

«Another of the most powerful incentives for sanitation, takes root in the prospect of being free from quarantine. It is now time to take into account the necessity to do away with those obstacles to commerce, to cause the detention of vessels with their valuable cargo and passengers in quarantine to cease, on account of any person of those on board having lived in any unclean suburb of a foreign port and who may have brought a contagious disease with him. It is precisely because those diseases generally emanate from too fully populated or unhealthy suburbs why they should claim our consideration by preference.

«It would be worthy of interest to from a conjectural study of the effect that the suppression of unsanitary ways and dwellings of our cities would produce upon the permanence of contagious diseases. The fact that once an epidemic is declared it ravages the better quarter of the cities with the same violence does not bear on the question, and that in such an emergency cleanliness and sanitation are impotent to attack the disease, and the fact will always remain that in order that those diseases be propagated, it is indispensable that they find the proper conditions in the insalubrious and vitiated atmosphere, and when it is considered that the increase of infection is very easy and natural in the social scale from the lowest to the highest, the direct and personal influence of the well-to-do and more enlightened classes of the community on the condition of the poor and ignorant is more apparent.»

The same author, in an article, in the *Forum* of February 1899, refers to the advantages which would result from the establishment of an International Committee to put into practice the recommendations that a Pan-American Convention might make, requesting better conditions of salubrity in the ports of the American Republics, says: that «on behalf of this treaty it could be shown how beneficent it would be for each one of the nations that should sign it, thus freeing its commerce from the hardships and onerous restrictions of quarantine.

«Its results would be of inestimable value and would make an epoch in the matter of salubrity and sanitation, as the improvements in ports and cities to prevent yellow fever would obtain the prevention of the spread of other diseases, giving a considerable impulse to the municipal sanitation in all parts. It will also produce the effect of improving, both commercially and socially, the relations between the great cities on this side of the Atlantic, and one would arrive by the same means to a common and friendly feeling, as to the necessity of freeing our ports and cities from an enemy common to all.»

The Committee, on commencing its labors, carefully studied the project of the Mexican Delegation on International Sanitary Police, preceded by a complete and well proved study of the question and which tends to establish the fact that the solution of the problem of the prevention of contagion of the principal epidemic diseases has undergone modifications, made necessary by the continued advance of science, and for that reason, as well as in view of the wonderful discoveries made during the time elapsed from the First Pan-American Conference in 1890 until now, it appears indispensable to reconsider the recommendations that were approved on that occasion, in order the harmonize them with the requirements of maritime and terrestrial inter-communications and with the progress of science.

The Committee considers the foregoing observations as reasonable; but, with a view to reaching immediate results which unquestionably also call for immediate consideration, adhering substantially to the conclusions in the project of the Honorable Delegation of Mexico, proposes the adoption of the following recommendations which certainly will powerfully contribute to combat the plagues which have afflicted humanity, decimating it at the same time and always causing restrictions to commercial traffic, obstacles to the passing of passengers and on not few occasions acts of true inhumanity, on account of the fear of infectious diseases and of an insufficient and capricious idea on the way in which they are propagated and on the prophylactic measures to combat them.

The Committee is pleased to be able to recognize the efficacious cooperation which it has obtained on the part of Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, President of the Superior Board of Health of the Mexican Republic, as also those of Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Service of the Marine Hospital of the United States, and of Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Assistant Surgeon and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Service of the Marine Hospital of the United States. It appears proper to state here that the reports presented at former Conferences, and other works of the eminent Peruvian Dr. D. Francisco Rosas, have been made use of.

The Committee also desires to state that it duly appreciated the responsibility which it contracted in occupying itself on this most important question. Appreciating to their full value the conquests made by the civilized world through the knowledge which it has obtained of the invisible enemies of humanity, and knowing that that knowledge has been obtained at the cost of precious and heroic lives, it considers that it is in the company of the men yet alive or already dead, who so valiantly and with such self denial gave themselves up to such mighty work.

The Committee flatters itself with the hope of contributing with its modest effort for the practical and concrete application of the teachings of the masters for the well-being of our Continent.

#### PROJECT.

The Second International Conference of American States earnestly recommends the early adoption by the Republics represented therein, of the following resolutions:

First. That all measures relating to the subjects of International Quarantine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of maritime and of International land detention or health stations shall be wholly within the control of the national governments:

Second. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two kinds of detention (a) that for inspection or observation, and (b) that for disinfection.

Third. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise shall be abolished and that merchandise proceeding from non-infected ports or places, and which passes through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other necessary measures beyond that of the

inspection which may be considered necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to International communication by railway, provided, that live stock, hides, rags and immigrant's effects be excepted from the above provisions.

Fourth. That the governments represented in this Conference shall co-operate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial and local authorities within their respective limits, toward securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to promptly notify the diplomatic or consular representatives of the Republics represented in this Conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak; and, that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port prior to the sailing of a vessel to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

Fifth. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively cooperate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general Convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this Conference; that each government represented in this Conference shall designate not less than two Delegates to attend such Convention; that authority shall be conferred by each government upon its Delegates to enable them to join Delegates from the other republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations, as in the judgment of said Convention may be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by republics, each republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary Conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and, that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention, at which time the Board shall be appointed with a Chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention. The said Executive Board to be known as the «International Sanitary Bureau,» with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Sixth. That, in order that the International Sanitary Bureau thus provided for, may render effective service to the different Republics represented in the Convention, the said Republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories and furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of

pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics, to the end that said Bureau may by those means be enabled to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

Seventh. That the salaries and expenses of the Delegates to the Convention and of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau herein referred to and recommended shall be paid by their respective governments, but that the office expenses of the International Sanitary Bureau herein recommended and the expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication and distribution of reports shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the Republics represented in such Conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the Conventions herein referred to, and by the International Sanitary Bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Mexico, January 27, 1902.—(Signed.) *Juan Cuestas.*—*J. Walker Martinez.*—*Volney W. Foster.*—*Emilio Pardo, jr.*

It was approved as a whole, without discussion, by an unanimous vote.

Resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4 were also approved, in part, without discussion, by unanimous vote.

*Secretary Macedo.*—Resolution 5 is now under discussion, in part.

*His Excellency Mr. Foster, Delegate from the United States of America.*—Mr. President: After a conference with the other members of the Committee, I beg to ask that after the word «called» on the fourth line of the first page, there may be added these words: «By the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.»

*His Excellency Mr. Pardo, Delegate from Mexico.*—Mr. President: The propriety of the addition proposed by His Excellency Mr. Foster, is made manifest by a simple reading of the resolution at this moment under discussion; in it is considered advisability of a meeting of a sanitary convention; but it has not been foreseen who should make the call. And for this reason, in order to fill this void, the Hon. Mr. Foster has proposed very opportunely, that said call be vested in the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The addition, as will be seen, is intended to render more practical and efficacious the resolution now being debated.

*His Excellency Mr. Calvo, Delegate from Costa Rica.*—I wish to call attention to the use made of the word *Bureau* in place of *Union*. I have understood that the Governing Board is of the Union of American Republics, that the Bureau is simply a dependency established by that Union, and it appears to me that it would be proper to change the word *Bureau* to that of *Union*, in the text of this amendment that is to be made.

*His Excellency Mr. Alvarez Calderon, Delegate*

from Peru.—I observe, Mr. President, that in this article it is exacted that each one of the countries send at least two delegates, and I think it would be better and more convenient to leave them in the most complete liberty of action, of sending one, which perhaps may be sufficient; if they want to send two, three or four they may do so; but I see no reason why there should be fixed a determinate number for the Governments to send.

I submit this observation to the Committee, so that if the same is not improper, the resolution may be changed in the sense that there may be one or more delegates sent.

*Secretary Macedo.*—The Committee having accepted the amendments proposed, resolution 5 is now placed under discussion, the text of which as amended, is as follows:

Fifth. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively co-operate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general Convention of representatives of the organization of health of the different American Republics shall be called to meet as Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this Conference; that each government represented in this Conference shall designate not less than two delegates to attend such Convention; that authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations, as the judgment of said Convention may be for the best interest of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by Republics, each Republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention, at which time the Board shall be appointed with a Chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention. The said Executive Board shall be known as the International Sanitary Bureau, with permanent headquarters as Washington, D. C.

The vote having been taken, resolution 5 was approved unanimously.

There were also approved resolutions 6 and 7, without discussion.

*Secretary Macedo.*—The Chair rules that this matter pass to the Committee on Engrossing.

SESSION OF JANUARY 28, 1902.

*Secretary Macedo.*—In compliance with the terms of the agreement of the 22nd instant,<sup>1</sup> the reports of the Committee on Engrossing, upon the resolutions approved by the Conference, will remain in the office of the Secretary at the disposal of the Honorable Delegates, who may revise them and make such observations upon the same as they may deem proper.

<sup>1</sup> See page 74.

The report on International Sanitary Regulations, reads as follows:

Committee on Engrossing.—The undersigned have the honor to propose the following draft to the resolution voted by the Conference, upon International Sanitary Regulations:

The Second International American Conference warmly recommends the speedy adoption by the republics represented in it, of the following resolutions:

I. That all measures relating to the subjects of International Quarantine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of international maritime or terrestrial detention or health stations, shall be wholly within the control of the national governments.

II. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two classes of detention: Class A, for inspection and observation; and Class B, for disinfection.

III. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise proceeding from non-infected ports or places, and which pass through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination; and, that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, rags and immigrant's effects be exempted from the above provisions.

IV. That the governments represented in this Conference shall co-operate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial and local authorities, within their respective limits, toward securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the Republics represented in this Conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak, and that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port, prior to the sailing of a vessel, to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at the time.

V. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively co-operate one with the other in all matters pertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general Convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called by the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date

of the adoption of these resolutions by the Conference; that each government represented in this Conference shall designate one or more delegates to attend such convention; that authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said Convention may be in the best interests of all the republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by republics, each republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent Sanitary Conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and, that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention at which time the Board shall be appointed with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention. The said Executive Board shall be known as the «International Sanitary Bureau,» with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

VI. That, in order that the International Sanitary Bureau thus provided for, may render effective service to the different republics represented in the Convention, the said republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories and furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said republics, to the end that said Bureau may by those means be enabled to lend

its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said republics, and that commerce between said republics may be facilitated.

VII. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the Convention and of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective governments, but that the office expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication and distribution of reports shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the republics represented in such Conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy, the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the Conventions herein referred to, and by the International Sanitary Bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting and disbursing and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Mexico, January 26, 1902.—(Signed): *Alberto Elmore.*—*Rosendo Pineda.*

The resolution on International Sanitary Regulations, couched in exactly the same terms as the foregoing report, was signed on the 29th day of January, 1902, by the delegations of Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay.

NUMBER 15.

## Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 16, 1901.

*Secretary Macedo.*—Their Excellencies Messrs. Pepper, of the United States, and Calvo, of Costa Rica, have presented a project of resolutions, relative to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia. Said project, which the Chair rules shall pass for examination to the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, reads as follows:

**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS** relative to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, presented by the Delegations of the United States of America and of Costa Rica.

Whereas, the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia is a public institution, organized for the purpose of international trade extension, and has as one of its objects the permanent installation of collections of natural products and resources of all the American Republics, in order that they may be made known to consumers in the United States; and,

Whereas, the Museum acts as a Bureau for every republic so represented, by aiding in the development of its trade and other relations, and is deeply interested in the establishment of a true reciprocity of trade between the American republics; and,

Whereas, the high standing of the Museum is everywhere recognized, and is exemplified by the two great International Commercial Congresses held under its auspices: be it, therefore,

Resolved, that this International Conference of the American republics hereby endorses the Philadelphia Museum as an institution worthy of the support and co-operation of every American republic; that we urge upon all the governments here represented to take measures for the completion and renewal of their collections of natural resources exhibited at the Museum; that we recommend to every government that the Museum be made a depository for all its official documents and publications, for all proposals and specifications for public works and contracts, and for all general information tending to further trade intercourse.—(Signed).—*J. B. Calvo*, Delegate from Costa Rica.—*Charles M. Pepper*, Delegate from the United States of America.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 30, 1901.

*Secretary Macedo.*—A communication has been received from the attorney in fact and general manager of the branch in Mexico of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in which he protests