

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

RESOLUTIONS
ON POLICY

SECOND
SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL

SEPTEMBER
1944

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

RESOLUTIONS ON POLICY
SECOND SESSION OF
THE COUNCIL

September 1944

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RESOLUTION No. 42

A Resolution Amending Resolution No. 17, Concerning the Preparation and Presentation of Over-All Requirements.

A Resolution Amending Resolution No. 17, Concerning the Preparation and Presentation of Over-All Requirements

WHEREAS

Paragraph A, I, (3) of Resolution 17 contemplates that the Director General will compute estimates of over-all requirements in conformity with the bases and policies developed by the Regional Committees and approved by the Council; and,

WHEREAS

The above-mentioned paragraph has proved to be inconsistent with the provisions of Paragraph A, III, (2) of the same resolution, which states that one of the Director General's first and most important tasks shall be to arrange, through the appropriate national and inter-governmental agencies, for the necessary allocations and procurement of supplies in order to create balanced reserves; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That the following sentence be added to Paragraph A, I, (3) of Resolution 17:

"This provision shall not be permitted to delay in any way the initiation by the Director General of whatever action is necessary for the allocation and procurement of essential supplies."

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RESOLUTION No. 43

A Resolution Relating to the Administration Budget and the Allocation of Administrative Expenses

RESOLVED

1. That the annual budget covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 submitted by the Director General in the amount of \$11,500,000 is hereby approved.

2. Of the total amount of \$11,500,000 approved in the preceding paragraph, \$4,000,000 shall be provided out of funds authorized for administrative expenses for the calendar year 1944 and the unexpended part of the year 1943 by Resolution No. 38 and not used during that period, and the balance of \$7,500,000 shall be paid by the member governments, and is allocated to them in the following percentages:

Australia	1.50
Belgium	1.00
Bolivia	.10
Brazil	1.50
Canada	3.00
Chile	.20
China	5.00
Columbia	.30
Costa Rica	.05
Cuba	.20
Czechoslovakia	1.00
Dominican Republic	.05
Ecuador	.05

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Egypt	.70
El Salvador	.05
Ethiopia	.05
France	4.00
Greece	.50
Guatemala	.05
Haiti	.05
Honduras	.05
Iceland	.05
India	4.00
Iran	.10
Iraq	.10
Liberia	.05
Luxembourg	.05
Mexico	.70
Netherlands	1.50
New Zealand	.30
Nicaragua	.05
Norway	.30
Panama	.05
Paraguay	.05
Peru	.25
Philippines	.05
Poland	1.00
Union of South Africa	1.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.00
United Kingdom	15.00
United States of America	40.00
Uruguay	.20
Venezuela	.10
Yugoslavia	.70
Unallocated	5.00
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3. Any funds collected during the year 1945 from the allocations made to member governments under Resolution No. 38, and any funds for administrative expenses from new members admitted to the Administration, shall be collected and added to the receipts for administrative purposes; and such collections together with any funds which may remain unexpended from the amount received pursuant to Resolution No. 38 shall be available to meet expenditures under the 1945 budget approved in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and to compensate for the 5 percent remaining unallocated for 1945, but the total authorized expenditure for Administrative purposes for the calendar year 1945 shall not exceed \$11,500,000.

4. Whenever a member government shall have paid over to the Administration its general contribution under Sections 4 and 5 of Resolution No. 14 and shall elect that its share of the administrative expenses for the year 1945 as allocated by paragraph 2 above shall be paid out of such general contribution, the Administration is authorized to transfer the appropriate amount from its general funds to its administrative receipts and to make the appropriate credit to the member government whose funds are so transferred.

5. Such incidental expenses as may be incurred by administrative officials and employees during temporary and limited stays within a liberated area, and which fall to be paid out of the local currency of the area, may be charged to operating expense.

RESOLUTION No. 44

A Resolution Relating to Auditors of the Administration

WHEREAS

Resolution 25 provides that the Committee on Financial Control shall recommend auditors to the Council and advise the Council regarding the scope and frequency of the reports to be obtained from the auditors; and,

WHEREAS

The said Resolution requires that the auditors' reports shall cover in particular the system of accounting employed by the Administration, the funds expended in the purchase and received from the sale of supplies, the liabilities of the Administration and generally any matters of substance which the auditors may raise on examination of the Administration's accounts; and,

WHEREAS

The Committee on Financial Control has made certain recommendations to the Council including a proposal that the Committee should appoint an audit Subcommittee to be composed of not less than three and not more than five technically competent auditors (who shall themselves serve and not have an alternate) from the member countries; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Council accepts the recommendations for the appointment of an auditor of the

Administration made by the Committee on Financial Control.

2. That Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. be appointed the Auditors of the Administration.

3. That the Auditors' first report cover the period to the close of business on 31 December 1944, and that subsequent reports be made annually thereafter, provided that interim reports shall be made whenever possible quarterly.

4. That the first report shall be accompanied by a report on the system of accounting adopted by the Administration.

5. That, for the purpose of each report, the Auditors' examination of the balance sheet, the statement of revenue and expenditure and the supporting statements be directed towards

(i) establishing that due authority exists for all kinds of expenditures incurred

(ii) reporting whether or not the balance sheet and the said statements and supporting statements fairly present the financial position of the Administration as at the date of the statements and the results of the operations of the Administration for the period covered by such statements;

(iii) reporting any matters of substance arising out of their examination of the Administration's accounts.

6. That the Director General contract with the Auditor in accordance with arrangements made between the Auditor and the Committee on Financial Control to make the examination on

the basis of salary cost of personnel engaged plus 50 percent thereof, plus traveling, maintenance and out of pocket expenses; provided that for the time being the amount authorized by the Council from which the expenses of the annual examination shall be paid shall be \$75,000.

7. That the Auditor consult with the Audit Subcommittee of the Committee on Financial Control, concerning all policy aspects of the audit, with a view to receiving special instructions from such subcommittee concerning detailed investigations to be made and any special matters to be included in the audit. The auditor from time to time will report to the Audit Subcommittee of the Committee on Financial Control the time expended on the audit and the expense incurred thereby. In the event the above mentioned sum of \$75,000 shall require to be increased, the Subcommittee shall make its recommendations to the Committee on Financial Control, which may, pending a further meeting of the Council, authorize such an interim addition to the above mentioned sum as may be required to carry on the work.

8. That the Committee on Financial Control appoint an Audit Subcommittee to be composed of not less than three and not more than five persons of special technical competence (who shall themselves serve and not have an alternate) from the member countries. The members of the Subcommittee shall expend as much time as necessary for the performance of the functions of the Subcommittee. The function of the Audit Subcommittee may require that the members

thereof devote their full time to its work. Until the Committee on Financial Control shall have decided that such full time work is required, the members of the Audit Subcommittee shall be paid their salaries and their expenses by their Governments. If and after the Committee on Financial Control shall determine that their full time work is required for the purpose of the Audit Subcommittee, their salaries and expenses shall be paid by the Director General out of the resources of the Administration.

9. That the Audit Subcommittee consult with the Auditor and give directions to him concerning the policy aspects of the audit and detailed investigations to be made and any special matters to be included in the audit, and consult concerning any prospective increase in the cost of the audit over and above the amount presently authorized in paragraph VI above or subsequently to be authorized by the Committee on Financial Control or otherwise. The Audit Subcommittee is further empowered to examine the records and accounts of the Administration in any place where the Administration operates and to make reports and recommendations thereon to the Committee on Financial Control which shall in turn report such findings to the Council.

10. That the Auditor's reports, together with any comments which the Director General may wish to make on them, be referred, together with the aforesaid reports and recommendations of the Audit Subcommittee, to the Committee on Financial Control, which shall in turn report the Audit Subcommittee findings together with its own report to the Council.

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11. That the Auditors appointed under this Resolution shall have authority to examine any and all accounts and records of the Administration in any place where the Administration operates.

RESOLUTION No. 45

A Resolution Amending Resolution No. 21 Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies

WHEREAS

Article III paragraph 4 of the Agreement provides that the Committee on Supplies of the Council shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing the member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation.

WHEREAS

India is likely to be among the principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation;

RESOLVED

That Resolution No. 21 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies) be amended to make the first paragraph of that Resolution read as follows:

"1. That the Committee on Supplies shall consist of members of the Council or their alternates representing Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America."

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RESOLUTION No. 46

A Resolution Relating to Displaced Persons on Territories Never Occupied by the Enemy

WHEREAS

Displaced persons are defined in Resolution 10 and,

WHEREAS

Many displaced persons have been able, pending the opportunity of returning to their homes, to reach certain United Nations territories never occupied by the enemy; and,

WHEREAS

It is laid down in Resolution 10 that it is to be the duty of the Administration to assist such persons when their return to their homes is a matter of urgency; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That the Council approve the following statement as a guide to the operations of the Administration with respect to displaced persons in territories never occupied by the enemy:

1. In assisting in the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons who are in territories which have never been occupied by the enemy, it is desirable that the Administration allot its resources mainly in favor of congregated groups of displaced persons rather than in favor of displaced individuals.

2. The Administration shall assume responsibility for care and repatriation only of persons

who are necessitous and who lack the resources to return to their homes.

3. The Administration shall, in principle, assume responsibility for care of such displaced persons pending repatriation only in areas where the resources for their maintenance are inadequate or cannot continue to be made available.

4. The repatriation of such persons shall be carried out in such a way as to harmonize, with the minimum of disturbance, with any general scheme of repatriation, and in particular with any system of priorities which may be evolved as part of such a scheme.

5. The Administration shall undertake this task only in agreement with the governments concerned as provided in paragraph 8 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV of the First Session of the Council.

RESOLUTION No. 47

A Resolution Relating to the Responsibility of the Administration for the Removal or Repatriation of Intruded Persons

WHEREAS

Resolution No. 10, provides:

"4. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into homes from which nationals of the United Nations have been expelled should be considered as a separate

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issue, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV," and,

WHEREAS

The efficient and orderly repatriation of displaced persons to their homes in liberated territory may necessitate the prior orderly removal from those homes of persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded therein and may necessitate the return of such intruded persons to their country of origin; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That in the event of request by a government or recognized national authority of a liberated area that the Administration remove or assist in the removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality from that area or return or assist in returning them to their country of origin, the Administration may undertake such a task pursuant to agreement entered into for this purpose between the Administration and the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area and between the Administration and the United Nations military command or the United Nations control authority in the country to which such persons are to be returned.

2. That all expenses connected with such possible operations shall be paid by or ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned.

RESOLUTION No. 48

A Resolution Relating to the Amendment of the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council (Annex 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council)

RESOLVED

That the Rules of Procedure of the Council, and Annex 1 thereto, being the Rules of Standing Committees of the Council, be amended in the following particulars:

I. Amend Section 4 of Article III of Annex 1—Rules of Standing Committees of the Council to read as follows:

4. Upon the death, resignation, or inability to serve of the chairman of any standing committee, the first vice chairman, or, if he is not available the second vice chairman shall serve as chairman ad interim until a new chairman is elected.

In the event of the temporary absence of the chairman during a meeting or any part thereof, the first vice chairman, or, if he is not available, the second vice chairman, shall preside. A vice chairman acting as chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the chairman.

II. Further amend Section 4 of Article V of Annex 1—Rules of Standing Committees of the Council—to read as follows:

4. Any request from a regional committee to any technical committee for the establishment of a technical subcommittee to advise the regional committee shall be transmitted to the Director General, who shall forthwith inform the chair-

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man and members of the technical committee concerned. If the regional committee so desires, it may submit to the Director General for transmission to the chairman of the technical committee, the names of qualified persons, for appointment to such technical subcommittees. In case of need, the chairman may proceed to appoint such technical subcommittees with the authorization of a majority of the members, subject to subsequent formal approval by the committee.

RESOLUTION No. 49.

A Resolution Relating to the Official Seal of the Administration

RESOLVED

That the design reproduced below shall be the Official Seal of the Administration.



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RESOLUTION No. 50

A Resolution Waiving a Second Regular Session of the Council in 1944

RESOLVED

That the provision in Article III, Paragraph 2, of the Agreement, "that the Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee" is hereby waived for 1944.

RESOLUTION No. 51

A Resolution Authorizing the Central Committee to Admit Denmark between Sessions of the Council

RESOLVED

If after the liberation of Denmark an appropriate Danish Government or Authority makes application for membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and if the urgency of the situation requires consideration of the application before the next session of the Council, the Central Committee is authorized to consider such application, and, in its discretion, to admit Denmark to membership under such conditions as it deems appropriate."

RESOLUTION No. 52

A Resolution Relating to Modification of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933

WHEREAS

Resolution 8, paragraph 2, provides, "That the Council recommends that member govern-

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ments, and recognized national authorities cooperate fully with the Administration in establishing at the earliest possible date regional and other emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification within the limits of military security, of diseases likely to become epidemic, uniformity in quarantine regulations, and for other measures of prevention," it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Council approves in principle the preliminary drafts of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944 and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926 and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 12 April 1933.

2. That the Council, while recognizing that the approval in principle of the preliminary drafts in no way binds member governments to signing them, requests the Director General to submit copies of the French and English texts of these drafts to member governments for their early consideration.

3. That the Council requests that member governments shall submit their comments not later than 1 November 1944, and that copies of such comments shall be sent immediately to member governments by the quickest practicable method.

4. That the Council instructs the Health Committee to prepare, at a special meeting, final drafts of the said Conventions after having taken

account of any comments received; that as soon as practicable after 1 November, not less than thirty days' notice of the special meeting shall be given by telegraph to member governments.

5. That the Council requests the Director General to make arrangements with the approval of the Central Committee for a member government to be nominated by that committee to act as depository and to have the Conventions opened for signature not later than 15 December 1944. The Conventions shall then remain open for signature until 15 January 1945.

6. That the Council authorizes the Director General, at the time when the emergency Conventions come into force, to undertake the functions set out therein for the period for which the emergency amending Conventions are to remain in force, at the end of which time, it is hoped the International Office of Public Health will be able to exercise its full functions.

NOTE: For text of the two Sanitary Conventions, see page 35.

RESOLUTION No. 53

A Resolution Relating to Reservations and Declarations of the Congress of the United States

WHEREAS

The Congress of the United States of America has enacted Public Law 267, 78th Congress, 2nd Session, approved 28 March 1944, authorizing appropriations for participation by the United States in the work of the Administration; and

WHEREAS

Sections 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of said Public Law 267 read, respectively, as follows:

"Sec. 3. In the adoption of this joint resolution the Congress expresses its approval of and reliance upon the Policy adopted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at the First Session of the Council, summarized in paragraph 11 of resolution numbered 12, and reading as follows:

"11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the Agreement. Problems such as unemployments are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world."

"Sec. 5. No Amendment under article VIII (a) of the Agreement involving any new obligation for the United States shall be binding upon the United States without approval by joint resolution of Congress.

"Sec. 6. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

"That in the case of the United States the appropriate constitutional body to determine the amount and character and time of the contributions of the United States is the Congress of the United States.

"Sec. 7. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

"That it is understood that the provision in paragraph 11 of resolution numbered 12 adopted at the First Session of the Council, referred to in section 3 of this joint resolution and reading 'The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief', contemplates that rehabilitation means and is confined only to such activities as are necessary to relief.

"Sec. 8. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

"That the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall not be authorized to enter into contracts or undertake or incur obligations beyond the limits of appropriations made under this authorization and by other countries and receipts from other sources"; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Council hereby declares that nothing contained in said Sections 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement and Resolutions on Policy of the Council.

2. That the Council accordingly accepts the reservations of the Congress of the United States as above set forth.

3. That the Council requests the Director General to arrange through the United States member on the Council for the transmission of the text of this Resolution to the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION No. 54

A Resolution Amending Resolution 1 with Respect to United Nations Areas of Importance to the Military Operations of the United Nations and Stricken by Famine or Disease

WHEREAS

The Agreement provides in its Preamble as follows:

"Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services.";

WHEREAS

Article I, paragraph 2 of the Agreement provides in part as follows:

"2. Subject to the provisions of Article VII, the purposes and functions of the Administration shall be as follows:

"(a) To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through

the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services"; and,

WHEREAS

Since the First Session of the Council, the constitutional bodies of certain of the member governments have made certain recommendations with regard to the areas in which the Administration may operate; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That the last paragraph of Resolution 1, Part I, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Nothing in the above should be taken as preventing the Administration from carrying on activities in other areas in order to perform the tasks laid upon it in the Agreement, provided that the government or authority (military or civil) exercising administrative authority in the area concerned agrees. In this regard, in so far as the resources and facilities of the Administration shall permit, any United Nations area under the control of any of the United Nations which is of importance to the military operations of the United Nations and which is stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available through the Administration, provided that in every case of action under this sentence the Director General

shall immediately inform the Central Committee and shall also inform the Council at its next ensuing meeting."

RESOLUTION No. 55

A Resolution Relating to Recommendations of the Committee of the Council for Europe Regarding Bases for Requirements and Related Recommendations

WHEREAS

Article III, paragraph 5 of the Agreement provides that the Committee of the Council for Europe shall consider and report to the Council on policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation in Europe.

WHEREAS

Article I of Part A of Resolution 17 provides that the Committee of the Council for Europe recommend to the Council bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements in Europe and that the Director General compute estimates of over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation in Europe in conformity with such bases therefor as are adopted by the Council.

WHEREAS

The Committee of the Council for Europe appointed technical Subcommittees of the Committee to consider and report technical requirements for such bases.

WHEREAS

The Subcommittees have considered the subject of their respective assignments and have filed

reports with the Committee of the Council for Europe.

WHEREAS

The Committee of the Council for Europe has considered and approved these reports of its technical Subcommittees and has recommended that the Council adopt the technical recommendations of the reports as bases for the computation by the Director General of the overall requirements in Europe for relief and rehabilitation; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That the Council approves the recommendations of the Committee of the Council for Europe (Council II Document 8).

2. That the Council accepts the technical recommendations of the Subcommittees of the Committee of the Council for Europe as contained in the following reports:

A. Report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Health for Europe (THE/E(44)20) dated 19 June 1944 providing the method of calculating medical supplies for relief in Europe and THE/E(44)26 dated 19 September 1944.

B. Report of the Ad Hoc Food Subcommittee for Europe (CC.E(44)24) dated 30 June 1944 providing bases of food requirements for relief in Europe, and report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Health (THE(44)NC/4).

C. Report of the Ad Hoc Textile Subcommittee for Europe (Ad Hoc T/E(44)27) dated

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5 July 1944 providing bases of clothing including footwear and textiles for the relief of Europe.

D. Report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Agriculture (TAG/E(44)30) dated 10 June 1944 providing bases of requirements for supplies and materials for the rehabilitation of agriculture and fisheries in Europe and TAG/E(44)50(a) and TAG/E(44)52.

E. Standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation Statement on Bases of Requirements for Industrial Rehabilitation TIR/E(44)20 dated 17 July 1944, with the following modifications in the bases contained in that statement:

a. At the end of paragraph numbered 16 insert the following paragraph:

"In accordance with Resolutions 12 and 13, equal priority with the above should also be given to provision of the means for the rehabilitation of essential relief industries, such as those which provide food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies, and raw materials for them."

b. At the beginning of paragraph numbered 17 insert the following phrase:

"Subject to the recommendations in paragraph 16 as amended by the Council."

c. At the end of the fourth sentence of paragraph numbered 20 insert the following phrase:

" , as outlined in Resolution 13."

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3. That the Council recommends that the Director General compute estimates of the overall requirements for relief and rehabilitation of Europe in conformity with the provisions of the reports accepted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution; provided that the Director General in the exercise of reasonable administrative discretion may make such adjustments in any of the bases for relief and rehabilitation provided in paragraph 2 hereof as promote equitable distribution of articles and supplies and render the administration thereof more adaptable to the exigencies that may arise in the administration of relief and rehabilitation in Europe.

4. That the Council authorizes the Director General to adopt bases for articles and supplies not included in the bases set forth in the reports accepted in paragraph 2 hereof which are not inconsistent with the bases provided in any of the reports accepted in paragraph 2 hereof.

RESOLUTION No. 56

A Resolution Relating to a Proposal Transmitted by the Committee of the Council for Europe in the Minutes of its 6th and 7th Meetings

WHEREAS

Resolution 20 provides in part as follows
"That the functions of the Committee of the Council for Europe and the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall be: 4. Generally to consider relief and rehabilitation policies in

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Europe and the Far East, respectively; to formulate recommendations on such policies . . . and to transmit such recommendations to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee;

WHEREAS

A number of the Subcommittees of the Committees of the Council for Europe have made certain recommendations on such policies with respect to priority in the securing of relief supplies;

WHEREAS

The Committee of the Council for Europe has stated that it appreciated these recommendations and considered that they should be dealt with by the Council as a separate issue; and the Council has considered these recommendations; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That it is recognized that in accordance with the Agreement it is the Administration's primary responsibility to secure relief and rehabilitation supplies for the areas, liberated or to be liberated, of the United Nations.

2. That special weight and urgency shall be given to the needs of those countries in which the extent of devastation and of the sufferings of the people in a part or the whole of their respective areas is greater and has resulted from hostilities and occupation by the enemy and

active resistance in the struggle against the enemy.

RESOLUTION No. 57

A Resolution Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control

WHEREAS

In the course of the activities of the Administration in collaboration with the military authorities and the governments concerned with respect to the care and repatriation or return of the classes of displaced persons referred to in Resolution 10 found in enemy or ex-enemy areas, and in controlling epidemics, it will be necessary that the Administration have latitude, in its authority to provide the assistance which may be required of it and be enabled to take measures for the care or repatriation of such persons without delay; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding the provisions of Resolution 1, Part I, the Administration shall be authorized without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10, in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, be-

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cause of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, or for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area. In carrying out the purposes of this Resolution the Administration will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of the countries involved to pay.

RESOLUTION No. 58

A Resolution Relating to Operations of the Administration in Italy

WHEREAS

Resolution 1 provides that, as to proposed operations of the Administration in enemy or ex-enemy areas, the Council shall approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision; and,

WHEREAS

The Council has adopted Resolution No. 57 authorizing the Administration without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, or for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area; and,

WHEREAS

A substantial portion of Italy is now under the control of the United Nations, and the Italian people are sacrificing life and property

side by side with the forces of the United Nations in driving the Germans from Italian soil; and it is desirable that the Administration should be authorized to undertake certain specific and limited responsibilities for relief of victims of war in areas in Italy under the control of United Nations additional to those authorized under Resolution No. 57; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That as to the scale and nature of the operations that it is proposed the Administration should undertake and the standard of provision in Italy, the Council approves the following program:

1. The operations of the Administration in Italy (in addition to such operations as it may undertake under the authority given by Resolution No. 57) shall be confined to (a) the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies; (b) assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; (c) care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers.

2. All operations of the Administration in Italy shall be agreed upon between the military command or the appropriate authority in Italy on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and such operations shall be subject to such control as the military command or the appropriate authority may find necessary.

3. With regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in Italian currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of Italy to pay.

4. The total net expenditure in foreign exchange which, under paragraph 3(b) above, the Administration is authorized to charge against its general resources in respect of operations additional to those authorized under Resolution No. 57 shall not exceed the equivalent of \$50 million without further specific authorization from the Council.

5. The Council recommends that, to the extent consistent with military considerations, the Director General shall be kept informed of all relief and rehabilitation requirements for Italy for the purposes set forth in Resolution 17.

6. The operations in Italy shall not constitute a precedent for operations in other enemy or ex-enemy territory.

RESOLUTION No. 59

A Resolution Relating to the Extension of the Benefits of the Administration to the Inhabitants of the Dodecanese

WHEREAS

The Resolutions of the Council contain certain restrictions with respect to the operations of the Administration in enemy and ex-enemy areas and with respect to the treatment of persons of enemy and ex-enemy nationality; and

WHEREAS

Special conditions exist in the Islands of the Dodecanese which make it desirable that their inhabitants should benefit by the assistance of the Administration as soon as possible; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That nothing in Resolution 1 or any other resolution of the Council shall prevent the extension of the benefits of the Administration to the inhabitants of the Islands of the Dodecanese.

RESOLUTION No. 60

A Resolution Relating to the Care and Return of Certain Persons of Other than United Nations Nationality, or Stateless Persons, Found in Liberated Territory

RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in other Resolutions of the Council, the

Administration shall be authorized to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations; provided, however, that nothing in this Resolution shall affect the provisions contained in the preamble of the Agreement and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part I of Resolution 1.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

- (a) make arrangements with the military command, the established control authority or the appropriate national authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;
- (b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability to pay of the enemy or ex-enemy

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countries of which the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals.

RESOLUTION No. 61

A Resolution Relating to Measures for Continued Rehabilitation

WHEREAS

The limited functions of the Administration in connection with rehabilitation make it all the more necessary to provide at the earliest possible moment measures for such rehabilitation and reconstruction as the Administration cannot itself undertake, particularly in the fields of industrial production and inland transport; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. *That the attention of the member governments is called to the fact that on the basis of the Agreement and the Resolutions of the Council, the activities of the Administration in and by themselves alone are not sufficient for the tasks of continued rehabilitation and cannot prevent lack of supplies and services or large scale unemployment covering great parts of essential industrial and other production.*

2. *That in accordance with Article I, paragraph 2c of the Agreement the attention of the member governments is drawn to the importance and urgency of the need to provide means whereby the problems of continued rehabilitation may be jointly considered and through the cooperation of the nations successfully resolved.*

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1944

MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF 21 JUNE 1926

The governments of

Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on 9 December 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out effectively, and without being bound to give to the enemies of the United Nations information which may aid them, the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement, in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933, and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in accordance with Resolution No. 8 (2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its First Session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection;

Having agreed that, in regard to the American

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Republics, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the General Coordinating Sanitary Agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan-American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris on 21 June 1926, as modified by the Sanitary Convention signed in Paris in 1938, insofar as the provisions of the Convention of 1938 may be in force between the respective Governments, (hereinafter referred to as *the 1926 Convention*), in the light of the present sanitary conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by land and sea across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases

Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1926 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in duplicate, in French as well as in English, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1926 Convention shall be amended as follows:

ARTICLE I

All references in the 1926 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

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ARTICLE II

— The second paragraph of *Preliminary Provisions* (2) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

The word *surveillance* means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health, and, in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may be specified, to the Health Officer of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed.

ARTICLE III

The following definitions shall be added to the *Preliminary Provisions*:

5. The term *typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus* in the 1926 Convention and in the present Convention shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

6. The term *Stegomyia, Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) or Stegomyia calopus (Aedes aegypti)* shall be deemed to include *Aedes aegypti* and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever.

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ARTICLE IV

To Article 1, the following shall be added:

Every contracting Party shall, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in this Article, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox, notify to UNRRA outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of that Party or in the opinion of UNRRA, constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers and will keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease and the measures taken to prevent its spread. The provisions of the 1926 Convention as amended or supplemented by the present Convention shall, unless clearly inapplicable, apply to the above-mentioned other communicable diseases.

ARTICLE V

In Article 3 the word "Paris" in the second paragraph shall be deleted and the words "London or Washington" shall be substituted.

To Article 3, the following shall be added:

In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers.

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ARTICLE VI

After Article 5, the following shall be inserted:

Article 5A. In addition to carrying out the system of notification and intelligence prescribed in Part I, Chapter I of the 1926 Convention which remains in full force, the Parties to the present Convention will transmit promptly to UNRRA the notifications and other information prescribed in Part I of the 1926 Convention.

Article 5B (1). In addition to the formal notification required above, the Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, send to the Health Organization of UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of communicable diseases notified in their countries.

(2). The Contracting Parties will make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in their respective countries of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers.

ARTICLE VII

To Article 13, the following shall be added:

In a country where there exists a communicable disease, the subject of a formal notification under any international sanitary or quarantine convention for the time being in force, the Sanitary Authority in that country may prohibit

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the embarkation on board a ship on international voyage of persons suffering from the disease, and of persons in such relations to the sick as to render them liable to transmit the disease, unless the Medical Officer of the port of embarkation is satisfied that measures can be taken to board the ship to prevent the spread of the disease to the other persons on board. The Medical Officer of the port of embarkation, or other authorized officer of the sanitary authority, if he has reason to suspect any clothing, bedding or other article of personal use which belongs to or is intended for use by persons embarking to be infected, may examine and require the disinfection of any such clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use before it is taken on board.

The measures enumerated in this Article shall be taken as far in advance of the sailing date of the ship as possible in order not unduly to delay the ship's departure.

Nothing in this Article shall affect the power of the Master of the ship to refuse to embark sick persons.

ARTICLE VIII

In Article 15, the following shall be inserted between the third and fourth paragraphs:

If on the call or arrival of any ship at a port there is on board a case of infectious disease duly verified by the port medical officer, not being a case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, the usual measures in force in the country in which the port is situated shall be applied subject always to the provisions of Article 54 of the 1926 Convention.

In carrying out measures for control of the spread of communicable disease across frontiers, particularly in regard to the movement of displaced populations conveyed by international maritime transport, the Contracting Parties will not delay any ship at any point of her voyage longer than is necessary for the medical examination of crew and passengers, for the disembarkation (if such is considered necessary) of persons suffering from communicable disease, and of their bedding and personal effects, and for the disinfection of the accommodation they occupied. The ship shall not be employed as a means of isolation of the sick, or of their contacts, unless such isolation can be effected without delaying or unduly interfering with her movements.

ARTICLE IX

The footnote to Article 25 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

IN ALL CASES where this convention provides for surveillance, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except

- (a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or*
- (b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or*
- (c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.*

Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary.

ARTICLE X

In Articles 35(a), 36(4), and 47 the words "200 metres" shall be deleted and the words "400 metres" shall be substituted.

ARTICLE XI

To Article 40 the following shall be added.

With a view to the elimination of *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)* as an important step in the control of the spread of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties will, in the light of their knowledge and experience of the control of the yellow fever vector, render and maintain free from *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)* (a) ports and their surroundings in endemic areas, and (b) ports not situated in endemic areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease. They will also use their best endeavours to secure that personnel employed in the handling of ships in ports in endemic areas and in ports specially exposed to risk shall be inoculated against yellow fever.

The Contracting Parties agree that all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an inoculation certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

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ARTICLE XII

In Article 41(4) and (5), before the word "disinfected" the words "disinfected and" shall be inserted.

To Article 41 the following shall be added:

The Contracting Parties will use their best endeavours to secure that ships trading with areas infected with typhus shall carry a sufficient quantity of an effective insecticide for the personal protection of the crew and passengers, and will give favourable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk.

ARTICLE XIII

Article 42 (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted.

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship.

In Article 42 the following shall be inserted as the penultimate paragraph.

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For the purpose of this Article "recent vaccination" shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction.

To Article 42 shall be added "Vaccination of such persons may be performed."

ARTICLE XIV

In Article 43 after the word "crew" in the first paragraph shall be added the words "and passengers."

ARTICLE XV

Article 49 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

The Contracting Parties agree that bills of health and consular visas shall be abolished as soon as the conditions of hostilities permit the establishment of effective epidemiological communications. The Master of every foreign going vessel approaching the first port in a territory shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall prepare and sign a "Declaration of Health" which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon, if one is carried, to be handed to the appropriate authority.

ARTICLE XVI

To Article 57 the following shall be added:

The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International forms of Certificates of

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Inoculation and Vaccination against cholera and typhus, and smallpox, respectively, and the International form of Declaration of Health annexed hereto.*

For the purposes of the present Convention the period of incubation is reckoned as 6 days in the case of plague, 5 days in the case of cholera, 6 days in the case of yellow fever, 12 days in the case of typhus and 14 days in the case of smallpox.

ARTICLE XVII

Article 58 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

Observation may, if considered necessary, be enforced at land frontiers. Persons may be directed to the places which have been designated for frontier traffic, and sanitary stations, equipped in accordance with the terms of Article 22, shall be set up at such places. These places and the measures taken shall be notified immediately to the countries concerned and to UNRRA. Individuals who have been in contact with a person suffering from a disease referred to in Article I of the 1926 Convention, and their bedding and effects may be subjected to the appropriate sanitary measures. In the case of persons suffering from a communicable disease not referred to in Article I, the measures in force in the country of arrival shall be applied.

ARTICLE XVIII

Article 63 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

*With regard to yellow fever see Article XI.

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Railway carriages for mails or luggage and goods trains may not be detained at the frontier longer than is necessary to apply the necessary sanitary measures for the prevention of the entry of communicable diseases into the country concerned.

ARTICLE XIX

To Article 65 the following shall be added:

In framing regulations under this Article, the Contracting Parties will consult UNRRA and will inform UNRRA of the regulations and of the date of their entry into force.

ARTICLE XX

To Article 66 the following shall be added:

In the application of Article 58 to 66 inclusive of the 1926 Convention, as amended by the present Convention, to any persons coming within the category of "displaced persons", the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to make such modifications as may be required by any special international arrangements under schemes to be organized by governments and by UNRRA for dealing with such persons.

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

ARTICLE XXI

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

ARTICLE XXII

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1926 Convention which as hereby amended remains in full force as between the Contracting Parties and whenever any provision of the 1926 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision, as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XXIII

After 15 January 1945, the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of.....

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

ARTICLE XXIV

Any contracting party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of..... and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of.....

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ARTICLE XXV

The Government of..... shall give notice to governments parties to the 1926 Convention with which the Government of..... maintains diplomatic relations, and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notifications regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

ARTICLE XXVI

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

1. such Party shall become bound by a further Convention, amending the 1926 Convention, or
 2. the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force,
- whichever shall be the earlier.

ARTICLE XXVII

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of..... and shall be opened for signature at..... on 15 December 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until 15 January 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of... to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is signed or

acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1926 Convention with which the Government of..... maintains diplomatic relations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in duplicate, in French and English, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their respective governments on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944

MODIFYING THE

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF 12 APRIL 1933

The governments of..... Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on 9 December 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out, effectively and without being bound to give to the enemies of the United Nations information which may aid them, the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement; in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926; in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933, and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

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Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA) in accordance with Resolution No. 8(2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its first session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection;

Having agreed that, in regard to the American Republics, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the General Coordinating Sanitary Agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation signed at The Hague on 12 April 1933 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1933 Convention") in the light of the present day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by air across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases;

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Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1933 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in duplicate, in French as well as in English, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1933 Convention shall be amended as follows:

ARTICLE I

All references in the 1933 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

ARTICLE II

The second paragraph of Article 1, subparagraph VI, shall be deleted and the following substituted:

The word *surveillance* means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may

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be specified, to the Health Officer of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed.

ARTICLE III

To Article 1, the following definitions shall be added:

VIII. The term *typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus* shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

IX. An *endemic yellow fever area* is a region in which yellow fever exists in a form recognizable clinically, biologically or pathologically.

X. A *valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate* is one certifying that the bearer has been inoculated against yellow fever, with a vaccine and by a method approved by UNRRA, if there have elapsed:

1. More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of the inoculation.
2. Less than 4 years from the date of a re-inoculation performed within 4 years of the previous inoculation.
3. More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of re-inoculation performed after an interval of more than 4 years.

XI. The term *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)* shall be deemed to include *Aedes aegypti* and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever.

ARTICLE IV

Article 9 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

1. All passengers travelling by aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before arrival at the point of final disembarkation, or, if required, at any aerodrome where the journey is broken, complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health.

2. The Commander of an aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before the arrival of the aircraft at the first authorized aerodrome in the country of entry, complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health to be handed to the aerodrome authority on arrival, and may be required to produce certificates concerning sanitary measures which such declaration states were undergone by the aircraft before departure or at stopping places in application of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended.

3. Aircraft shall not be required to carry Bills of Health.

4. The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International forms of Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, Aircraft Declaration of Health and Certificates of Inoculation and Vaccination against cholera and typhus, and smallpox respectively, annexed hereto.*

ARTICLE V

To Article 13 the following shall be added.

Further, the embarkation of persons who do not present adequate sanitary guarantees may

*With regard to yellow fever see Article XI (6).

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be prohibited, until the sanitary measures—de-lousing, disinfection of clothing, etc., or any other measures that are, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, necessary to prevent the carriage of the disease by aircraft, have been carried out.

ARTICLE VI

To Article 16 after "sanitary measures" at the end of the first paragraph the words "including cleansing" shall be added.

ARTICLE VII

Article 20 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

1. Each Contracting Party shall immediately notify, by the most rapid means, the other Contracting Parties and UNRRA.

(a) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever discovered in its territory.

(b) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever which occurs outside the limits of local areas already affected.

(c) The existence of an epidemic of typhus or of smallpox.

2. Every notification prescribed above shall be accompanied, or very promptly followed, by detailed information as to

(a) The place where the disease has appeared.

(b) The date of its appearance, its source, and its type (including reports of pathological examinations as soon as available).

(c) The number of recognized cases and the number of deaths.

(d) The extent of the local area or areas affected.

(e) In the case of plague, the existence of that disease, or of an unusual mortality, among rodents (including reports of bacteriological examinations as soon as available).

(f) In the case of cholera, the number of germ carriers when any have been discovered.

(g) In the case of yellow fever, the presence and relative prevalence (index) of *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)*.

(h) The measures taken.

3. Each Contracting Party shall, in addition to the disease specifically mentioned in Article 18 of the 1933 Convention, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox, notify outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of UNRRA constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers and shall keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease.

4. In addition to the formal notification required by paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) above, the Contracting Parties shall, so far as possible, send to UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of other communicable diseases notified in their countries.

5. The Contracting Parties shall make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving

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prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in any country of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers by aircraft.

6. The notifications contemplated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article are to be addressed to the diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to consular offices in the capital of the infected country and shall be held at the disposition of consular offices established in its territory.

7. These notifications shall also be addressed to UNRRA which shall communicate them immediately to all diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to the consulates in London or Washington as well as to the principal public health authorities of the participating countries. Those prescribed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be transmitted by telegraph or radio.

8. The appropriate health authority of each Contracting Party shall transmit to the sanitary and authorized aerodromes of its country or within its jurisdiction, all information contained in the epidemiological notifications and communications received from UNRRA (and the regional bureaus with which it has made agreements for this purpose) in execution of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of the 21 June 1926 which may affect the exercise of sanitary control in those aerodromes.

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9. In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers.

ARTICLE VIII

The second paragraph of Article 32 shall be deleted.

ARTICLE IX

In Article 34, paragraph (b), the following shall be inserted after sub-paragraph (3).

(4) The Contracting Parties shall give favourable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk.

Sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article 34 shall be renumbered (5) and (6) respectively.

ARTICLE X

Article 35(b) (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance,

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or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

The final paragraph of Article 35 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

For the purpose of this Article "recent vaccination" shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than three years or less than fourteen days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction.

ARTICLE XI

Article 36 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

The Contracting Parties agree:

(1) That persons suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from yellow fever shall not be allowed to embark on aircraft on international flight.

(2) That they will take all possible measures to establish the existence or non-existence of yellow fever within their territories. For this purpose, in territories where endemicity of yellow fever is suspected, in cases where the person dies within 10 days from the onset of any undiagnosed febrile illness, it is important that a specimen of liver tissue be taken, if necessary by viscerotome, for histo-pathological examination. In endemic areas a sample of blood for a yellow fever immunity test should, in addition, wherever possi-

ble, be taken from all persons suffering from an undiagnosed fever, and if the cause of the fever remains doubtful and the patient recovers, a second sample should be collected at the end of the third week from the onset of illness.

(3) For the purpose of quarantine control, UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall define the boundaries of endemic yellow fever areas.

(4) That they shall use their best endeavours to secure that all persons who are likely to land in an endemic yellow fever area should be inoculated against yellow fever ten days before arrival in the area and that, so long as such persons remain in the area, they shall be re-inoculated every 4 years.

(5) (2) That inoculation against yellow fever shall be required for all regular staff employees and crews using authorized aerodromes situated in endemic yellow fever areas.

(b) That in areas in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions permitting of its development, inoculation of such personnel is recommended.

(6) That all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article shall be furnished with, and carry an Inoculation Certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the international form of certifi-

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cate of inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

(7) That persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not, for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

(8) That in place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an Institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the government of the country concerned, will be accepted.

(9) That any person not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall be considered to have been exposed to the risk of contracting yellow fever during the period of his stay in an endemic yellow fever area.

(10) That UNRRA shall lay down standards with which yellow fever vaccine shall conform.

(11) That they will make arrangements to test at frequent intervals the activity of the yellow fever immunizing vaccine in use in order to ensure that its immunizing properties are satisfactory, and for this purpose agree that UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall designate from time to time Institutes which are approved for the carrying out of such tests.

ARTICLE XII

Article 38 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

Notwithstanding *Article 4* of the 1933 Convention, every aerodrome which receives aircraft to which the 1933 Convention as amended applies (*Article 1, I, second paragraph*) and which is situated in a region, that is to say, a part of a territory, in which yellow fever exists in a form clinically or biologically recognizable shall be made a sanitary aerodrome as defined in the present Convention, and in addition, shall be:

- (1) situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited centre;*
- (2) provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes, and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;

*For the purpose of mosquito control the perimeter of the aerodrome should be defined as the line enclosing the area containing the aerodrome buildings and any land used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft. A building-free zone of 400 metres should be maintained around the perimeter of all aerodromes on main air lines of communications within endemic yellow fever areas.

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(3) provided with mosquito-proofed dwellings for the crews of the aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;

(4) provided with a mosquito-proofed dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized.

With a view to the elimination of insect vectors of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties will render and maintain free from such vectors (a) aerodromes and their surroundings in endemic yellow fever areas, and (b) aerodromes not situated in endemic yellow fever areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease.

As an immediate precaution against the carriage of vectors of yellow fever, disinsectization of aircraft shall be carried out at each aerodrome within an endemic yellow fever area, particularly on departure from the last aerodrome in an endemic yellow fever area.

Health Authorities in any territory within an endemic yellow fever area shall be at liberty to impose such quarantine restrictions against other territories within that area as may be authorized by the 1933 Convention as hereby amended. Detention of healthy passengers and crews not carrying valid Inoculation Certificates shall not be carried out at the aerodrome of departure.

They shall be permitted to depart, the necessary quarantine measures being carried out at the first aerodrome of arrival in an area at risk.

ARTICLE XIII

*Articles 39 to 46 inclusive shall be deleted.**

ARTICLE XIV

Article 47 shall be deleted, and the following substituted:

1. In territories in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development,

(a) authorized aerodromes shall conform to the requirements set forth in Article 38 of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended;

(b) upon arrival at the first aerodrome of call aircraft which have proceeded from endemic yellow fever areas shall be disinsected.

2. All persons travelling by air from an endemic yellow fever area to one in which yellow fever does not exist but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development, shall be dealt with in the following manner, at the first stopping place in the latter area.

(a) If they are in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate they shall be allowed to proceed without any quarantine restrictions with respect to yellow fever.

*In view of the deletion of Article 40, compliance with the requirements of Article 38 as amended shall no longer cause aerodromes situated in an endemic yellow fever area to be regarded as "anti-amaryl aerodromes" and separate local areas. Passengers landing at such aerodromes shall submit to the measures laid down in Article 38 as required.

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(b) If they are not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, they may be isolated in properly screened quarters until the certificate becomes valid or until six days have elapsed, whichever is the less.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the Contracting Parties may (but only in the most exceptional cases) issue Certificates of Urgency to non-inoculated persons whose unobstructed passage is absolutely and immediately essential on grounds of high policy, certifying that a passage without hindrance to the bearer of the Certificate is urgently necessary.

The precise form and method of issue of the Certificate and the nature of the certifying authority shall be a matter for arrangement and communication between governments concerned.

The Contracting Parties undertake to grant unimpeded passage to bearers of such Certificates but the movements of such Certificate holders will, whenever possible, be restricted during stops on air routes to adequately screened quarters which will not be left except to re-enter the aircraft.

ARTICLE XV

The first line of Article 51 shall be altered to read "The following measures may be taken on arrival."

ARTICLE XVI

Article 53 shall be deleted, and the following substituted.

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Persons who, on their arrival at an aerodrome, are considered, under the terms of Part III of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended, liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease, may nevertheless continue the voyage, on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of subsequent landing places and of the place of arrival by some method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodromes on the route.

Persons who are liable to observation under the terms of Article 26 of the 1933 Convention shall not be authorized, until the expiration of the period of incubation, to continue their voyage except, in the case of diseases other than yellow fever, with the approval of the sanitary authorities of the next stopping place.

ARTICLE XVII

The first paragraph of Article 54 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the sanitary authority of each aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft, in another sanitary aerodrome abroad or in the same country, and which are duly noted in the Aircraft Declaration of Health referred to in Article 9 of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended.

To Article 54 the following paragraph shall be added.

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In view of the special risk of conveying insect vectors of malaria and other diseases by aircraft on international flight, all such aircraft leaving affected areas will be disinfected. Notwithstanding the terms of Article 54 of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended, further disinfection of the aircraft on or before arrival may be required if there is reason to suspect the importation of insect vectors.

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

ARTICLE XIX

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1933 Convention, which as hereby amended, remains in full force between the Contracting Parties, and whenever any provision of the 1933 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XX

After 15 January 1945 the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of.....

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Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

ARTICLE XXI

Any contracting party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection suzerainty of authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of..... and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of.....

ARTICLE XXII

The Government of..... shall give notice in writing to governments parties to the 1933 Convention with which the Government of..... maintains diplomatic relations, and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notifications regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

ARTICLE XXIII

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

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1. such Party shall become bound by a further Convention amending the 1933 Convention, or
2. the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force, whichever shall be the earlier.

ARTICLE XXIV

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of and shall be opened for signature at on 15 December 1944 where it shall remain open for signature until 15 January 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1933 Convention with which the Government of maintains diplomatic relations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in duplicate, in French and English, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their respective governments on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

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Printed by
INLAND PRESS LIMITED
 Montreal, Canada



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