

OFFICIAL RECORDS  
OF THE  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
No. 241

**THIRTIETH  
WORLD HEALTH  
ASSEMBLY**

**GENEVA, 2-19 MAY 1977**

**PART II**

**VERBATIM RECORDS OF PLENARY MEETINGS  
SUMMARY RECORDS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
GENEVA  
1977

# MEMBERSHIP OF THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY

## LIST OF DELEGATES AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS

### DELEGATIONS OF MEMBER STATES

#### AFGHANISTAN

##### Delegates

Professor A. OMAR, Minister of  
Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr G. R. ROASHAN, Chief, Department of  
Foreign Relations, Ministry of Public  
Health

#### ALBANIA

##### Delegates

Dr C. PISTOLI, Dean, Faculty of Medicine,  
University of Tirana (Chief Delegate)  
Dr B. ELEZI, Professor, Faculty of  
Medicine, University of Tirana

#### ALGERIA

##### Delegates

Mr R. BOUDJAKDJI, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of the Democratic and  
Popular Republic of Algeria to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
to the Specialized Agencies in  
Switzerland and Austria (Chief Delegate)  
Dr A. BENADOUDA, Directeur de l'Action  
sanitaire, Ministry of Public Health  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
Dr D. MAMMARI, Technical Adviser  
responsible for International Relations,  
Ministry of Public Health<sup>2</sup>

##### Alternates

Dr B. HADJ-LAKEHAL, Assistant Director,  
National Institute of Public Health  
Dr M. BRACI, Head of section, National  
Institute of Public Health  
Dr A. NEZZAL, Resident Medical Officer  
for Social Medicine

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 13 May.

<sup>2</sup> Deputy Chief Delegate from 13 May.

Dr M. BOUZIANI, Resident Medical Officer  
for Social Medicine  
Mr A. TAFFAR, Secretary, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs  
Mr B. BENRAHMOUN, Pharmacist, Wilaya  
Health Director  
Mr K. SENOUSSE, Director, El-Kala  
Annaba Health Sector  
Dr M. BENYAHIA, Wilaya Health Director  
Mr M. E. H. CHERIET, Health Sector  
Director  
Miss B. ABDELLI, Attaché, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

#### ANGOLA

##### Delegates

Dr M. A. D'ALMEIDA, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr U. FRESTA, National Director of  
Public Health  
Dr A. M. SALVATERRA NETO, Director of  
the Office of the Minister of Health

##### Alternate

Mrs I. MACHADO, Secretary to the Minister  
of Health

#### ARGENTINA

##### Delegates

Dr M. I. CAMPO, Secretary of State for  
Public Health, Ministry of Social  
Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
Dr C. L. TRONGE, Head, International  
Health Relations, Secretariat of State  
for Public Health, Ministry of Social  
Welfare  
Dr C. L. ORTEGA, Adviser, Secretariat of  
State for Public Health, Ministry of  
Social Welfare

Alternate

Dr O. H. GONZÁLEZ CARRIZO, Acting Head,  
National Directorate of Health at  
Frontiers, Secretariat of State for  
Public Health, Ministry of Social  
Welfare

Advisers

Mr F. JIMÉNEZ DAVILA, Minister  
plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of  
the Republic of Argentina to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr L. A. OLIVIERI, Minister  
plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of  
the Republic of Argentina to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

## AUSTRALIA

Delegates

Dr G. HOWELLS, Director-General of  
Health, Department of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr B. L. HENNESSY, First Assistant  
Director-General, Health Services  
Division, Department of Health  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Dr J. Y. HANCOCK, Chief Medical Officer,  
Australian High Commission in the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland

Alternate

Mrs J. L. MORISON-TURNBULL, First  
Secretary, Permanent Mission of  
Australia to the United Nations  
Office and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva

## AUSTRIA

Delegates

Dr Ingrid LEODOLTER, Federal Minister of  
Health and Environmental Protection  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr J. DAIMER, Deputy Director-General  
of Public Health, Federal Ministry of  
Health and Environmental Protection  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
Dr R. HAVLASEK, Director-General, Legal  
Department, Federal Ministry of Health  
and Environmental Protection

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 9 May.

Alternates

Mr R. TOROVSKY, Deputy Permanent  
Representative of Austria to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
Mr V. HAVLOVIC, Federal Ministry of  
Health and Environmental Protection  
Mr M. HAAS, Administrative Adviser,  
Federal Ministry of Health and  
Environmental Protection  
Mr H. A. QUERNER, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Austria to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## BAHRAIN

Delegates

Dr A. M. FAKHRO, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Mr S. A. AL-SHEHABI, Associate Hospital  
Administrator, Ministry of Health  
Mr A. J. ANJAWI, Head, Environmental  
Health Department, Ministry of Health

## BANGLADESH

Delegates

Mr M. HAQUE, Member of the President's  
Advisory Council in charge of the  
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social  
Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
Mr S. A. M. S. KIBRIA, Permanent  
Representative of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh to the United  
Nations Office and Other International  
Organizations at Geneva (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)

Alternate

Mr A. RAHMAN, Private Secretary to the  
Member of the President's Advisory  
Council in charge of the Ministry of  
Health, Labour and Social Welfare

Adviser

Mr M. M. HOSSAIN, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh to the United  
Nations Office and Other International  
Organizations at Geneva

## BARBADOS

Delegates

Miss B. A. MILLER, Minister of Health  
and National Insurance (Chief Delegate)

Mr A. S. HOWELL, Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health and National  
Insurance  
Dr Lenore HARNEY, Chief Medical Officer,  
Ministry of Health and National  
Insurance

## BELGIUM

Delegates

Mr J. DE SAEGER, Minister of Public  
Health and Family Welfare (Chief  
Delegate)  
Professor S. HALTER, Secretary-General,  
Ministry of Public Health and Family  
Welfare (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Mr H. DILEN, Counsellor, Ministry of  
Public Health and Family Welfare

Alternates

Mr P. NOTERDAEME, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Belgium to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
Dr P. DE SCHOUWER, Chef de cabinet of  
the Minister of Public Health and  
Family Welfare  
Dr J. BURKE, Assistant Medical Officer,  
Office of Cooperation for Development

Advisers

Mr H. DOUXCHAMPS SEGESSER DE BRUNEGG,  
Deputy Permanent Representative of  
Belgium to the United Nations Office  
and the Specialized Agencies at  
Geneva  
Dr (Mrs) J. BANDE-KNOPS, Faculty of  
Medicine, Catholic University of  
Louvain  
Professor L. EYCKMANS, Director,  
Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical  
Medicine, Antwerp  
Dr C. THILLY, President, School of  
Public Health, Free University of  
Brussels  
Professor P. G. JANSSENS, Faculty of  
Medicine, University of Ghent  
Professor M. F. LECHAT, Deputy Director,  
School of Public Health, Catholic  
University of Louvain  
Professor E. A. SAND, School of Public  
Health, Free University of Brussels  
Professor H. L. VIS, School of Public  
Health, Free University of Brussels  
Professor W. J. EYLENBOSCH, Section of  
Epidemiology and Social Medicine,  
University of Antwerp  
Professor K. VUYLSTEEK, Section of Health  
and Social Medicine, University of  
Ghent

Professor F. BARO, Faculty of Medicine,  
Catholic University of Louvain  
Professor A. HENDRICKX, Faculty of  
Medicine, Catholic University of  
Louvain  
Dr J. VAN ROY, Senior Lecturer, Free  
University of Brussels  
Dr A. TASNIER, School of Public Health,  
Free University of Brussels  
Dr J. DE MOERLOOSE, Counsellor, Ministry  
of Public Health and Family Welfare

## BENIN

Delegates

Mr I. BOURAÏMA, Minister of Public  
Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr Z. S. GANGBO, Director of Research  
and Planning, Ministry of Public  
Health

Advisers

Professor B.-C. SADELER, Professor of  
Parasitology, Faculty of Health  
Sciences, National University of  
Benin  
Professor V. DAN, Rector, National  
University of Benin

## BOLIVIA

Delegates

Dr D. GORENA, Under-Secretary of State  
for Public Health, Ministry of Social  
Welfare and Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr L. A. VALLE, Medical Director,  
Petroleum Industries Social Security  
Fund  
Dr G. NAVIA, Director, Health Service  
of Sucre

## BOTSWANA

Delegates

Mr M. P. K. NWAKO, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr D. B. SEBINA, Permanent Secretary  
for Health, Ministry of Health  
Dr Nolwandle N. MASHALABA, Senior Medical  
Officer, Department of Maternal and  
Child Health and Family Planning,  
Ministry of Health

## BRAZIL

Delegates

Dr O. LOPES DA COSTA, Director,  
National School of Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Mr E. JUÁREZ, Adviser to the Minister  
of Public Health

Adviser

Mr L. H. PEREIRA DA FONSECA, Embassy  
Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil  
to the United Nations Office and the  
Other International Organizations  
at Geneva

## BULGARIA

Delegates

Dr A. TODOROV, Minister of Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr M. MILEV, Secretary-General, Ministry  
of Public Health

Dr D. ARNAUDOV, Director, Department of  
International Relations, Ministry of  
Public Health

Advisers

Professor G. NASTEV, Counsellor,  
Permanent Representation of the  
People's Republic of Bulgaria to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Dr Stefanka BAČVAROVA, Senior Specialist,  
Department of International Relations,  
Ministry of Public Health  
Dr Ljubka GRIGOROVA, Senior Specialist,  
Department of International Relations,  
Ministry of Public Health

## BURMA

Delegates

Mr KYI MAUNG, Minister for Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr MAUNG MAUNG AYE, Director of Planning,  
Finance and Administration and  
International Relations, Department  
of Health, Ministry of Health  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)

Professor AUNG THAN BATU, Department of  
Medical Research, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr AUNG MYINT, Assistant Director,  
Department of Health, Ministry of Health  
Mr MYA AYE, Personal Assistant to the  
Minister of Health

## BURUNDI

Delegates

Dr D. BARAKAMFITIYE, Director-General  
of Public Health, Ministry of Public  
Health (Chief Delegate)

Dr P. MPITABAKANA, Director, Department  
of Epidemiology and Laboratories,  
Ministry of Public Health<sup>1</sup>

Dr F. BIZIMANA, Officer in charge of the  
Epidemiology Service; Chief Physician,  
Medical Region of Bujumbura

## CANADA

Delegates

Mr R. H. JAY, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Canada to the United  
Nations Office and the Other Inter-  
national Organizations at Geneva  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr A. J. de VILLIERS, Director-General,  
International Health Services,  
Department of National Health and  
Welfare (Deputy Chief Delegate)

Dr W. G. B. CASSELMAN, Senior Medical  
Adviser, International Health Services,  
Department of National Health and  
Welfare

Alternates

Dr B. SUTTIE, Assistant Deputy Minister  
(Community Health Services), Ministry  
of Health of Ontario

Mr A. OUELLET, Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Ministry of Social Affairs of Quebec  
Dr Helen MUSSALLEM, Executive Director,  
Canadian Nurses Association

Mr P. BEEMANS, Chief, United Nations  
Section, United Nations Programmes,  
Multilateral Programmes Branch,  
Canadian International Development  
Agency

Advisers

Mr P. THIBAUT, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Canada to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

Professor G. H. BEATON, Department of  
Nutrition and Food Science, Faculty  
of Medicine, University of Toronto

Mr M. MOHER, Second Secretary, Permanent  
Mission of Canada to the United Nations  
Office and International Organizations  
at Geneva

Mrs M. CÔTÉ, Advising Expert (Health  
Programmes), Department of National  
Health and Welfare

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 6 May.

## CAPE VERDE

Delegates

- Dr M. FAUSTINO, Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr I. B. GOMES, Medical Officer/  
 Psychiatrist, National Directorate of Health  
 Dr Maria Jesus DE CARVALHO, Health Delegate for Sao Nicolau Island

## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Delegates

- Dr G. PINERD, Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Professor S. BÉDAYA-NGARO, Dean,  
 Faculty of Health Sciences; Inspector-General of Health Services (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. THIMOSSAT, Director-General of Public Health

Alternate

- Mr E.-L. BAYANGHA, Permanent Representative of the Central African Empire to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## CHAD

Delegates

- Dr M. M'BAÏTOUBAM, Director of Studies and Personnel Training, Ministry of Public Health, Labour and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. GUÉLINA, Deputy Chief Physician, Medical and Health Service, Sector No. 4 (Sarh)

## CHILE

Delegates

- Dr E. CRUZ-MENA, Under-Secretary for Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr M. TRUCCO, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the Other International Organizations in Switzerland (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. GUZMAN, Head, Section of Development of Human Resources, Ministry of Public Health

Alternates

- Dr J. M. BORGONO, Head, Section of Environmental Health, Ministry of Public Health  
 Mr J. LAGOS, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the Other International Organizations in Switzerland

Adviser

- Mr P. BARROS, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to the Other International Organizations in Switzerland

## CHINA

Delegates

- Dr HSUEH Kung-cho, Head, Bureau of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr LAI Chia-wei, Head, Bureau of Health, Kao-chou County, Kwangtung Province  
 Mr CHU Hsing-kuo, Responsible Member, Bureau of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health

Alternate

- Dr WANG Lien-sheng, Staff Member, Bureau of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health

Advisers

- Mr WANG Ke-kang, Staff Member, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland  
 Mr TSAO Yung-lin, Staff Member, Bureau of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Health

## COLOMBIA

Delegates

- Mr H. CHARRY SAMPER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. DUENAS, Secretary-General, Ministry of Public Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr H. GARTNER, Chief of Planning, Ministry of Public Health

Alternate

Mr C. OSORIO, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Colombia to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## CONGO

Delegates

Dr S. CARDORELLE, Médecin-inspecteur,  
Health Service, Kouilou Region  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr E. BACKER, Medical Officer of Public  
Health, Makelekele Hospital Centre

## COSTA RICA

Delegates

Dr H. WEINSTOK, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Mr C. DI MOTTOLA BALESTRA, Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative of the Republic  
of Costa Rica to the United Nations  
Office and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva  
Miss M. MORALES, Minister Counsellor,  
Deputy Permanent Representative of  
the Republic of Costa Rica to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

## CUBA

Delegates

Dr J. A. GUTIÉRREZ MUÑIZ, Minister of  
Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr P. AZCUY HENRÍQUEZ, Vice-Minister of  
Public Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Dr Dora GALEGO PIMENTEL, Assistant  
Director of International Relations,  
Ministry of Public Health

Alternates

Mr J. A. BLANCO GIL, Chief of Department,  
Directorate of International Organi-  
zations and Conferences, Ministry of  
External Relations  
Mrs A. I. OTERO, Directorate of  
International Organizations and  
Conferences, Ministry of External  
Relations

Advisers

Mr H. RIVERO ROSARIO, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the Republic of  
Cuba to the United Nations Office and  
Other International Organizations at  
Geneva

Mrs M. RODRÍGUEZ CALDERÓN, Directorate  
of International Organizations and  
Conferences, Ministry of External  
Relations

Mr R. GONZÁLEZ TÉLLEZ, Directorate of  
International Organizations and  
Conferences, Ministry of External  
Relations

Mr R. OLIVA, Directorate of International  
Organizations and Conferences, Ministry  
of External Relations

## CYPRUS

Delegates

Mr C. VAKIS, Director-General, Ministry  
of Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr A. MARKIDES, Acting Director,  
Department of Medical Services,  
Ministry of Health  
Mr N. MACRIS, Deputy Permanent  
Representative of Cyprus to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

Adviser

Mr A. MAVROMMATIS, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Cyprus to the United  
Nations Office at Geneva and the  
Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Delegates

Professor E. MATEJÍČEK, Minister of  
Health of the Slovak Socialist  
Republic (Chief Delegate)  
Professor J. PROKOPEC, Minister of Health  
of the Czech Socialist Republic<sup>1</sup>  
Dr K. GEČÍK, Head, Secretariat of the  
Minister of Health of the Slovak  
Socialist Republic

Alternates

Dr Eliška KLIVAROVÁ, Director, Foreign  
Relations Department, Ministry of  
Health of the Czech Socialist Republic<sup>2</sup>  
Miss A. PÁROVÁ, Department for  
International Economic Organizations,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic<sup>2</sup>  
Mr J. JIRŮŠEK, Third Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic to the United  
Nations Office and the Other Inter-  
national Organizations at Geneva

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 11 May.

<sup>2</sup> Delegate from 11 May.

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Delegates

Dr HAN Hong Sop, Vice-Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr RI Jin Gyou, Chief of section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Dr KANG Yong Jun, Officer of Public Health

Alternates

Dr KWON Sung Yon, Officer of Public Health  
 Dr HO Jong, Researcher, Korean Academy of Medical Science

## DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Delegates

Dr A. A. AL DALY, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. S. OMAYER, Deputy Permanent Secretary for People's Health, Ministry of Health

## DENMARK

Delegates

Mr E. JENSEN, Minister of the Interior (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr S. K. SØRENSEN, Director-General, National Health Board (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr J. FOG, Deputy Director-General, National Health Board

Alternates

Dr A. MAHNEKE, Medical Officer, National Health Board  
 Mr H. ODEL, Secretary-General, Ministry of the Interior  
 Mr J. V. LARSEN, Head of section, Ministry of the Interior

Advisers

Mr J. C. SIIM, Technical Director, State Serum Institute  
 Mr O. FORSTING, Administrative Director, State Serum Institute  
 Mr W. WILLERSLEV-OLSEN, Head of section, Ministry of the Interior  
 Mr P. THORNIT, Head of section, Ministry of the Interior  
 Mr T. LEHMANN, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

## ECUADOR

Delegates

Dr A. DE LA TORRE, Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr J. ROSERO, General Coordinator, Ministry of Public Health  
 Mr S. JERVIS, Adviser on Communications, Ministry of Public Health

Alternates

Mr E. TOBAR, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations Office at Geneva  
 Dr M. ENDARA, Chief, Department of External Relations, Ministry of Public Health

## EGYPT

Delegates

Professor I. BADRAN, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. N. SERRY, First Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Mr O. EL-SHAFEI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

Alternates

Dr R. A. GOMAA, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Health  
 Dr M. L. IBRAHIM, Supervisor of External Health Relations, Ministry of Health  
 Dr I. BASSIOUNI, Director, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Health  
 Mr A. ABOUL KHEIR, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
 Mr T. DINANA, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

Adviser

Dr A. ABDALLAH, Adviser, Ministry of Health

## EL SALVADOR

Delegate

Dr M. A. AGUILAR OLIVA, Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare

## ETHIOPIA

Delegates

- Mr G.-E. TEKA, Head, Planning and Programming Office, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr T. GEBRE-AB, Director, Ethiopian Nutrition Institute  
 Mr Y. TEKESTE, Head, Ethiopian Smallpox Eradication Programme

## FIJI

Delegate

- Dr S. C. RAMRAKHA, Permanent Secretary for Health, Ministry of Health

## FINLAND

Delegates

- Dr K. PURO, Secretary-General, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Professor L. NORO, Director-General, National Board of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr H. HELLBERG, Assistant Director, National Board of Health

Alternates

- Dr M. PÄRMALA, Head, Bureau of International Relations, National Board of Health  
 Mr A. KURITTU, Secretary of section, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Advisers

- Professor A. AHLSTRÖM, Institute of Nutritional Science, University of Helsinki  
 Mrs H. ROOS, Secretary (Social Affairs), Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations at Geneva  
 Miss A.-M. KORPI, Attaché, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

## FRANCE

Delegates

- Professor E. J. AUJALEU, Honorary Director-General, National Institute of Health and Medical Research (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr Jeanne BROUELLE, Inspecteur général, Ministry of Health and Social Security  
 Dr G. MARTIN, Médecin général de la Santé, Ministry of Health and Social Security

Alternates

- Mr A. LEROUX, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
 Dr R. MICHEL, Deputy Director of Public Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Cooperation  
 Professor R. SENAULT, Faculty of Medicine, University of Nancy

Advisers

- Miss J. BALENCIE, Principal Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Mrs P. CONRAD-BRUAT, Administrateur civil, International Relations Division, Ministry of Health and Social Security  
 Mr P. COSSEVIN, Administrateur civil, Head, Office of International Organizations, Ministry of Economy and Finance  
 Dr G. MARTIN-BOUYER, Maître de Recherches, National Institute of Health and Medical Research

## GABON

Delegates

- Mr E. G. MOUVAGHA TCHIOBA, Minister of Public Health and Population (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr L. ADANDE MENEST, Director-General of Public Health  
 Mr M. MBOUMBA, Director, National Sanitation Service

Alternates

- Dr P. BIYOGHE, Paediatric Medical Officer, National Social Security Fund  
 Mr J. J. N'ZIGOU-MABIKA, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Gabon to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

## GAMBIA

Delegates

- Mr M. C. JALLOW, Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. J. N'DOW, Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare

Dr A. B. H. N'JIE, Specialist  
Obstetrician/Gynaecologist, The  
Royal Victoria Hospital, Banjul

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Delegates

Professor L. MECKLINGER, Minister of  
Health (Chief Delegate)  
Professor K. SPIES, Deputy Minister of  
Health<sup>1</sup>  
Dr K.-H. LEBENTRAU, Head, Department of  
International Relations, Ministry of  
Health

Alternates

Professor F. RENGGER, Director, Medical  
Clinic of the Carl Gustav Carus  
Medical Academy, Dresden  
Dr H.-J. MICHEEL, Counsellor, Permanent  
Mission of the German Democratic  
Republic to the United Nations Office  
and the Other International Organi-  
zations at Geneva  
Mr F. WEGMARSHAUS, Chief of section,  
Department of International Relations,  
Ministry of Health  
Mrs C. WOLF, Second Secretary, Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs  
Mr G. VOGEL, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the German  
Democratic Republic to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Dr H. KRAUSE, Head of the Consultative  
Centre for WHO Questions, Ministry of  
Health

Adviser

Dr H. LANDMANN, Deputy Director,  
Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung  
Diseases Research, Berlin-Buch

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Delegates

Professor L. VON MANGER-KOENIG,  
Secretary of State, retired; Special  
Consultant on International Health  
Affairs to the Federal Minister for  
Youth, Family Affairs and Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Baron O. VON STEMPEL, Minister,  
Deputy Permanent Representative of  
the Federal Republic of Germany to  
the Office of the United Nations and  
to the Other International Organizations  
at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 14 May.

Dr K.-H. ETER, Counsellor, International  
Relations Section, Federal Ministry for  
Youth, Family Affairs and Health

Alternates

Dr Ruth MATTHEIS, Director, Public Health  
Department, Berlin (West)  
Dr Elisabeth FUNKE, Director, Public  
Health Care Section, Ministry for Labour,  
Health and Social Affairs of North-Rhine-  
Westphalia  
Dr Eleonore LINSMAYER, Counsellor,  
Permanent Mission of the Federal  
Republic of Germany to the United  
Nations Office and to the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr G. WIRTH, Counsellor, Permanent  
Mission of the Federal Republic of  
Germany to the United Nations Office  
and to the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva  
Mr W. H. GOERKE, Ministerial Counsellor,  
Department for Protection of the  
Environment, Federal Ministry of the  
Interior  
Dr J. HANIEL, Ministerial Counsellor,  
Head, Section for United Nations,  
Specialized Organizations and  
Multilateral Cooperation, Federal  
Ministry for Economic Cooperation  
Dr W. D. ERNERT, Ministerial Counsellor,  
Head, Section for Health, Nutrition  
and Population Policy of Developing  
Countries, Federal Ministry for  
Economic Cooperation

Advisers

Professor H. ROTTKA, Director for  
Nutritional Medicine and Physiology,  
Federal Health Office (Max von  
Pettenkofer Institute), Berlin (West)  
Professor H.-D. CREMER, Director,  
Institute of Human Nutrition,  
University of Giessen  
Professor K. MUNK, Scientific Director,  
German Cancer Research Centre,  
Heidelberg

GHANA

Delegates

Mr P. K. NKEGBE, Commissioner for  
Health, Ministry of Health (Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr E. G. BEAUSOLEIL, Director of  
Medical Services, Ministry of Health  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Mr E. A. B. MAYNE, Senior Principal  
Secretary, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr B. K. BONDZI-SIMPSON, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health  
 Dr H. A. ADDY, Principal Medical Officer (Nutrition), Ministry of Health  
 Dr L. K. A. DERBAN, Secretary, Ghana Medical Association  
 Mr H. MILLS-LUTTERODT, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Ghana to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## GREECE

Delegates

Dr Méropi VIOLAKI-PARASKEVA, Director-General of Health, Ministry of Social Services (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr A. SIDERIS, Embassy Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
 Dr D. S. AVRAMIDIS, Director of Public Health, Ministry of Social Services

## GUATEMALA

Delegates

Dr C. J. HERRARTE, Vice-Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr G. SANTISO-GALVEZ, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Mrs N. DE CONTRERAS, Second Secretary, Permanent Representation of Guatemala to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## GUINEA

Delegates

Mr E. M. KEITA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea in Italy (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr J. CAMARA, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Guinea in Italy  
 Dr A. DIALLO, Chief Physician (Maternity), Ignace Deen Hospital, Conakry

Alternates

Dr B. SAKO, Head, Pharmaceutical Research Division  
 Dr M. KADER, Chief Physician, Paediatric Department, Donka Hospital; Director, Maternal and Child Health Services

## GUINEA-BISSAU

Delegates

Mr J. DA COSTA, State Commissioner for Health and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. C. MEDINA, Director, Simao Mendes Hospital, Bissau  
 Miss A. A. CARVALHO DA SILVA, Social Worker

## HAITI

Delegates

Dr W. VERRIER, Secretary of State for Public Health and Population (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr G. DESLOUCHES, Director-General of Public Health

## HONDURAS

Delegates

Dr R. ALVARADO, Vice-Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr E. A. PINTO G., Assistant Director-General of Health

## HUNGARY

Delegates

Dr E. SCHULTHEISZ, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr Eva ZSÓGÓN, Secretary of State, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr L. SÁNDOR, Head, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr F. GÁCS, Head, Division of Public Health and Epidemiology, Ministry of Health  
 Mr B. BLAHÓ, Deputy Head, Department of International Relations, Ministry of Health  
 Mr D. LUKÁCS, First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Advisers

Mr J. VARGA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva  
 Dr L. ÉLIAS, Head Physician; Senior Adviser, Ministry of Health  
 Miss K. SARKANY, Head of section, Ministry of Health

## ICELAND

Delegates

- Mr M. BJARNASON, Minister of Health and Social Security (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. SIGURDSSON, Secretary General, Ministry of Health and Social Security (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr Ó. ÓLAFSSON, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Security

Alternates

- Mr E. B. INGVARSSON, Special Adviser to the Minister of Health and Social Security  
 Mr K. SIGMUNDSSON, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Adviser

- Mr H. KRÖYER, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations Office at Geneva

## INDIA

Delegates

- Mr R. NARAIN, Minister for Health and Family Welfare (Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr R. PRASAD, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. P. GOEL, Director-General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Advisers

- Dr C. GOPALAN, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research  
 Mr C. SINGH, Special Assistant to the Minister for Health and Family Welfare  
 Dr N. V. NAIR, Adviser (Nutrition), Directorate General of Health Services  
 Mr K. S. SODHI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations at Geneva

## INDONESIA

Delegates

- Dr D. SUTADIWIRIA, Secretary General, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Professor Julie SULIANTI SAROSO, Chief, National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr U. M. RAFFI, Head, Provincial Health Services for West Java

<sup>1</sup> Unable to attend.

Alternate

- Dr D. KARYADI, Director, Nutrition Research and Development Centre, Ministry of Health

Advisers

- Mr I. IZHAR, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations in Geneva  
 Mr A. NASIER, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations in Geneva

## IRAN

Delegates

- Dr S. SHEIKHOLESLAMZADEH, Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. DIBA, Ambassador; Health Adviser on WHO Affairs, Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr G. SOOPIKIAN, Under-Secretary for Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Advisers

- Dr H. EMRANI, Under-Secretary for Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare  
 Dr N. FAKHAR, Director-General, Department of Communicable Diseases and Malaria Eradication, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare  
 Dr M. ROUHANI, Director, High Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
 Dr M. BAVANDI, Deputy Director, Institute of Nutritional Science and Food Technology  
 Mr A. N. AMIRAHMADI, Director-General, International Health Relations Department, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

## IRAQ

Delegates

- Dr R. I. HUSAIN, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. S. HASSOUN, Deputy Director-General of Technical and Scientific Affairs, Ministry of Health  
 Dr M. A. R. AL-NAJJAR, Director of International Health Relations, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr A. D. NIAZI, Director, Institute of Endemic Diseases  
 Mr K. J. SHEWAYISH, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## IRELAND

Delegates

Dr J. C. JOYCE, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr J. O'SULLIVAN, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health

Advisers

Mr S. GAYNOR, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
 Mrs A. ANDERSON WHEELER, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## ISRAEL

Delegates

Professor J. MENCZEL, Director-General, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr T. MERON, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Professor M. DAVIES, Hadassah Medical School, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Alternates

Mr S. KATZ, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Dr G. KEISAR, Chief of External Relations, Ministry of Health  
 Dr I. KLEIN, Director, Assaf Harofe Hospital  
 Mrs R. RAELI, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## ITALY

Delegates

Mr L. DAL FALCO, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Professor R. VANNUGLI, Director, Office of International Relations, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)

Professor L. GIANNICO, Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Professor F. POCCHIARI, Director, Istituto Superiore di Sanità  
 Professor G. A. CANAPERIA, President, Italian World Health Centre  
 Professor B. PACCAGNELLA, Director, Institute of Hygiene II, University of Padua  
 Professor G. PENSO, Istituto Superiore di Sanità  
 Mr L. VOZZI, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and to the Other International Organizations at Geneva  
 Mr G. ARMENTO, Treasury Official

Advisers

Mrs V. BELLI, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health  
 Dr Ingeborg DEL PIANTO, Senior Research Worker, Institute of Pharmacology, University of Milan  
 Dr A. MOLFESE, Ministry of Health  
 Dr M. BERTOLINI, Ministry of Health  
 Professor G. VICARI, Istituto Superiore di Sanità  
 Dr G. LOJACONO, Institute of Economic Research and Programming

## IVORY COAST

Delegates

Mr J.-B. MOCKEY, Minister of State for Public Health and Population (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr A. ESSY, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva and Vienna (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr M. PASCUAL, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Public Health and Population

Alternate

Dr I. KONE, Director of Regional and International Relations, Ministry of Public Health and Population

## JAMAICA

Delegates

Dr D. MANLEY, Minister of Health and Environmental Control (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr W. PATTERSON, Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health and Environmental Control

Alternates

Mrs J. WEBSTER, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
Miss V. BETTON, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the  
United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## JAPAN

Delegates

Mr T. AMAU, Minister, Permanent  
Mission of Japan to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at  
Geneva (Chief Delegate)  
Dr A. TANAKA, Director-General,  
Statistics and Information  
Department, Minister's Secretariat,  
Ministry of Health and Welfare  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Mr S. KANEDA, Director, International  
Affairs Division, Minister's  
Secretariat, Ministry of Health and  
Welfare

Alternates

Mr S. SATO, First Secretary, Permanent  
Mission of Japan to the United Nations  
Office and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva  
Mr T. ONISHI, First Secretary (Social  
Affairs), Permanent Mission of Japan  
to the United Nations Office and the  
Other International Organizations at  
Geneva

Advisers

Mr S. TANIGUCHI, Deputy Director,  
International Affairs Division,  
Minister's Secretariat, Ministry  
of Health and Welfare  
Miss N. SAWADA, Specialized Agencies  
Division, United Nations Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## JORDAN

Delegates

Dr R. RASHDAN, Under-Secretary,  
Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr S. SUBEIH, Director of Preventive  
Medicine, Ministry of Health  
Mr K. KATAWNEH, Director of Pharmacy  
and Supplies, Ministry of Health

## KENYA

Delegates

Mr J. C. N. OSOGO, Minister for Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr J. M. GEKONYO, Senior Deputy  
Director of Medical Services,  
Ministry of Health  
Dr Z. ONYANGO, Deputy Director of  
Medical Services, Ministry of Health

Alternate

Dr J. A. ALUOCH, Assistant Director of  
Medical Services, Ministry of Health

## KUWAIT

Delegates

Dr A. R. AL-AWADI, Minister of Public  
Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr N. Z. AL-KAZEMI, Director, Department  
of Public Health and Planning,  
Ministry of Public Health<sup>1</sup>  
Dr A. M. AL-BUSAIRI, Deputy Director,  
Department of Hospital Administration,  
Ministry of Public Health

Alternate

Mr A. K. JAAFAR, Director of the Office  
of the Minister of Public Health

## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Delegates

Dr K. PHOLSENA, Secretary of State for  
Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr K. SOUVANNAVONG, Director of Finance  
and Planning, Ministry of Public  
Health

## LEBANON

Delegates

Mr M. BANNA, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Lebanon to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
(Chief Delegate)  
Miss A. FLEYFEL, Counsellor, Permanent  
Mission of Lebanon to the United  
Nations Office at Geneva and the  
Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## LESOTHO

Delegates

Mr P. MOTA, Minister of Health (Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr J. L. MOLAPO, Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr S. G. MOHALE, Senior Medical Officer  
of Health

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 11 May.

## LIBERIA

Delegates

Dr E. J. BERNARD, Minister of Health and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr J. R. ELLIS Jr, Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare  
 Mrs N. NAH-NIMENE, Public Health Nutritionist, John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital

Advisers

Dr E. DENNIS, Director, Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research  
 Dr V. SIRLEAF, Chief Medical Officer  
 Dr A. WOTORSON

## LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Delegates

Dr A. ABDULHADI, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr S. AZZUZ, Attaché for WHO Affairs, Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the International Organizations in Switzerland (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Mr A. BABA, National Health Administration

Alternates

Mr B. A. KEILANI, National Health Administration  
 Mr G. ALMANA, Department of Health Services, National Health Administration

Advisers

Dr R. TAJOURI, Paediatrician, Ministry of Health  
 Mr M. KALFALLA, Secretary, External Health Relations and Cooperation Department

## LUXEMBOURG

Delegates

Mr E. KRIEPS, Minister of Public Health and the Environment (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr E. DUHR, Director of Public Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr J. RETTEL, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

Alternates

Miss M. LENNERS, Government Adviser, Ministry of Public Health and the Environment

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 5 May.

Mrs J. ANCEL-LENNERS, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
 Dr F. KASEL, Medical Officer, Health Inspectorate

## MADAGASCAR

Delegates

Dr E. ANDRIAMAMPIHANTONA, Secretary-General, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr E. RIBAIRA, Director of Public and Social Health, Ministry of Health  
 Dr E. RENKO, Chief Physician, Provincial Health Service of Fianarantsoa

## MALAWI

Delegates

Mr A. A. CHATSIKA-PHIRI, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr B. H. KAWONGA, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health  
 Dr D. CHILEMBA, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health

## MALAYSIA

Delegates

Mr LEE Siok Yew, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr TAN Yaw Kwang, Director of Medical Services, Sarawak (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. BIN JOHARI, Director, Dental Training School, Penang

Alternate

Dr M. MAJUNDER, Skin Specialist, Ipoh General Hospital

## MALDIVES

Delegate

Mrs M. A. ISMAIL, Minister of Health

## MALI

Delegates

Mr M. KEITA, Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. DIALLO, Director-General of Public Health, Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs  
 Mr D. SEMEGA, Chief, Nutrition Division, Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs

## MALTA

Delegates

- Dr V. C. MORAN, Minister of Health and Environment (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. GRECH, Chief Government Medical Officer, Department of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr P. FENECH, Private Secretary to the Minister of Health and Environment

Alternate

- Mr J. MARMARÁ, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## MAURITANIA

Delegates

- Dr A. M. MOULAYE, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr B. SILEYE, Director of the National Hospital  
 Dr M. S. O. ZEIN, Chief Physician, Medical District of the 5th Region

## MAURITIUS

Delegates

- Mr M. TEELUCK, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr J. C. MOHITH, Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr C. M. PILLAY, Consultant in Ophthalmology; Special Adviser to the Minister of Health

## MEXICO

Delegates

- Dr M. CALLES LÓPEZ NEGRETE, Under-Secretary for Health and Welfare (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr R. ALVÁREZ GUTIÉRREZ, Director-General of International Affairs, Secretariat for Health and Welfare (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Mr E. LOMBERA PALLARES, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations in Switzerland

Alternates

- Dr F. CHÁVEZ PEÓN, Executive Director, Health Programme of the National Council for Science and Technology

- Dr A. G. DE WITT GREENE, Assistant Medical Director, Institute of Social Security and Services for State Employees

## MONACO

Delegates

- Dr E. BOÉRI, Technical Adviser, Permanent Delegate of the Principality of Monaco to the International Health Organizations (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr D. GASTAUD, Chargé de la Direction de l'Action sanitaire et sociale

## MONGOLIA

Delegates

- Mr D. NJAM-OSOR, Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr T. RINČINDORŽ, Chief, Foreign Relations Division, Ministry of Public Health  
 Dr Z. JADAMBA, Foreign Relations Division, Ministry of Public Health

## MOROCCO

Delegates

- Dr A. TOUHAMI, Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr A. SKALLI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
 Dr A. LARAQUI, Secretary-General, Ministry of Public Health

Alternates

- Professor T. CHKILI, Head, Central Service for the Control of Mental Illness, Ministry of Public Health  
 Dr M. AKHMISSE, Chief Physician, Prefecture of Casablanca  
 Dr A. CHERKAOUI, Chief Physician, Medical Province of Kenitra  
 Mr S. M. RAHHALI, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
 Mr A. BENBOUCHTA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

## MOZAMBIQUE

Delegates

- Dr H. F. B. MARTINS, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Mr F. V. CABO, Deputy National Director  
of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of  
Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Mrs J. R. MONDLANE, National Director of  
Social Affairs

Alternates

- Dr Benedita A. DA SILVA, Provincial  
Health Director, Gaza Province  
Miss B. A. DA SILVA, Chief of section,  
Secretariat for International  
Cooperation, Ministry of Health

## NEPAL

Delegates

- Mr P. D. KHATI, Minister for Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr N. D. JOSHI, Director-General,  
Department of Health Services

## NETHERLANDS

Delegates

- Mr J. P. M. HENDRIKS, State Secretary  
of Public Health and Environmental  
Protection (Chief Delegate)  
Dr P. SIDERIUS, Secretary-General,  
Ministry of Public Health and  
Environmental Protection  
Mr J. VAN LONDEN, Director-General of  
Public Health, Ministry of Public  
Health and Environmental Protection

Alternates

- Mr D. J. DE GEER, Director for  
International Affairs, Ministry of  
Public Health and Environmental  
Protection  
Dr J. SPAANDER, Director-General,  
National Institute of Public Health  
Professor O. J. M. KRANENDONK, Director,  
Department of Tropical Hygiene, Royal  
Tropical Institute  
Mr F. P. R. VAN NOUHUYS, First  
Secretary, Permanent Mission of the  
Kingdom of the Netherlands to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr M. W. H. CROM, Direction of  
International Organizations, Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs  
Mr H. MENALDA VAN SCHOUWENBURG,  
Ministry of Public Health and  
Environmental Protection

- Dr H. DENNERT, Head, Health Service of  
Aruba (Netherlands Antilles)

Advisers

- Dr J. HAUTVAST, Professor of Human  
Nutrition, State Agricultural  
University  
Mr G. LOGGERS, Deputy Chief Inspector  
of Public Health, Foodstuff Division

## NEW ZEALAND

Delegates

- Mr T. F. GILL, Minister of Health and  
Immigration (Chief Delegate)  
Dr H. J. H. HIDDLESTONE, Director-  
General of Health, Department of  
Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
Mr E. FARNON, Permanent Representative  
of New Zealand to the United Nations  
Office at Geneva

Alternates

- Mr C. J. M. ROSS, Deputy Permanent  
Representative of New Zealand to  
the United Nations Office at Geneva  
Miss B. J. GRAINGER, Third Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of New Zealand to  
the United Nations Office at Geneva  
Mr E. P. ROGERS, Private Secretary to  
the Minister of Health and  
Immigration

## NICARAGUA

Delegates

- Mr A. CAJINA, Minister of Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr E. BERNHEIM, Chairman, Managua Local  
Social Welfare Board (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr C. AMAYA, Director of Technical  
Services, Ministry of Public Health

Alternates

- Mr F. HERNÁNDEZ GORDILLO, Director,  
Nicaraguan Social Security Institute  
Dr J. A. CANTON-BEER, Director-General,  
National Malaria Eradication Service  
Dr G. PÉREZALONSO, Director of Social  
Assistance, National Social Assistance  
and Welfare Board  
Dr R. JARQUIN PASQUIER

## NIGER

Delegates

- Mr M. SALA, Minister of Public Health  
and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 5 May.

Dr J. WRIGHT, Secretary-General,  
Ministry of Public Health and Social  
Affairs (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Dr I. ALFA Cissé, Directeur de l'Hygiène  
et de la Médecine mobile, Ministry of  
Public Health and Social Affairs

Alternate

Dr A. IBRAHIM, Department Director of  
Health, Niamey

## NIGERIA

Delegates

Dr P. M. OGBANG, Federal Commissioner  
for Health (Chief Delegate)  
Mr B. A. CLARK, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of the Federal Republic  
of Nigeria to the United Nations  
Office and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Mr S. A. MUSA, Permanent Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr I. O. N. NSOLO, Director, Medical  
Services and Training, Federal  
Ministry of Health  
Dr Mojisola O. AROMASODU, Assistant  
Director, Public Health Services,  
Federal Ministry of Health

Advisers

Professor A. OMOLOLU, Department of  
Food Science and Applied Nutrition,  
University of Ibadan  
Dr V. GIWA-AMU, Controller of Medical  
Services, Bendel State Ministry of  
Health  
Dr I. MOHAMMED, Bauchi State Ministry  
of Health  
Mr P. S. OLORI, Principal Assistant  
Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health  
Mr G. A. FALASE, Minister, Deputy  
Permanent Representative of the  
Federal Republic of Nigeria to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr G. S. AKUNWAFOR, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the Federal  
Republic of Nigeria to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

## NORWAY

Delegates

Dr T. MORK, Director-General of Health  
Services (Chief Delegate)  
Dr E. WILLUMSEN, Chief County Medical  
Officer

Dr S. SANDMO, Chief County Medical  
Officer

Advisers

Mr O. GRAHAM, Counsellor, Permanent  
Mission of Norway to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr H. HØSTMARK, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Norway to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
Mr H. CORDT-HANSEN, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Norway to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

## OMAN

Delegates

Dr M. AL KHADOURI, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr M. S. AL MUGHAIRI, Senior Medical  
Officer, Ministry of Health<sup>1</sup>  
Dr K. H. AL HOSNI, Director of Public  
Relations, Ministry of Health

Alternate

Mr S. AL-MASKERY, Third Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of  
Oman to the United Nations Office at  
Geneva

Adviser

Dr A. R. FERGANY, Director of Public  
Health, Ministry of Health

## PAKISTAN

Delegates

Mr T. M. JAMALI, Minister for Health  
and Population Planning (Chief  
Delegate)  
Professor N. A. SHAIKH, Director-  
General of Health  
Dr A. A. SHAH, Director of Food  
Programmes, Ministry of Health

Adviser

Mr A. A. HASHMI, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the Islamic  
Republic of Pakistan to the United  
Nations Office and the Specialized  
Agencies at Geneva

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 9 May.

## PANAMA

Delegates

- Dr A. SAIED, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr J. MEDRANO, Director, Health Service  
of the Province of Chiriqui  
Mr J. M. ESPINO GONZÁLEZ, Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative of Panama to  
the United Nations Office at Geneva

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Delegates

- Mr E. R. SAFITOA, Secretary for Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr J. O. TUVI, First Assistant Secretary  
(Health Care), Ministry of Health  
Dr R. KAMKILAKAI, Senior Medical Officer  
(Nutrition)

## PARAGUAY

Delegates

- Dr A. GODOY JIMÉNEZ, Minister of Public  
Health and Social Welfare (Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr R. M. CÁCERES, Director-General,  
Ministry of Public Health and Social  
Welfare

## PERU

Delegates

- Mr H. CAMPODONICO HOYOS, Minister of  
Health (Chief Delegate)  
Mr C. HIGUERAS RAMOS, Minister  
Counsellor, Deputy Permanent  
Representative of Peru to the United  
Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)

Alternates

- Mr G. CHAUNY, First Secretary and  
Consul-General, Permanent Mission of  
Peru to the United Nations Office and  
the Other International Organizations  
at Geneva  
Mr J. AURICH, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Peru to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

## PHILIPPINES

Delegates

- Dr A. N. ACOSTA, Assistant Secretary  
of Health, Department of Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr J. Sumpaico, Director, Bureau of  
Research and Laboratories, Department  
of Health

Miss J. L. PALARCA, Ambassador, Deputy  
Permanent Representative of the  
Philippines to the United Nations  
Office and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva

## POLAND

Delegates

- Professor M. SLIWINSKI, Minister of  
Health and Social Welfare (Chief  
Delegate)  
Professor A. WOJTCZAK, Director,  
Department of Education and Science,  
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare  
Professor J. SZCZERBAN, Deputy Director,  
Institute of Surgery, Warsaw Medical  
Academy

Advisers

- Professor J. LEOWSKI, Director,  
Tuberculosis Institute, Warsaw  
Professor W. SZOSTAK, Director, Warsaw  
Food and Nutrition Institute  
Dr S. ORZESZYNA, Deputy Director,  
Institute of Social Medicine, Lodz  
Medical Academy  
Mr H. PAĆ, First Secretary, Permanent  
Representation of the Polish People's  
Republic to the United Nations Office  
and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva  
Mrs L. RETKOWSKA, Counsellor, Department  
for Foreign Cooperation, Ministry of  
Health and Social Welfare

## PORTUGAL

Delegates

- Mr A. A. DE CARVALHO, Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative of Portugal  
to the United Nations Office and the  
Other International Organizations at  
Geneva (Chief Delegate)  
Professor A. A. DE CARVALHO SAMPAIO,  
Director-General of Health, Ministry  
of Social Affairs (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Professor L. A. CAYOLLA DA MOTTA,  
Assistant Director, Bureau of Studies  
and Planning, Ministry of Social  
Affairs

Advisers

- Professor Laura G. MARTINS AYRES,  
Senior Research Worker, National  
Institute of Health

Dr A. BARREIROS E SANTOS, Secretariat of State for Emigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Mr A. PINTO DE LEMOS, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

## QATAR

Delegates

Mr K. M. AL MANAA, Minister of Public Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr A. A. AL-BAKER, Director, Surgical Department, Ministry of Public Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr M. G. AL-FAIN, Director, Office of the Minister of Public Health

Alternates

Dr S. A. TAJELDIN, Director, Preventive Health Services, Ministry of Public Health  
 Mr J. M. ALI, Relations Officer, Ministry of Public Health

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Delegates

Mr S. H. PARK, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)  
 Mr S. LHO, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office and Permanent Delegate to the Other International Organizations at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr C. S. SHIN, Minister, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the International Organizations at Geneva (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>2</sup>  
 Mr K. S. CHANG, Director, Bureau of Medical Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Alternates

Mr M. G. JEON, Chief, Division of International Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs  
 Mr H. H. SHIN, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the International Organizations at Geneva

<sup>1</sup> Delegate and Deputy Chief Delegate from 6 May.

<sup>2</sup> Delegate and Deputy Chief Delegate from 2 to 5 May.

## ROMANIA

Delegates

Dr N. NICOLAESCU, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr R. A. OZUN, Director of Medical Assistance, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Professor I. ORHA, Head, Department of Preventive Cardiology, Fundeni Hospital, Bucarest

Alternates

Professor A. TUJON, Vice-Director, External Relations Section, Ministry of Health  
 Dr V. TUDOR, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva  
 Mr C. IVAȘCU, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## RWANDA

Delegates

Dr V. NTABOMVURA, Member of the Central Committee for Development; Director, Butare University Hospital (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr B. MUREMYANGANGO, Deputy Director, Ndera Psychiatric Centre

## SAMOA

Delegate

Mr T. T. IMO, Minister of Health

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Delegates

Dr F. J. H. SEQUEIRA, Director, Sao Tome and Principe Central Hospital (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr F. DA COSTA NOBRE DE CARVALHO, Physician, Directorate of Health Services

## SAUDI ARABIA

Delegates

Dr H. GEZAIRY, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr H. A. AL-SUGAIR, Deputy Minister of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)  
 Dr M. A. TAIBA, Director-General of Curative Medicine

Alternates

- Dr A. TABBAA, Director-General,  
Department of International Health,  
Ministry of Health
- Dr S. ISLAM, Technical Adviser to the  
Minister of Health
- Dr J. AASHY, Assistant Director-General  
of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of  
Health

## SENEGAL

Delegates

- Mr D. N'GOM, Minister of State for  
Public Health and Social Affairs  
(Chief Delegate)
- Mr A. Cissé, Ambassador of Senegal in  
Switzerland
- Dr F. WADE, Director of Public Health,  
Ministry of Public Health and Social  
Affairs

Alternates

- Mr A. SAMB, Deputy in the National  
Assembly
- Dr T. NDOYE, Director, Office of Food  
and Applied Nutrition, Ministry of  
Public Health and Social Affairs
- Mr P. CRESPIAN, Counsellor, Permanent  
Mission of the Republic of Senegal to  
the United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## SIERRA LEONE

Delegates

- Mr S. E. JOHNNY, Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)
- Dr Marcella G. E. DAVIES, Chief Medical  
Officer, Ministry of Health

## SINGAPORE

Delegates

- Dr TOH Chin Chye, Minister for Health  
(Chief Delegate)
- Dr (Miss) QUEK Kai Miew, Nutrition  
Officer, Ministry of Health
- Mr M. BINWANI, Attaché, Permanent  
Mission of the Republic of Singapore  
to the United Nations Office and the  
Specialized Agencies at Geneva

## SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Delegates

- Professor HOANG DINH CAU, Vice-Minister  
of Health (Chief Delegate)
- Mr NGUYEN VAN TRONG, Director,  
Department of External Relations,  
Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)

- Dr PHAM VAN GIAN, Director, Department  
of Scientific and Medical Research,  
Ministry of Health

Alternates

- Dr VU THI PHAN, Director, Institute of  
Malariology, Entomology and  
Parasitology, Ministry of Health
- Dr HOANG CAO PHONG, Chief, Statistics  
Bureau, Planning Department, Ministry  
of Health
- Miss LE THI THU HA, External Relations  
Department, Ministry of Health

## SOMALIA

Delegates

- Mr M. RABILE, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)
- Mr A. S. OSMAN, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of the Democratic  
Republic of Somalia to the United  
Nations Office at Geneva and the  
Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)
- Dr A. M. HASSAN, Director, Curative  
Department, Ministry of Health

Alternates

- Dr A. DERIA
- Mrs E. A. ISMAIL, Director of Training,  
Ministry of Health
- Mr Y. F. ISMAIL, Coordinator of  
Projects, Ministry of Health
- Mr A. A. QAAWANE, Adviser, Permanent  
Mission of the Democratic Republic  
of Somalia to the United Nations  
Office at Geneva and the Specialized  
Agencies in Switzerland

## SPAIN

Delegates

- Mr V. ARROYO Y ARROYO, Director-General  
of Health (Chief Delegate)
- Mr A. ALVÁREZ DE TOLEDO, Deputy  
Permanent Representative of Spain to  
the United Nations Office at Geneva  
and the Other International  
Organizations in Switzerland (Deputy  
Chief Delegate)
- Dr G. CLAVERO GONZÁLEZ, Technical  
Secretary, Directorate-General of  
Health

Alternate

- Mr L. GARCÍA-CEREZO, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Spain to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
the Other International Organizations  
in Switzerland

Advisers

Dr B. SÁNCHEZ MURTIAS, Assistant Director-General of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Sanitation, Directorate-General of Health

Dr J. M. REOL TEJADA, Assistant Director-General of Pharmacies, Directorate-General of Health

Professor F. PÉREZ Y PÉREZ, Assistant Director-General of Veterinary Health, Directorate-General of Health

Professor P. CARDA APARICI, Director, National Institute of Oncology

Professor A. RODRÍGUEZ TORRES, Dean, Faculty of Medicine of Valladolid

Dr L. CAÑADA ROYO, Head, Health Promotion Section, Directorate-General of Health

Mrs C. LÓPEZ NOMDEDEU, Officer responsible for the Food and Nutrition Education Programme, Directorate-General of Health

Dr R. GARRIDO GARZÓN, Head, International Health Relations Section, Directorate-General of Health

## SRI LANKA

Delegates

Mrs S. OBEYSEKERA, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)

Mr S. DE ALWIS, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

Mr K. K. BRECKENRIDGE, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

Alternate

Dr S. D. M. FERNANDO, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Department of Health Services

## SUDAN

Delegates

Mr K. H. ABBAS, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)

Dr A. A. EL GADDAL, Director-General, International Relations and Malaria Department, Ministry of Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 4 May.

Dr A. A. IDRIS, Director-General, Department of Endemic Diseases and Epidemiology, Ministry of Health<sup>2</sup>

Alternates

Dr N. WARILLE, Regional Director of Health, Ministry of Health (Southern Region)<sup>3</sup>

Mr A. ABBAS, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Switzerland

Dr H. M. OSMAN, Secretary to the Minister of Health

## SURINAM

Delegates

Dr M. TJON JAW CHONG, Inspector of Health, Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)

Dr E. VAN DER KUYP, Professor of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Surinam

Advisers

Dr F. LIM-A-PO, President, Surinam Medical Association

Dr P. L. A. NIEMEL, Director, Dermatology Service

## SWAZILAND

Delegates

Dr P. S. P. DLAMINI, Minister for Health and Education (Chief Delegate)

Dr Z. M. DLAMINI, Senior Medical Officer of Health, Ministry of Health and Education

## SWEDEN

Delegates

Mrs I. TROEDSSON, Minister of Health, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Chief Delegate)

Professor B. REXED, Director-General, National Board of Health and Welfare (Deputy Chief Delegate)<sup>4</sup>

Mr G. LARSSON, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

<sup>2</sup> Deputy Chief Delegate from 4 May.

<sup>3</sup> Delegate from 4 May.

<sup>4</sup> Chief Delegate from 5 May.

Alternates

Dr M. TOTTIE, Head of department,  
National Board of Health and Welfare<sup>1</sup>  
Mr I. NYGREN, Head of division, Ministry  
of Health and Social Affairs<sup>1</sup>  
Miss G. NORDSTRÖM, Head of section,  
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs  
Mr K. STENSTRÖM, Head of section,  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Miss M. SJÖLANDER, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Sweden to the  
United Nations Office and the Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

Advisers

Dr L. HAMBRAEUS, Professor of Nutrition,  
University of Uppsala  
Dr O. P. PETERSSON, Medical Director and  
Assistant Professor, University  
Hospital, Uppsala  
Mr B. STENSON, Chief of section, Swedish  
International Development Authority  
Miss E. WESTMAN, Assistant head of  
section, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

## SWITZERLAND

Delegates

Dr U. FREY, Director, Federal Public  
Health Service (Chief Delegate)  
Dr C. FLEURY, Chief, Infectious Diseases  
Section, Federal Public Health Service  
(Deputy Chief Delegate)  
Mr F. MERONI, Secrétaire d'Ambassade,  
Permanent Mission of Switzerland to  
the International Organizations at  
Geneva

Alternate

Dr J.-P. PERRET, Deputy Director,  
Federal Public Health Service

Advisers

Professor H. AEBI, Director, Medico-  
chemical Institute, University of Bern  
Professor M. SCHÄR, Director, Institute  
of Social and Preventive Medicine,  
University of Zurich  
Miss M. VON GRÜNIGEN, Collaborateur  
diplomatique, International Organiza-  
tions Division, Federal Political  
Department  
Dr H. KELTERBORN, Legal Officer,  
Federal Public Health Service

<sup>1</sup> Delegate from 5 May.

## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Delegates

Dr M. KHIAMI, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr M. A. AL-YAFI, Director of  
International Health Affairs,  
Ministry of Health  
Mrs R. KURDI, Director of Administrative  
Affairs, Ministry of Health

## THAILAND

Delegates

Dr P. TUCHINDA, Under-Secretary of  
State, Ministry of Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Dr P. SUVANNUS, Director, Division of  
Nutrition, Department of Health,  
Ministry of Public Health  
Dr S. PLIANBANGCHANG, Director,  
Division of Technical Services,  
Department of Medical Services,  
Ministry of Public Health

Alternate

Miss D. PURANANDA, Chief, International  
Health Division, Ministry of Public  
Health

Adviser

Mr S. KOUPTAROMYA, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Thailand to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
the Specialized Agencies in  
Switzerland

## TOGO

Delegates

Mr H. BODJONA, Minister of Public Health,  
Social Affairs and Advancement of  
Women (Chief Delegate)  
Dr T. KARSA, Director, Division of  
Epidemiology, General Directorate of  
Public Health  
Mr P. BELEYI, Director of Cultural and  
Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs and Cooperation

Alternate

Dr K. S. HODONOU, Consultant Physician,  
Tokoin University Hospital Centre,  
Lomé

## TONGA

Delegate

Dr S. TAPA, Minister of Health

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Delegates

Mr T. C. TAITT, Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr V. MASSIAH, Principal Medical  
Officer, Ministry of Health  
Miss J. CADOGAN, First Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of Trinidad and  
Tobago to the United Nations Office  
at Geneva and the Specialized  
Agencies in Europe

## TUNISIA

Delegates

Mr M. KOOLI, Minister of Public Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Mr M. BEN FADHEL, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Tunisia to the United  
Nations Office at Geneva and the  
Specialized Agencies in Switzerland  
Dr A. R. FARAH, Director of  
International Cooperation, Ministry  
of Public Health

Advisers

Professor T. NACEF, Director of  
Preventive and Social Medicine,  
Ministry of Public Health  
Professor Z. KALLAL, Director, Institute  
of Nutrition and Food Technology  
Professor A. CHADLI, Director, Pasteur  
Institute, Tunis  
Professor N. MOURALI, Director, Institute  
of Carcinology  
Professor A. GHACHEM, Director, National  
Centre of Labour Medicine and  
Occupational Diseases  
Dr M. BAHRI, Director of Hospitals  
Mr T. BEN YOUSSEF, Attaché, Office of  
the Minister of Public Health  
Mr L. EL AFI, Chief of Section, Division  
of International Cooperation, Ministry  
of Public Health  
Miss M. TURKI, Officer responsible for  
Relations with WHO, Division of  
International Cooperation, Ministry of  
Public Health  
Mr S. BEN REJEB, Attaché d'Ambassade,  
Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the  
United Nations Office at Geneva and  
the Specialized Agencies in  
Switzerland

## TURKEY

Delegates

Professor I. DOĞRAMACI, Member of the  
Higher Health Council; President,  
Council of Rectors of Turkish  
Universities; Director, Institute  
of Child Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr T. ALAN, Director-General of External  
Relations, Ministry of Health and  
Social Assistance (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Mr K. G. TOPERI, Deputy Permanent  
Representative of Turkey to the United  
Nations Office at Geneva and the Other  
International Organizations in  
Switzerland

Alternate

Mr H. UTKAN, First Secretary, Permanent  
Mission of Turkey to the United Nations  
Office at Geneva and the Other  
International Organizations in  
Switzerland

Advisers

Professor M. ÇORUH, Director, Institute  
of Population Studies, Hacettepe  
University, Ankara  
Professor O. KÖKSAL, Director, Institute  
of Nutrition, Hacettepe University,  
Ankara  
Professor M. O. ÖZTÜRK, Director,  
Gölbaşı Psychiatric Hospital;  
Chairman, Psychiatric Department,  
Hacettepe University, Ankara

## UGANDA

Delegates

Mr H. K. M. KYEMBA, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)  
Mr A. M. OGOLA, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of Uganda to the United  
Nations Office and the Specialized  
Agencies in Europe (Deputy Chief  
Delegate)  
Dr E. G. N. MUZIRA, Director of Medical  
Services, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr I. S. OKWARE, Senior Medical Officer,  
Communicable Disease Control, Ministry  
of Health  
Dr J. T. KAKITAHU, Lecturer, Institute  
of Public Health, Makerere University  
Dr D. KAYABUKI, Medical Officer,  
Ministry of Health  
Mr V. MASIGA, Personal Assistant to the  
Minister of Health

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Delegates

Dr D. D. VENEDIKTOV, Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR (Chief Delegate)  
 Mrs Z. V. MIRONOVA, Ambassador,  
 Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva  
 Professor T. S. ŠARMANOV, Minister of Health of the Kazakh SSR

Alternates

Dr N. N. FETISOV, Deputy Chief, External Relations Board, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Professor Ju. P. LISICYN, Director, All-Union Institute for Research on Medical and Medico-technical Information, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Dr E. V. GALAHOV, Head, Department of Foreign Health Services, All-Union Institute for Research on Social Hygiene and Public Health Administration, Ministry of Health of the USSR

Advisers

Dr D. A. ORLOV, Counsellor, Permanent Representation of the USSR to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva  
 Dr V. K. TATOČENKO, Head, Infectious Diseases Section, Institute of Pediatrics, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR  
 Dr S. G. DROZDOV, Director, Institute for Research on Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Dr O. I. BRATKOV, Senior Inspector, External Relations Board, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Dr V. P. SERGIEV, Chief, Department of Epidemiology, Central Board of Sanitation and Epidemiology, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Dr B. S. MEŽEVITINOV, Deputy Chief, Board for the Introduction of New Medicaments and Medical Techniques, Ministry of Health of the USSR  
 Mr D. A. SOKOLOV, First Secretary, Department of International Economic Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR  
 Dr N. V. NOVIKOV, Counsellor, Permanent Representation of the USSR to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Delegates

Mr K. EL ROOMI, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)  
 Dr G. K. ABU EL HOL, Director, Department of Health and Medical Services, Dubai  
 Dr A. W. ALMUHAIDEB, Director, Department of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr S. K. AL-QASIMI, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health  
 Dr F. K. EL QUASIMI, Director, Sharjah Medical Area  
 Mr A. M. TARYAM, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Adviser

Dr T. BARAKAT, Adviser to the Minister and Director, Planning and Research Department, Ministry of Health

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELANDDelegates

Mr D. ENNALS, Secretary of State for Social Services, Department of Health and Social Security (Chief Delegate)  
 Sir Henry YELLOWLEES, Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security<sup>1</sup>  
 Sir John BROTHERSTON, Chief Medical Officer, Scottish Home and Health Department

Alternates

Dr J. L. KILGOUR, Chief Medical Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development; Head, International Health Division, Department of Health and Social Security<sup>2</sup>  
 Mr H. W. SEABOURN, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security  
 Dr I. T. FIELD, Senior Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security

Advisers

Miss M. R. EDWARDS, Principal, Department of Health and Social Security

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 5 May.

<sup>2</sup> Delegate from 5 May.

Mr O'D. B. ALEXANDER, Counsellor,  
Permanent Mission of the United  
Kingdom to the United Nations Office  
and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva

Mr O. M. O'BRIEN, Second Secretary,  
Permanent Mission of the United  
Kingdom to the United Nations Office  
and the Other International  
Organizations at Geneva

Professor J. C. WATERLOW, Department of  
Human Nutrition, London School of  
Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Dr Silvia J. DARKE, Principal Medical  
Officer, Department of Health and  
Social Security

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Delegates

Mr P. FOKAM KAMGA, Minister of Public  
Health (Chief Delegate)

Mr S. NKO'O ETOUNGOU, Ambassador in  
Belgium and Permanent Representative  
of Cameroon to the United Nations  
Office at Geneva and the Specialized  
Agencies in Switzerland (Deputy  
Chief Delegate)

Dr J.-R. M'BAKOB, Technical Adviser,  
Ministry of Public Health

Alternate

Dr S. ATANGANA, Assistant Director of  
Preventive Medicine and Public Health

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Delegates

Dr L. STIRLING, Minister of Health  
(Chief Delegate)

Dr E. TARIMO, Director of Preventive  
Services, Ministry of Health

Dr U. M. KISUMKU, Medical Officer,  
Ministry of Health (Zanzibar)

Advisers

Dr T. N. MALETNLEMA, Director,  
Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre

Dr J. MWAKALUKWA, Senior Medical  
Officer, Ministry of Health

Mr K. HASSAN, Minister of Health  
(Zanzibar)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Delegates

Dr S. P. EHRLICH Jr, Acting Surgeon-  
General, Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare (Chief Delegate)

Dr L. M. HOWARD, Director, Office of  
Health, Technical Assistance Bureau,  
United States Agency for International  
Development (Deputy Chief Delegate)

Dr W. H. FOEGE, Director,  
Center for Disease Control, Department  
of Health, Education and Welfare

Alternates

Mr R. F. ANDREW, Director of Health and  
Drug Control, Bureau of International  
Organizations Affairs, Department of  
State

Dr G. I. LYTHCOTT, Associate Vice-  
Chancellor for the Health Sciences,  
Center for Health Sciences,  
University of Wisconsin

Mr R. A. SORENSON, Chargé d'Affaires,  
United States Permanent Mission to the  
United Nations Office and Other  
International Organizations at Geneva

Advisers

Dr P. G. BOURNE, Special Assistant to  
the President for Health Issues

Miss R. BELMONT, Director of Multilateral  
Programs, Office of International  
Health, Public Health Service,  
Department of Health, Education and  
Welfare

Mr H. J. BINDA, International Health  
Attaché, United States Permanent  
Mission to the United Nations Office  
and Other International Organizations  
at Geneva

Dr J. H. BRYANT, Director, School of  
Public Health, Columbia University

Dr R. DE CAIRES, Associate Director,  
Office of International Health,  
Public Health Service, Department of  
Health, Education and Welfare

Dr J. GONZALEZ, Director of International  
Programs, American Hospital Association

Dr D. HOPKINS, Assistant Professor of  
Tropical Public Health, Harvard  
University

Dr R. M. KRAUSE, Director, National  
Institute of Allergy and Infectious  
Diseases, National Institutes of  
Health, Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare

UPPER VOLTA

Delegates

Dr T. DOUAMBA, Minister of Public  
Health and Social Affairs (Chief  
Delegate)

Dr J. M. KYELEM, Director-General of  
Health (Deputy Chief Delegate)

Dr M. DIALLO, Director, Centre for Tuberculosis Control, Ouagadougou

Alternate

Mr E. GOUBA, Nutritionist, Ministry of Health

URUGUAY

Delegates

Mr P. BOSCH, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva (Chief Delegate)

Mr C. BARROS OREIRO, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Uruguay to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies at Geneva

VENEZUELA

Delegates

Dr J. A. PADILLA FERNÁNDEZ, Director-General, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)

Dr J. M. PADILLA LEPAGE, Director of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Dr M. A. OSÍO SANDOVAL, Executive Director, National Nutrition Institute

Advisers

Dr E. LÓPEZ VIDAL, Deputy, Office of International Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Dr H. VILLASMIL FARIÁ, Commissioner-General for Health, Zulia State

Dr Maria E. RUESTA DE FURTER, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations Office and the Other International Organizations at Geneva

YEMEN

Delegates

Dr A. M. ABDULLAH, Minister of Health (Chief Delegate)

Dr A. TARCICI, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Yemen Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Europe

Dr A. AL-KHULEIDI, Director-General of Curative Medicine, Ministry of Health

Alternate

Mr A. AL-HADDAD, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Yemen Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Specialized Agencies in Europe

YUGOSLAVIA

Delegates

Mrs Z. TOMIČ, Member of the Federal Executive Council; President of the Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare (Chief Delegate)

Dr I. MARGAN, President, Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with International Health Organizations (Deputy Chief Delegate)

Professor D. JAKOVljević, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Member of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with International Health Organizations

Advisers

Dr Jamila HADŽIMUSTAFIĆ, Member of the Executive Council and Secretary of Health and Social Welfare, Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dr A. FAZARINC, Member of the Executive Council and President of the Committee for Health and Social Welfare, Socialist Republic of Slovenia

Professor R. GERIĆ, Adviser, Federal Institute of Public Health

Mr D. BOBAREVIĆ, Chief, Group for International Cooperation, Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare

Dr Dragica KLISINSKA, Secretary, Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with International Health Organizations

Mr T. BOJADŽIJEVSKI, Adviser, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

Mrs G. DIKLIĆ-TRAJKOVIĆ, Adviser, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office and the International Organizations at Geneva

Professor B. VRACARIC

Mrs S. ŠUKOVIĆ-MOMČILOVIĆ, Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare

ZAIRE

Delegates

Dr M. NSITA, State Commissioner for Public Health (Chief Delegate)

Dr B. LEKIE, Director-General,  
Department of Public Health (Deputy  
Chief Delegate)<sup>1</sup>  
Dr N. MATUNDU, Head of division,  
Department of Public Health

## ZAMBIA

Delegates

Mr C. M. MWANANSHIKU, Minister of  
Health (Chief Delegate)  
Dr S. H. SIWALE, Assistant Director of  
Medical Services (Planning and  
Development), Ministry of Health  
Dr S. S. MUNDIA, Assistant Director of  
Medical Services (Medical Care  
Administration), Ministry of Health

Alternates

Dr B. ILUNGA, Director in the Department  
of Public Health  
Dr R. KALISA, Director, National  
Smallpox Eradication Campaign  
Mr T. BINTU, Ambassador, Permanent  
Representative of the Republic of  
Zaire to the United Nations Office at  
Geneva and the Specialized Agencies  
in Switzerland  
Mr K. SUBAYI, First Secretary, Permanent  
Mission of the Republic of Zaire to  
the United Nations Office at Geneva  
and the Specialized Agencies in  
Switzerland

Advisers

Mr A. P. VAMOER, Executive Secretary,  
National Food and Nutrition Commission  
Mr Y. TEMBO, Embassy of Zambia in Italy

## REPRESENTATIVES OF AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER

## NAMIBIA

Mr Z. BANYIYESAKO, Representative of  
the United Nations Council for  
Namibia

Dr Libertina AMATHILA, Assistant  
Secretary of Health and Social  
Welfare, Ministry of Health

## OBSERVERS FOR A NON-MEMBER STATE

## HOLY SEE

Monsignor S. LUONI, Permanent Observer for  
the Holy See to the United Nations  
Office and the Specialized Agencies at  
Geneva

Rev. Father P. BOLECH  
Dr Marie-Thérèse GRABER-DUVERNAY  
Dr P. CALPINI

## OBSERVERS

## ORDER OF MALTA

Count DE NOUE, Ambassador, Permanent  
Delegate of the Sovereign Order of Malta  
to the International Organizations at  
Geneva

Count E. DECAZES, Ambassador, Deputy  
Permanent Delegate of the Sovereign  
Order of Malta to the International  
Organizations at Geneva  
Dr M. GILBERT, Secretary-General,  
International Committee of the Sovereign  
Order of Malta for Aid to Leprosy  
Victims

<sup>1</sup> Chief Delegate from 10 May.

Smallpox eradication

Agenda, 2.4.4

Professor REID (representative of the Executive Board) introduced the item, saying that the Director-General had presented a report on the then current status of the smallpox eradication programme to the Executive Board at its fifty-ninth session. That report indicated that certification of eradication was continuing, and that both Afghanistan and Pakistan had been so certified since the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly. More recent information was given in the report of the Director-General.

At the time of the earlier report, 29 laboratories in 18 countries had retained stocks of variola virus, but 50 laboratories had reported that their stocks had been destroyed. As stated in the latest report, 59 laboratories had now destroyed their stocks, leaving only 18 laboratories in 10 countries holding the virus.

While donations of smallpox vaccine were still being received, the reserves available in January 1977 were sufficient for only 112 million people, as compared with the 200-300 million dose reserve proposed in the relevant World Health Assembly resolution. Those reserves had since fallen and were now enough only for 80 million people.

The problems of eradicating smallpox would again be considered in the latter part of 1977, when a more accurate time-table of activities could be established.

The discussion at the Executive Board had shown the high priority still given to the programme, especially in relation to the current situation in Somalia; up-to-date information on that situation was given in the document. In addition, several members of the Executive Board had commented on the need for guidelines for future vaccination policies. In resolution EB59.R28, the Executive Board had noted the need for verification and documentation of the interruption of smallpox transmission, the retention of variola virus only by the seven, or fewer, WHO Collaborating Centres, under conditions of maximum safety, and the provision of maximum support in order to complete the programme as soon as possible.

Finally, he drew the attention of delegates to the draft resolution annexed to the Director-General's report.

Dr LADNYI (Assistant Director-General) said that the report presented the current smallpox situation, together with the estimated additional contributions required to complete the programme. He added that in the current smallpox epidemic in Somalia, 35 new outbreaks with 119 cases had been detected since Weekly Epidemiological Record No. 19 had been published. The total number of outbreaks since March 1977 was thus 135, and the total number of cases 399. Such an extensive outbreak had not been expected. It was, however, following the classical incidence pattern, i.e., as the search operations were intensified, the reported number of outbreaks and number of cases increased. Experience had shown that a high incidence revealed by the comprehensive detection of outbreaks would be followed by a sharp decline as effective containment measures were implemented. Currently, 32 national supervisors, about 400 local field workers, and 13 WHO epidemiologists and operations officers were engaged in the containment and search operations. Transmission should be interrupted within the next few months. Many more months of search operations at the same intensity would, of course, be required in Somalia. No cases had been reported in northern Kenya since February 1977, but on 9 May, two outbreaks imported from Somalia had been detected by WHO in southern Ethiopia. Information to that effect had been sent to the teams in Somalia. Both the areas mentioned were in grave danger of developing epidemic foci because of their common frontier with Somalia. It would also be prudent for countries in the Arabian Peninsula to intensify surveillance.

A special committee of experts would meet in Geneva in October 1977 to recommend to the Director-General the specific measures that should be taken in the next two years for the global eradication of smallpox. Vaccination policy would be an important aspect covered by that meeting.

It was estimated that an additional US\$ 3.9 million would be required to complete the global programme; that was a relatively moderate sum in the light of the benefits to be obtained. In addition to the donations to the Special Account for Smallpox Eradication since January 1977 listed in the report, two countries had pledged support in 1977, amounting to US\$ 1 246 838, as specified funds for the smallpox eradication programme in two countries.

He wondered whether the delegates from Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya would give the latest information on the situation in their countries.

Dr ALUOCH (Kenya) said that, although a few foci of smallpox still existed in north-east Africa, a unique achievement in the history of medicine should nevertheless be celebrated. His country was one of the few where smallpox was still a real threat. The last endemic cases had been recorded in 1969, but surveillance was still being maintained, especially in the north-eastern parts of the country, because of the epidemiological situation. A striking feature was community participation in the notification of suspected cases; importations in 1971 and 1974 had been promptly brought to the notice of health staff.

Nomads moved freely in north-eastern Kenya, and surveillance there had therefore been stepped up after reports of an outbreak of smallpox in a neighbouring country. One outbreak, quickly controlled, had been detected in January 1977, the index case being a Kenyan who had returned from travel to Mogadishu and had been the source of four cases.

A special meeting had been convened by WHO in Nairobi in March 1977, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya, to plan smallpox eradication activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. The meeting had recommended the intensification of surveillance activities over the following six months in north-eastern Kenya as well as similar activities in the other countries, followed by a further meeting in September 1977.

Search operations had been launched in Kenya immediately after the Nairobi meeting. They were conducted mainly by local non-medical personnel who, after a one-day briefing on search methodology, carried out house-to-house searches, interviewed people, enquired after any cases of smallpox, and reported any rumours of smallpox. They collected specimens from unvaccinated patients with chickenpox, cases of severe chickenpox, and chickenpox outbreaks associated with death. Over the period 20 March to 20 April, most areas of North-Eastern Province had been covered by the search teams. So far no hidden focus of transmission had been discovered, but the search would be repeated at least four times in the same area in the next six months. The operations were costly but WHO had already provided the Government of Kenya with US\$ 29 000 for the purpose.

Dr DERIA (Somalia) outlined the situation in Somalia, covering a territory of over 600 000 km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline of some 3000 km, and with a population of between 3.5 and 4 million, 70% of which was nomadic. Over the period September 1976 to 17 January 1977, 39 cases of smallpox had been detected in the capital city, Mogadishu, following an importation in August 1976. At that time, limited resources had precluded a thorough search of the whole country.

In February 1977, in collaboration with WHO, a plan of action had been prepared, the main objectives being to carry out repeated systematic active case searches in all parts of the country and to document all activities related to that active surveillance. The plan had been discussed and approved as a basis for collaboration and coordination of surveillance work in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia by the WHO-sponsored meeting in Nairobi in March 1977. It had, however, soon become necessary radically to modify that plan as a result of the first of the current outbreaks of smallpox in Somalia detected by the health authorities on 18 March 1977. As at 15 May 1977, nine regions in the south of the country were infected, 135 outbreaks of smallpox had been detected, and 399 cases reported.

Although active case search was continuing, the emphasis was now being placed on containment measures. If a case of smallpox was detected in a town, the patient was immediately isolated in an established isolation camp, all known contacts of the patient and residents of the 50 houses immediately surrounding the infected house being line-listed and vaccinated within 12 to 24 hours. In the following two to three days, the residents within a larger radius of 300 houses around the infected focus were vaccinated but not line-listed, that infected area then being kept under surveillance for six weeks and any person falling ill and developing fever being closely followed up. If the infection occurred in a village, the case was isolated at home, with a 24-hour guard posted there for a period to be decided by the field epidemiologist. All the inhabitants of the village were vaccinated and the containment team or teams visited all villages within a radius of about 10 km for search and vaccination, the surveillance period of six weeks being observed. Nomads posed certain problems, and therefore the isolation of infected nomads in an established isolation camp was encouraged. All members of the nomadic group were vaccinated and a containment team accompanied the mobile nomadic group for the surveillance period. Every effort was made so that isolated patients were as comfortable as practicable.

It was thus apparent that blind mass vaccination was not being practised, since experience elsewhere had shown that the strategy being followed was effective and less costly. Six regions in the north still had to be searched, and that would be done immediately

resources became available. At present there were 13 WHO epidemiologists engaged in search and containment measures in the nine infected regions in the south. It was planned to have at least one WHO epidemiologist and a Somali field officer in each infected region. That regional team would supervise a search team of 20 persons led by a Somali sanitarian and containment teams, depending upon the number of outbreaks in the region. There would also be at least one assessment team, made up of a WHO epidemiologist and his Somali counterpart, to evaluate the effectiveness of the search and containment activities.

For the current programme, WHO had supplied six vehicles and 12 were on the way; 19 vehicles were already in the field. More vehicles were urgently required to expedite the search in the north of the country and to intensify operations in the infected southern regions. WHO would also be providing, within the following few weeks 10 transmitter-receiver sets to facilitate communication between workers in the field and at headquarters.

The Somali health authorities were confident that, with outside support, the measures being employed in the containment and eventual elimination of smallpox would be effective. To keep the programme functioning at the present level, quite apart from the higher level of intensity which could be predicted, would require resources far beyond the capability of the Somali Government. Furthermore, since the developmental stage of basic health services in Somalia was such as not to allow it to offer much assistance to the smallpox eradication programme, it was felt that the programme, modified whenever appropriate, should be made and kept self-supporting until the country was declared free of smallpox. He expressed the deep appreciation of his Government for the prompt and generous response made by WHO to Somalia's appeal.

Mr TEKESTE (Ethiopia) gave an account of the current activities of the smallpox eradication programme in Ethiopia, with particular reference to the operation in the vast Ogaden Desert, which fell mainly into two regions bordering Somalia and comprised six districts. Operationally, a district from Sidamo region bordering Kenya had been included, and the programme therefore related to seven districts, with an estimated population of half a million, the majority of whom were nomads. At present, 224 searchers had been deployed, with 11 assistant surveillance officers, who were experienced searchers chosen by the higher-level supervisors, and five surveillance officers, who were professional health workers, providing guidance and supervision; four WHO epidemiologists were also involved. The searchers were chosen from local people in consultation with leaders in each area, and they were fully informed as to the difficulties involved and received appropriate training.

He then outlined the methods of search used in the difficult task of surveillance among nomad populations. One method was surveillance trips on foot, where searchers moved in teams of two to five persons in different directions, criss-crossing the area, following bush tracks and moving to locations where people were found; such trips usually took two to three weeks. Recognition cards were given to the village elders, signed and dated by the searchers, with instructions as to where to notify fever and rash cases and go for vaccination if necessary. In some districts, the area was divided into zones and searchers were sent in different directions to search for fever and rash cases; that method had been found particularly useful where the population density was very low. In addition, searchers were posted at teashops and at waterholes about which nomadic villages were to be found. Supervision was ensured by such techniques as checking nomadic villages at random, fixing appointment spots with searchers, and by the method of distribution and collection of a marked smallpox recognition card whereby a second team collected the cards left with village leaders by a first team, thus checking a village for fever and rash and at the same time assessing the quality of the search. Searchers moved mostly on foot, although sometimes camels were used. The movement of supervisors was supported by 10 cars, one helicopter and a small aircraft when necessary, almost all supervisors having portable radios so that they could communicate with one centrally located communications centre.

Over the first quarter of 1977, some 16 287 villages had been visited, the total number of villages in the Ogaden Desert being estimated at some 12 000. Two hundred and seventeen suspected cases had been examined and 91 specimens collected for laboratory examination, the results of which had all been negative. In late April and early May, however, two outbreaks had been detected: the first, in Hararghe Region, an outbreak of two cases coming from Somalia - the subjects had since been returned there; and the second, in Bale Region, also an outbreak of two cases, one from Somalia. The appropriate containment measures were being carried out.

It was planned to continue the search throughout the country for the next two years. Various methods of surveillance, which would ensure that any hidden foci would not be missed, had been designed. The intensive search activity being conducted in the Ogaden Desert would continue for the next six months.

Although the programme encountered different kinds of problems, which were mainly the repercussions of the anti-revolutionary and reactionary movement both from within the country and from outside, he would point out that the successes achieved had only been possible due to the impressive progress of the national democratic revolution.

He expressed gratitude to WHO, in particular, and to all the agencies which had contributed the resources for carrying out the programme. His delegation fully supported the draft resolution.

Dr SEBINA (Botswana) said that his country was one of those awaiting a certificate of eradication, as it had had its last positive case at the end of 1973. It was accordingly preparing for the visit of the international assessment team expected in September 1977.

Over the past few months, Botswana had had a number of cases of newborn babies developing a generalized rash after smallpox vaccination. However, after examination at the WHO laboratory, specimens from those cases had shown nothing, except for one case which had been positive for vaccinia. He expressed appreciation to WHO for its assistance to Botswana's smallpox eradication and surveillance efforts and said that he supported the draft resolution.

Dr NAIR (India) recalled that the international commission had declared on 23 April 1977 that smallpox had been eradicated from India. That victory over a dreaded disease, which had been responsible for the disfigurement, blindness and death of so many over the centuries, represented an important landmark in the history of public health in his country. Indeed, in the past, India had accounted for one-third to one-half of all cases reported throughout the world. The battle had not been an easy one, however. Some 230 epidemiologists from 30 countries had worked with local health staff in organizing case-search operations and containment of detected outbreaks. The whole programme had been carried out virtually on a war footing, mobilizing all resources and ensuring mobility of the surveillance staff. India had obtained smallpox-free status in July 1975, but the organization and maintenance of quality surveillance for an additional period of two years in difficult terrain, inaccessible territories and in vast rural areas had been a most remarkable feat. Over that period, more than 150 000 people had participated in five massive searches of some 670 000 villages and towns throughout the country.

Many important lessons could be learned from the campaign and would be utilized in the improvement of other public health programmes. The recommendations made by the international commission would be implemented for surveillance and prevention of other communicable diseases. He expressed his Government's sincere gratitude to WHO and to the Swedish International Development Agency for their massive assistance in the implementation of the smallpox campaign over the past three years. The struggle against smallpox had been a glorious example of sustained collaborative effort on the part of the international community and India.

India had achieved self-sufficiency in the production of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine during 1973 and had also supplied vaccine to neighbouring countries on request from WHO. His Government had also agreed to donate one million ampoules of vaccine for emergency stock for the South-East Asia Region and was pleased to be in a position to contribute to the health of the Region. He added that all laboratories in India had destroyed their remaining stock of variola virus.

Professor JANSSENS (Belgium) expressed his delegation's gratification at the striking success achieved by the smallpox eradication programme, on which WHO was to be congratulated. As a result of that progress, Belgium had suspended compulsory smallpox vaccination over the next two years. It was nonetheless surprising that a number of apparently unconnected outbreaks had occurred in a country which had been the object of mass vaccination. While he did not cast any doubts on the possibility of containing those foci in the near future, it would be desirable, in the interests of public health generally, to carry out a full epidemiological investigation into those unexpected occurrences. His own country would be particularly interested in such an enquiry so that it could have a sound basis on which to decide whether its suspension of the vaccination requirement could be prolonged. He commended the very thorough surveillance being practised, which offered the best possible safeguard for the future.

He expressed admiration for the manner in which Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia were strenuously combating the outbreaks in their countries. Belgium would continue to provide WHO

with the available vaccine it would be continuing to produce so as to contribute within the means at its disposal to WHO's efforts, which it hoped would prove speedily successful.

Dr ORLOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the report submitted by the Director-General confirmed the successful outcome of the smallpox eradication programme. The fact that a certain number of outbreaks had occurred confirmed the view that eradication should not be certified until the situation could be assessed with all certainty. Those countries where eradication had been certified were to be congratulated, particularly those countries of South-East Asia where the disease had been responsible for the death of tens of thousands of their populations. The success was due both to their own efforts and to the help of WHO. He was convinced that eradication would soon be achieved everywhere, and welcomed the measures proposed by the Director-General to that end. He looked forward to the WHO publications on the subject.

He emphasized the need to utilize experience and staff from smallpox eradication work for the benefit of the eradication of other communicable diseases. The establishment of stocks of vaccine for use in emergencies was a reasonable measure. The USSR would support the programme for smallpox eradication and would contribute vaccines at no cost. It wished WHO every success in that undertaking.

Dr AVRAMIDIS (Greece) said that there could be no doubt that remarkable progress had been achieved in smallpox eradication although there were still some foci in one country, which could, of course, represent a considerable danger, particularly for neighbouring countries.

In view of the fact that international commissions had already certified eradication in several parts of the world, he did not think that Member States should continue to require vaccination certificates from travellers from countries which had been free of smallpox for some time past. In Greece smallpox vaccination was still compulsory because 67 countries still required such certificates from international travellers. He accordingly suggested that an additional paragraph should be inserted in the draft resolution between paragraphs 3 and 4, reading along the following lines:

"REQUESTS all Member States to suspend their requirement for a smallpox vaccination certificate from international travellers coming from countries where eradication has been achieved;"

His delegation would support the draft resolution with that amendment.

Dr FOEGE (United States of America) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution and warmly congratulated WHO and all those countries which had eradicated smallpox. It took special note of countries certified as being smallpox-free by international commissions since the previous session of the World Health Assembly. All those Member States had thus demonstrated the capacity of WHO to reach consensus on global health objectives and to play a catalysing role. The task was not yet completed, and his delegation would therefore encourage the rapid mobilization of resources to eliminate remaining foci and to intensify surveillance in associated border areas of high risk. To that end, the United States Government was prepared to contribute additional funds to bring a speedy end to smallpox transmission.

His delegation noted with satisfaction the recent reduction from 77 to 18 in the number of laboratories retaining smallpox virus and supported the efforts to reduce that number still further to five WHO Collaborating Centres. Although arguments had been advanced that all known virus strains should be destroyed, it recognized the need to retain current smallpox strains in order to evaluate and characterize pox-type illnesses in future. Accordingly, WHO should be encouraged to maintain representative strains indefinitely in a few selected laboratories under the most stringent safeguards. WHO should also maintain surveillance and actively investigate all future monkeypox cases in order better to delineate the clinical illness, epidemiology and laboratory characteristics, as well as to verify that all such illnesses were in fact monkeypox rather than due to other pox viruses.

His delegation would urge the Organization to exploit the skills which had been developed at headquarters, in the regional offices and in countries for smallpox eradication, which could now be turned to other health efforts, particularly the Expanded Programme on Immunization.

Dr KILGOUR (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that his delegation was watching with concern and sympathy the situation in those countries where the last out-

breaks of smallpox had occurred, and hoped that WHO would continue to give the problem the highest possible priority to ensure that the necessary resources were made available.

There were still four laboratories holding stocks of variola virus in the United Kingdom, but within six to nine months there would be only one and that would be operating as a WHO Collaborating Centre. The last of the other laboratories would, before it closed down, be working on a commission from WHO. It would be appropriate at the present juncture for governments to examine their policies with regard to smallpox vaccination since, taking into account the almost total eradication achieved, the time had come to weigh the risks of vaccination against the real risk of incurring the disease itself.

He welcomed the proposal to convene a special committee of experts in the autumn of 1977 to ensure a calm elaboration of strategy. His delegation supported the draft resolution.

Dr RAFA'ELI (Indonesia) said that the declining numbers of specimens from Indonesia tested by WHO reference laboratories shown in Table 2 of Weekly Epidemiological Record No. 18 might lead some to believe that surveillance in his country was relatively inactive. That was not so. Surveillance was carried out by collecting and examining all suspected cases from 20 provinces, especially from Java, where the last case had been found in 1972. The Government gave the reward of a transistor radio to anyone providing information on a positive smallpox case. Vaccination was continuing, combined with BCG vaccination, throughout the country. There was also special surveillance in high-risk areas, such as airports and sea-ports. His delegation supported the draft resolution.

Mr MENALDA VAN SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands) said that, while the unexpected persistence of the disease in southern Somalia might be a setback in arriving at the ultimate goal of eradication, he was nevertheless confident that that goal was still within reach. His Government would continue to give its support as hitherto so long as it was needed by WHO, and also favoured the draft resolution.

Dr MUNDIA (Zambia) said that his delegation had noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the eradication programme with the exception of a few cases in Ethiopia and Somalia and was gratified by the prompt and sustained assistance of WHO to the affected areas. It was to be hoped that total success would soon be achieved. Zambia, which was awaiting certification in 1978, also supported the draft resolution.

Dr TANAKA (Japan) expressed regret that it had not proved possible to achieve complete smallpox eradication by the target date. WHO should continue to exert all possible efforts to bring eradication about through the concerted endeavour of all Member States concerned, and the high priority accorded the programme should be maintained until global eradication was a reality. His Government would spare no effort in that regard, and the Japanese delegation strongly supported the draft resolution.

Dr BORGONO (Chile) shared the concern expressed at the maintenance in the laboratories of some countries of stocks of variola virus, which, even under normally effective security conditions, might lead to outbreaks of smallpox. He would therefore urge countries to destroy those stocks when the appropriate time came. His delegation commended both WHO and Member States concerned on the valuable work they had accomplished, and expressed support for the draft resolution.

(For continuation, see page 636).

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

Smallpox eradication (continued from the end of the fifteenth meeting)

Agenda, 2.4.4

Dr KRAUSE (German Democratic Republic) said that the present epidemiological situation of smallpox prompted two questions. First, was the maintenance of general vaccination against smallpox still justified? Secondly, what should be done to eliminate the remaining sources of infection? In answer to the first question, he considered that the rapidly growing international traffic favoured importation of smallpox from existing endemic foci; for that reason compulsory vaccination continued in his country with the aim of giving the age-groups vaccinated at least 80% effective protection. However, general primary vaccination of unvaccinated persons who had missed their original vaccination date for health reasons was no longer performed. Vaccination was carried out giving full consideration to contraindications and to protective measures (for example, for those going abroad).

With regard to the second question, he supported WHO's recommendation to limit the number of laboratories retaining stocks of variola virus; as the infections in 1973 had shown, such laboratories involved a real danger of disseminating smallpox. Thorough surveillance of existing endemic regions was essential, and sufficient quantities of vaccine should be stored to cope with any possible new epidemic. Further research was needed to clarify the question of an animal reservoir of smallpox. His country would continue to support the smallpox eradication programme by donating high-quality vaccines for as long as necessary. He supported the draft resolution annexed to the Director-General's report.

Dr OZUN (Romania) welcomed the splendid success achieved in the smallpox eradication programme. Not only had a serious disease been conquered but a shining example had been given of the results to be obtained from enthusiastic local participation, cooperation between countries, and coordination by WHO. Flexibility at all levels of implementation had been supported scientifically by standardization and quality control of vaccine, reliable laboratory diagnosis and an epidemiological surveillance strategy adapted to local possibilities. The programme was a model to be followed in combating other communicable diseases. The work must now be completed. Careful epidemiological surveillance of endemic areas must continue, as must primary vaccination of young children, especially in the African and South-East Asia Regions, until eradication was finally confirmed. WHO should ensure that stocks of vaccine were available to support local vaccination programmes. It should complete the registration of laboratories retaining stocks of variola virus, and lay down strict guidelines for storage and handling. Research should continue on the biological, physicochemical and pathogenic characteristics of other poxviruses, their genetics and variability, particularly among recent isolates. There should be strict surveillance of cases of poxvirus diseases among animals in their endemic areas, and of any human cases. Research should also continue with a view to producing effective vaccines that could be combined with other antigens.

Dr DIALLO (Upper Volta) expressed appreciation of the reports by delegates of the countries where smallpox still occurred and of their efforts to control the disease. The world was on the point of achieving complete eradication of a disease that had taken a great toll of human lives. However, many problems remained. A survey in his country in the last quarter of 1975 had shown that no case of smallpox had been confirmed since 1969. Yet the apparent eradication of smallpox should not entrain a relaxation of vigilance. The last remaining foci must be obliterated, and a question still remained as to the existence of an animal reservoir. Frontiers were not watertight, traditional population movements continued, and travel was facilitated by modern transport; those, together with tourism, could cause a spread of the disease. In the event of an epidemic, the means of containing it were not always available in time. For those reasons, his country had included smallpox vaccination in its provisional immunization programme for 1977-1980, pending the final certification of smallpox eradication. He supported the draft resolution.

Mr HAVLOVIC (Austria) expressed admiration for WHO's role in the eradication of smallpox. In his country, under a recent amendment to the smallpox immunization act, the previously obligatory primary vaccination of children would not be required in 1977 and 1978. Following the recommendation of the Twenty-ninth Health Assembly, the Austrian health authorities required certificates of smallpox vaccination only if travellers had visited a country, any part of which had been infected, in the course of the previous 14 days. It was regrettable that a number of

countries that had been free of smallpox for several years still requested smallpox vaccination certificates from travellers coming from countries where the disease had been eradicated decades ago. The draft resolution would help in that respect. He supported the Greek amendment.

Dr CAÑADA ROYO (Spain) hoped that the smallpox eradication programme would soon be brought to a successful conclusion. He supported the draft resolution. In the transition period before the final certification of eradication, health services would have certain problems; including the decision whether to abandon smallpox vaccination, which he considered appropriate. All countries should follow the recommendation contained in resolution WHA29.54: certificates of vaccination should only be required from travellers who had visited a smallpox-infected country within the preceding 14 days. The nineteenth report of the Committee on International Surveillance of Communicable Diseases<sup>1</sup> clearly showed that many countries still required certificates of vaccination for travellers from smallpox-free countries, which also caused problems. The Health Assembly and Secretariat should clarify the measures to be taken during the transition period.

Dr KELTERBORN (Switzerland) said that his country would continue to support WHO's efforts to eradicate smallpox. He was pleased that the number of laboratories retaining stocks of variola virus were to be limited and placed under WHO surveillance. He hoped that after eradication of the disease, the virus itself would ultimately be destroyed in the laboratories. There was no reason why such a dangerous virus should be preserved, considering that the vaccine was prepared, not from human but from bovine strains, which would remain available in the specialized laboratories.

Dr MOHAMMED (Nigeria) congratulated those involved in the smallpox eradication programme. A programme to eradicate smallpox and control measles had been initiated in 1966 in 20 countries in West and Central Africa, with the cooperation of USAID and WHO, within the global eradication programme. USAID and WHO had provided technical and financial assistance which had made mass immunization against the two diseases possible. The Federal Government had provided personnel, fuel, offices and housing for USAID staff. By June 1970, the last case of smallpox in Nigeria had been detected and isolated. Before 1966, over 4000 cases of smallpox with 400 associated deaths had been reported yearly. Since the last case reported in June 1970, there had been no confirmed case of smallpox in Nigeria. During 1976, WHO and 15 West African countries had carried out an assessment and evaluation of smallpox eradication. On 14 April 1976, the 15 countries had been declared smallpox-free by an international commission. By the end of 1975, 87 687 100 smallpox vaccinations had been performed. The success of the smallpox eradication programme provided evidence of the importance of international cooperation and of the role of WHO. He supported the draft resolution.

Dr SHAH (Pakistan) recorded his country's deep appreciation for WHO's part in the eradication of smallpox in his country where the disease had been endemic and sometimes epidemic. There had been no new case since December 1974 and Pakistan had been declared smallpox-free by an international commission on 18 December 1976, after two years of observation. The success of the smallpox eradication campaign was a landmark in the history of public health; however, vigilance should not be relaxed, because foci still remained and with them the danger of reintroducing the disease.

In his country, the lessons learned by health teams were now being applied to the control of other communicable diseases, such as whooping-cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles, through an expanded immunization programme. Centrally coordinated, the programme would draw on capabilities to monitor and evaluate programmes, provide cold chains and supply vaccines to their destination, and use a pilot research centre to adapt immunization to local conditions. His country was supported in that work by WHO, UNICEF and Iran. He supported the draft resolution.

Dr KALISA (Zaire) said that his country was one of nine States in central Africa that would soon be certified smallpox-free, and he thanked WHO for all its support. He also welcomed WHO's efforts to develop research on the poxvirus group in accordance with resolution WHA28.52.

---

<sup>1</sup> See WHO Official Records, No. 240, 1977, Annex 1.

He noted that the reservoir of monkeypox virus was still unknown. His country had participated with WHO in the so far inconclusive research on that question and hoped that the work would continue until the answers were found. He supported the draft resolution.

Mr CABO (Mozambique) said that smallpox had been a scourge for centuries and that the success of the smallpox eradication programme was an excellent example of the peaceful use of science and technology. His country expected to receive certification of smallpox eradication in 1978. The Government had launched a mass immunization campaign, which included vaccination against smallpox, in collaboration with WHO and other international organizations of the United Nations system. By 1978, more than 9 million people in the country would have been vaccinated against smallpox. The new cases of smallpox in Somalia showed that there could be no relaxation of control. His Government had therefore decided to continue for the present to require a smallpox vaccination certificate for international travellers. He fully supported the draft resolution.

Professor GIANNICO (Italy) said that because of the success of the smallpox eradication programme, his Government had approved a draft law, now before Parliament, which would suspend obligatory smallpox vaccination for children for a period of 12 years. The revaccination of school-age children who had previously been vaccinated with a positive result was to be continued. The law provided for certain precautionary measures such as: hospital isolation units for the treatment of cases of suspect virus disease; stockpiling smallpox vaccines; and maintaining the health service arrangements for free voluntary vaccination on demand. The Italian health authorities had reached that decision after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of smallpox vaccination, taking into account that at present the risk attending vaccination was greater than the risk of catching the disease. He hoped that smallpox would soon be completely eradicated so that vaccination could be permanently halted. He supported the draft resolution.

He pointed out that some countries still required certificates of smallpox vaccination for travellers coming from countries where smallpox had long been eradicated, contrary to resolution WHA29.54, which had been adopted unanimously. He asked the Director-General to do everything possible to see that the decision taken by the previous Assembly was respected by all Member States, and expressed support for the Greek amendment. To require certificates from travellers from smallpox-free countries was incomprehensible in the light of the present status of the disease and the decision by several countries to suspend or abolish compulsory smallpox vaccination.

Dr DIBA (Iran) said that in only a few years smallpox had been eradicated in most of the world. It was certainly not a lack of technical means that had prevented total eradication, which would soon be achieved. He was pleased that Afghanistan and Pakistan, both countries neighbouring Iran, had been certified smallpox-free six months previously. Iran had been free of smallpox for 15 years and the existence of nearby sources of reinfection had been disquieting. Smallpox eradication had now been integrated into the general health services.

He warned that it was no time to relax vigilance. Vaccination of children should be continued. With the speed of modern travel and if the level of immunity was lowered by stopping vaccination, there would be a risk of a serious epidemic. Until the disease had completely disappeared, vaccination should be continued where necessary. The Director-General's report mentioned the convening of a special committee of experts to recommend specific measures to be taken over the coming two years in order to confirm that global eradication had been achieved. That committee might also study the need for vaccination and arrangements for future surveillance.

Iran had always contributed to international health care. In each of the past two years Iran had provided 5 million doses of vaccine to WHO, and that assistance would continue if needed. He supported the draft resolution.

Dr GÁCS (Hungary) said that the rapid and successful conclusion of the smallpox eradication programme demonstrated that only close cooperation among all countries could ensure the achievement of desirable results in world health, and congratulated WHO and those Member States that had made such success possible. The recent outbreaks of smallpox showed, however, that endemic areas had to be kept under continued surveillance.

His delegation supported the proposal that most laboratories should destroy their stocks of variola virus. In Hungary 18 laboratories continued to hold stocks, whereas 59 laboratories had already been asked to destroy theirs. As regards the vaccine reserve, his country would continue to provide free doses for it as in the past.

Professor REID (representative of the Executive Board) said that several points seemed to emerge from the comments just made, which had largely followed the discussions in the Executive Board. First, it had been stressed that there should be no premature congratulations on the total eradication of smallpox. Second, regarding the special committee of experts to be convened in autumn 1977, several delegates had referred to the question of requirements for international travellers. Although the Organization's views on that question were well known, obviously the final decision lay with Member States; from the comments of delegates, however, the present trend regarding requirements seemed to be more liberal. The most important long-term issue raised during the discussion had been the number of laboratories that should retain stocks of variola virus. The special committee of experts would have to give very careful thought to that question, weighing the interests of pure science against safety considerations. Concerning the eradication of the last foci of smallpox, it was gratifying to hear the concrete offers of help just made. Lastly, on behalf of the Executive Board, he was pleased that there was such unanimous support for the draft resolution.

Dr LADNYI (Assistant Director-General) thanked the delegates for their comments and said that their proposals would be taken into account. He assured them that WHO was continuing to devote the same energy as previously to the eradication of the remaining foci of smallpox in Somalia.

Dr ARITA (Smallpox Eradication), replying to technical points, observed that the current status of the programme had been outlined by the Assistant Director of Medical Services in the Ministry of Health, Kenya, the programme manager of the smallpox eradication programme in Somalia, and the Director of the smallpox eradication programme in Ethiopia, all speaking as the delegates of their countries.

The trend of the current smallpox epidemics in southern Somalia was still unknown. However, 280 cases with a known date of onset had occurred between January and 7 May 1977, with a peak in the first week of April. Additional data would be needed to evaluate that finding.

As mentioned by the delegate of Somalia, surveillance/containment measures were being assisted by 13 WHO epidemiologists currently in Somalia. One country had offered 10 epidemiologists or operations officers with extensive experience in smallpox eradication, and cables had been dispatched on 11 May to two governments concerning the release of similar personnel, should they be requested.

A special search operation was in progress in bordering areas of Kenya and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian search, assisted by four WHO epidemiologists, had detected two imported outbreaks which had been reported to WHO on 9 May. From January to May, 265 specimens had been collected for laboratory diagnosis in the two countries, and all except for the one outbreak in Kenya had been negative. Specimens from the recent two outbreaks in Ethiopia were awaited.

Several delegations had expressed some concern over the current outbreaks in Somalia. The present smallpox transmission in the Ogaden Desert would obviously delay the completion of the eradication programme. Based on WHO's previous experience in smallpox epidemic control, however, it should be possible to contain the outbreaks in a few months' time provided the current effort were sustained by additional international support. Events in the Ogaden Desert further emphasized the importance of the two-year surveillance period after the last known case.

The importance of poxvirus surveillance, including monkeypox, had been stressed by the delegates of the Soviet Union, United States of America, and Zaire. During the intensive survey covering 643 villages in three regions of Zaire, five new human monkeypox cases had been detected in February and March, whereas a similar previous survey conducted in 1975 in four countries of West Africa had failed to detect any such cases. Assuming that both searches had a similar level of sensitivity, the finding in Zaire perhaps suggested that there was relatively frequent chance infection from an animal reservoir in that particular area. The necessary surveillance was continuing.

He appreciated the excellent cooperation shown by many delegations as regards the destruction of variola virus stocks in laboratories. Some laboratories apparently considered it necessary to keep variola virus strains for future reference; some felt that if their stocks were destroyed they would not be able to obtain the viruses if required in the case of unexpected circumstances. He said that, if such laboratories so wished, arrangements could be made to transfer their virus stocks to WHO reference laboratories, to make testing services available to them when required, and to provide them with facilities for variola virus research in WHO collaborating centres if such research were urgently needed and well justified in the context of the smallpox eradication programme. He hoped that such arrangements would encourage

more laboratories to destroy their current stocks of virus in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on International Surveillance of Communicable Diseases.

The donations to the WHO vaccine reserve mentioned by the delegations of India, Iran, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Belgium would substantially increase that reserve. Arrangements were being made to establish a reserve in New Delhi in addition to the one in Geneva.

The meeting of the special committee of experts in October would, of course, have on its agenda such items as vaccination policy and vaccination certificates, as the delegate of Iran hoped.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr AVRAMIDIS (Greece) elaborated on the amendment to the draft resolution proposed by his delegation at the previous meeting. The new operative paragraph would read as follows:

"RECALLS the resolution of the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly, according to which an international certificate of smallpox vaccination should be required only from travellers who, within the preceding 14 days, had visited a smallpox-infected country as reflected in the WHO Weekly Epidemiological Record, and urges health authorities that have not yet changed their requirements accordingly to do so as soon as possible".

Dr KALISA (Zaire), commenting on the proposed amendment, said that his country would maintain vaccination and continue to require a vaccination certificate from tourists until much more information became available on monkeypox, against which protection was known to be conferred by smallpox vaccination.

Dr DIALLO (Upper Volta) was against the Greek amendment despite the recommendation of the Twenty-ninth Health Assembly. The conditions he had spoken about earlier had led his country to adopt a vigilant attitude. If an amendment were absolutely necessary, its application had to be left to individual governments, who were aware of their own special situations. Moreover, the facilities needed in the case of an epidemic were not always available to governments when outbreaks occurred. Upper Volta would continue to verify vaccination certificates, because the identity and previous stays of travellers were impossible to determine with certainty, and would also pursue its vaccination campaign until WHO announced the total eradication of smallpox.

Dr TABA (Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean), speaking on behalf of some countries in his Region, felt that the changes in certification requirements referred to in the proposed amendment should not be made mandatory for all Member States. In his Region a massive pilgrimage took place every year and it would be difficult for the receiving country not to require vaccination certificates during that time. He suggested that the wording of the new operative paragraph be made more flexible.

Dr KILGOUR (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) said that if the draft resolution was to be amended along the lines of the Greek amendment, more flexible wording might be more acceptable. He proposed an alternative amendment as follows:

"REQUESTS all Member States to consider their vaccination programme and requirements, and whether any unnecessary vaccination requirements can be reduced".

Dr AVRAMIDIS (Greece) was in complete agreement with the new wording.

Decision: The draft resolution, as thus amended, was approved.<sup>1</sup>

The meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

---

<sup>1</sup> Transmitted to the Health Assembly in the Committee's seventh report and adopted as resolution WHA30.52.