

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

A3/AFL/Min/14

19 May 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING

Palais des Nations, Geneva,

Friday, 19 May 1950, at 9.30 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. J. H. HOLM (Denmark)

Later: Dr. J. N. TOGBA (Liberia)

CONTENTS

1. Statement by the Director-General
2. Adoption of Draft Sixth Report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters
3. Constitution of the World Health Organization: Proposed Amendment by the Government of Australia
4. Establishment of a World Health Defence Fund
5. Staff Regulations: Report of Director-General
6. Staff Rules (Staff Regulations 30): Report of Director-General
7. Currency of Contributions
8. Issue of a Special World Health Stamp by Member States: Proposal submitted by the Government of India
9. Programme of Meetings

Note: Corrections to these provisional minutes should be submitted in writing to Mr. Richards, Room A.519, within 48 hours of their distribution or as soon as possible thereafter.

1. STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that he had been informed that the statement he had made at the previous meeting of the committee had been wrongly interpreted. Certain members had interpreted his remarks as indicating a belief that delegates to the Health Assembly should not consider themselves under instructions from their governments. He had consistently emphasized that the Health Assembly was a political body, the delegates were government representatives and received instructions which permitted them to commit their governments. He had referred to a person by name to illustrate a point he wished to make. That person had always strongly defended the status of the members of the Board as individual experts, and regretted being obliged to abandon that attitude because both he and his government had become aware that certain members of the Board did not observe the same principle. If a misunderstanding still existed, the Director-General would suggest that the committee might wish to delete his statement from the records of the meeting.

Mr. BRADY (Ireland) proposed that the suggestion of the Director-General be accepted.

Mr. HILL (Australia) felt that it would be more in keeping with the principles of the committee for the record to stand, and for the Director-General's explanation to be included in the record of the present meeting.

M. GEBRAERTS (Belgium) believed that the Director-General's remarks had been understood in the way he had intended and that, in fact, the Director-General had paid homage to the independent and impartial attitude of the person concerned in respect of his work on the Executive Board. He felt, however, that it should be left to the person concerned to decide whether the passage should be omitted or not.

Dr. van den BERG (Netherlands) regretted that he had been called out of the meeting for an urgent conversation when the Director-General was making his statement. He did not know whether the interpretation, which he had heard, was correct, but the statement had not been clear to him from the interpretation. He would like to read the original speech in English from the mechanical recording, and also the passage in the summary record before he could pronounce on the matter.

Mr. LINDSAY (United Kingdom) felt that the motives of the Director-General could not be interpreted otherwise than in the way indicated by the Belgian delegate. If there had been a wrong translation of the statement he did not feel that that should necessitate an omission from the records. If, however, the person concerned desired the omission of the passage, his wishes should be respected.

Dr. HYDE (United States of America) proposed that the Director-General should be given the opportunity of editing his remarks, and he hoped that in doing so he would consider making certain other changes. He (Dr. Hyde) had for instance understood the Director-General to say that the adoption of the Australian proposal would "literally destroy the World Health Organization". The Director-General certainly had not intended to insinuate that the Australian delegate would make a proposal that would destroy the Organization.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that it was clear there had been quite extensive misunderstanding. He had certainly not said that the proposal in question would destroy WHO. What he had said was that it would destroy the concept of the principles on which the Board was set up.

He suggested that the verbatim record be made available, and that the person mentioned be left free to decide whether the personal reference to himself should be maintained. He did not wish to re-edit his remarks as he felt that if there were any objections on the part of a single Member Government, they should be voiced and discussed in the committee. What had been said had been said, and only in the case of reference to the personal status of a member of the committee should there be any variation from that principle.

Mr. CÔTE (Canada) supported the Director-General's suggestion.

Mr. BRADY (Ireland) withdrew his proposal to delete the passage from the records in favour of the suggestion of the Director-General supported by the Canadian delegate.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether that procedure was acceptable to the Australian delegate. He felt that if any delegation objected to a deletion being made the text should be left as it stood.

In reply to a question by Mr. HILL (Australia), the CHAIRMAN said that a summary of the present discussion would be recorded, but if it was decided to delete the name of the person in question from the previous record, that would also be done in the record of the present meeting.

Mr. HILL (Australia) felt that no decision could be made until after further examination of the matter.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Secretariat to make the verbatim record of the Director-General's statement available as soon as possible to all members of the committee.

2. ADOPTION OF SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS: (document A3/AFL/15)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that if the committee was to finish its work by the following day, speeches must be short.

He proposed that the meeting should consider its draft sixth report, section by section.

Section 1 and Section 2 were adopted without comment.

Section 3

The CHAIRMAN said that as Section 3 had not been finally adopted the debate was still open. He drew attention to a typing error in the heading which should read Scale of Assessments for 1951 instead of 1950.

In the absence of any objections Section 3 was adopted.

Decision: The sixth report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

3. CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION: PROPOSED AMENDMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA: Item 21.2 of the Agenda; (Official Records No. 25, page 1, Item 1.2 and document A3/45)

Dr. HYDE (United States of America) stated that the United States delegation was in agreement with the purposes of the amendment, but felt that the Board already had the right, under Article 55 of the Constitution, to amend the Director-General's budget and had exercised that right in the case of the budget for 1951. For the sake of clarification he proposed the adoption of the resolution, later circulated as document A3/AFL/16.

Mr. TALJAARD (Union of South Africa) suggested that as the question was a complicated technical one, discussion should be postponed until copies of the United States draft resolution were available.

It was agreed to postpone discussion of item 21.2 until the following morning.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD HEALTH DEFENCE FUND: Item 13. of the Agenda; (Official Records No. 21, page 26; No. 25, page 23, Item 7.3.5; documents A3/19 and Add. 1 and A3/AFL/7)

The CHAIRMAN called upon the representative of the Executive Board to address the meeting.

Dr. GEAR, representing the Executive Board, said that the proposal for the establishment of a World Health Defence Fund had been put forward at the Second Health Assembly by the delegate of Belgium; it had been considered by the Executive Board which had also had before it correspondence with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank. The Board had decided to refer the matter to the Third Health Assembly for consideration at the same time as any further developments. (Official Records No. 25, page 23, item 7.3.5).

M. GEERAERTS (Belgium) thanked the Executive Board for the enquiry it had made following the Belgian delegation's proposal. His delegation thought that in the present situation of the Organization it would be possible and useful to continue study of a plan which aimed at guaranteeing the payment of contributions due to WHO. He, therefore, supported the draft resolution on page 2, document A3/19, but suggested that in the light of a subsequent communication received by the Executive Board, the words "International Monetary Fund" should be added in the second paragraph of the resolution after "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development".

Mr. SIEGEL, Secretary, agreed with the proposal.

Miss HESSLING (Netherlands) said that the Netherlands delegation supported the proposal of the Belgian delegate as amended.

Mr. LINDSAY (United Kingdom), while not objecting to the resolution as amended, was strongly opposed to any proposal that the Organization should contract loans against contributions to be paid by Members or against the guarantee of Member States. In this connexion he drew attention to the communication from the President of the International Bank, document A3/19, page 5, third paragraph, suggesting that countries might be equally ready to undertake corresponding long-term commitments to meet WHO's annual budgets, thus obviating the necessity for a loan.

The alternative of asking for donations had been mentioned by the Chairman of the Executive Board, but he felt that there was a danger that the policy of WHO might be consciously or unconsciously affected by the views of large donors.

Mr. HILL (Australia) supported the views of the United Kingdom delegate.

Mr. ROSEMAN (United States of America) said that while all Member Governments would no doubt like to see the WHO programme extended and the basis of financial support of governments broadened, he felt that the proposal before the meeting was very vague. The United States delegation was very much concerned over the addition at the end of the third paragraph of the resolution put forward at the Second World Health Assembly (document A3/93/page 2) reading "particularly the urgent requirements in some countries for health and sanitation facilities, medical supplies and equipment". The Organization was receiving a certain support from Member Governments and he did not consider that it was opportune to ask them to do more. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank had considered the proposal, and as he understood it, they were not prepared to make commitments. He considered that the Organization should continue to study

methods for securing additional resources, but should not exaggerate the possibility of obtaining funds which might prove to be unavailable. Finally the United States delegation proposed the deletion of the last three lines of paragraph 3 of the resolution, and suggested that the last paragraph should be amended to provide for a report by the Director-General to the Executive Board in the first instance. The Fourth Health Assembly would have a very heavy agenda, and it was advisable that the question should not be referred to the Health Assembly unless the Board felt it necessary.

In reply to the request of the Chairman, Mr. Roseman suggested the following text for paragraph 4.

REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to explore the possibility of ways and means of providing the financing necessary to carry out the objectives outlined in this resolution, and to report any progress made to the Executive Board which shall, if it considers it desirable, place the question on the agenda of the next session of the Health Assembly.

M. GEERAERTS (Belgium) said that it had never been the intention of the Belgian delegation to commit WHO to a policy of loans. On the other hand he did not see that there was anything to fear from accepting donations. WHO had the right to receive donations and could always refuse them if the conditions were unacceptable. Moreover, it had never been the intention of the Belgian delegation to put forward a procedure which might increase the contributions of Member States. In the present circumstances, however, they felt that it would be useful for WHO to study a plan for establishing, possibly in collaboration with the International Monetary Plan, a system which would guarantee the payment of Members' contributions to the Organization. In this connexion he drew attention to the following statement in paragraph 3 of the letter from the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (document A3/19, Add.1) which he felt constituted

sufficient grounds for continuation of the correspondence with the Fund: "With respect to making foreign exchange available to members, the Fund's resources are available in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Fund's Articles of Agreement." If payment of contributions could be guaranteed, the necessity of considering the question of defaulting Members each year would be obviated.

Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) supported the amendment proposed by the United States delegation and further suggested amending the first line of paragraph 3 of the resolution to read "BELIEVES nevertheless that plans should continue to be studied". Explaining his reasons for the amendment, he said that his delegation doubted the usefulness of WHO pursuing correspondence with the International Bank and the International Fund on the matter. It was true as the Belgian delegate had said that the Fund's resources were available in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Fund's Articles of Agreement; but he thought that was rather a question for individual Members and his amendment was designed to leave the way open for consideration of plans of any description.

Mr. COITE (Canada) stated that he could not agree with the proposal of the Belgian delegation nor with the proposed method of financing. The Canadian delegation felt that it would be dangerous to embark on a campaign of loans which would have to be repaid by the Organization.

M. GEERAERTS (Belgium) explained that the proposal of his delegation did not favour a policy of loans nor did it suggest that the Organization should solicit direct financial aid from the Fund. His delegation only wished to suggest that WHO should continue its contact with the Fund with a view to finding the means to guarantee payment of the contributions of the Member States.

He added that the Belgian delegation agreed with the amendment proposed by the United States' delegation.

The CHAIRMAN said there was a proposal and a number of amendments before the meeting. As there appeared to be general agreement on the amendment suggested by the United States delegation he proposed to consider that first.

The United States amendment was adopted with the addition of the New Zealand amendment.

Decision: The resolution concerning the World Health Defence Fund contained on page 2, document A3/19 was adopted as amended.

The chairman called on the representative of Brazil to present document A3/AFL/7.

Dr. de PAULA SOUZA (Brazil), explained that the Brazilian delegation felt that there was in the world a great deal of goodwill but the efforts to improve the health of the peoples were too dispersed to give good results. It had therefore presented a proposal that WHO should act as a co-ordinating body and a clearing-house for the efforts of public institutions and private groups working towards improvement of public health. He drew attention to the fight against malaria undertaken by the Brazilian Government to which more than 1% of the national revenue was allotted which he considered was an example of a national effort that would have an international effect. He read the resolution submitted by the Brazilian delegation (document A3/AFL/7, page 3) and submitted that it was entirely in line with the aims of WHO to co-ordinate in one single organization all efforts in the field of public health.

In reply to a question by Mr. LINDSAY (United Kingdom) the CHAIRMAN said that the proposal of the Brazilian delegation had not been submitted to the Committee on Programme but had been referred by the General Committee to the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters because it had been considered primarily

to be a financial and administration matter.

Dr. HYDE (United States of America) regretted that the Brazilian delegate had left the meeting after presenting the proposal because he felt some clarification was needed concerning the implications of the action proposed in the resolution. As the delegate of the United Kingdom had suggested, the proposal appeared to have implications for the programme as well as financial implications, and he wondered whether the Brazilian delegate would be willing to refer the question to the Executive Board for more detailed examination and submission of recommendations to the Fourth Health Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN thought there was no discrepancy between the proposal of the Brazilian delegation and the suggestion of the United States delegate since the resolution "authorized the Executive Board to study the programmes worked out by the Director-General and submit its recommendations to the World Health Assembly". He enquired whether the United States delegate wished to add the word "Fourth" World Health Assembly.

Dr. HYDE (United States of America) explained that he was requesting the Brazilian delegation to withdraw the proposal from the agenda of the present Health Assembly and submit it directly to the Board so that a report might be presented to the Fourth Health Assembly.

In reply to an enquiry by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. de SOUZA-BANDEIRA (Brazil) accepted the proposal on behalf of his delegation.

Mr. COTÉ (Canada) supported the proposal and suggested that the Director-General and the Executive Board be asked to examine the question of the additional financial obligations that might result from the adoption of the Brazilian proposal.

The SECRETARY stated that under Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure the Director-General was required to report on the financial implications of any question as part of the documentation prepared for the Health Assembly and that that would be done at such time as the proposal of the delegate of Brazil were submitted to the Fourth Health Assembly.

Mr. de SOUZA-BANDEIRA (Brazil) agreed to withdraw the proposal from the agenda of the Third Health Assembly on the understanding that it would be placed on the agenda of the following session of the Executive Board which would present a report to the Fourth Health Assembly.

Decision: It was agreed that the proposal of the Brazilian delegation should be referred to the Executive Board for consideration at its next meeting and presentation of a report and recommendations to the Fourth Health Assembly.

5. STAFF REGULATIONS; REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL; Item 16 of the Agenda (Official Records No. 13, 315; document A3/31)

The SECRETARY reminded the committee that the First Health Assembly had requested the Director-General to review the provisional staff regulations in the light of the first full year's work and report thereon to the Health Assembly. Work was in progress through the co-ordination machinery set up among international organizations for the establishment of a uniform set of regulations to be recommended for all organizations. The Director-General had suggested in the resolution on page 2, document A3/31, that the provisional regulations should be continued for the present and that recommendations should be submitted to the Fourth Health Assembly for a final text.

Decision: In the absence of comments, the resolution contained in document A3/31 was adopted.

6. STAFF RULES (STAFF REGULATIONS 30): REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Item 16.1 of the Agenda (document A3/39)

The SECRETARY said that in accordance with Staff Regulation 32 the Director-General had to report to the Health Assembly the staff rules he had made to implement the staff regulations after confirmation by the Executive Board. The Board had confirmed the staff rules and its action was indicated in the resolution in document A3/39 which was before the committee.

Decision: In the absence of comment the report on staff rules was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to take first those items remaining on the agenda which could be rapidly dealt with namely items 20.4, 27.1 and 27.2 thus leaving more time for discussion on items 17 and 18. Item 15 could not be considered before the elections to the Executive Board had taken place. It was later agreed that item 17 should be taken before items 27.1 and 27.2.

At this point Dr. Togba (Liberia) took the Chair

7. CURRENCY OF CONTRIBUTIONS: Item 8 of the Agenda (Official Records No. 21, page 36, WHA 2.58 and 40, WHA 2.65; 22, page 11, item 4.3.2; 25, page 23, item 7.3.3; documents A3/28 and Add.1 and Add.1.Rev.1)

The SECRETARY reminded the committee that at the Second Health Assembly the Director-General had assured the committee that he was doing everything in his power to study the question of the currency of contributions with a view to finding a plan whereby the Organization could accept contributions in currencies other than those at present authorized. Further study had been undertaken and rather complete reports submitted to the Executive Board which were contained in the Official Records. Moreover, steps had been taken to ensure that the matter be given careful consideration by the appropriate committees forming part of the co-ordinating machinery of the international organizations and the action taken by

the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was indicated in document A3/28, Add.1 Rev.1. The Director-General submitted for consideration of the committee the draft resolution at the foot of page 2 of that document.

Sir Dihren MITRA (India) felt that in the present situation nothing more concrete than the resolution proposed by the Director-General was possible. He wished, however, to ask the Secretariat to take note of two questions which the Indian delegation proposed to raise sometime in the future: namely, whether it was possible to budget for certain expenditure in soft currency, and secondly, whether a proportion of the contributions could be paid in soft currencies.

The SECRETARY said that the answer to both questions was in the affirmative. The Organization had expenses in a large number of countries, including so-called soft currency countries so that it could use to some extent the currencies of each of those countries. The question was a very complicated one. He reminded the committee that the Second Health Assembly had adopted the principle that all Member Governments should have an equal right to participate in contributions in soft currencies. If all Members of the Organization were to be invited to share equally in a large number of currencies each of which might amount to only 1-3% of the budget it was obvious that difficulties would arise. The Secretariat was still endeavouring to find a solution to the problem and one plan that had been suggested was to divide the currencies into two or three large areas, for instance, the dollar and sterling areas. The problem would be solved to a large extent if, but only if, the Organization had complete freedom to transfer funds anywhere within the area concerned.

The matter had been submitted to the governments concerned in the sterling area, but agreement had not yet been reached. He stated frankly that he did not see how the problem could be solved until that agreement had been reached and the Secretariat would be glad of suggestions. Most of the other international organizations were interested in the matter and they were co-ordinating their efforts to find a solution. He drew special attention to the last sentence of paragraph 2.1 document A3/28 Add.1. Rev.1., containing the following statement approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which reads:

"It is understood that each agency, while taking these administrative actions, will inform its member governments that use of numerous soft currencies would involve an increase in its administrative and financial workload and in some cases might result in some increase in total expenditures."

Mr. HILL (Australia), said that after a preliminary examination his delegation accepted provisionally the statement in paragraph 2.1 to which the secretary had drawn attention. At the same time his delegation stressed the desirability of spending as much money as possible in the soft currency areas and therefore suggested an addition to the resolution which it felt would bring home to the governments and their peoples the economic return that they were receiving from the hard currency contributions to the Organization. The addendum might be to the effect that the Director-General and the Executive Board in examining the question should consider the possibility of making available to each Health Assembly the three following types of information, first, with the accounts of the past year, a statement of soft currency expenditure actually effected in that year, secondly, with the budget of the following year, an estimate of the soft currencies to be expended and, thirdly, with the estimate for the present year, an estimate of the variation from the estimate

under the second point submitted to the present Health Assembly.

The SECRETARY, while acknowledging that the information called for in the Australian delegate's proposal would be useful and could be provided, felt obliged to point out it might involve additional expense and increase of staff. The Secretariat could, however, without placing too heavy a burden on the staff furnish a report on the amount of expenditures by currencies for the previous year.

Mr. HILL (Australia) thought it would be useful if the Director-General would report to the Executive Board on the additional staff that would be required so that the Board could decide whether it was practicable for the information to be provided. If it were found that extra staff would be needed, he suggested that the Board should report accordingly to the next session of the Health Assembly for a decision.

The SECRETARY, on the understanding that the Australian delegate felt that in any case each Assembly should have before it a statement of actual expenditures by currencies, said that the Secretariat would take note and comply with the request and that it would not be necessary to include it in the resolution.

In reply to a question by Sir Daren MITRA (India), the Secretary confirmed that it was his belief that the Secretariat could furnish a statement of expenditures by currencies for the previous year to the Health Assembly without additional staff though he could not say what increased cost might be involved.

Decision: The resolution on currency of contributions contained in document A3/28, Add.1, Rev.1, page 2 was adopted, it being understood that the Australian proposal for the supply of information on the subject to each Health Assembly should be referred to the Executive Board.

8. ISSUE OF SPECIAL WORLD HEALTH STAMPS BY MEMBER STATES; PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: Item 20.4 of the Supplementary Agenda (document A3/91)

The CHAIRMAN said that certain delegates had drawn attention to the question of whose portrait should appear on the stamps. He left the question to the committee to decide.

Sir Dihren MITRA (India) said that the question was one for the various Member States to decide.

Presenting the Indian delegation's proposal, he said that the International Red Cross had made money by the sale of such stamps and he saw no reason why WHO should not issue stamps.

Dr. van den BERG (Netherlands) expressed sympathy with the proposal, which followed the line taken by the Belgian delegation, that it was important for WHO to obtain other funds in addition to the Members' contributions. From his own experience, however, as President of a national committee for the issue of stamps for social and health purposes he foresaw that very considerable difficulties would arise, especially since it was a question of an international issue. He further drew attention to the fact that various countries at the present time issued stamps for national health purposes and care would have to be taken that issue of stamps by WHO did not interfere with national plans. Very great care would be needed and he therefore suggested that the proposal should be referred to the Executive Board for study.

Mr. LINDSAY (United Kingdom) agreed with the proposal of the Netherlands delegate. He added that a further problem was that in many countries there would be great difficulty in exporting the money collected.

Mr. TABA (Iran) warmly supported the Indian delegation's proposal which he considered would be not only a source of income but a means of propaganda for WHO. He suggested adding the words "on the WHO day" after the word "issue" in the first line of the last paragraph of the resolution (document A3/91, page 2).

He suggested that the difficulty mentioned by the delegate of the United Kingdom could be overcome by using the money in the country in which it was collected.

A discussion took place as to the period during which the stamps should be on sale, Dr. TABA (Iran) modifying his original proposal to read "for a week commencing on WHO day" and Sir Dhiren MITRA (India) maintaining a proposal to insert the words "during a certain length of time to be fixed by the Member States".

M. GEERAERTS (Belgium) agreed with the remarks made by the delegate of the Netherlands concerning the difficulties of carrying out such a scheme. Immediately after the Second Health Assembly the chief delegate of Belgium had conferred with the Head of the Belgian Postal Administration, who in his turn had discussed the problem with the representatives of the Universal Postal Union. The latter had deemed it impossible for technical reasons for WHO to issue an international stamp. It was for that reason that Dr. van den Berg had proposed that the Executive Board should study the question and consult with the competent authorities. He added that in his opinion the scheme could only be carried through on a national basis by the States Members of the Organization.

Mr. COTE (Canada) congratulated the delegations that were seeking means to increase the revenue of the Organization. He considered however, that the question concerned individual States' practices in respect of the financing of

their national postal services. Moreover he felt that the Canadian Government which had heavy commitments for public health both in the national and international fields would not wish to add to its contribution to WHO in the manner proposed by the Indian delegation. His delegation would abstain from adopting the proposed resolution although it would have no objection to national issues of stamps in favour of the Organization.

A short discussion took place as to the nature of the proposed stamps, in which Mr. HILL (Australia), the CHAIRMAN, and Sir Dhiren MITRA (India) took part. Sir Dhiren MITRA (India) explained that the stamps would resemble those issued by the International Red Cross during the war. The stamp could be used for the postage of letters, parcels, etc., and the additional price paid would go to WHO.

Dr. BRADY (Ireland) moved the closure of the debate.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that according to the rules of procedure two members of the committee had the right to speak against the motion before it was put to the vote.

Sir Dhiren MITRA (India) opposed the motion on the grounds that a vote should not be taken on his proposal until the misunderstanding that existed concerning it was cleared up.

Mr. TALJARD (Union of South Africa) supported the remarks of the delegate for India.

In the absence of a quorum, the CHAIRMAN ruled that the matter should be postponed.

At this point, Dr. HOLM (Denmark) resumed the Chair.

9. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

The CHAIRMAN informed the Committee that the General Committee had just decided that the Assembly should continue until Saturday, 27 May.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

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THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

A3/AFL/Min/14 Corr.1
26 May 1950

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COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE
AND LEGAL MATTERS

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING

CORRIGENDA

Page 3, line 8 : Delete "motives" and substitute "remarks".

line 10 : Delete "there had been a wrong translation of the
statement" and substitute "it was simply a question
of misinterpretation which had now been connected".

TROISIEME ASSEMBLEE
MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

A3/AFL/Min/14 Corr.1
26 mai 1950

ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

COMMISSION DES QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES, FINANCIERES
ET JURIDIQUES

PROCES-VERBAL PROVISOIRE DE LA QUATORZIEME SEANCE

CORRIGENDA

Page 4, ligne 17 : Substituer "observations" au terme "intentions".

ligne 18 : Supprimer le début de la phrase "sa déclaration n'a pas
été exactement traduite" et substituer le membre de phrase
"il s'agit simplement d'une interprétation défectueuse qui
a fait l'objet d'une mise au point".