



COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING

Palais des Nations, Geneva
Tuesday, 15 May 1962, at 2.30 p.m.

ACTING CHAIRMAN: Mr T. J. BRADY (Ireland)

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Note: Corrections to these provisional minutes should be submitted in writing to the Chief, Records Service, Room A.579 within 48 hours of their distribution.

1. HOUSING OF STAFF OF THE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA: Item 3.19.2 of the Agenda (Document A15/AFL/17) (continued)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said that it had emerged from the discussion of the item during the previous meeting that delegates were generally in favour of a solution of the problem of housing staff along the lines suggested by the Director-General. The delegates of France and of Japan had consequently prepared a draft resolution which would now be presented to the Committee.

Dr CAYLA (France) said that the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution were based on paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the report of the Director-General contained in document A15/AFL/17. The text of the draft resolution submitted by the delegate of Japan and by himself was as follows:

Housing of Staff of the Regional Office for Africa (Draft resolution proposed by the delegations of France and Japan)

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the housing of staff of the Regional Office for Africa;

Noting that the shortage of adequate housing has impeded the recruitment of additional staff for this office and that the staff is needed to provide the increased services required by the Members of the Region;

I

Realizing the necessity of taking some immediate step to alleviate the situation; and

Noting that the Director-General believes that additional study of the problem is necessary before attempting to meet the long-term needs,

AUTHORIZES the Director-General to acquire the tract of land with the four existing buildings and to construct additional housing units as outlined in his report in order to meet the immediate and urgent needs within a total cost of \$ 482 000;

II

Noting also that the Director-General is studying the problem of the real estate management activities of the Organization in the Region for Africa with a view to determining the most efficient methods of these operations; and

Noting further that he is considering the establishment of a revolving fund for such operations and will report fully on this matter to the Executive Board at its thirty-first session,

AUTHORIZES the Executive Board to approve on behalf of the Assembly the establishment of such a Fund.

Mr KINZOUNZA (Congo, Brazzaville) said that a solution to the housing problem must be found if the Regional Office were to be adequately staffed and he therefore hoped that the Committee would approve the draft resolution.

Dr SAUGRAIN (Central African Republic) expressed his agreement with the text of the draft resolution and hoped that it would be adopted.

Dr ALAN (Turkey) said that since the proposed solution appeared to meet the need, he hoped it would be approved.

Dr van Zile HYDE, representative of the Executive Board, said that it was clearly the intention of the Committee that the establishment of a revolving fund should be left to the discretion of the Executive Board; he therefore proposed that the last paragraph of the draft resolution be amended to read:

AUTHORIZES the Executive Board, should it see fit, to approve on behalf of the Assembly the establishment of such a Fund.

Dr CAYLA (France) accepted the amendment just proposed on behalf of the delegate of Japan and himself.

Decision: The draft resolution was unanimously approved.

It was agreed that the Committee should notify the Committee on Programme and Budget of the decision just reached so that that Committee could take it into account when considering the budget level for 1963.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said that a draft report to the Committee on Programme and Budget would be circulated later in the meeting (see section 8).

2. ADMISSION OF WESTERN SAMOA AS A MEMBER: Item 3.17.1 of the Agenda
(Document A15/4)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said that the application for membership made by the Government of Western Samoa had been received within the time-limit provided in Article 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly; the text of the application was given in document A15/4.

Mr ZOHRAB (New Zealand) said that his delegation supported wholeheartedly the application for membership made by the Government of Western Samoa. New Zealand, which had administered Western Samoa under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement until it became independent on 1 January 1962, was delighted to see such prompt action taken to obtain membership in an organization to which Western Samoa was no stranger since one WHO project had already been completed in that country while another was just starting. His delegation hoped that the application for membership would be successful and that Western Samoa would enjoy the benefits of international collaboration in the field of health as a Member of WHO.

Mr GUNewardene (Ceylon) strongly supported the application for admission of Western Samoa and paid tribute to the Government of New Zealand for the health projects initiated in Western Samoa under their trusteeship, for giving independence in accordance with the trusteeship agreement and for supporting the application of Western Samoa for membership of WHO.

Mr SAITO (Japan) agreed with the previous speaker and said that Western Samoa would be a welcome Member of the Western Pacific Region.

Dr MUDALIAR (India) also supported the application and congratulated the Government of New Zealand on the smooth manner in which the transfer from trusteeship to independence had taken place.

Mr KITTANI (Iraq) said that the admission of Western Samoa would be a matter for congratulation to that country, to New Zealand for the faithful execution of its trusteeship agreement and to the United Nations for its approval of the independence of Western Samoa.

Dr ALAN (Turkey) said that he would welcome the admission of Western Samoa; each new admission to membership of WHO helped to strengthen the Organization and to improve the health of the world.

Dr SCHANDORF (Ghana) associated himself with previous speakers in welcoming the admission of Western Samoa and in congratulating the Government of New Zealand on the manner in which it had carried out the trusteeship agreement and had given independence to Western Samoa.

Mr HENDERSON (Australia) supported the application and looked forward to welcoming Western Samoa as a member of the Western Pacific Region.

Dr IZMEROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the admission of Western Samoa and hoped that the increasing membership of WHO would facilitate its task of improving the health of the world.

Mr EDWARDS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that it was a particular pleasure to his country to see members of the Commonwealth family joining international humanitarian organizations and taking their part in promoting the welfare of the world; he, therefore, warmly supported the admission of Western Samoa to membership of WHO.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN then read the following draft resolution:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly

ADMITS Western Samoa as a Member of the World Health Organization subject to the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 79 of the Constitution.

Decision: The resolution was adopted unanimously.

At the invitation of the ACTING CHAIRMAN, Mr FATU (Western Samoa) thanked the delegates for the warm welcome they had given to his country's application for membership of WHO.

3. ADMISSION OF THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT AND OMAN AS A MEMBER: Item 3.17.2
(Document A15/5)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said that the application for membership made by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman had been received within the time-limit provided in Article 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly; the text of the application was given in document A15/5.

Mr KITTANI (Iraq) said that the application raised an important question which was primarily political in nature and would be of particular interest to delegates from countries which had newly gained independence since it concerned neo-colonialism. His delegation was emphatically opposed to the acceptance of the application on constitutional and political grounds. Provision was made under Article 6 of the Constitution of WHO for States to be admitted as Members of the Organization but the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman could not be deemed an independent sovereign State since the Government of the United Kingdom was responsible for the conduct of its foreign relations. Even had application for associate membership been made by the United Kingdom on behalf of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, it too should have been rejected because Oman was a country which had been attacked by the British in 1955 and occupied by them since that year. That aggression had been motivated by the determination of the Imam, who was the legally elected leader of Oman, to maintain the independence of his country; by the colonial oil interests; by the British fear of the spread of national liberation movements in Southern Arabia and the Gulf area and by the Treaty of Seeb. The last reason was of particular importance because the Treaty, concluded in 1920 between the Sultan of Muscat and the Imam of Oman, and covering the delineation of geographical boundaries,

the jurisdiction of Omani courts and the rights and privileges of the citizens of each country within the territory of the other, was clear proof that both parties to the Treaty were separate countries. It followed, therefore, that the Sultan of Muscat had no legal claim to the title of Sultan of Oman since the independence of Oman had been brought to an end only by the aggression of the British and their arbitrary abrogation of the Treaty in 1957. That aggression had been brought to the attention of the Security Council in 1957 and, subsequently, a resolution calling on both sides in the Omani district to resolve their differences peacefully had been adopted by the special political committee of the United Nations General Assembly during its sixteenth session. Under the circumstances, he appealed to delegates not to be deceived by a political manoeuvre designed to do away with the independence of Oman and to reject the application.

Mr EDWARDS (United Kingdom) said that his delegation supported the application of Muscat and Oman for membership. The Sultanate was a small country and not rich, since it had no oil revenues, but it had established a health service for its 600 000 inhabitants. Hospital facilities, at present being expanded, included health centres and dispensaries and, by the time the network was completed there would be nine of the former and 13 of the latter, but there was great need for the technical help in developing the health service which WHO could provide.

It was not the function of WHO to discuss political issues but, in view of the accusation of colonialism made by the delegate of Iraq, his delegation felt bound to point out that a country which had given independence to 650 million people and fostered 35 independent States during the last twenty years, was scarcely a fitting target for such an attack. As regards the legal status of the Sultanate,

the claim of the Sultan of Muscat to sovereignty over both Muscat and Oman had long been recognized internationally as was proved by treaties concluded with the Sultanate by the United States of America in 1833 and in 1958, by France in 1846, by India in 1953 and by the United Kingdom in 1891 and again in 1951. The Sultan was a fully independent sovereign ruler who had maintained friendly relations with Britain over a considerable period and had received her assistance in the suppression of piracy, slave trading and the arms traffic and in maintaining the independence of his country when threatened by attack from abroad. The Sultanate was now peaceful throughout for the first time in history and, in spite of attempts to present a handful of dissident feudal chiefs as patriotic liberals, it was clear that the people of Oman preferred the peace and security which the Sultan was rightly determined to maintain inviolate against outside attack. It was to be hoped that the inhabitants of the Sultanate might further increase their well-being by achieving the improvement in their health service which membership of WHO would undoubtedly make possible.

Mr DOLO (Mali) said that his delegation supported the expansion of the membership of WHO but since a political issue had been raised it would vote for the rejection of the application, regretting the effect on the population of the Sultanate but remembering that 600 million people in China were also excluded from the benefits of membership.

Mr BABIKIR (Sudan) said that health services could not flourish in an atmosphere of political tension; WHO would be wise to defer the admission of the Sultanate to membership until such time as a solution of its political difficulties had been achieved.

Dr DJUKANOVIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation believed that consideration of the application of the Sultanate should be deferred until such time as settlement of the Omani dispute had been reached by the United Nations.

Dr IZMEROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation fully supported the statements made by the delegate of Iraq and other speakers and would vote against the admission of the Sultanate although it was strongly in favour of increased expansion of the membership of WHO.

Dr ESCALONA (Cuba) said that the political status of the Sultanate was not sufficiently clearly defined to warrant its admission to membership of WHO and delegates should vote against what would appear to be an imperialist manoeuvre.

Mr KHANACHET (Saudi Arabia) said that WHO should never lend itself as a cover to an act of aggression. The application for membership had been made in the name of the so-called Sultanate of Muscat and Oman but in fact the Sultan of Muscat had annexed Oman. The delegate of the United Kingdom had referred to treaties between the Sultanate and various countries but it should be noted that treaties had also been concluded between the Imamate of Oman and the United States of America (in 1832), between the Imamate of Oman and France (in 1835) and between the Imamate of Oman and the Netherlands (in 1844). Those treaties had not been concluded with the then non-existent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman but with the sovereign independent state of Oman. In addition, letters written in 1919 and 1922 by the British Consul and political agent in Muscat to the Imam of Oman and a member of his staff, clearly showed, that at that time, the United Kingdom recognized that Muscat and Oman were separate States. British policy in the Persian Gulf had undergone a considerable

modification since 1954; the reason was not difficult to find; although neither Muscat nor Oman was as yet producing oil, prospecting on a large scale was in progress in order to find and tap the oil resources of the area. Consequently, the United Kingdom had every reason to maintain that the Sultan of Muscat was the rightful ruler of Oman also. However, in 1954 the present Sultan of Muscat was defeated in the legally conducted election for the Imamate of Oman and it was, therefore, clear that he had no right whatsoever to claim the allegiance of the population of Oman. Since the armed intervention of one power in assisting a second power to subjugate a third power was an act condemned by the Charter of the United Nations, it would be difficult to find justification for condoning such an act of aggression by accepting the admission of the so-called Sultanate of Muscat and Oman into the membership of WHO.

Mr GUNewardene (Ceylon) stated that his Government was always prepared to support the nationalistic aspirations of peoples, and was always ready to welcome new members into the family of nations, as witness its efforts in the United Nations to break the deadlock in respect of admissions that had existed for so many years. Those efforts had been partly responsible for enabling sixteen new Members to be admitted to the United Nations.

He thought it unfortunate that the peaceful forum of the Health Assembly should have become the scene of battle in respect of the application of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman for admission to membership of WHO. The issue involved was not so simple as it might appear, as anyone with a slight acquaintance with international law would realize. As representative of a member of the British Commonwealth, he was not prepared to associate himself with certain remarks that had been made regarding the United Kingdom Government. The United

Kingdom Government had a proud record of freeing some 650 million people from what had been described as colonial bondage, and its action in the present case could certainly not be characterized as an attempt at new colonization.

The question involved the rights of two competing States, Muscat and Oman. There was no denying that those two States had existed independently for a long time, as was evidenced by the Treaty of Seeb, concluded in 1920 and remaining in effect until 1957. The United Kingdom itself had been a party to that Treaty in the sense that the United Kingdom Government had acted as intermediary on the occasion of its conclusion.

It was not his province to go into the events that had taken place since 1957, but the matter had already received sufficient attention in the Security Council and Special Political Committee of the United Nations. The United Nations efforts had unfortunately failed to resolve the dispute, and the Health Assembly was certainly not the body to attempt to reach a solution of disputed points of the kind. He welcomed the assurance of the United Kingdom Government that it regarded the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman as an independent entity; surely that was not the action of a power trying to grab the territory in question.

On the other hand, the Arab States, whose attitude should be one of sympathy and understanding, had almost exclusively shown opposition to the application, which led him to think that something more must be involved than was apparent to the eye. In any case, the facts before the Committee were not sufficiently clear to establish how it should proceed in the matter. He therefore felt that it would be in the best interests of the Organization if a decision on the application were postponed. He accordingly proposed, in association with the delegations of Somalia and Yugoslavia, that the Committee approve a draft resolution to that effect for transmission to the Health Assembly, reading as follows:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the application made by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman for admission to membership of the World Health Organization,

DECIDES to postpone consideration of this application.

The draft resolution, if adopted, would give time for the parties concerned to undertake negotiations. No dispute was completely insoluble, and some efforts at diplomacy must be made to arrive at an agreed settlement of the question.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN thanked the delegate of Ceylon for his contribution to the Committee's work. It would be in the best interests of the Organization for the Committee to reach a decision on the question as soon as possible, and with the minimum of acrimony.

Mr KITTANI (Iraq) welcomed the initiative taken by the delegate of Ceylon, which was in accord with the Singhalese Government's consistent stand in matters of the kind. The delegation of Ceylon in the United Nations had supported the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its last session, calling on both sides in the Oman dispute to negotiate a settlement.

He agreed that there was more to the question than met the eye and also, what was more important, that it was not for the Health Assembly to settle a matter with deep political implications that the United Nations had failed to resolve.

He had no objection to the draft resolution proposed, but would like to make it plain that his delegation still remained in unequivocal opposition to the admission of the Sultanate to membership of WHO.

Mr ABDEL-BARR (United Arab Republic) associated himself with the remarks made by the previous speaker.

Mr EDWARDS (United Kingdom) wished first to thank the delegate of Ceylon for his kind words regarding the United Kingdom. His delegation would not vote against the draft resolution proposed, but its position remained unchanged in respect of the Sultanate.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved for transmission to the Health Assembly.

Mr LIVERAN (Israel) wished to place on record that his delegation had not participated in the decision.

4. ADMISSION ON JAMAICA AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER: Item 3.17.3 of the Agenda (Document A15/6)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN drew attention to document A15/6 in which the Director-General informed the Health Assembly that he had received on 5 April 1962 an application for associate membership of WHO, made on behalf of Jamaica by the United Kingdom. The application had been made within the time limit laid down in Rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly. The text of the application was set out in the document.

Mr GUNewardENE (Ceylon) gave the application his whole-hearted support. His country, as a member of the British Commonwealth, welcomed Jamaica, which with its fine training in the art of self-government would certainly acquit itself well in the Organization. He looked forward to the time when it would become a full Member, both of WHO and of the United Nations.

Dr CASTILLO (Venezuela) said his delegation would like warmly to support the application on behalf of Jamaica.

Dr PICO (Argentina) joined with previous speakers in giving the application a favourable reception. His delegation would be glad to welcome Jamaica as an Associate Member.

Dr SCHANDORF (Ghana) said he too was happy to support the application. The sponsor, the United Kingdom Government, deserved congratulation for the good judgement it had shown in deciding to grant independence to the people of Jamaica on that country's decision to withdraw from the West Indies Federation.

In his own part of the world, Africa, another Federation existed, and there was strong evidence that its African member was dissatisfied and also wished to withdraw. He had no doubt that, when the occasion again arose, the United Kingdom Government would not only agree to the secession of Northern Rhodesia, but would also sponsor that country's application for admission to full membership of the Organization.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN pointed out that the item under discussion was the question of the admission of Jamaica to associate membership.

It seemed obvious that the Committee was ready to accept the application, and he accordingly submitted for its consideration the following draft resolution:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly

ADMITS Jamaica as an Associate Member of the World Health Organization, subject to notice being given of acceptance of associate membership on behalf of Jamaica in accordance with Rules 111 and 112 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved for transmission to the Health Assembly.

5. ADMISSION OF UGANDA AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER: Item 3.17.4 of the Agenda
(Document A15/7)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN drew attention to document A15/7 in which the Director-General informed the Health Assembly that he had received on 5 April 1962 an application for associate membership in the World Health Organization, made on behalf of Uganda by the United Kingdom. The application had been made within the time-limit laid down in Rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly. The text of the application was set out in the document.

Dr MTAWALI (Tanganyika) said that, although Uganda was not yet independent, it was closely connected in a number of ways with his own country. The two had a common currency and a large number of common services, including common university colleges and medical school. In the past, Uganda had benefited from WHO activities through the United Kingdom Government and he was sure it would play a useful part in those activities as an Associate Member, and later as a full member. He had pleasure in whole-heartedly supporting the application.

Mr BABIKIR (Sudan) said his delegation, too, gave the application its full support. Uganda, he was sure, was competent to fulfil all the obligations of associate membership. Sudan looked forward to the day when Uganda would have obtained full independence and would be in a position to play a broader role towards building a peaceful and healthy world.

Mr ABRAR (Somalia) also strongly supported the application; his delegation and Government would welcome Uganda's admission as an Associate Member.

Mr GUNewardene (Ceylon) said his Government was most happy, too, to support the application on behalf of Uganda. The two countries both belonged to the British Commonwealth and had shared the same Colonial Administrator. Their problems had been similar and Ceylon had had the privilege of receiving a number of chiefs' sons for educating and providing some staff for service in the Uganda Civil Service. Although separated in distance by many long miles, Ceylon's feelings for Uganda were genuine and sincere.

He took the opportunity to congratulate the United Kingdom Government on the diplomatic skill with which the granting of full internal self-government had been conferred on Uganda. He had no doubt that Uganda would, within a very short time, be a fully independent unit within the family of the British Commonwealth. The United Kingdom had reason to be proud; its action in respect of Uganda and other territories formerly under its administration was the finest answer to any charge that might be levelled concerning colonialist activities on its part.

His delegation welcomed Uganda into the Organization and hoped that very soon it would be a full Member both of WHO and of the United Nations.

Dr IZMEROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) welcomed the application by Uganda to enter the family of WHO.

Dr CASTILLO (Venezuela) said that his delegation, too, would like to support the application.

Dr SCHANDORF (Ghana) said he was very happy and proud to support Uganda's application. He would also like to thank the United Kingdom Government for its action in sponsoring Uganda. Uganda's admission would strengthen the number of

African States in the Organization and complete Africa's representation. He hoped Uganda would soon be fully independent and take its place in the Organization as a full Member.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN, judging by the general tenor of the statements made, assumed that the Committee was desirous of admitting Uganda as an Associate Member. He accordingly submitted the following draft resolution for the Committee's consideration:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly

ADMITS Uganda as an Associate Member of the World Health Organization, subject to notice being given of acceptance of associate membership on behalf of Uganda in accordance with Rules 111 and 112 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved unanimously for transmission to the Health Assembly.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that the United Kingdom delegation would convey to Jamaica and Uganda the intelligence of the warm feelings with which both those countries were being welcomed into the Organization.

Mr EDWARDS (United Kingdom) undertook to convey the message and took the opportunity to express the happiness of his delegation and of the United Kingdom Government at the decisions just taken in respect of the two territories.

Mr KHANACHET (Saudi Arabia) wished to take the opportunity of expressing his delegation's pleasure in welcoming the new Members and Associate Members just admitted to the Organization. He extended a warm welcome to their delegations.

6. SELECTION OF THE COUNTRY OR REGION IN WHICH THE SIXTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD: Item 3.6 of the Agenda (Resolution EB29.R43; Official Records No. 115, Annex 17; Document A15/AFL/18)

The ACTING CHAIRMAN drew attention to the relevant documentation and noted that Article 14 of the Constitution was also applicable to the question. Document A15/AFL/18 described the developments which had occurred in the matter since the twenty-ninth session of the Executive Board. The text of a communication to the Director-General from the Permanent Delegate of the Government of Argentina was annexed to the document and, having regard to the contents of that communication, the Secretariat had put forward, in paragraph 2, a suggested draft resolution to facilitate the work of the Committee, reading as follows:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly,

Noting the communication of 10 May 1962 from the Government of Argentina postponing its invitation to hold a World Health Assembly in Argentina;

Understanding the circumstances which have prompted this postponement,

1. EXPRESSES its sincere appreciation to the Government of Argentina for its desire to serve as host to the Assembly;
2. HOPES that this may be possible on a suitable occasion in the future.

In accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution, the Health Assembly had to select the country or region in which the next annual session should be held and, since there was no invitation before the Assembly which met the requirements of resolution WHA5.48, the Secretariat had prepared a second draft resolution for the Committee's consideration, reading as follows:

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly,

Considering the provision of Article 14 of the Constitution with regard to the selection of the country or region in which the next Health Assembly will be held,

DECIDES that the Sixteenth World Health Assembly shall be held in Switzerland.

Dr OLGUIN (Argentina) stated that his Government was fully aware that an event of such importance as a World Health Assembly required extensive efforts, and unforeseen circumstances had made it impossible for his Government to proceed with the arrangements necessary. It had accordingly preferred to postpone temporarily the honour of receiving the Health Assembly in Argentina. His Government greatly regretted having to take that decision and hoped that the time would not be too far distant when Argentina would be the venue for an assembly.

Dr CAYLA (France) said he had pleasure in moving the adoption of the two draft resolutions read out by the Chairman; in both cases the texts were fully appropriate.

Mr KITTANI (Iraq) said that his delegation would second the French proposal, although with some slight regret. Two invitations for the Sixteenth World Health Assembly had been received in New Delhi, on the occasion of the Fourteenth Health Assembly, at which time there had been some difficulty in making a choice between the two. Owing to unfortunate circumstances, neither invitation had now materialized. He shared the regret of the Argentine delegation.

At the same time, he felt that there was much to be gained by holding the Health Assembly outside headquarters from time to time. Delegations gained a greater knowledge of the country and area concerned and the country and area had an opportunity to take a closer look at the world-wide activities of the Organization.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said he was sure there was great understanding in the Committee of the circumstances that had prompted the Government of Argentina to postpone its invitation. Its action showed the high regard it had for the Organization, in preferring postponement to offering conditions less than ideal.

Decision: The two draft resolutions were approved unanimously for transmission to the Health Assembly.

7. FOURTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (Document A15/AFL/WP/4)

Dr LE CUU-TRUONG (Viet Nam), Rapporteur, introduced the draft fourth report of the Committee (document A15/AFL/WP/4).

The ACTING CHAIRMAN proposed that the report be considered in parts and then as a whole.

Dr CAYLA (France) pointed out an apparent discrepancy in that the draft report was labelled as original "English" whereas the Rapporteur was French-speaking.

Mr KITTANI (Iraq) drew attention to an error in section II of the resolution comprising part 1 of the draft report. The number of the United Nations resolution referred to in the second preambular paragraph should be 1691 (XVI). He noted, too, that the wording of the citation from that resolution contained in the same paragraph was now correct; it had been slightly misquoted in the original version of the resolution adopted by the Committee.

The SECRETARY pointed out an omission in the same paragraph. The words "1963 and 1964" should be added after the word "1962", at the end of the second line.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN said that the points raised by the delegates of France and Iraq would be noted and appropriate corrections made in the final text.

Part 1, as amended, and parts 2, 3 and 4 of the draft report were successively approved.

Decision: The draft fourth report, as a whole and as amended, was adopted.

8. SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
(Document A15/AFL/WP/3)

The RAPPORTEUR introduced the draft second report of the Committee to the Committee on Programme and Budget (document A15/AFL/WP/3).

Decision: The draft report was adopted.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.