $100,000 $100,000 $200,000

---

1 Originally document WHO/IC/AF/W.1.
2 Including advance for travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Commission, pending decision as to payment.
3 Advance for 1947.
Appendix C.

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS — 12 August to 19 October 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposited at the Chemical National Bank</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff salaries net — 12/VIII/1946 to</td>
<td>$6,299.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/X/1946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff per diem — 12/VIII/1946 to 19/X/</td>
<td>$1,802.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation allowances — 12/VIII/</td>
<td>$1,528.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946 to 19/X/1946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$1,243.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent 12/VIII/1946 to 31/X/1946</td>
<td>$1,023.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegraph</td>
<td>$280.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>$354.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants’ fees</td>
<td>$1,402.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td>$13,935.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank 19/X/1946</td>
<td>$36,064.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accrued Liabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provident Fund — Employees’ contributions</td>
<td>$378.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provident Fund — WHO portion</td>
<td>$378.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of U.N. employees on loan to WHO</td>
<td>$2,874.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and transportation — Paid for by U.N.</td>
<td>$3,025.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total accrued liabilities</td>
<td>$6,656.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex 31.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

a. Report of the Committee on Administration and Finance on its First Session

INTRODUCTION

The Interim Commission, at its first session in New York, established a Committee on Administration and Finance consisting of nine members of the Commission, as follows:

- Canada
- China
- France
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Ukrainian S.S.R.
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- Yugoslavia

The Committee held its first meeting in New York on 24 July 1946. The following were present:

- Dr. SHU ....... China
- Dr. LECLAINCHE .. France
- Dr. VAN DEN BERG .. Netherlands
- Dr. MACKENZIE .... United Kingdom
- Dr. HYDE ....... United States of America
- Dr. STAMPAR ...... Yugoslavia
- Dr. CHISHOLM .... Executive Secretary
- Dr. BIRAUD ....... Secretary, International Health Conference.

Dr. SANDBERG, Representative on the Interim Commission from Norway, also attended the meeting.

Dr. VAN DEN BERG was unanimously elected Chairman.

I. Consideration and Approval of Budget

The Executive Secretary presented a preliminary survey of the tasks before the Interim Commission, including (1) a tentative scheme of organization of its technical and administrative services and (2) provisional budgetary estimates for the remainder of 1946 and for the year 1947. The Executive Secretary called attention to the impossibility of drafting a firm budget at this stage and therefore suggested that the Committee should allow him considerable latitude in making necessary adjustments pending the organization of the Commission's work. The premises on which the provisional estimates had been based had already changed appreciably as a result of decisions taken by the Commission affecting the size of certain of its committees.
The Committee, acting under the authority delegated by the Interim Commission at its first session, modified a number of items in the provisional budgetary estimates and then adopted the amended expenditure budget, on the understanding:

A. That it would not exceed $300,000 for 1946 and $1,000,000 for 1947;

B. That the Executive Secretary might authorize transfers of funds from item to item within Chapters and draw upon the sums allocated to contingencies as needed; and

C. That the Executive Secretary would submit to the Interim Commission at its next session a detailed statement of the budgetary position at that time, including a report on expenditure to date.

For the amended budget, see Appendix 1.

(Note by Executive Secretary: The estimates approved by the Committee subsequently had to be reduced slightly in certain particulars in order to bring the sums earmarked for Contingencies into proper relationship with the total amounts allocated for the two budgetary periods.)

The amendments made in the provisional budget, as presented by the Executive Secretary, are indicated below.

Chapter I. Meetings and Field Surveys.

2. Committee on Administration and Finance: deletion of $10,000 for a meeting in 1946 and increase from $2,000 to $3,500 for each of four subsequent meetings (dovetailing with sessions of the Interim Commission).

4. Expert Committee on Epidemiological Intelligence and Quarantine: decrease of item for autumn 1946 meeting from $15,000 to $6,000; allocation of $12,000 for meeting during 1947; allocation of $10,000 for six weeks' work of Convention Sub-Committee in 1947, and $5,000 for three meetings of Quarantine Sub-Committee in 1947.

6. Relations Committee and Negotiating Groups: allocation of an additional $5,000 for the expenses of the group to negotiate with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in the autumn, 1946.

9. Other Committees of Experts: allocation unaltered but descriptive details to be omitted from budget.

Chapter II. Grant for Aid to Standardization Laboratories.

Allocation of $20,000 for this purpose to be inserted in estimates for 1947.

Chapter III. Staff Salaries and Allowances.

3. Division of Administration: allocations for posts of "Chief of Health Legislation" and of "Editor of Technical Health Abstracts" to be transferred from 5. Research Division, to 3. Division of Administration.

4. Division of Epidemiological Intelligence, Quarantine, and Public Health Statistics: elimination of the post of Assistant Director.

5. Research Division: insertion of allocations of $3,000 (1946) and of $10,000 (1947) for the salary of an Expert Consultant.

6. Field Service Division: elimination of allocations for "Director of Field Services" and for "Two Assistant Directors in charge of Field Personnel", and substitution of the following: "Technical Staff, including secretariat of Committee on Health Problems of Devastated Areas", $5,000 for 1946 and $20,000 for 1947.

It was understood that either the Executive Secretary or Dr. Biraud would arrange to be available for the explanation of the budget to the Finance Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

II. Financial and Staff Regulations

It was agreed that the Executive Secretary should provisionally apply the financial and staff regulations of the United Nations then in effect and that he should submit to the Commission at its next session draft financial and staff regulations for its approval.

III. Salary and Allowances of the Executive Secretary

It was voted that the Executive Secretary should be paid an annual tax-free salary of $13,500, together with a hospitality allowance of $5,000, and that any other allowances to which he might be entitled should conform to those granted by the United Nations to officials of comparable rank.

IV. Payment of Expenses of Commission and Committee Members

Decision as to whether Governments or the Interim Commission should defray the travelling expenses (including per diem subsistence allowances) of members of the Commission and its committees, as well as of experts serving on technical committees, in attendance at meetings, was postponed until the second session of the Interim Commission. It was understood, however, that the expenses of members attend-
ing the November session in Europe would be met by Governments and that, in the event that it should subsequently be decided to meet these expenses out of Commission funds, Governments would be reimbursed.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to study the regulations of the Economic and Social Council and other specialized agencies in this regard and to submit proposals relative to the payment of travelling expenses and allowances, based substantially on prevailing practice, to the Interim Commission at its second session.

V. APPROVAL OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS

A. The Committee voted that all staff appointments at the rate of $5,000 per annum or over should be approved by simple majority vote of the Committee, in accordance with the following procedure:

1. By decision taken in a meeting of the Committee, provided that a meeting were scheduled sufficiently soon;
2. Otherwise, by telegraphic replies to an air-mail letter to be sent to Committee members by the Executive Secretary; or
3. In urgent cases, by telegraphic replies to the Executive Secretary's telegraphic request for permission to make an immediate appointment.

Whenever possible, the Executive Secretary should submit to members of the Committee a statement of the qualifications of the recommended candidate in relation to the existing geographical distribution of Commission staff.

B. The Committee concurred in the opinion of the Executive Secretary that, with a view to securing as wide a geographic distribution as possible of highly qualified personnel, he should pursue a conservative policy in respect of initial appointments to the Interim Commission staff. In this connexion, the qualifications and availability of a number of staff officials of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, the League of Nations Health Section and the UNRRA Health Division were considered by the Committee. Authorization was given for the appointment, if and as available, of the persons listed in Appendix 2 of this document. In addition, the Committee approved in principle the employment of a qualified legal expert to assist in the work of revising international sanitary conventions. It was the sense of the Committee that the Executive Secretary should be free to make such adjustments in the titles and duties of the foregoing appointees as he considered advisable.

VI. DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEES

It was agreed that all internal committees consisting exclusively of members of the Interim Commission should be called "committees of the Commission" and that committees consisting wholly or partially of technical experts drawn from outside the membership of the Commission should be designated as "expert committees".

VII. TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OF THE COMMISSION

In connexion with the tentative plan of organization of the technical and administrative services of the Commission, as proposed by the Executive Secretary, the Committee took the following decisions:

A. The full title of the proposed Epidemiological Division should be the "Division of Epidemiological Intelligence, Quarantine, and Public Health Statistics".

B. The proposed Research Division should, during the life of the Interim Commission, perform work of an essentially preparatory character—i.e., the drafting of recommendations for submission to the World Health Assembly. This Division should also provide necessary secretarial facilities for the following expert committees, when set up:

1. Nomenclature of the Causes of Death and Morbidity;
2. Pharmacopoeia;
3. Biological Standardization.

It was suggested that the Research Division might eventually have to be divided into two divisions, each with its own director: one dealing especially with social medicine and medical care and the other with mental hygiene.

C. The two positions of Chief of Health Legislation and of Editor of Technical Health Abstracts should be placed in the Division of Administration and linked with the librarian.

D. The proposed Field Service Division should be prepared to provide necessary secretariat for the Committee on Health Problems of Devastated Areas.

E. The Committee noted a statement from Dr. Mani urging that immediate arrangements be made for the collection and dissemination of epidemiological information in the Far East, especially from China and the Netherlands East Indies. It was the view of the Committee that such arrangements might be worked out in connexion with the re-opening of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore—
action involving the continuation of the League's activities in the epidemiological field in the Far East. This Bureau would, however, be merely a collecting and disseminating centre, and in no sense a Regional Office of the World Health Organization.

VIII. Pension Liabilities of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique

While the Committee agreed that, upon the dissolution of the Office, the Interim Commission would be morally obligated to continue the payment of pensions due to retired members of the Office staff, the view that the pension status of present staff members might have to be revised "in the interest of economy" received considerable support.

Upon assurance by Dr. Biraud that funds were available, or would shortly be available, in the Office treasury to cover pension obligations for the Office staff, the majority of the Committee felt that the Interim Commission might safely take over the liabilities as well as the assets of the Office. It was, however, suggested that for purposes of budgetary record a nominal sum might properly be inserted in the Commission's budget to cover the activities of the Office when assumed by the Commission.

IX. Assumption of Health Activities of UNRRA

Two divergent points of view emerged from the discussion of the extent to which the Commission should prepare to take over the UNRRA health programme. Several members of the Committee strongly supported the decision of the International Health Conference that only the epidemiological work of UNRRA should be assumed by the Commission. Other members, however, stressed the importance of not allowing certain other phases of UNRRA's health activities to lapse—e.g., the scholarship programme and the malaria and tuberculosis work in Greece—although if the Commission were to continue such activities, there should be assurance that sufficient UNRRA funds were available to finance them. The Executive Secretary pointed out that this question might be regarded as falling within the provisions of paragraph 2(m) of the Arrangement, which empowered the Commission to consider any urgent health problems brought to its notice by Governments or other organizations.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to explore the financial position of UNRRA in reference to the possible assumption by the Commission of all or part of UNRRA's health activities (other than its epidemiological work) and to report on the matter, with recommendations, at the next session of the Interim Commission.

X. Future Meetings of the Committee

It was decided that the next meeting of the Committee should be held during the second session of the Interim Commission in November and that subsequent meetings should take place concurrently with sessions of the Commission.

Approved 19 October 1946.

(Signed) C. VAN DEN BERG
Chairman.

Appendix 1.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES
(as approved by Committee on Administration and Finance and subsequently adjusted as to contingencies by the Executive Secretary).

Chapter I. — Meetings and Field Surveys.

1. Interim Commission:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>25 July 1946</th>
<th>31 December 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 1946</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1947</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1947</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1947</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Committee on Administration and Finance (9 members):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>25 July 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 1946 (dovetailing with Interim Commission)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1947 (dovetailing with Interim Commission)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1947 (dovetailing with World Health Assembly)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1947 (dovetailing with Executive Board of WHO)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. First Session of World Health Assembly:
- **June 1947 (4 weeks)**
- **Year 1947**
- **140,000**

### 4. Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine
- (11 members plus 3 consultants):
  - **Autumn 1946 (dovetailing with Interim Commission)**
  - **Meeting of Committee during 1947**
  - **Meeting of Convention Sub-Committee (6 experts for 6 weeks)**
  - **Meetings of Quarantine Committee (5 experts - 3 meetings)**
- **Year 1947**
- **6,000**
- **12,000**
- **10,000**
- **8,000**

### 5. Expert Committee on Nomenclature of Causes of Death and Morbidity:
- **2 meetings**
- **Year 1947**
- **32,000**

### 6. Relations Committee (9 members) and Negotiating Groups:
- (a) Relations Committee, autumn 1946
- (b) Caracas Conference, January 1947 (Pan American Sanitary Bureau)
- (c) Relations Committee, June 1947 (dovetailing with Interim Commission)
- **Year 1947**
- **5,000**
- **4,000**
- **2,000**

### 7. Expert Committee on Health Problems of Devastated Areas:
- (a) European Field Survey for two months (10 members)
- (b) 3 expert groups on health problems of devastated areas
- **Year 1947**
- **12,000**
- **12,000**

### 8. Participation of Health Experts in Meetings of Other Organizations
- **Year 1947**
- **4,000**
- **6,000**

### 9. Other Committees of Experts
- **Year 1947**
- **10,000**
- **18,000**

**Total for Meetings and Field Surveys**: **65,500** **344,500**

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**Chapter II. Grants for Aid to Standardization Laboratories**
- **Year 1947**
- **20,000**

**Chapter III. Staff Salaries and Allowances.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Year 1947</th>
<th>Year 1946</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Executive Secretary</td>
<td>7,710</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Deputy Executive Secretary</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Executive Assistants (1 in 1946, 3 in 1947)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Division of Administration:
- **Director**
- **Chief Accountant**
- **Personnel Officer**
- **Registrar**
- **Librarian**
- **Assistant Librarian**
- **Chief, Health Legislation**
- **Editor, Technical Health Abstracts**
- **Bibliographical Assistants**
- **Chief of Internal Services**
- **Information Officer**
- **Draftsman**
- **Year 1947**
- **10,000**
- **6,000**
- **5,000**
- **4,000**
- **5,000**
- **3,000**
- **6,000**
- **3,000**
- **3,500**
- **6,000**
- **3,500**
- **2,000**
- **3,500**
4. Division of Epidemiological Intelligence, Quarantine and Public Health Statistics:

Director, ............................................. 4,500
Chief of Quarantine Service .................................. 3,000
Chief of Notification Service .................................. 2,500
Editor of Weekly Epidemiological Record ......................... 2,000
10 Statisticians ........................................... 8,000
2 branch offices (staff) ..................................... 6,000

5. Research Division:

Director, ............................................. 8,000
Expert Consultant .......................................... 3,000
5 Technical Experts .......................................... 8,000

6. Field Service Division ..................................... 5,000

(Technical staff, including secretariat of the Committee on Health Problems of Devastated Areas.)

7. Part-time Consultants (Legal, administrative, etc.) ............... 2,000

8. Secretarial, Clerical and Custodial Personnel ................... 25,000

Total—Staff Salaries and Allowances .......................... 113,335

Chapter IV. — Staff Travel, Insurance and Removal Expenses ........... 20,000

Chapter V. — Staff Provident Fund (6% of salaries) .................. 6,800

Chapter VI. — Office and Operational Expenses ..................... 50,000

(Rent, fuel, electricity, repairs and maintenance, furniture and equipment, stationery and office supplies, telephone, telegraph, cable, postage, library, local transportation, etc.)

Chapter VII. — Contingencies ..................................... 44,355

Grand total .................................................. 300,000

WHO.IC/AF/2.
12 November 1946.

b. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE ON ITS SECOND SESSION

1. The Committee held three meetings, on 6, 7 and 9 November. The following officers were elected:

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Cavaillon (France), Dr. Medved (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Dr. Szek (China).

A Drafting Committee composed of the Rapporteur, Dr. Hyde (U.S.A.) and Dr. Mani (India) was appointed.

2. The Report of the meeting of the Committee on Administration and Finance held in New York on 24 July 1946 (document WHO.IC/AF/1, Annex 31a), was considered by the Committee and approved.

3. A report on the financial situation presented by the Secretariat (document WHO.IC/W.20, Annex 30a), was noted.

4. The Committee recommended to the Interim Commission a resolution on the payment of expenses of Commission and Committee members in connexion with meetings (document WHO.IC/AF/W.3, Annex 28b). (This resolution was considered and adopted by the Interim Commission on 8 November 1946.)

3. The Committee considered the draft provisional financial regulations prepared by the Secretariat (document WHO.IC/W.9, Annex 29a). A number of amendments were made by the Committee, and these are reflected in the
draft financial regulations (document WHO. IC/AF/3, Annex 29c), which the Committee now presents to the Commission for its approval.

6. The Committee considered the question of provisional staff regulations, and it submits to the Interim Commission for its approval a draft resolution (document WHO.IC/AF/W.4, Annex 14) on the subject.

7. The Committee, in considering the draft provisional financial regulations, felt the necessity of having definite terms of reference. It had been given authority at the first session of the Committee to act for the Commission, under Rules 30-34 (inclusive) of the Rules of Procedure, until the present session. It will, therefore, now be necessary for the Interim Commission to decide on definite terms of reference for the Committee. The Committee recommends the adoption by the Commission of the following resolution:

"The Committee on Administration and Finance shall have the following terms of reference:

1. To consider administrative and financial matters and make recommendations to the Interim Commission thereon.

2. To exercise the functions delegated to it under such financial and staff regulations as may be approved by the Commission."

8. Draft Financial Regulations submitted by the Committee (document WHO.IC/AF/3, Annex 29c) were prepared on the presumption that the Committee would have its own Rules of Procedure. In order to enable the Committee to adopt its own Rules of Procedure, it is recommended that the Interim Commission amend the Rules of Procedure of the Commission by the addition of a new Rule (document WHO.IC/AF/W.5, Annex 27).

Effective as from the adoption of this amendment, the Committee has instructed the Secretariat to prepare draft Rules of Procedure for the Committee on Administration and Finance for its consideration.

9. At its first session, the Interim Commission, under the general authorization conferred on the Committee on Administration and Finance referred to in paragraph 7 of this report, directed that the Committee should specifically approve the appointment to the staff of individuals whose salaries were at the rate of 5,000 dollars per annum or higher (document WHO. IC/Min/1). As this general authorization had lapsed, the Committee considered whether it was necessary that it should continue to approve these appointments. After due consideration, the Committee decided to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Interim Commission directs that the Executive Secretary, in appointing technical and administrative staff whose salary is at the rate of $8,000 per annum or higher, shall secure the approval of the President of the Interim Commission or of the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance if it is inconvenient to consult the President of the Interim Commission."

10. Certain further action by the Interim Commission—e.g., the determination of the currency in which the budget and accounts of the Committee shall be compiled—will be necessary after the adoption of the draft financial regulations. With a view to preparing draft recommendations on such action, it is proposed that the Committee on Administration and Finance hold its next meeting one or two days prior to the opening of the third session of the Interim Commission.

11. The Rapporteur wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to his colleagues on the Drafting Sub-Committee and to Mr. Brain, Mr. Goudsmit and Mr. Vallat, who assisted in the work of the Drafting Sub-Committee.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

1. With a view to allotting chapter headings, the Committee considered the provisional budget allocation of $1,500,000 for the continuation of UNRRA health functions, which was made by the Interim Commission on 11 November. After considering a proposal that only a portion of this sum should at first be allotted, the balance being reserved for future allocation, the Committee decided to propose the following provisional budget, in view of the necessity for the Secretariat to provide further information after a survey of the actual conditions. This budget is based on a proportionate, approximately 30% reduction of the original budget of $2,178,750 set out in the Report to the Interim Commission by the UNRRA-WHO-United Nations Negotiating Committee (document WHO/ IC/W.13, Annex 224). It was recognized, however, that it would not be desirable to reduce the administrative expenses to an extent as the operational expenses. This provisional budget will be subject to review and amendment from time to time in accordance with the financial regulations.
Chapter

1. Fellowships and teaching  135,900
2. Project in Ethiopia  118,900
3. Tuberculosis — consultations and assistance  135,900
4. Malaria — consultations and assistance  135,900
5. Missions of experts to countries with special needs  883,400
6. Administration of above functions (6% of $1,500,000)  90,000

Total of Budget  1,500,000

2. In accordance with Regulation V(C) of the Financial Regulations, the Committee recommends that the Commission appoint a committee of three persons which shall be authorized to adopt, subject to review and approval by the Commission, an itemized budget within the chapters established above. The Committee on Administration and Finance proposes to the Commission that this Committee be composed of the representatives from Canada, China and the United States of America.  

3. To finance each new Committee established by the current session, it was recognized that it would be necessary for the Commission to approve specific expenditure estimates; and the Committee requested the Executive Secretary to prepare such estimates for the consideration of the Commission before its adjournment.

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Annex 31 C, 32 a

Chapter

2. Project in Ethiopia
3. Tuberculosis — consultations and assistance
4. Malaria — consultations and assistance
5. Missions of experts to countries with special needs
6. Administration of above functions (6% of $1,500,000)

Total of Budget  1,500,000

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Annex 32.

WHO.IC/W.12.
21 October 1946.

APPOINTMENT OF EXPERT MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

a. APPOINTMENT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEES
(Note by the Secretariat.)

I. PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURE

The bulk of the work in the international health field cannot and should not be the task of an international health secretariat. The function of the latter, apart from carrying out certain specific tasks, such as the collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence or information, is essentially to co-ordinate the work done by specialized institutes and scientists throughout the world.

Such collaboration among the most competent workers in all fields which require international action, conducted under the authority of the World Health Organization, will obviously result in far more efficient work than that which the most expert and active secretariat could possibly accomplish. But it is necessary that this authority exercise sound judgment in the selection of subjects for this international action and of the men who are to participate in or to conduct it. This selection, which involves not only a knowledge of the health techniques concerned but of the men, of their scientific attainments and their ability to work as an international team, will probably be the most delicate and important task before the Interim Commission and, later, the Executive Board. Normally, these bodies will be assisted in this task by the Secretariat, which will prepare lists of experts on the subjects to be dealt with; but the final responsibility will nevertheless lie with the Commission and the Board.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that the selection of international experts should be left to Governments. A technical committee must be made up of a small number of real experts, and since certain countries may have one or two first-class experts in a particular subject, while others have none, it is possible that, if each Government nominated one of its nationals, the Committee would be encumbered by the participation of incompetent individuals and would suffer from the absence of talented ones.

Members of an international technical committee should, as a rule, work in the interests of public health in general and of the WHO, without having to be preoccupied by the necessity of being of particular or at least immediate benefit to their own countries. This objectivity would hardly be possible if they represented these countries and had to report to their Governments. When the Interim Commission creates a committee on any one subject, it is entitled to expect loyalty from that committee; a committee may expect the same loyalty from its sub-committees.

If members of the technical committees set up by the WHO are the best available experts in a particular field, they will probably be welcomed in all countries in which their committees may be called upon to work; this, because of

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If members of the technical committees set up by the WHO are the best available experts in a particular field, they will probably be welcomed in all countries in which their committees may be called upon to work; this, because of
political differences, might not be the case if they represented their individual countries. A further reason that experts should be nominated by the Interim Commission or Executive Board is the necessity for continuity in the work of the committees, especially if such work involves research. Experts appointed by the Government of a country would run the risk of being dismissed and replaced if the political situation in that country were to change.

The Interim Commission and later the Executive Board should also appoint the members of the sub-committees that may be created by technical committees. The best method of effecting this would be for the committees to nominate experts for appointment by the Commission, thus ensuring proper co-operation between the sub-committees and the committees setting them up.

The Interim Commission and the Executive Board will also have to appoint members of joint committees and sub-committees, to meet with other specialized agencies. Preliminary consultations between the secretariats of the agencies concerned and, in case of differences, between members of the negotiating committees of the two agencies would be very desirable, in order to ensure the proper composition of joint committees and sub-committees both from the technical and from the geographical (national) point of view.

II. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIFIC COMMITTEES

The Interim Commission at its first session decided to set up three internal Committees:

Committee on Administration and Finance—made up of the representatives from:

- Canada: Ukrainian S.S.R.
- China: United Kingdom
- France: United States of America
- Netherlands: Yugoslavia

Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine—made up of the representatives from:

- Brazil: Union of Socialist Republics
- China: Soviet Republics
- Egypt: United Kingdom
- France: United States of America
- India: America
- Liberia: Yugoslavia
- Peru: Union of Socialist Republics

Committee on Relations—made up of the representatives from:

- Australia: Union of Socialist Republics
- Brazil: Soviet Republics
- Egypt: United States of America
- Mexico: Union of Socialist Republics
- Netherlands: Venezuela
- Norway: Union of Socialist Republics

Such internal Committees included only members of the Interim Commission itself, that is to say, the representatives from countries represented on the Commission.

With regard to technical (external) committees, however, experts, not representatives of countries, should be appointed; there would be no justification for appointing only nationals of the countries represented on the Interim Commission. In fact, it would be very desirable for such not to be the case, lest the Commission be accused of making appointments of a political and not a technical nature—i.e. "of sharing the spoils".

On 22 September, before the Secretariat had received official notice of the nomination of Governmental representatives to the second session of the Interim Commission, the Governments of the eleven countries represented on the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine were requested to make nominations for members of that Committee. At the time that this note is being written, no specific designation has yet been received from any Government, and therefore the members of the Commission representing these eleven countries may now consider themselves the authorized members of this Committee; they will thus be in a position to make suggestions regarding experts to be appointed to the technical (external) Committee on Epidemiological Intelligence, on the one hand, and the Committee on Quarantine on the other. In the July budget estimates, provision was made for five experts for each of these expert Committees.

It has been suggested that Dr. George Stuart be transferred from the European Regional Office of UNRRA to the staff of the Interim Commission, be made secretary of the Quarantine Committee and also be responsible for the control of the Quarantine Measures and Notification Service under the existing International Sanitary Conventions.

In conformity with the decision to form an Expert Committee on Nomenclature of Causes of Death and Morbidity, to prepare the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists, the Secretariat has been in contact with the Chairman and the Secretary of the United States Committee entrusted with the special preparatory work on a morbidity nomenclature code and on the selection of joint causes of death, Professor Reed and Dr. Dunn. The work of the American Committee will probably be ready for the consideration of the International Nomenclature Committee by March 1947. This Committee might meet in Washington in September 1947, as suggested by Dr. Dunn. At that time a number of statistical and medico-statistical meetings will be held in that city, in conjunction with the revival of the International Institute of Statistics, and this timing would ensure a satisfactory participation of the experts in the Committee, with the least loss of time for them.

The Secretariat has approached Dr. Percy Stocks, with a view to his making suggestions as to experts suitable for appointment to the
International Nomenclature Committee and also to taking the lead in its work on behalf of the WHO. Dr. Stocks is an expert in both the General Register Office and the Ministry of Health in London; he participated not only in the studies on medical nomenclature sponsored by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain, but in the work of the United States Committee. Dr. Marie Cakrtova, a medical statistician, has been appointed to help in the work.

As for the decision of the Interim Commission to form a committee to deal with health in devastated areas, it was at first felt that such a committee should consist of representatives of the health administrations of the devastated countries themselves, who would visit these countries together and obtain first-hand knowledge of reconstruction methods which might be of value to their own countries. The group would, of course, be accompanied by a member of the Secretariat. It was also felt that the Committee might later wish to ask the Organization for technical help, in the form of small technical study groups to deal with the problems which might be revealed during the visit.

The Chairman of the Interim Commission, however, recently suggested that the visit of such a travelling committee might raise difficulties in some of the devastated countries and that it might be preferable for it merely to collect official information from the countries concerned. The matter is open for consideration by the Commission.

The Chairman also suggested the early creation of a Committee on Medical Education, the primary object of which would be to attempt to bring the medical curricula and the spirit of medical teaching into closer harmony with the present trend of curative and preventive medicine. The Commission should decide as to the urgency of this question.

b. Resolution regarding the Appointment of Expert Members of Technical Committees and Sub-Committees 1

(submitted by the ad hoc Drafting Committee).

1. The members of Technical Committees shall be appointed jointly by the Chairman of the Interim Commission and the Executive Secretary.

2. The Executive Secretary shall take the necessary steps to obtain the names of suitable experts for such appointments, inviting for the purpose, in so far as practicable, the suggestions of members of the Interim Commission and of national Health Administrations.

3. In the case of members of Technical Sub-Committees, nominations may also be made by the members of the parent committee, through its Chairman. Appointments will be made jointly by the Chairman of the Interim Commission and the Executive Secretary.

4. When a nuclear Committee has been formed, its members may, through its Chairman, submit to the Executive Secretary names of further experts for their appointment by the Chairman of the Interim Commission and the Executive Secretary, acting jointly.

5. In the case of a Sub-Committee, such names shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary through the Chairman of the parent Committee.

6. In the selection of members of Expert Committees and Sub-Committees, the paramount consideration shall be their technical proficiency and experience, consideration being also given to their being drawn from as wide a geographical basis as possible [to ensure representations of various schools of thought and experience].

7. In order to ensure proper co-operation between Sub-Committees and their parent Committee, the Chairman of the latter shall be an ex officio member of these Sub-Committees. He shall be empowered to delegate this ex officio membership to any one member of the parent Committee, acting as his alternate.

1 This resolution was adopted by the Interim Commission, with the deletion of the phrase in brackets in paragraph 6 (see page 22).
8 November 1946.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CREATION OF AN EXPERT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTIC DRUGS 1
(submitted by the Representative from China).

The Representative of China has the honour
to propose the following Resolution:

"RESOLVED:
"That an Expert Committee on Narcotic
Drugs, composed of five persons technically
qualified in the pharmacological and clinical
aspects of drug addiction, be appointed to
advise the Interim Commission on any tech-
nical question concerning this subject which
may be referred to it."

Annex 34. WHO.IC/W.36.
9 November 1946.

REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF CAUSES OF DEATH AND MORBIDITY

a. RESOLUTION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE 1
(proposed by the Representatives from the United States, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Norway).

The Interim Commission authorizes the
Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint
a Technical Committee, not to exceed nine
persons, on the Revision of the International

Lists of Causes of Death, to carry on the pre-
paratory work for the Sixth Decennial Revision
of the International Lists of Causes of Death,
including recommendations to the Commission
concerning actions which it might appropriately
take to effect this revision.

Annex 34a. WHO.IC/W.45.
11 November 1946.

b. RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LISTS
OF MORBIDITY 1
(proposed by the Representative from the United Kingdom).

WHEREAS paragraph 2(b) of the Arrangement
establishing the Interim Commission provides
that, in addition to undertaking the work
necessary in connexion with the Sixth De-
cennial Revision of the International Lists of
Causes of Death, the Interim Commission is to
review existing machinery and undertake such
preparatory work as may be necessary in
connexion with the establishment of Intern-
ational Lists of Causes of Morbidity;

WHEREAS by a resolution adopted on 9
November 1946 (document WHO.IC/W.36,
Annex 34a) the Interim Commission authorized
the Chairman and Executive Secretary to
appoint a Technical Committee to carry out the

preparatory work for the Sixth Decennial
Revision of the International Lists of Causes of
Death, including recommendations to the Com-
mission concerning actions which it might appropri-
ately take to effect the revision;

WHEREAS it is noted that this resolution of
9 November makes no provision regarding the
establishment of International Lists of Causes of
Morbidity:

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the Technical
Committee to be appointed in accordance with
the above-mentioned Resolution shall also
review existing machinery and continue such
preparatory work as is necessary to effect the
establishment of International Lists of Causes of
Morbidity.

1 This resolution was adopted by the Interim Commission (see page 23).
2 This resolution was approved by the Interim Commission (see page 20).
Annex 35.

SANITARY CONVENTIONS

a. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE REVISION OF SANITARY CONVENTIONS
(proposed by the Representative from the United States of America).

A. The Interim Commission directs the Executive Secretary to place upon the agenda of the third session of the Interim Commission the item "Revision of Sanitary Conventions" and requests that, as documentation for this item, he present to the third session preliminary studies designed to show: (1) the principles underlying the sanitary measures essential to the international control of disease under present world health and transportation conditions; and (2) the legal mechanism by which regulations adopted by the World Health Assembly might be effectively employed to replace the convention process as the means for establishing international sanitary controls.

This document was considered by the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine (see Report of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, Annex 39).

B. As part of the preliminary studies referred to above, the Interim Commission directs the Executive Secretary to request of each Government signatory to the Constitution of the WHO:

(1) A statement concerning the practical use to which it puts the epidemiological information which it receives from international health agencies (a) by wireless, (b) by cable, (c) by mail—weekly, monthly and annually;

(2) A statement concerning the form in which such information would be most useful to it, and

(3) Recommendations concerning the manner in which a unified epidemiological information service might be of greatest practical assistance to it in protecting itself against the incursion of disease.

WHO.IC/W.37.
10 November 1946.

b. EXPLANATORY NOTE WITH REGARD TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE HEALTH CONVENTION OF 1938 IN THE MATTER OF PILGRIMAGE
(submitted by Dr. M. Khalil Bey, Egyptian Delegate to the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, on 26 April 1946).

In the light of recent discoveries concerning methods of defence against epidemic diseases susceptible of dissemination by pilgrims proceeding to Mecca, the Egyptian Government considers that a revision of the section of the 1938 Convention dealing with pilgrims is necessary.

The principal object of the 1938 Convention was to protect Europe and the rest of the world against the epidemics which might break out among the pilgrims on the return journey. The Egyptian Government considers that from the humanitarian point of view the pilgrims and the Hejaz ought to be protected against cholera, yellow fever and epidemic typhus—all of them diseases which are not endemic in the Hejaz but which may be introduced there by pilgrims coming from other countries.

The pilgrims are subjected to unnecessary harshness on the return journey by compulsory quarantine measures in El Tor involving an interruption of the journey, being placed under observation for three days, etc. For more than twenty years, no epidemic of cholera or plague has broken out among the pilgrims.

The Egyptian Government desires not merely to maintain the quarantine measures at El Tor but to improve them further in the light of recent discoveries. Reasonable facilities must, however, be afforded to the pilgrims, provided that these facilities do not lower the desired degree of security.

WHO.IC/W.28.
6 November 1946.

In the light of recent discoveries concerning methods of defence against epidemic diseases susceptible of dissemination by pilgrims proceeding to Mecca, the Egyptian Government considers that a revision of the section of the 1938 Convention dealing with pilgrims is necessary.

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The Egyptian Government desires not merely to maintain the quarantine measures at El Tor but to improve them further in the light of recent discoveries. Reasonable facilities must, however, be afforded to the pilgrims, provided that these facilities do not lower the desired degree of security.

It is proposed that the personnel which control the quarantine measures at El Tor should carry out their work in Jedda. The quarantine station in El Tor should only be used in the event of an outbreak, or a suspected outbreak, of cholera, plague or yellow fever. During each pilgrimage season the quarantine station at El Tor would be kept in such a state that it could function immediately if the necessity should arise.

PAN-ARAB REGIONAL HEALTH BUREAU

The Council of the Arab National League has adopted the Regional Bureau at Alexandria as the Pan-Arab Regional Health Bureau. This Bureau will exchange epidemiological and health information with the corresponding institutions throughout the world. The Bureau may authorize the accession of other neighbouring countries if it considers that its aims would be furthered by so doing, and provided that the Council of the League approves of such accession.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONVENTION OF 1926 RELATING TO THE SECTION DEALING WITH PILGRIMAGES

Article 92.— Paragraphs 2 and 3 to be deleted. The following text to be added:
1. Pilgrimage candidates coming from districts in which cases of cholera have been reported during the preceding six months shall not be authorized to proceed to the Holy Land unless they have been placed under observation in the port of departure for five days and no symptom of cholera has developed. In the meantime the bacteriological examination of the stools will have shown that they are not carriers.

Pilgrimage candidates coming from districts where cholera is known to exist in an endemic state must have their stools subjected to bacteriological examination and shall only be authorized to leave or to continue their journey if their stools are recognized to be negative from the point of view of the cholera bacillus.

2. Pilgrimage candidates coming from districts where yellow fever exists in an endemic state must be vaccinated against yellow fever with an internationally accepted vaccine not later than ten days before their arrival in the Hejaz.

3. All pilgrimage candidates must be vaccinated against epidemic typhus.

Article 128. — Exanthematic typhus and yellow fever to be added to cholera and smallpox (in the case of persons coming from endemic districts).

Article 129. — May undergo, etc. . . .

Article 133. — If no case of plague has been discovered in the Hejaz during the pilgrimage period, the following precautionary measures shall be adopted at Jeddah:

1. Each pilgrim shall be placed under observation at Jeddah for a maximum period of five days before he embarks;

2. The Health Authorities may require the pilgrims to take a shower or to bathe in the sea and to have their under-garments or any suspected articles forming part of their equipment or luggage disinfected.

Article 145. — To be deleted.

Articles 146 and 147. — To be replaced by:

"On all vessels coming from the Hejaz (during the pilgrimage season) all passengers, whatever their condition, whether they are pilgrims or not, and whether they are Moslems or not, must be treated as if they were pilgrims."

Section 7. — Epidemiological Information relating to Pilgrims.

Article. . . . "On behalf of the Arab National League, the Pan-Arab Regional Health Bureau shall control all quarantine measures relating to pilgrims continuing their journey to the north after accomplishing their pilgrimage.

"The Bureau shall declare Article 142 to be applicable or non-applicable, and shall notify the International Health Bureau in Paris accordingly."

Article. . . "Each year during the pilgrimage season the Government of Saudi Arabia shall employ specialists in bacteriology and in quarantine measures delegated by the Pan-Arab Regional Health Bureau of the Arab National League. The Government of Saudi Arabia shall send a copy of each report which it draws up to the Bureau at Alexandria.

"The Director-General of Public Health of the Government of Saudi Arabia shall invite the heads of the Medical Missions accompanying the various pilgrims of the Arab countries to be present at the meeting which it will hold annually at Mecca seven days after the ceremony of the Arafat. When the reports submitted by each of them have been examined, and if there is no reason to suspect the existence of any disease necessitating quarantine measures, the pilgrimage shall be declared 'clean'. If any suspicion exists, the Director-General of Public Health of the Government of Saudi Arabia shall submit the question to the experts mentioned in the preceding Article, and their decision in the matter shall be final."

Article. . . "Aircraft shall be dealt with on the same basis as pilgrim ships. The time spent on the journey shall be taken into account."

Article. . . "The Government of Saudi Arabia shall have the right to ask for a re-examination of this Convention when that appears to be necessary."
Annex 36.  

WHO.IC/W.49.  
11 November 1946.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION  
(submitted by the Secretariat).

The Interim Commission requests its Chairman and its Executive Secretary to appoint a small body of experts, whose number is not to exceed eight, to form the nucleus of the future Committee on Biological Standardization.

These experts will define the subjects which appear to be the most urgent for study, and will draw up a plan of work covering the setting up of international standards and units in the fields selected.  

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Annex 37.  

WHO.IC/W.27.  
6 November 1946.

MALARIA AND OTHER TROPICAL DISEASES

a. PROPOSAL FOR THE SETTING-UP OF A MALARIA COMMITTEE  
(submitted by the Representative from Venezuela).

Draft Constitution

I. Objective.

1. The objective of the World Health Organization Malaria Committee (hereinafter called the Committee) is to further the achievement of the aims of the World Health Organization in the field of malaria.

II. Functions.

2. The functions of the Committee shall be:

(a) To act as the co-ordination and information centre in international relationships of national anti-malaria services and of governmental or non-governmental organisms interested in teaching and research concerning this disease;

(b) To furnish, upon request, appropriate technical assistance to the national anti-malaria services for their organization or development;

(c) To study epidemiological and statistical data pertaining to malaria received by the World Health Organization, and distribute them to the different agencies interested;

(d) To promote co-operation between scientific and professional groups devoted to research in and the teaching and control of malaria, and to help them, in some cases, with the objective of increasing and improving available knowledge of this disease and methods of fighting it;

(e) To furnish information to the different organisms or individuals interested in malaria, and to promote the distribution of such information among them;

(f) To collect information on the methods of popular anti-malaria education used by Members of the World Health Organization and to distribute these data among them;

(g) To collect the laws and regulations dealing with malaria and related subjects adopted by the Members of the World Health Organization and to circulate them to these Members;

(h) To standardize malariological nomenclature and the epidemiological procedures and methods applied in malariometry and anophelelinometry;

(i) To consider the recommendations made on malaria by the Assembly, the Board or the Director-General, and to carry out any activities on their instructions;

(j) To submit annually to the Board and the Director-General, for consideration and approval, a report on activities, and a general programme of work for the following year;

(k) To inform the Board of any measure which in the opinion of the Committee should be adopted as an international regulation in connection with malaria, or any other question

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1 This proposal was considered by the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine (see Report of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, Annex 39).
pertaining to this disease that may be included in the agenda of meetings of the Assembly;
(l) To study the section devoted to malaria in the reports by States Members submitted each year to the World Health Organization.

III. Organization.

3. The Committee shall consist of nine persons, devoted to research in and/or control of malaria, appointed by the Board for three years, who may be re-appointed; after the first appointment the terms of three of these persons shall be one year and the terms of three other such persons shall be two years, as determined by lot.

4. The Committee shall have a Secretary-General appointed by the Director-General, who may delegate to him his own functions of ex officio secretary of the Committee, according to Article 32 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization.

5. The Secretary-General shall among his duties:
(a) Prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee;
(b) Convene the sessions of the Committee and give the members reasonable notice thereof;
(c) Exercise the representation of the Committee when it is adjourned, as well as other powers that may be delegated to him by that body.

6. The Secretary-General shall be considered a member of the Secretariat, and as such, the condition of his service shall conform with those established for similar personnel.

7. The Committee shall meet at least once a year and shall submit the decision as to place and date of each meeting to the Director-General for his approval.

8. The Committee shall elect its Chairman and Vice-chairman from among its members and shall adopt its rules of procedure.

9. The expenses of the members shall be paid by the World Health Organization.

10. The Committee may, with the approval of the Director-General, call meetings of the Chairmen of the Regional Commissions and Sub-Committees mentioned below.

IV. Regional Commissions.

11. There shall be Regional Malaria Commissions (hereinafter called the Regional Commissions) as part of each Regional Organization of the WHO; these commissions shall consist of five persons, working in the territory of the region in research in and/or control of malaria.

12. The members of the Commissions shall be appointed by the Regional Director for three years, and may be re-appointed; after the first appointment the terms of two of these members shall be one year, and the terms of two other such members shall be two years, as determined by lot.

13. The Regional Commissions shall meet at least once a year at the place of meeting of the Regional Committee of the WHO.

14. The expenses of the members shall be paid from funds of the Regional Committee of the WHO.

15. The Regional Commissions shall elect their chairmen from among their members and shall adopt their own rules of procedure.

16. The Regional Commissions shall have as corresponding members the directors of the national anti-malaria services of the countries forming the region.

17. The Regional Commissions shall have as associate members outstanding specialists in different fields of malaria, who shall work in sub-committees.

18. The expenses of the corresponding members will be met by their respective Governments, and those of the associate members from the funds of the Regional Committee of the WHO.

V. Sub-Committees.

19. Each Regional Commission shall have Sub-Committees of experts in order to perform its duties with the highest efficiency; none of these sub-committees shall have more than five members.

20. The Sub-Committees could each cover one of the following fields: (a) anti-malaria organization, (b) statistics and epidemiology, (c) parasitology, (d) entomology, (e) medical research, (f) education, and (g) engineering.

21. The Sub-Committees shall elect chairmen and shall follow the rules of procedure of the Commissions.

22. The Sub-Committees shall meet with the Commissions whenever such meeting is approved by the Regional Director.

VI. Records.

23. Summary minutes of the proceedings of each session of the Committee, the Regional Commission and the Sub-Committees shall be taken and, after being approved by these respective bodies, shall constitute the official records of such meetings.

24. The Regional Commissions shall collect their own records and those of the Sub-Committees, and send them to the Committee.

25. The Committee shall each year publish, by mimeograph or otherwise, the official records of the meetings mentioned above.
VII. International Organisms.

26. The functions of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations Health Organization, whose outstanding work has received worldwide recognition, shall be taken over and continued by the Committee.

27. The Committee shall support the International Malaria Courses which were developed by the League of Nations Health Organization and shall increase the work in this field.

28. The Committee shall take over the functions of the League of Nations Health Organization regarding the Darling Foundation.

29. The Pan American Malaria Commission shall become the Regional Commission for the Western Hemisphere as soon as the Pan American Sanitary Organization is integrated into the World Health Organization.

30. The Committee shall give all support to the Permanent Committee of the International Malaria Congresses, in order to help in the meetings of said organism, as a means of increasing international co-operation in the field of malaria.

WHO.IC/W.43. 9 November 1946.

b. DRAFT RESOLUTION REGARDING THE SETTING-UP OF A MALARIA COMMITTEE
(proposed by the Representative from Venezuela).

RESOLVED:
1. That the Interim Commission authorize its Chairman and Executive Secretary, to call three outstanding malariologists to advise the Interim Commission regarding the work on malaria which it will receive from UNRRA;

2. That these three advisers be constituted as a Technical Preparatory Committee on Malaria of the Interim Commission, to study the proposal presented in document WHO.IC/W.27, Annex 37a, and that they report on this point to the next session of the Interim Commission with suggestions regarding candidates for the Malaria Committee proposed;

3. That with this advice the Interim Commission make recommendations on this subject to the First Health Assembly.

WHO.IC/W.49. 10 November 1946.

c. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CREATION OF AN INSTITUTE ON TROPICAL DISEASES
(submitted by the Representative from Liberia).

RESOLVED: that a committee of five technical experts be appointed to study not only malaria but other tropical diseases as well, and in the end to recommend to the First World Health Assembly the establishment of a Tropical Disease Institute.

WHO.IC/W.38. 10 November 1946.

YELLOW FEVER

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON YELLOW FEVER
(proposed by the Representative from the United States of America).

The Interim Commission authorizes the Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint, as the need may arise, a Technical Committee on Yellow Fever, of not to exceed seven persons, whose duties shall be to carry out, on behalf of the Commission, the special functions in regard to yellow fever assigned to UNRRA by the Sanitary Conventions of 1944.
The Committee was composed of the following members:

**Chairman:**
Dr. Melville MACKENZIE (United Kingdom),

**Vice-Chairman:**
Dr. MANI (India),
Dr. DE PAULA SOUZA (Brazil),
Dr. SZE (China),
Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha (Egypt),
Dr. LECLAINCHE (France),
Dr. TOGBA (Liberia),
Dr. KROTKOV (U.S.S.R.),
Dotru (U.S.A.),
Dr. STAMPAR (Yugoslavia).

The Committee met on 12 and 13 November. After the election of Dr. MACKENZIE as Chairman and Dr. MANI as Vice-Chairman, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Agenda (see Appendix).

The Committee’s recommendations under the various items were as follows:

1. The Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine decided that a Commission on Quarantine should be established, to consist of experts in the application of quarantine procedure from the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America. The terms of reference of this Commission would be to deal with problems arising out of the application of the existing Sanitary Conventions, including work regarding yellow fever under the 1944 Sanitary Conventions. The Quarantine Commission would require a Sub-Committee of Experts in Yellow Fever, not exceeding seven in number. The Quarantine Commission should meet twice a year, preferably at times when the Interim Commission was in session.

2. The Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine agreed unanimously that a Sub-Committee of six members (Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom) to consider the revision of the pilgrimage clauses of the Sanitary Conventions. At the invitation of Dr. CHOUCHA Pacha, it was suggested that the first meeting of this Sub-Committee be held in Egypt.

3. With regard to the delimitation of the regional areas for epidemiological intelligence, it was decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a note for consideration of the Committee at its next session.

4. The question of the desirability of the use of wireless in connexion with the dissemination of epidemiological information was deferred until the next meeting of the Committee.

5. In order to determine the actual value of the existing methods of collecting and disseminating epidemiological information, the Committee requests the Secretariat to ask signatory Governments for the following information:

   a. A statement concerning the practical use to which it puts the epidemiological information which it receives from international health agencies (i) by wireless, (ii) by cable, (iii) by mail—weekly, monthly and annually;

   b. A statement concerning the form in which such information would be most useful to it; and

   c. Recommendations concerning the manner in which a unified epidemiological information service might be of greatest practical assistance to it in protecting itself against the incursion of disease.

6. The Committee noted that the following technical questions would be referred by the Office International d’Hygiène Publique to the Interim Commission:

   a. The continuation of studies on post-vaccinal encephalitis, and

   b. Studies on the value of immunity reaction in smallpox vaccination.

7. The Committee also considered the following documents:


   It was decided to postpone consideration of this subject.


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1This report was adopted by the Interim Commission (see pages 37-38).
After discussing the advisability of establishing this Committee on Malaria and of undertaking any work outside of statutory obligations, the Committee agreed unanimously that the problem of malaria was sufficiently urgent and important to warrant immediate action. It was therefore decided to appoint a Sub-Committee of five experts to study and advise on this important problem. It was felt that this Sub-Committee should meet just before the third session of the Interim Commission and prepare a note for consideration by the Committee. It was anticipated that subsequently it would be necessary for this Sub-Committee to continue certain investigations and, in due course, to submit a report.

(c) Proposals for a technical committee on the study of public health services in various countries and for investigations with regard to the available resources for the training of medical and other staff essential for public health services (documents WHO.IC/W.46 and WHO.IC/W.48, Annex 4oa and b).

It was agreed to recommend the inclusion of this item on the Agenda for the First World Health Assembly and to request the Secretariat, in the meantime, to prepare a note giving the historical outline of the work done in this field up to the present time and incorporating proposals for its continuation and development.

(d) Proposal for the inclusion in the Agenda for the Third Session the item "International Programmes in combating Venereal Diseases" (document WHO.IC/W.47, Annex 4e). It was agreed to recommend that this item be placed on the Agenda for the First Meeting of the World Health Assembly, and, in the meantime, to request the Chairman of the Commission to appoint an outside expert in venereal diseases to prepare a note on questions relating to venereal diseases calling for urgent consideration by the Committee.

Notes: (1) It was agreed by the Committee that, in the case of all future committees or sub-committees set up under the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, a detailed agenda should be carefully prepared by the Secretariat, prior to any meetings being held.

(2) Dr. Sze, as a member both of the Committee on Administration and Finance and the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, was requested to explain the budgetary implications of the above recommendations to the next meeting of the former committee.

Appendix.

AGENDA FOR THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMIOLOGY AND QUARANTINE (suggested by the Secretariat).

1. Election of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

2. Quarantine:
   (a) Application of International Sanitary Conventions;
   (b) Delimitation of yellow-fever areas;
   (c) Approval of yellow-fever vaccine standards;
   (d) Approval of laboratories for the testing of activity of yellow-fever vaccine;
   (e) Approval of laboratories for diagnosis of yellow fever;
   (f) Establishment of a Standing Committee on Quarantine.

3. Revision and consolidations of existing International Sanitary Conventions.
   (a) Special consideration to be given to the Conventions relating to the Mecca Pilgrimages;
   (b) Setting-up of an Expert Committee on the Revision of International Sanitary Conventions with a Sub-Committee on Pilgrimages.

   (a) Delimitation of the regional areas for epidemiological intelligence;
   (b) Wireless broadcast of epidemiological information;
   (c) Collection of epidemiological information;
   (d) Setting-up of an Expert Committee on Epidemiological Intelligence.

5. Technical questions referred to by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.
   (a) Post-vaccinal encephalitis;
   (b) Immunity reaction in vaccination against smallpox.

6. Proposals for the setting-up of Technical Committees:
   (1) Tropical Diseases Institute (document WHO.IC/W.40, Annex 37e) (proposed by Liberia) (5 members);
   (2) Technical Preparatory Committee on Malaria (documents WHO.IC/W.27 and WHO.IC/W.43, Annex 37a and b) (proposed by Venezuela) (3 members);
   (3) Technical Committee on the Study of Public Health Services (document WHO.IC/W.46, Annex 4oa) (proposed by Brazil and Norway) (maximum 5 members);
(4) Committee on Training of Staff (document WHO.IC/W.48, Annex 40b) (proposed by France and Brazil) (3 members); (5) International Programmes in combating Venereal Diseases (document WHO.IC/W.47, Annex 41).

7. Miscellaneous.

Annex 40.

WHO.IC/W.46.
11 November 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND TRAINING OF STAFF

a. Draft Resolution regarding the Study of Public Health Services
(proposed by the Representatives from Brazil and Norway).

The Interim Commission authorizes the Chairman and the Executive Secretary to appoint a Technical Committee, of not to exceed five persons, to make a preliminary comparative study on the organization, size and strength of the Central Public Health Services in various countries and to report to the third session of the Interim Commission.

WHO.IC/W.48.
11 November 1946.

b. Draft Resolution concerning the Training of Staff
(proposed by the Representatives from Brazil and France).

The Interim Commission, being convinced that, for the execution of public health programmes, having competent staff in all domains of health work is of capital importance, authorizes the Chairman and the Executive Secretary to appoint a Committee of three members to undertake an enquiry and make investigations as to the resources now available in the various countries for the training of the medical and other staff essential for public health services.

Annex 41.

WHO.IC/W.47.
11 November 1946.

DRAFT RESOLUTION REGARDING THE COMBATING OF VENEREAL DISEASES
(proposed by the Representatives from Brazil, France and Norway).

The Interim Commission directs the Executive Secretary to place the item: "International Programmes in combating Venereal Diseases" upon the agenda of the third session of the Interim Commission; and Authorizes its Chairman and Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps—if necessary including the appointment of a relevant committee—to present preliminary studies on the subject to the third session.

1 This resolution was considered by the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine (see Report of the Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine, Annex 39).
Annex 42.

WHO.IC/W.50.
11 November 1946.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS ¹
(proposed by the Representatives from China and the United Kingdom).

The Interim Commission directs the Executive Secretary to prepare documents so that the Commission may embark immediately at its third session on "studies regarding the definition of geographical areas, with a view to the eventual establishment of regional organizations, as contemplated in Chapter XI of the Constitution, due consideration being given to the views of the Governments concerned", in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) iii of the Arrangement establishing the Interim Commission.

¹ This resolution was adopted by the Interim Commission (see page 35).

Annex 43.

WHO.IC/W.55.
29 January 1947.

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
(submitted by the Secretariat).

In drawing up a publications programme for the interim period of activity of the WHO, the following principles should be observed:

1. The publications should correspond with the immediate needs of the Organization;

2. They should fulfil the statutory obligations, particularly those taken over from existing institutions;

3. The issue of still-born publications should be avoided—i.e. publications which the WHO, when finally established, might not consider it necessary to continue and the disappearance of which would create a regrettable lack of continuity in the work of the new Organization.

The publications programme suggested below has been drawn up in the light of these principles.

1. The obligation to supply public health administrations with up-to-date epidemiological information—an obligation inherited from the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and from UNRRA, as regards the application of the Conventions of 1926, 1933, 1938 and 1944—necessitates the continued publication of a Weekly Epidemiological Record. This Record would be a successor to the weekly epidemiological publications of the League of Nations and of the Office and to the semi-monthly publications of UNRRA, and would be distributed to the public health administrations and institutions which formerly received these other periodicals. The Record would be bilingual (French and English) and contain: (2) on the first page, information concerning "pestilential" diseases, including those notifiable under the terms of the various Conventions; (2) notes as to the general health situation and the recent evolution of the more important epidemics; (3) figures with regard to non-pestilential infectious diseases; and (4) from time to time, certain vital statistics.

2. In the intervals between the issue of one number of the Record and the issue of the next, multigraphed Notifications might be published and sent to the national health administrations.

3. Public health administrations are entitled to be informed as to the activities of the World Health Organization: first, of the Interim Commission and, subsequently, of the other organs. It would therefore be desirable to issue a printed publication relating to the discussions and decisions of these directing bodies, with annexes containing the official documents which formed the subject of discussion: reports by the Executive Secretary (later by the Director-General), memoranda drawn up by the Secretariat or by experts, and official communications from Governments or external institutions. This periodical should therefore contain the corrected texts of the documents and minutes of the sessions of the Interim Commission and later of the Assembly and the Executive Board of the WHO. These Official Records of the World Health Organization should be drawn up separately in French and English and distributed to public health administrations, the Governments of the States Members of the Organization, the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly of the United Nations, etc. They would constitute a permanent source of reference, as did, in the past, the minutes of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

4. A Bulletin of the World Health Organization should be issued as a successor to the Bulletin of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and the Bulletin of the Health Organis-
ation of the League of Nations, containing reports of the conferences, the technical committees and sub-committees convened by the WHO, together with a selection of the papers of general interest submitted by experts to these conferences or committees. It would also contain the communications of a technical character which the representatives of national public health administrations might make to the World Health Assembly, as they did formerly to the Permanent Committee of the Office. The WHO Bulletin would thus constitute a forum and an organ for the exchange of information and ideas between public health administrations. In view of its technical character, the Bulletin could be widely circulated both in medical and in health circles.

A French and an English edition should be published in the first instance, and eventually a Spanish edition. When the WHO has been definitely established, the Bulletin will probably be published once a month, but it is not necessary to mention this in its title. Supplementing the ordinary sewn and bound editions, off-prints might be published, making up series containing special subjects (infectious diseases, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, child welfare, etc.).

5. The Bulletin of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique contained a chapter dealing with public health legislation, which was of the greatest value to administrations. The information provided therein should continue to be published in the form of a quarterly International Digest of Health Legislation. The material in the Digest should be published both in a quarterly bound edition and as independent articles, permitting classification according to subjects and the subsequent furnishing of specialized information. This was the system adopted by the International Labour Office for its compilation of labour legislation. A French and English edition should at first be published and eventually a Spanish edition.

6. The information supplied by the WHO Bulletin and the Official Records with regard to the work of the Organization will not reach public health administrations and the medical public until a certain period has elapsed. It is of importance that the persons concerned, and in particular the members of the various organs of the WHO, should be kept informed as to the work upon which the Organization is engaged—not only as to past but as to present activities and future meetings—and it is therefore desirable that a monthly Chronicle of the World Health Organization should be published. Such a publication, although not of an official character, would be of great practical utility and publicity value. Its contents might be widely reproduced in the medical Press.

7. It is desirable to anticipate and make preparations for the publication of an International Health Year-Book, although its issue will no doubt have to be deferred until the WHO has been definitely established. This would be a continuation of the former Year-Book published by the League of Nations, which was in great demand; and each year it would provide a short, up-to-date description of the public health organization of each country, with details as to changes of policy and development of existing organs, figures concerning hospitals, beds available in institutions, doctors, dispensaries for various diseases, etc., as well as information regarding vital statistics would be given about changes in public health legislation and texts published in the International Digest of Health Legislation and in local official publications.

A Year-Book of this kind would render great service to persons responsible for public health administration in the various countries and to institutes providing instruction in medical and public health administration. Provision should be made in this case also for the issue of French, English and Spanish editions. The information required for the purpose of this publication would be essential for the work of a committee dealing with public health administration.

8. Finally, provision should be made for the issue of Annual Public Health Statistics containing the revised figures of cases of infectious diseases recorded and published in a provisional form in the Weekly Epidemiological Report, tables of the main causes of death in countries possessing reliable statistics, and figures of births, infantile mortality, etc. This publication would be a successor to the Annual Epidemiological Report, issued up to the outbreak of the war by the League of Nations—a report which, by reason of the final character of the figures which it contained, is used as a work of reference in libraries and schools of hygiene. As its publication would be essentially statistical, it would be issued in a single edition with bilingual headings.

* * * It is only when the Organization has been definitely established that steps should be taken to issue other publications, such as a Maritime Health Directory; international technical manuals, such as a Handbook of the International Lists of Causes of Death and Diseases; and collections of documents relating to conferences of a very specialized kind, such as the Rabies Conference—such documents possibly being too specialized in character for inclusion in the Bulletin. * * *

Pending the execution of the above programme, measures should be taken to complete the publication of the Bulletin of the League of Nations Health Organization, the penultimate number of which has just been issued (Volume XII, No. 3), and the last of which is in process of issue (Volume XII, No. 4), and to publish the last two 1946 numbers of the Bulletin of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, containing the communications made at the last two sessions of the Permanent Committee, and
the Final Index. As these periodicals are to be issued under the auspices of the World Health Organization, this fact should be indicated in a note printed on the cover. Subscribers, and in particular, librarians, will thus be informed that the Bulletin of the World Health Organization is to be the continuation of these Bulletins.

Annex 44.

WHO. IC/W. 51.
12 November 1946.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF NUCLEAR EXPERT COMMITTEES

(submitted by the Chairman of the Interim Commission).

The Interim Commission authorizes its Chairman and Executive Secretary to appoint nuclear expert committees which will study urgent public health problems and make recommendations to the Interim Commission or to its Committees. The expenses for such appointments should not exceed the budgetary appropriation for this purpose.

1 This resolution was withdrawn.
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