



This PDF was generated on 18/12/2016 from online resources as part of the Qatar Digital Library's digital archive.

The online record contains extra information, high resolution zoomable views and transcriptions. It can be viewed at:

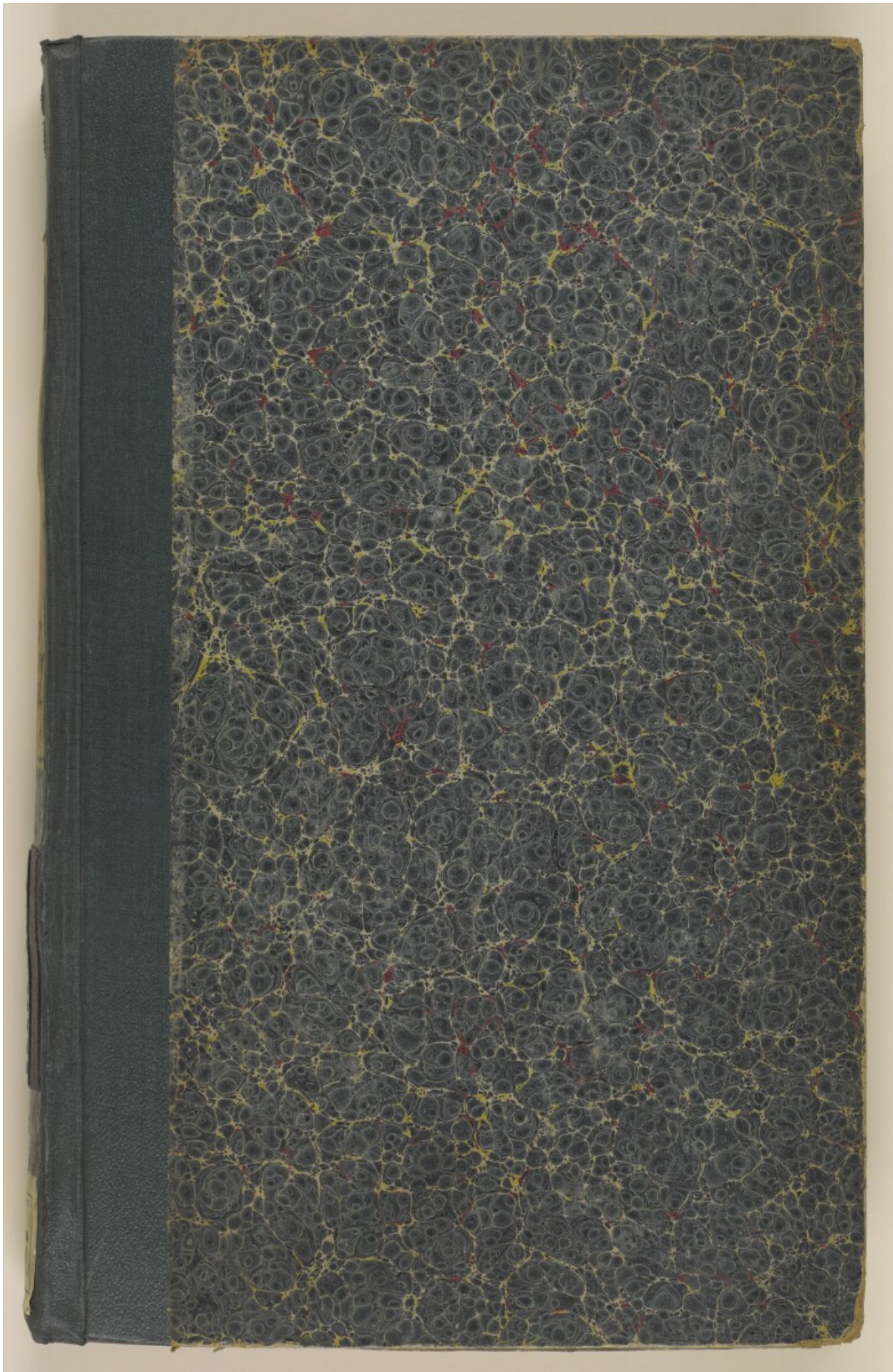
[http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc\\_100000000419.0x00004d](http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x00004d)

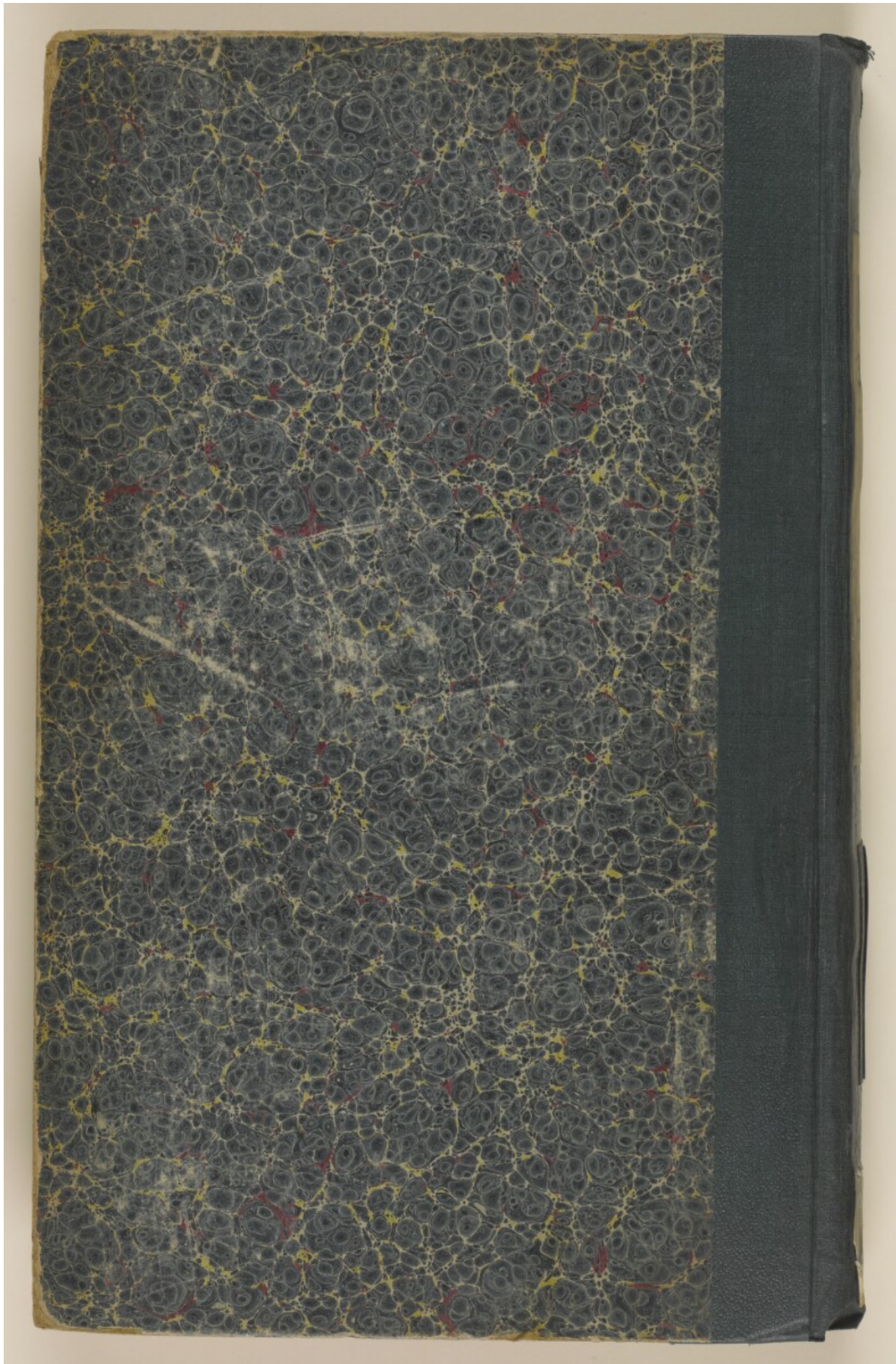
<b>Reference</b>	IOR/L/PS/10/184
<b>Title</b>	File 3004/1910 'Tehran Sanitary Council'
<b>Date(s)</b>	1909-1911 (CE, Gregorian)
<b>Written in</b>	English and French in Latin
<b>Extent and Format</b>	1 volume (256 folios)
<b>Holding Institution</b>	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
<b>Copyright for document</b>	<a href="#">Open Government Licence</a>

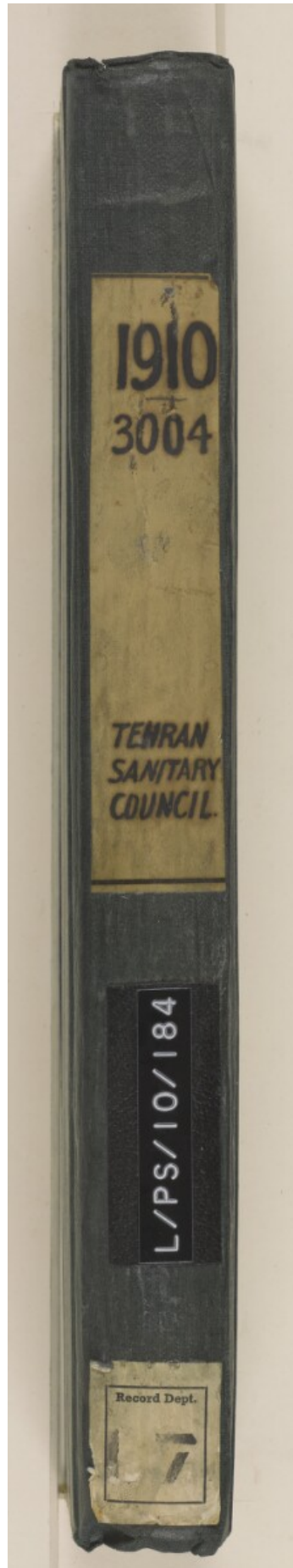
#### About this record

Correspondence discussing membership of the Tehran Sanitary Council, including concerns over German subjects in the nominal service of foreign governments (Norway, the Netherlands) and their tendency to promote German policy. The correspondence details the approaches to the Greek and Belgian governments to suggest that they be represented by the British on the Persian Sanitary Board. Also discussed are ideas about the causes of the outbreak of plague and cholera in the Persian Gulf ports. The file also contains copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the Persian Sanitary Council (Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse).

Correspondents include Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir George Barclay; Percy Zachariah Cox, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Sir Henry McMahon; and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.



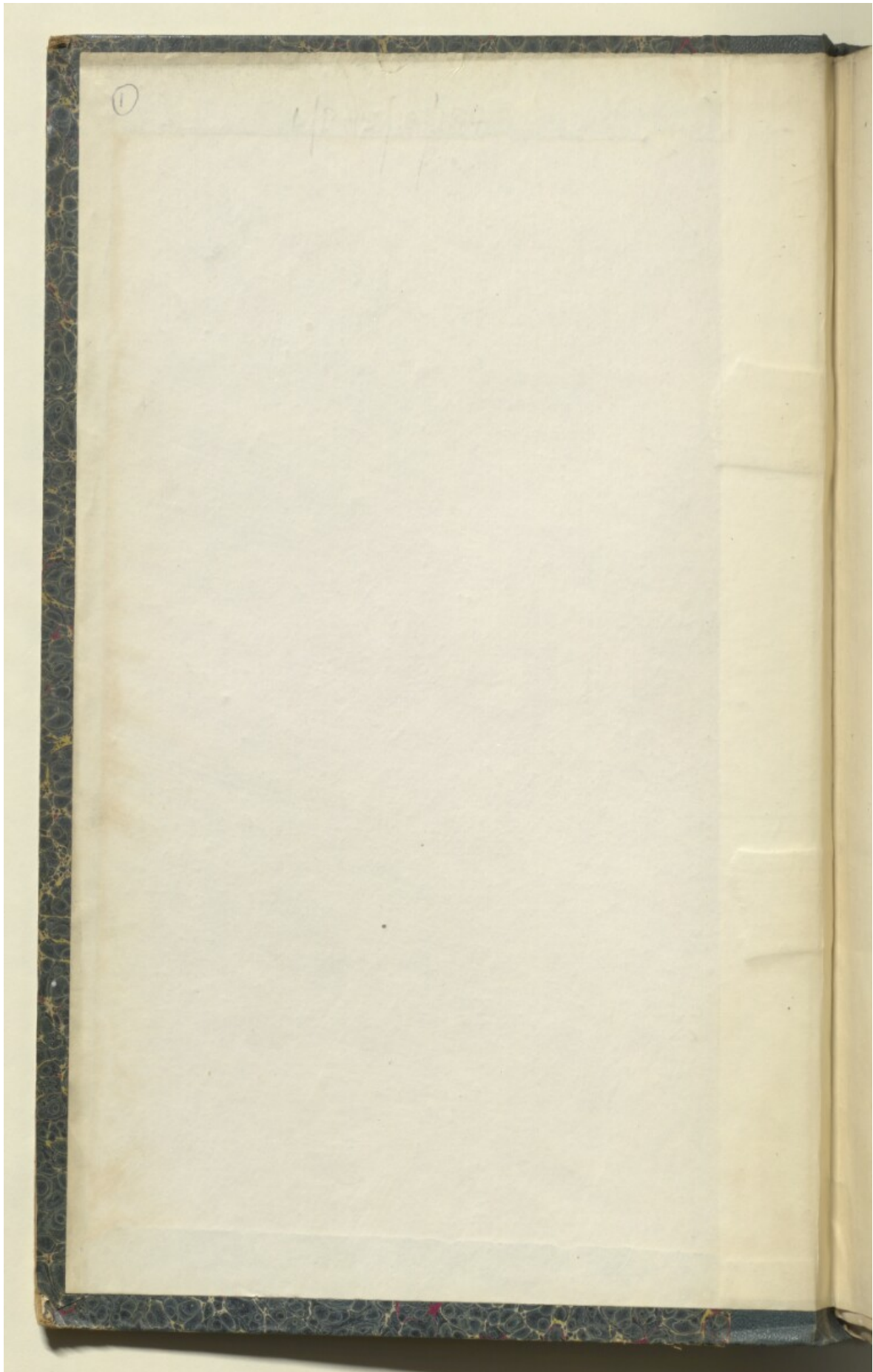




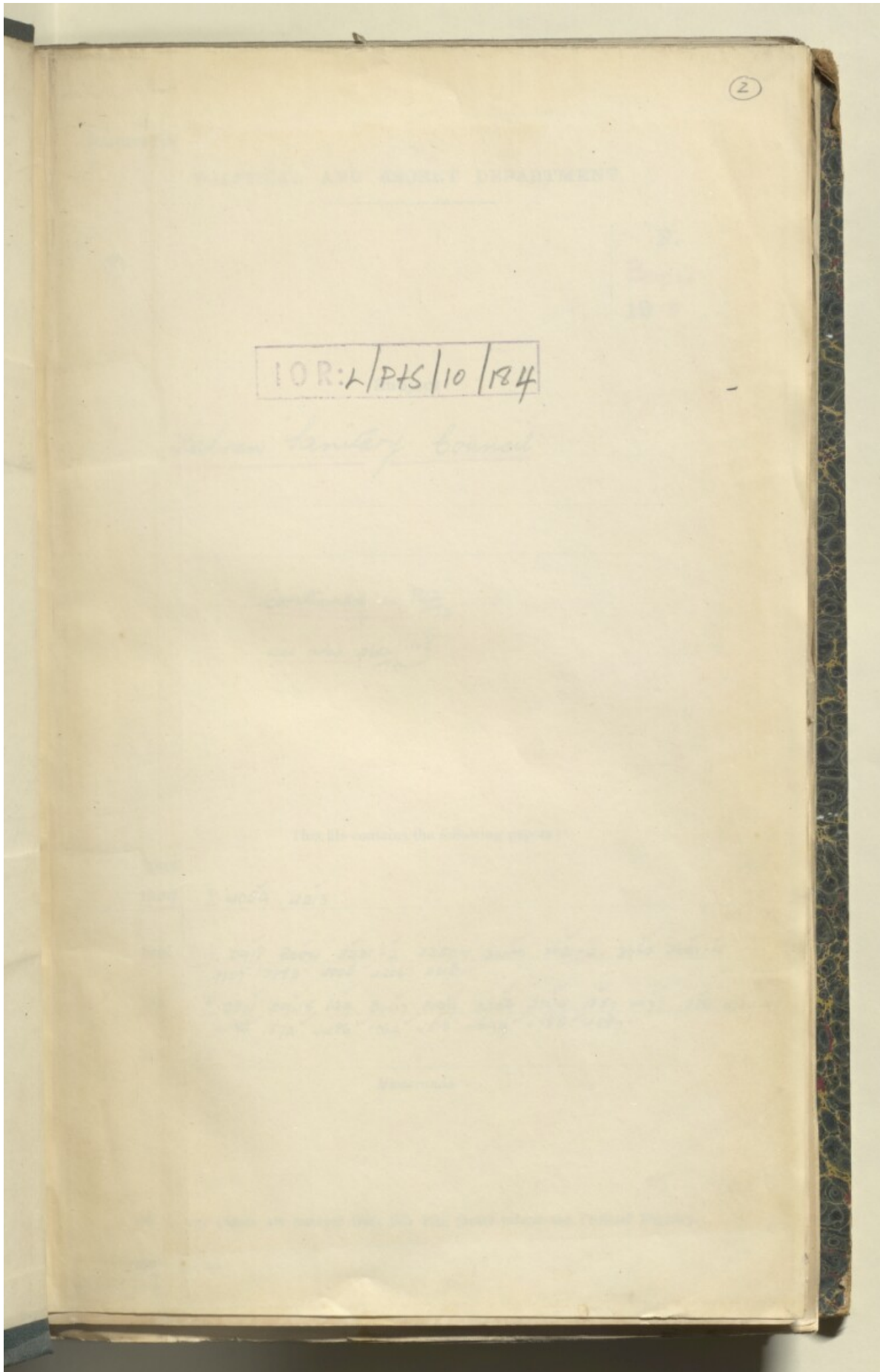


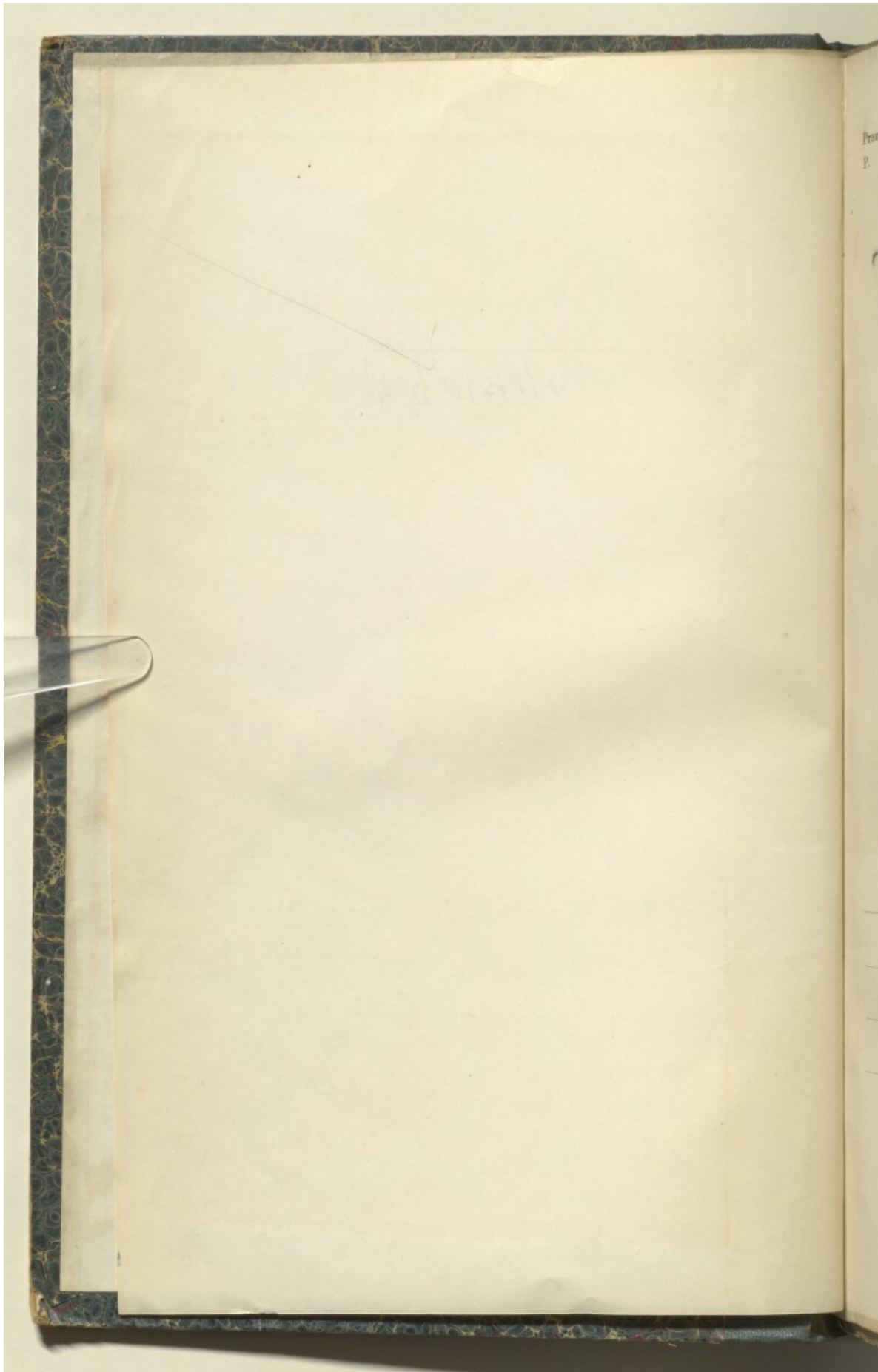














Previous File

P.

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.  
3004  
1910 .

Subject :

Tehran Sanitary Council

Continued in 362  
12

see also 362  
12 (142)

This file contains the following papers :—

YEAR.

1909 . P. 4059 4213

1910 . P. 2918 2004 3221-2 3350-1 3400 3621-2 3660 3691-4  
3757 3893 4005 4206 4318

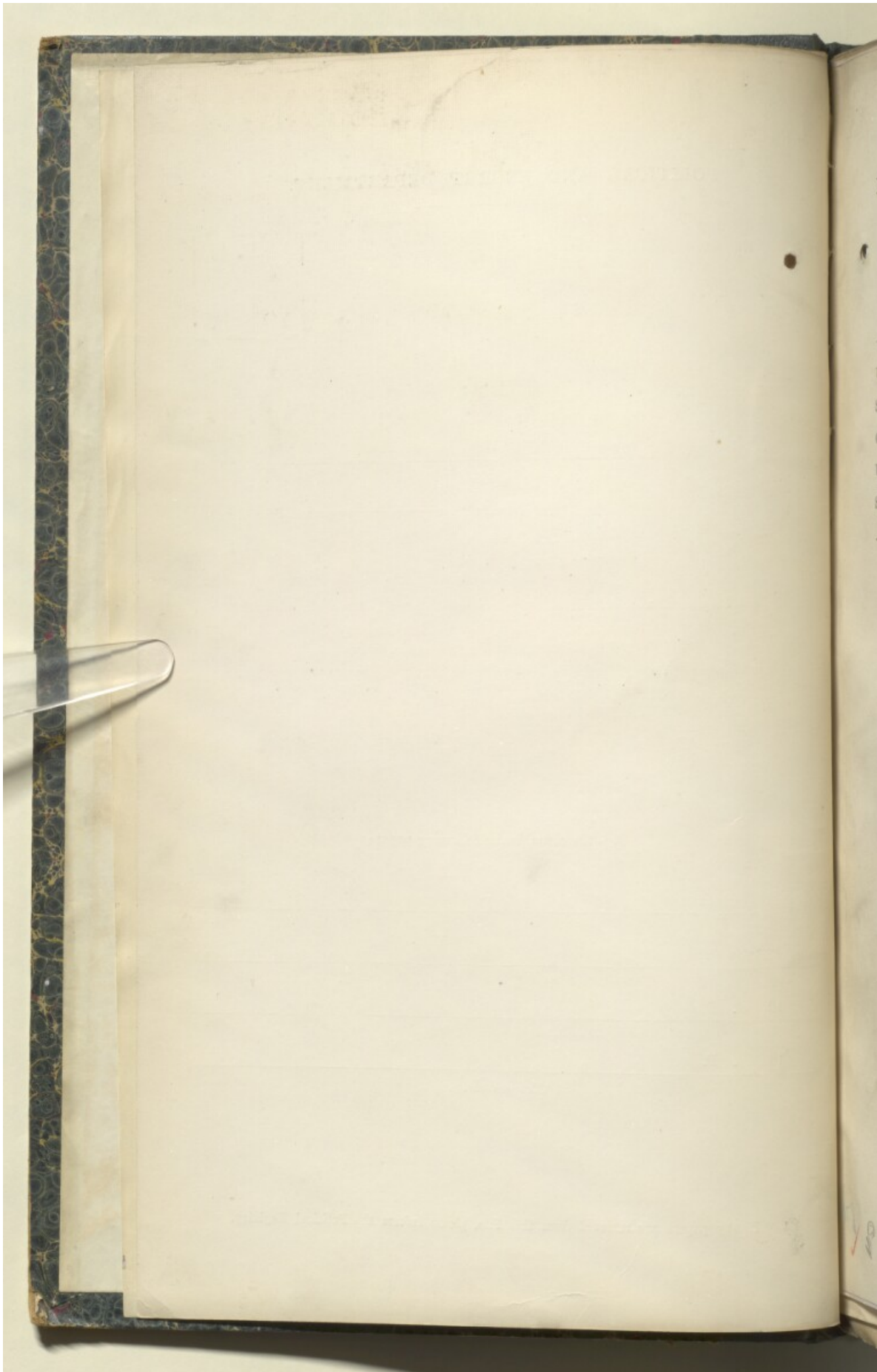
1911 . P. 2801 2945 639 3047 3199 3356 3409 4357 4077 4386 4139-40  
4186 1572 4486 1762 4513 4699 4785 4897

19 . P.

Memoranda.

\* If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

6327 500 4/23





4

Register No.  
4887

Secret Department.

**Minute Paper.**

Letter from FO.

Dated 28 } December 1911.  
 Rec. 29 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<span style="font-size: 0.8em;">4 Jan.</span>	<span style="font-size: 0.8em;">ack</span>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">Persia</span> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">Tehran Sanitary Council -</span>  <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">96th meeting, on 6 Nov. '11</span> </div>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	<span style="font-size: 0.8em;">4</span>	<span style="font-size: 0.8em;">rec</span>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to

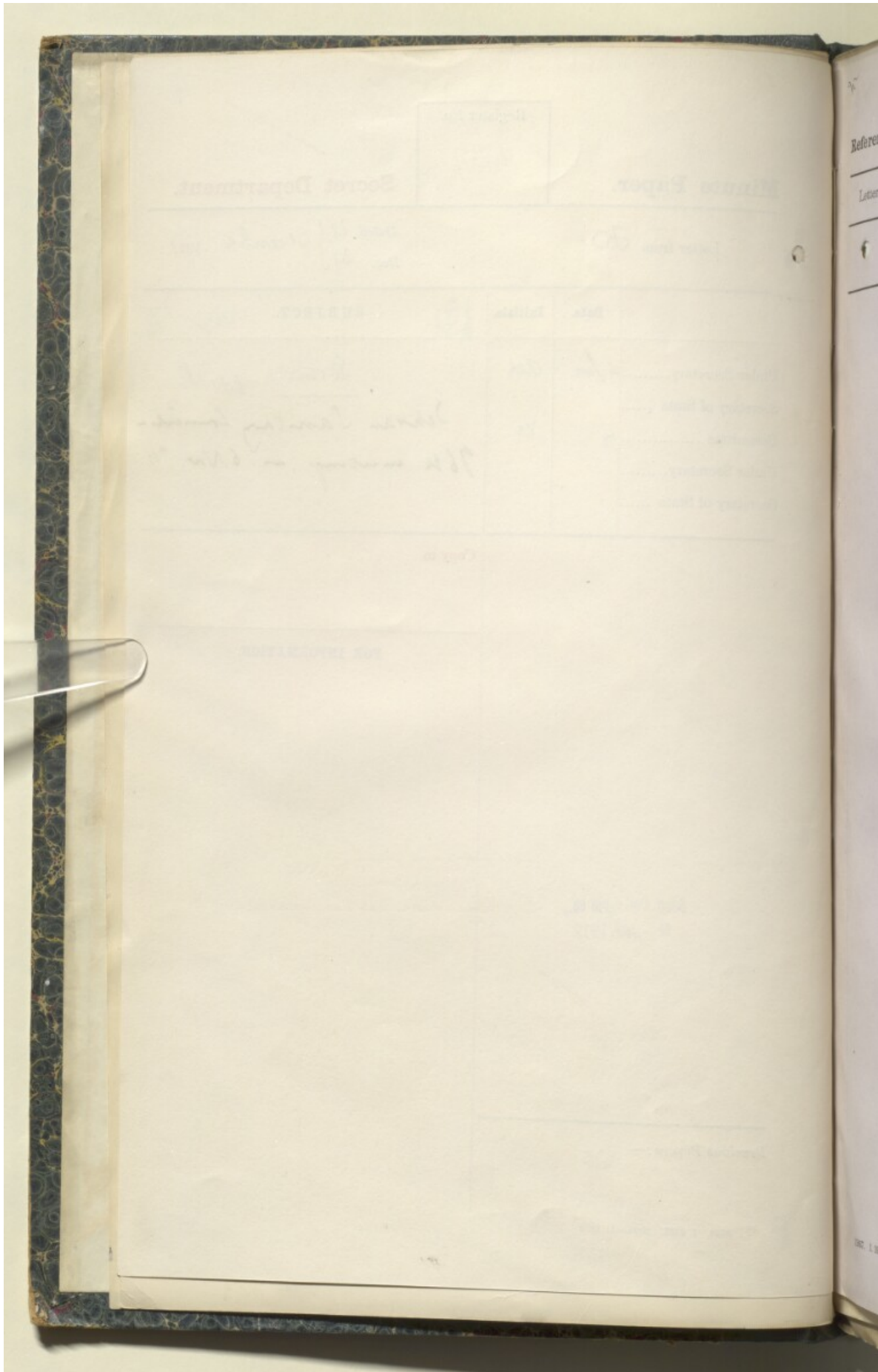
---

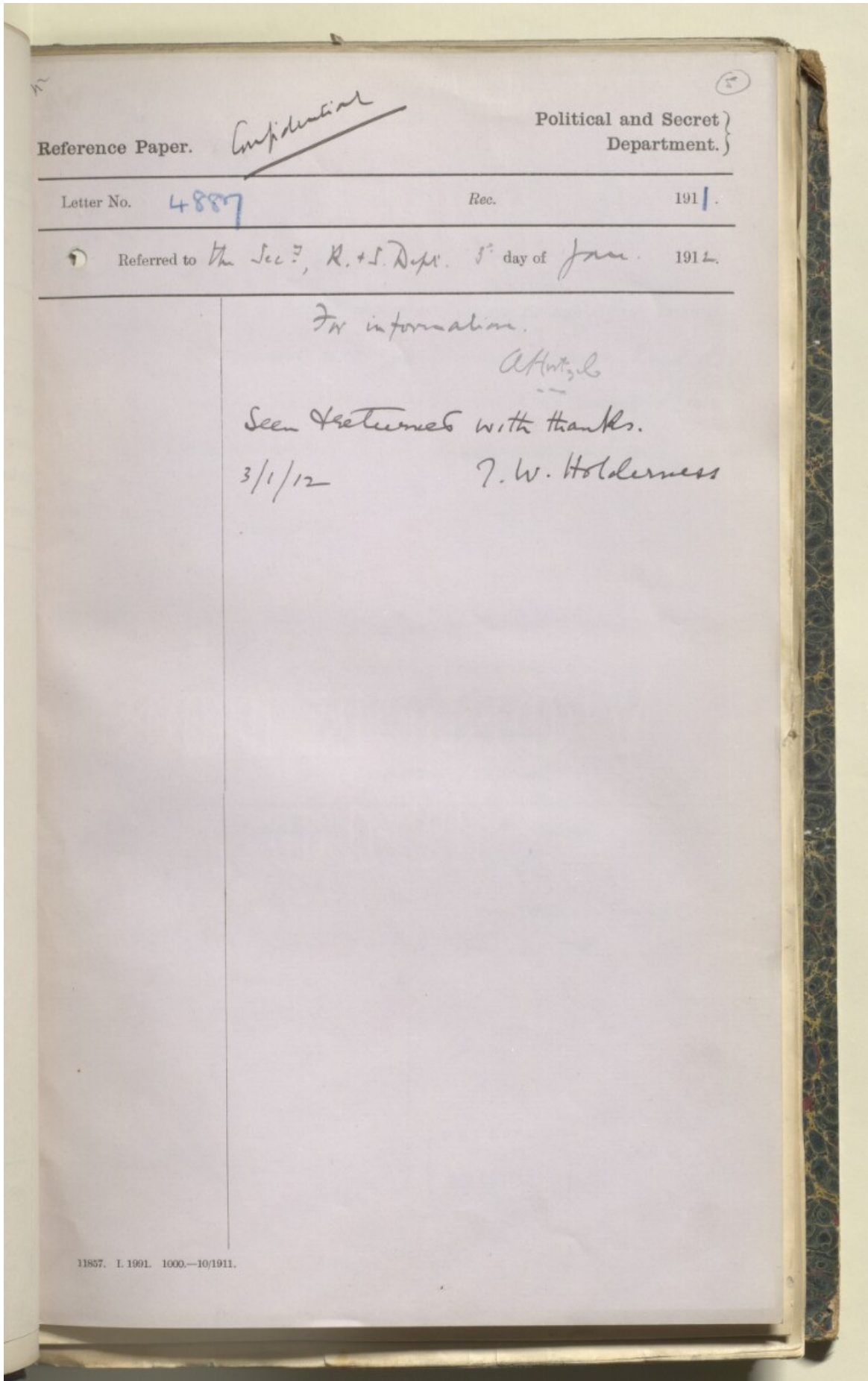
FOR INFORMATION.

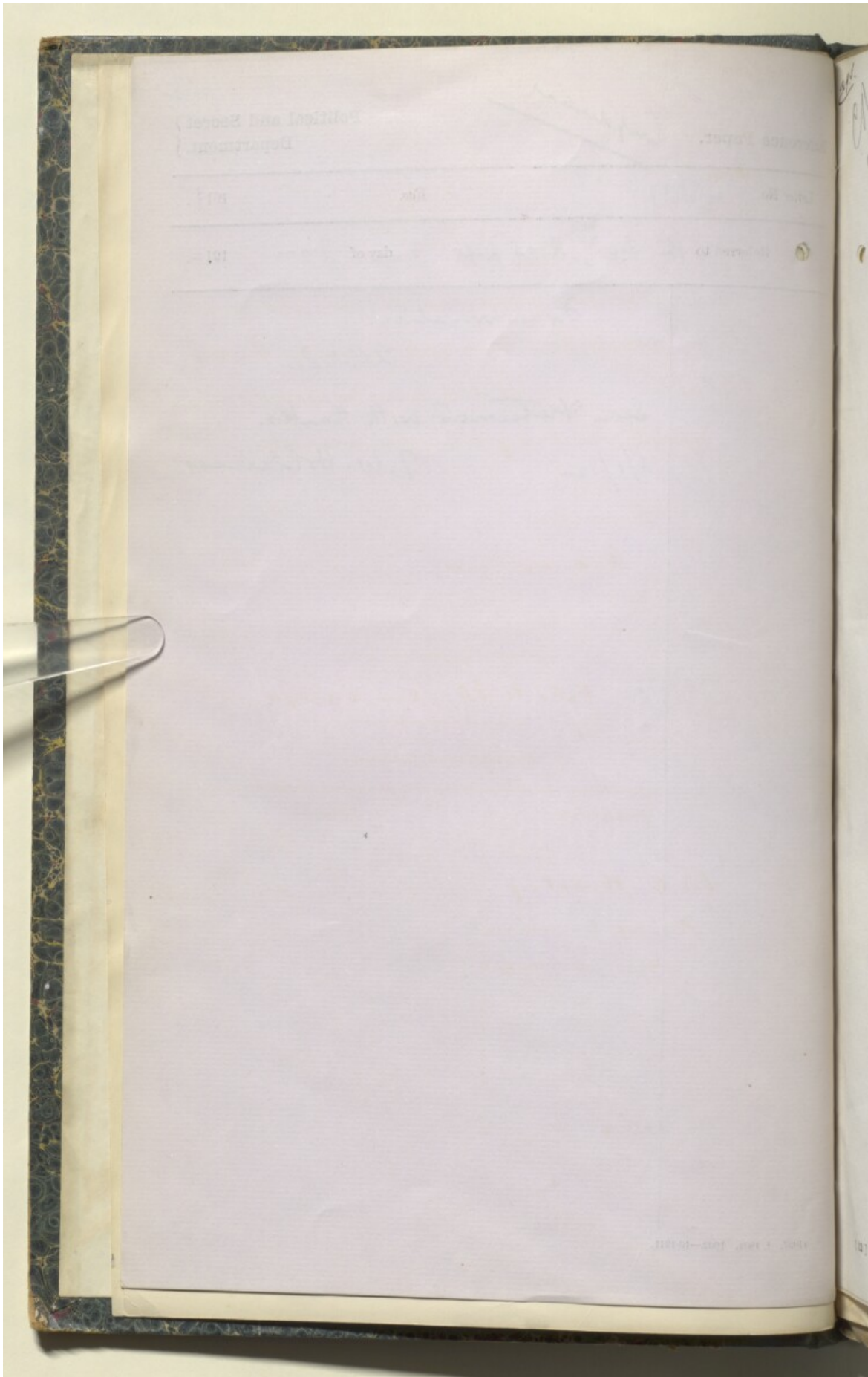
Seen Pdf no. 00.,  
9 JAN 1912

Previous Papers :— 478

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.











ca. P. 1  
57684.

⑥ H. 4785 ✓  
S. J. 1912

In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

4887  
1911

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

Dec. 28. 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

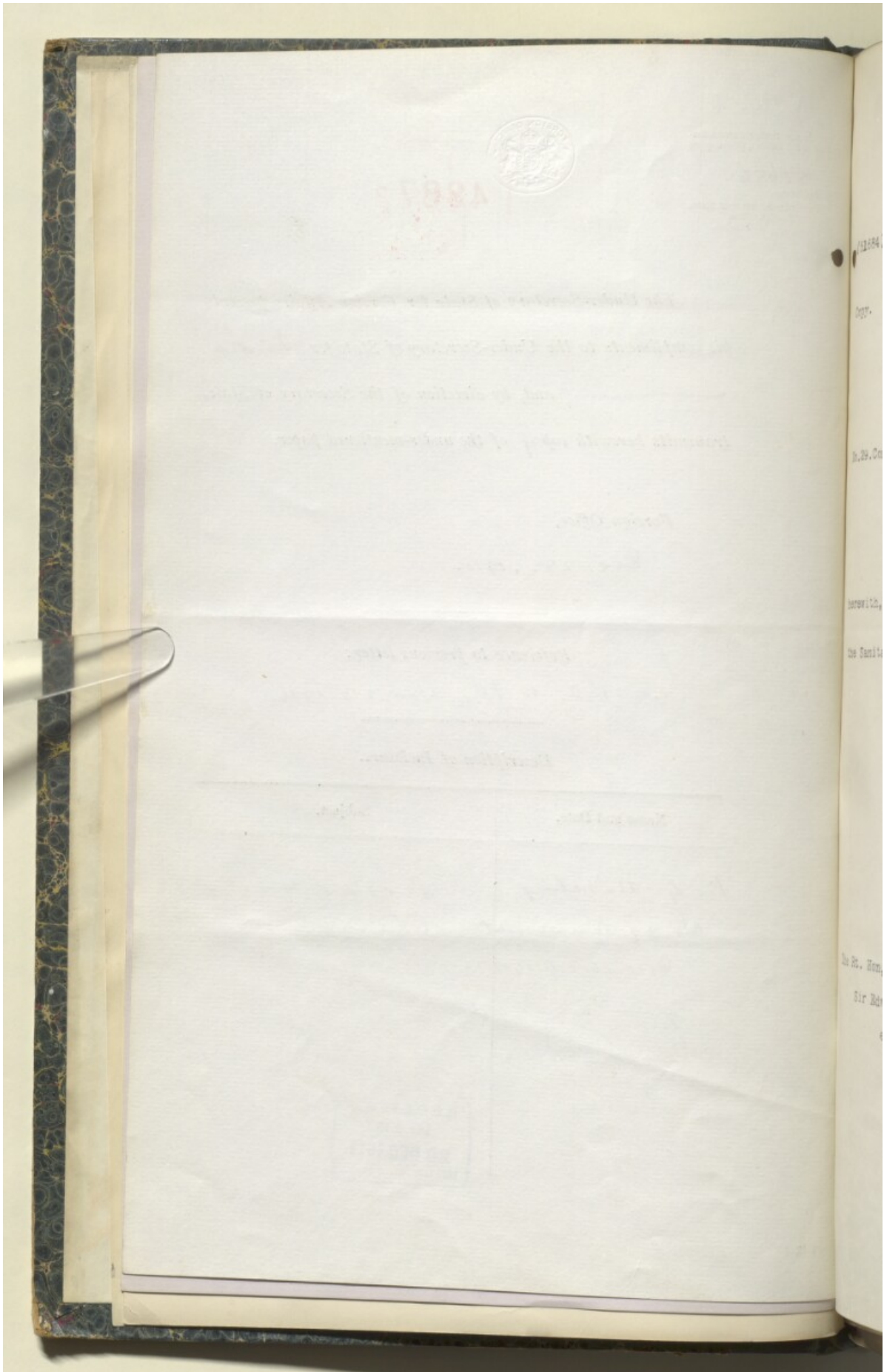
F.O. to F.O. Nov. 23. 1911.

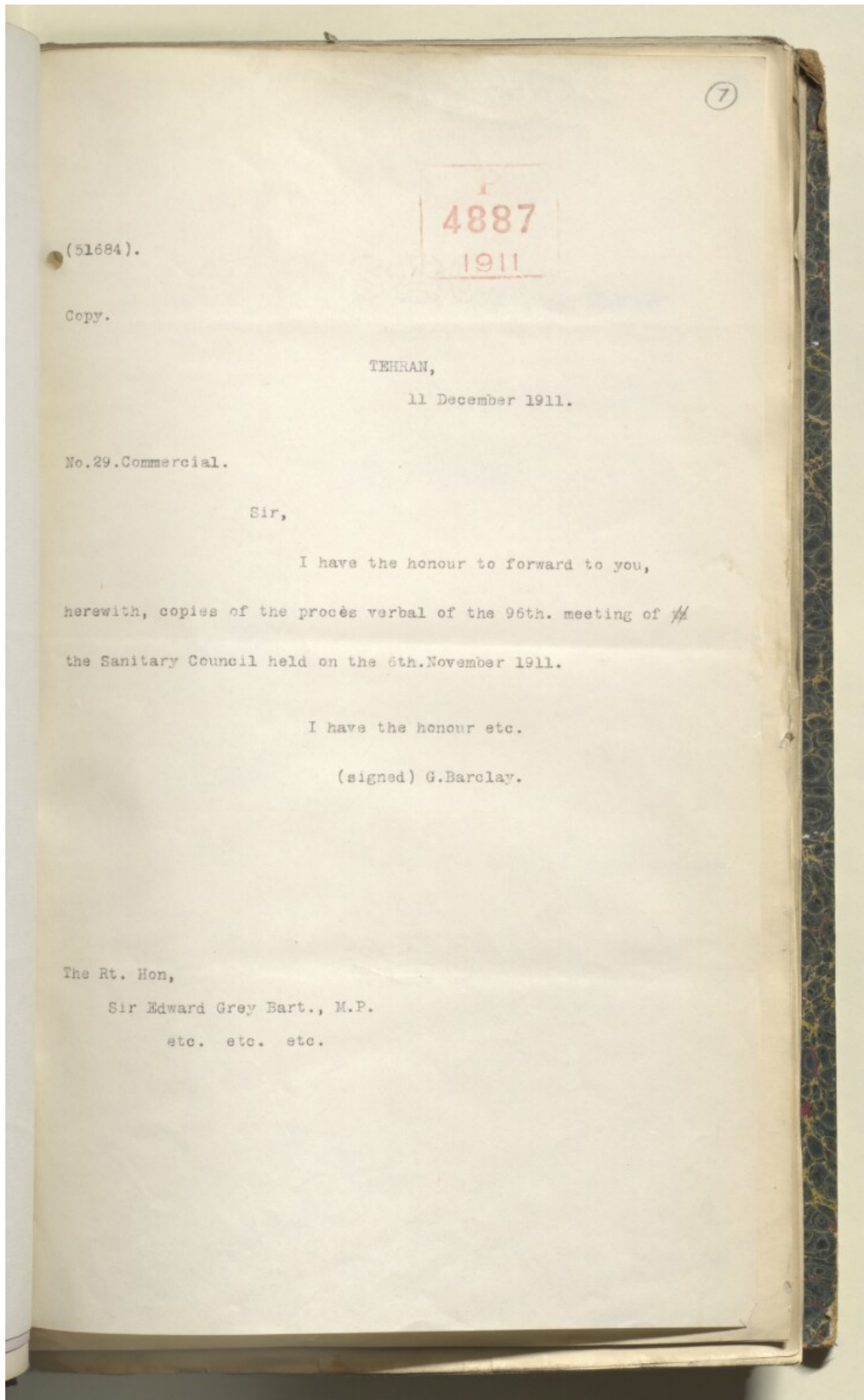
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay No. 29, Commercial December 11. 1911.	Persian Sanitary Council.

RECEIVED  
29 DEC 1911  
FOREIGN OFFICE

RECEIVED  
10 a.m.  
29 DEC 1911  
INDIA OFFICE.





(51684).

4887  
1911

Copy.

TEHRAN,

11 December 1911.

No.29.Commercial.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you,  
herewith, copies of the procès verbal of the 96th. meeting of ~~the~~  
the Sanitary Council held on the 6th.November 1911.

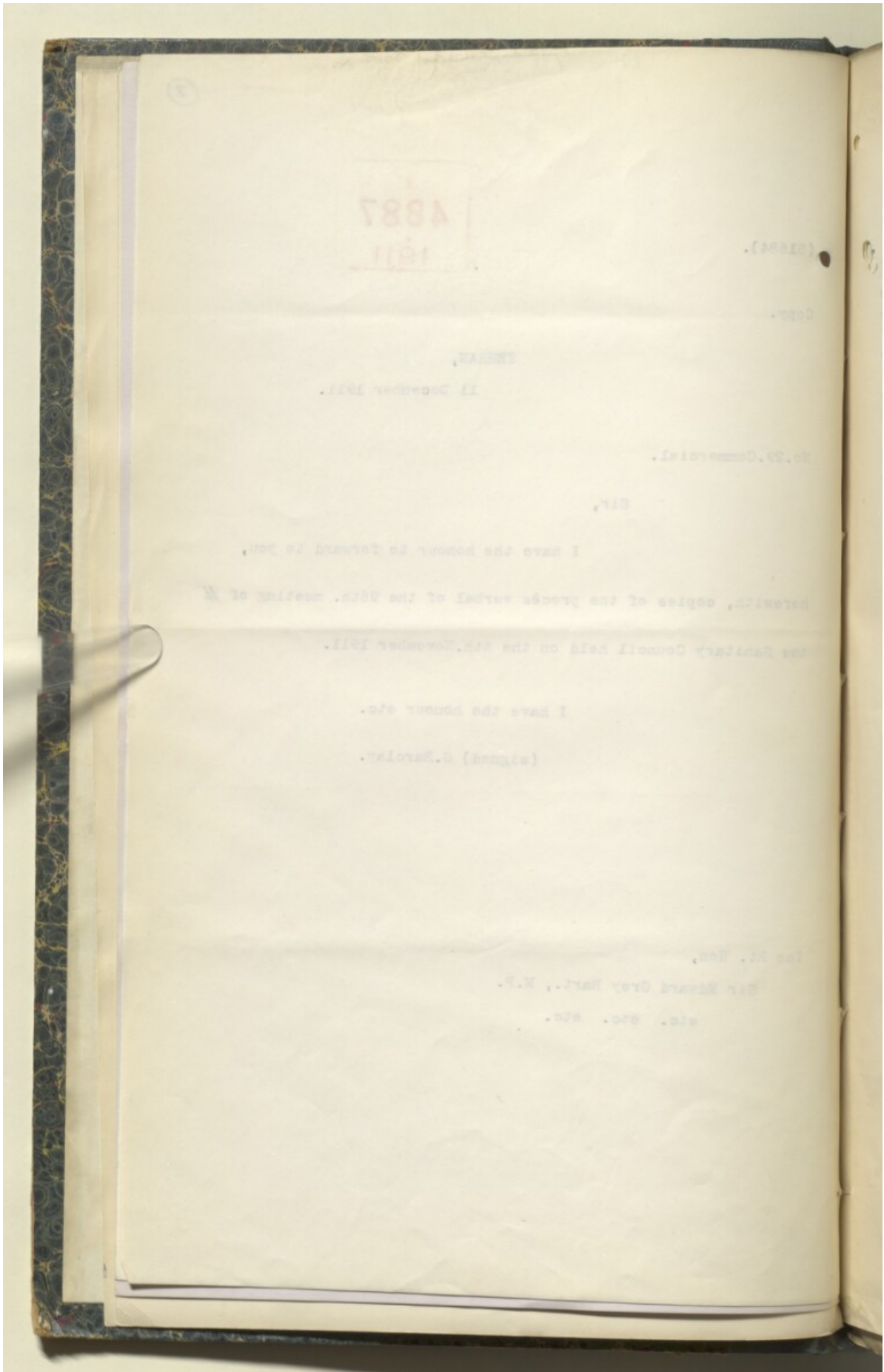
I have the honour etc.

(signed) G.Barclay.

The Rt. Hon,

Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

etc. etc. etc.





- 64 -

4887

1911

## Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse

96<sup>ème</sup> Séance — 6 Novembre 1911

### Procès-Verbal

#### Sommaire:

1<sup>o</sup>) Informations Sanitaires:

- a. Choléra en Perse
- b. Choléra en Turquie
- c. Choléra en Russie
- d. Provinces
- e. Peste aux Indes.

2<sup>o</sup>) Etablissements Sanitaires de la Caspienne.

3<sup>o</sup>) Correspondance Générale — Affaires Courantes — Archives.

4<sup>o</sup>) Election d'un Vice-Président du Conseil.

Séance (ordinaire) ouverte à 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> heures et close à 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> heures de l'après-midi au Collège Impérial.

#### Présents:

Mr. le Dr. Néligan, Médecin de la Légation d'Angleterre.

M. le Dr. Seyfol-Attébah (Délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur)

M. M. les Drs. Cormick, Dobrokhotov, Galley & Ilberg.

M. M. les Drs. Alem-ol-Mouk, Ali Khan, Hakim-ed-Dovleh, Heidar Mirza, Ibrahim Khan, Loghman-ed-Dovleh, Mohamed Khan Nézam-el-Hokéma.

M. le Dr. Mohamed Khan (*secrétaire interprète*).

Excusés: M. M. le Dr. Sohrab Khan et Mirza Djévad Khan (délégué du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères).

Vice-Président.

Délégués des Ministères.  
et Administrations

Membres Européens.

Membres Indigènes.

I<sup>o</sup> Informations Sanitaires

## a) Le Choléra au Golfe et au Sud de la Perse

L'épidémie est en forte décroissance; actuellement toutes les grandes villes sont libres de choléra et la maladie existe seulement dans quelques villages entre Ahvaz et Isfahan.

**Mohammerah** a été déclarée libre de choléra le 14 Octobre. Pendant la durée de l'épidémie il s'y est produit 266 cas dont 208 décès.

Le 15 Octobre la maladie a fait son apparition à **Naghoon**, village situé à 6 étapes d'Isfahan sur la grande route entre Isfahan et Ahvaz. Le même jour le Dr. Mirza Abdul Hossein est parti d'Isfahan pour installer le poste d'observation projeté à Dopulan.

Le choléra a éclaté à **Behbahan** vers la fin de Septembre. On a installé un poste d'observation à Tohenar Rahdar pour protéger Chiraz. Le 21 Octobre on a signalé la fin de l'épidémie à Behbahan.

Le 4 Novembre un télégramme d'Isfahan fait savoir qu'il n'y a pas de choléra dans les districts voisins, mais le 5 Novembre un bruit courait à Téhéran que le village de Janagan était atteint.

Le 4 Novembre le Dr. Mc. Conaghy télégraphie que les villes d'Ahvaz et Mohammerah restent libres, mais que le choléra persiste dans les districts voisins.

*Choléra au Golfe Persique.* Le 21 Octobre le Médecin Sanitaire en Chef télégraphie que le choléra aurait éclaté à Khatif et à Darin sur la côte arabe du Golfe. Le Vice-Président impose de suite une quarantaine de cinq jours contre les provenances du littoral en question.

Le choléra persiste toujours à Basra. Pendant les semaines se terminant le 21 et le 28 Octobre il s'y est produit 8 cas dont 7 décès et 6 cas dont 3 décès.

**Kasre Chireen** D'après un télégramme retardé du médecin sanitaire, aucun cas de choléra n'a été constaté depuis le 13 Septembre. Les deux cas qu'on a constatés sur ce date, se sont produits parmi des arrivants de Bagdad.

Vers le commencement du mois d'Octobre un bruit de l'apparition du choléra à Kermanschah courait à Téhéran. En réponse à un télégramme que le Vice-Président lui avait adressé à ce propos le délégué sanitaire a déclaré qu'aucun cas de choléra ne s'était produit jusqu'à ce jour à Kermanschah.

## b. Le Choléra en Turquie.

*Télégramme du Consul de Bagdad* en date du 4 Octobre. Le choléra a fait son apparition à Badré, Khaneghine et Kasre Chireen(1)

*Vilayst de Bagdad* - Bulletin du 6 au 10 Octobre reçu du Conseil Sanitaire de Constantinople. le premier Novembre:

	cas	décès
Khaneghine	3	3
Kerbella	4	4
Amara	1	0
	8	7

En tout depuis le 29 Mai 479 cas 328 décès.

D'après des renseignements (retardés à cause de manque de communications) qu'on a reçus de l'Administration Centrale des Douanes et du Médecin Sanitaire de Kasre Chireen, le choléra aurait éclaté à Khaneghine le 25 Septembre, mais le Délégué Sanitaire Ottoman sur place aurait refusé de répondre aux demandes que lui ont adressées à ce sujet l'Agent Consulaire persan et nos autorités sanitaires.

Le Conseil Sanitaire après avoir pris connaissance de ces communications proteste énergiquement contre la mauvaise volonté dont le Délégué Sanitaire Ottoman à Khaneghine a fait preuve. Le Conseil se rappelle que le Gouvernement Turc avait manqué de signaler au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'apparition du choléra à Amara au mois de



Mai. Il demande que S. E. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères adresse au Gouvernement de l'Empire voisin une plainte énergique contre ces infractions des prescriptions sanitaires internationales.

#### c. Le Choléra en Russie.

Renseignements reçus de l'Ambassade à St. Petersbourg, et de la Légation de Russie.

	Cas	Décès	
24 — 30 Septembre	45	27	(Gouvernements de Simbirsk, Saratov, Astrakhan: villes de Rostof et Oufa.)
1 — 7 Octobre	26	9	(mêmes gouvernements.)
7 — 13 „	9	4	(mêmes gouvernements.)

La visite médicale pour les provenances de la Russie se pratique sans incident dans les ports persans de la Caspienne. Les médecins sanitaires signalent par leurs rapports hebdomadaires que la santé des ports est bonne, et qu'aucun cas suspect de choléra n'a été constaté parmi les arrivants de Russie.

Le Dr. Dobrokhotoz ajoute que le dernier cas de choléra s'est produit à Bacou il y a environ deux mois.

Le Conseil décide de maintenir la visite médicale en attendant des renseignements plus récents sur la situation sanitaire à Astrakhan.

#### d. Provinces.

En dehors des districts atteints du choléra la situation sanitaire n'a présenté rien d'anormal.

(Rapports des médecins sanitaires et des membres correspondants à Téhéran, Tauris, Zanjan, Kazvine, Hamadan, Malayir, Kermanschah, Kasre Chireen, Ahvaz, Isfahan, Chiraz, ports persans du Golfe et de la mer Caspienne.)

*Rapport du médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire du Golfe Persique sur l'épidémie récente de peste à Bouchir.* (Expédié le 30 Juillet - reçu le 4 Septembre.)

Le Vice-Président donne lecture des extraits suivants:-

Le premier cas a été constaté le 21 Avril. Le dernier décès s'est produit le 25 Juin. Les chiffres pour chaque semaine pendant la durée de l'épidémie étaient les suivants:-

Semaine finissant le	Cas	Décès
22 Avril	2	0
29 „	5	6
6 Mai	5	5
13 „	12	7
20 „	24	23
27 „	17	16
3 Juin	16	13
10 „	20	9
17 „	9	11
24 „	8	7
1 Juillet	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>98.</b>

En outre de Bouchir même (81 cas 61 décès), les villages voisins de Gabri (20 cas) Zulmabad (6) Mahmoudabad (1) Sanghi (10) étaient atteints. Tous ces malades sont morts. Il est possible qu'on ait caché les guérisons.

Toutes les mesures possibles ont été prises pour enrayer la maladie. On a distribué des avis de conseil parmi les habitants. Une copie est comprise dans le rapport. Le service sanitaire avait rencontré de grandes difficultés par suite de l'ignorance du peuple. En général ils refusaient d'accepter des remèdes, de quitter les maisons infectées, et de transporter les malades dans un autre endroit. Ils cachaient toujours les malades, de sorte que l'existence de la peste chez eux n'était constatée qu'après la mort. Néanmoins les habitants se conduisaient d'une manière moins hostile que l'année dernière. Ils ont accepté l'inoculation prophylactique gratuite plus volontiers (nombre d'inoculations faites en 1910 environ 100 - en 1911 - 422.)



— 67 —

Au début la maladie s'est présentée sous la forme bubonique — mais en Juin, on a constaté cinq cas de peste pneumonique. Tous ces malades sont morts.

Malgré toutes les recherches faites par le Service Sanitaire l'origine de l'épidémie reste obscure. D'autre part le Dr. Mc. Conaghy ne croit pas que la peste soit devenue endémique à Bouchir. Au moment qu'elle a éclaté, il n'existait pas de peste dans le Golfe proprement dit. Il y avait une petite épidémie à Mascat, mais on a surveillé soigneusement tous les arrivants de cet endroit, et aucun cas ne s'est déclaré parmi eux pendant leur séjour à la station quarantenaire.

En conclusion le Médecin en Chef exprime ses remerciements à S. E. le Movagher-ed-Dowleh, Gouverneur de Bouchir, et à M. Constant Directeur des Douanes, pour la coopération cordiale qu'ils ont accordée au Service Sanitaire, et il fait savoir que ses adjoints (M. M. les Drs. Turner, White et Smith) lui ont donné la satisfaction la plus complète.

Le Conseil félicite le Dr. Mc. Conaghy et ses adjoints de leur travail et exprime ses remerciements au Gouverneur de Bouchir et au Directeur des Douanes pour la coopération cordiale qu'ils ont accordée au Service Sanitaire.

Le Vice Président prie tout membre qui voudra étudier le rapport entier, de lui donner son nom après la séance.

#### e. Peste aux Indes.

##### Indes Entières.

Semaine se terminant le	Cas	Décès
30 Septembre	10,533	7906
7 Octobre	10,382	7508
28 . . . . .	11,237	8467

##### Bombai et Karachee

Bombai	Septembre dernier	—	60
Karachee		—	9
Bombai	Semaine se terminant le 30 Septembre	11	11
Karachee		1	1
Bombai	. . . . . 7 Octobre	13	10
Karachee		1	0
Bombai	. . . . . 14 .	12	12
Karachee		0	0
Bombai	. . . . . 21 .	4	4
Karachee		2	1
Bombai	. . . . . 28 .	6	4
Karachee		3	3

#### 2° Etablissements Sanitaires de la Mer-Caspienne.

**Enzeli** Les constructions continuent régulièrement. Cinq hangars sont entièrement achevés. Le rez-de-chaussée du premier pavillon est presque achevé.

**Astara** L'achèvement des travaux a subi quelque retard par suite des pluies persistantes, mais jusqu'à ce jour on aurait dû les achevés complètement. Six lits en fer sont arrivés pour l'hôpital.

Le Vice-Président a commencé des pourparlers pour l'achat de deux étuves à désinfection par vapeur sous pression, de la fabrique de Fernand Dehaitre à Paris.

#### 3° Correspondance Générale-Affaires Courantes-Archives

##### A. Correspondance Générale-Affaires Courantes.

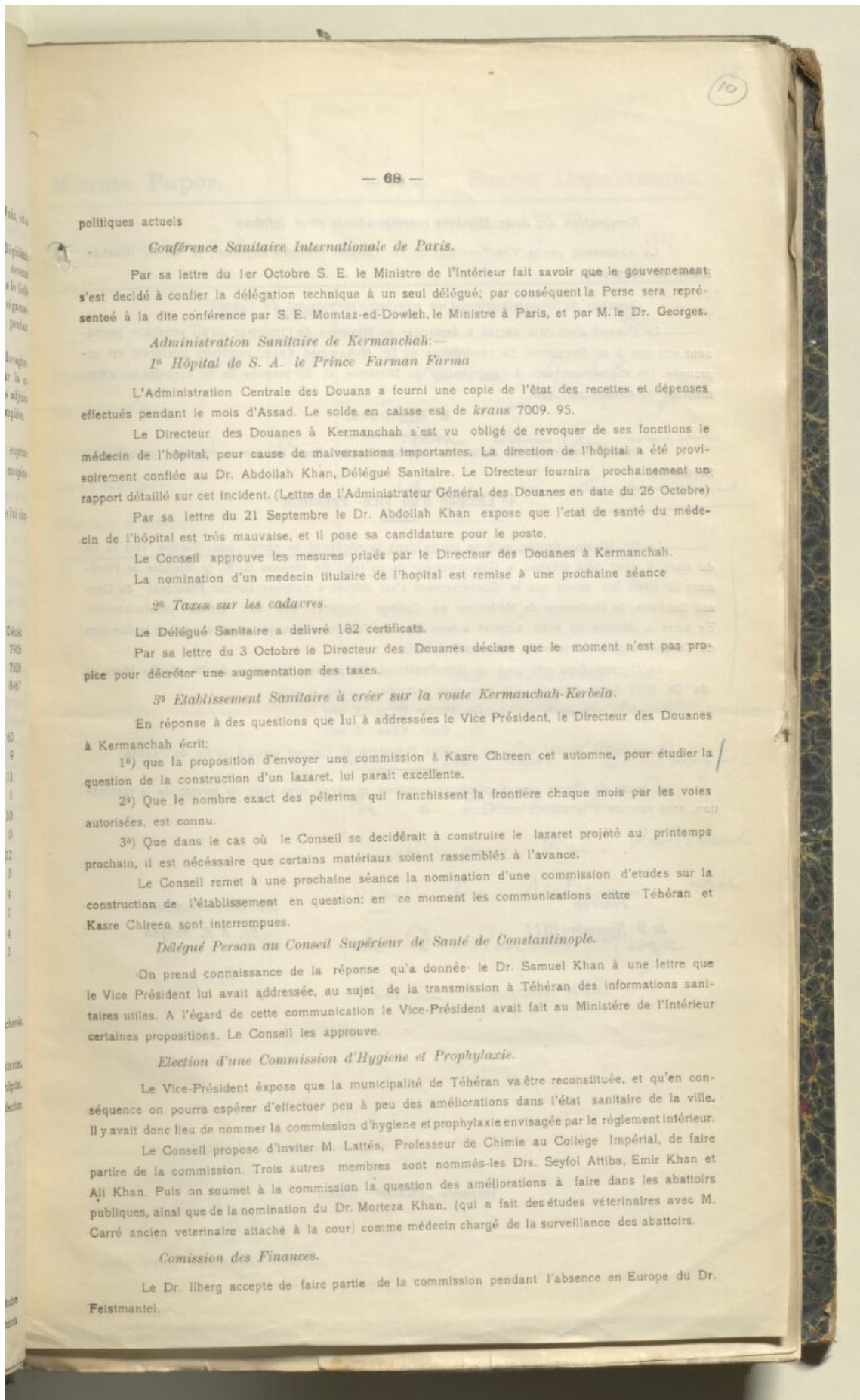
*Représentation des Pays-Bas et d'Autriche Hongrie.*

|| Pays-Bas - le Dr. Galley remplaçant le Dr. Georges (parti)

|| Autriche-Hongrie - le Dr. Ilberg remplaçant le Dr. Feistmentel (en congé)

*Délégation Sanitaire Ottomane.* Le Dr. Amadeo fait savoir par sa lettre du 1 Octobre écoulé, que le Gouvernement Ottoman l'a suspendu jusqu'à nouvel ordre en raison des événements





politiques actuels

*Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Paris.*

Par sa lettre du 1er Octobre S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur fait savoir que le gouvernement s'est décidé à confier la délégation technique à un seul délégué; par conséquent la Perse sera représentée à la dite conférence par S. E. Montaz-ed-Dowleh, le Ministre à Paris, et par M. le Dr. Georges.

*Administration Sanitaire de Kermanschah:—*

*1<sup>o</sup> Hôpital de S. A. le Prince Farman Farma*

L'Administration Centrale des Douanes a fourni une copie de l'état des recettes et dépenses effectués pendant le mois d'Assad. Le solde en caisse est de *krans* 7009. 95.

Le Directeur des Douanes à Kermanschah s'est vu obligé de revoquer de ses fonctions le médecin de l'hôpital, pour cause de malversations importantes. La direction de l'hôpital a été provisoirement confiée au Dr. Abdollah Khan, Délégué Sanitaire. Le Directeur fournira prochainement un rapport détaillé sur cet incident. (Lettre de l'Administrateur Général des Douanes en date du 26 Octobre)

Par sa lettre du 21 Septembre le Dr. Abdollah Khan expose que l'état de santé du médecin de l'hôpital est très mauvaise, et il pose sa candidature pour le poste.

Le Conseil approuve les mesures prises par le Directeur des Douanes à Kermanschah.

La nomination d'un médecin titulaire de l'hôpital est remise à une prochaine séance

*2<sup>o</sup> Taxes sur les cadavres.*

Le Délégué Sanitaire a délivré 182 certificats.

Par sa lettre du 3 Octobre le Directeur des Douanes déclare que le moment n'est pas propice pour décréter une augmentation des taxes.

*3<sup>o</sup> Etablissement Sanitaire à créer sur la route Kermanschah-Kerbela.*

En réponse à des questions que lui à adressées le Vice Président, le Directeur des Douanes à Kermanschah écrit:

1<sup>o</sup>) que la proposition d'envoyer une commission à Kasre Chireen cet automne, pour étudier la question de la construction d'un lazaret, lui paraît excellente.

2<sup>o</sup>) Que le nombre exact des pèlerins qui franchissent la frontière chaque mois par les voies autorisées, est connu.

3<sup>o</sup>) Que dans le cas où le Conseil se déciderait à construire le lazaret projeté au printemps prochain, il est nécessaire que certains matériaux soient rassemblés à l'avance.

Le Conseil remet à une prochaine séance la nomination d'une commission d'études sur la construction de l'établissement en question: en ce moment les communications entre Téhéran et Kasre Chireen sont interrompues.

*Délégué Persan au Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople.*

On prend connaissance de la réponse qu'a donnée le Dr. Samuel Khan à une lettre que le Vice Président lui avait adressée, au sujet de la transmission à Téhéran des informations sanitaires utiles. A l'égard de cette communication le Vice-Président avait fait au Ministère de l'Intérieur certaines propositions. Le Conseil les approuve.

*Election d'une Commission d'Hygiène et Prophylaxie.*

Le Vice-Président expose que la municipalité de Téhéran va être reconstituée, et qu'en conséquence on pourra espérer d'effectuer peu à peu des améliorations dans l'état sanitaire de la ville. Il y avait donc lieu de nommer la commission d'hygiène et prophylaxie envisagée par le règlement intérieur.

Le Conseil propose d'inviter M. Lattés, Professeur de Chimie au Collège Impérial, de faire partie de la commission. Trois autres membres sont nommés: les Drs. Seyfol Attiba, Emir Khan et Ali Khan. Puis on soumet à la commission la question des améliorations à faire dans les abattoirs publics, ainsi que de la nomination du Dr. Morteza Khan, (qui a fait des études vétérinaires avec M. Carré ancien vétérinaire attaché à la cour) comme médecin chargé de la surveillance des abattoirs.

*Commission des Finances.*

Le Dr. Ilberg accepte de faire partie de la commission pendant l'absence en Europe du Dr. Feistmantel.



— 69 —

*Nomination des deux Membres correspondants pour Isfahan.*

La nomination par le Vice-Président du Dr. Cropper (mission anglaise), et du Dr. Ihtesham Khan, est approuvée.

*Question de la nomination d'un secrétaire permanent du Conseil.*

Le Conseil s'est déjà décidé à demander au Ministère de l'Intérieur qu'un secrétaire permanent soit mis à sa disposition. La candidature du Dr. Mohammed Khan, secrétaire interprète est approuvée. On soumet son nom à l'approbation du Ministère, et on propose de lui accorder un traitement de 80 tomans par mois.

**B. Archives.**

*Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople* - Reçu les procès verbaux jusqu'au 19 Septembre.

**4<sup>e</sup> Election d'un Vice-Président**

Le Dr. Néligan expose qu'il se trouve dans la nécessité de partir pour Europe vers la fin du mois. Il avait déjà prevenu le Gouvernement de ce fait. En réponse S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur lui avait fait savoir que le Gouvernement s'est décidé à nommer comme Président du Conseil Sanitaire, le Professeur de Médecine au Collège Impérial qui doit arriver prochainement. En outre le Ministre lui avait autorisé à faire élire un Vice-Président, qui serait chargé de la direction du Conseil jusqu'à l'arrivée du nouveau Président.

Le Conseil donc vote pour un Vice-Président. On propose les noms du Dr. Heidar Mirza et du Dr. Emir Khan (absent). Les voix sont partagées comme il suit:—

Dr. Heidar Mirza 11 voix

Dr. Emir Khan 2 voix

Donc le Dr. Heidar Mirza est élu Vice Président du Conseil jusqu'à la fin de l'année.

A cause de l'heure avancé, plusieurs questions, et parmi elles celle du service de la vaccination, sont remises à la séance prochaine.

*Téhéran*

*le 9 Novembre 1911*

*Le Vice-Président,*

*Dr. A. R. Néligan*

Imprimerie „ PHAROS “ Téhéran



Register No.  
**4785**
*MM*
(11)

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

---

Letter from *F. S.* Dated *7 Dec* 1911.  
Rec. *J*

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>11 Dec.</i>	<i>At</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i> <i>Tehran Sanitary Council.</i> <i>Change in its <u>personnel.</u></i>
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....	<i>11</i>	<i>Kc</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

**Copy to**

---

**FOR INFORMATION.**

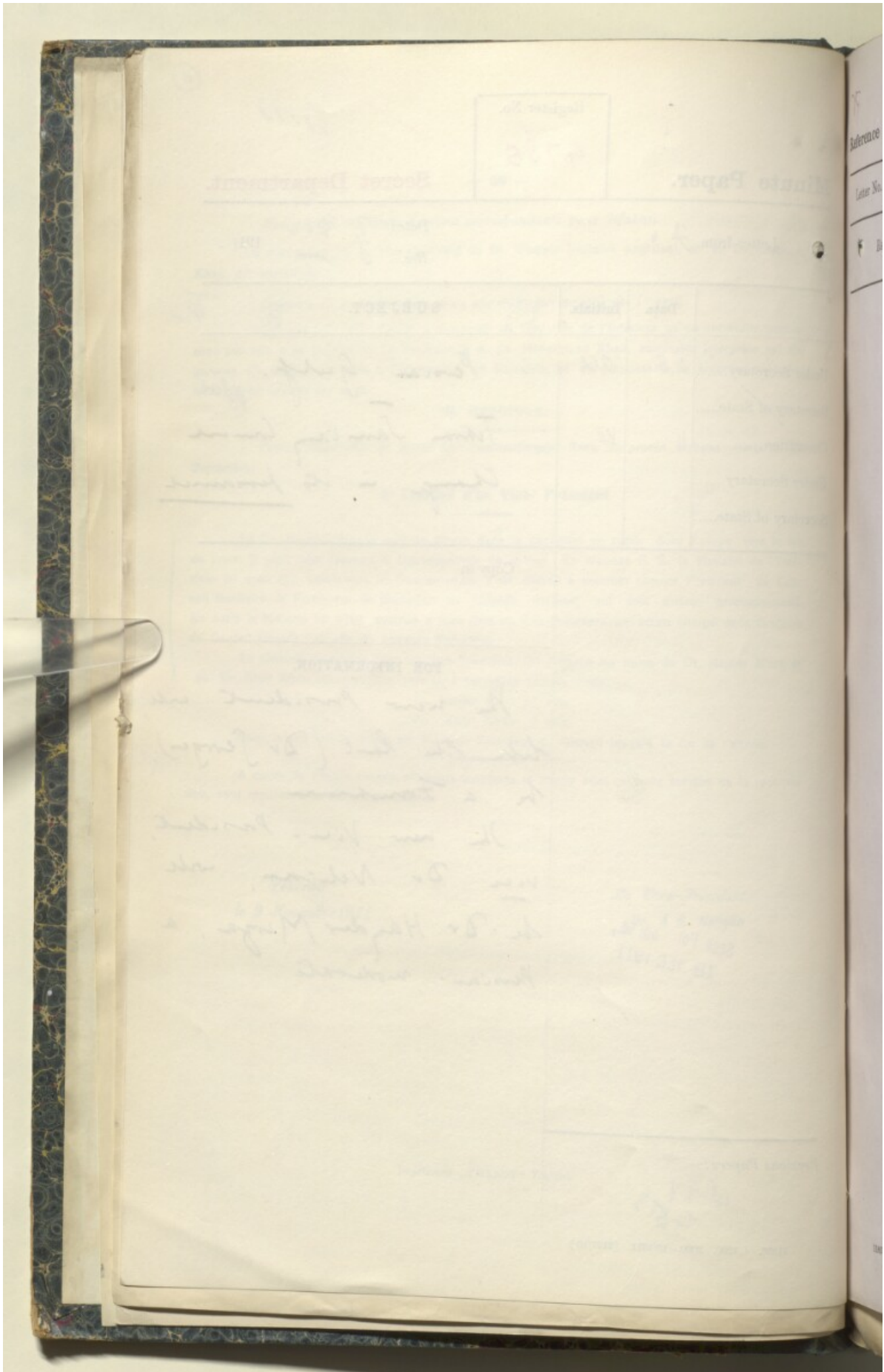
The new President will, like the last (Dr. Seeger), be a Frenchman.

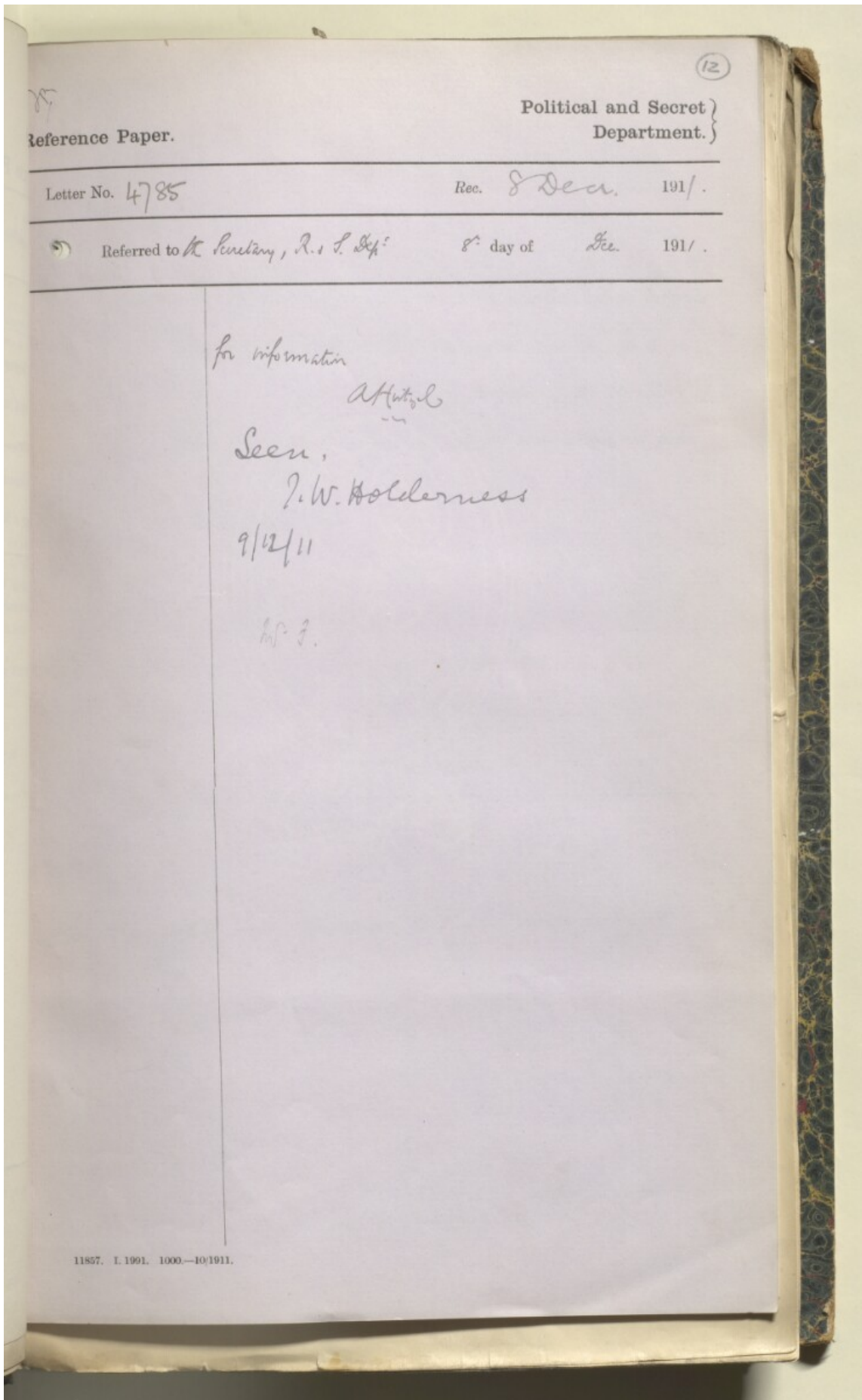
The new Vice-President, vice Dr. Veligian, will be Dr. Haydar Mirza, a Persian moderate.

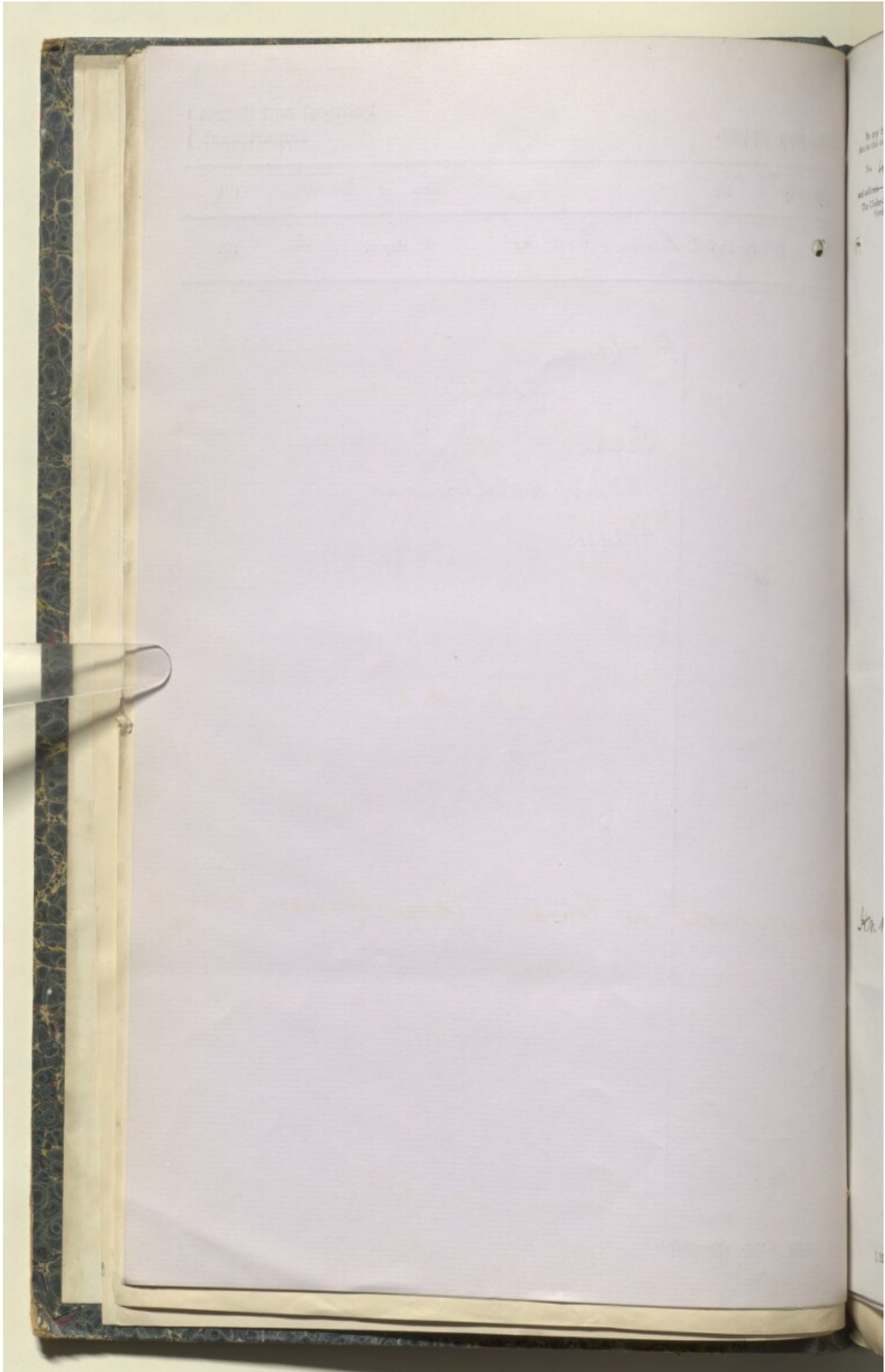
Seen Pol. Div. ca.,  
18 DEC 1917

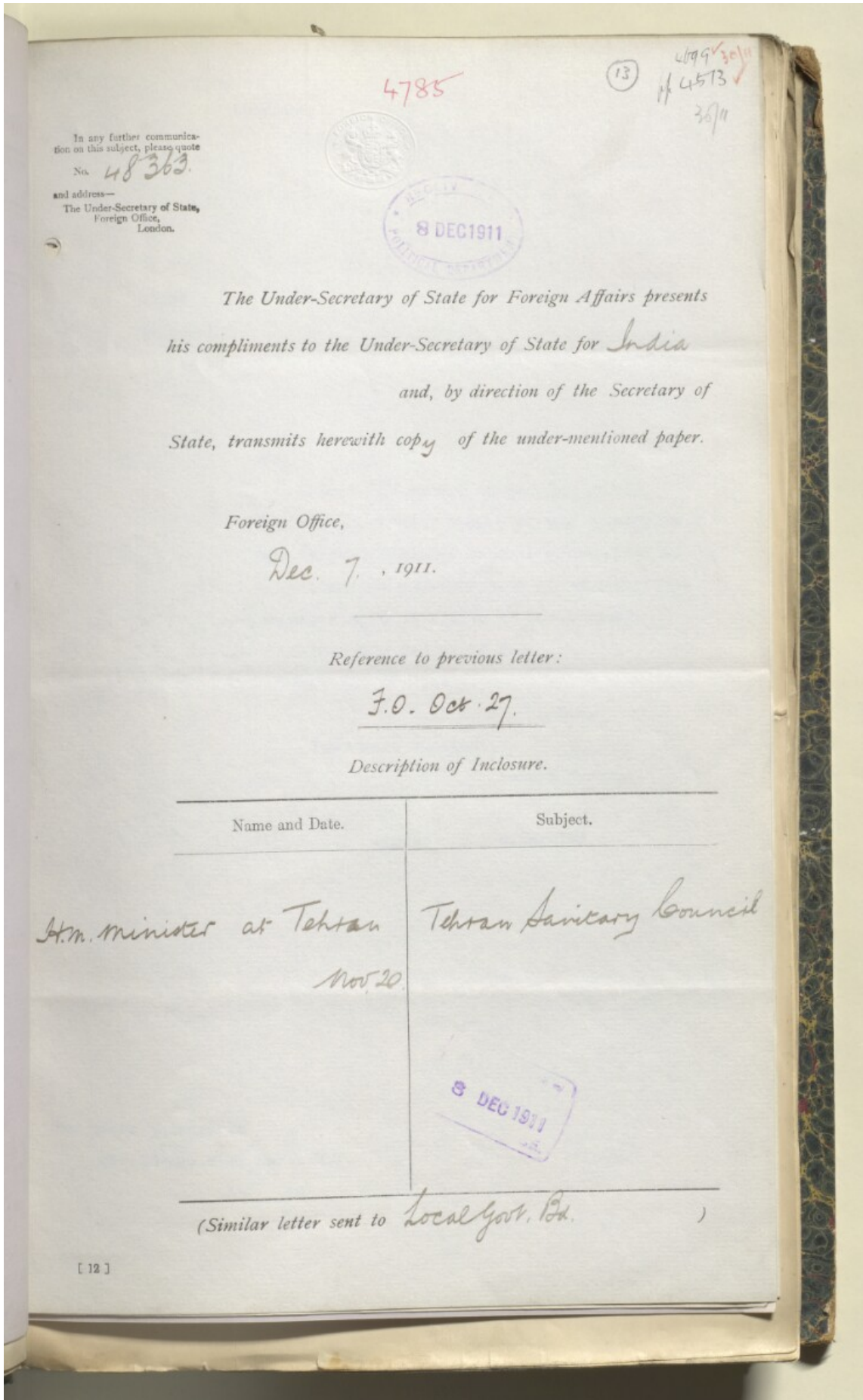
Previous Papers :-  
*4699*  
*4573*

11856. 1. 1900. 2000.—10/1911. [2127/10.]

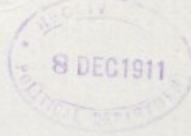








In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. 48363.  
 and address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State,  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.



(13)

4799/30/11  
 H 4573  
 36/11

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
 his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
 and, by direction of the Secretary of  
 State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

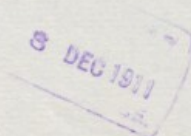
Dec. 7, 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

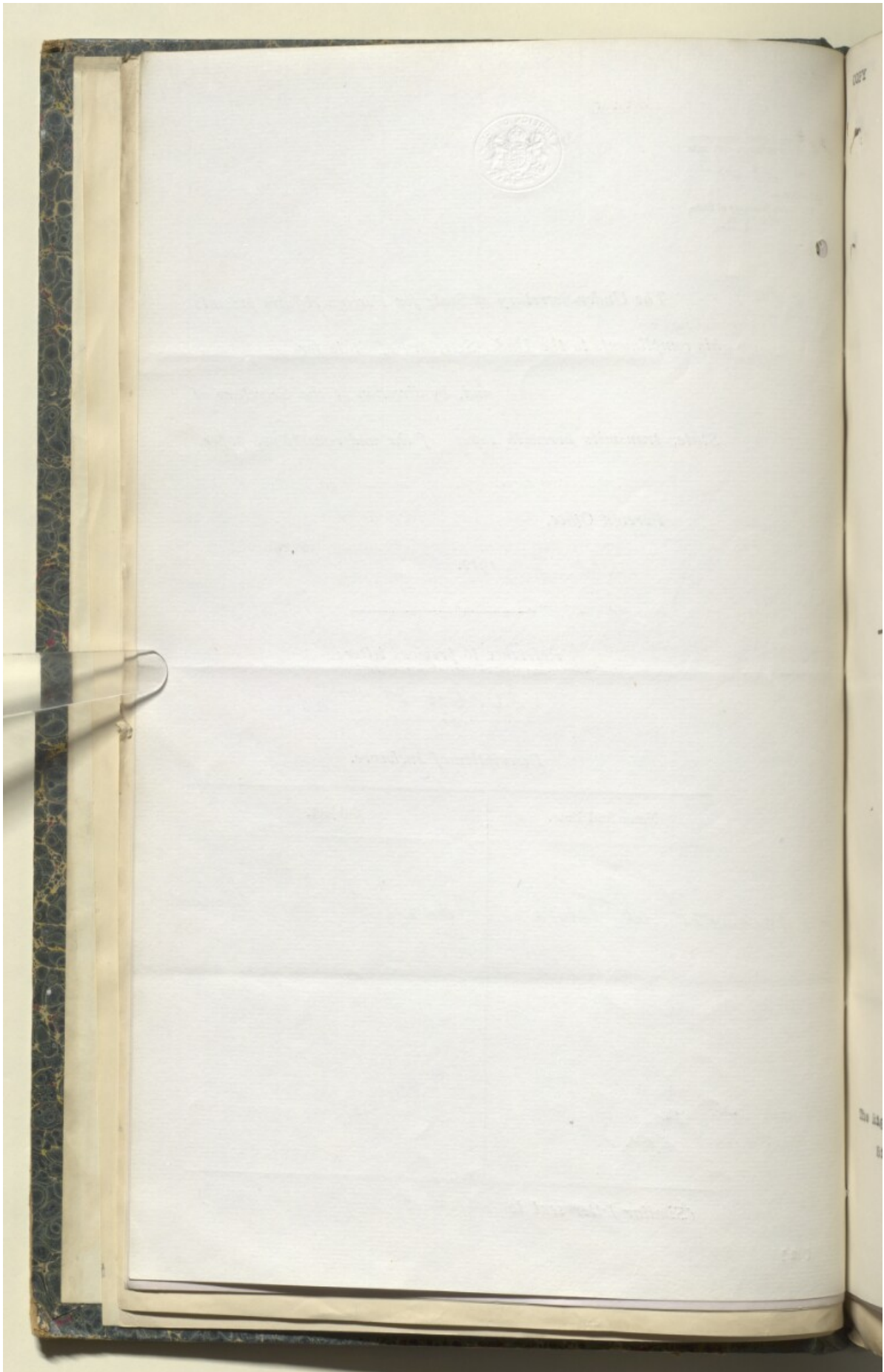
F.O. Oct. 27.

Description of Inclosure.

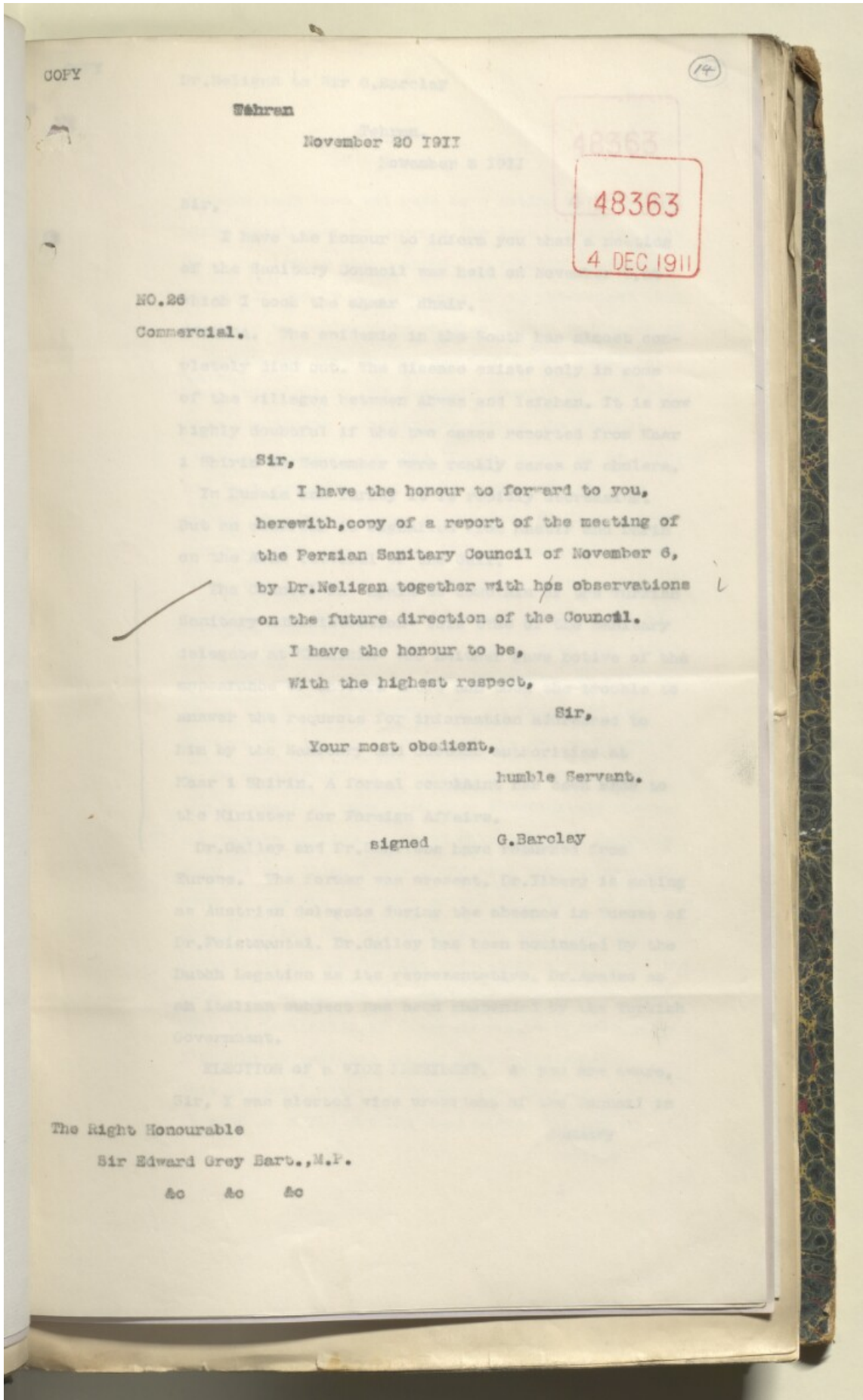
Name and Date.	Subject.
M. Minister at Tehran Nov 20.	Tehran Sanitary Council



(Similar letter sent to Local Govt. Bd. )







COPY

14

Tehran

November 20 1911

48363  
48363  
4 DEC 1911

NO. 26

Commercial.

The epidemic in the South has almost completely died out. The disease exists only in some of the villages between Adras and Isfahan. It is now highly doubtful if the two cases reported from Khar

Sir, October were really cases of cholera.

In Dublin I have the honour to forward to you, herewith, copy of a report of the meeting of the Persian Sanitary Council of November 6, by Dr. Neligan together with his observations on the future direction of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

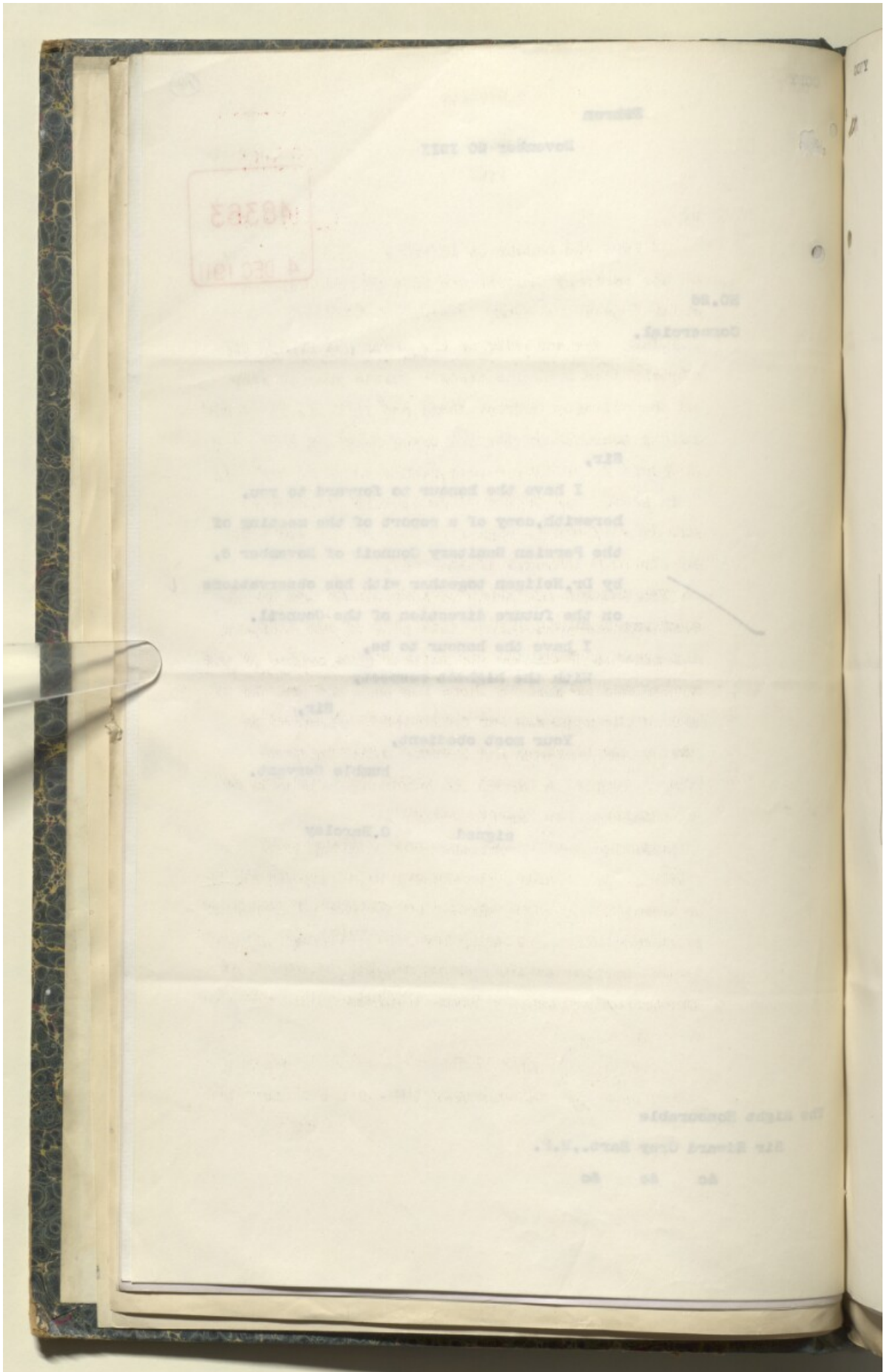
humble servant,

signed G. Baroley

The Right Honourable

Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

Ac Ac Ac





COPY

Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay

Tehran.

November 8 1911

48363

4 DEC 1911

Sir,

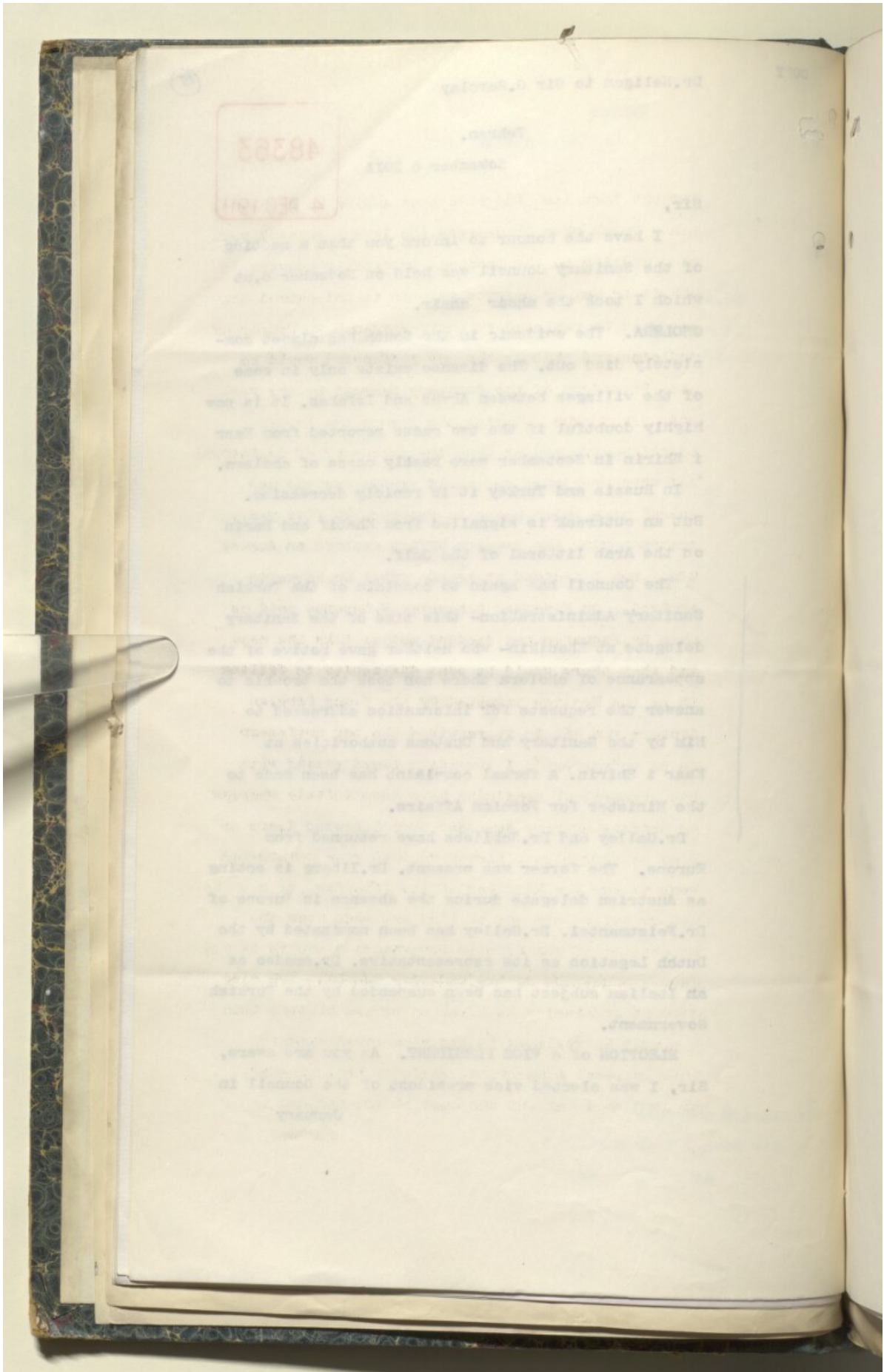
I have the honour to inform you that a meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on November 6, at which I took the chair. CHOLERA. The epidemic in the South has almost completely died out. The disease exists only in some of the villages between Ahwaz and Isfahan. It is now highly doubtful if the two cases reported from Kasr i Shirin in September were really cases of cholera.

In Russia and Turkey it is rapidly decreasing. But an outbreak is signalled from Khatif and Darin on the Arab littoral of the Gulf.

The Council has again to complain of the Turkish Sanitary Administration- this time of the Sanitary delegate at Khanikin- who neither gave notice of the appearance of cholera there nor took the trouble to answer the requests for information addressed to him by the Sanitary and Customs authorities at Kasr i Shirin. A formal complaint has been made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Galley and Dr. Schliebs have returned from Europe. The former was present. Dr. Ilberg is acting as Austrian delegate during the absence in Europe of Dr. Feistmantel. Dr. Galley has been nominated by the Dutch Legation as its representative. Dr. Amadeo as an Italian subject has been suspended by the Turkish Government.

ELECTION of a VICE PRESIDENT. As you are aware, Sir, I was elected vice president of the Council in January

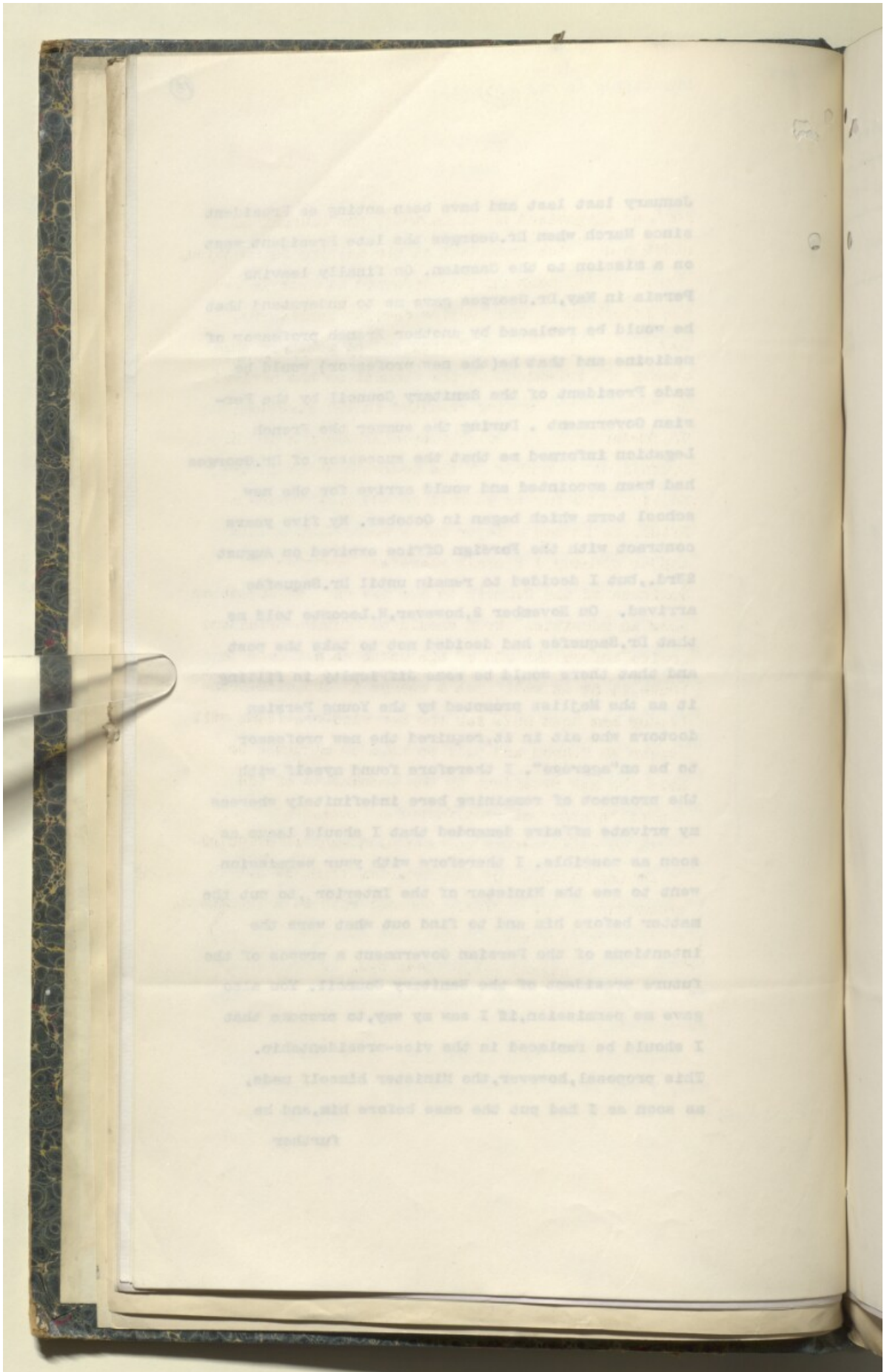




(6)

January last last and have been acting as President since March when Dr. Georges the late President went on a mission to the Caspian. On finally leaving Persia in May, Dr. Georges gave me to understand that he would be replaced by another French professor of medicine and that he (the new professor) would be made President of the Sanitary Council by the Persian Government. During the summer the French Legation informed me that the successor of Dr. Georges had been appointed and would arrive for the new school term which began in October. My five years contract with the Foreign Office expired on August 23rd., but I decided to remain until Dr. Saquefée arrived. On November 2, however, M. Leconte told me that Dr. Saquefée had decided not to take the post and that there would be some difficulty in filling it as the Mejliss prompted by the Young Persian doctors who sit in it, required the new professor to be an "agrégé". I therefore found myself with the prospect of remaining here indefinitely whereas my private affairs demanded that I should leave as soon as possible. I therefore with your permission went to see the Minister of the Interior, to put the matter before him and to find out what were the intentions of the Persian Government a propos of the future president of the Sanitary Council. You also gave me permission, if I saw my way, to propose that I should be replaced in the vice-presidentship. This proposal, however, the Minister himself made, as soon as I had put the case before him, and he

further





(17)

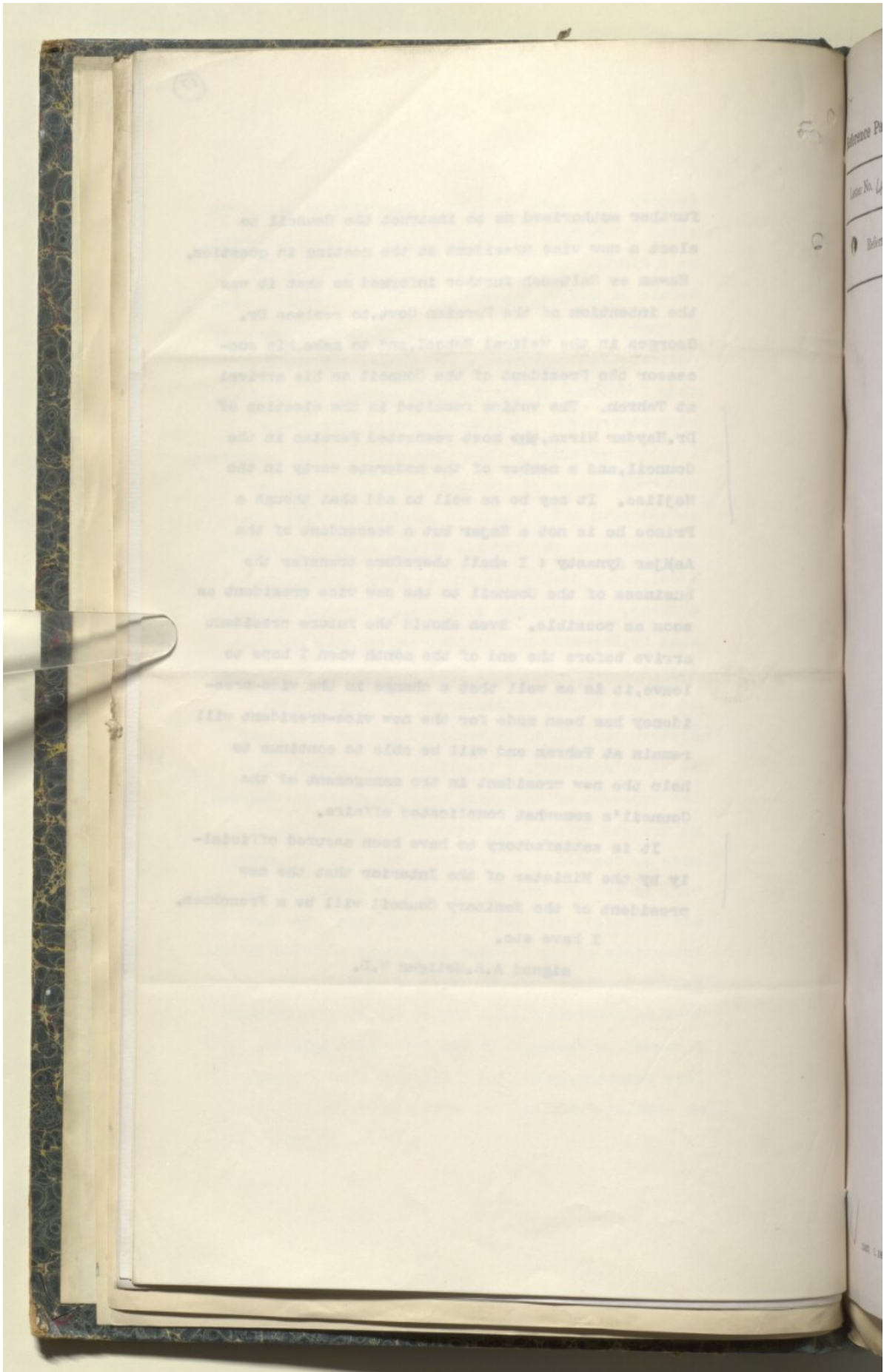
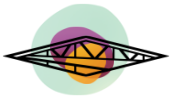
further authorised me to instruct the Council to elect a new vice president at the meeting in question.

Kawan es Saltaneh further informed me that it was the intention of the Persian Govt. to replace Dr. Georges in the Medical School, and to make his successor the President of the Council on his arrival at Tehran. The voting resulted in the election of Dr. Haydar Mirza, the most respected Persian in the Council, and a member of the moderate party in the Mejliss. It may be as well to add that though a Prince he is not a Kajar but a descendant of the Asfjar dynasty ! I shall therefore transfer the business of the Council to the new vice president as soon as possible. Even should the future president arrive before the end of the month when I hope to leave, it is as well that a change in the vice-presidency has been made for the new vice-president will remain at Tehran and will be able to continue to help the new president in the management of the Council's somewhat complicated affairs.

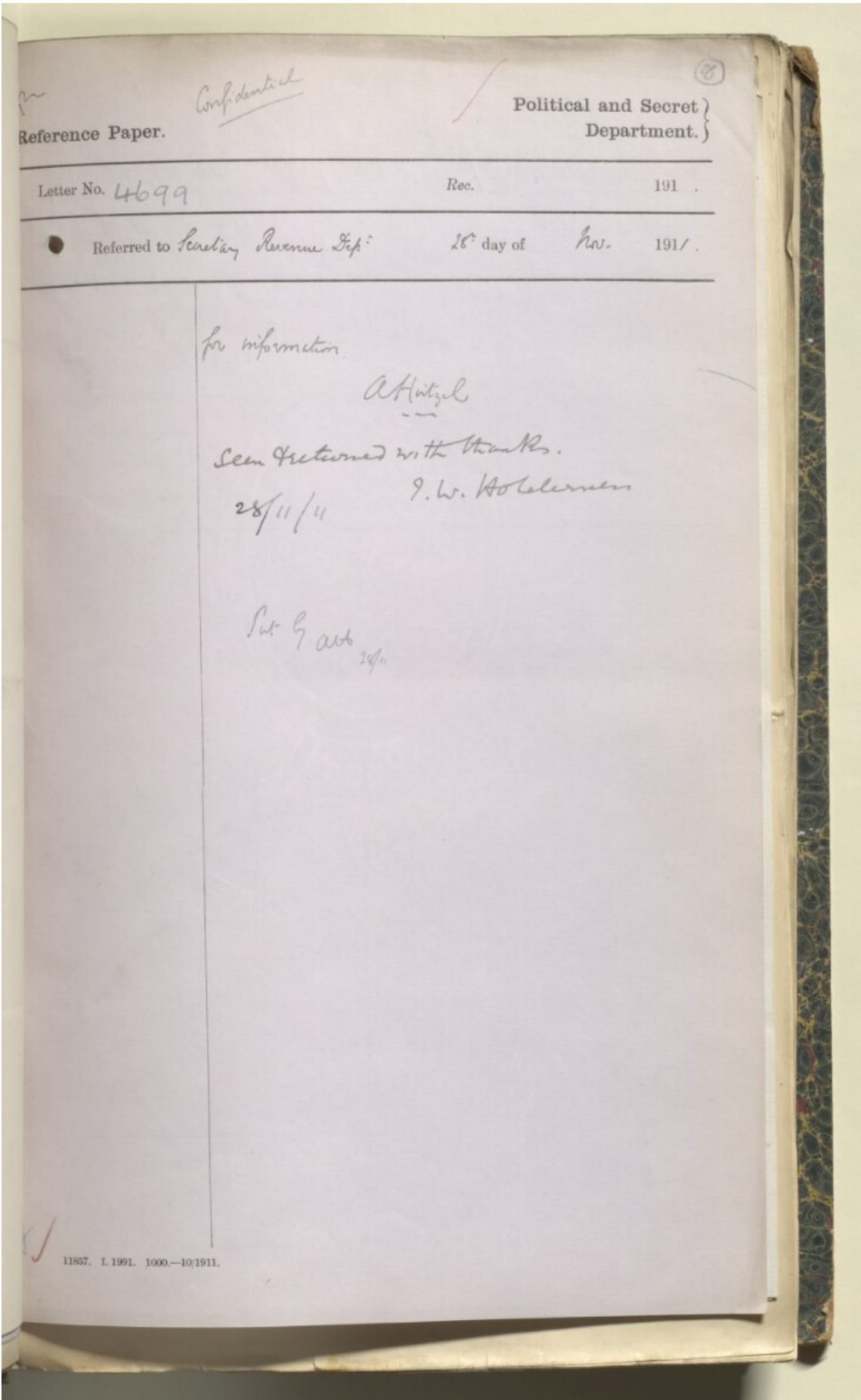
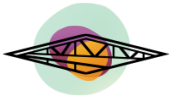
It is satisfactory to have been assured officially by the Minister of the Interior that the new president of the Sanitary Council will be a Frenchman.

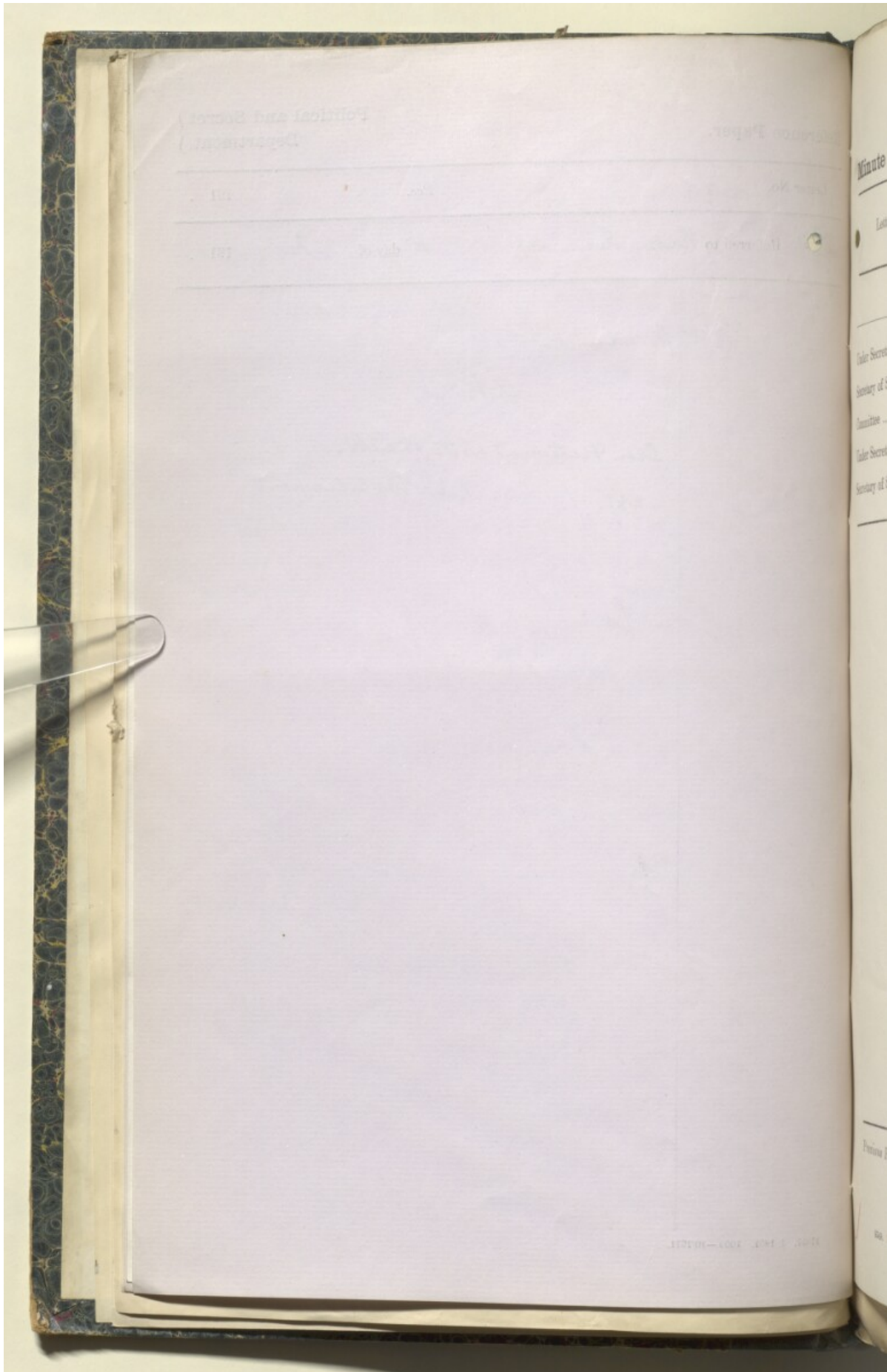
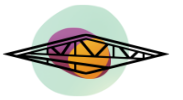
I have etc.

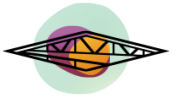
signed A.R. Heligan M.D.











(19)

Register No.  
**4699**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *J.* Dated *23* } November 191*1*.  
Rec. *24* }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....			<u>Persia</u>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

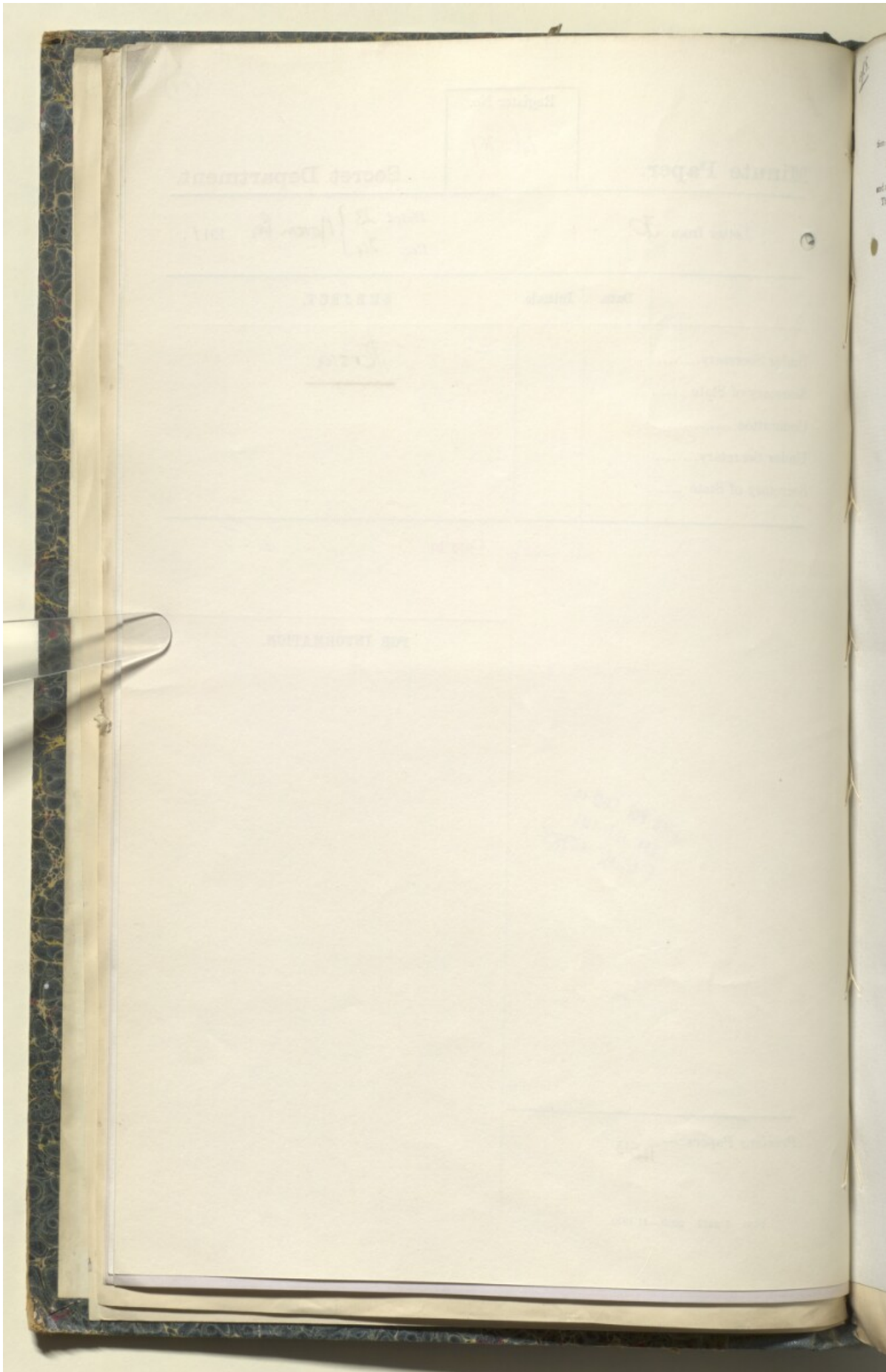
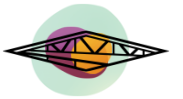
Copy to

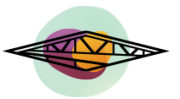
FOR INFORMATION.

SECR POL COM to.  
18 DEC 1911  
(with 4785)

Previous Papers :— *4513*

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.





U.S.

4699

(20) H4513

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 46109.

and address—

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
\_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

November 23, 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

To India Office October 27, 1911.

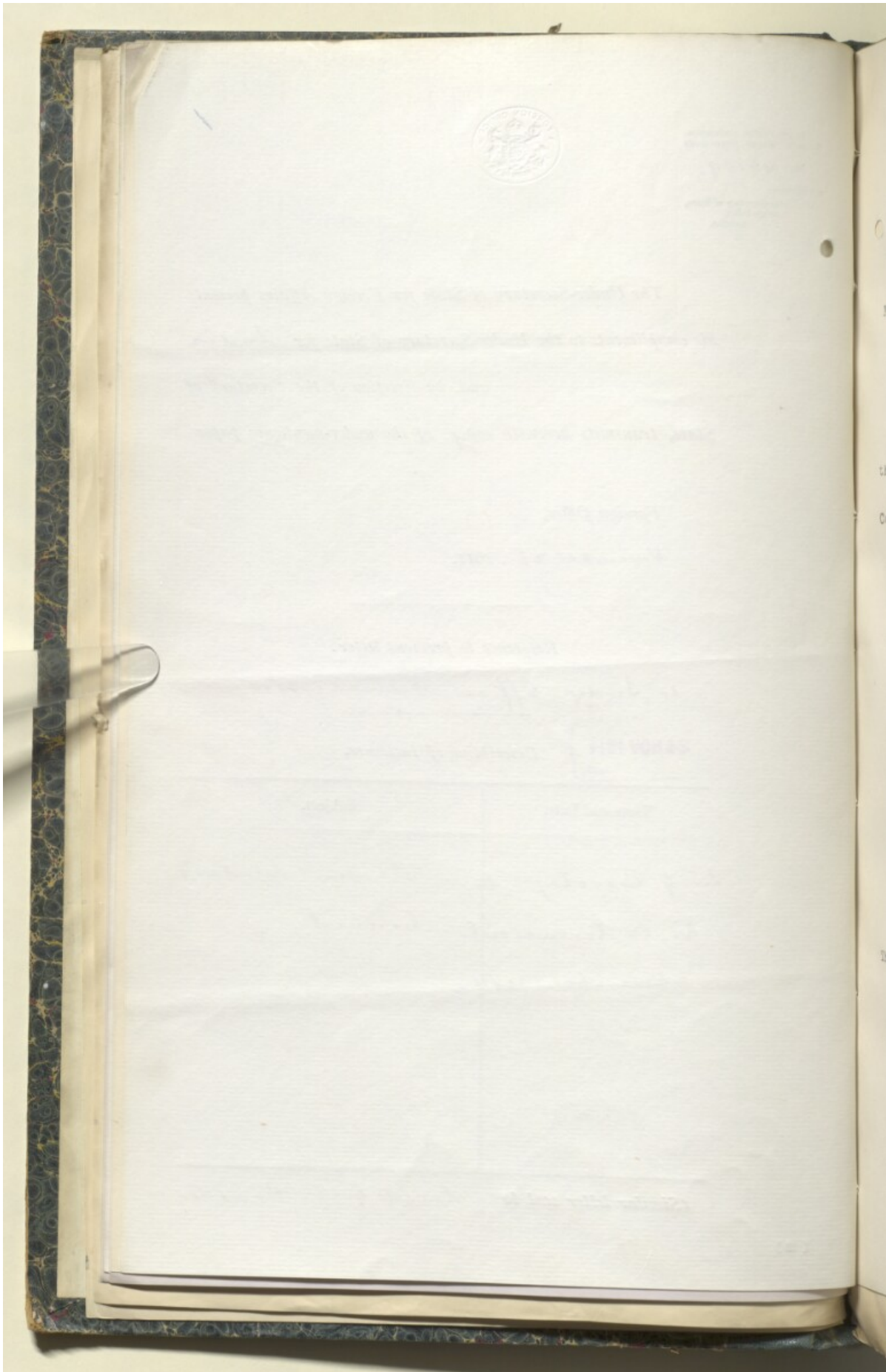
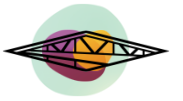
24 NOV 1911  
F.O.

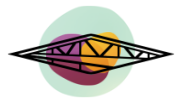
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay No. 25, Commercial November 23, 1911.	Persian Sanitary Council.

(Similar letter sent to Local Govt. Board)

[ 12 ]





21

Tehran,  
November 2.1911.

Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse  
No.25.commercial.

Sir;

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of  
the Procès Verbal of the 95th. meeting of the Tehran Sanitary  
Council.

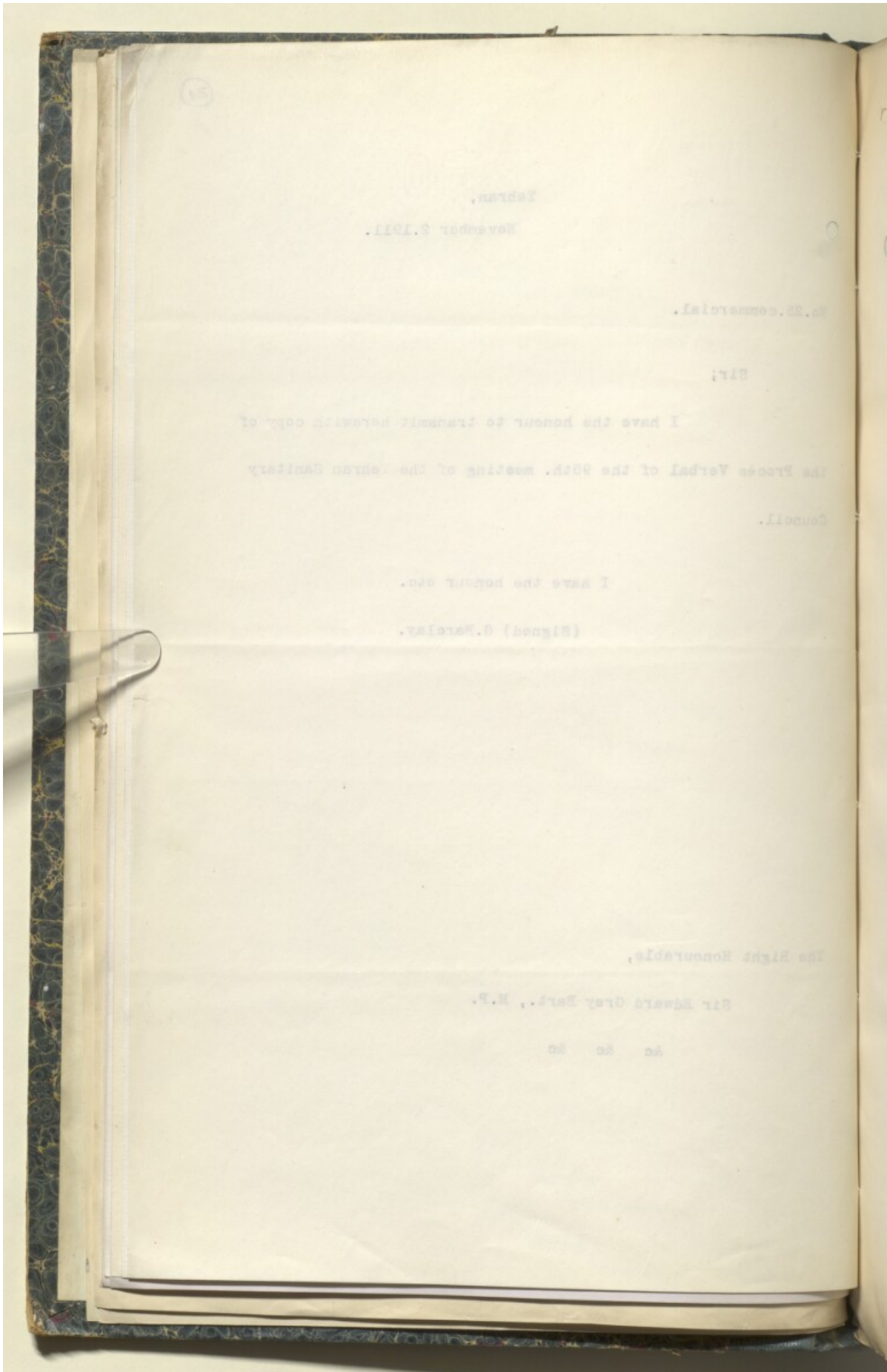
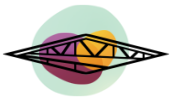
I have the honour etc.

(Signed) G.Barclay.

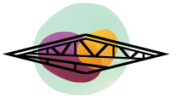
The Right Honourable,

Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

&c &c &c







## Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse

95<sup>ème</sup> Séance - 2 Octobre 1911

### Procès-Verbal

#### Sommaire:

1<sup>o</sup>) Informations sanitaires:

- a. Choléra en Perse.
- b. Choléra en Turquie,
- c. Choléra en Russie,
- d. Provinces,
- e. Peste aux Indes.

2<sup>o</sup>) Service de la vaccination — Rapport sur la première campagne.

3<sup>o</sup>) Etablissements sanitaires de la Caspienne.

4<sup>o</sup>) Rapport de la Commission des Finances.

5<sup>o</sup>) Correspondance générale — Affaires courantes — Archives.

Séance (ordinaire) ouverte à 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> heures et close à 6 heures de l'après-midi au Collège Impériale.

Présents:

Mr. le Dr. Néligan, Médecin de la Légation d'Angleterre.

Vice-Président.

M. M. Réza Ghoul Khan, (Sous secrétaire d'Etat à l'Instruction Publique) le Dr. Seyfol-Attiba (Intérieur) et Djavad Khan (Affaires Etrangères).

Délégués des Ministères.

M. M. les Drs. Cormick, Dobrokhotow, Ilberg et Scott.

Membres Européens.

M. M. les Drs. Alam-ol-Molk, Ali Khan, Emir Khan, Hakim - ed - Dovleh, Heidar Mirza, Ibrahim Khan, Logman-ed-Dovleh, Nézam-ol-Hokéma.

Membres Indigènes.

M. le Dr. Mohammed Khan - secrétaire interprète.

Excusés: M. M. les Drs. Feismantel (en congé) et Amadeo.



— 56 —

1<sup>o</sup> Informations Sanitaires

a) Le choléra au Sud de la Perse.

Depuis la séance du 28 Août, l'épidémie s'est déclarée à Schouster, Dizfoul, les districts voisins, et à Ram Hormuz. Actuellement les villes d'Ahvaz, Nasser, et Schouster sont indemnes, l'épidémie a beaucoup diminué à Mohammerah, et elle est en décroissance à Dizfoul et dans les environs.

Les informations suivantes ont été reçues:

Du *Vice-Gouverneur d'Arabistan*. Le 30 Août: une station quarantenaire vient d'être installée à Chelli dans le but de protéger Schouster.

Du *Médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire au Golfe*.

Le 30 Août: un cas de choléra transporté dans la station quarantenaire à Bouchir du vapeur „Dumra“ venant de Basra. (Ce malade est mort le 6 Septembre de défaillance de cœur. Le cholérique qu'on a constaté à bord du vapeur „Armanistan“ le 7 Août est parti.)

	Cas	Décès
Semaine se terminant le 26 Août	Mohammerah	40 33
	Ahvaz et environs	49 45
" " " " 2 Septembre	Mohammerah	13 9
	Ahvaz	22 19
" " " " 9 "	Mohammerah	14 8
	Ahvaz	0 0 mais choléra existe dans les environs.
" " " " 16 Septembre	Mohammerah	13 5
	Mohammerah	8 4
" " " " 23 "	Ahvaz	0 0 mais districts voisins toujours infectés.

D'après un rapport reçu du Directeur des douanes de Mohammerah l'épidémie y servirait avec une telle intensité, qu'une grande partie de la population ait quittait la ville, et qu'on ait fermé les bazars.

*Du Vice Gouverneur et du Médecin Chef.*

*Télégramme du 5 Septembre* Schouster et Dizfoul atteintes du choléra.

*Télégramme du 5 Septembre.* Le choléra a éclaté à Ram Hormuz et y sevit avec intensité. Les habitants se sauvent vers Behbahan; l'ordre de les arrêter à la rivière Jarahi a été donné.

*Télégramme du 15 Septembre.* Schouster 95 cas 80 décès. Dizfoul sérieusement infectée. Statistiques manquent.

*Télégramme du 28 Septembre.* Schouster déclarée indemne de choléra. Epidémie décroît dans les districts voisins.

S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur a demandé quelles mesures il faut prendre pour combattre l'extension de l'épidémie. Le Vice-Président lui a répondu:

1<sup>o</sup> Qu'il faut approuver toutes les mesures que le Vice-Gouverneur d'accord avec les autorités sanitaires, a prises.

2<sup>o</sup> Que dans les villes isolées, il faut mettre en exécution les mesures d'hygiène publique que le Conseil Sanitaire a proposées en temps d'épidémie.

3<sup>o</sup> Qu'il faut mettre à la disposition des autorités locales, les fonds nécessaires.

Le Dr. Seyfol Attiba annonce que le choléra a fait son apparition à Behbahan dans la province de Fars.

Télégramme reçu le 2 Octobre d'Isfahan du Dr. Cropper adjoint du Dr. Carr, malade, signale l'apparition de la maladie à Malamir, un village sur la route Isfahan—Ahvaz — 6 étapes de cette dernière ville.

Le Vice-Président rappelle aux membres qu'on a décidé à la dernière séance d'établir un poste d'observation à Dehi Diz afin de protéger Isfahan, et d'y envoyer un mé-



- 57 -

decin d'Isfahan. On a rencontré de nombreuses difficultés pour trouver un médecin prêt à remplir ce service. Enfin le télégramme d'Isfahan suscité, fait savoir que le Dr. Mirza Mehdi a accepté le poste en question, et que le Gouverneur de la ville a mis des cavaliers et des tentes à la disposition du service sanitaire. En outre on a proposé, vu l'apparition du choléra à Malamir, d'établir le poste projeté, à Dopulan, (6 étapes d'Isfahan), au lieu de Dehi Diz.

Le Conseil remercie les Drs. Carr et Cropper, approuve les dispositions qu'ils ont prises, et décide de faire installer une poste d'observation à Dopulan. Les frais de l'escorte seront à payer par le gouvernement d'Isfahan. Quant à Behbahan, on se décide à demander aux représentants du Conseil à Isfahan et à Chiraz, quelles mesures on peut prendre pour protéger ces deux villes.

**Kasre Chirine.** Le 13 Septembre le Dr. Cheikh Ali Mirza, Médecin Sanitaire, télégraphie qu'il a constaté deux cas de choléra, dont un est mort et l'autre est guéri. On a demandé au docteur des renseignements supplémentaires, mais jusqu'à ce jour, à cause des troubles qui regnent dans la province de Kermanschah, on n'a pas reçu une réponse.

Par sa lettre datée du 8 Septembre, le Docteur demande qu'on fasse construire aussitôt que possible à Kasre Chirine une installation sanitaire permanente.

**Isfahan.** Deux cas suspects de choléra. Le 27 Août le Consul Général Anglais télégraphie à sa Légation que selon un bruit d'origine persane, deux cas de choléra se seraient produits aux environs d'Isfahan. Le Vice-Président a fait télégraphier de suite au Ministère de l'Intérieur et au Gouverneur d'Isfahan, de demander aux représentants du Conseil Sanitaire de faire immédiatement une enquête minutieuse à ce sujet. Les recherches qu'on a faites ont prouvé qu'il s'agissait d'une gastro-enterite aiguë et pas du choléra.

#### b. Le Choléra en Turquie.

Aucuns renseignements sur la situation sanitaire des provinces limitrophes ne sont parvenus au Conseil. Ce dernier attire l'attention du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sur ce fait.

#### c. Le Choléra en Russie.

Renseignements reçus de la Légation à St. Pétersbourg et de la Légation de Russie à Téhéran.

	Cas	Décès	
13—19 Août	134	7	(Gouvernements d'Ekaterinoslav, Tambov, Kastro-ma, Simbirsk, Saratov, Astrakhan, Stavropoul, Kouban, Dagestan, Rostov sur Don)
20—26 Août	174	80	(Gouvernements de Saroslav, Tambov, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan, Moscou, villes de Rostov sur Don, Bacou et Novorossisk)
26 Août—2 Septembre	182	80	(Gouvernements de Tambov, Nijni-Novgorod, Samara, Simbirsk, Saratov, Astrakhan, villes de Rostov Novorossisk, Zariayn.)
3— 9 Septembre	207	64	(Gouvernements de Kasav, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan, Bessarabie: villes de Rostov sur Don, Novorossisk, Bacou 4 cas 2 décès.)
10—16 Septembre	102	40	(Gouvernements de Vitebsk, Karan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan: villes de Rerine, Bacou, Rostov.)
16—23 "	307	19	(Gouvernements de Simbirsk, Saratov, Astrakhan, villes de Rostov et Onfa.)

Plusieurs membres font des observations sur la mortalité très restreinte de l'épidémie de cette année.



— 58 —

Le Conseil se décide à maintenir la visite médicale dans les ports persans de la Caspienne. Les quelques cas, qui se sont déclarés à Bacou ne demandent pas l'imposition des mesures plus rigoureuses. Néanmoins la réapparition de la maladie dans cette ville constitue une menace pour le Nord, surtout vu l'incompétence du Consul qui ne tient pas le Gouvernement au courant de la situation sanitaire. Le Conseil demande au Gouvernement qu'on donne à ce fonctionnaire des instructions catégoriques à ce sujet.

Les rapports hebdomadaires reçus des médecins des ports en question, démontrent que la santé publique est bonne, et qu'on n'a constaté aucun cas suspect de choléra parmi les arrivants de la Russie.

#### d. Provinces.

Les différents rapports reçus démontrent qu'en dehors des districts atteints de choléra, la situation sanitaire est satisfaisante.

#### e. Peste aux Indes.

##### Indes entières

	Cas	Décès
Semaine finissant 26 Août	5493	3813
" " 2 Septembre	6397	4570
" " 9 "	8002	5496
" " 16 "	8758	5954

##### Bombai et Karachee

Bombai	} Août dernier		64
Karachee			17
Bombai	} Semaine finissant 2 Septembre	13	10
Karachee		6	6
Bombai	} " " 9 "	14	12
Karachee		6	3
Bombai	} " " 17 "	22	16
Karachee		0	0
Bombai	} " " 23 "	21	18
Karachee		1	1

#### 2<sup>o</sup> Service de la Vaccination Publique et Gratuite.

Le Vice-Président soumet au Conseil un rapport sur la première campagne de ce service, ainsi qu'un relevé des recettes et dépenses.

On a inauguré le service à Téhéran le 24 Février dernier à six différents centres: L'école de Médecine (Professeur Georges) Hôpital Gouvernemental (Dr. Ilberg) Pa-Machine (Dr. Hakim-ed-Dovleh) Sar Tcheshmeh [Dr. Nizam-ol-Hokema] Baladiyeh [Dr. Aya ol Mulk] Shahri Noh (Dr. Mirza Hussein Khan). (Dernièrement ce poste a été supprimé et au lieu on a installé un poste à Sangiladj). Les opérations vaccinales s'étaient effectuées tous les vendredis entre 2 heures et 4 heures de l'après midi. En outre une équipe composée de six étudiants en médecin (M. M. Seyed Mohammed, Taghi, Hussein, Hassan, Mahmoud, Sar-am-ed-Din) avait vacciné un grand nombre d'écoles et de paysans habitant les villages voisins.

A la fin du mois de Juin on a supprimé cinq des centres, et pendant la grande chaleur seul celui de l'hôpital gouvernemental a fonctionné.

Entre le 24 Février et le 30 Septembre on a vacciné 14,478 personnes. Les vaccinés ont été divisés en deux classes, ceux qui se font vacciner pour la première fois et



ceux qui se font revacciner.

Dans la première classe on a vacciné 2736 personnes: sur ce nombre se sont présentés aux séances de vérification 62.5% dont 91.6% ont été enregistrés comme succès.

Dans la deuxième classe on a vacciné 11,742 personnes: sur ce nombre se sont présentés aux séances de vérification 78% dont 75.6% ont été enregistrés comme succès.

On n'a signalé aux médecins vaccinateurs aucune complication grave.

Etant donné qu'il s'agissait d'un premier essai de vaccination, et qu'un grand nombre de Persans refusent de se faire vacciner d'après les méthodes Européennes, on doit être satisfait du nombre de vaccinations effectuées. Sans aucun doute leur nombre augmentera à l'avenir surtout parmi les paysans. Les résultats ont également donné satisfaction, mais, quand les vaccinateurs indigènes auront plus d'expérience, on doit s'attendre à un pourcentage plus élevé de succès parmi ceux qui se font vacciner pour la première fois. Il est aussi à désirer que le nombre de vaccinés qui se présentent pour faire constater les résultats de leurs vaccinations, s'augmentera à l'avenir.

Malheureusement on n'a pas réussi jusqu'à ce jour de repandre le service aux provinces. Le Ministère de l'Intérieur est prié de faire de son mieux pour assurer la perception des taxes sur les moyens de locomotion dans toutes les grandes villes du pays.

Sur la demande des médecins locaux on a envoyé du vaccin à Chiraz, Bender Guez Kazvin, Kum, Zanjan et Gerouss, mais il faut faire remarquer que le Conseil Sanitaire a ni les moyens ni le droit de fournir du vaccin qu'aux habitants des villes où on paye la taxe sur les moyens de locomotion. Donc il est à l'intérêt de tout Persan de demander aux autorités gouvernementales qu'on perçoive cette taxe.

La moyenne des mensualités reçues du Ministère de l'Intérieur était de 240 tomans.

L'indemnité qu'on a payée aux médecins vaccinateurs était de 25 *Krans* par séance, aux étudiants en médecine 20 *Krans* par séance.

Le service possède actuellement une certaine installation. Donc les dépenses, à l'avenir devront se diminuer.

Le vaccin a été acheté en France aux Instituts vaccinales de M. M. les Drs. Chaumier et Fasquelle. Le Conseil Sanitaire remercie ces Messieurs des conditions favorables qu'ils lui ont accordées.

Le solde en caisse le 30 Septembre s'élève à *Krans* 5486.75 mais les mensualités des mois d'Assad et de Somboleh n'ont pas été reçues. De l'autre côté on a touché d'avancé à la Trésorerie une somme totale de 250 tomans. Donc on peut s'attendre à un solde éventuel de environ 800 tomans.

En comparant les dépenses avec le nombre de vaccinations qu'on a faites, il ressort que chaque vaccination a coûté entre 18 et 19 *chahis* (0.946 *kran*s)

Après avoir pris connaissance du rapport le Conseil l'approuve à l'unanimité. Puis il se décide à faire recommencer les séances aux mêmes conditions et aussitôt que possible. Le Vice-Président expose qu'il a déjà fait une commande de vaccin suffisant pour trois mois.

Enfin le Conseil exprime ses vifs remerciements aux médecins vaccinateurs, aux étudiants en médecine, et aux directeurs des écoles centres de vaccination, et il invite les habitants de Téhéran de se servir bien du service de la vaccination. Si tout le monde se fait vacciner, la variole disparaîtra.

### 3° Etablissements Sanitaires de la Mer-Caspienne.

La marche des constructions d'Astara se fait normalement, mais, à Enzéli, les trois premiers hangars presque achevés se sont écroulés le 30 Août, par suite d'une erreur commise par l'entrepreneur charpentier. Il a manqué d'employer des crochets en fer pour affermir les poutres horizontales et verticales, et de mettre des poutres de soutènement entre les poutres verticales. On a engagé un autre entrepreneur, et les travaux ont été repris. D'après les rapports qu'ont fournis le Docteur Lascarides et le Directeur des Douanes cet accident



— 60 —

n'aurait pas de conséquences appréciables. Les pertes financières ne s'élèvent qu'à une quarantaine de tomans.

Les dépêches suivantes ont été reçues:

*Le 3 Septembre.* Rapport du Directeur des Douanes d'Enzéli et relevé des dépenses effectuées et à effectuer à Enzéli et à Astara.

*Le 7 Septembre.* Télégrammes des Directeurs d'Enzéli et d'Astara: faut ouvrir nouveau crédit d'urgence pour continuer travaux.

*Le 21 Septembre* rapport du Directeur sur l'éroulement des hangars à Enzéli.

*Le 7 et le 24 Septembre* rapports du Dr. Lascarides.

*Le 24 Septembre* rapport du Dr. Feistmantel sur l'éroulement des hangars, ainsi que sur plusieurs questions financières et techniques.

La Commission des Finances a étudié en détail toutes ces différentes communications. (voir rapport de la Commission ci-dessous).

#### 4<sup>o</sup> Rapport de la Commission des Finances.

La commission (composé de M. M. les Drs. Néligan (Vice-Président du Conseil.) Feistmantel, (Délégué d'Autriche Hongrie.) Dobrokhoto, (Délégué de Russie.) Seyfol-Atteba, (Délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur), et Hakim-ed-Dowleh (Secrétaire Général) s'est réunie le 17 Août, le 7 Septembre et le 28 Septembre.

**Comptabilité** On a examiné et approuvé les changements qu'a faits le Vice-Président dans la comptabilité du Conseil, par suite de la création d'une Trésorerie Centrale de l'Empire. Depuis le 27 Juillet le Conseil a possédé un seul compte à la Banque Impériale. Tous les chèques tirés sur ce compte, doivent porter la signature du Vice-Président ainsi que le cachet officiel du Conseil.

Le Vice-Président a soumis à la commission les différents comptes ainsi que les carnets de banque et les quittances pour les dépenses effectuées. La Commission les a trouvés exactes.

#### Etablissements Sanitaires à Enzéli et à Astara.

Le 5 Août l'Administrateur Général des Douanes a versé au compte du Conseil Sanitaire la somme de *Krans* 33889.20 représentant le solde du premier crédit de 10,000 tomans, destiné aux frais de construction des établissements sanitaires sur la Caspienne.

*Frais de construction.* Le 16 Août l'Administrateur Général des Douanes a exposé que le premier crédit de 6000 tomans accordé le 11 Juin dernier, est épuisé, et qu'on devait mettre immédiatement un crédit supplémentaire à la disposition de son agent à Enzéli, afin de continuer les travaux.

La commission, en réponse, a demandé un relevé des dépenses effectuées et à effectuer cette année ci, ainsi que des rapports détaillés sur la marche des constructions.

Quand on a reçu ces documents on les a examinés minutieusement.

En outre, le Dr. Feistmantel en quittant la Perse s'est arrêté à Enzéli pour quelques heures. Il a recueilli les renseignements supplémentaires qu'a demandés la Commission, et les a transmis au Vice-Président.

1<sup>o</sup> *Station d'Enzéli.* La Commission a approuvé les dispositions prises par le Directeur des Douanes et le Dr. Lascarides. On a félicité ces deux Messieurs des économies qu'ils ont pu faire, tout en prenant compte du fait que les prix de quelques travaux ont dépassé le calcul établi par la commission d'études. Ce calcul, bien entendu, n'était qu'approximatif. Quant aux deux pavillons, et à l'établissement de désinfection, dont la construction n'a pas été projetée pour cette année, on a décidé de les faire bâtir vu le temps favorable. Une débarcadère sera à construire au printemps prochain. Le coût sera d'environ 400 tomans. Cette dépense n'est pas comprise dans le projet fait par la commission d'études.

2<sup>o</sup> *Station d'Astara.* La commission a approuvé les dépenses effectuées à l'exception de prix des planchers qu'on va faire l'année prochaine. on a demandé des renseignements supplémentaires à ce propos.



La commission a aussi approuvé les propositions faites par le Directeur d'Astara au sujet de l'étagage des bâtiments, du nivellement du terrain, et du remplage des étangs. Ces procédés entraîneront une augmentation des dépenses. La moitié des frais nécessaires pour combler les étangs et les flaques d'eau sera payée par la Douane.

La commission s'est décidée à faire la commande des étuves à désinfection.

M. Loquifer, Directeur des Douanes d'Enzéli, dans son rapport suscité, a demandé un crédit supplémentaire d'environ 10,000 tomans pour les dépenses effectuées et à effectuer cette année-ci, à Enzéli et à Astara. En attendant des renseignements supplémentaires sur les constructions qui restent à faire, la Commission s'est décidée à mettre de suite une somme de 5000 tomans à la disposition du Directeur. Le 10 Septembre le Vice-Président a reçu du Trésorier-Général un chèque de 2000 tomans. Le 12 Septembre il a remis à l'Administration Centrale des Douanes un chèque de 5000 tomans pour le compte „Loquifer service sanitaire“ ouvert à la Banque d'Escompte à Enzéli.

A la séance du 28 Septembre la commission, après avoir reçu les informations voulues, a déclaré que le reste des 10,000 tomans devra être mis à la disposition du Directeur, quand il en aura besoin.

*Ecroulement des Hangars dans la station sanitaire d'Enzéli.*

On a examiné les rapports fournis à ce propos par les autorités sanitaires. On s'est assuré que toutes les précautions nécessaires ont été prises pour éviter un tel accident à l'avenir. Heureusement il n'y a pas eu de victimes et les pertes ont été insignifiantes.

**Taxes perçues à Kermanschah sur les cadavres en transit aux Lieux Saints.**

La Commission a approuvé un projet fait par le Dr. Feistmantel pour l'augmentation de ces taxes. Ce projet sera soumis au Conseil Sanitaire.

**Questions Soumises à la Commission à la séance du 31 Juillet.**

1° *Secrétaires.* Le Conseil doit avoir à sa disposition

1) Un Secrétaire interprète (persan) permanent. Le Secrétaire actuel a posé sa candidature pour ce poste. La Commission a exprimé l'avis: 1° qu'il faut retenir ses services si possible. 2° Que la question de ses appointements est à fixer par le Conseil. Ils ne devront pas dépasser 80 tomans par mois.

2) Un Secrétaire de langue française comme à présent.

2° *Local Permanent du Conseil.* La Commission s'est décidé de demander un crédit de 200 tomans pour meubler la chambre que S. E. le sous Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Instruction Publique a mise à la disposition du Conseil.

3° *Edition persane du procès verbal.* On a exprimé l'avis que le procès verbal devra être imprimé à l'imprimerie du Gouvernement. Le Dr. Seyfol Attiba s'est chargé de cette question.

Après avoir entendu la lecture du rapport, le Conseil l'approuve à l'unanimité.

**5° Correspondance Générale Affaires Courantes-Archives.**

**A. Correspondance Générale-Affaires Courantes.**

*Hôpital de S. A. le Farman Farma à Kermanschah.* D'après des relevés fournis par M. le Directeur des Douanes à Kermanschah, le solde en caisse à la fin des mois de Saratan et de Assad est de krans 7817.70 et de krans 7009.95 respectivement.

Par sa lettre en date du 3 Septembre écoulé M. le Directeur a voulu bien accepter de faire la surveillance de l'hôpital, aux conditions stipulées à la lettre N° 1067 du 10 Août passé du Vice-Président (voir procès verbal de la 90-ème séance page 28.)

Le Conseil exprime ses vifs remerciements à M. Mollitor et le prie de vouloir bien transmettre prochainement une liste des améliorations à effectuer à l'établissement.

*Etablissement Sanitaire à créer sur la route Kermanschah-Kerbela. Taxes perçues à Kermanschah sur les cadavres en transit aux Lieux Saints.*

Le Vice-Président donne lecture d'un projet qu'a fait le Dr. Feistmantel pour l'augmentation de ces taxes. Ce projet a été approuvé par la Commission des Finances. Le Docteur rappelle



au Conseil qu'en Juin 1910 on a proposé une taxe de 13 kran par cadavre, mais que le Ministère de l'Intérieur a cru devoir réduire cette taxe de 13 kran à 7 kran. Les recettes de cette taxe ne suffisent pas à l'accomplissement des projets du Conseil, à savoir construction d'un établissement sanitaire sur la route Kermanschah-Kerbela. Il propose donc que l'on fasse de nouveaux demandes auprès du Ministère, afin qu'on augmente les taxes de 7 kran à 15 kran.

Le Dr. Emir Khan expose qu'il voulait faire une proposition à ce, propos, même qu'il en avait déjà parlé à S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur. Le Ministre a promis d'aider de son mieux le Conseil, mais il a exprimé le désir qu'aucune proposition formelle ne soit faite à l'heure qu'il est, vu les désordres qui règnent dans la province de Kermanschah.

Le Conseil se décide à revenir sur cette question à la prochaine séance.

Quant à l'établissement sanitaire projeté, le Vice-Président expose qu'il vient d'apprendre que l'architect de la Douane se rendra à Kasre-Chirine au printemps, pour y construire des bâtiments. Si on pouvait faire en même temps le lazaret en question une grande économie sera effectuée, puisque l'Administration des Douanes accordera certainement sa coopération. Si le Conseil se décide à entamer les travaux au printemps, il sera nécessaire d'envoyer une commission d'études sur place cet automne. Néanmoins avant de prendre une décision définitive à ce propos, on doit attendre la réception de renseignements supplémentaires qu'il a demandé à l'Administration des Douanes.

*Plainte contre l'Agent Consulaire Russe à Enzeli* (voir procès verbal N° 94 p. 53). Par suite des vœux exprimés par le Conseil Sanitaire, la Légation Impériale de Russie a immédiatement donné les instructions nécessaires afin que l'Agent en question se conforme aux prescriptions sanitaires actuellement en vigueur.

Le 5 Septembre le Médecin du port télégraphie que la visite médicale se fait d'une façon normale.

*Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Paris.* La Conférence commencera le 10 Octobre. Le Gouvernement a désigné M. M. les Dr. Georges et Emir Khan, délégués techniques de la Perse. Au dernier moment le Dr. Emir Khan s'est trouvé dans l'impossibilité de s'absenter de Téhéran. Le Vice-Président a par conséquent prié le Ministère de l'Intérieur de prévenir de suite le Gouvernement Français ainsi que le Dr. Georges, et de faire nommer par S. E. un des médecins persans habitant Paris, comme deuxième délégué de la Perse. Dans ce but il a proposé le nom du Dr. Ardisheer Khan.

Le Conseil exprime ses regrets que le Dr. Emir Khan ne peut pas se rendre à la Conférence, et approuve les propositions faites par le Vice-Président au sujet de la représentation de la Perse.

*Manque de Renseignements Sanitaires de l'Etranger.* En ce qui concerne les informations sanitaires reçues des représentants de la Perse en Russie et en Turquie, le Vice-Président a dû exposer au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères qu'elles étaient ni complètes ni récentes. Le Conseil déclare qu'on ne peut pas évaluer trop haut l'importance de renseignements sanitaires prompts et réguliers. Le seul moyen d'éviter l'apparition dans le pays des épidémies de choléra et de peste, est de prendre les précautions nécessaires aux frontières. Mais, si des informations sur l'état sanitaire des pays limitrophes, manquent, ces précautions resteront inefficaces. Le Conseil demande de nouveau qu'on ordonne en particulier aux Consuls de Bacou et de Bagdad, de fournir des rapports télégraphiques hebdomadaires sur la situation sanitaire locale.

#### *Golfe Persique.*

1° *Lazaret de Bunder Abbas.* Au mois de Mai dernier le Médecin en Chef a proposé de transférer les installations sanitaires dans un autre bâtiment, qui présentait des conditions beaucoup plus favorables.

L'Administration Général des Douanes, par sa lettre du 3 Septembre écoulé, a accepté les propositions faites par le Docteur.

2° *Transport des cadavres des Indes Anglaises en Perse.* Par son télégramme du 14 Septembre le Médecin Chef expose qu'on a demandé la permission de transporter deux cadavres de Bombay par Mohammerah en Perse. Il demande de savoir les formalités qu'il faut remplir, et propose qu'on attend la terminaison de l'épidémie de choléra. Le Vice-Président en réponse approuve cette proposition et donne communication des règlements en question.





26

**Service de la vaccination publique**

**Relevé des recettes et des dépenses:**

du 19 Janvier au 30 Septembre 1911.

Recettes		Dépenses	
N°	Montant	N°	Montant
1	...	1	...
2	...	2	...
3	...	3	...
4	...	4	...
5	...	5	...
6	...	6	...
7	...	7	...
8	...	8	...
9	...	9	...
10	...	10	...
11	...	11	...
12	...	12	...
13	...	13	...
14	...	14	...
15	...	15	...
16	...	16	...
17	...	17	...
18	...	18	...
19	...	19	...
20	...	20	...
21	...	21	...
22	...	22	...
23	...	23	...
24	...	24	...
25	...	25	...
26	...	26	...
27	...	27	...
28	...	28	...
29	...	29	...
30	...	30	...
31	...	31	...
32	...	32	...
33	...	33	...
34	...	34	...
35	...	35	...
36	...	36	...
37	...	37	...
38	...	38	...
39	...	39	...
40	...	40	...
41	...	41	...
42	...	42	...
43	...	43	...
44	...	44	...
45	...	45	...
46	...	46	...
47	...	47	...
48	...	48	...
49	...	49	...
50	...	50	...
51	...	51	...
52	...	52	...
53	...	53	...
54	...	54	...
55	...	55	...
56	...	56	...
57	...	57	...
58	...	58	...
59	...	59	...
60	...	60	...
61	...	61	...
62	...	62	...
63	...	63	...
64	...	64	...
65	...	65	...
66	...	66	...
67	...	67	...
68	...	68	...
69	...	69	...
70	...	70	...
71	...	71	...
72	...	72	...
73	...	73	...
74	...	74	...
75	...	75	...
76	...	76	...
77	...	77	...
78	...	78	...
79	...	79	...
80	...	80	...
81	...	81	...
82	...	82	...
83	...	83	...
84	...	84	...
85	...	85	...
86	...	86	...
87	...	87	...
88	...	88	...
89	...	89	...
90	...	90	...
91	...	91	...
92	...	92	...
93	...	93	...
94	...	94	...
95	...	95	...
96	...	96	...
97	...	97	...
98	...	98	...
99	...	99	...
100	...	100	...



Relevé des recettes et des dépenses effectuées pour le  
Du 19 Janvier au 30 Septembre

		Recettes		Krans	Cts
1911					
Janvier	19	Mensualité du mois de Zihadjé	(Ghosse It-il)	1,965	—
Fevrier	14	" de Moharrem	(Djaadi .)	1,509	—
Mars	7	" de Saffar	(Dalve .)	1,970	—
Mai	1	Accompte pour les mois de Rabi el aval et Rabi el Sani	Houtte	800	—
Mai	9	" " " "	It-il	1200	—
Mai	23	" " " "	et	1800	—
Mai	23	" " " "	Hamal	1800	—
Juin	29	Solde des mensualités de Rabi el Aval et Rabi el Sani	Tangouz-il	2000	—
Juillet	25	Interêts payés par la Banque Ile sur les fonds déposés		18	70
Juillet	27	Reçu de Monsieur le Trésorier Général		1,000	—
Août	2	" " " "		1,500	—
"	3	Mensualités des mois de Saïre et Djoza	Tangouz-il	2,800	—
"	12	" du mois de Saratan	Tangouz il	2,690	—
<b>Total général Krans.</b>				<b>19,252.</b>	<b>7</b>

Téhéran  
le 1er Octobre 1911.

Les mensualités des mois d'Assad  
coté la Trésorerie a fait deux avances,



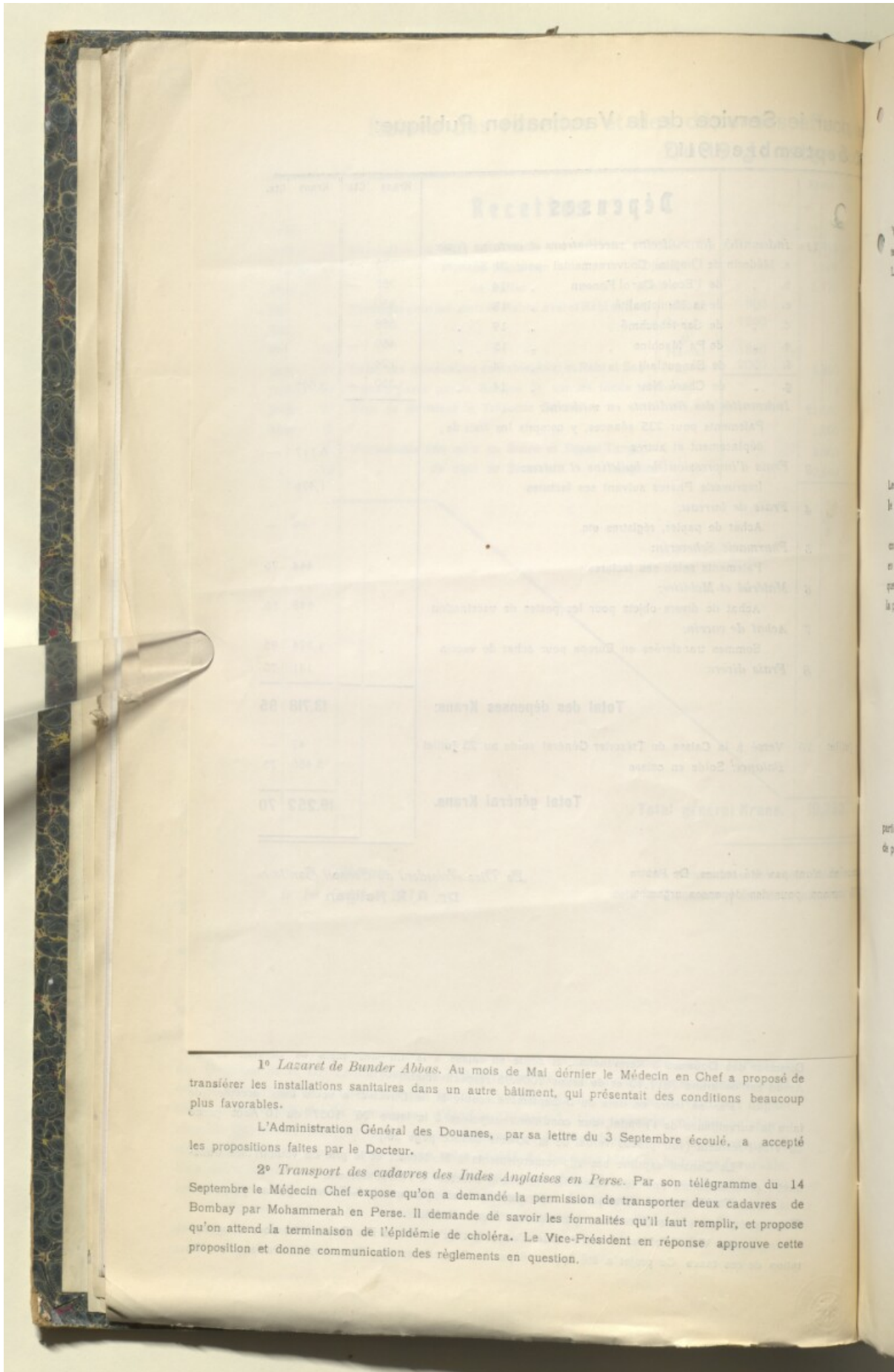
pour le Service de la Vaccination Publique:  
Septembre 1911

### Dépenses

	Krans	Cts.	Krans	Cts.
1 <i>Indemnités des médecins vaccinateurs et certains frais:</i>				
a. Médecin de l'hôpital Gouvernemental pour 31 Séances	775	—		
b. " de l'Ecole Darol Fonoun " 14 "	350	—		
c. " de la Municipalité " 18 "	450	—		
d. " de Sar tchechmé " 19 "	588	—		
e. " de Pa Machine " 15 "	460	—		
f. " de Sangueladj " 4 "	124	—		
g. " de Charé Now " 14 "	350	—	3,097	—
2 <i>Indemnités des étudiants en médecine:</i>				
Paievements pour 235 séances, y compris les frais de déplacement et autres			6,117	—
3 <i>Frais d'impression de bulletins et autres:</i>				
Imprimerie Pharos suivant ses factures			1,476	
4 <i>Frais de bureau:</i>				
Achat de papier, registres etc.			69	—
5 <i>Pharmacie Scheverin:</i>				
Paievements selon ses factures			444	75
6 <i>Matériel et Mobilier:</i>				
Achat de divers objets pour les postes de vaccination			848	55
7 <i>Achat de vaccin:</i>				
Sommes transférées en Europe pour achat de vaccin			1,524	95
8 <i>Frais divers:</i>				
			141	70
			<b>13,718</b>	<b>95</b>
juillet 25 Versé à la Caisse du Trésorier Général solde au 25 Juillet			47	—
Balance: Solde en caisse			5,486	75
			<b>19,252</b>	<b>70</b>

des mois d'été n'ont pas été reçues. De l'autre  
part des sommes, pour des dépenses urgentes.

Le Vice Président du Conseil Sanitaire:  
Dr. A. R. Neligan





— 63 —

*Distinctions Honorifiques.* S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur a remis au Vice-Président les 'firmans' pour les médailles de l'Instruction Publique qu'on a accordées aux médecins et aux directeurs des douanes, qui se sont particulièrement distingués pendant l'épidémie de choléra en 1910. Les fonctionnaires en question sont les suivants:—

Médaille 1ère classe:—

- M. le Dr. Lascarides (Astara)
- . . . Sohrab Khan (Gilan)
- . Loquifer (Enzéli)
- . Dekerckeer (Administration Centrale des Douanes)
- . Andrieux (Astara)

Médaille 2ème Classe:—

- M. le Dr. Nedjatollah Khan (Badjguiran)
- M. le Dr. Massoud Khan (Ardebil.)

Les remerciements du Conseil Sanitaire et de l'Administration des Douanes ont été transmis à S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur pour cette marque d'approbation.

*Congrès Sanitaire de Dresde Octobre 1911.* La représentation de la Perse au dit congrès a été confiée au Dr. Schliebs (Médecin de l'hôpital du Gouvernement). Le Docteur va rentrer prochainement en Perse, et la Légation d'Allemagne, a invité le de Gouvernement de confier la délégation en question au Dr. Schulz (ancien médecin de l'hôpital du Gouvernement). Le Conseil Sanitaire accepte la proposition de la Légation et lui exprime ses remerciements.

#### B. Archives.

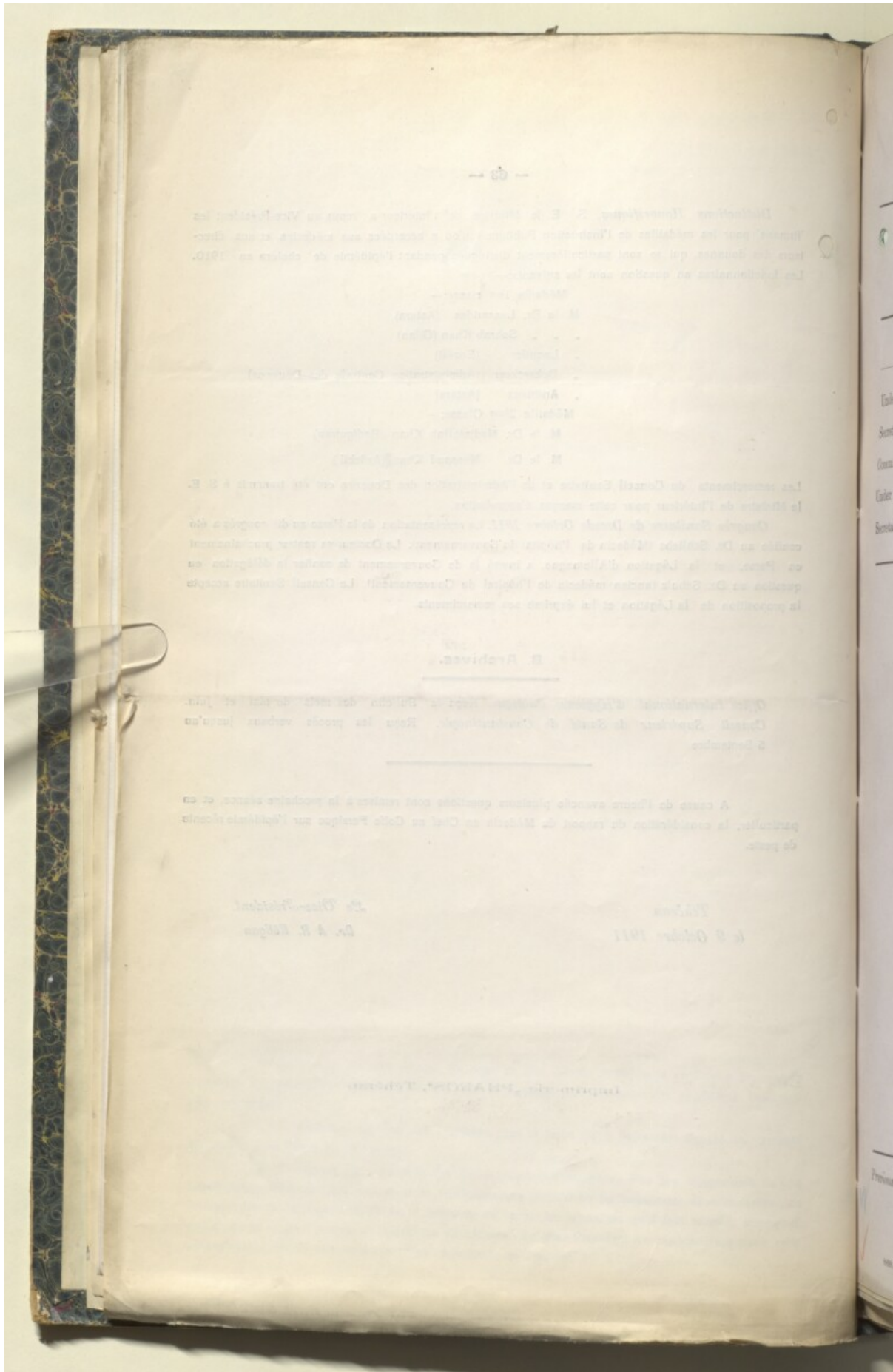
*Office International d'Hygiène Publique.* Reçu le Bulletin des mois de Mai et Juin.  
*Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople.* Reçu les procès verbaux jusqu'au 5 Septembre

A cause de l'heure avancée plusieurs questions sont remises à la prochaine séance, et en particulier, la considération du rapport du Médecin en Chef au Golfe Persique sur l'épidémie récente de peste.

Téhéran  
le 9 Octobre 1911

Le Vice-Président.  
Dr. A. R. Néligan

Imprimerie „PHAROS“, Téhéran





29

Register No.  
4513

**Secret Department.**

---

2 Letters from FO

Dated 27 } October 1911.  
 Rec. 28 }

**Formally acknowledged**

	Date.	Initials.		SUBJECT.
			<u>LO</u>	<u>W</u>
Under Secretary.....	4 Nov	J.E.S.		Persian Gulf. <u>W</u>
Secretary of State .....	7	K.K.		
Committee .....	6	<u>E</u>		Sanitary affairs in the Persian
Under Secretary.....	11	Att		Gulf. 93 <sup>rd</sup> & 94 <sup>th</sup> meetings of
Secretary of State .....				Tehran Sanitary Council. Dr. Feristmantel's intrigues against the Gulf Sanitary administration.

Copy to India (of FO letter & I.O. reply)  
 24 Nov. 1911 Secy. 407

**FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY**

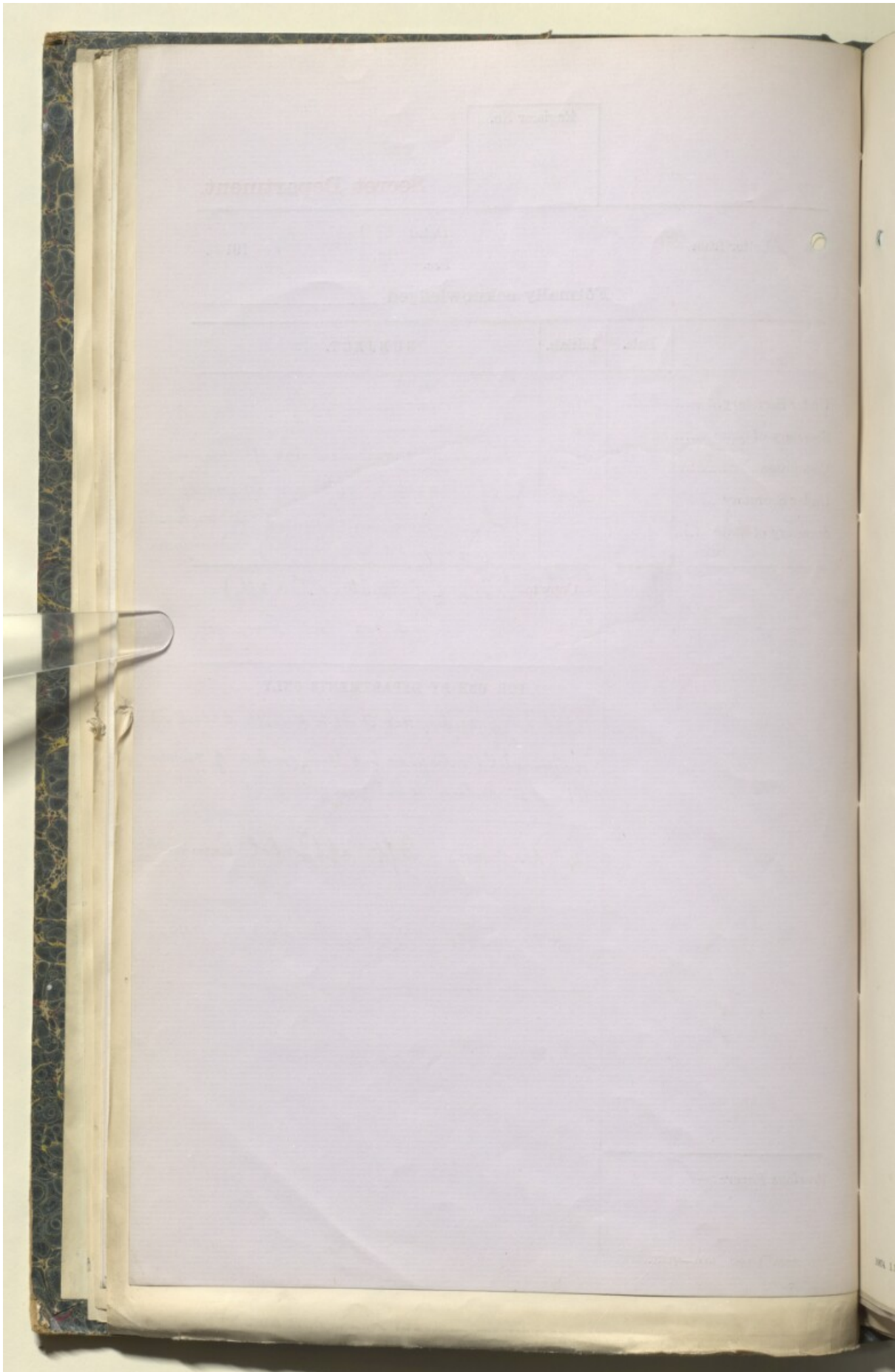
Off to FO, agreeing that it wd be desirable to check Dr. Feristmantel's intrigues but leaving question of representation to Austria to his Secy.

14 Nov. 1911 - Off. app<sup>d</sup>. P.L. Comm<sup>ee</sup>

15 November - Letter to Foreign Office

Previous Papers:—  
1572

9809. I. 1488. 1000.—8/1910.







(30)

MINUTE.

The sanitary control of the Persian Gulf has been in British hands for over 40 years. In 1896, on the outbreak of plague at Bombay, regular sanitary quarantine arrangements were made, at the request of the Persian Court, & have since been maintained by British officers, in spite of attempts that have from time to time been made (by the Russians & others) to undermine the position of the Quarantine administration. The Quarantine staff was strengthened towards the close of 1907, at the instance of the Tehran Sanitary Council.

As regards Dr. Feistmantel, who represents by both Austria-Hungary and Turkey on the Tehran Council, Col. Cox reported on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1911 that this officer had from the first been "pointedly hostile to the Gulf Quarantine service under British management", & that it was "difficult to dissociate from his proceedings the suspicion that they emanate from an ulterior motive connected with Turco-German policy."

If Dr. Feistmantel's action is really inspired by Germany, it may be doubted whether

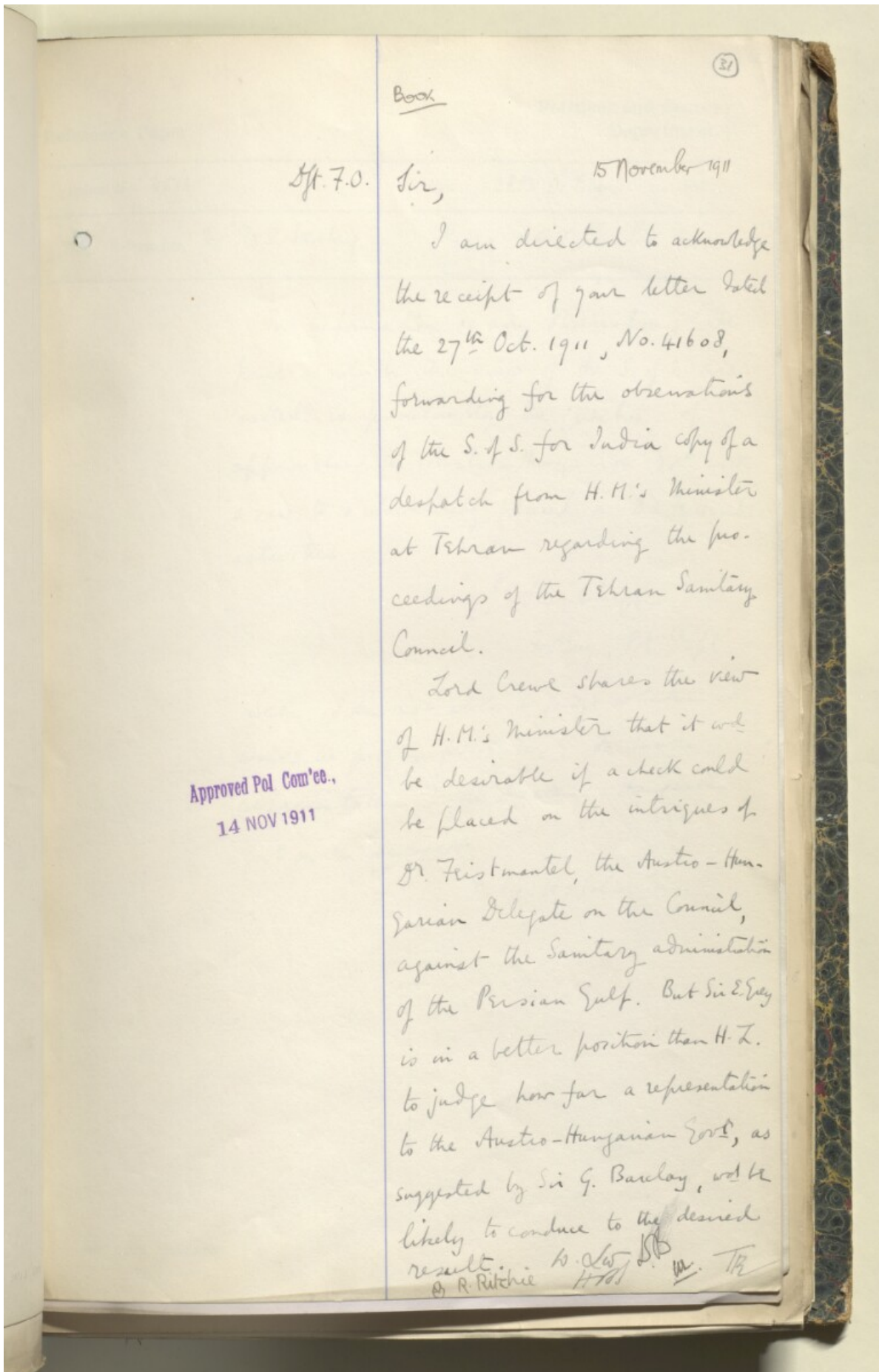
10874. I. 1033. 2000.-5/1911.

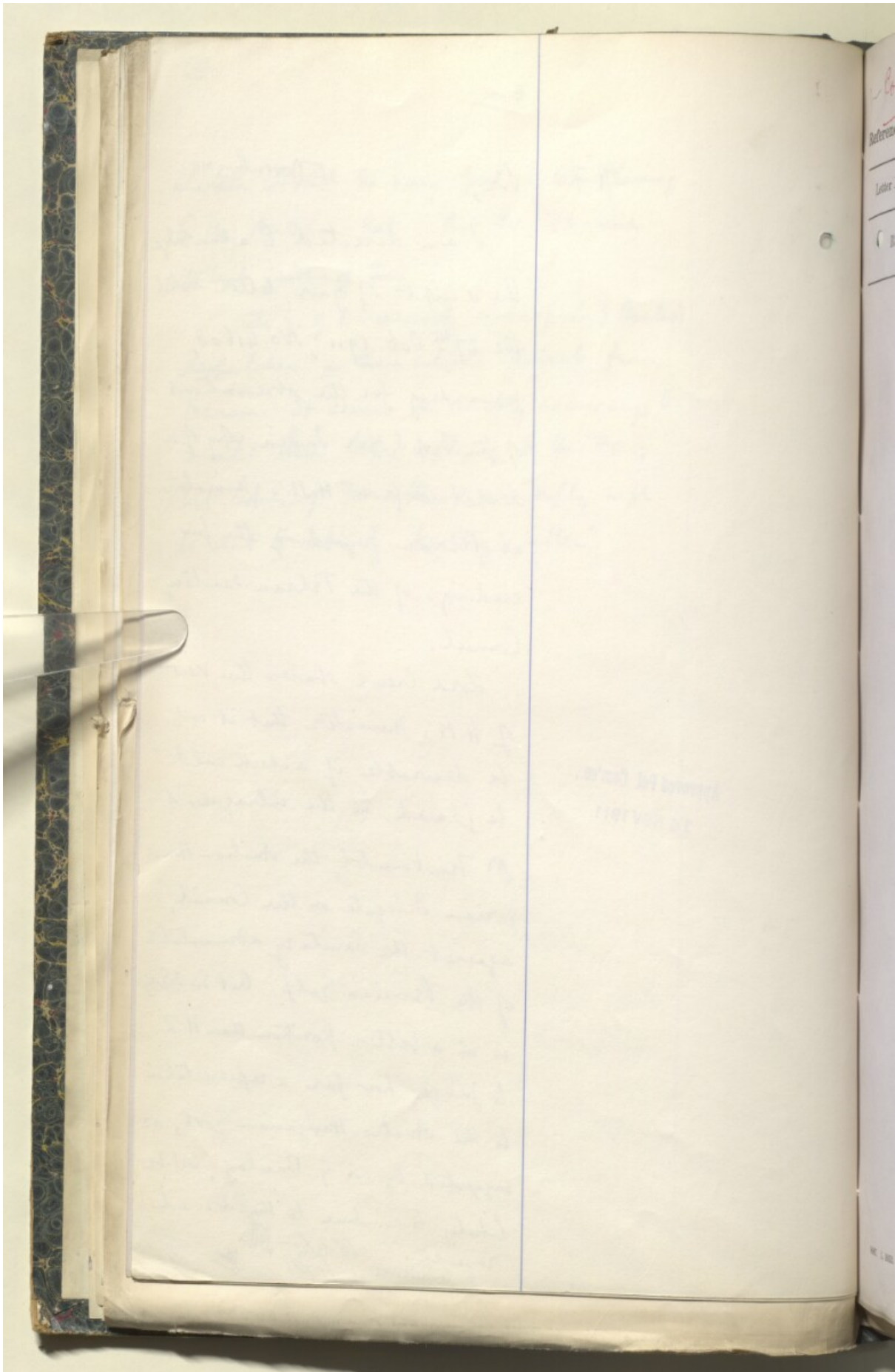


## MINUTE

whether we should do any good by complaining to the Austrian Govt. But the F.O. are the best judges of this.

The G. of I. received copies of Sir G. Baileys' despatches on these subjects direct from Tehran. It seems scarcely necessary to consult them before replying to the F.O.; but copies of F.O. letter & our reply will be sent to India by "Secretary's letter."







*Conf.*  
Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 4513

Rec. 28<sup>th</sup> October 1911.

Referred to the R.S. Secretary 1<sup>st</sup> day of 6 November 1911.

For information or any observations. The point on which the views of the S. of S. are asked is presumably the question of approaching the Austro-Hungarian Govt with a view to a check being placed on Dr. Feistmantel's activities.

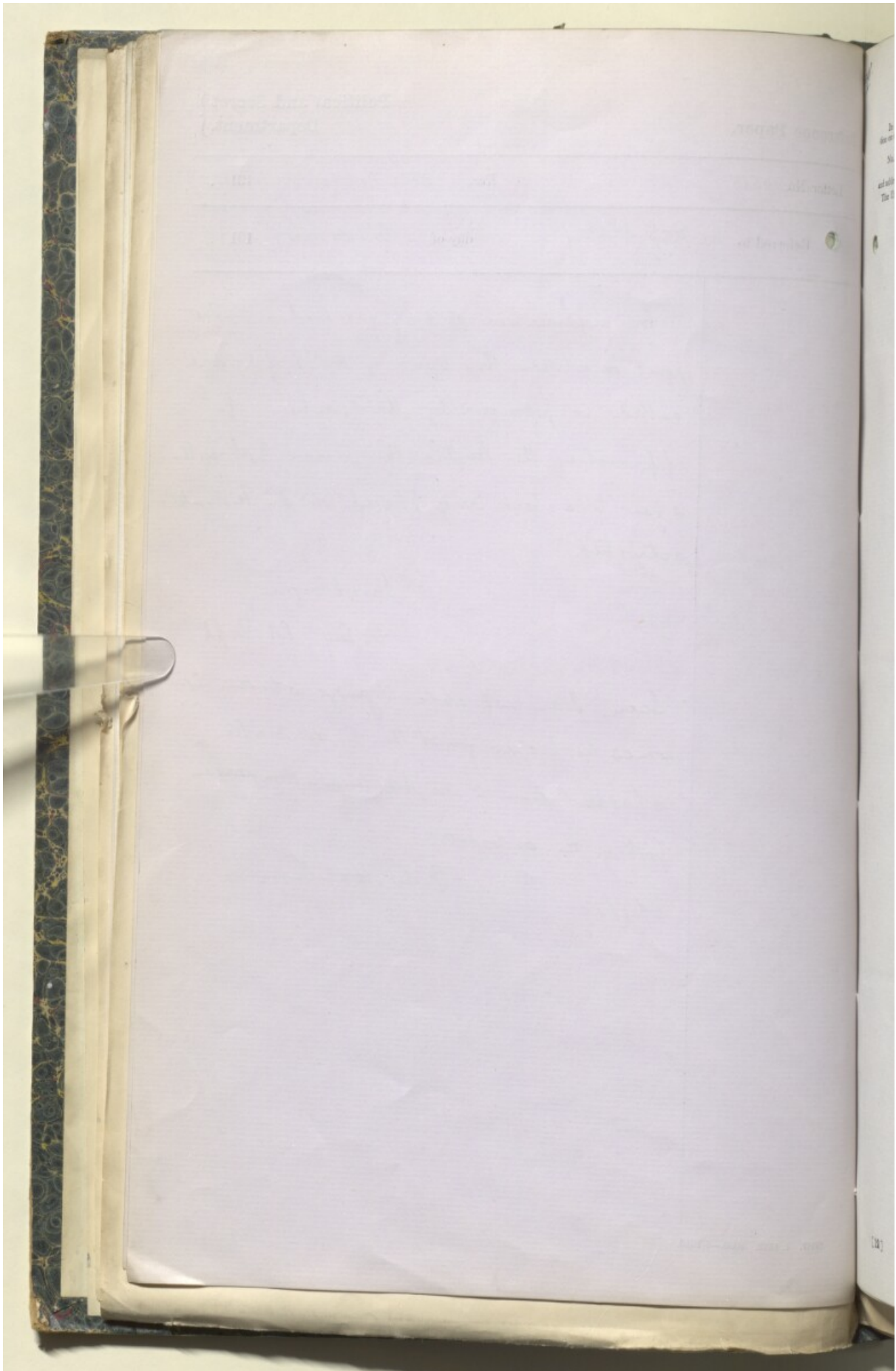
J. Shuckburgh

For Secy., P. Dept.

Seen. I am not able to judge whether it would be proper for H. M. G. to make representations to the Austro-Hungarian Govt on the subject.

J. W. Holderness

2/11/11





In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 41608.

and address—

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

4573

33

44486 ✓



28 OCT 1911  
FOREIGN OFFICE

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
\_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper, for the observations of the Secretary of State for India.  
Foreign Office,

October 24, 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

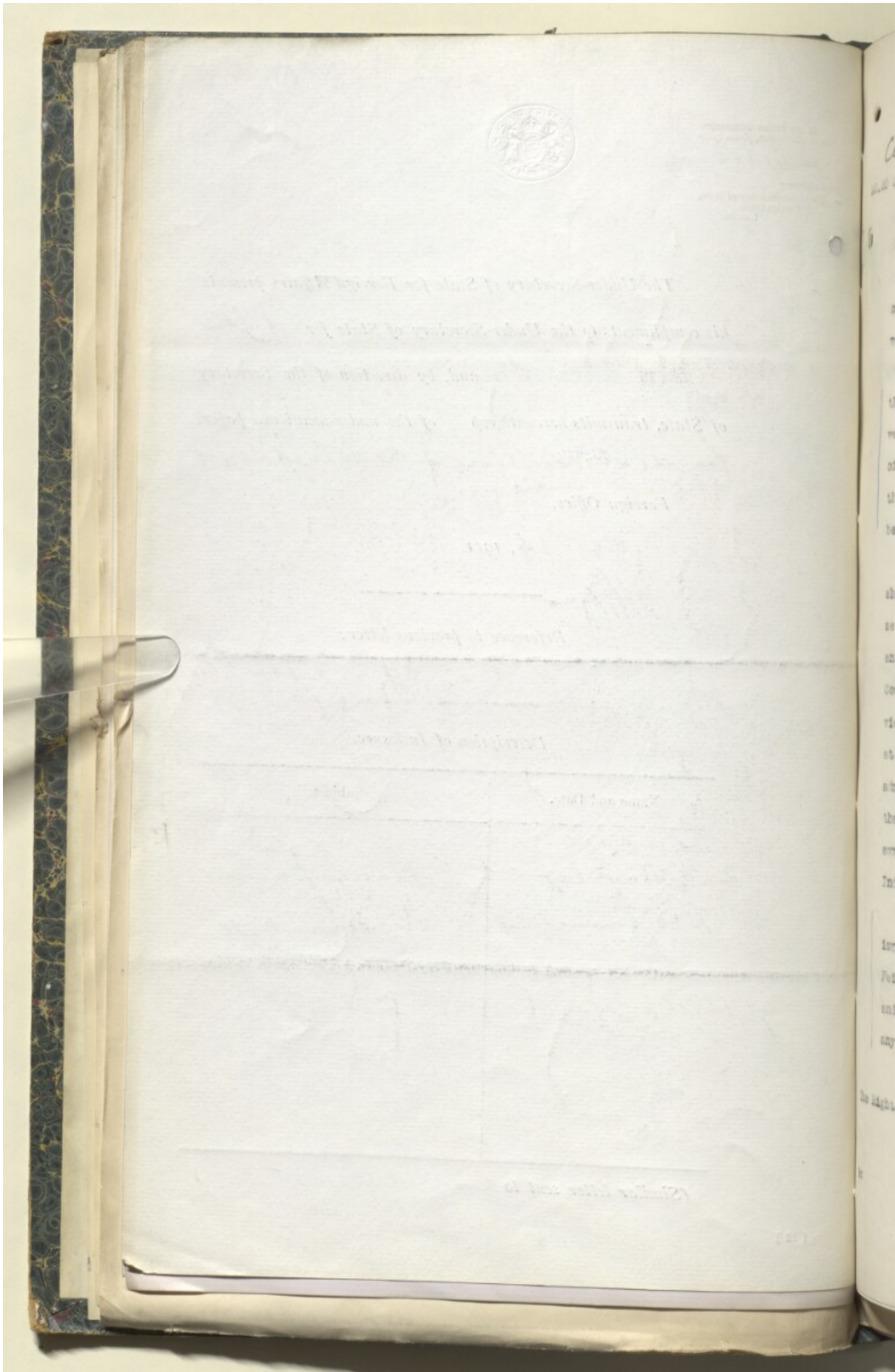
To the India Office September 6, 1911.

Description of Inclosure.

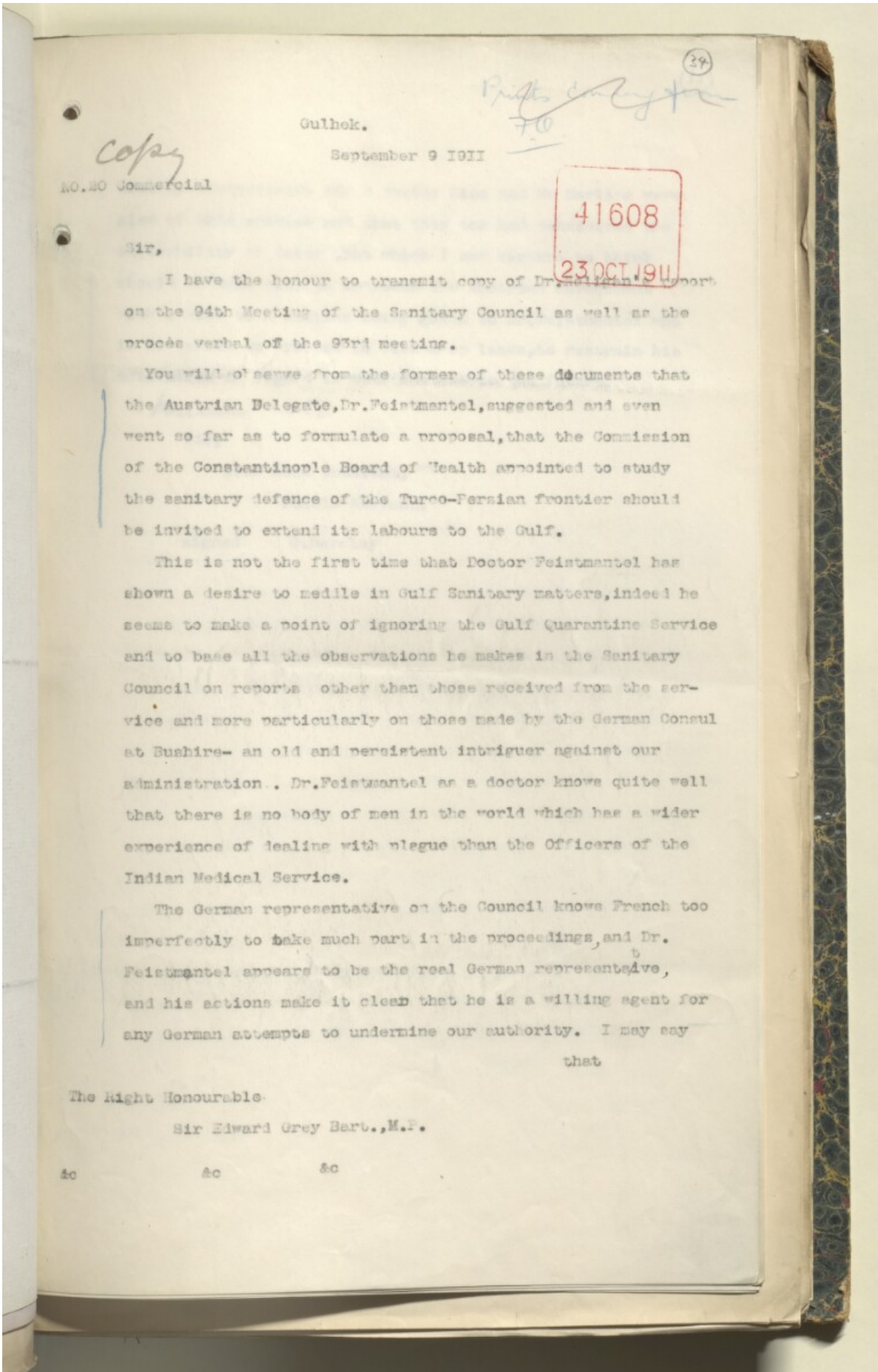
Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay No 20 Commercial September 9, 1911. (with inclosures)	Sanitary matters in Persian Gulf.

28 OCT 1911  
FOREIGN OFFICE

(Similar letter sent to Dt. Glemow.)







Gulhek.

September 9 1911

copy  
NO. 20 Commercial

41608  
23 OCT 1911

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit copy of Dr. Feistmantel's report on the 94th Meeting of the Sanitary Council as well as the procès verbal of the 93rd meeting.

You will observe from the former of these documents that the Austrian Delegate, Dr. Feistmantel, suggested and even went so far as to formulate a proposal, that the Commission of the Constantinople Board of Health appointed to study the sanitary defence of the Turco-Persian frontier should be invited to extend its labours to the Gulf.

This is not the first time that Doctor Feistmantel has shown a desire to meddle in Gulf Sanitary matters, indeed he seems to make a point of ignoring the Gulf Quarantine Service and to base all the observations he makes in the Sanitary Council on reports other than those received from the service and more particularly on those made by the German Consul at Bushire- an old and persistent intriguer against our administration. Dr. Feistmantel as a doctor knows quite well that there is no body of men in the world which has a wider experience of dealing with plague than the Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

The German representative on the Council knows French too imperfectly to take much part in the proceedings, and Dr. Feistmantel appears to be the real German representative, and his actions make it clear that he is a willing agent for any German attempts to undermine our authority. I may say that

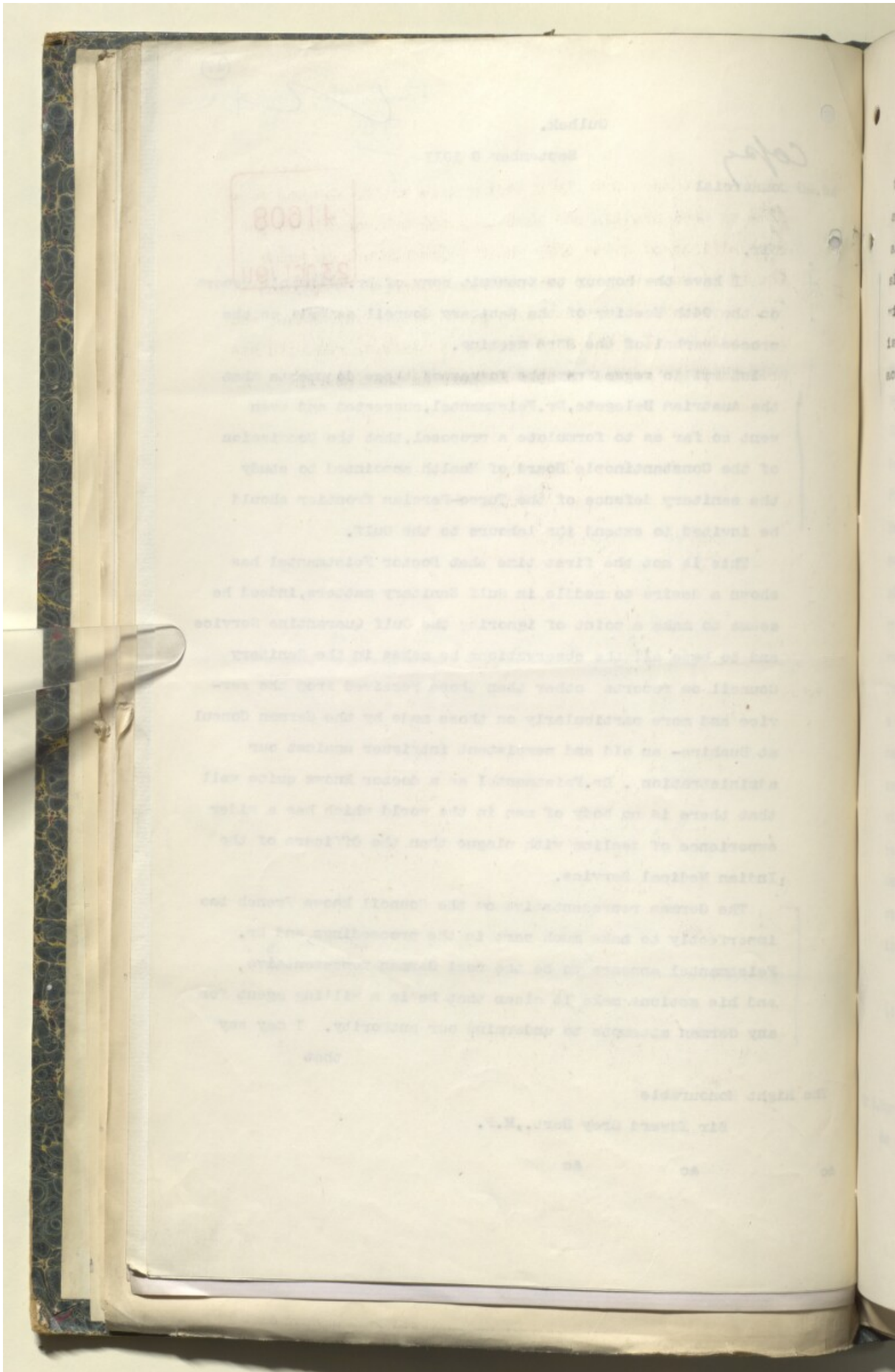
The Right Honourable:

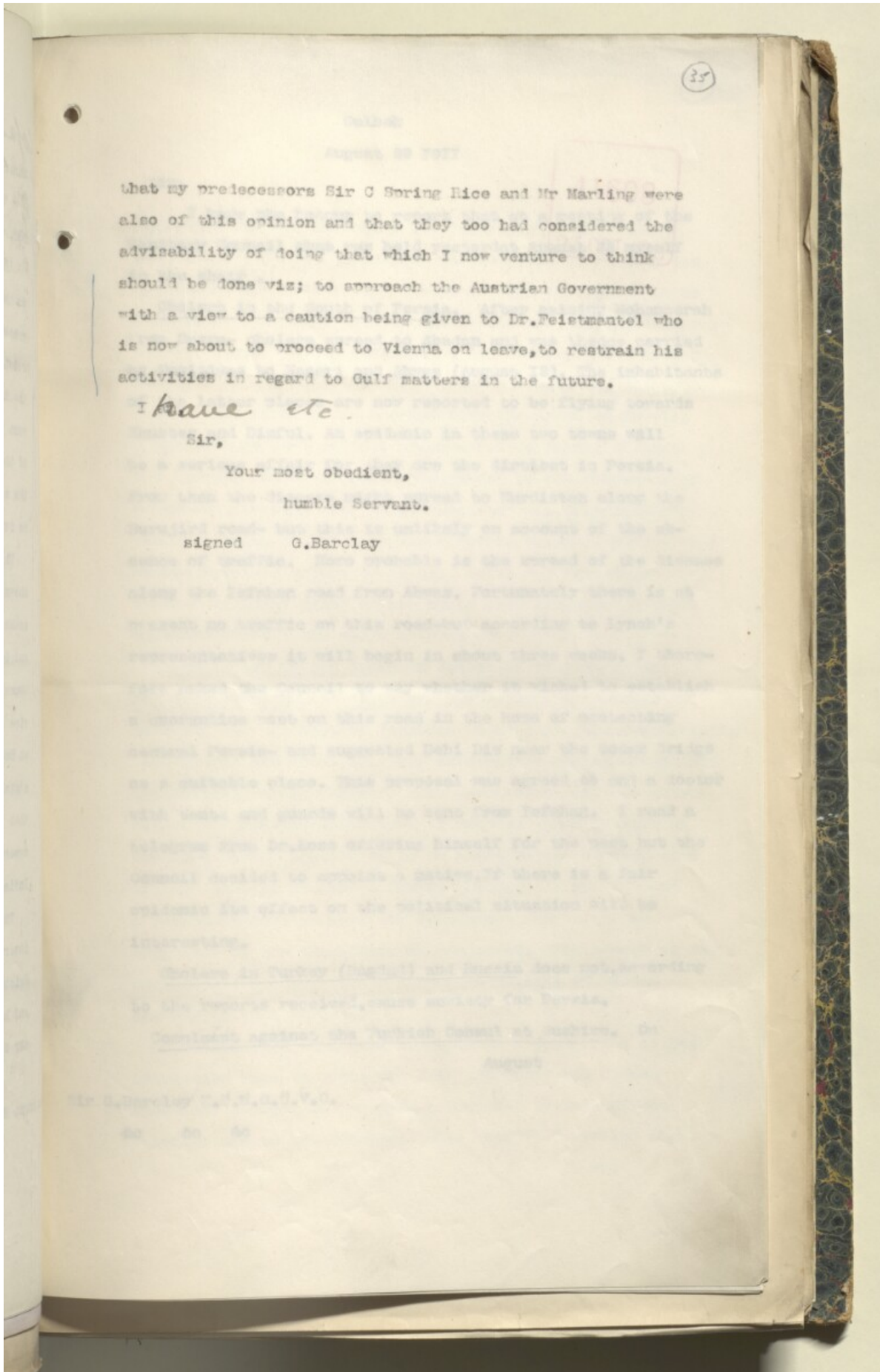
Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

to

to

to





35

Teheran  
August 29 1911

that my predecessors Sir C Spring Rice and Mr Marling were also of this opinion and that they too had considered the advisability of doing that which I now venture to think should be done viz; to approach the Austrian Government with a view to a caution being given to Dr. Feistmantel who is now about to proceed to Vienna on leave, to restrain his activities in regard to Gulf matters in the future.

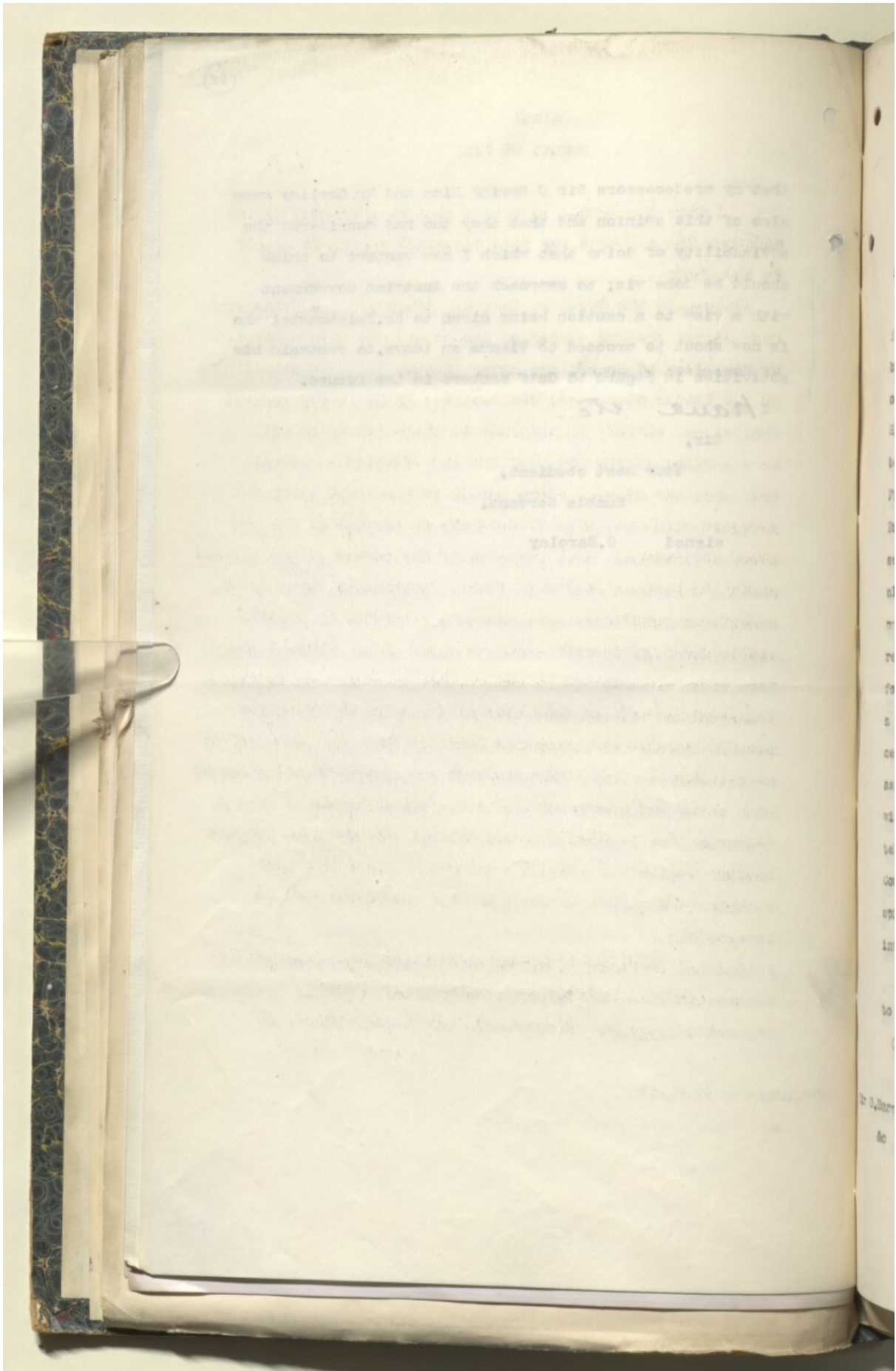
I have etc.

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

signed G. Barclay





Culhek

August 29 1911

Sir,

I have the honour to report that at a meeting of the Sanitary Council abas was held yesterday August 28 1911 in the chair .

Cholera in the South of Persia. After gaining Mohammerah from Basra- cholera spread to Abadan and was thence carried by fugitives to Naseri and Ahwas (August 12). The inhabitants of the latter places are now reported to be flying towards Shuster and Dizful. An epidemic in these two towns will be a serious affair for they are the dirtiest in Persia. From them the disease might spread to Kurdistan along the Burujird road- but this is unlikely on account of the absence of traffic. More probable is the spread of the disease along the Isfahan road from Ahwas. Fortunately there is at present no traffic on this road-but according to Lynch's representatives it will begin in about three weeks. I therefore asked the Council to say whether it wished to establish a quarantine post on this road in the hope of protecting central Persia- and suggested Dehi Diz near the Godar Bridge as a suitable place. This proposal was agreed to and a doctor with tents and guards will be sent from Isfahan. I read a telegram from Dr. Ross offering himself for the post but the Council decided to appoint a native. If there is a fair epidemic its effect on the political situation will be interesting.

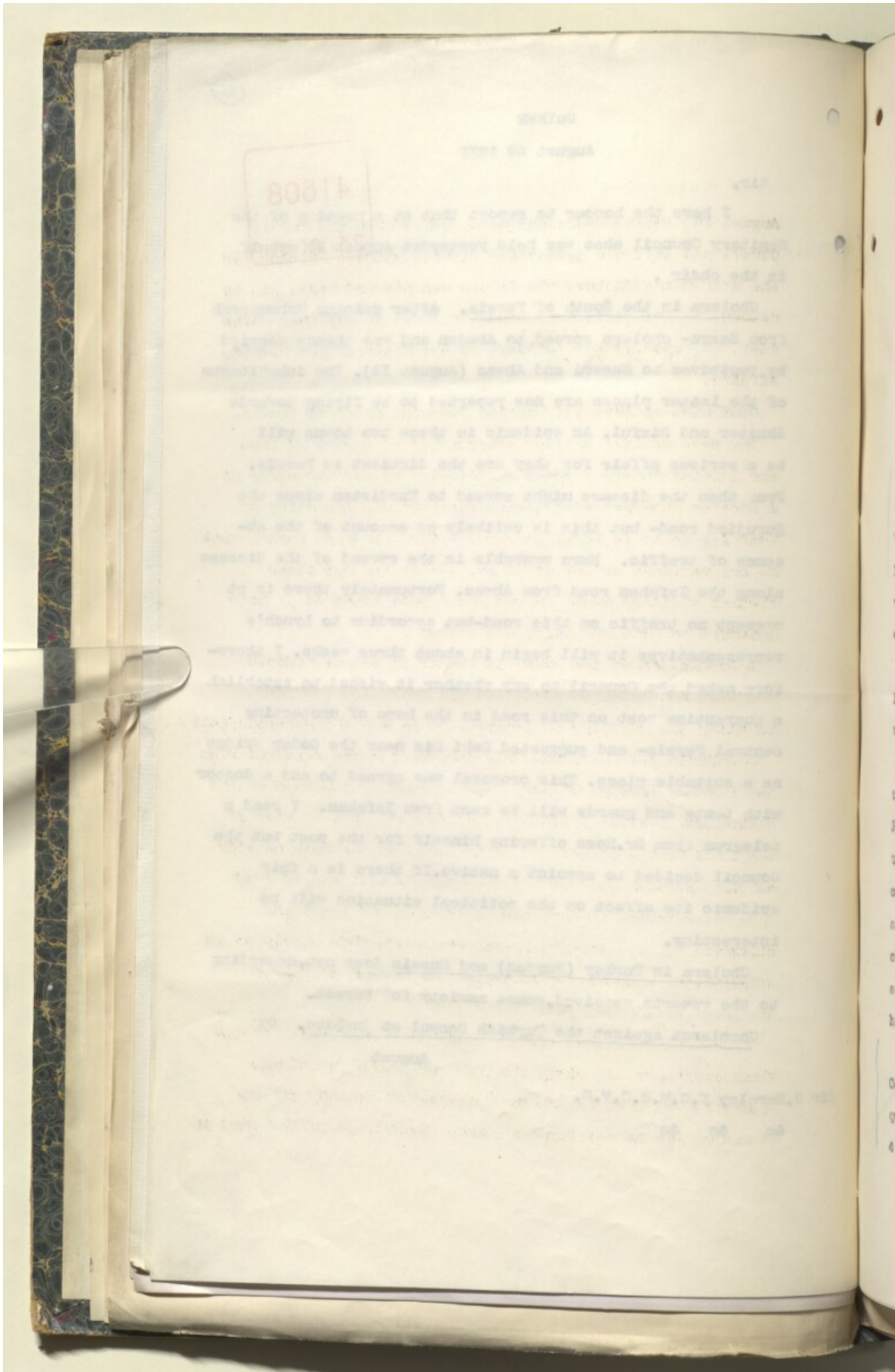
Cholera in Turkey (Bagdad) and Russia does not, according to the reports received, cause anxiety for Persia.

Complaint against the Turkish Consul at Bushire. On

August

Sir G. Barclay K.C.M.G.C.V.O.

&amp;c &amp;c &amp;c





(37)

August 18 Captain McConaghy telegraphed that the Turkish Consul had left the quarantine station without waiting for the quarantine doctor. The latter met him and urged him to return. In 1910 this same Consul refused to pay quarantine dues. I reported the incident to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

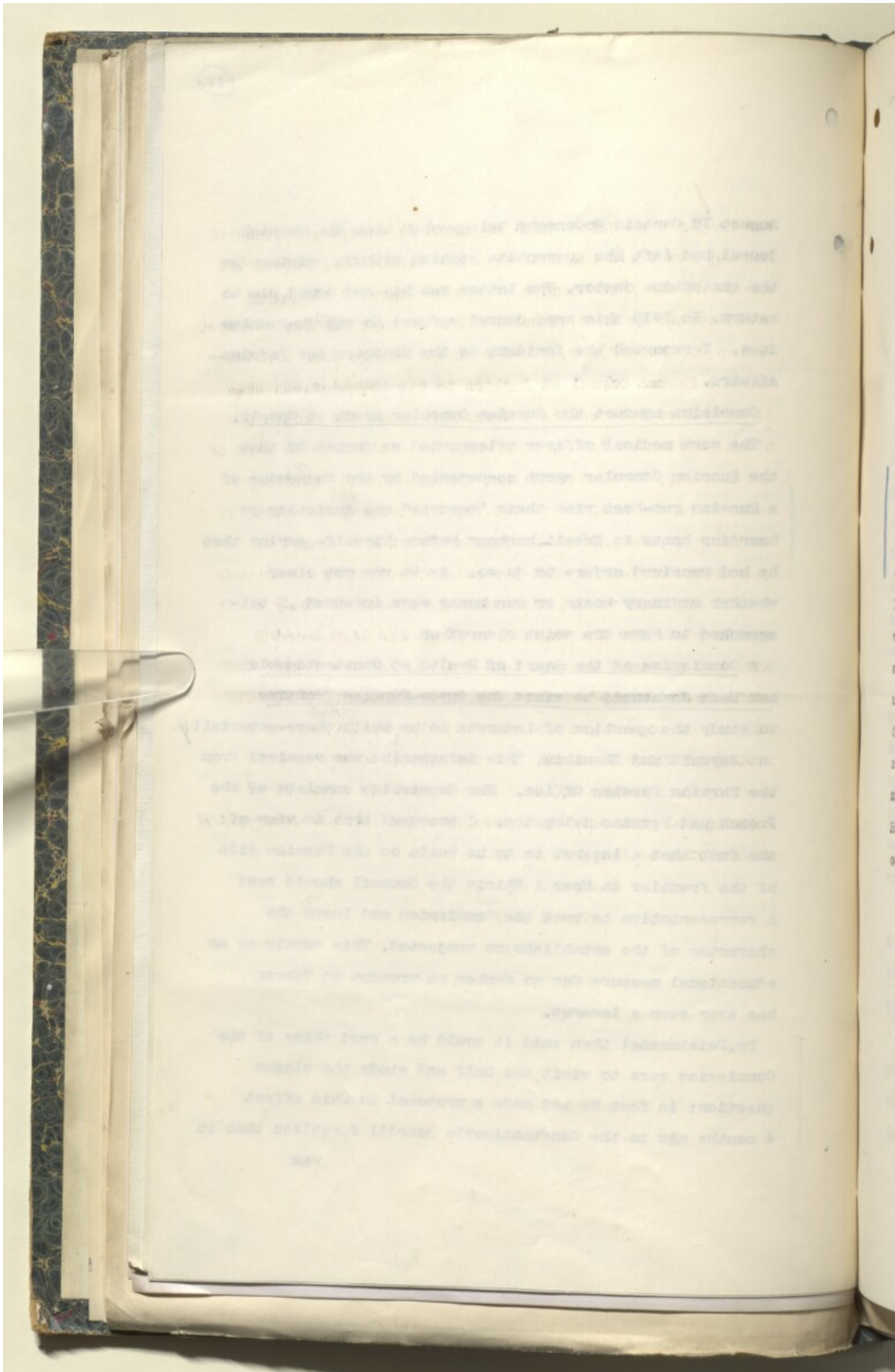
Complaint against the Russian Consular agent at Enzeli.

The port medical officer telegraphed on August 27 that the Russian Consular agent accompanied by the Commander of a Russian gun-boat with their "escorts" was insisting on boarding boats in Enzeli harbour before himself- saying that he had received orders to do so. As it was not clear whether ordinary boats or gun boats were intended, I telegraphed to have the point cleared up.

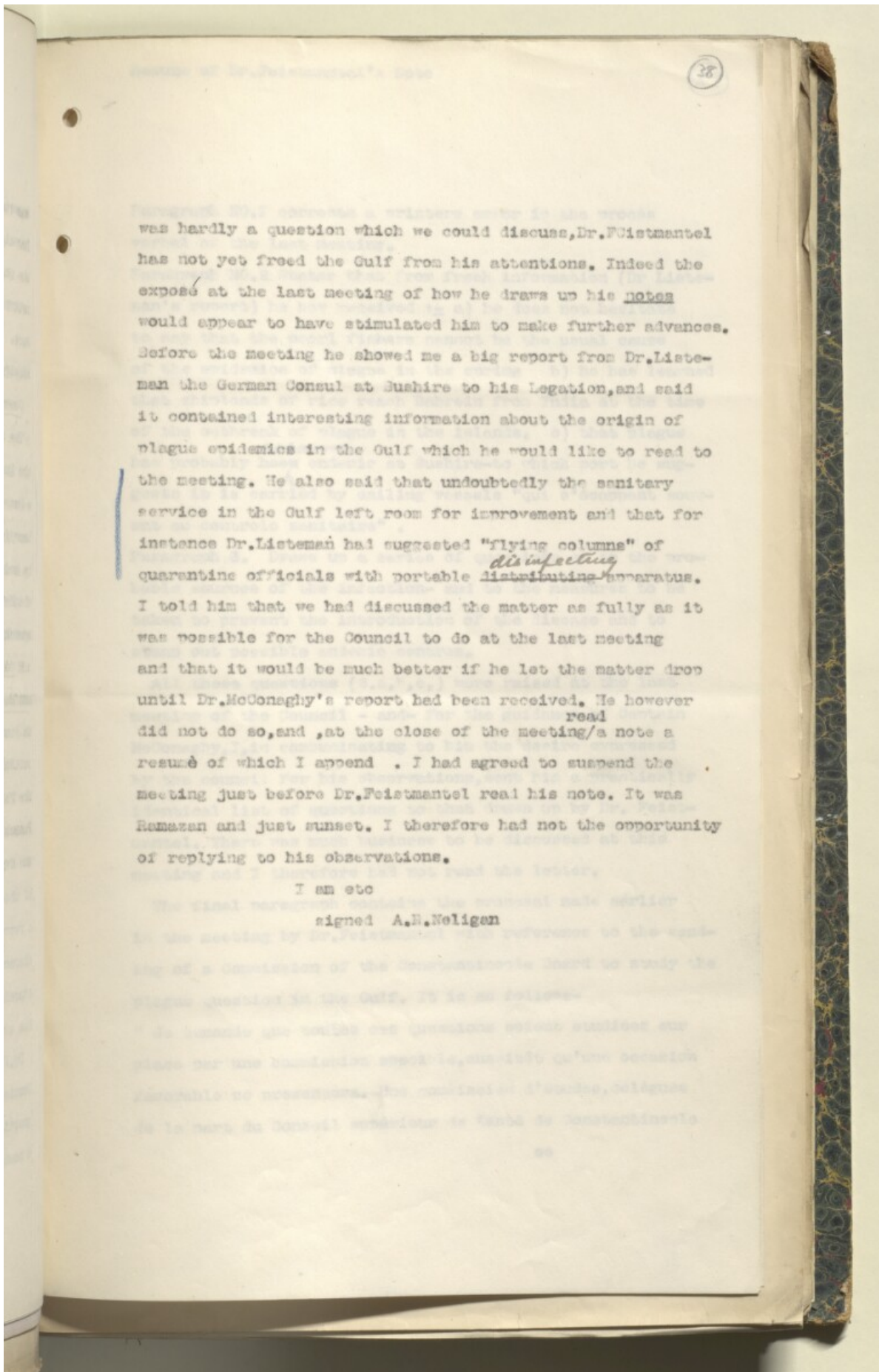
A Commission of the Board of Health at Constantinople has been appointed to visit the Turco-Persian frontier to study the question of lazarets to be built there-especially at Bayazid and Khanikin. This information was received from the Persian Foreign Office. The Commission consists of the French and Persian delegates. I proposed that in view of the fact that a lazaret is to be built on the Persian side of the frontier at Masr-i Shirin the Council should send a representative to meet the Commission and learn the character of the establishment projected. This purely as an educational measure for no member at present in Tehran has ever seen a lazaret.

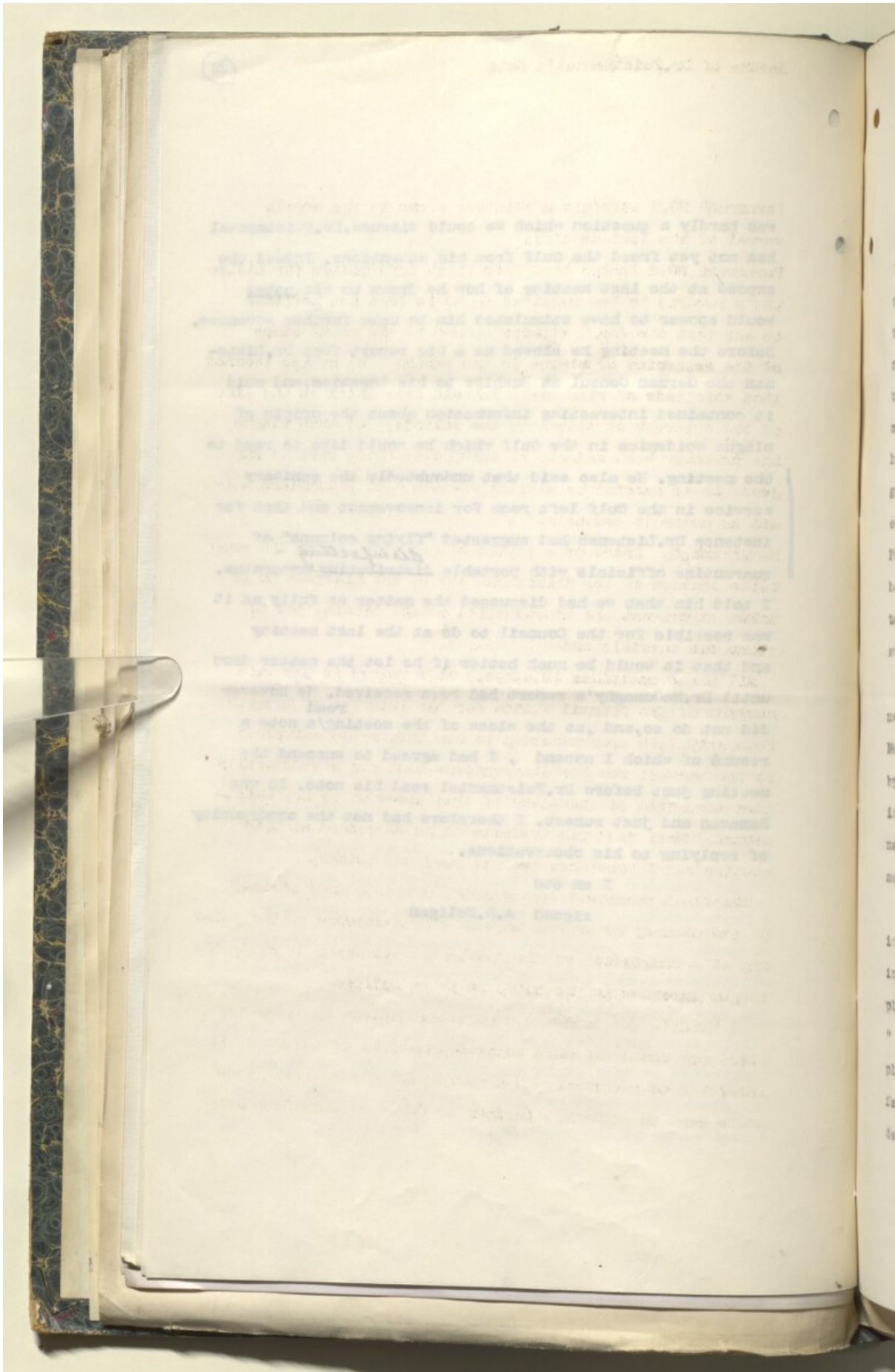
Dr. Feistmantel then said it would be a good thing if the Commission were to visit the Gulf and study the plague question: in fact he had made a proposal to this effect 4 months ago to the Constantinople Board!! I replied that it

was











Resume of Dr. Feistmantel's Note

(37)

Paragraph NO.1 corrects a printers error in the procès verbal of the last meeting.

Paragraph NO.2 States that from fresh information (Dr Lieberman's report) he has received :- a) he does not hesitate to say that the pearl fishers cannot be the usual cause of the epidemics of plague in the spring b) he has learned that shiploads of rice reach Bahrein from India at the time of the outbreak of plague in the islands. c) that plague has probably been <sup>borne</sup> ~~been~~ endemic at Bushire-to which port he suggests it is carried by sailing vessels "qui s'échappent souvent au contrôle sanitaire" .

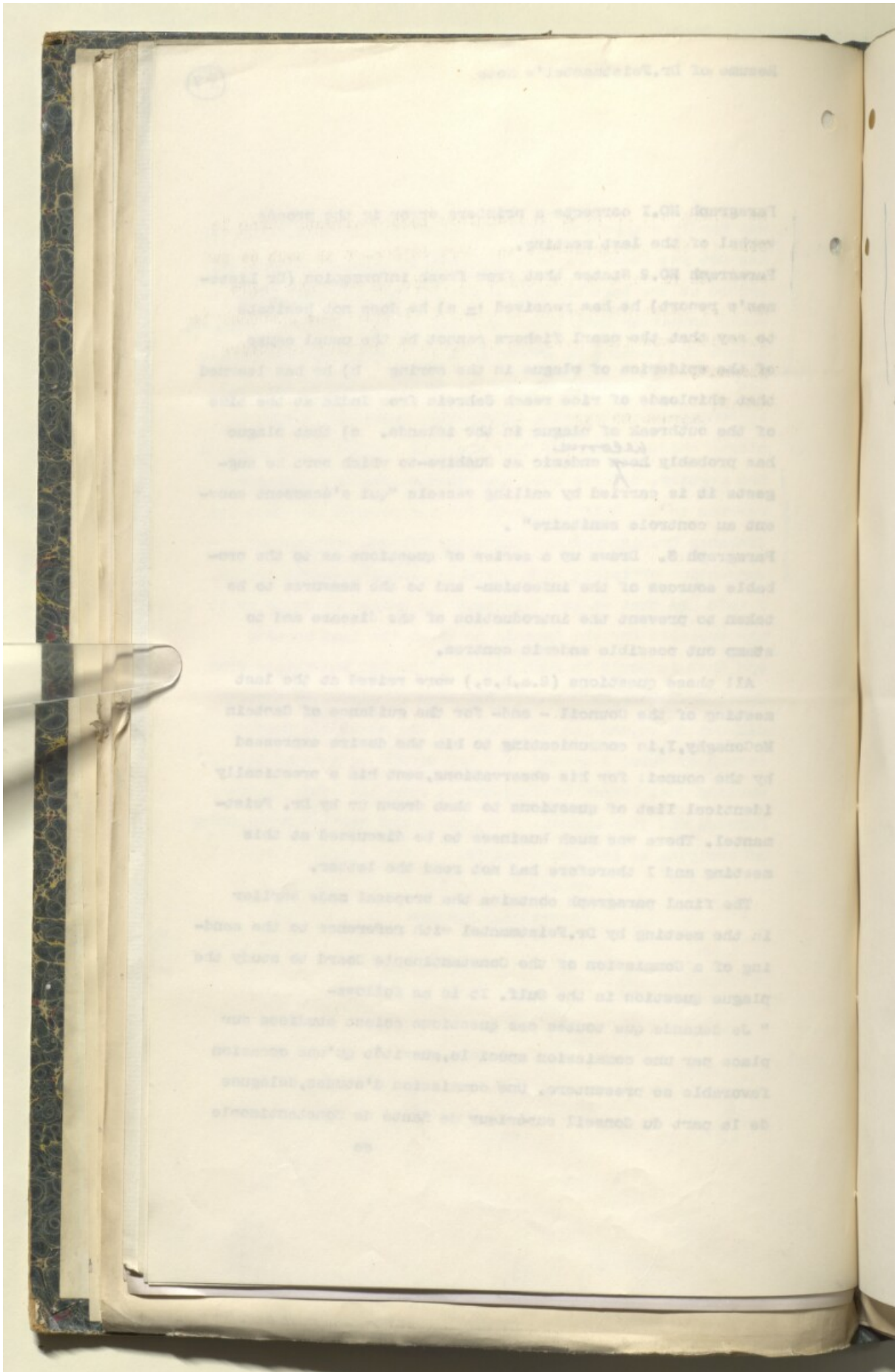
Paragraph 3. Draws up a series of questions as to the probable sources of the infection- and to the measures to be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease and to stamp out possible endemic centres.

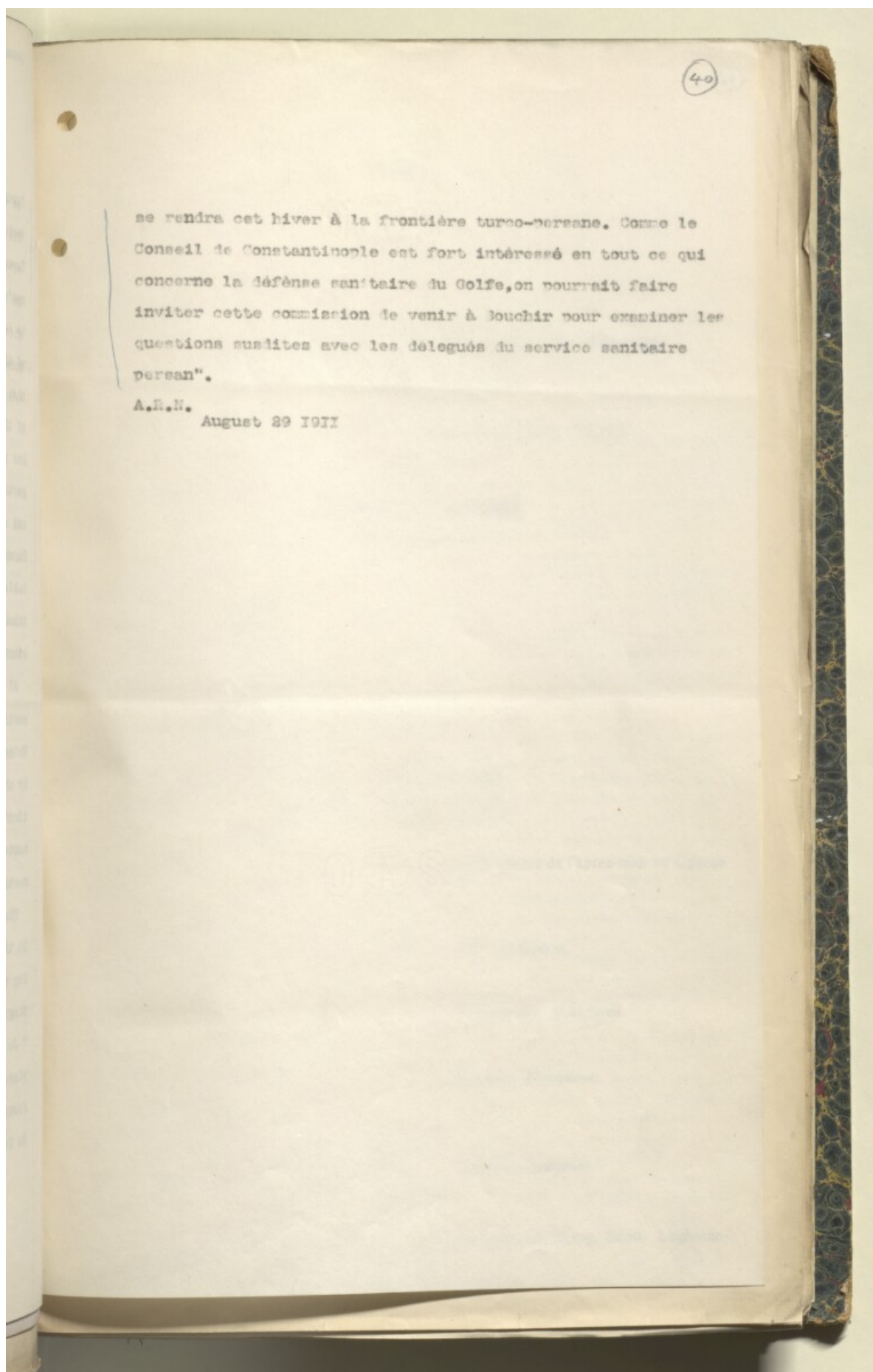
All these questions (a,b,c,) were raised at the last meeting of the Council - and- for the guidance of Captain McConaghy, I, in communicating to him the desire expressed by the council for his observations, sent him a practically identical list of questions to that drawn up by Dr. Feistmantel. There was much business to be discussed at this meeting and I therefore had not read the letter.

The final paragraph contains the proposal made earlier in the meeting by Dr. Feistmantel with reference to the sending of a Commission of the Constantinople Board to study the plague question in the Gulf. It is as follows-

" Je demande que toutes ces questions soient étudiées sur place par une commission spéciale, aussitôt qu'une occasion favorable se présentera. Une commission d'études, déléguée de la part du Conseil supérieur de Santé de Constantinople

so

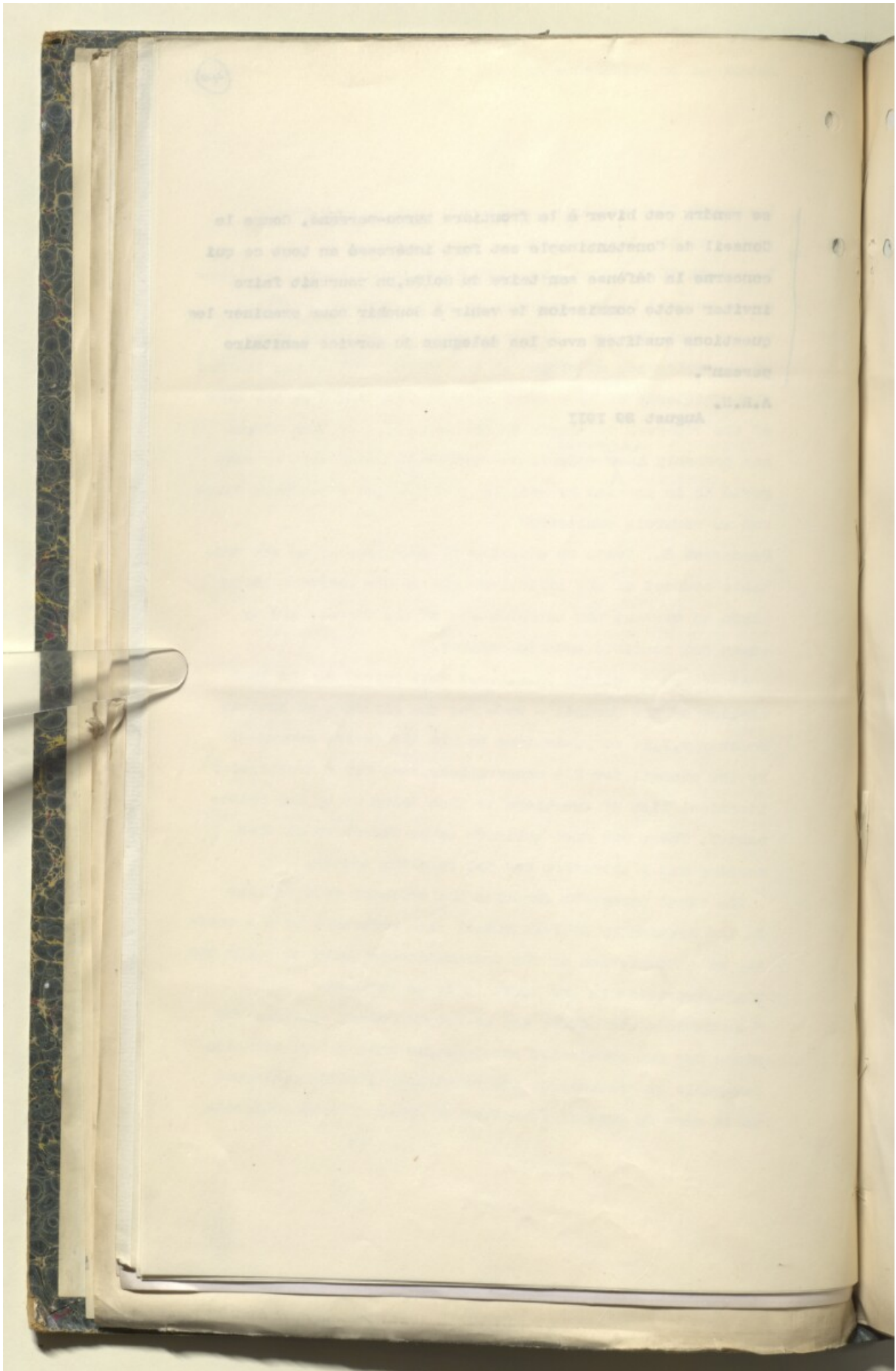




(40)

se rendra cet hiver à la frontière turco-persane. Comme le Conseil de Constantinople est fort intéressé en tout ce qui concerne la défense sanitaire du Golfe, on pourrait faire inviter cette commission de venir à Bouchir pour examiner les questions susdites avec les délégués du service sanitaire persan".

A.R.N.  
August 29 1911





Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse

93<sup>ème</sup> Séance - 31 Juillet 1911

Procès-Verbal

Sommaire:

- 1<sup>o</sup>) Informations sanitaires:—
  - a. Peste au Golfe Persique.
  - b. Choléra en Russie
  - c. Choléra en Turquie et au Golfe Persique:
- 2<sup>o</sup>) Mesures sanitaires:
- 3<sup>o</sup>) Etablissements sanitaires à créer sur la mer Caspienne:
- 4<sup>o</sup>) Correspondance générale—Affaires courantes—Archives.

Séance (ordinaire) ouverte à 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> heures et close à 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> heures de l'après-midi au Collège Polytechnique.

Présents:

Mr. le Dr. Néligan, Médecin de la Légation d'Angleterre.	}	Vice - Président.
M. M. Seyed Abol Ghassème Khan et le Dr. Seyfol - Atteba.	}	Délégués des Ministères.
M. M. les Drs. Cormick, Dobrokhotow, Feistmantel, et Voytschousko.	}	Membres Européens.
M. M. les Drs. Alam-el-Molk, Emir Khan, Heydar Mirza, Ibrahim Khan, Mohamed Khan, Nézam - el - Hokama et Mohamed Khan secrétaire—interprète du Conseil.	}	Membres Indigènes.
Excusés: M. M. les Drs. Ali Khan, Hakim-ed-Dovlé, Ilberg, Scott, Loghman-ed-Dovlé et S. E. Reza-ghouli Khan:		



— 44 —

## Informations Sanitaires

### a. Peste au Golfe Persique

*Le 4 Juillet.* Le Vice-président autorise le Dr. Mc. Conaghy de supprimer la quarantaine contre les provenances de Bouchir, et lui demande un rapport détaillé sur l'épidémie.

*Le 5 Juillet.* Le Dr. Mc. Conaghy annonce que la quarantaine a été levée, et que son rapport, une fois achevé, sera soumis au Conseil. La santé des autres ports persans pendant juin a été bonne.

**Bahrein.** Entre le 24 Juin et le 9 Juillet 110 décès.

. . . 9 Juillet . . . 16 . . . 10 . . .

Le 29 Juillet les îles ont été déclarés libres de peste et la quarantaine contre ses provenances a été supprimée. Le total approximatif des décès qui se sont produit pendant l'épidémie s'élève à 1925.

Selon les renseignements parvenus au Conseil il n'existe plus actuellement de peste au Golfe Persique.

#### *L'origine des épidémies récentes de peste au Golfe Persique.*

A la 90<sup>ème</sup> séance qui a eu lieu le premier mai dernier, M. le Dr. Feistmantel délégué d'Autriche Hongrie a donné lecture d'une note sur les épidémies de peste qui depuis plusieurs années ont éclatés dans divers ports persans du Golfe au mois d'Avril.

Le 17 Juin, M. le Dr. Mc. Conaghy Médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire au Golfe Persique, a envoyé un télégramme au Conseil Sanitaire en protestant contre les observations du Dr. Feistmantel à propos des épidémies de 1904 et de 1910. Comme le Dr. Feistmantel ne pouvait pas assister à la séance du 3 Juillet la lecture du télégramme a été remise à cette séance.

Le Dr. Mc. Conaghy déclare:—

1. Que quant à l'épidémie à Lingah en 1904 les observations du Dr. Feistmantel ne sont qu'une citation de la note du Dr. Bussièrè qui se trouve à la fin du "Rapport sur la Défense Sanitaire du Golfe Persique," soumis en 1906 au Ministère de l'Intérieur de la République Française par le Dr. Faivre, tandis que le Dr. Bussièrè renseigne que la peste a causé " 15 à 20 décès par jour en mai un peu moins en juin etc., les rapports officiels du Service Sanitaire au Golfe démontrent que " pendant la durée de l'épidémie - 286 personnes sont mortes de toutes maladies fébriles, la peste y incluse, et que de ce nombre 56 cas ont été reconnus comme peste "

2. Qu'en ce qui concerne l'épidémie de 1910, la prétention que la maladie avait été importée de Bahrein à Bouchir par de vieilles literies, n'a rien de vrai. En outre, il (le Dr. Mc. Conaghy) a affirmé catégoriquement dans son rapport sur l'épidémie en question, qu'il n'existait pas le moindre motif pour soupçonner que l'infection a été importé de Bahrein. Ce rapport a été soumis au Conseil Sanitaire le 22 Août 1910 (voir page 77 du procès verbal de la séance du 3 Octobre). Enfin le Docteur proteste de ce qu'on ait eu recours à des informations incorrects qui provenaient des sources irresponsables, tandis qu'on a négligé les rapports officiels et autorisés soumis au Conseil par le médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire."

Le Dr. Feistmantel ayant pris la parole, déclare qu'en rédigeant la note dont il s'agit, il n'avait aucun but que d'éclaircir la question de l'origine des épidémies de peste au Golfe. Que quant à l'épidémie à Lingah en 1904, les seuls renseignements qu'il connaisse étaient ceux qui sont compris dans la note du Dr. Bussièrè. Quant à l'épidémie de 1910, il avait oublié le rapport du Dr. Mc. Conaghy et il avait eu recours au télégramme de ce dernier qui démontrait que " le 1<sup>er</sup> cas aurait sevl sur un batelier indigène venu de Bahrein sur un bateau transportant des peaux: Ce batelier ne serait tombé malade que 10 jours après son arrivée à Bouchir (voir procès-verbal de la 77<sup>ème</sup> Séance p. 2). En conclusion le Dr. Feistmantel exprime l'avis que tout en accordant la plus grande importance aux rapports officiels du Conseil, les membres étrangers peuvent toujours se servir des informations provenant d'autres sources.

Dans le cours de la discussion qui suit ces observations, le Conseil trouve que sa reconstitution ayant été effectuée après la terminaison de l'épidémie de Lingah en 1904, il n'existe pas dans ses archives une copie du rapport du Service Sanitaire au Golfe. Puis, après avoir examiné





de nouveau le rapport du Dr. Mc. Conaghy sur l'épidémie de 1910, le Conseil déclare que les observations faites par le Dr. Feistmantel ne sont fondées d'aucune manière. En outre le Conseil déclare qu'il prend en considération les rapports sanitaires qui lui parviennent de tous les sources possibles, mais quand il s'agit du Golfe, où le Gouvernement Persan possède un service sanitaire bien organisé, seuls les rapports fournis par ses fonctionnaires sont considérés comme autorisés. Enfin le Conseil déclare que les observations comprises dans le télégramme du Dr. Mc. Conaghy sont justifiées.

Puis les théories que les pêcheurs des perles portent l'infection de ces épidémies prita-nières de la côte arabe en Perse, ainsi que la supposition que des foyers pesteux existent sur la côte arabe, sont mises en question (voir le rapport du Dr. Faivre et la note suscitée du Dr. Feistmantel).

1<sup>o</sup> Quant aux pêcheurs de perles, il est démontré que la saison de pêche aux perles commence en Juin et se termine en Octobre, tandis que les épidémies dont il s'agit ont éclaté en Avril. En outre les pêcheurs qui se rendent à Lingah pour faire le triage et l'emballage des écailles sont des habitants de Lingah.

2<sup>o</sup> En ce qui concerne la question de l'existence des foyers pesteux sur la côte arabe et dans l'intérieur, plusieurs autorités (parmi lesquels le Dr. Faivre) sont de l'avis, malgré la déclaration du Dr. Feistmantel, que les régions désertes du côté arabe sont peu favorables à la propagation des maladies épidémiques.

Un membre demande si les provenances des Indes, où la peste sevit endémiquement, ne peuvent pas transmettre l'infection de la peste dans les ports divers du Golfe. Un autre membre soupçonne que la peste est devenue endémique dans quelques ports du Golfe.

A la fin de la discussion le Conseil exprime les opinions suivantes:—

1<sup>o</sup> Que la question de l'origine des divers épidémies de peste qui ont éclaté aux ports persans du Golfe Persique n'est pas décidée.

2<sup>o</sup> Que la supposition que l'infection a été importée en Perse par les pêcheurs de perles n'est pas de tout bien fondée.

3<sup>o</sup> Que la théorie que l'infection a été importée en Perse du côté arabe manque aussi de confirmation.

4<sup>o</sup> Que, vu l'importance de la question sur tous ses rapports, humanitaires et scientifiques, il est à désirer que le médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire au Golfe Persique, fournisse prochainement ses observations sur l'origine des dites épidémies.

#### b. Provinces.

A l'exception des deux décès par choléra qui se sont produit à bord du croiseur "Persepolis" à Mohammerah, l'état sanitaire de l'Empire ne présente rien d'anormal.

#### c.) Choléra en Russie.

Deux cas se sont produit dans la province de Kherson entre le 28 Avril et le 3 Mai (voir procès verbal de la 91<sup>ème</sup> Séance). Puis aucun cas n'a été signalé jusqu'au 12 Juin.

*Télégramme du 20 Juillet.*

Entre le 12 Juin et le 3 Juillet il y a eu lieu 16 cas dont 2 décès (Samara 14 cas 1 décès. Vitebsk 1 décès. Karani 1 cas.)

*Télégramme du 30 Juillet.*

Entre le 9 et le 15 Juillet il y a eu lieu 17 cas et 5 décès (Novorosissk Bakou [1] Nicolaiev, Astrakhan [2] Tsaritsine, Samara).

(Renseignements officiels communiqués par la Légation de Russie et par la Légation de Perse à St. Pétersbourg.)

Après réception du premier télégramme le vice-président a prevenu aux médecins sanitaires des ports persans de la mer Caspienne, que le choléra a fait son apparition sur le Volga.



## d.) Choléra en Turquie et au Golfe Persique.

Le 8 Juillet le Dr. Feistmantel communique le télégramme suivant reçu du Conseil Supérieur de Constantinople.

"Choléra constaté environs **Amara**: 66 cas dont 33 mortels entre 15 et 27 Juin."

Le 9 Juillet cette information est communiquée au Dr. Mc. Conaghy avec prière de prévenir le médecin sanitaire à Mohammerah: et aussi au Dr. Abdollah Khan de Ker-manchah.

Le 18 Juillet le Dr. Mc. Conaghy signale deux décès par choléra et le 26 Juillet 16 décès, à **Basra**. A partir de cette date les provenances de Basra sont soumises à une quarantaine de 5 jours.

Le 18 Juillet le Dr. Mc. Conaghy annonce qu'il y a eu lieu à **Amara** cent cas par semaine.

Le 26 Juillet le Dr. Mc. Conaghy signale deux décès par choléra à bord du croiseur "Persepolis" à **Mohammerah**. Le même jour le Vice-président l'autorise d'imposer la quarantaine contre Mohammerah, et d'établir une station quarantenaire à **Ahwaz** en vue de tenter de préserver la grande route du sud. Sur la demande du Conseil Sanitaire, S. E. Mr. le Ministre d'Angleterre a bien voulu mettre à la disposition du service Sanitaire d'Ahwaz, le Médecin du Consulat Anglais de cette ville.

Le 25 Juillet un télégramme reçu de **Bagdad** par l'intermédiaire du Ministère de l'Intérieur, annonce 2 cas de choléra le 11 Juillet. Le même jour le Dr. Abdollah Khan annonce trois cas avec un décès. Le Vice-président fait télégraphier de suite au Directeur des Douanes à Kasre Chirine pour savoir si le médecin de la Douane, le Dr. Cheikh Ali Mirza, pourra se charger des mesures sanitaires à prendre sur la frontière.

Le 31 Juillet le Consul Général d'Angleterre à Bagdad signale 8 cas de choléra.

## e.) Peste aux Indes.

		Indes entiers	
		Cas	Décès
Semaine finissant le 1 Juillet		2968	2404
" " " 8 "		2539	1048
" " " 15 "		1537	1129
" " " 22 "		2117	1433
Bombay et Karachee			
Bombay	pendant le mois de Mai		197
Karachee			108
Bombay	Semaine finissant le 1 Juillet	47	39
Karachee		5	3
Bombay	" " " 8 "	30	28
Karachee		5	5
Bombay	" " " 15 "	28	25
Karachee		14	13
Bombay	" " " 22 "	32	30
Karachee		3	3
Bombay	" " " 29 "	27	21
Karachee		6	6

*Notification aux Gouvernements Etrangers.* Le vice-président, conformément à la Convention de Paris (1903), a fourni au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères le texte précis des notifications successives, qui lui paraissaient indispensables à faire aux Gouvernements Etrangers.

## 2°) Mesures Sanitaires.

Le Conseil décide de mettre en execution les mesures sanitaires qui suivent:



- 47 -

1. Visite médicale (Convention de Paris (1903) Article 28.) pour tous les arrivants de la Russie dans un port persan de la mer Caspienne. Le vice-président est autorisé de remplacer la visite par une quarantaine de 5 jours le cas échéant.

2. Visite médicale pour tous les arrivants de la Turquie à Kasre-Chirine.

Le Conseil approuve les mesures prises contre les provenances de la Turquie et de Mohammerah.

En outre le Conseil décide que le Gouvernement devra par la voie des journaux, conseiller à tous les Persans de s'abstenir du pèlerinage aux Lieux Saints.

### 3) Etablissements Sanitaires à créer sur la mer Caspienne

Le Dr. Feistmantel se trouvant à Enzéli au commencement du mois de Juillet, a pris des renseignements utiles à ce sujet.

**A Enzéli.** La population ayant cessé ses protestations les travaux étaient repris le 13 Juillet (Télégrammes du Directeur des Douanes et du Docteur Lascarides.)

Le vice-président a demandé au medecin sanitaire à Enzéli, le Dr. Lascarides, s'il serait possible d'organiser la quarantaine au moyen des tentes dans le jardin du Chamsol Emareh. Le Docteur a répondu "qu'il serait impossible d'organiser la quarantaine cette année à Enzéli vu les travaux entamés". L'hôpital néanmoins sera fini prochainement.

Le vice-président a par conséquent proposé à la Légation de Russie de faire parvenir à la compagnie des bateaux directs l'ordre de ne pas recevoir les passagers de 3<sup>ème</sup> classe pour Enzéli, dans le cas où il sera nécessaire d'imposer la quarantaine contre les provenances de Russie.

Le Dr. Dobrokhotov medecin de la Légation de Russie fait savoir au Conseil que son Gouvernement ne peut pas accepter la proposition en question.

On a du démolir une bibliothèque publique qui se trouvait dans le jardin de Chamsol Emareh. L'Instruction publique d'Enzéli a par conséquent demandé au Conseil Sanitaire la somme de 519 tomans. Le Conseil réponds que la question est à régler par le Gouvernement Central.

**A Astara** Le directeur de la Douane a exposé à l'Administration Centrale que l'architect de la Douane pourra surveiller la construction de l'établissement. L'achat des planches pour les hangars a été effectué, et les constructions ont été commencées le 12 Juillet. Le Directeur signale que le calcul approximatif établi par la commission d'étude pour les frais de construction sera insuffisant, même qu'il devra être doublé si le Conseil décide de maintenir les dimensions indiquées dans le plan. Le vice-président a demandé des renseignements à ce propos.

### 4) Correspondance Générale—Affaires Courantes—Archives.

#### A. Correspondance Générale—Affaires Courantes.

La franchise télégraphique et postale a été obtenue en 1910 par le Conseil pour tous ses communications, ainsi que pour celles expédiées par ses représentants aux provinces.

Les Drs. Abdollah Khan (Kermanschah) et Anesty (Mechedissar) ayant signalé qu'on n'expédie plus sans frais leurs dépêches télégraphiques, le vice-président a prié S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur de vouloir bien donner l'ordre nécessaire à ce propos.

#### *Hôpital de S. A. Farman-Farma à Kermanschah.*

S. A. le Prince Farman-Farma a voulu bien transmettre au Conseil un télégramme adressé au Directeur Provincial des Douanes à Kermanschah, par lequel S. A. autorise ce dernier de céder l'hôpital tout entier à qui de droit de la part soit du Ministre de l'Intérieur soit du Conseil Sanitaire. Selon la décision prise à la 90<sup>ème</sup> séance (voir procès verbal à la page 25) le Directeur des Douanes sera invité de se charger de la surveillance du dit hôpital.



— 48 —

Le Conseil Sanitaire exprime à S. A. le Prince Farman-Farma leur haute appréciation de la bienveillance éclairée, grâce à laquelle il a consacré l'hôpital aux besoins du peuple de Kermanschah à perpétuité.

*Mesures Quaranténaires à prendre pendant cette année sur la frontière du Nord.* Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires d'Italie par sa lettre en date du 30 Juillet fait savoir que son Gouvernement, d'accord avec les autres Gouvernements étrangers, (voir procès verbal N° 91 page 35) ne permettra pas que ses nationaux venant en Perse se soumettent à la quarantaine qu'on allait établir à la frontière.

Le vice-président a répondu que la reservation en question des Gouvernements Etrangers n'a été faite qu'à propos des passagers de 1<sup>ère</sup> et 2<sup>ème</sup> classes.

Le délégué p. i. Ottoman déclare qu'il est autorisé de faire une déclaration dans le même sens, de la part du Gouvernement Turc.

*La santé publique en Italie.* Monsieur le chargé d'Affaires d'Italie a bien voulu transmettre au Conseil un rapport sur la santé publique en Italie, ainsi que deux exemplaires du texte des ordonnances sanitaires maritimes contre l'importation du choléra et de la peste en Italie.

*La Comptabilité du Conseil.* Le vice-président expose au Conseil que M. le Trésorier Général l'a invité de se rendre chez lui et l'a prié de lui fournir un relevé des fonds dont le Conseil dispose. Ceci a été fait. Le vice-président a en même temps fait à S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur les propositions suivantes:—

1<sup>o</sup> Que les frais de service du président soient augmentés de 360 tomans par an à 500 tomans par an.

2<sup>o</sup> Que, le crédit extraordinaire accordé l'année dernière, pour le paiement d'un secrétaire de langue française pour 8 mois, étant épuisé, un crédit de 360 tomans par an soit accordé à l'avenir au président pour la dépense dont il s'agit.

Le vice-président déclare que les affaires du Conseil sont devenues si considérables qu'un secrétaire est absolument indispensable.

Le Vice-président a aussi, d'accord avec Mr. le Trésorier Général et avec Mr. l'Administrateur Général des Douanes, importé dans la comptabilité du Conseil, les changements que la formation d'une trésorerie centrale a rendu nécessaires.

Le Conseil approuve les mesures prises par le vice-président.

Le délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur fait savoir qu'on va accepter les propositions faites par le vice-président. Il ajoute que son Ministère étudie actuellement la question de la nomination d'un secrétaire permanent du Conseil. Ce fonctionnaire écrira les communications adressées au Ministère, en Persan au lieu d'en Français. Il fera aussi une traduction persane des procès-verbaux.

Le Conseil se trouve tout d'accord avec les changements projetés, en outre il demande s'il ne serait pas possible d'avoir à sa disposition un bureau central, où on pourrait garder tous les archives etc. etc.

Le vice-président propose de réunir prochainement la commission des finances, qui étudiera en détail la situation financière actuelle du Conseil, ainsi que les questions financières entraînées par les propositions suscitées.

#### B. Archives.

*Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople.—*

Procès verbaux du Conseil reçu les No jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet.

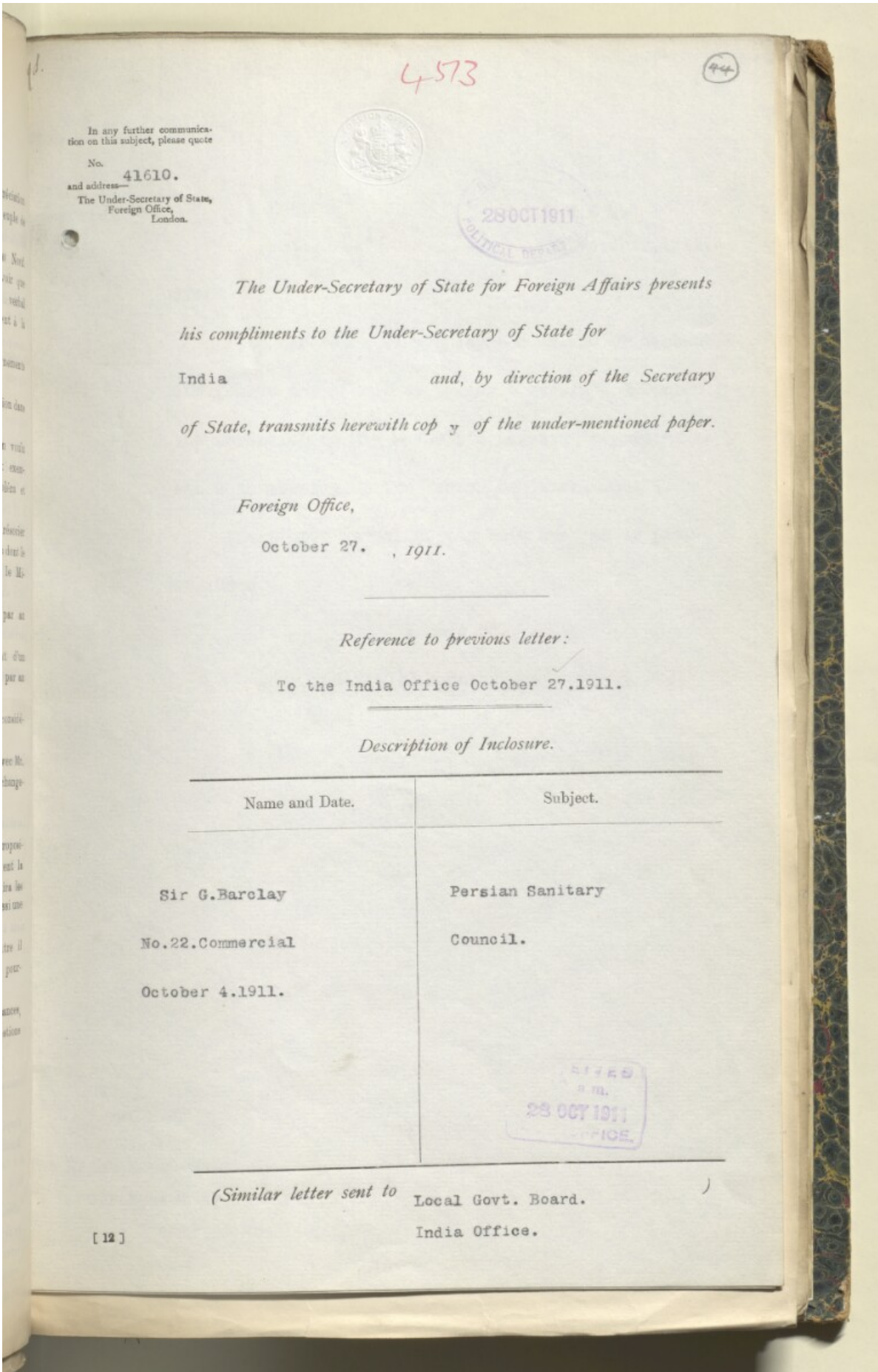
Téhéran

le 13 Août 1911

Le Vice-Président,

Dr. A. R. Neligan

Imprimerie „PHAROS“, Téhéran



In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 41610.  
and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



28 OCT 1911  
POLITICAL DEPT.

*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.*

*Foreign Office,*

October 27. , 1911.

*Reference to previous letter:*

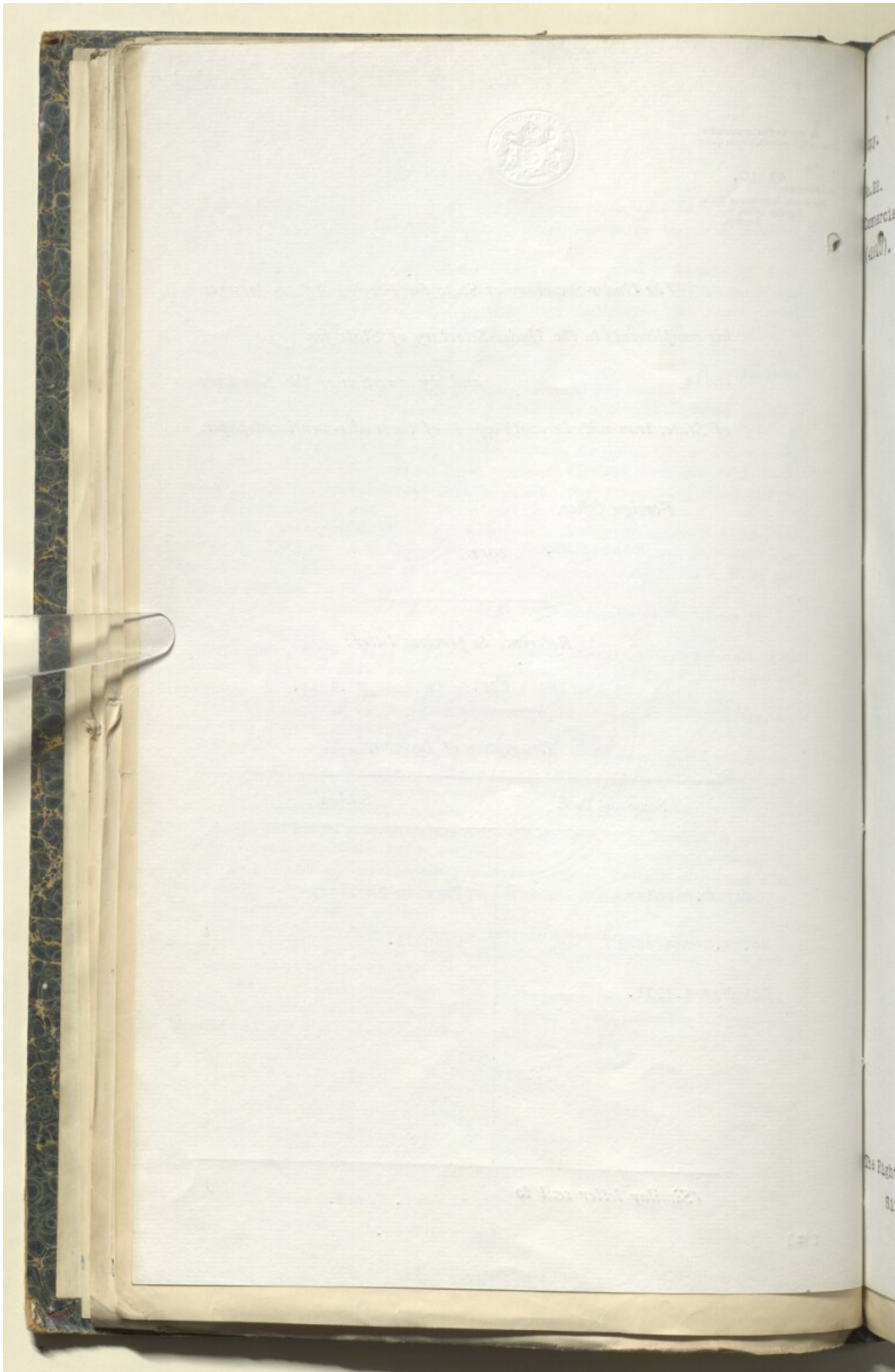
To the India Office October 27. 1911.

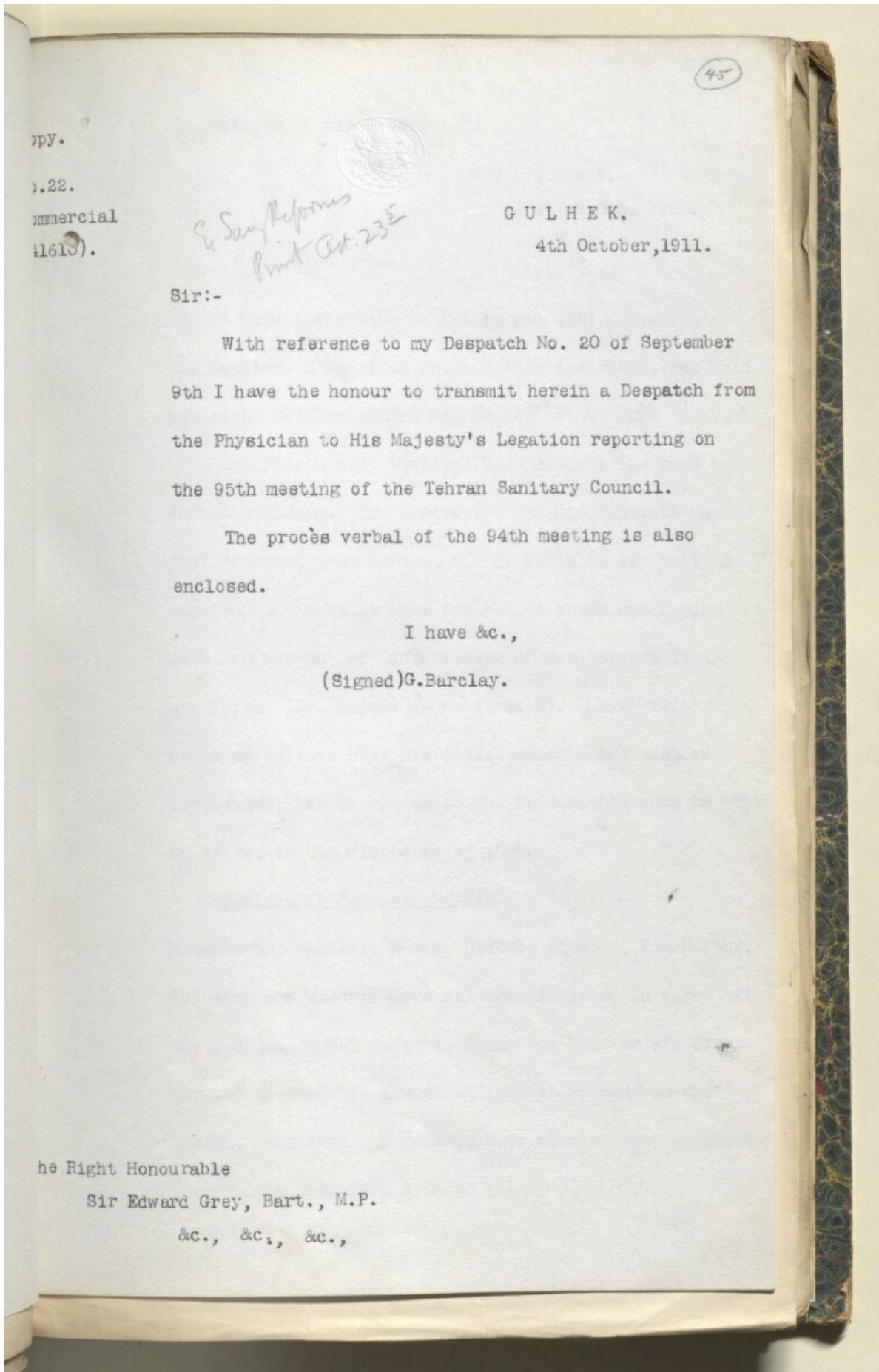
*Description of Inclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay No. 22. Commercial October 4. 1911.	Persian Sanitary Council.

RECEIVED  
28 OCT 1911  
OFFICE.

*(Similar letter sent to* Local Govt. Board.  
India Office.





copy.

1922.

Commercial  
11610).

*S. San. Reforms  
Print Oct. 23<sup>E</sup>*



G U L H E K.

4th October, 1911.

Sir:-

With reference to my Despatch No. 20 of September 9th I have the honour to transmit herein a Despatch from the Physician to His Majesty's Legation reporting on the 95th meeting of the Tehran Sanitary Council.

The procès verbal of the 94th meeting is also enclosed.

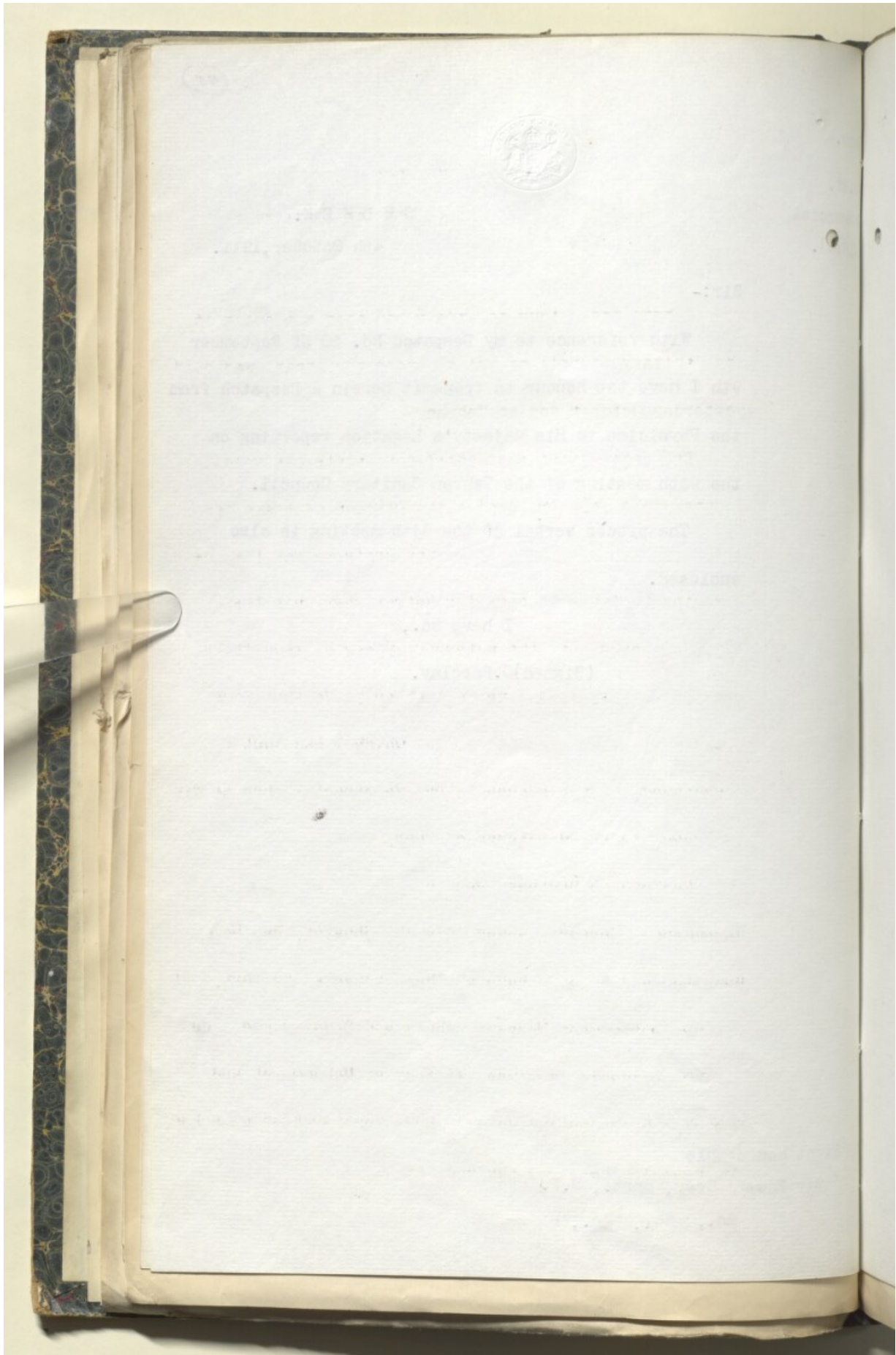
I have &c.,

(Signed) G. Barclay.

The Right Honourable

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

&c., &c., &c.,







Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.

G U L A H E K.

October 3rd, 1911.

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that a meeting of the Sanitary Council at which I took the chair, was held yesterday October 2nd at Tehran.

Dr. Feistmantel the Austrian Delegate has gone to Europe on leave. Dr. Amadeo the Ottoman delegate has just returned from Europe, but he wrote to say that he expected to leave at once for Beirut where his family live, on account of the outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey (Dr. Amadeo is an Italian). He therefore asked me to take over his duties which I had just relinquished, having succeeded Dr. Feistmantel when he went on leave, in the discharge of them.

Cholera in Southern Persia.

Mohammerah, Nasserri, Ahwaz, Disful, Shuster, Ram Hormuz, Behbahan and Malamir have all been infected in turn. At the present moment Nasserri, Ahwaz and Shuster are free and the epidemic is almost extinct at Mohammerah and Disful. Behbahan and Malamir have however been attacked. The Council therefore decided to:

Place



1. Place an observation at Dopulan (6 stages from Isfahan on the Lynch road).

2. Place similar stations between Behbahan and Shiraz and the same place and Isfahan. This will hardly be practicable on account of the disorders in Fars, and in any case will be of doubtful benefit.

Kasr i Shirin. Two cases of cholera were reported on September 9th. Since then communication with that place has been impossible.

Isfahan. The two cases of cholera reported in my memorandum in the last meeting proved on enquiry to be cases of severe gastro-enteritis.

#### Cholera in Russia.

The number of cases is slowly increasing. Cases occur from time to time at Baku and Astrakan. The medical visit in the Caspian ports will therefore be continued.

In this connection the Council has had to complain over and over again of the inadequacy of the information supplied by the Persian representatives abroad. The Foreign Office has assured me that the necessary instructions have been given but things are as bad as ever.

The Council had to complain at its last meeting of  
the



(47)

the conduct of the Russian Consular Agent at Enzeli who with the commander of a gunboat insisted on boarding ships before the port doctor. On representations being made to the Russian Legation the infringement of the quarantine rules ceased.


The Sanitary Stations at Enzeli and Astara are making good progress in spite of the fact that three nearly finished sheds at Enzeli collapsed the other day. This is an instance of the difficulty of getting things done in this country for there is little room for doubt that the contractor purposely made them wrong so that they should fall and his "job" be prolonged.

Sanitary Conference of Paris.

Dr. Emir Khan, the second Persian delegate, told me the other day that he could not leave for various reasons. The real reason is that the Treasurer General has refused to make the necessary grant for the delegates' expenses (Tomans 1000). Persia will therefore be represented by Dr. Georges and Dr. Ardeshir Khan, a Persian doctor practising in Paris.

The



  
The Vaccination Service.

The first campaign has closed with a record of 14,440 vaccinations performed at a cost of 19 shahis each and with a balance of Tomans 500 odd at the Bank.

The winter campaign will shortly begin.

The Finance Commission has met three times since August 17th. I read its report to the meeting and it was unanimously adopted. The following is a list of the funds disposed of by the Council:-

1. President's expenses. Tomans 500 a year i.e. printing, stationery farrashes &c., Persian Interpreter. Tomans 300 a year. French Speaking Mirza. Tomans 360 a year.
4. Quarantine expenses in Russian "Zone" a fixed charge on the Customs receipts. Tomans 15,000.
5. The tenth part of the taxes on means of locomotion, average Tomans 240 a month, earmarked for the public vaccination service.
6. Taxes collected at Kermanshah on dead bodies (Krans 7 a body). Earmarked for the construction of a lazaret at Kasr i Shirin. The expenses of the local Sanitary



(48)

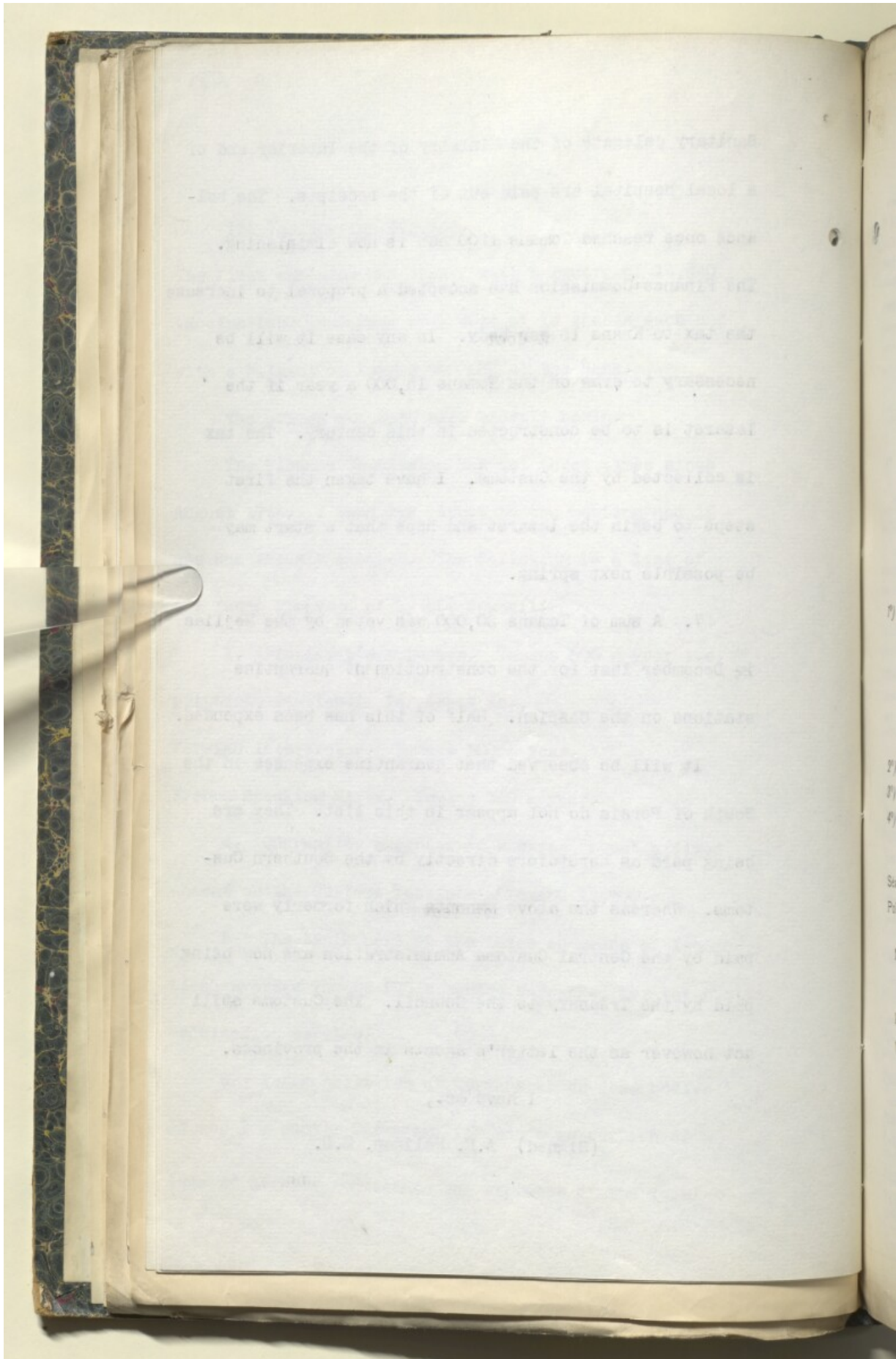
Sanitary delegate of the Ministry of the Interior and of a local hospital are paid out of the receipts. The balance once reached Tomans 1200 but is now diminishing. The Finance Commission has accepted a proposal to increase the tax to Krans 15 per body. In any case it will be necessary to draw on the Tomans 15,000 a year if the lazaret is to be constructed in this century. The tax is collected by the Customs. I have taken the first steps to begin the lazaret and hope that a start may be possible next spring.

7. A sum of Tomans 20,000 was voted by the Mejlias in December last for the construction of quarantine stations on the Caspian. Half of this has been expended.

It will be observed that quarantine expenses in the South of Persia do not appear in this list. They are being paid as heretofore directly by the Southern Customs. Whereas the above amounts which formerly were paid by the Central Customs Administration are now being paid by the Treasury to the Council. The Customs still act however as the latter's agents in the provinces.

I have &c.,

(Signed) A.R. Neligan. M.D.





- 49 -

## Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse

94<sup>ème</sup> Séance - 28 Août 1911

### Procès-Verbal

#### Sommaire:

- 1<sup>o</sup>) Informations sanitaires:—
- a. Choléra au Sud de la Perse
  - b. Choléra en Turquie,
  - c. Choléra en Russie,
  - d. Provinces
  - e. Peste aux Indes.
- 2<sup>o</sup>) Service de la Vaccination
- 3<sup>o</sup>) Etablissements sanitaires de la Caspienne.
- 4<sup>o</sup>) Correspondance générale — Affaires courantes — Archives.

Séance (*ordinaire*) ouverte à 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> heures et close à 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> heures de l'après-midi au Collège Polytechnique.

#### Présents:

Mr. le Dr. Néligan, Médecin de la Légation d'Angleterre.	} Vice-Président.
M. M. Réza Ghouli Khan, le Dr. Seifol-Atteba et Mirza Djavad Khan.	} Délégués des Ministères.
M. M. les Drs. Cormick, Dobrokhotow, Feistmantel et Scott.	} Membres Européens.
M. M. les Drs. Ali Khan, Emir Khan, Hakim - ed - Dowlé, Heidar Mirza, Mohamad Khan et Mohamad Khan secrétaire — interprète du Conseil.	} Membres Indigènes.

Excusés: M. M. les Drs. Alam - el Molk, Ilberg, Loghman - ed - Dowlé.



— 50 —

Le Vice-Président présente à ses collègues Mr. Djavad Khan qui a remplacé Mr. Abol Ghassem Khan délégué du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en congé.

Rectification au procès-verbal de la dernière séance. Page 45: lignes 14 et 15: dans la parenthèse. Insérer les mots " malgré la déclaration du Dr. Feistmantel "après les mots " parmi lesquels le Dr. Faivre ". Sinon, comme le Dr. Feistmantel remarque très justement, on croirait qu'il a prétendu que les régions désertes soient favorables à la propagation des maladies contagieuses.

#### Informations Sanitaires

##### A. Choléra au Sud de la Perse.

Le choléra, qui a fait son apparition sur le Tigre à Amarah le 15 Juin, a éclaté à Mohammerah le 26 Juillet puis à Abadan, Nasseri, et Ahvaz.

L'infection est portée d'une ville à l'autre par les habitants qui se mettent en fuite sur l'apparition de la maladie.

Les informations suivantes ont été reçues du Médecin Chef au Golfe Persique.

Le 7 Août - Un cas de choléra a été transporté du vapeur "Armanistan" dans le lazaret à Bouchir.

	Cas	Décès
Semaine se terminant le 4 Août	Abadan 19	8
	Mohammerah 9	8
Semaine se terminant le 12 Août Mohammerah et environs	91	76
Le 12 Août - Nasseri	10	5
Ahvaz — dans la station quarantaine		2

La quarantaine de 5 jours imposée à Ahvaz est remplacée par une visite médicale pour tous les arrivants du Sud à Nasseri et à Ahvaz. En outre tous ceux qui quittent Ahvaz à destination de l'intérieur sont soumis à une visite médicale. On prend toutes les mesures possibles pour enrayer la maladie.

	Cas	Décès
Semaine se terminant le 19 Août	Ahvaz 57	51
	Mohammerah 53	51

Depuis le début de l'épidémie à Mohammerah il y a eu lieu 174 cas dont 145 décès.

Le Vice-Gouverneur d'Arabistan ayant télégraphié que les habitants d'Ahvaz et Nasseri se sauvent vers les villes de Schouster et Dizfoul, le Vice-Président prie l'Administrateur Général des Douanes de vouloir bien télégraphier d'urgence à son agent à Ahvaz de se mettre d'accord avec le Vice-Gouverneur et le médecin sanitaire, et de dépenser les sommes nécessaires pour combattre la maladie aux environs d'Ahvaz, et dans les villes voisines telles que Schouster et Dizfoul.

Le Conseil prends connaissance de ces dépêches, et approuve les mesures sanitaires prises. Ensuite le Vice-Président prie les membres, et plus spécialement ceux qui possèdent des connaissances sur le pays en question, de lui faire savoir:

1° S'il y a lieu de craindre l'extension de l'épidémie d'Ahvaz dans l'intérieur de la Perse.

2° Dans le cas d'une réponse affirmative quelles mesures faut-il prendre pour combattre l'épidémie?

Le Dr. Haydar Mirza déclare que, si le choléra éclate à Schouster et Dizfoul, ceux des habitants qui se mettent en fuite pour échapper à la maladie, iront dans les districts voisins, mais ils ne s'écarteront très loin des villes. Quant à la route entre ces villes et Khorramabad Burujird et Kurdistan, il n'y a pas actuellement de mouvement par suite des désordres qui règnent dans ces localités.

Le Dr. Emir Khan fait observer que les gens d'Ahvaz peuvent se sauver par deux routes principales, une qui mène à Ram Hormuz, l'autre à Isfahan. La dernière route est la plus fréquentée mais actuellement il n'y a pas de mouvement.

Plusieurs membres déclarent que l'épidémie peut facilement gagner l'intérieur par la grande route entre Ahvaz et Isfahan.





— 51 —

Le Dr. Ali Khan propose qu'on prenne des mesures utiles sur cette route, afin de protéger Isfahan.

Le Vice-Président exprime l'avis qu'il faut établir une poste d'observation sur la route Ahvaz-Isfahan. Quoiqu'il n'y ait pas actuellement de mouvement sur cette route, les informations reçues montrent qu'un grand nombre de caravans vont partir prochainement d'Ahvaz pour Isfahan. Le meilleur point pour une poste quarantenaire est le pont de Godar, qui traverse une ravine dans les montagnes, mais vu qu'il n'y a pas de village à Godar même, il sera nécessaire d'installer le poste près du village voisin de Dehi Diz. Il a déjà prié les membres correspondants à Isfahan de nommer un médecin indigène qui puisse faire ce service.

Le Conseil accepte les propositions faites par le Vice-Président et l'autorise de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires.

#### 6. Choléra en Turquie

Conformément à la décision prise à la dernière séance, une visite médicale a été imposée à tous les arrivants de Bagdad à Kaste Chirine. Le Dr. Cheikh Ali Mirza s'occupe des mesures prescrites depuis le 3 Août.

En outre le Gouvernement a été prié de conseiller par moyen des journaux, à tout Persan de s'abstenir des pèlerinages aux Lieux Saints. Le Dr. Seyfol Attiba déclare que ceci a été fait.

Le Directeur des Douanes de Kaste Chirine expose par sa lettre adressée à l'Administration Centrale des Douanes le 9 Août, de nombreuses difficultés pour l'établissement éventuel d'une quarantaine, telles que les désordres actuels, l'insuffisance de cavaliers, et le manque complet d'installations convenables.

Le Conseil déclare que la construction du lazaret projeté ne doit plus être retardé.

Le choléra ne s'est pas déclaré sous forme d'épidémie à Bagdad. Entre le 13 Juillet et le 12 Juin il n'y avait que 15 cas dont 10 décès.

Un télégramme du 5 Août du Chargé d'Affaire de Perse à Constantinople signale l'existence de la maladie à Bagdad, Medjrikebir, Medjrisaghir, Kemit, Basra, Amara, Ozeir et Constantinople.

Un télégramme du 20 Août du Médecin Chef au Golfe Persique annonce que l'épidémie à Basra est en décroissance: 10 décès entre le 12 et le 18 Août.

#### C. Choléra en Russie.

Conformément aux décisions prises à la dernière Séance le Vice-Président fait télégraphier le 1 Août aux médecins sanitaires à Enzeli, Bender Guez et Mechedi-Sar l'ordre d'appliquer la visite médicale pour tous les arrivants de la Russie.

Le 2 Août le Dr Nedjatollah Khan est parti de Téhéran pour Astara où il est arrivé le 6 Août.

Les informations qui sont parvenues au Conseil montrent qu'il y a fort peu de choléra en Russie, et, qu'actuellement, il n'existe plus à Bakou. Comme, pourtant ces informations ne portent pas un date très récent, et comme des cas sont signalés d'Astrakhan, le Conseil décide de maintenir la visite médicale.

Le 1 Août le Consul de Perse à Bakou télégraphie que 3 cas se sont produits pendant les derniers jours. Dans ce rapport le vice-président expose que le 24 Juillet, et le 9 Août il a prié ce fonctionnaire par l'intermédiaire du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, d'envoyer un rapport télégraphique hebdomadaire au Conseil, en faisant savoir à ce dernier si, oui ou non, le choléra existe à Bakou. Jusqu'à présent le Consul a manqué de remplir ce devoir, et le Conseil renouvelle ces insistances auprès du Ministère afin que des ordres catégoriques lui soient transmis à ce propos.

Télégramme communiqué par la Légation de Russie:

Entre le 17 Juillet et le 5 Août 52 cas et 22 décès (Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan, Odessa.)



- 52 -

### D. Provinces.

Les renseignements reçus des provinces prouvent que l'état sanitaire de l'Empire ne présente rien d'anormal exception faite du petit coin au sud-ouest où sevit une épidémie du choléra.

Au Golf Persique la quarantaine contre Bahrein a été supprimée le 3 Août. La santé des ports persans est bonne, toujours à l'exception de Mohammerah où le choléra paraît d'être en décroissance.

### E. Peste aux Indes.

#### Indes entières

	Cas	Décès
Semaine finissant le 29 Juillet	2835	1927
" " " 5 Août	3564	2544
" " " 15 "	1427	1002

#### Bombai et Karachee

	Cas	Décès
Bombai   pendant moi de Juillet		112
Karachee		29
Bombai	16	15
Karachee   " semaine finissant le 5 Août	6	6
Bombai	14	11
Karachee   " " " " 12 "	4	4
Bombai	20	20
Karachee   " " " " 19 "	3	2
Bombai	20	18
Karachee   " " " " 26 "	3	2

### Service public et gratuit de la vaccination.

Les opérations vaccinales s'effectuent pendant la saison chaude à une seule station, celle de l'Hôpital Gouvernemental.

Les mensualités destinées aux frais du service ne sont reçues que très irrégulièrement. Depuis la dernière Séance le Ministère de l'Intérieur a remis au vice-président par l'intermédiaire du Dr. Seyfol Attiba, deux cheques, un de *krans* 2800 pour le mois de Djoza, et un de *krans* 2690 pour le mois de Saratan.

Le Dr Ali Khan demande si une suite a été donnée à la demande du Conseil, pour un relevé mensuel de tous les taxes perçues sur les moyens de locomotion.

Le Vice-Président réponds que malgré ses insistances reiterées, il n'a pas reçu jusqu'à présent le relevé en question.

### Etablissements Sanitaires à créer sur la Mer Caspienne.

On a fait de bons progrès à Enzéli et à Astara. Il y a lieu de croire que les constructions projetées pour cette année seront achevées vers le milieu de Septembre.

Les lits en fer commandés en Juin pour l'hôpital sont arrivés. (12 pour Enzéli 6 pour Astara).

La question de la bibliothèque (voir procès verbal de la dernière séance) a été résolue en faveur du Conseil.

L'Administration Générale des Douanes expose par sa lettre du 16 Août que le premier credit de 6000 tomans accordé pour la construction des établissements, est épuisé. Il demande savoir la nouvelle somme que le Conseil désire mettre à la disposition de son agent à Enzéli.

Le Vice-Président a prié Monsieur Mornard de vouloir bien faire parvenir au Conseil, les comptes des dépenses effectuées, ainsi qu'un calcul approximatif de celles qui restent à faire.



## Correspondance Générale — Affaires Courantes — Archives.

## A. Correspondance Générale — Affaires Courantes.

*Hôpital de S. A. le Prince Farman Farma à Kermanschah.*

Un relevé des recettes et des dépenses du mois de Djoza a été reçu du M. le Directeur des Douanes à Kermanschah. Le solde en caisse s'élève à *Krans* 10022. 70.

Le Dr. Emir Khan fait observer, que si le Conseil veut faire construire un lazaret à la frontière Turco-Persan, il faut augmenter les taxes sur les cadavres. A l'heure qu'il est on dépense pour l'entretien de l'hôpital une grande partie des taxes perçues.

Le Conseil se déclare d'accord et prie le Docteur de faire une proposition formelle à la prochaine séance.

Un membre demande si la cession de l'hôpital a été effectuée par moyen d'un document formel de la part du Prince Farman Farma. Le vice-président répond que Son Altesse a remis au Ministère de l'Intérieur une lettre détaillée et un télégramme, tous les deux signés par Son Altesse lui même, par lesquels il a mis à perpétuité l'hôpital, ses annexes, et ses contenus, à la disposition du gouvernement aux conditions citées dans le procès verbal de la 92<sup>ème</sup> séance. A la demande du vice-président si un document légal n'était pas nécessaire, le délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur le Dr. Seyfol Attiba, a répondu que les papiers susmentionnés suffisent, et que le Ministère est satisfait.

*Plainte contre le Consul Ottoman à Bouchir*

Une plainte contre le Consul Ottoman à Bouchir a été reçue le 19 Août du Médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire au Golfe Persique. Le Consul a quitté la station quarantenaire avant d'avoir reçu la permission des autorités, et a refusé d'y retourner. L'année dernière ce même fonctionnaire a refusé d'acquitter les taxes quaranténaires qu'il avait du payer. Une protestation énergique est adressée au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

*Plainte contre l'Agent Consulaire Russe à Enzéli*

Le Dr. Lascarides, Médecin du port, fait télégraphier le 26 Août que l'Agent consulaire Russe à Enzéli monte, accompagné par le commandant d'un bateau de guerre, à bord des bateaux, avant qu'il ait fait lui même la visite médicale. Comme il est douteux de la dépêche du Docteur, s'il s'agit des bateaux ordinaires ou des vaisseaux de guerre, on lui demande par voie télégraphique des renseignements détaillés à ce sujet.

*Interpellation adressée au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sur la manque des renseignements sanitaires.*

Le 23 juillet le Vice-Président a exposé au Ministère que le choléra avait éclaté le 15 Juin en Turquie et le 19 Juin en Russie, mais qu'aucuns renseignements n'étaient parvenus la dessus au Conseil Sanitaire de la part des représentants de la Perse à l'étranger.

Le 29 juillet le Ministère a communiqué au Conseil copie d'un télégramme du Chargé d'Affaires à Constantinople par lequel il déclare qu'aucune nouvelle officielle n'a été reçue sur l'apparition du choléra en Mesopotamie. En réponse le vice-président exprime l'avis que le Gouvernement Ottoman a manqué d'une manière signale de remplir les conditions fondamentales de la Convention de Paris. En outre il demande pourquoi le Dr. Samuel Khan, délégué persan au Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople ne fournit pas des renseignements prompts soit à l'Ambassade soit au Conseil Sanitaires.

Le 6 Août le Ministère a communiqué au Conseil copie d'une lettre du Chargé d'Affaires, d'où il ressort que le Dr. Samuel Khan, ainsi que le délégué français ont été désignés membres d'une commission du Conseil Supérieur, qui se rendra sur la frontière Turco-Persane pour étudier la question de la défense sanitaire de l'empire voisin.

S. E. le Ministre expose que notre délégué à Constantinople a été invité d'être plus exact dans l'accomplissement de ses devoirs et de se mettre en rapport régulier avec le Conseil Sanitaire.

Le Conseil se décide à envoyer une commission à Kasre Chirine à la même époque que la commission du Conseil Supérieur arrivera à Khanikin. Il se permet de croire que si les deux commissions pouvaient se rencontrer un échange d'idées sur les questions de la défense de la frontière ne pourra qu'être avantageux. La Commission étudiera en même temps la question de l'installation Sanitaire à créer dans le voisinage de Kasre Chirine.



— 54 —

Le Dr. Feistmantel propose d'inviter la commission du Conseil Supérieur de se rendre aussi au Golfe pour y étudier la question des épidémies de peste.

Le Vice-Président fait observer que le Conseil vient de demander au Médecin Chef du Service Sanitaire un rapport rétrospectif sur l'origine des épidémies récentes de peste qui se sont déclarées au Golfe Persique. En outre la question de la défense sanitaire du Golfe a été étudiée au fond. Donc la visite d'une commission spéciale ne paraît guère nécessaire. En tout cas il serait fort difficile pour le Conseil de proposer d'augmenter l'étendu des labours d'une commission d'un conseil étranger.

*L'Adhésion de la Norvège à la Convention de Paris (1903)*, a été annoncé le 22 Juin dernier à la Légation de Perse à Paris par le Gouvernement Français.

*Bureau du Conseil.*

1. *Frais de service du Président.* Par sa lettre N° 25798/1010 en date du 1 Août courant— S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur expose que l'autorisation nécessaire a été donnée au Ministère des Finances d'augmenter les frais en question de 360 tomans par an à 500 tomans

2. *Local permanent.* Le vice président expose que S. E. Rezah Gholi Khan, sous Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Instruction Publique, a bien voulu mettre à la disposition du Conseil une chambre près de la salle des séances au Collège Impériale. Le Conseil exprime ses remerciements, et autorise le Vice-Président de meubler la chambre.

3. *Franchise Postale et Télégraphique.* S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur annonce par sa lettre du 5 Août que le Ministère des Postes et Télégraphes a été prié d'accepter toutes les communications du Conseil en franchise.

*Distinctions Honorifiques* à accorder aux médecins et aux directeurs des douanes qui se sont plus particulièrement distingués pendant la campagne anticholérique de 1910. Les propositions qu'a fait le Conseil à ce sujet, ont été finalement acceptées par S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur qui a prié avec insistance le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique de lui remettre les décorations en question.

*Nomination d'un médecin Sanitaire.*

Aragh — Dr. Bagher Mohammed Mirza.

**B. Archives.**

*Office International d'Hygiène Publique.*— Reçu 1<sup>o</sup> le Bulletin du 4 Avril. 2<sup>o</sup> les procès verbaux de la session extraordinaire de Mars 1911.

*Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople.* Reçu les procès verbaux jusqu'au 11 Juillet.

A cause de l'heure avancé et du jeûne du mois de Ramazan, la considération du rapport de la Commission des Finances est remis à la prochaine séance.

Avant la levée de la séance le Dr. Feistmantel, revenant sur la question de l'origine des épidémies de peste au Golfe Persique, dit qu'il venait de recevoir des renseignements, lesquels démontrent: 1<sup>o</sup> Que les pêcheurs de perles ne se mettent pas en mouvement avant le milieu de mai, souvent même plus tard, et que c'est pour cette raison qu'on ne les peut pas considérer comme les agents habituels de la transmission de l'infection de la peste: par conséquent il ne hésite pas à déclarer que sa supposition que les dates communiquées par le Dr. Bassière pour l'épidémie de 1904, pouvaient être généralisées, était erronée.

2<sup>o</sup> Que des provenances des Indes portant des quantités considérables de riz arrivent à Bahrein à l'époque où la peste fait sa apparition.

En outre le Docteur pose une série de questions au sujet de l'aetiologie et de la prophylaxie des épidémies dont il s'agit, et il demande qu'elles soient étudiées sur place par une commission spéciale avec les délégués du Service Sanitaire persan.

Téhéran  
le 10 Septembre 1911

Le Vice-Président.  
Dr. A R. Neligan

Imprimerie „PHAROS“, Téhéran



Register No.  
4486  
[1762]

Secret Department.

---

Letter from FO Dated 28 } October } 1911.  
 Rec. 30 }  
 Rec. 29 Oct }  
 Rec. 29 Oct }  
Formally acknowledged

---

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	31 Oct	J.E.S.	Turco-Persian Frontiers
Secretary of State .....	31	KE	Proposed Sanitary Mission to visit Southern portion of the Frontier. Location of St. Clemon - a member of the Mission - visiting non-Turkish ports in the P. Gulf.
Committee .....	1 XI	E	
Under Secretary.....	7	Att	
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to India (4486) 10 Nov. 1911, Secy. 45  
 " " " (offprint) " " " " " "  
 " " FO (1762) 31 Oct/11.

**FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY**

Spt. to FO saying that the S. of S. sees no objection to St. Clemon visiting non-Turkish ports provided he does so unofficially & after termination of mission's work.

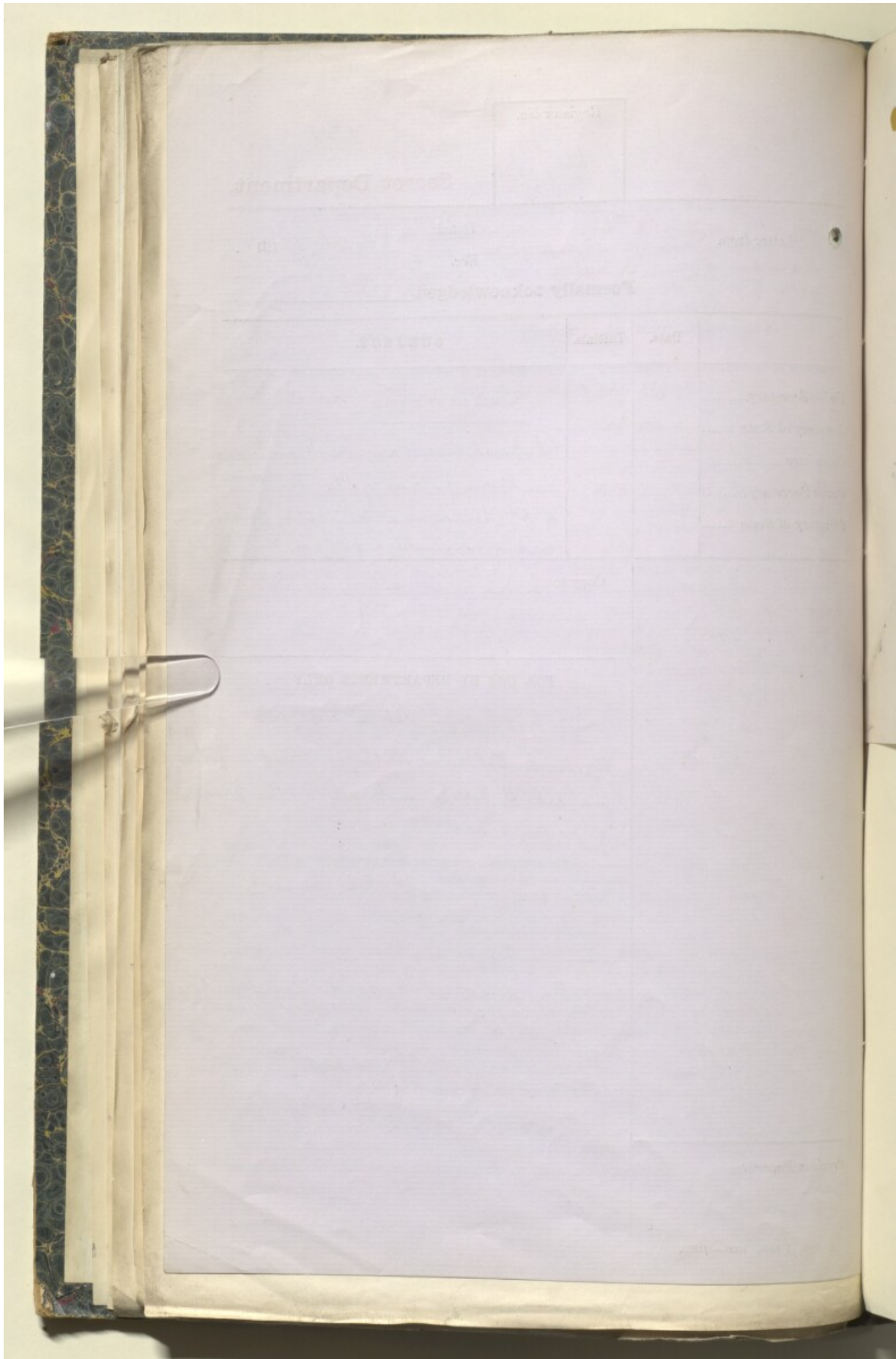
7 Nov. 1911 Spt. app<sup>d</sup>. Pol. Council

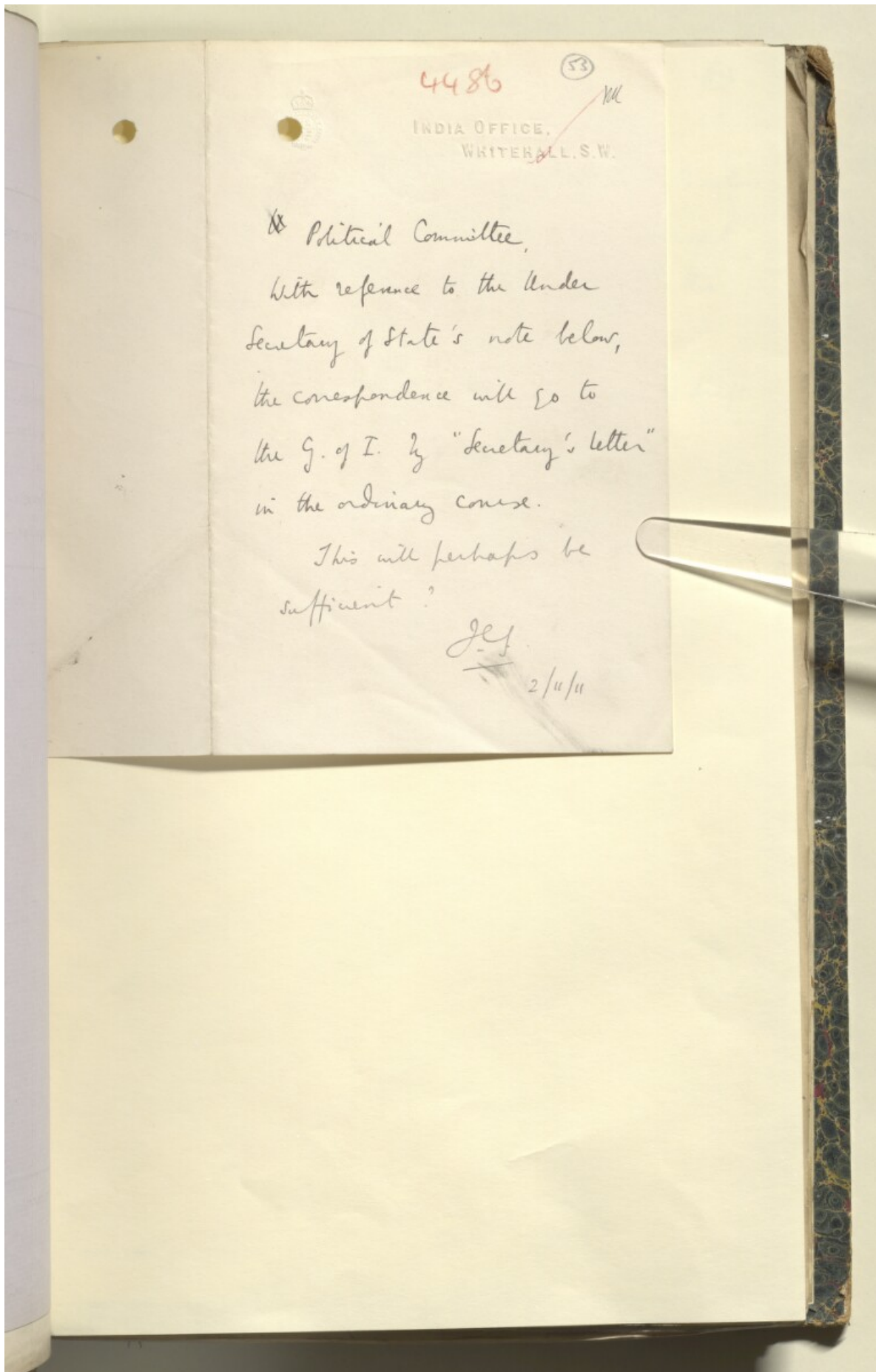
8 November - Letter to Foreign Office

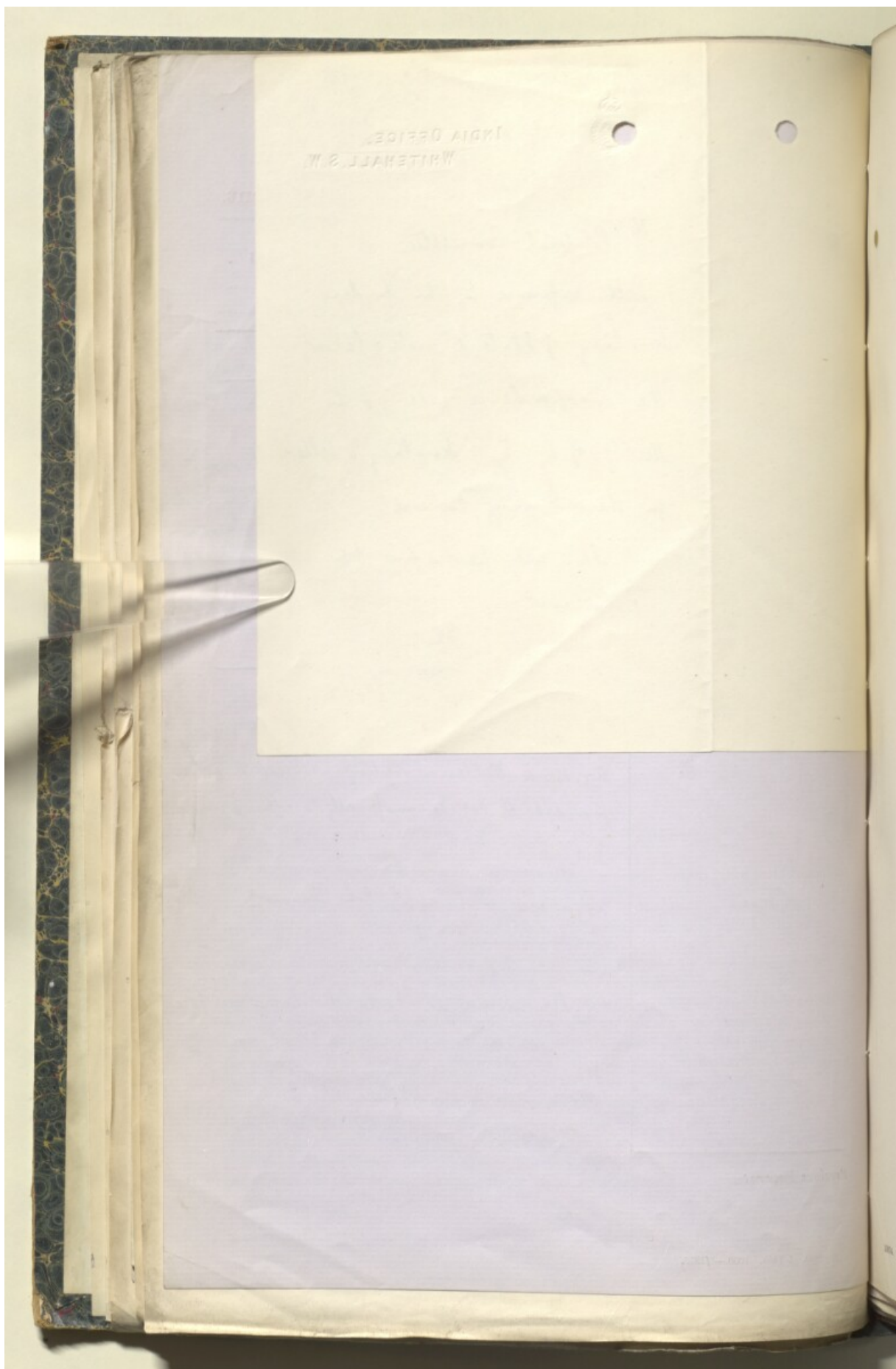
10 Nov. 2d. to Sir P. Buxley 2 Cont. Oct 30

Previous Papers: -  
17 4139-40

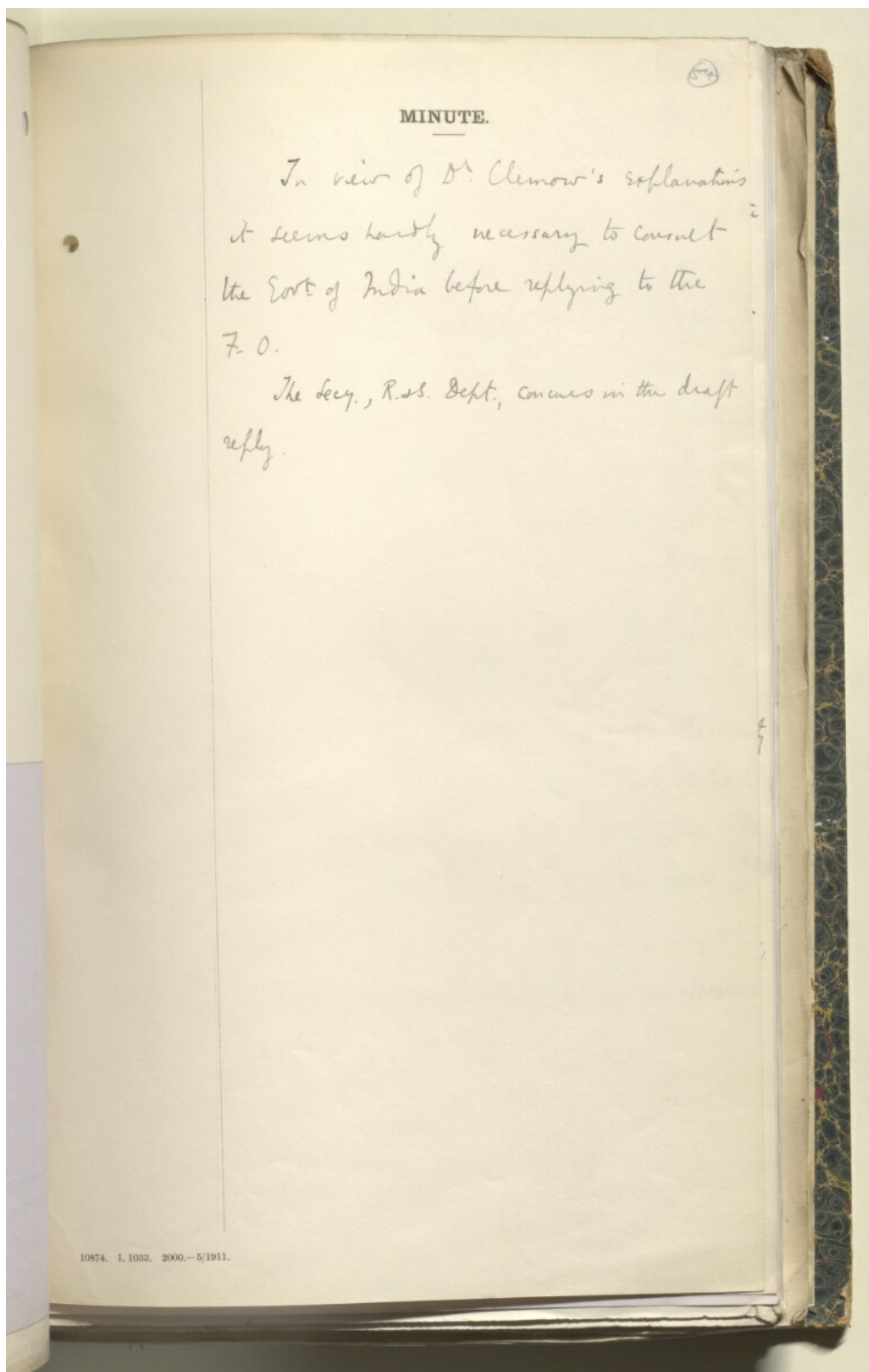
8809. I. 1488. 1000.-8/1910.

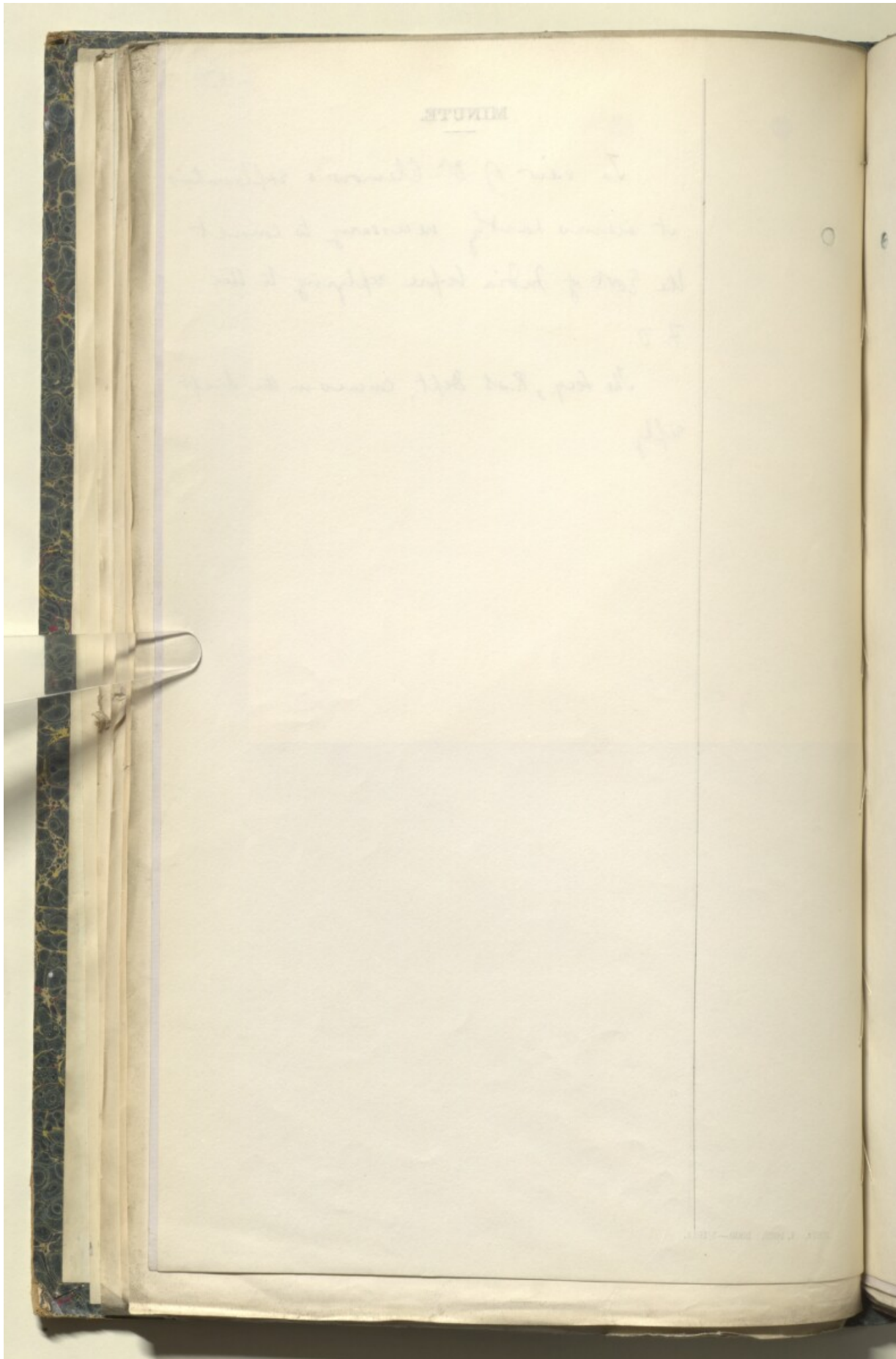


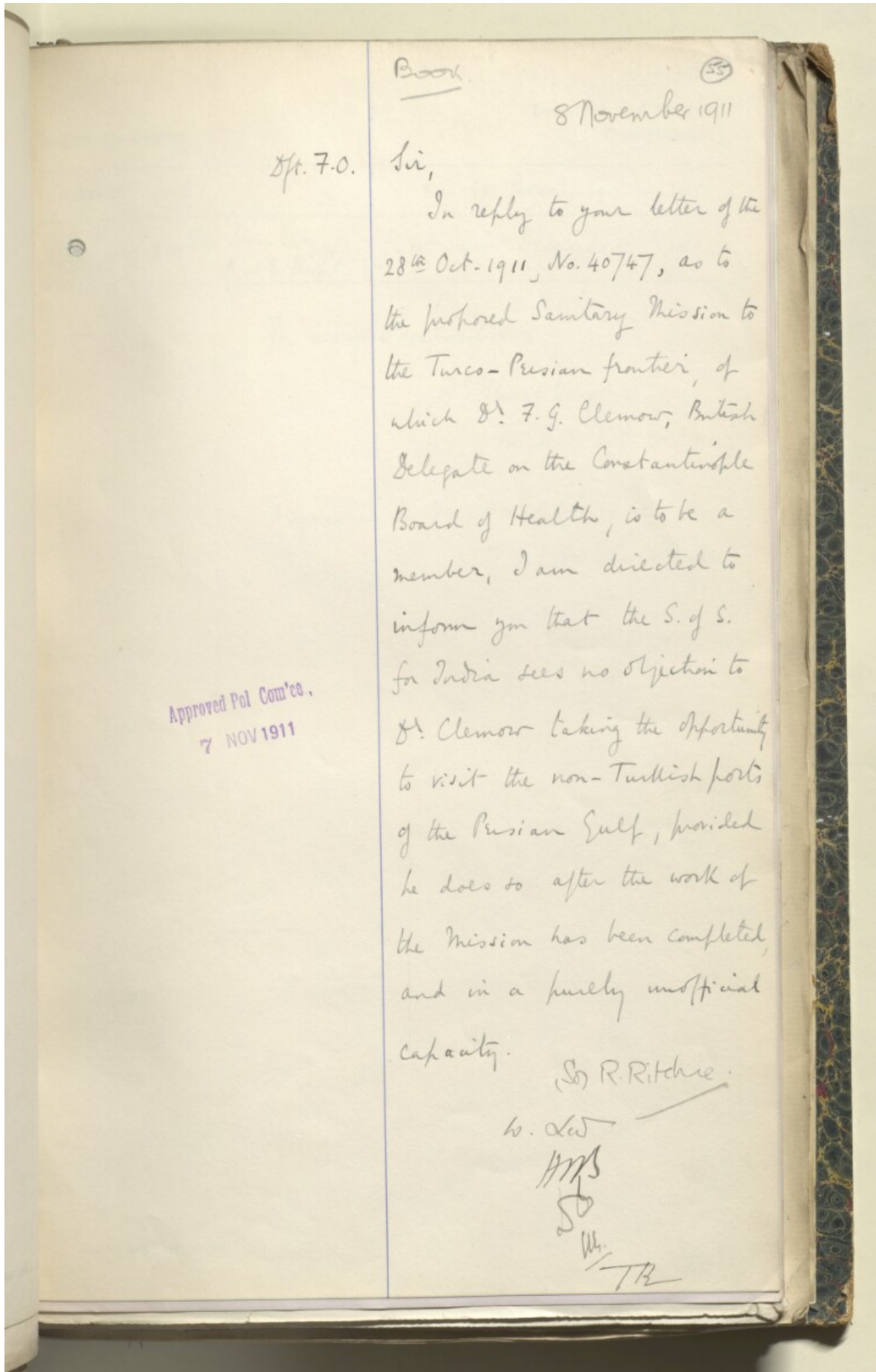












Book

55

8 November 1911

Sd/- F. G.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1911, No. 40747, as to the proposed Sanitary Mission to the Turco-Persian frontier, of which Dr. F. G. Clemow, British Delegate on the Constantinople Board of Health, is to be a member, I am directed to inform you that the S. of S. for India sees no objection to Dr. Clemow taking the opportunity to visit the non-Turkish ports of the Persian Gulf, provided he does so after the work of the Mission has been completed, and in a purely unofficial capacity.

Sd/- R. Ritchie

W. L. W.

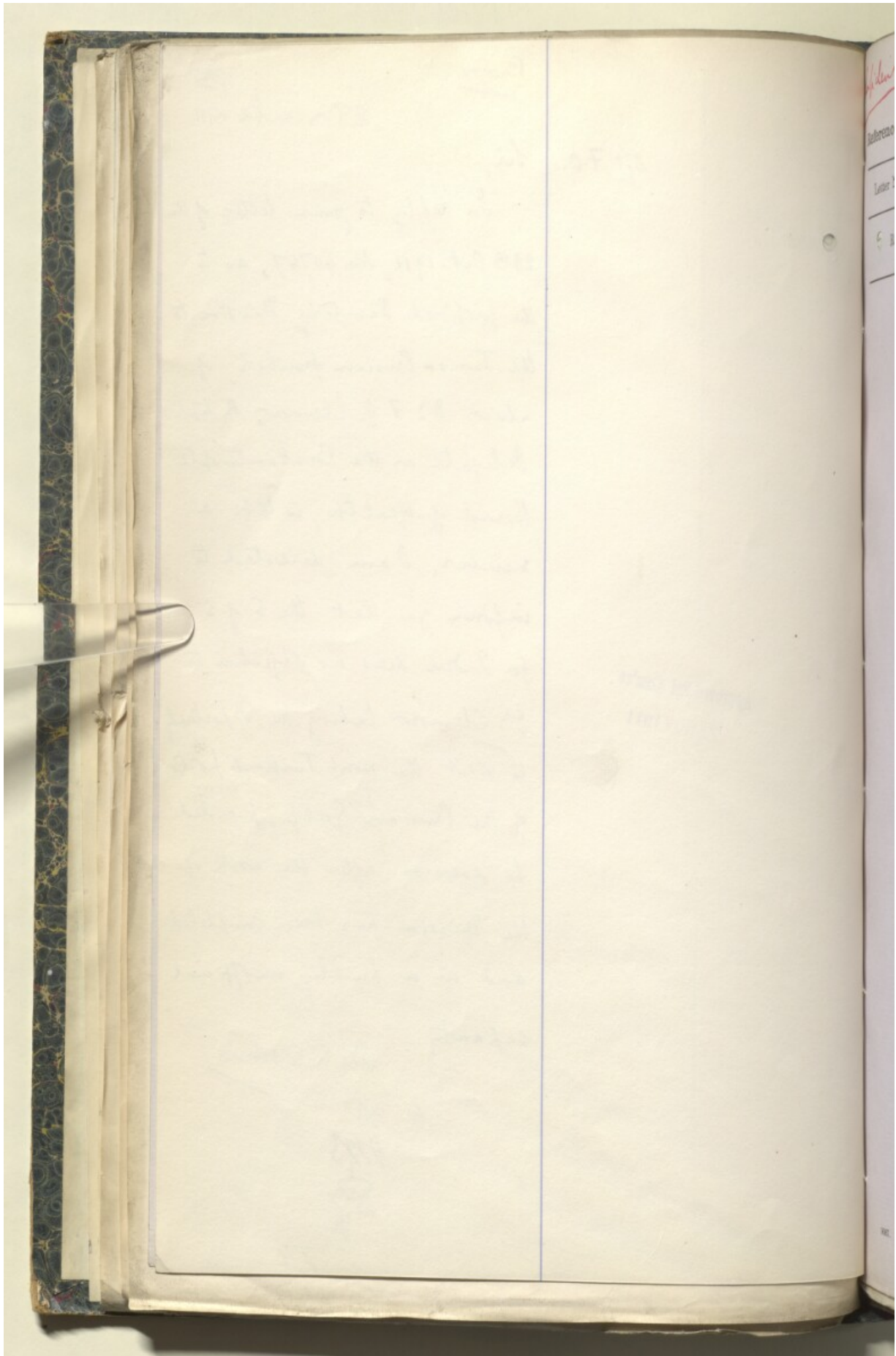
AMS

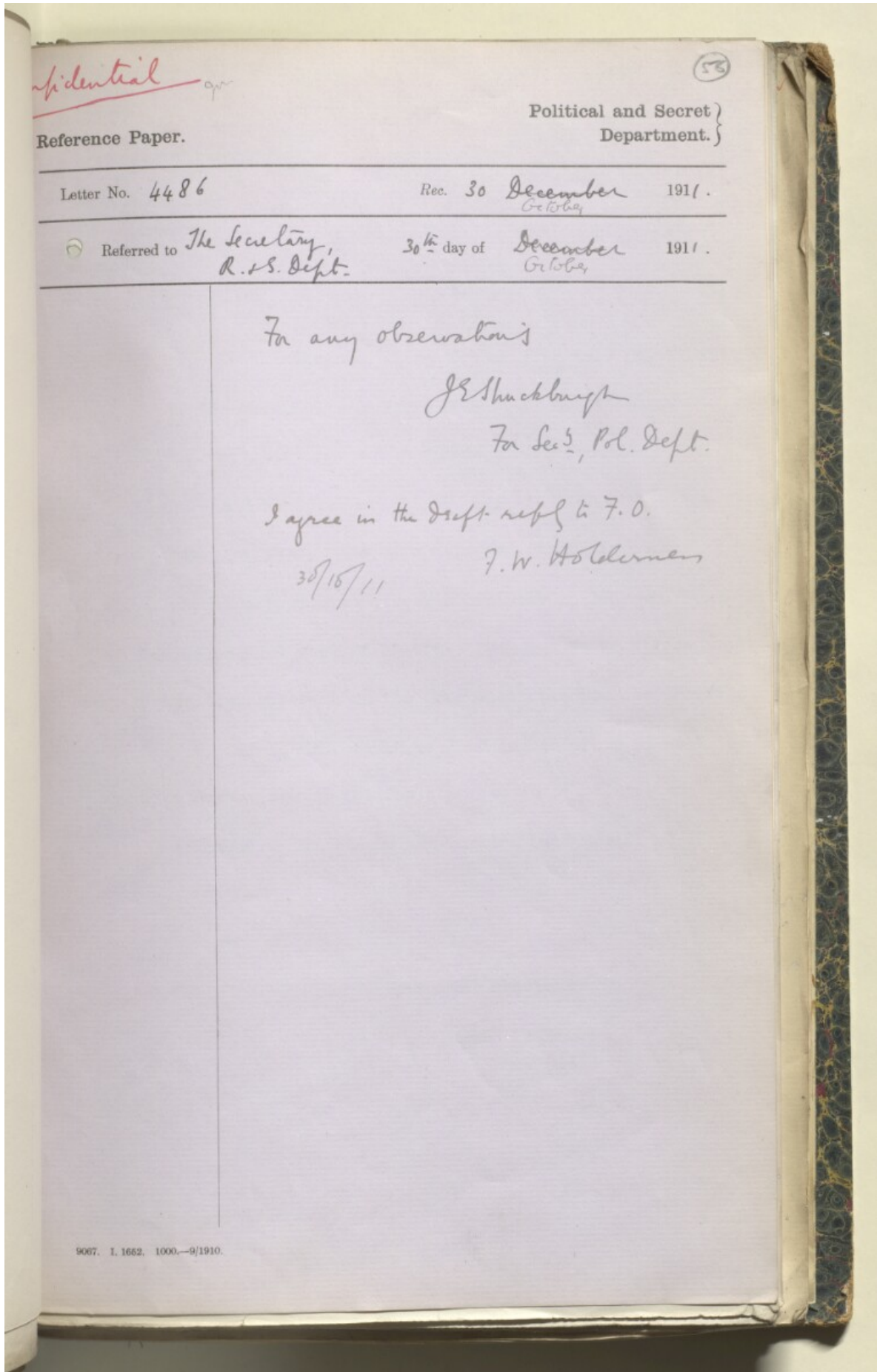
SO

Wh.

TR

Approved Pol Com'ce,  
7 NOV 1911





*Confidential*

53

Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 4486

Rec. 30 December 1911.  
*October*

Referred to *The Secretary,*  
*R.S. Dept.*

30<sup>th</sup> day of December 1911.  
*October*

*For any observations*

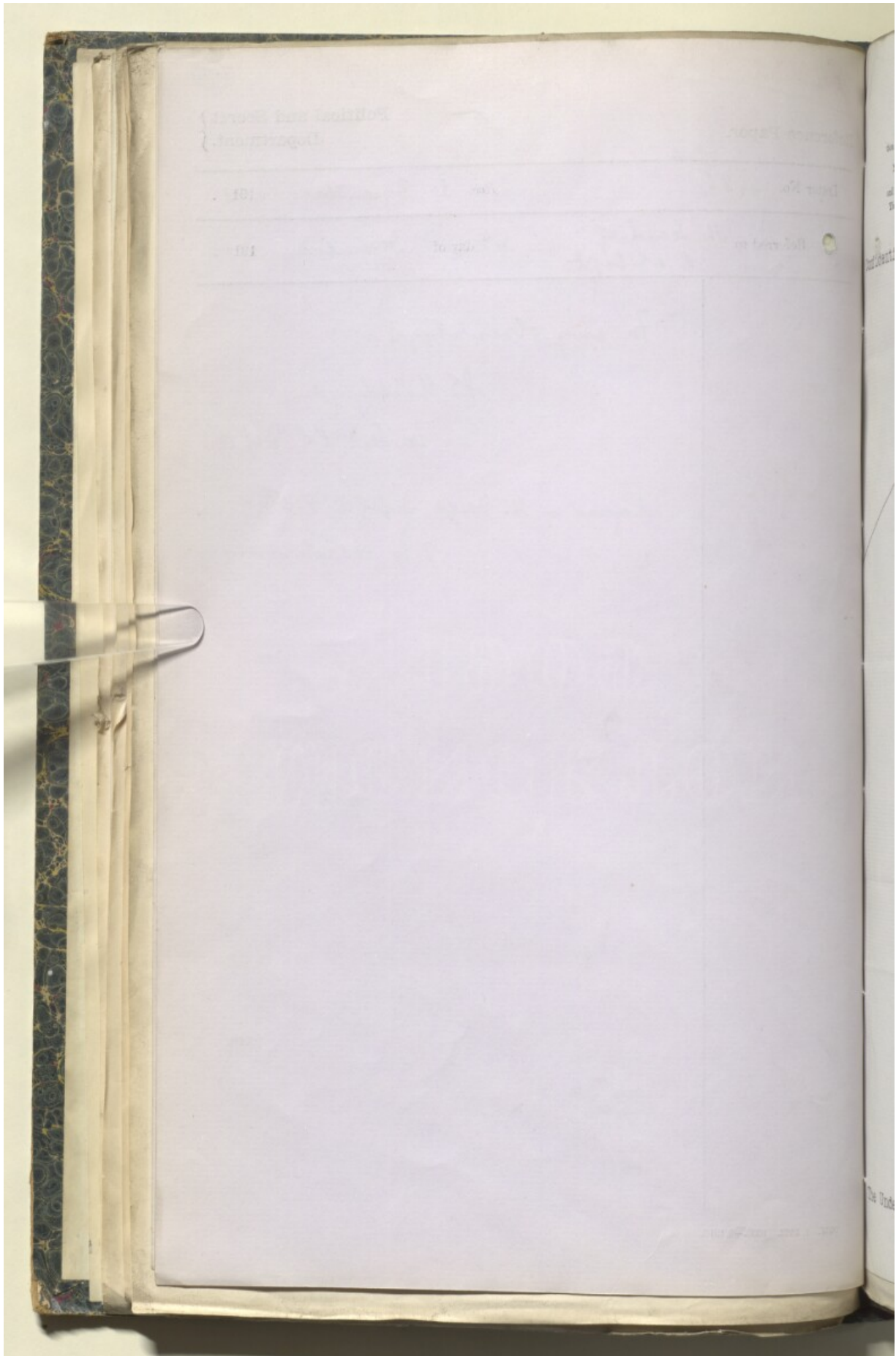
*J. Shuckburgh*

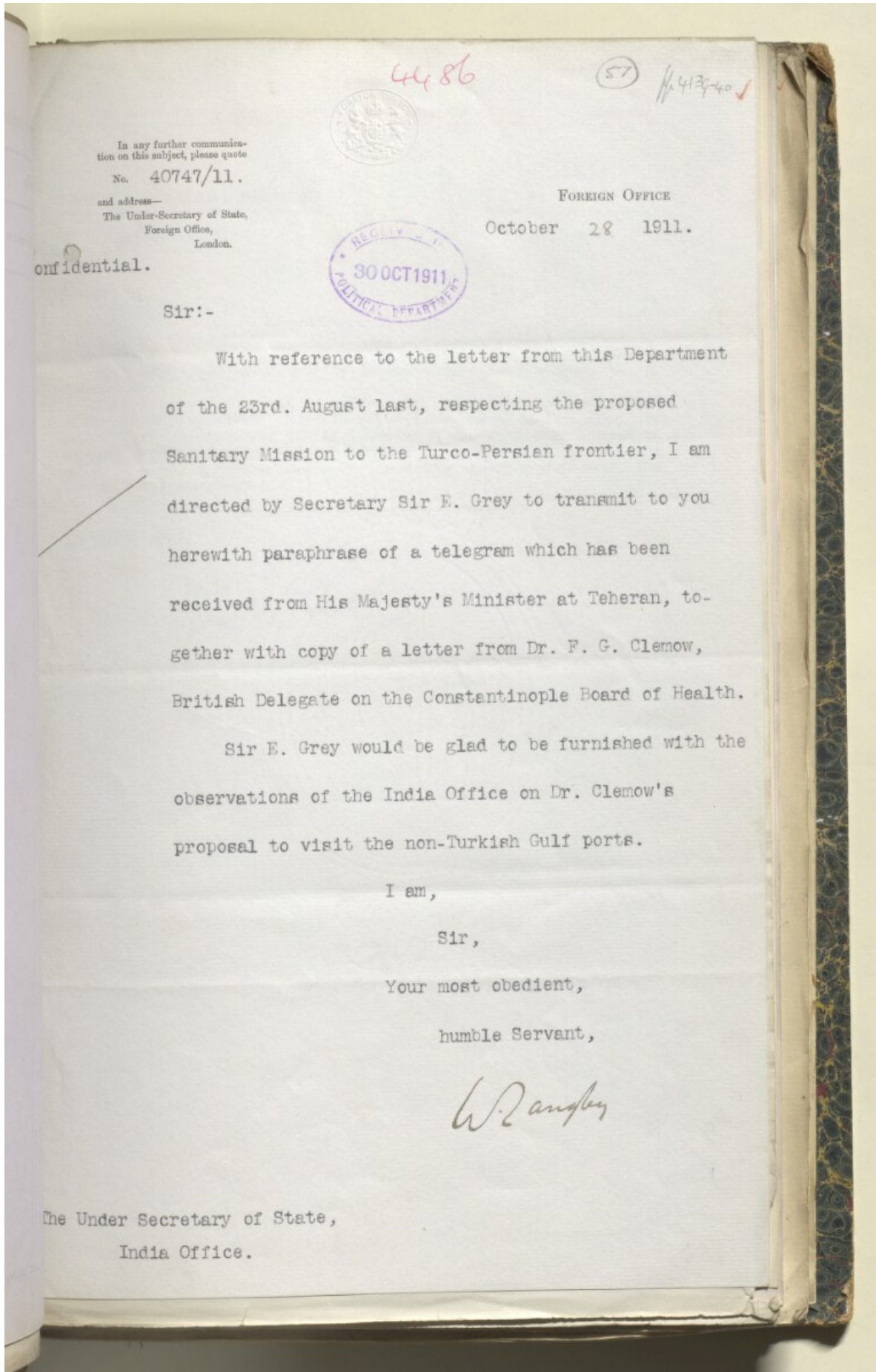
*For Secy, Pol. Dept.*

*I agree in the Dept. repl to F.O.*

*30/10/11*

*F.W. Holderness*





In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 40747/11.

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

FOREIGN OFFICE

October 28 1911.

Confidential.

Sir:-

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 23rd. August last, respecting the proposed Sanitary Mission to the Turco-Persian frontier, I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to transmit to you herewith paraphrase of a telegram which has been received from His Majesty's Minister at Teheran, together with copy of a letter from Dr. F. G. Clemow, British Delegate on the Constantinople Board of Health.

Sir E. Grey would be glad to be furnished with the observations of the India Office on Dr. Clemow's proposal to visit the non-Turkish Gulf ports.

I am,

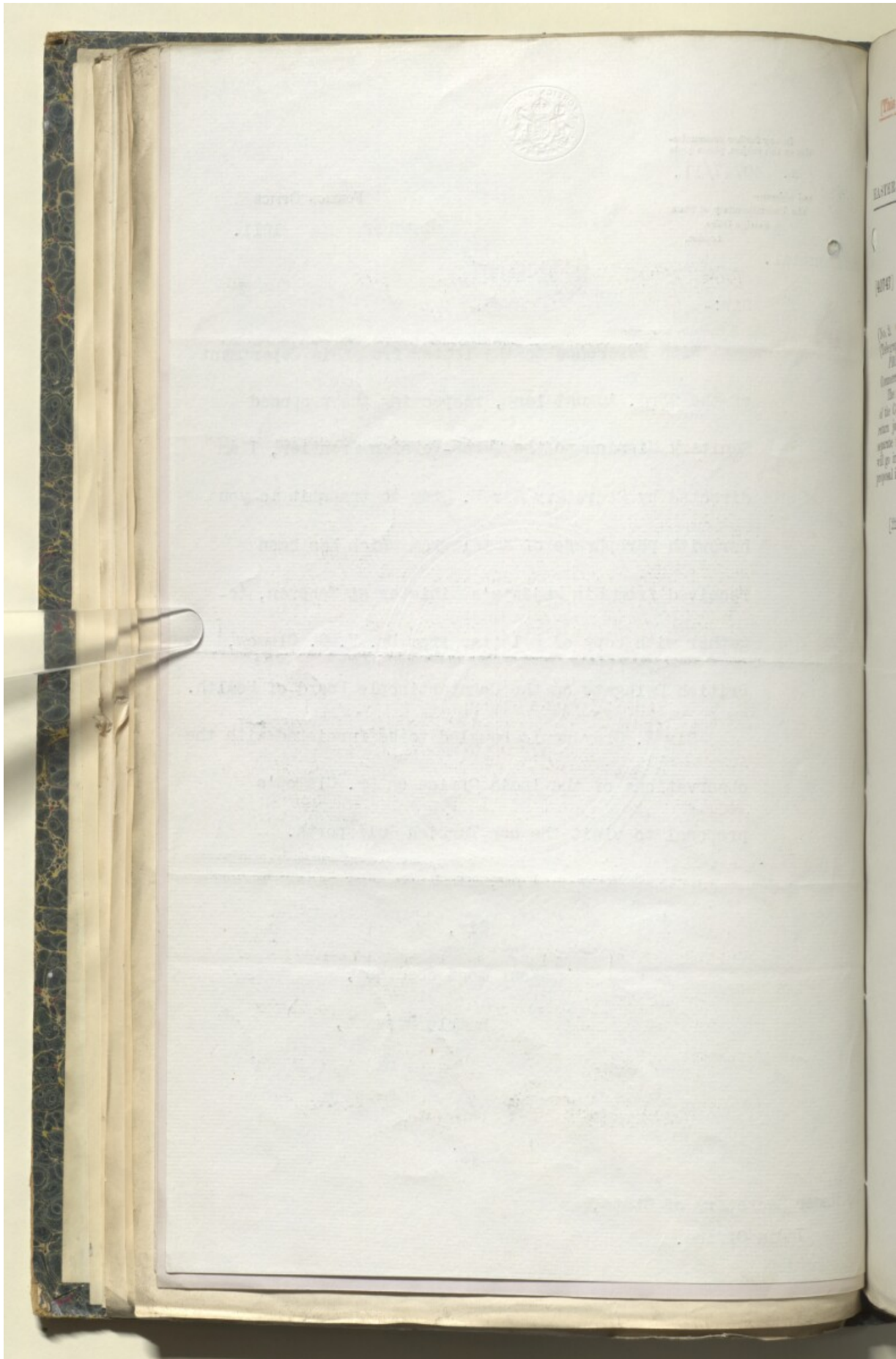
Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

*W. Randolph*

The Under Secretary of State,  
India Office.







4486

13/11

58

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[October 20.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 1.

[40747]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

(No. 2. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Foreign Office, October 20, 1911.*

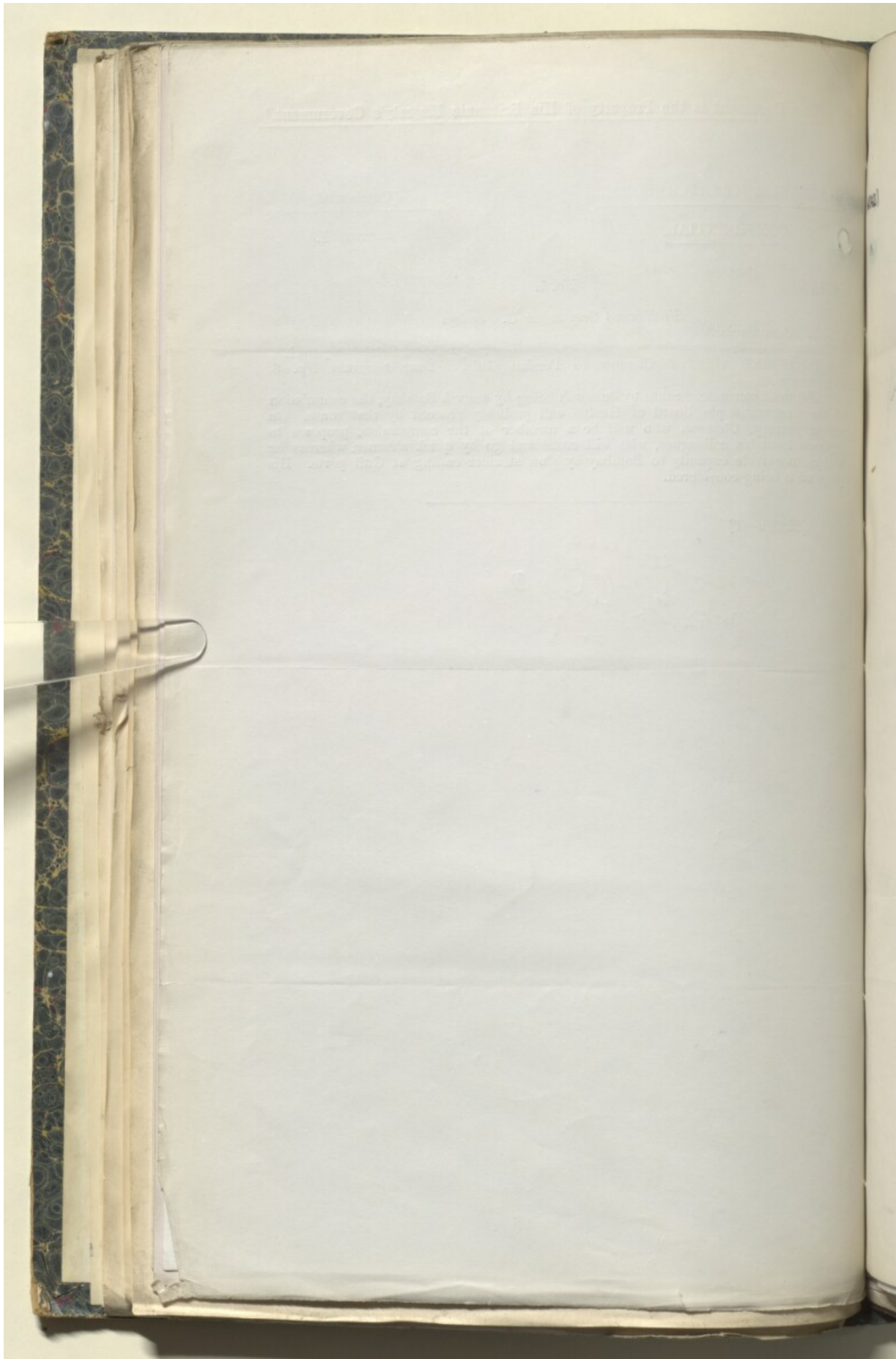
PROPOSED visit of Clemow to Persian Gulf. Your telegram No. 3, Commercial.

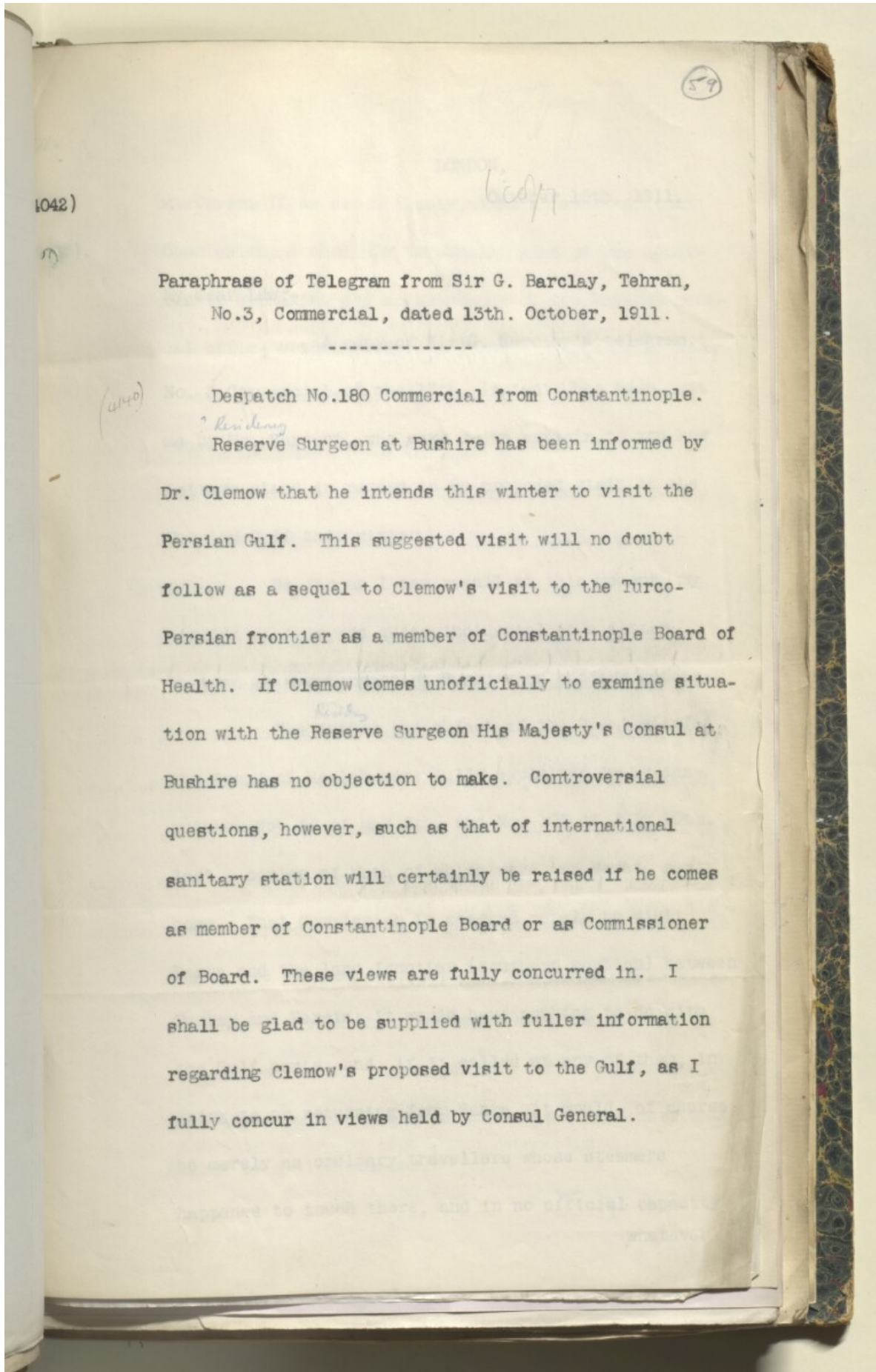
The most convenient route to Bussorah being by sea via Bombay, the commission of the Constantinople Board of Health will probably proceed by that route. On return journey, Clemow, who will be a member of the commission, proposes to separate from his colleagues, who will come and go by quick steamer, whereas he will go in private capacity to Bombay by slow steamer calling at Gulf ports. His proposal is being considered.

[2231 u-1]

*Plan with 4486.  
to J. ...  
14 Nov.*

*Copy to ...  
10 Nov 1911  
SECRETARY'S NO. 45*





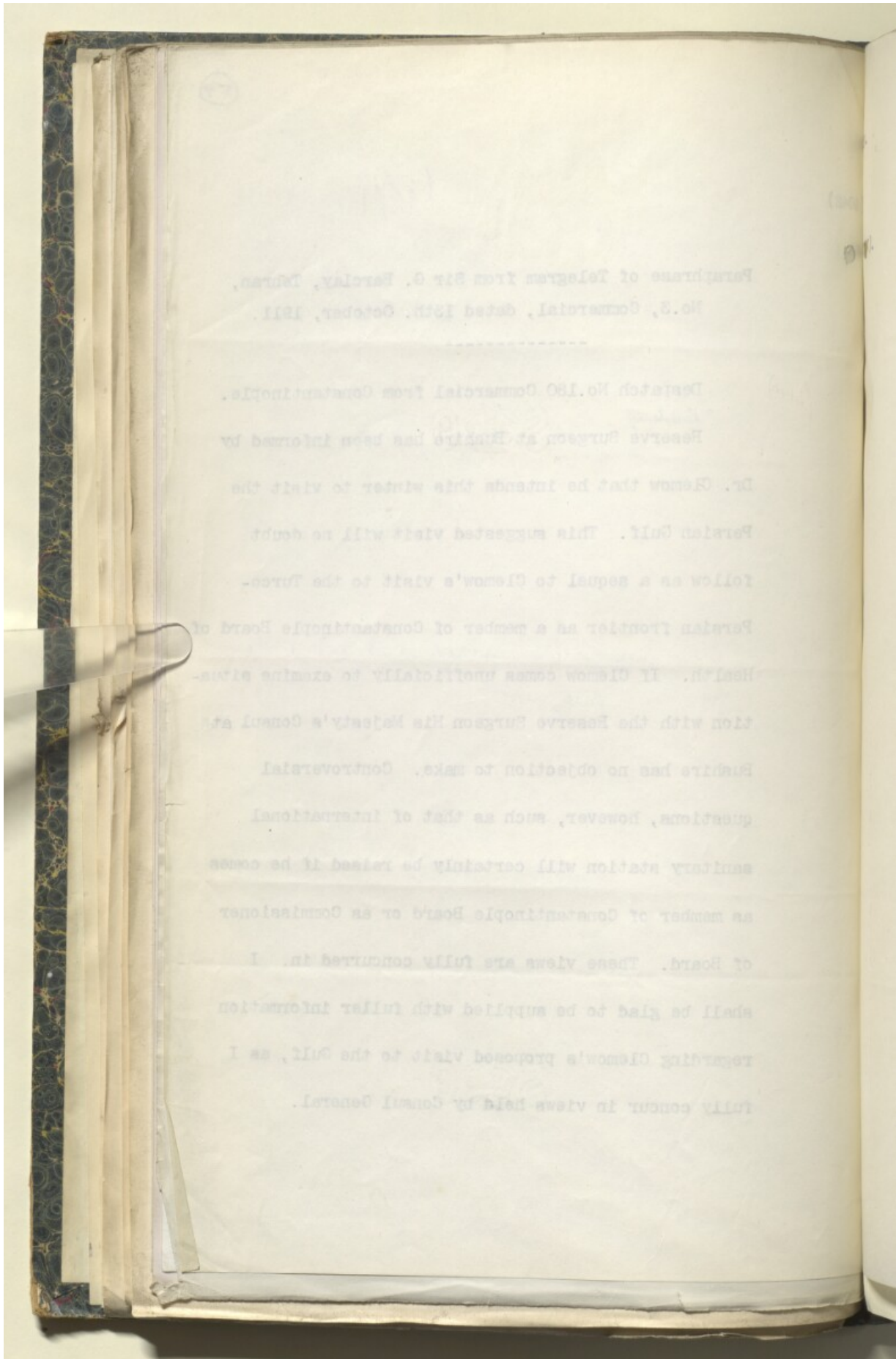
1042)

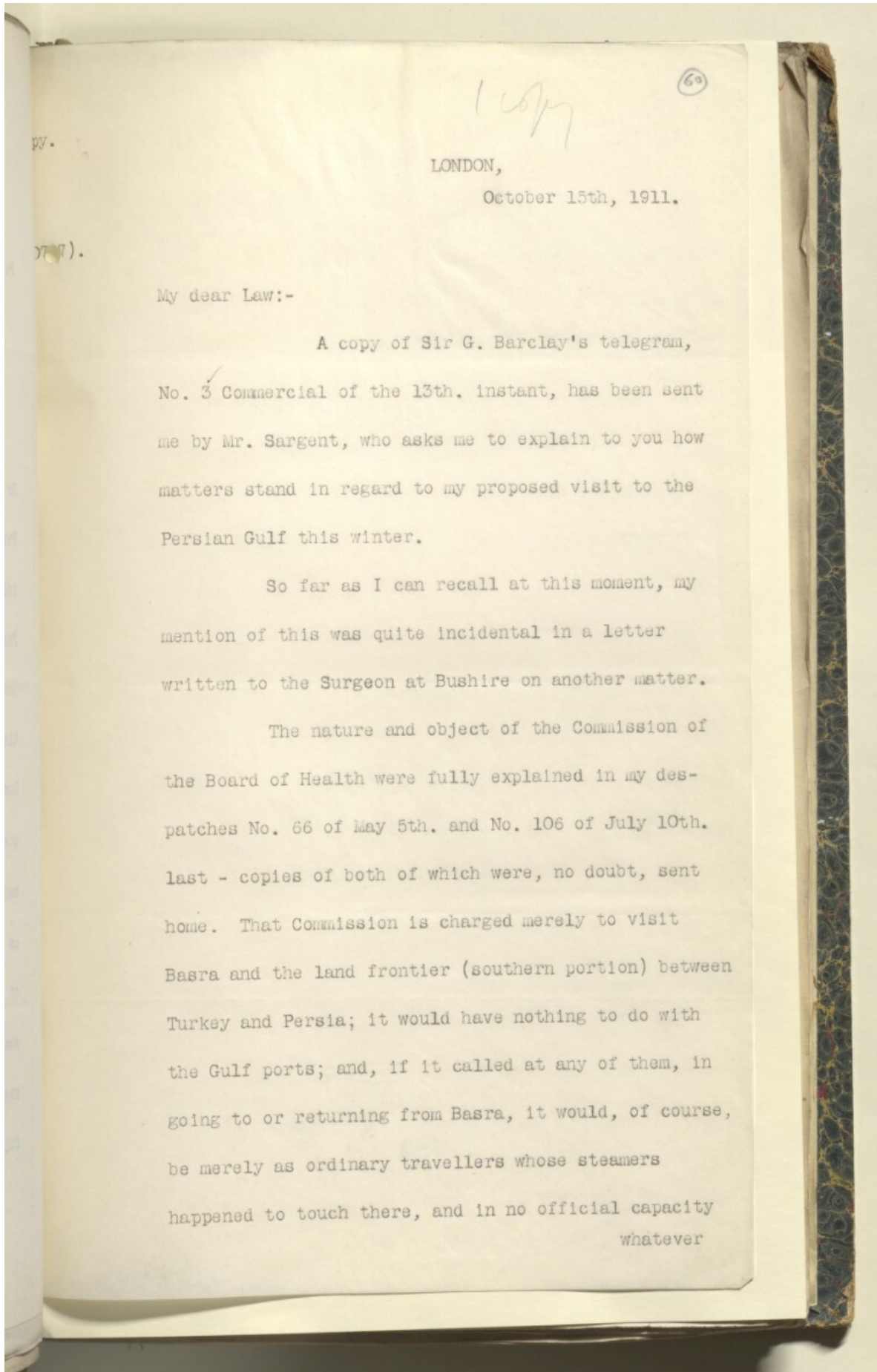
59

Paraphrase of Telegram from Sir G. Barclay, Tehran,  
No.3, Commercial, dated 13th. October, 1911.

-----

(4140) Despatch No.180 Commercial from Constantinople.  
Reserve Surgeon at Bushire has been informed by  
Dr. Clemow that he intends this winter to visit the  
Persian Gulf. This suggested visit will no doubt  
follow as a sequel to Clemow's visit to the Turco-  
Persian frontier as a member of Constantinople Board of  
Health. If Clemow comes unofficially to examine situa-  
tion with the Reserve Surgeon His Majesty's Consul at  
Bushire has no objection to make. Controversial  
questions, however, such as that of international  
sanitary station will certainly be raised if he comes  
as member of Constantinople Board or as Commissioner  
of Board. These views are fully concurred in. I  
shall be glad to be supplied with fuller information  
regarding Clemow's proposed visit to the Gulf, as I  
fully concur in views held by Consul General.





LONDON,

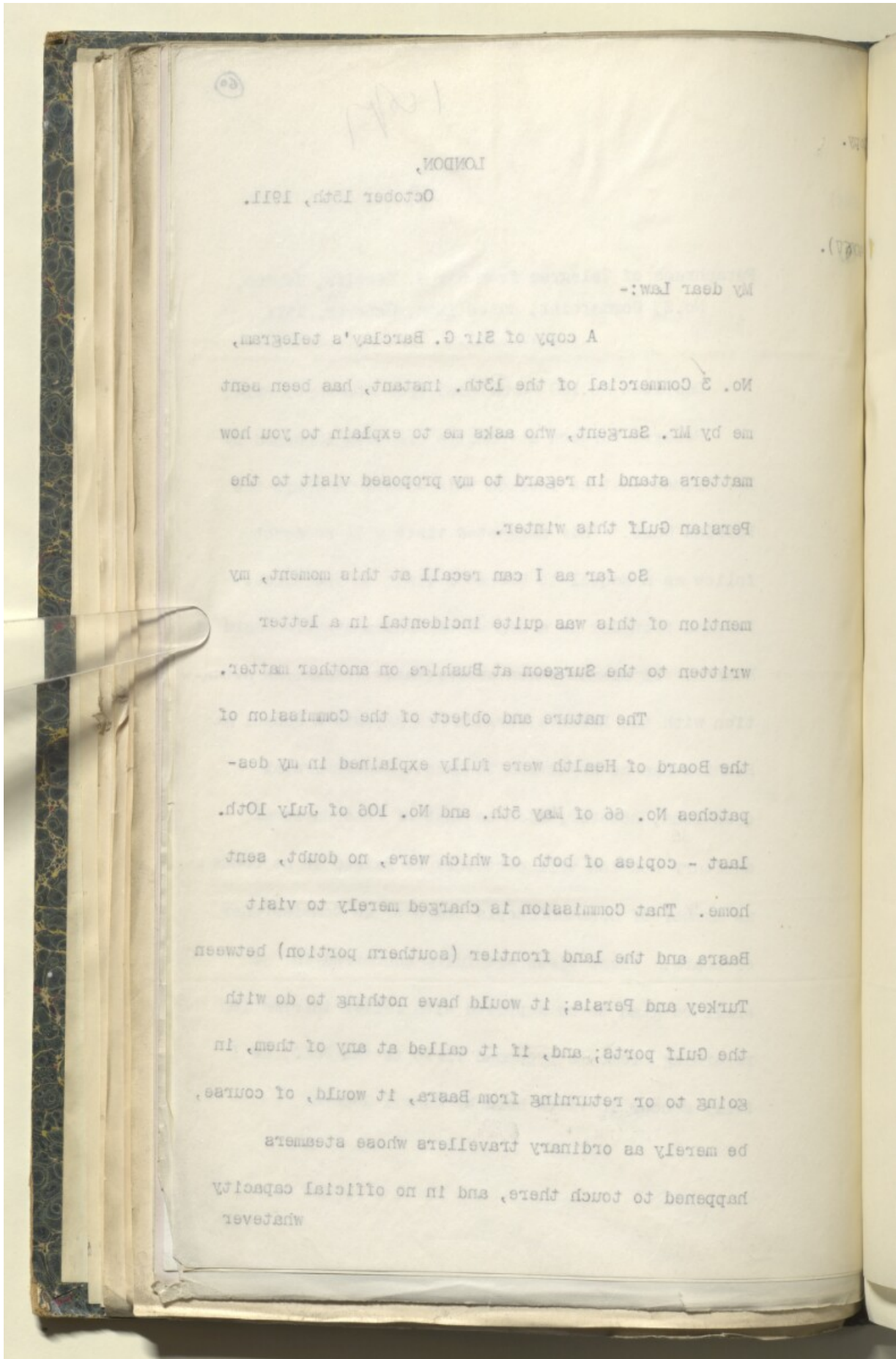
October 15th, 1911.

My dear Law:-

A copy of Sir G. Barclay's telegram, No. 3 Commercial of the 13th. instant, has been sent me by Mr. Sargent, who asks me to explain to you how matters stand in regard to my proposed visit to the Persian Gulf this winter.

So far as I can recall at this moment, my mention of this was quite incidental in a letter written to the Surgeon at Bushire on another matter.

The nature and object of the Commission of the Board of Health were fully explained in my despatches No. 66 of May 5th. and No. 106 of July 10th. last - copies of both of which were, no doubt, sent home. That Commission is charged merely to visit Basra and the land frontier (southern portion) between Turkey and Persia; it would have nothing to do with the Gulf ports; and, if it called at any of them, in going to or returning from Basra, it would, of course, be merely as ordinary travellers whose steamers happened to touch there, and in no official capacity  
whatever



LONDON,  
October 13th, 1911.

My dear Sir:-

A copy of Sir G. Barclay's telegram, No. 3 Commercial of the 13th. instant, has been sent me by Mr. Sargent, who asks me to explain to you how matters stand in regard to my proposed visit to the Persian Gulf this winter.

So far as I can recall at this moment, my mention of this was quite incidental in a letter written to the Surgeon at Basrah on another matter.

The nature and object of the Commission of the Board of Health were fully explained in my despatches No. 66 of May 5th, and No. 106 of July 10th. last - copies of both of which were, no doubt, sent home. That Commission is charged merely to visit Basra and the land frontier (southern portion) between Turkey and Persia; it would have nothing to do with the Gulf ports; and, if it called at any of them, in going to or returning from Basra, it would, of course, be merely as ordinary travellers whose steamers happened to touch there, and in no official capacity whatever.

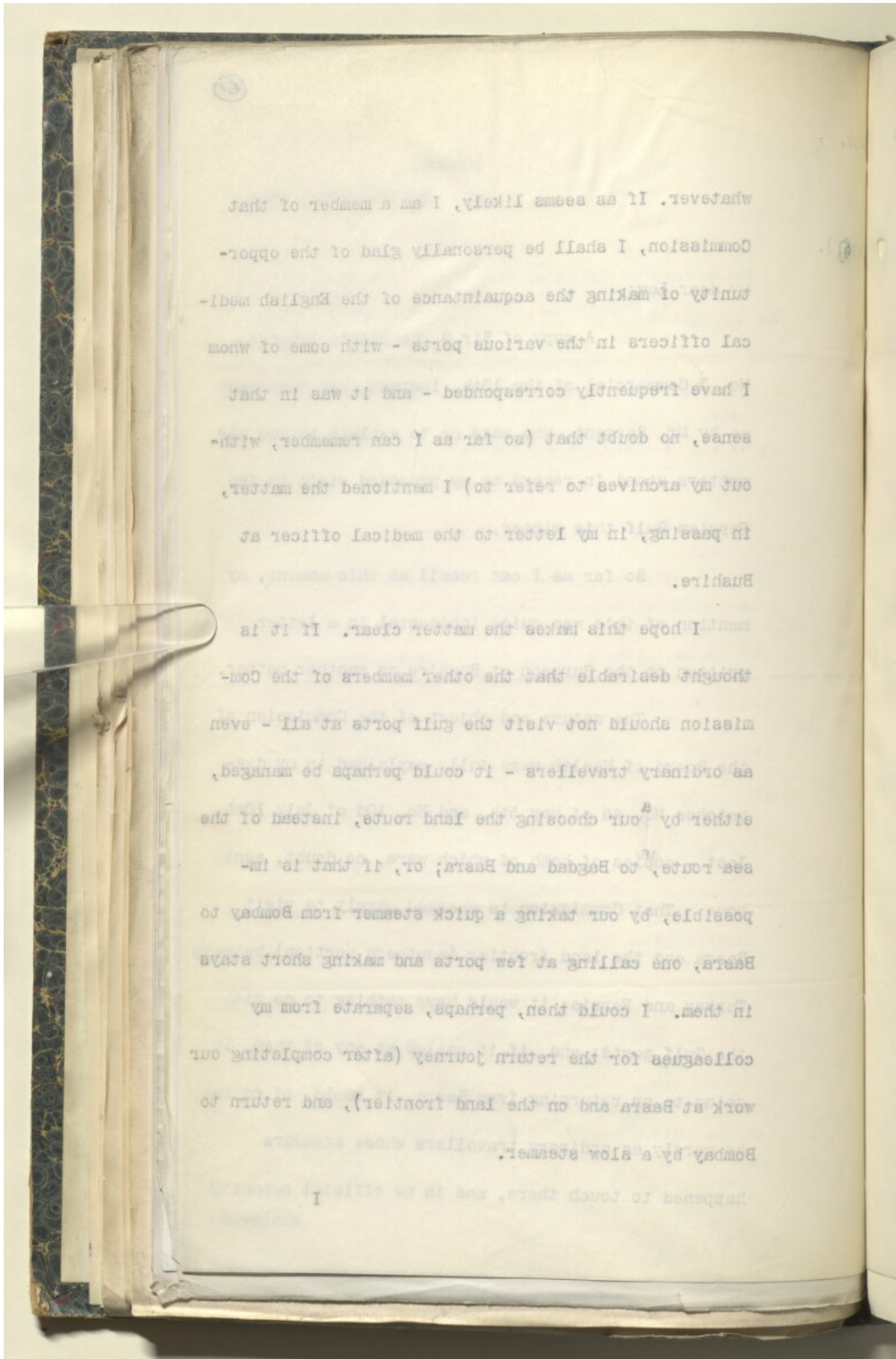


(61)

whatever. If as seems likely, I am a member of that Commission, I shall be personally glad of the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the English medical officers in the various ports - with some of whom I have frequently corresponded - and it was in that sense, no doubt that (so far as I can remember, without my archives to refer to) I mentioned the matter, in passing, in my letter to the medical officer at Bushire.

I hope this makes the matter clear. If it is thought desirable that the other members of the Commission should not visit the gulf ports at all - even as ordinary travellers - it could perhaps be managed, either by our choosing the land route, instead of the sea route, to Bagdad and Basra; or, if that is impossible, by our taking a quick steamer from Bombay to Basra, one calling at few ports and making short stays in them. I could then, perhaps, separate from my colleagues for the return journey (after completing our work at Basra and on the land frontier), and return to Bombay by a slow steamer.

I







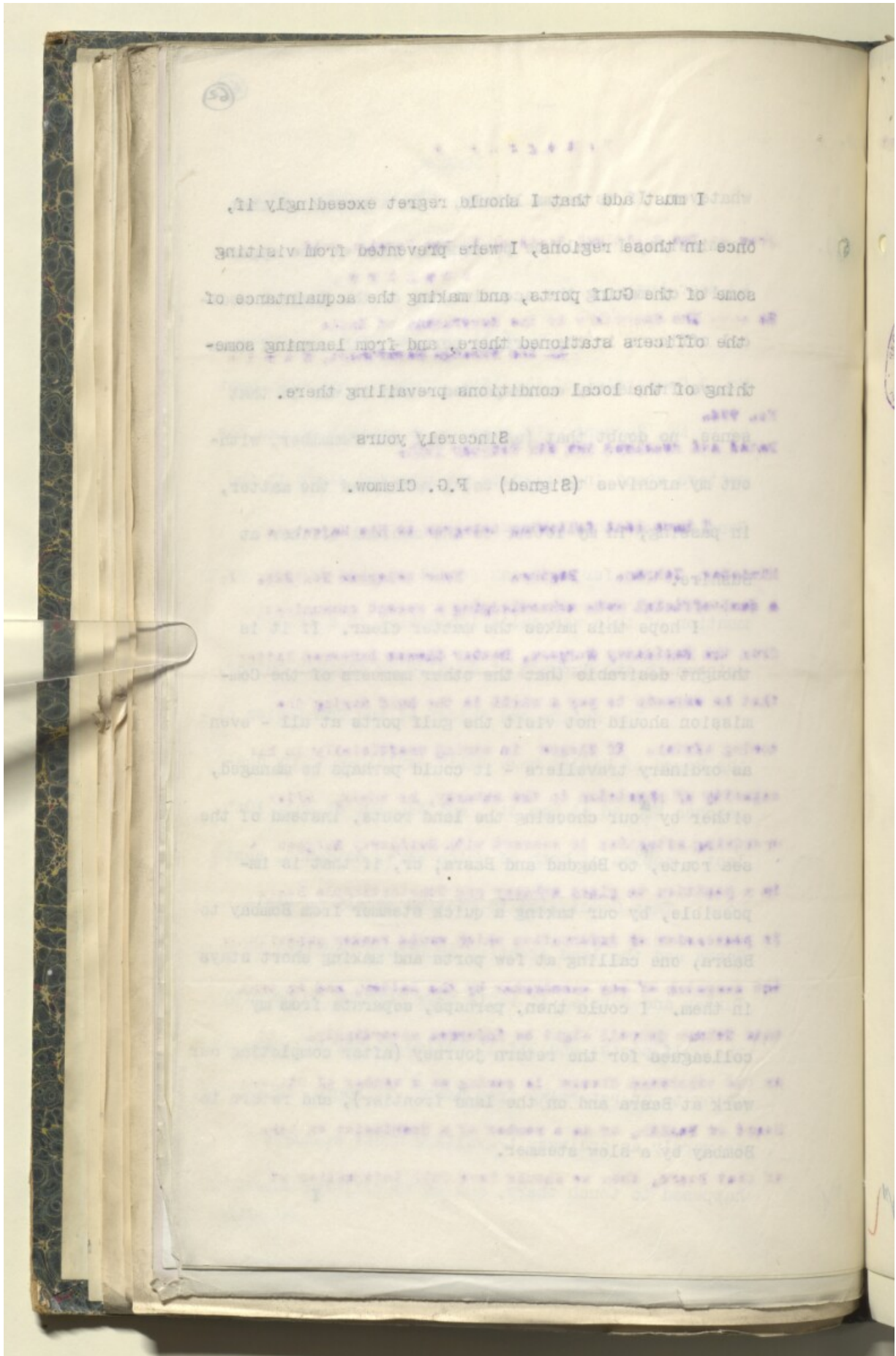
(62)

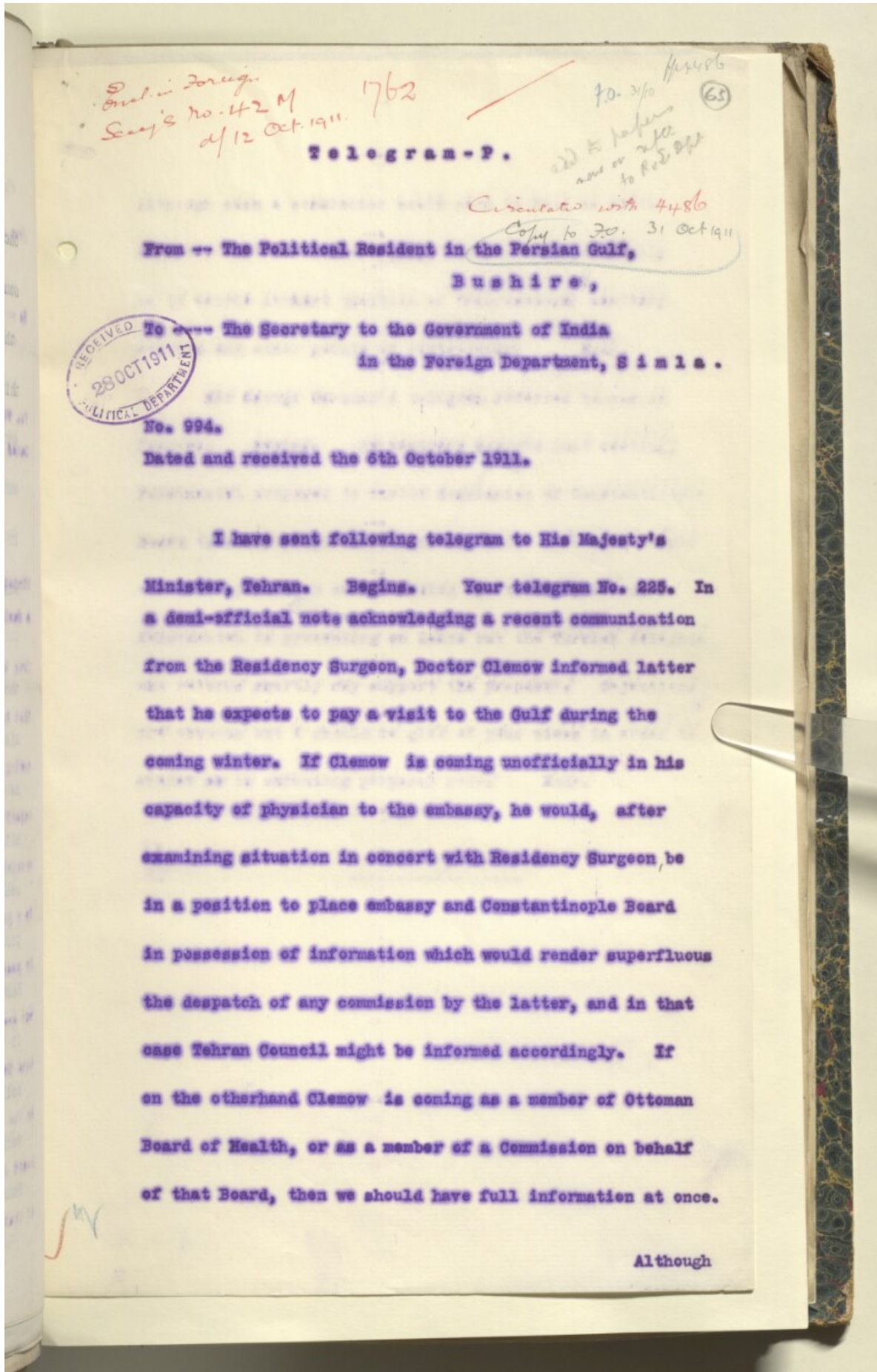
I must add that I should regret exceedingly if, once in those regions, I were prevented from visiting some of the Gulf ports, and making the acquaintance of the officers stationed there, and from learning something of the local conditions prevailing there.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) F.G. Clemow.

I have sent following telegram to His Majesty's Minister, London. Telegram: Your telegram No. 201, is a semi-official note acknowledging a recent communication from the Sanitary Council, Bombay dated 20th March 1910, that he wishes to pay a visit to the said city for sanitary work. It should be noted that the said telegram is intended to be sent to the Sanitary Council, Bombay, and not to the Sanitary Council, London. It is possible to place before the Sanitary Council, Bombay, a copy of the telegram which would render unnecessary any further communication by the latter, and to the Sanitary Council, London, which might be followed by a similar telegram to the Sanitary Council, London, which would be a waste of money. It is suggested that the Sanitary Council, Bombay, should be asked to pay a visit to the said city for sanitary work, and to the Sanitary Council, London, which would be a waste of money. It is suggested that the Sanitary Council, Bombay, should be asked to pay a visit to the said city for sanitary work, and to the Sanitary Council, London, which would be a waste of money.





*Encl. in Foreign  
Secy's No. 42 M  
of 12 Oct. 1911. 1762*

*70-3/10  
add to papers  
now on file  
to Res. Dept  
(65)*

**Telegram - P.**

*Circulated with 4486  
Copy to Secy. 31 Oct 1911*

**From -- The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,  
Bushire,**



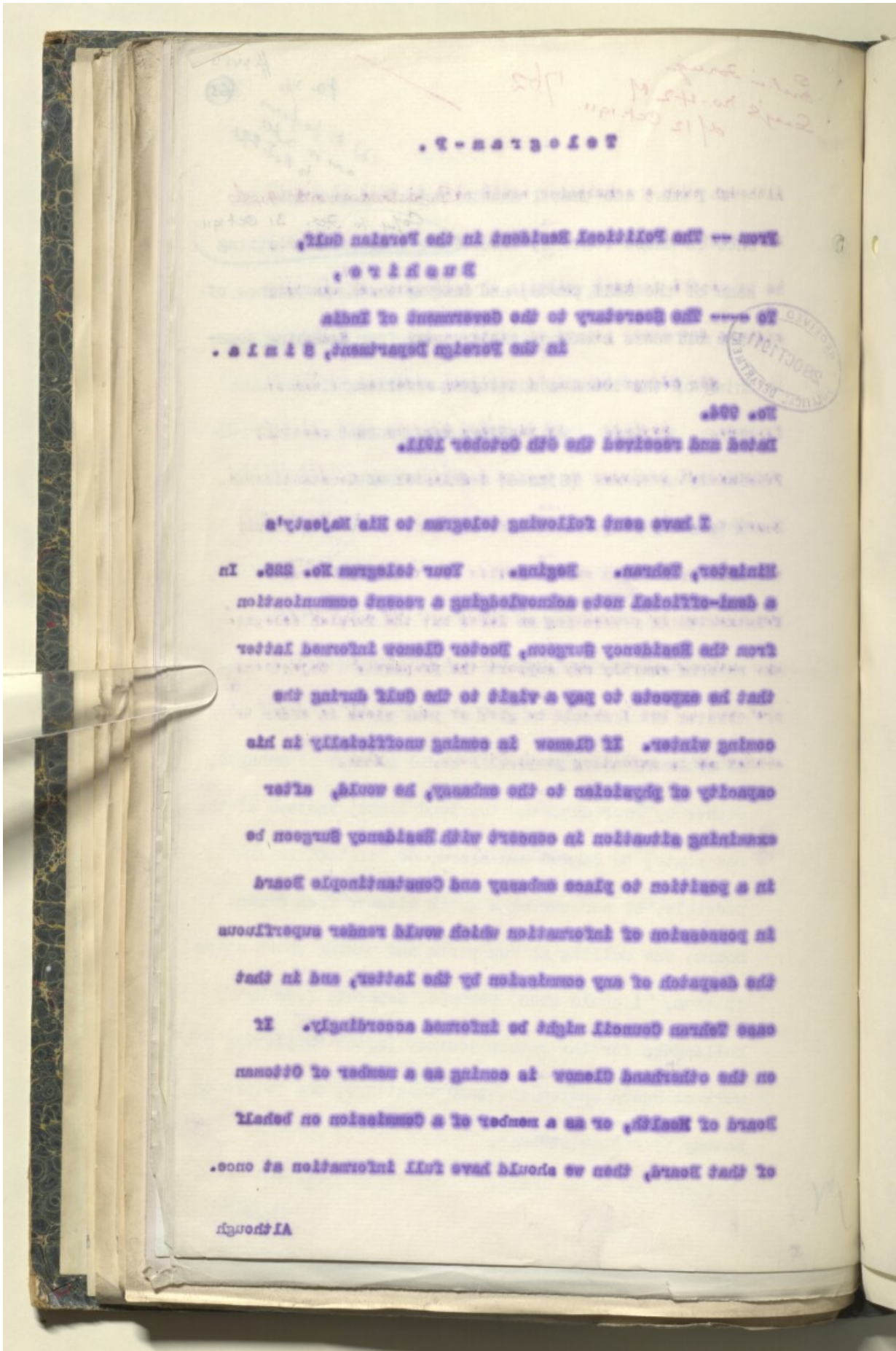
**To -- The Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department, Simla.**

**No. 994.**

**Dated and received the 6th October 1911.**

I have sent following telegram to His Majesty's  
Minister, Tehran. Begins. Your telegram No. 225. In  
a semi-official note acknowledging a recent communication  
from the Residency Surgeon, Doctor Clemow informed latter  
that he expects to pay a visit to the Gulf during the  
coming winter. If Clemow is coming unofficially in his  
capacity of physician to the embassy, he would, after  
examining situation in concert with Residency Surgeon, be  
in a position to place embassy and Constantinople Board  
in possession of information which would render superfluous  
the despatch of any commission by the latter, and in that  
case Tehran Council might be informed accordingly. If  
on the otherhand Clemow is coming as a member of Ottoman  
Board of Health, or as a member of a Commission on behalf  
of that Board, then we should have full information at once.

Although



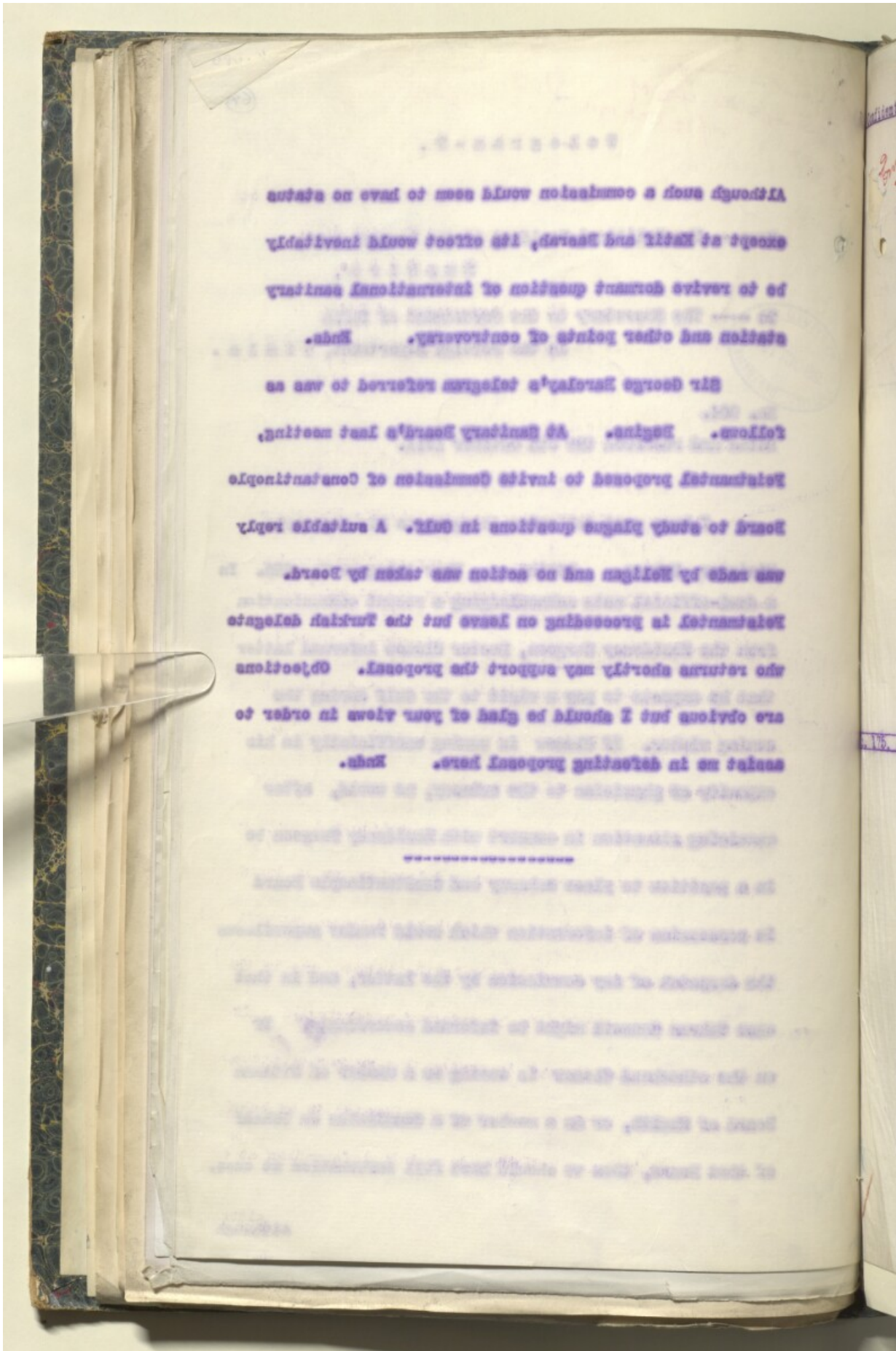


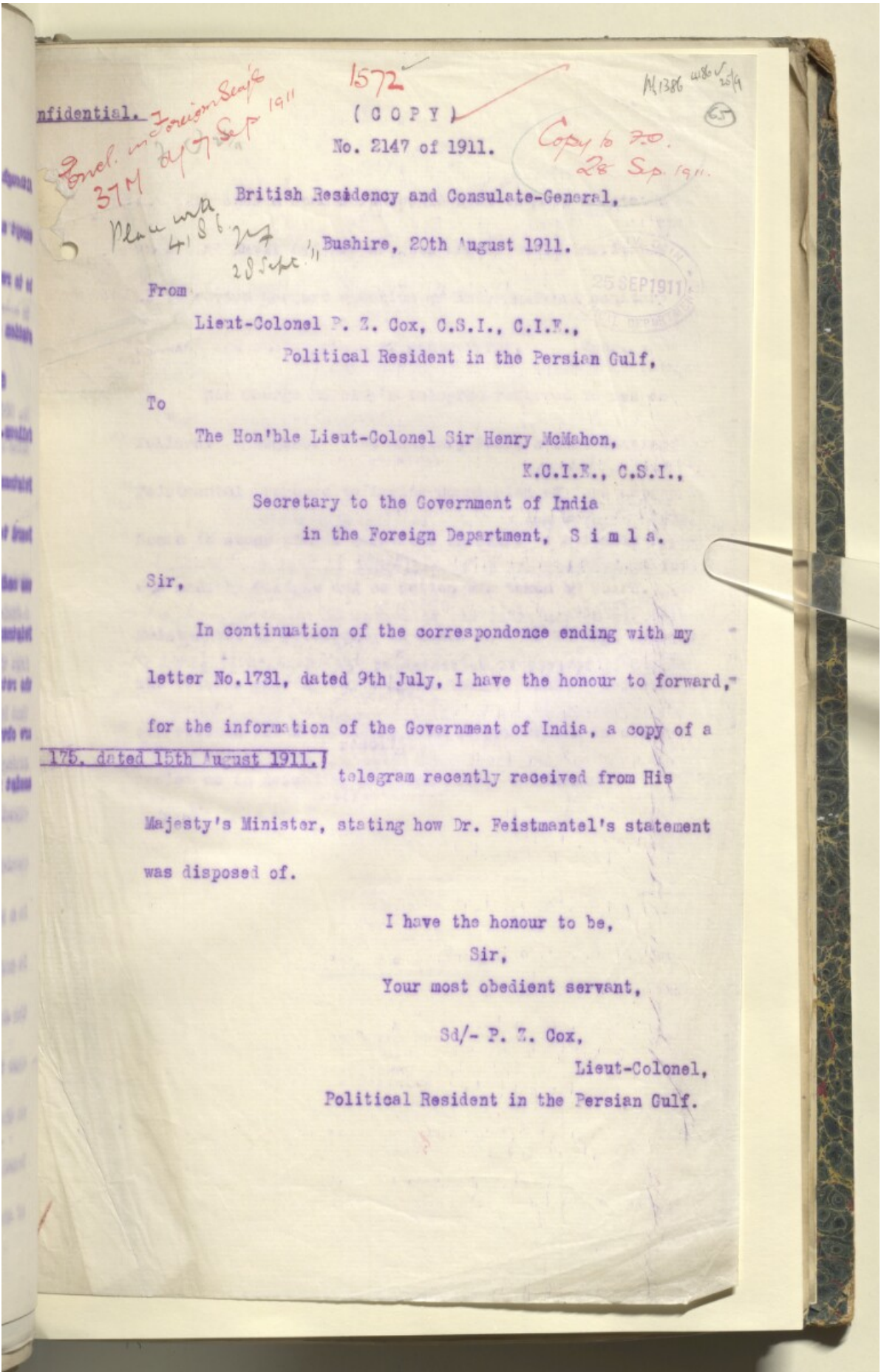
64

Although such a commission would seem to have no status except at Katif and Basrah, its effect would inevitably be to revive dormant question of international sanitary station and other points of controversy. Ends.

Sir George Barclay's telegram referred to was as follows. Begins. At Sanitary Board's last meeting, Feistmantel proposed to invite Commission of Constantinople Board to study plague questions in Gulf. A suitable reply was made by Heligan and no action was taken by Board. Feistmantel is proceeding on leave but the Turkish delegate who returns shortly may support the proposal. Objections are obvious but I should be glad of your views in order to assist me in defeating proposal here. Ends.

\*\*\*\*\*





Confidential.

*Encl. in Foreign Secy's  
37M dpt 7 Sep 1911*

1572

( COPY )

No. 2147 of 1911.

*Copy to 70.  
28 Sep. 1911.*

*M/1386 4/8/20/19*

British Residency and Consulate-General,

*Place with  
4186  
27  
28 Sept. 11*

Bushire, 20th August 1911.

From

Lieut-Colonel P. E. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.F.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

25 SEP 1911

To

The Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,  
Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department, Simla.

Sir,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter No.1731, dated 9th July, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a 175. dated 15th August 1911. telegram recently received from His Majesty's Minister, stating how Dr. Feistmantel's statement was disposed of.

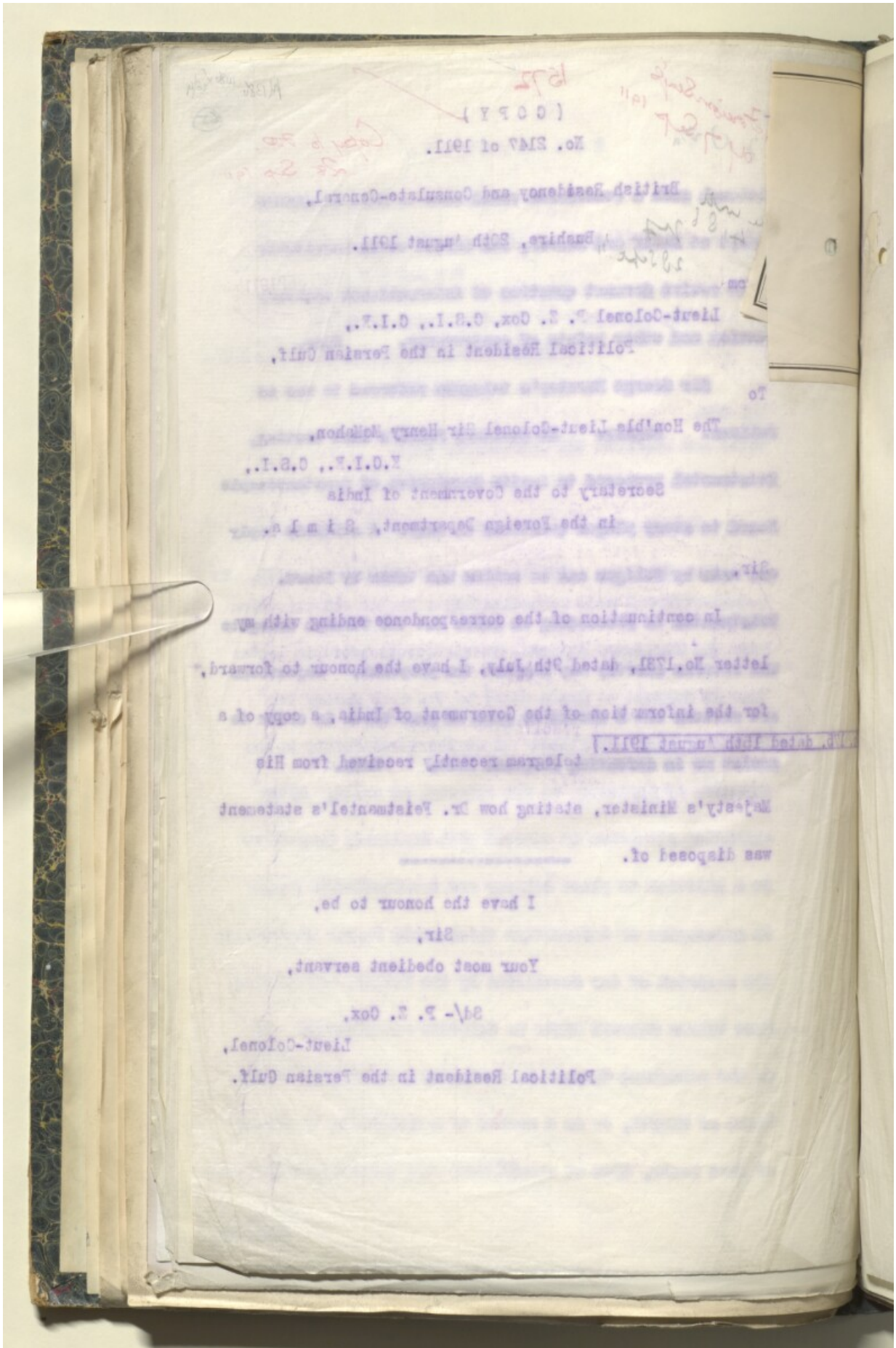
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- P. E. Cox,

Lieut-Colonel,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.







66

Telegram - P.

From - Minister, Tehran.

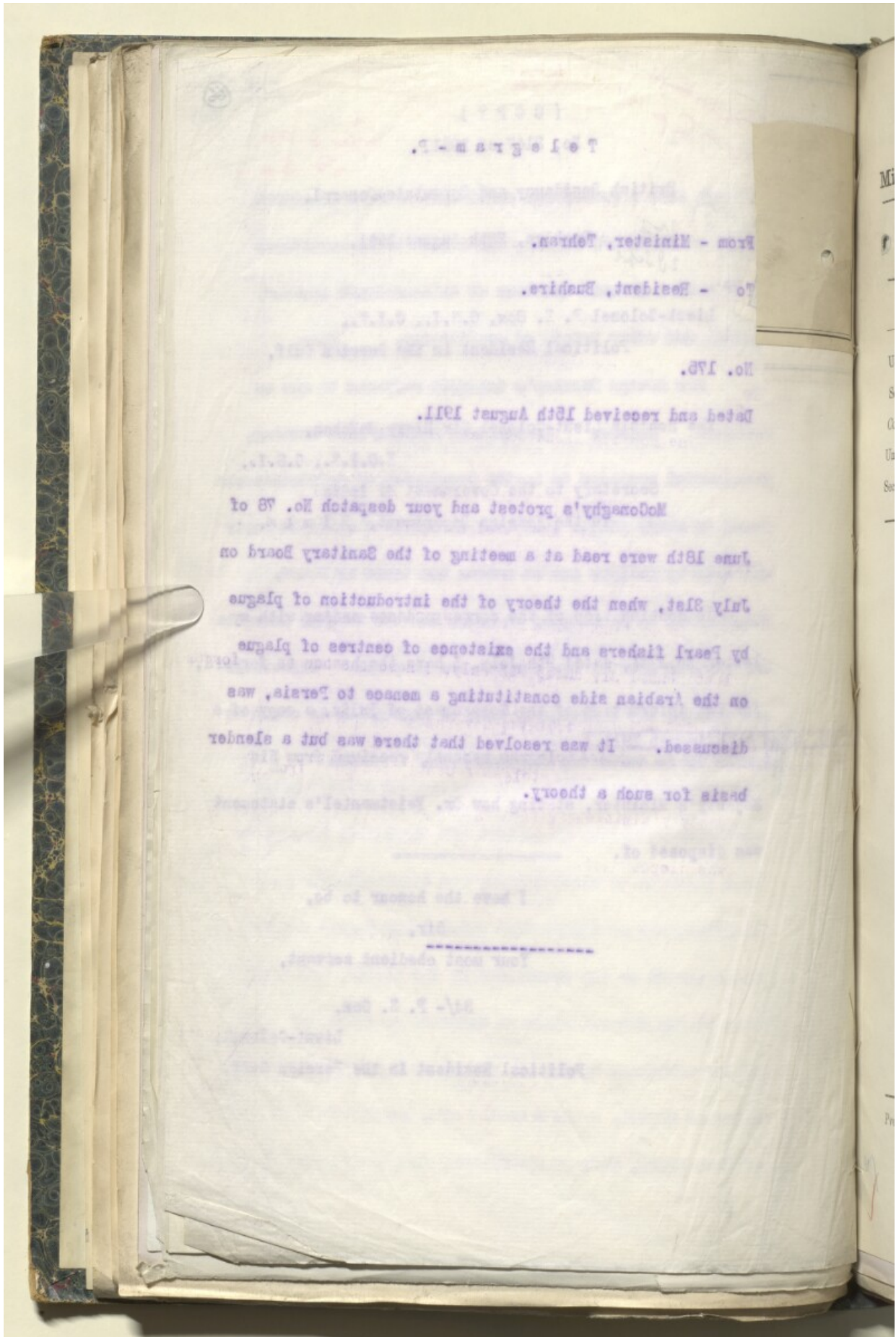
To - Resident, Bushire.

No. 175.

Dated and received 15th August 1911.

McConaghy's protest and your despatch No. 78 of June 18th were read at a meeting of the Sanitary Board on July 31st, when the theory of the introduction of plague by Pearl fishers and the existence of centres of plague on the Arabian side constituting a menace to Persia, was discussed. It was resolved that there was but a slender basis for such a theory.

-----





67

Register No.  
4186

Secret Department.

**Minute Paper.**

---

Letter from 70.

Dated } 6 September 1911.  
 Rec.

---

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	11 Sept.	<span style="font-size: 1.2em;">MK</span>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">Persian Gulf.</span>  <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">Tehran Sanitary Council.</span>                      Correction of the views of                      Dr. Feistmantel, Austro-Hungar-                      -ian &amp; Turkish Delegates.                 </div>
Secretary of State .....	11	<span style="font-size: 1.2em;">MK</span>	
Committee .....	14	<span style="font-size: 1.2em;">C.</span>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to

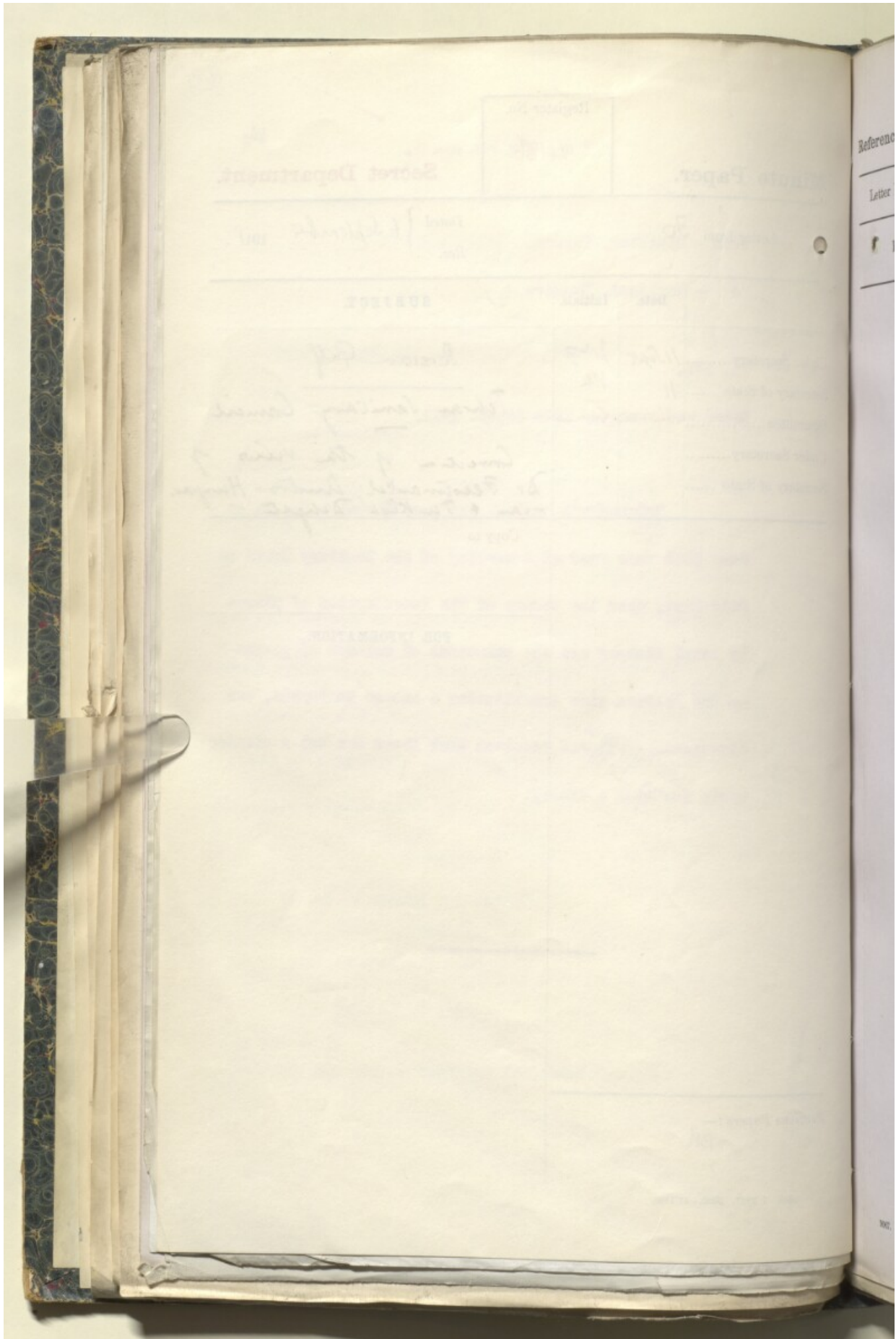
---

FOR INFORMATION.

Secy Pol Comr, 20 SEP 1911

Previous Papers :—  
1386

9543. 1. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.





*Confidential*

Reference Paper. Political and Secret }  
Department. }

---

Letter No. 4186 Rec. 191 .

---

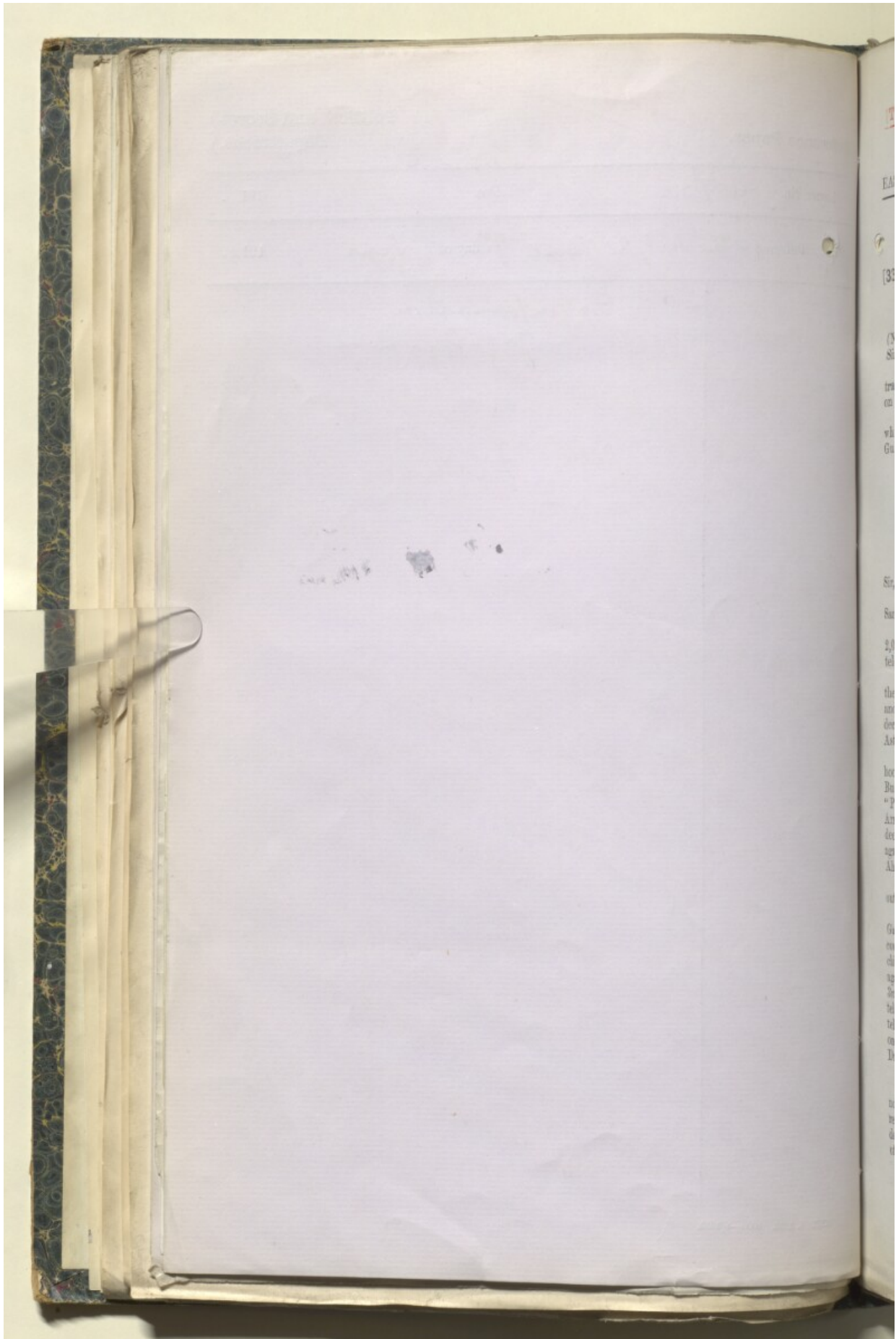
Referred to the Sec<sup>y</sup>, R.S. Dept. 9<sup>th</sup> day of Sept. 1911 .

---

For information.  
J. E. Ferand.

seen F. C. Drake

9067. I. 1652. 1000.—9/1910.



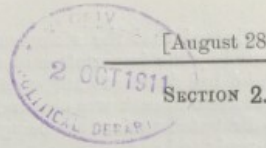


[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[August 28.]

CONFIDENTIAL



[33759]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received August 28.)*

(No. 17. Commercial.)

*Gulhek, August 15, 1911.*

Sir,  
WITH reference to my despatch No. 15 of the 12th July, I have the honour to transmit herein copy of a report compiled by the physician to His Majesty's legation on the ninety-third meeting of the Sanitary Council held at Tehran on the 31st July.

As will be observed from Dr. Neligan's report, the note of Dr. Feistmantel, which elicited a protest from Captain McConaghy, the chief medical officer in the Gulf, was satisfactorily disposed of, with little credit to its author.

I have, &c.  
G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

? Recd before  
2/2

Sir,

*Gulhek, August 8, 1911.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a report of the ninety-third meeting of the Sanitary Council held at Tehran on the 31st July, myself in the chair.

*Plague in the Persian Gulf.*—The epidemic, which has carried off about 2,000 people, has come to an end, and directions to raise the quarantine were telegraphed to the Gulf Sanitary Service on the 4th July.

*Cholera in Russia.*—Cholera appeared at Semara about the middle of June. By the middle of July it had reached Baku and Astrakhan, but the cases have been few, and the epidemic on the whole very much milder than that of last year. The council decided to institute a medical visit for all ships arriving in Persian ports from Astrakhan and Baku.

*Cholera in Turkey and in the Persian Gulf.*—Cholera broke out in the neighbourhood of Amara on the Tigris on the 15th June. On the 15th July it appeared at Bussorah, and on the 25th two cases occurred on board the Persian gun-boat "Persepolis" at Mohammerah. A few cases have been notified from Bagdad. Arrivals from the latter at Kasr-i-Shirin undergo a medical visit, and quarantine was declared against Turkey in all the Persian ports of the Gulf on the 24th July, and against Mohammerah on the 27th July. A quarantine station has been formed at Ahwaz, under the charge of the assistant surgeon attached to our consulate.

*The Quarantine Stations at Enzeli and at Astara.*—The works are now being carried out without interruption.

*The Austrian Delegate and the origin of recent epidemics of Plague in the Persian Gulf.*—Dr. Feistmantel read a note on this subject at the ninetieth meeting of the council held on the 1st May last. On the 17th June Captain McConaghy, I.M.S., chief medical officer in the Gulf, sent a telegram to the Sanitary Council, protesting against the note. Dr. Feistmantel was not present at the meeting held on the 3rd July, and I therefore, as stated in my report of that meeting, put off reading the telegram until this meeting. Colonel Cox sent a copy of Captain McConaghy's telegram to His Majesty's legation on the 17th June (Bushire telegram No. 132), and on the 18th June he wrote a detailed despatch (No. 51) on the questions raised by Dr. Feistmantel's note.

In the telegram in question Captain McConaghy—

1. Pointed out that as far as the epidemic at Lingah in 1904 was concerned, the note was simply an inaccurate copy of an appendix written by Dr. Bussière to the report of Dr. Faivre on the "Défense sanitaire du Golfe Persique" (1906). That the details there given were exaggerated and not authoritative. That the official reports of the Gulf Sanitary Service gave a very different (less) mortality.

\* Copy sent to India Office and Local Government Board, September 6, 1911.

[2160 cc—2]



2. Showed that the statement that the epidemic of plague at Bushire in 1910 was caused by the importation of a cargo of old bedding from Bahrein had no basis; in fact, he had declared categorically in his report on the epidemic that though the origin of the outbreak was obscure, it certainly could not be traced to Bahrein.

3. Protested against use being made of unofficial reports when there were official reports ready to hand.

Dr. Feistmantel read a long reply to this telegram. He had only one object in writing his original note, and that was to clear up if possible the origin of the epidemics in question. As to the Lingah epidemic, he had no source of information other than the report of Dr. Faivre, which was published under the auspices of the French Government. As regards the epidemic of 1910, he had forgotten Captain McConaghy's report, and had remembered only his statement that the first case had fallen ill ten days after his arrival from Bahrein at Bushire. His statement about the old bedding was taken from an authoritative source. (A report by Dr. Listeman, the German consul at Bushire, and consistent meddling in quarantine affairs.—A. R. N.) Finally, though of course due weight must be given to the official reports received by the Sanitary Council, foreign delegates would always reserve to themselves the right to use other sources of information.

In my reply I showed by references to the reports concerned that Captain McConaghy's statements were correct. I had, however, to own that the council possessed no official information about the Lingah epidemic, for it was reconstituted in October, and the epidemic ended in June. I did not press the fact of its being "inexact," for the extracts are correctly quoted, though their order is changed. However, Dr. Feistmantel looked sufficiently foolish when it was shown that what he had written was not only the ideas but the words of somebody else, unadorned by inverted commas.

Finally, I insisted on the fact that though the council was ready to receive and discuss reports derived from all possible sources, it could accept as authoritative only those furnished by its own officials, especially in the case of the Gulf, where the Persian Government had an organised sanitary service.

Dr. Feistmantel made no reply, and the meeting expressed itself in agreement with my remarks.

The final paragraph of Dr. Feistmantel's note then came up for discussion, and I therefore took the opportunity of replying to the various points raised. In doing this the despatch of Colonel Cox above referred to was of great assistance. Dr. Feistmantel replied that the statements made should certainly be brought to the notice of Dr. Faivre.

Finally, I asked the meeting to subscribe to the following statements. This it did unanimously.

1. That the protest of Captain McConaghy is justified.
2. That the question of the origin of the recent epidemics of plague in the Persian ports is not settled.
3. That the theory that the infection has been imported by pearl fishers is not well-founded, in view of the fact that the epidemics in question have begun in April, whereas the pearl-fishing season begins in June and lasts till October.
4. That the theory that the infection has been introduced from the Arabian hinterland is difficult to accept in view of the geographical difficulties in the way.
5. That in view of the importance of the question, on both humanitarian and scientific grounds, the chief of the Gulf Quarantine Service should be invited to express his observations on the origin of the epidemics in question (*i.e.*, those that have taken place since 1904).

This last proposal was made by the Persian members, who showed an intelligent interest in the question, and discussed the relative importance of such points as ships from India as carriers of infection, the probability of plague having become endemic in certain ports of the Gulf, &c.

Colonel Cox suggests that Dr. Feistmantel had ulterior motives in concocting his note. It is a perfectly justifiable supposition, in view of the fact that he has been used by the German legation in the past. As a matter of fact, I do not think Dr. Feistmantel (whom I know very well) hoped to serve other purposes this time. I believe him to be interested solely in the scientific side of the question. However, that is no reason for not combatting "his" theories.

It may be asked why I, as chairman of the meeting at which Dr. Feistmantel read his original note, did not correct his statements. In answer I have to say that, though nominally presiding, Dr. Georges was present, and took the larger share in





70

3

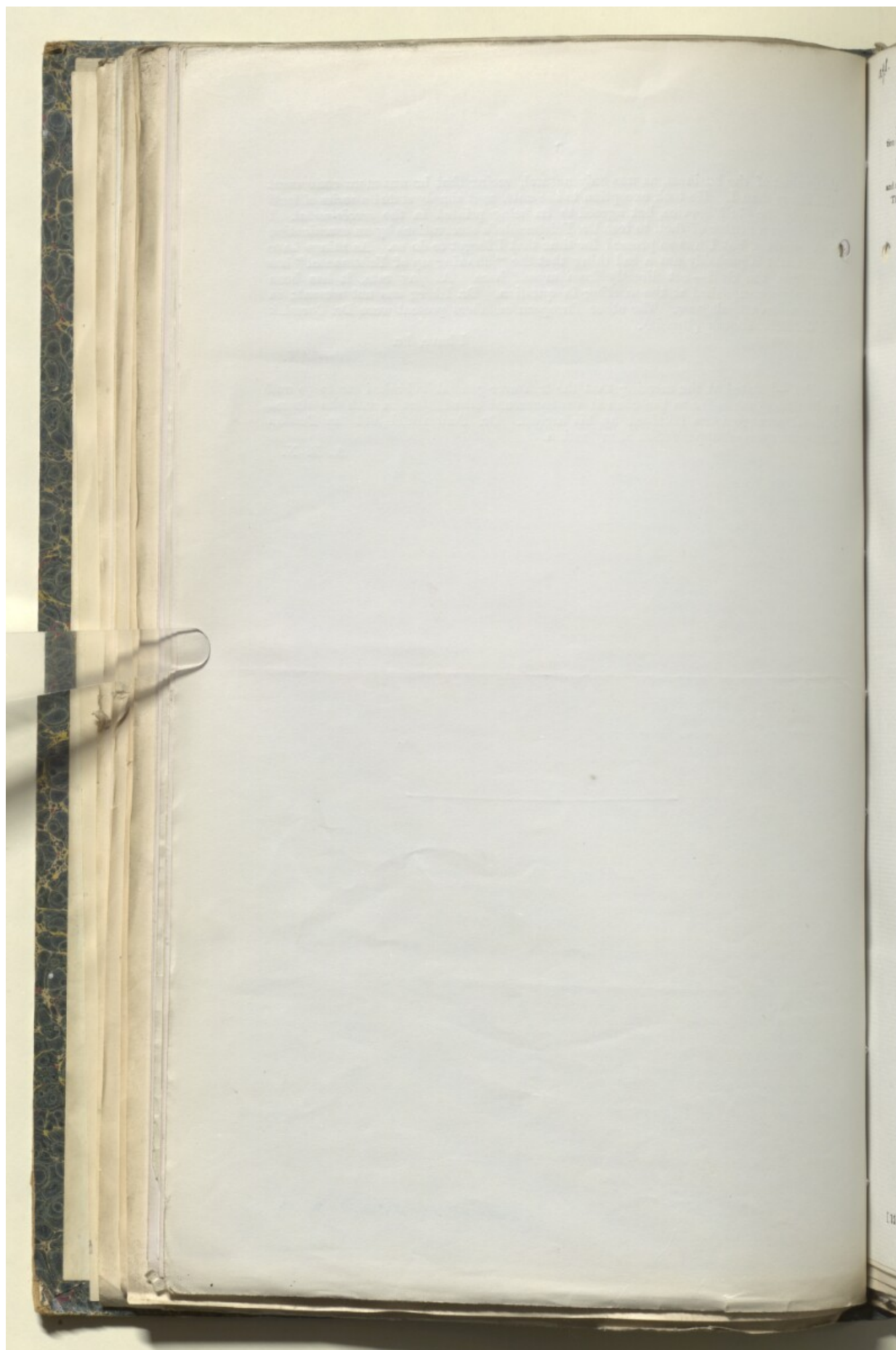
the conduct of the business, as was only natural, seeing that he was more conversant with things than I. He took exception to the note, as it simply stated a series of facts known by the Gulf Service, but agreed to its being printed in the *procès-verbal*. I intended, as a matter of fact, to test Dr. Feistmantel's observations by an examination of the archives, but I was so pressed for time that I forgot to do so. As things have turned out it is probably not a bad thing that the "Showing up of Feistmantel" has come from the Gulf—not directly from myself here. At any rate, it has been effectively accomplished at the meeting in question. Dr. Ilberg was not present; in fact he never attends now. The other European members present were Dr. Cormick and Dr. Dobrokhotow (Russia).

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN.

P.S.—I stated at the meeting that the treasurer-general had asked me to go and see him, and that as far as the council was concerned I had fallen in with the altered financial arrangements involved by his arrival. Dr. Feistmantel and the Persian members expressed approbation of my action.

A. R. N.





171.

4186

(71) 11386 ✓  
11397 ✓

879

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 33459

and address—

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
and, by direction of the Secretary of  
State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

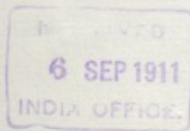
September 6, 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

From India Office August 23, 1911 <sup>(135)</sup>

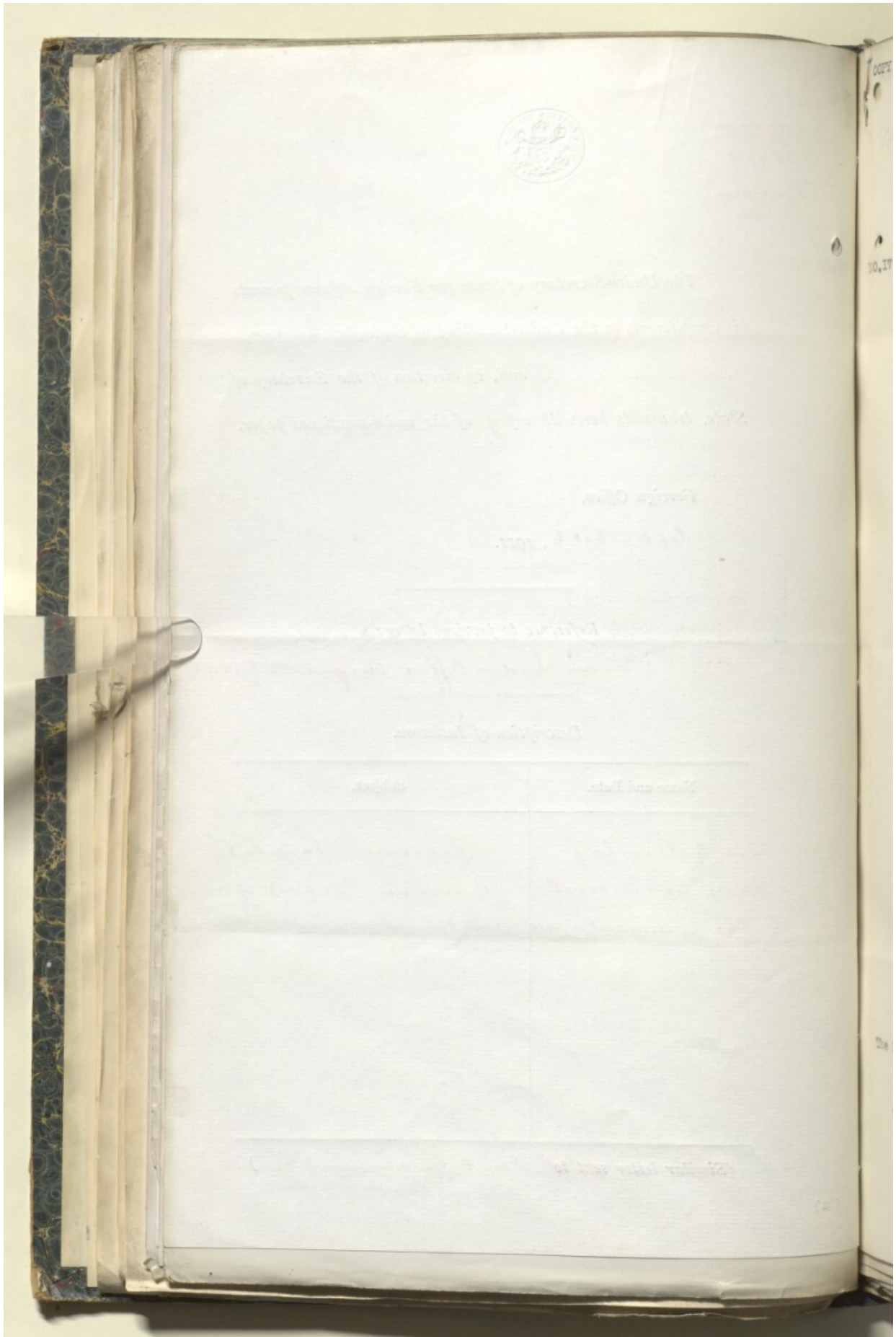
Description of Inclosure.

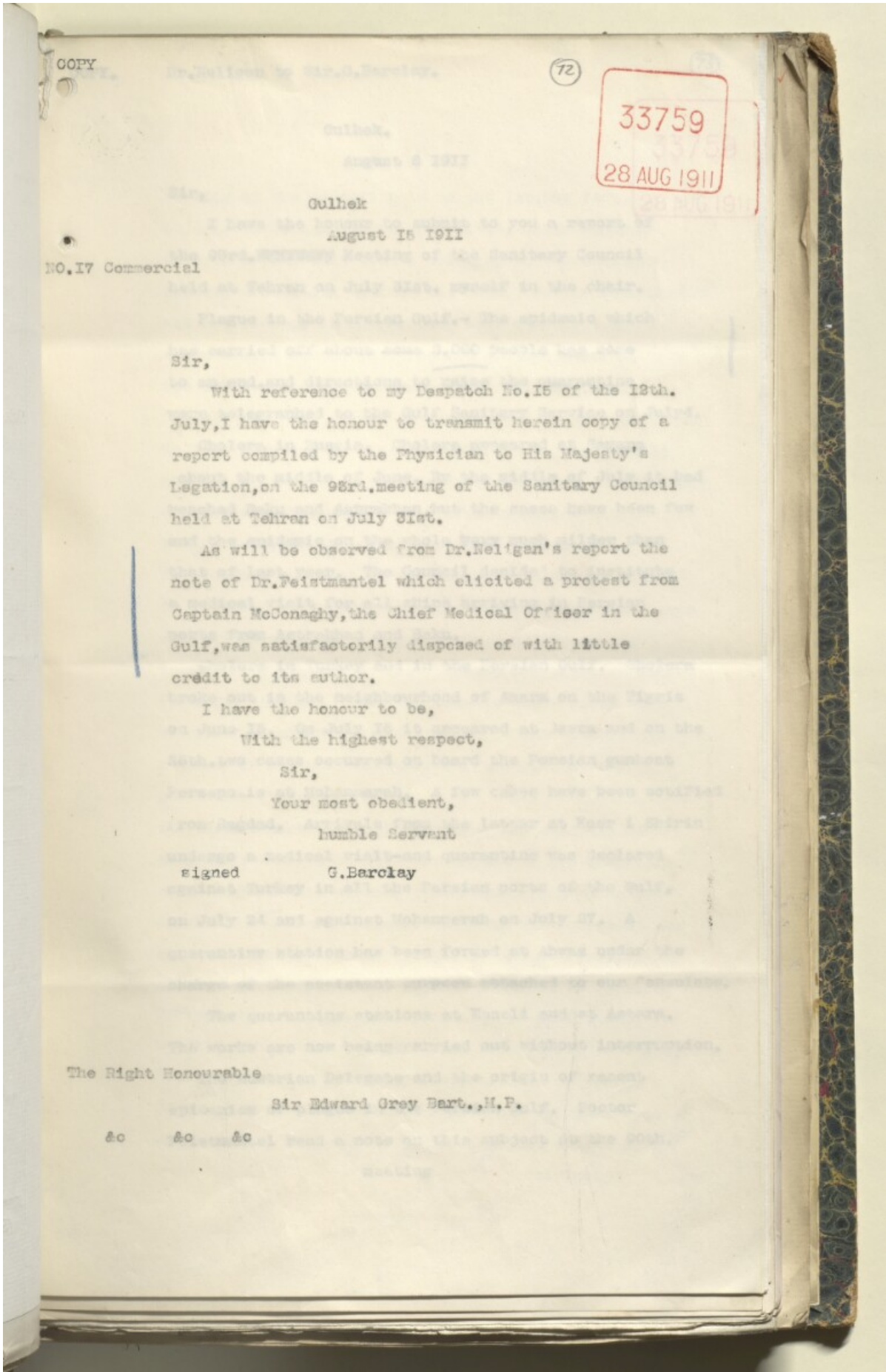
Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G Barclay No. 14 Commercial Gulshah, August 15, 1911.	Persian Sanitary Council, report of 93rd meeting of.



Copy also  
(Similar letter sent to Local Government Board.)

[ 12 ]





COPY

72

33759  
28 AUG 1911

Gulhek,

August 6 1911

Gulhek

August 16 1911

NO.17 Commercial

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the 98th Meeting of the Sanitary Council held at Tehran on July 31st, special to the chair.

Plague in the Persian Gulf. - The epidemic which carried off about 3,000 deaths and 20,000 cases.

Sir,  
With reference to my Despatch No.15 of the 18th. July, I have the honour to transmit herein copy of a report compiled by the Physician to His Majesty's Legation, on the 98th meeting of the Sanitary Council held at Tehran on July 31st.

As will be observed from Dr. Neligen's report the note of Dr. Feistmantel which elicited a protest from Captain McConaghy, the Chief Medical Officer in the Gulf, was satisfactorily disposed of with little credit to its author.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

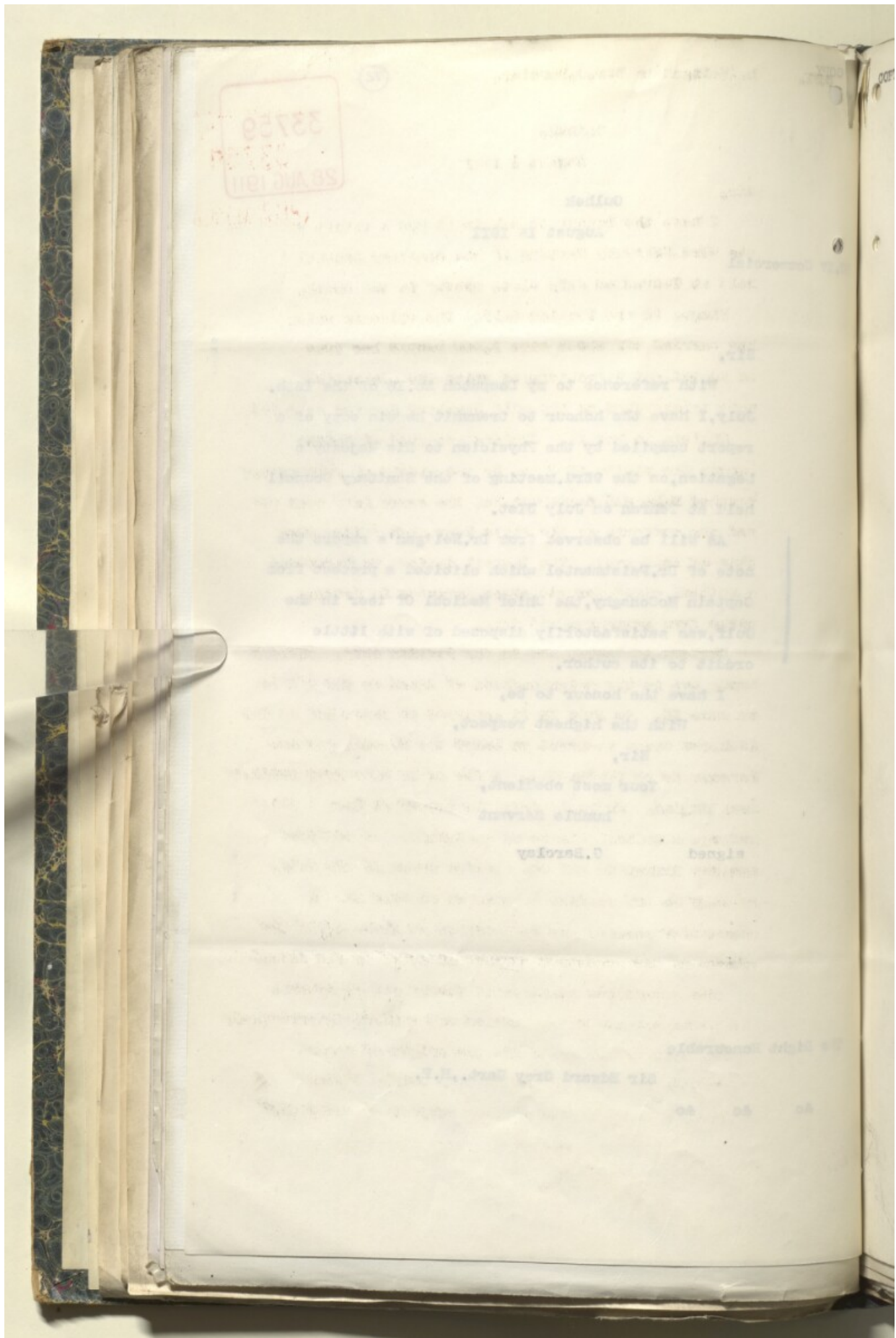
humble Servant

signed G. Barclay

The Right Honourable

Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

&c &c &c





COPY.

Dr. Heligen to Sir G. Barclay.

(73)

Culhek.

August 6 1911

33759

28 AUG 1911

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the 93rd. ~~Sanitary~~ Meeting of the Sanitary Council held at Tehran on July 31st. myself in the chair.

Plague in the Persian Gulf.- The epidemic which has carried off about ~~some~~ 2,000 people has come to an end, and directions to raise the quarantine were telegraphed to the Gulf Sanitary Service on July 4.

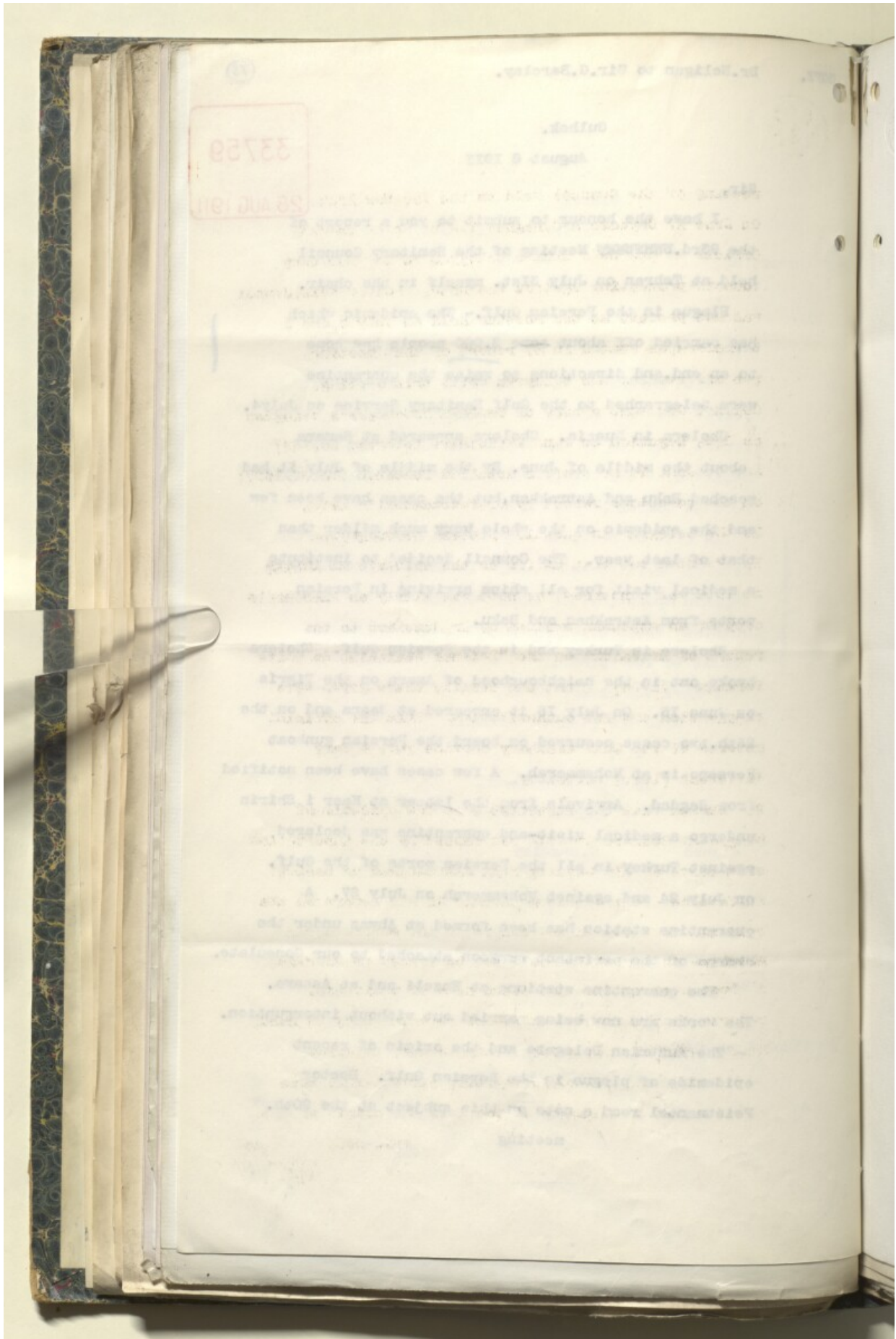
Cholera in Russia. Cholera appeared at Samara about the middle of June. By the middle of July it had reached Baku and Astrakhan, but the cases have been few and the epidemic on the whole very much milder than that of last year. The Council decided to institute a medical visit for all ships arriving in Persian ports from Astrakhan and Baku.

Cholera in Turkey and in the Persian Gulf. Cholera broke out in the neighbourhood of Amara on the Tigris on June 15. On July 15 it appeared at Basra and on the 26th, two cases occurred on board the Persian gunboat Persepolis at Mohammerah. A few cases have been notified from Bagdad. Arrivals from the latter at Kasr i Shirin undergo a medical visit and quarantine was declared against Turkey in all the Persian ports of the Gulf, on July 24 and against Mohammerah on July 27. A quarantine station has been formed at Ahwaz under the charge of the assistant surgeon attached to our Consulate.

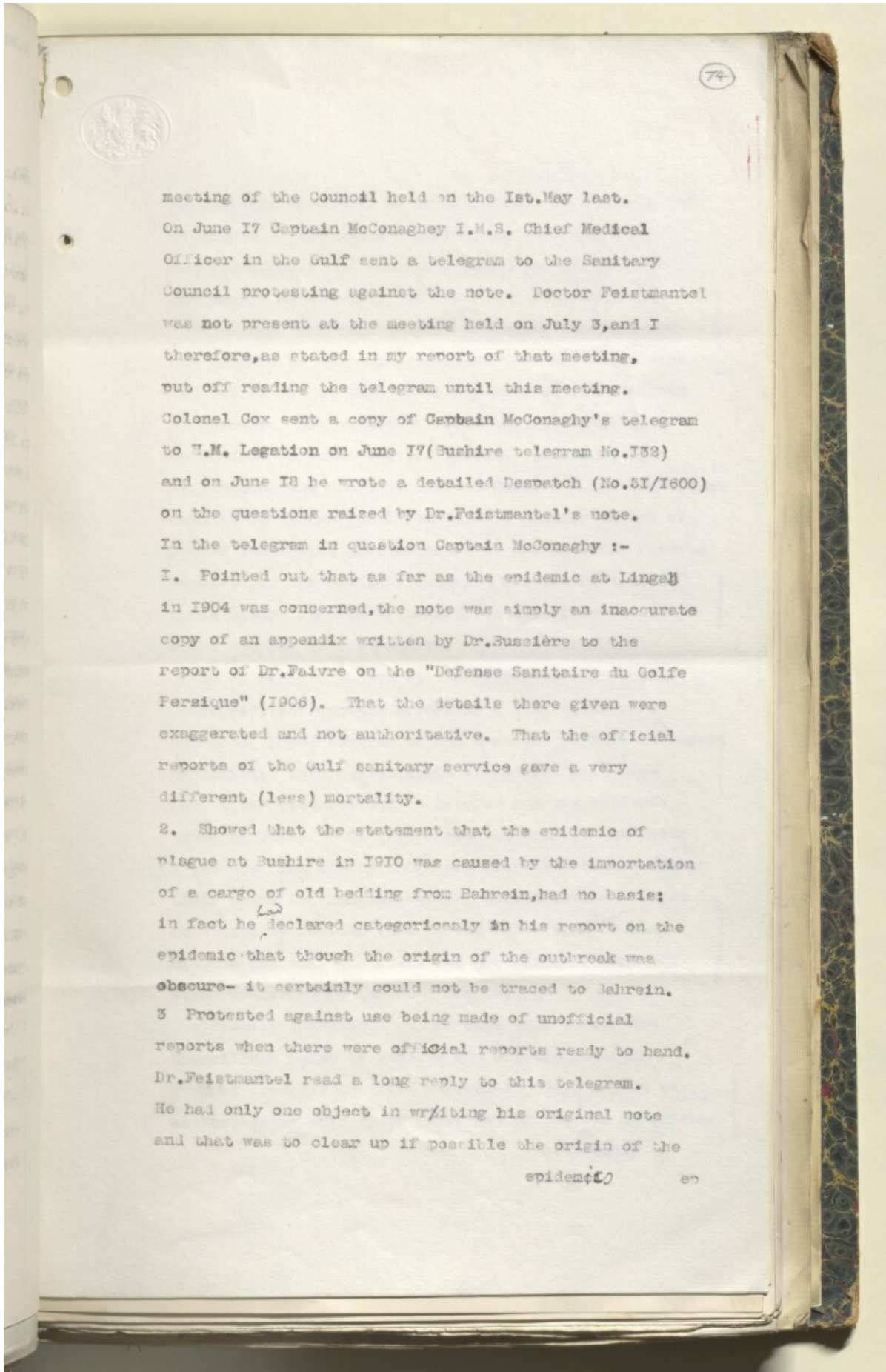
The quarantine stations at Ezeli and at Astara. The works are now being carried out without interruption.

The Austrian Delegate and the origin of recent epidemics of plague in the Persian Gulf. Doctor Feistmantel read a note on this subject at the 90th.

meeting







meeting of the Council held on the 1st. May last.

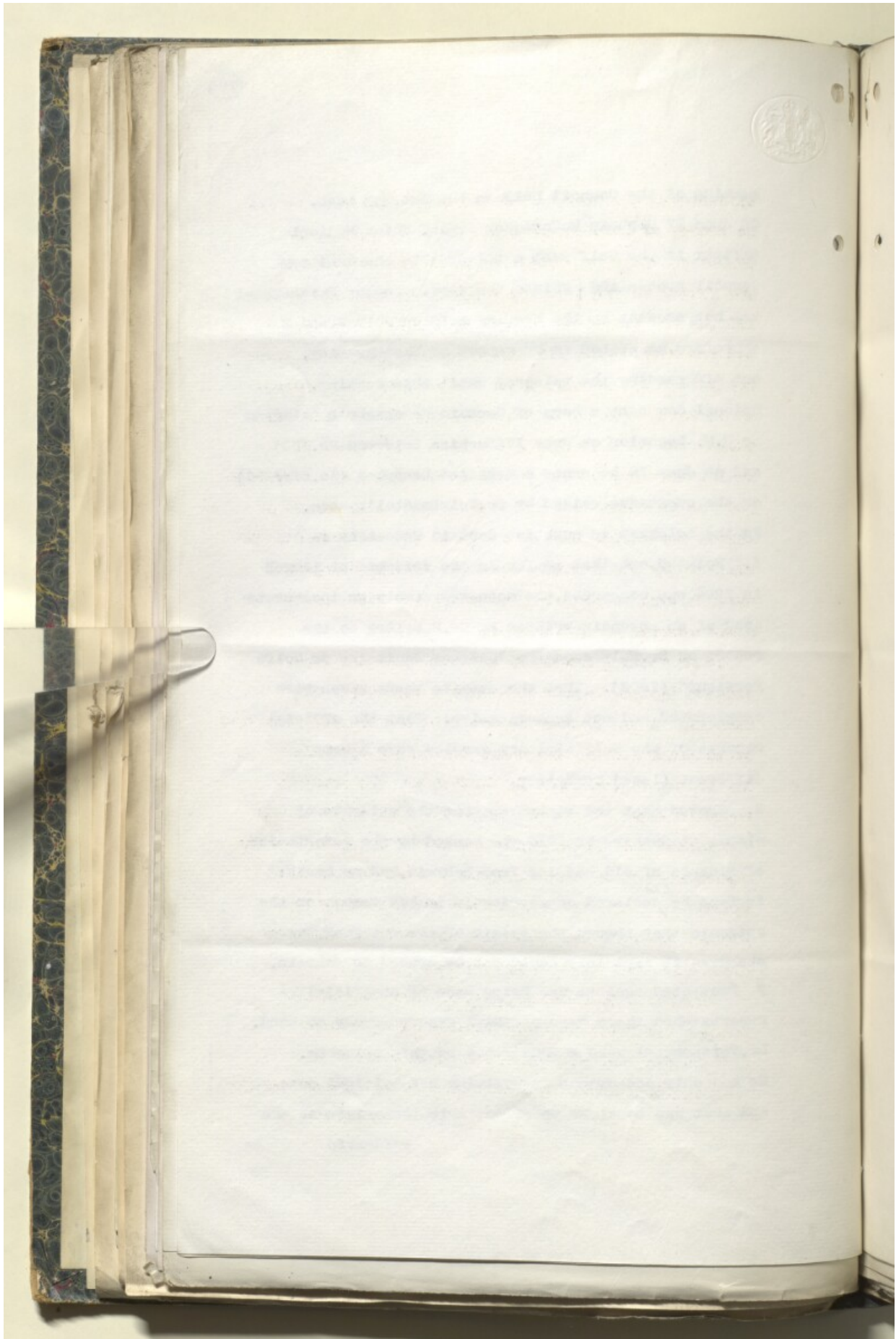
On June 17 Captain McConaghey I.M.S. Chief Medical Officer in the Gulf sent a telegram to the Sanitary Council protesting against the note. Doctor Feistmantel was not present at the meeting held on July 3, and I therefore, as stated in my report of that meeting, put off reading the telegram until this meeting.

Colonel Cox sent a copy of Captain McConaghy's telegram to H.M. Legation on June 17 (Bushire telegram No. 152) and on June 18 he wrote a detailed Despatch (No. 51/1600) on the questions raised by Dr. Feistmantel's note.

In the telegram in question Captain McConaghy :-

1. Pointed out that as far as the epidemic at Linga in 1904 was concerned, the note was simply an inaccurate copy of an appendix written by Dr. Bussière to the report of Dr. Faivre on the "Defense Sanitaire du Golfe Persique" (1906). That the details there given were exaggerated and not authoritative. That the official reports of the Gulf sanitary service gave a very different (less) mortality.
2. Showed that the statement that the epidemic of plague at Bushire in 1910 was caused by the importation of a cargo of old bedding from Bahrein, had no basis: in fact he <sup>had</sup> declared categorically in his report on the epidemic that though the origin of the outbreak was **obscure**- it certainly could not be traced to Bahrein.
3. Protested against use being made of unofficial reports when there were official reports ready to hand.

Dr. Feistmantel read a long reply to this telegram. He had only one object in writing his original note and that was to clear up if possible the origin of the epidemic.



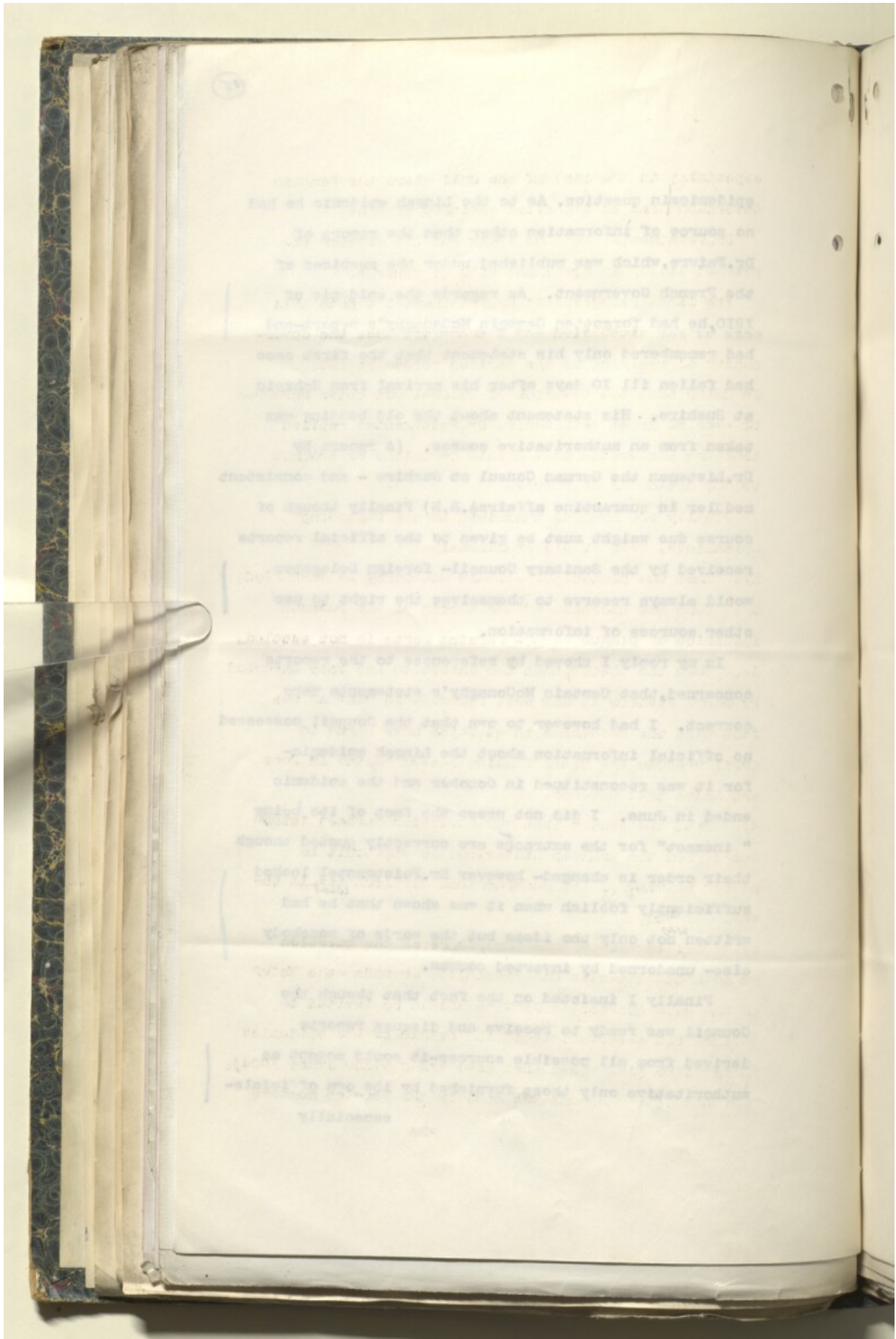


75

especially in the case of the Gulf where the Persian epidemics in question. As to the Lingah epidemic he had no source of information other than the report of Dr. Faivre, which was published under the auspices of the French Government. As regards the epidemic of 1910, he had forgotten Captain McConaghy's report - and had remembered only his statement that the first case had fallen ill 10 days after his arrival from Bahrein at Bushire. His statement about the old bedding was taken from an authoritative source. (A report by Dr. Listeman the German Consul at Bushire - and consistent mediator in quarantine affairs). R.N.) Finally though of course due weight must be given to the official reports received by the Sanitary Council - foreign Delegates would always reserve to themselves the right to use other sources of information.

In my reply I showed by references to the reports concerned, that Captain McConaghy's statements were correct. I had however to own that the Council possessed no official information about the Lingah epidemic - for it was reconstituted in October and the epidemic ended in June. I did not press the fact of its being "inexact" for the extracts are correctly quoted though their order is changed - however Dr. Feistmantel looked sufficiently foolish when it was shown that he had written <sup>was</sup> not only the ideas but the words of somebody else - unadorned by inverted commas.

Finally I insisted on the fact that though the Council was ready to receive and discuss reports derived from all possible sources - it could accept as authoritative only those furnished by its own officials - especially





(76)

especially in the case of the Gulf where the Persian Government had an organised sanitary service.

Dr. Feistmantel made no reply and the meeting expressed itself in agreement with my remarks.

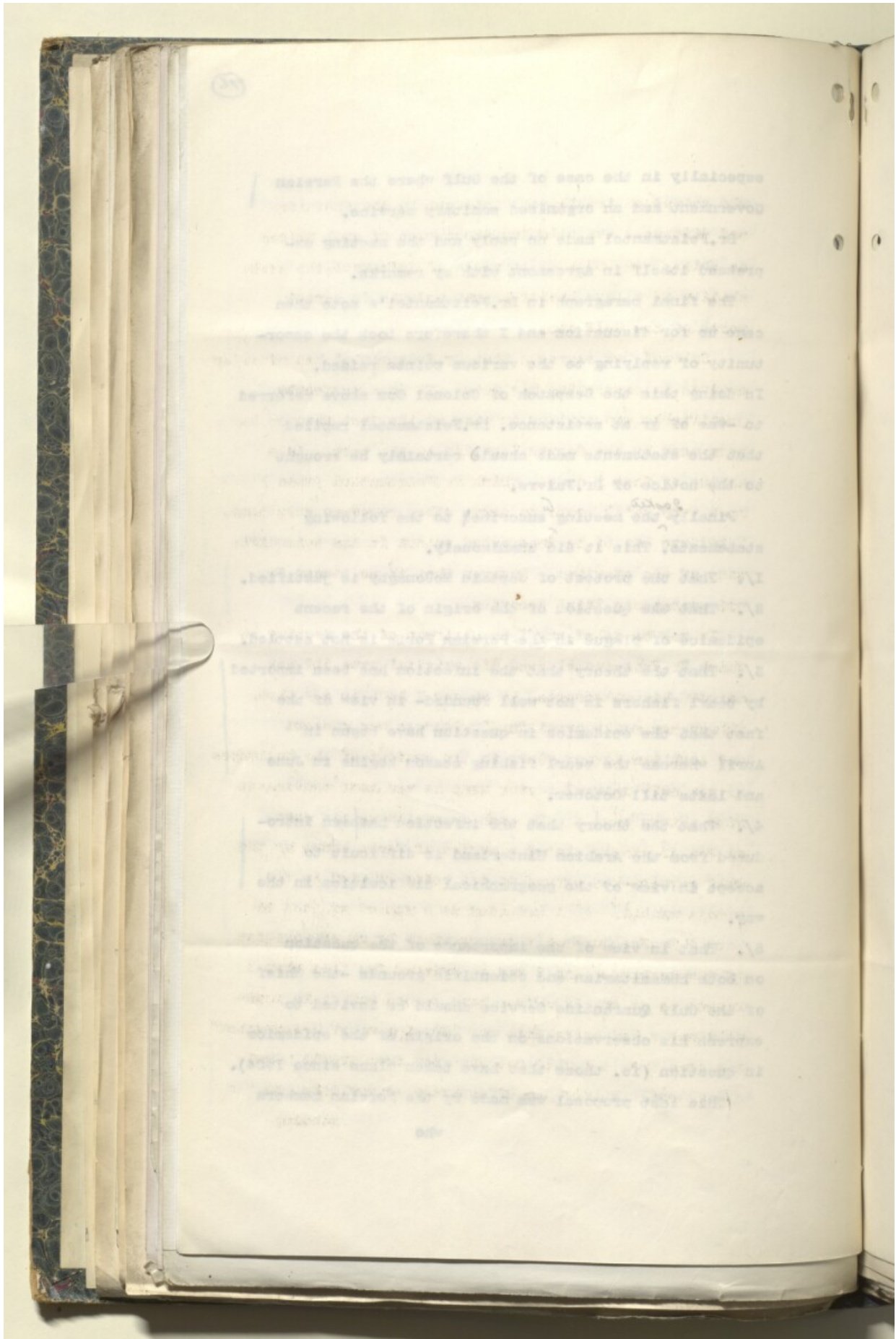
The final paragraph in Dr. Feistmantel's note then came up for discussion and I therefore took the opportunity of replying to the various points raised. In doing this the Despatch of Colonel Cox above referred to - was of great assistance. Dr. Feistmantel replied that the statements made should certainly be brought to the notice of Dr. Faivre.

Finally <sup>I asked</sup> the meeting <sup>to</sup> subscribe to the following statements. This it did unanimously.

- 1/. That the protest of Captain McConaghy is justified.
- 2/. That the question of the origin of the recent epidemics of plague in the Persian Ports is not settled.
- 3/. That the theory that the infection has been imported by pearl fishers is not well founded - in view of the fact that the epidemics in question have begun in April whereas the pearl fishing season begins in June and lasts till October.
- 4/. That the theory that the infection has been introduced from the Arabian Hinterland is difficult to accept in view of the geographical difficulties in the way.
- 5/. That in view of the importance of the question on both humanitarian and scientific grounds - the Chief of the Gulf Quarantine Service should be invited to express his observations on the origin of the epidemics in question (ie. those that have taken place since 1904).

This last proposal was made by the Persian members

who



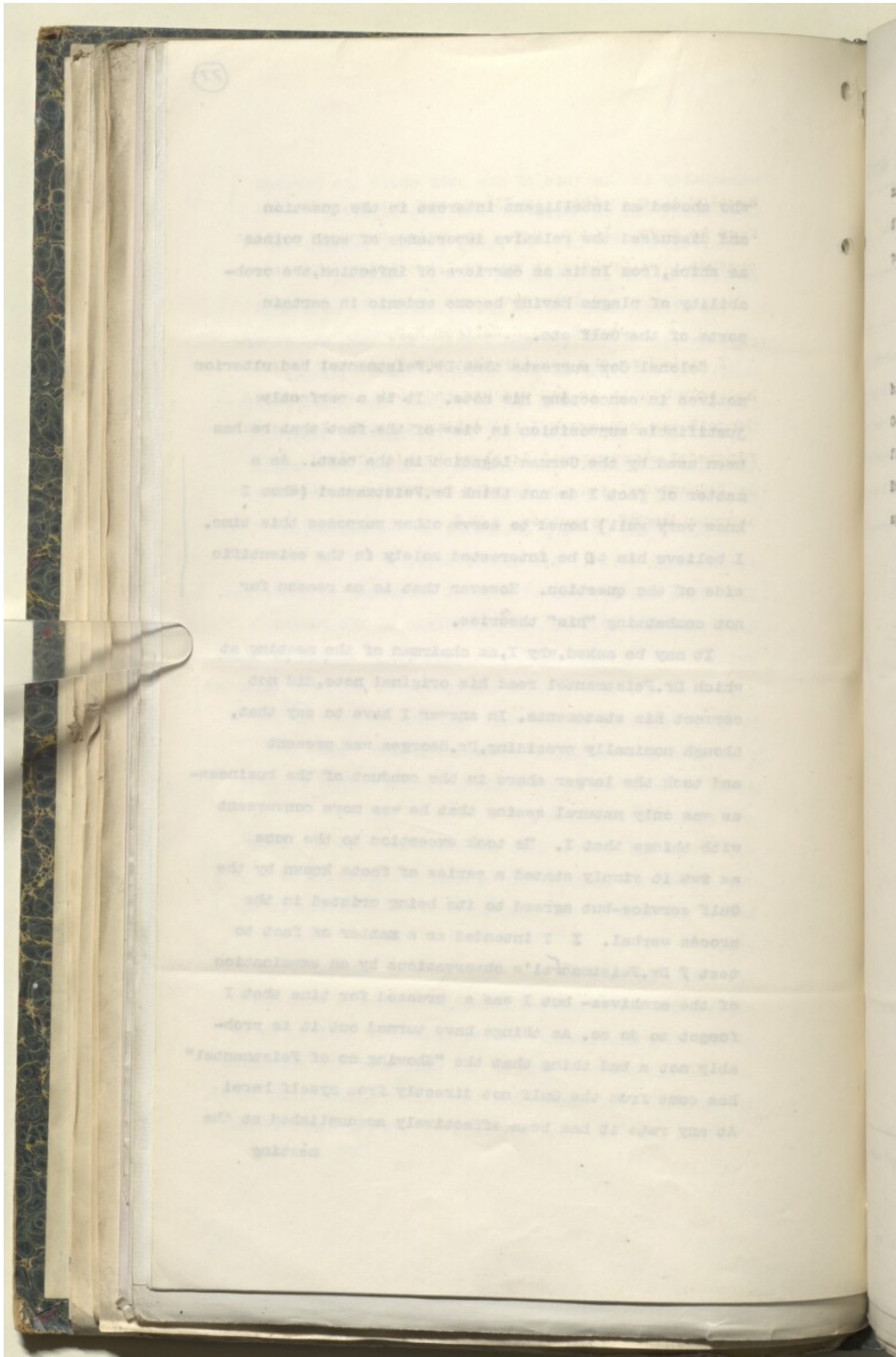


(77)

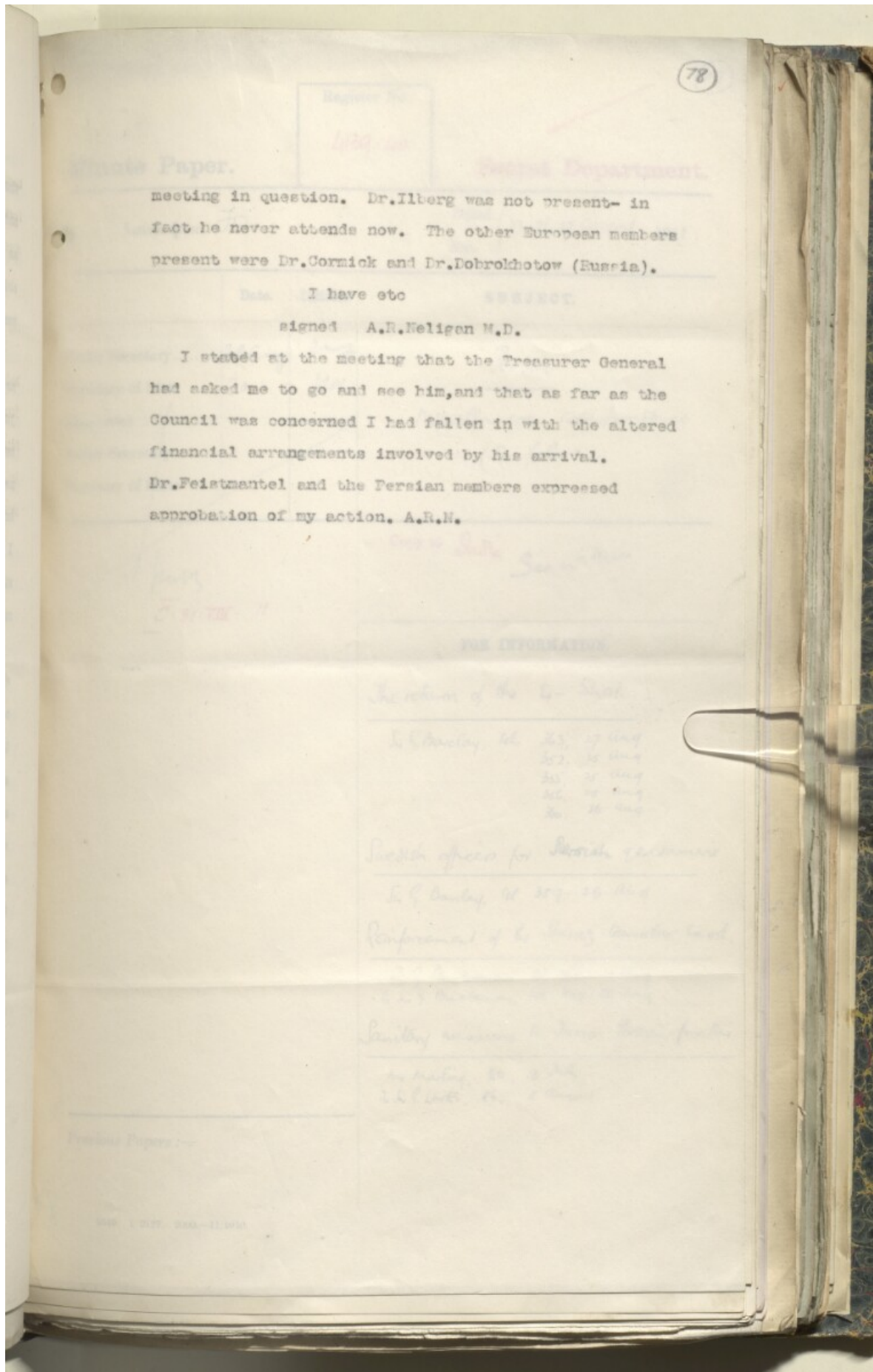
who showed an intelligent interest in the question and discussed the relative importance of such points as ships, from India as carriers of infection, the probability of plague having become endemic in certain ports of the Gulf etc.

Colonel Cox suggests that Dr. Feistmantel had ulterior motives in concocting his note. It is a perfectly justifiable supposition in view of the fact that he has been used by the German Legation in the past. As a matter of fact I do not think Dr. Feistmantel (whom I know very well) hoped to serve other purposes this time. I believe him to be interested solely in the scientific side of the question. However that is no reason for not combatting "his" theories.

It may be asked, why I, as chairman of the meeting at which Dr. Feistmantel read his original note, did not correct his statements. In answer I have to say that, though nominally presiding, Dr. Georges was present and took the larger share in the conduct of the business— as was only natural seeing that he was more conversant with things than I. He took exception to the note as it simply stated a series of facts known by the Gulf service—but agreed to its being printed in the procès verbal. I intended as a matter of fact to test Dr. Feistmantel's observations by an examination of the archives— but I was so pressed for time that I forgot to do so. As things have turned out it is probably not a bad thing that the "Showing up of Feistmantel" has come from the Gulf not directly from myself here! At any rate it has been effectively accomplished at the meeting







78

Register No.  
439-20

Private Paper.

General Department.

meeting in question. Dr. Ilberg was not present- in fact he never attends now. The other European members present were Dr. Gormick and Dr. Dobrokhotoz (Russia).

Date: I have etc  
signed A.R. Nelson M.D.

I stated at the meeting that the Treasurer General had asked me to go and see him, and that as far as the Council was concerned I had fallen in with the altered financial arrangements involved by his arrival. Dr. Feistmantel and the Persian members expressed approbation of my action. A.R.N.

FOR INFORMATION

Execution of the ...

23. 17 day  
24. 18 day  
25. 19 day  
26. 20 day

Search of ...

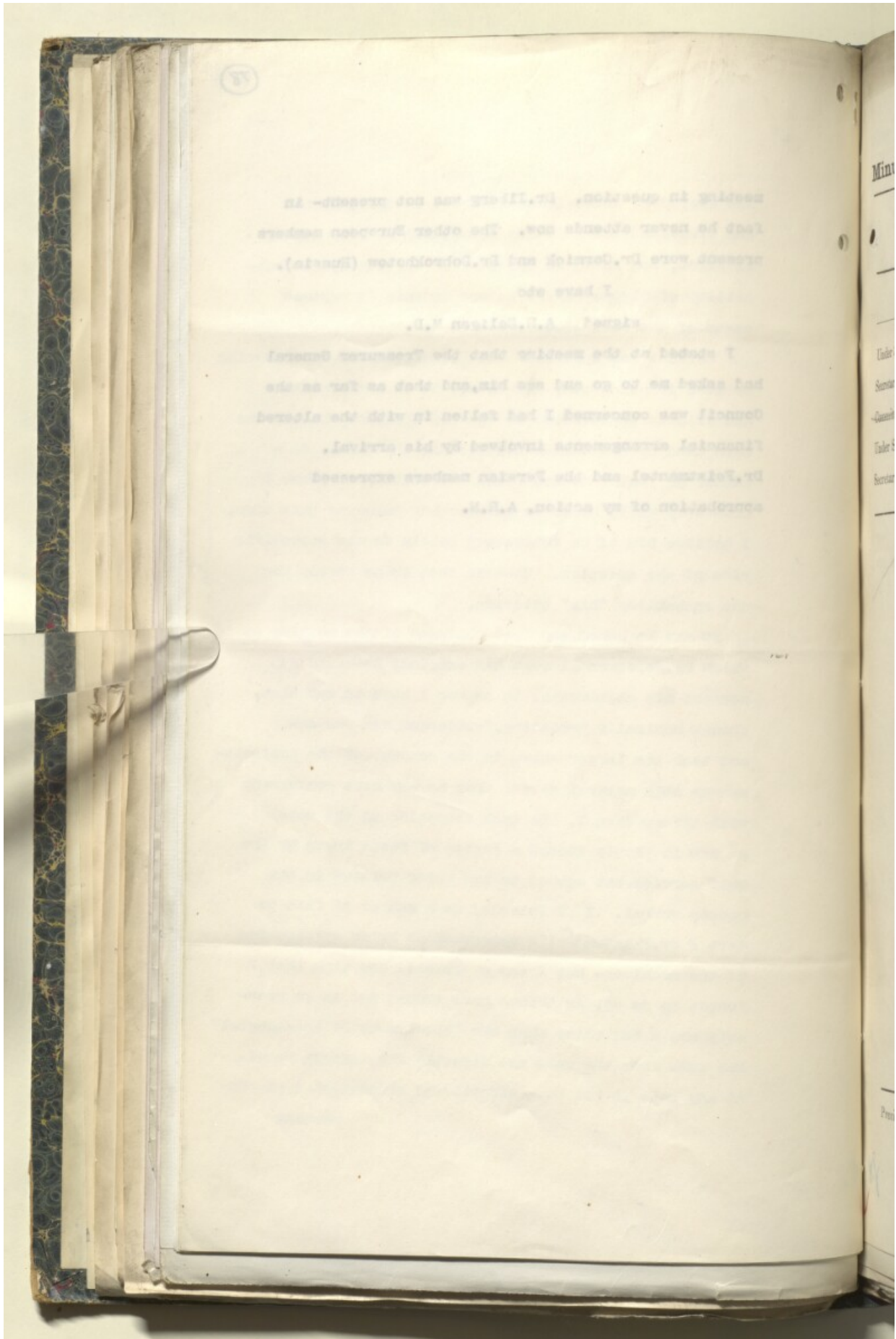
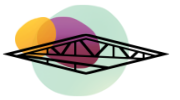
27. 21 day

Reframed of ...

Sanitary ...

28. 22 day  
29. 23 day

Private Papers: -





79

Register No.  
4139-40

Secret Department.

**Minute Paper.**

---

Letter from FO

Dated } 23 26 28 August 1911 .  
 Rec.

---

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	29 Aug	WJ	<u>Persia</u>  Miscellaneous correspondence (See below)
Secretary of State .....	30	WJ	
<del>Committee .....</del>			
<del>Under Secretary.....</del>			
<del>Secretary of State .....</del>			

Copy to India  
 See within  
  
 C 31. VIII. 11

**FOR INFORMATION.**

The return of the 24- Shah.

---

Sir G. Barclay, tel 363, 27 Aug  
 352, 25 Aug  
 355, 25 Aug  
 356, 25 Aug  
 360, 26 Aug

Swedish officer for Persian gendarmere

Sir G. Barclay, tel 359, 26 Aug

Reinforcement of the Shiraz Consular Escort

---

Sir G. Buchanan, tel 184, 19 Aug  
 to Sir G. Buchanan, tel 449, 18 Aug

Sanitary missions to Turco-Persian frontier.

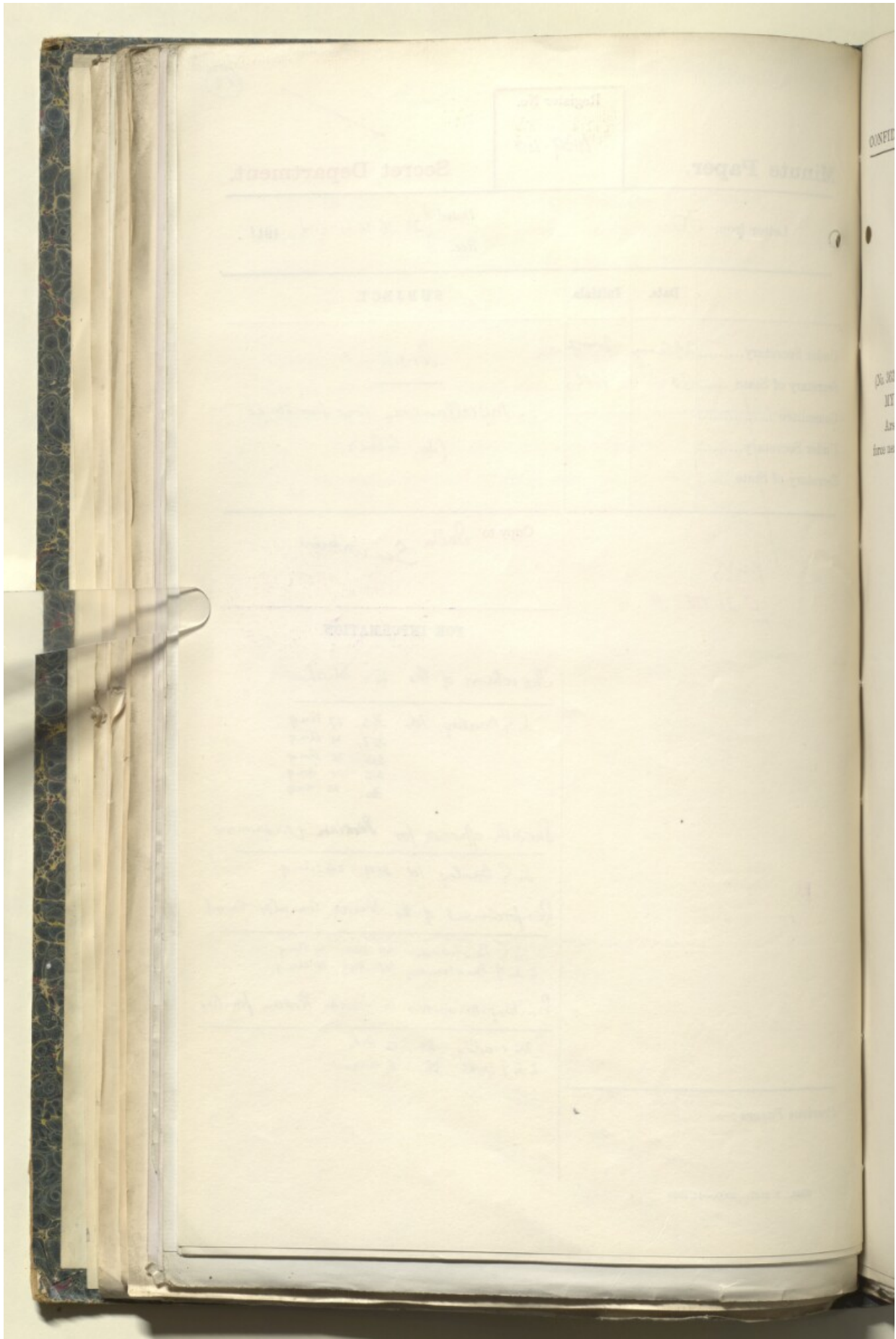
---

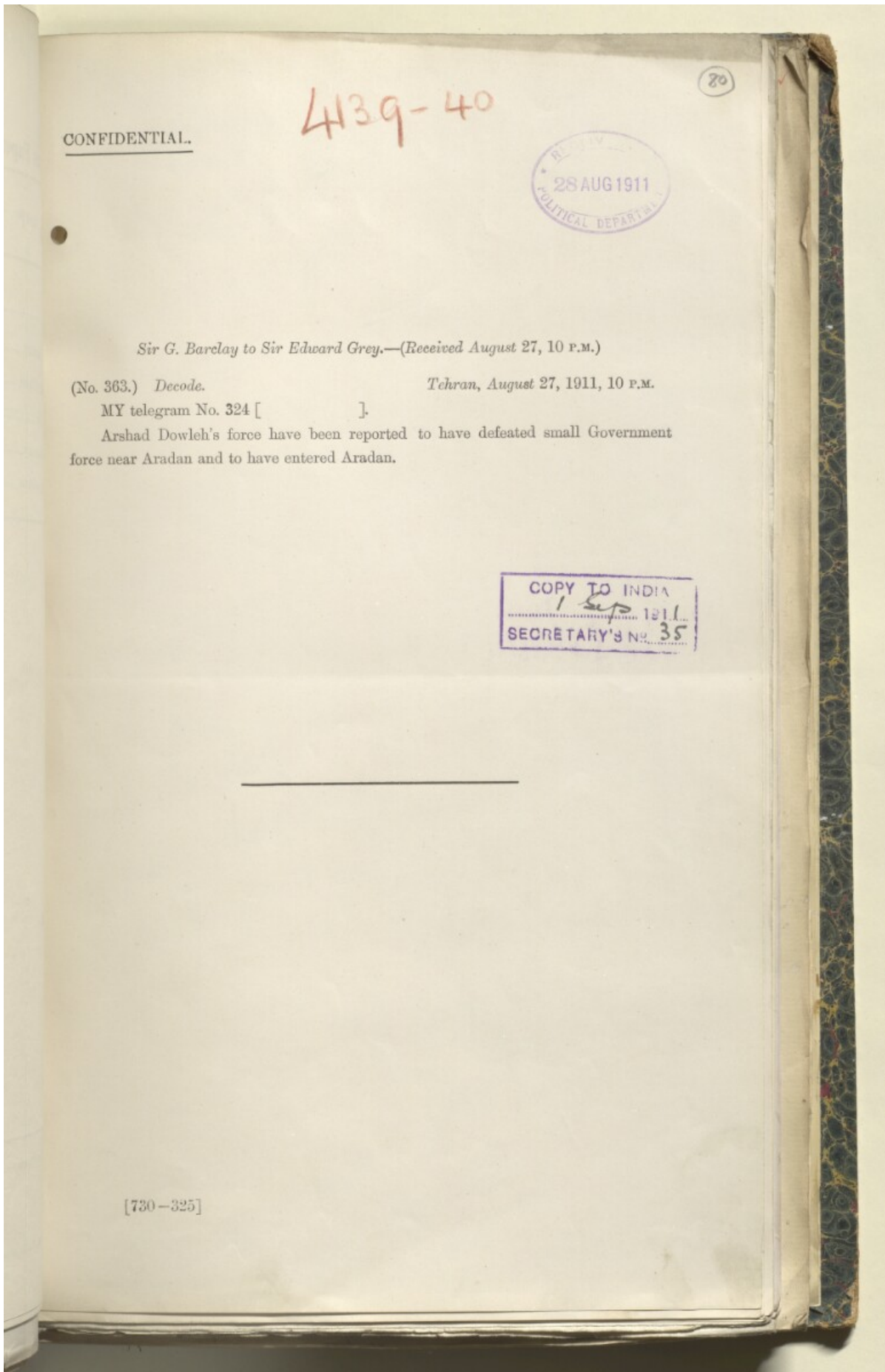
Mr. Marling, 80, 13 July  
 to Sir G. Locks, 86, 8 August

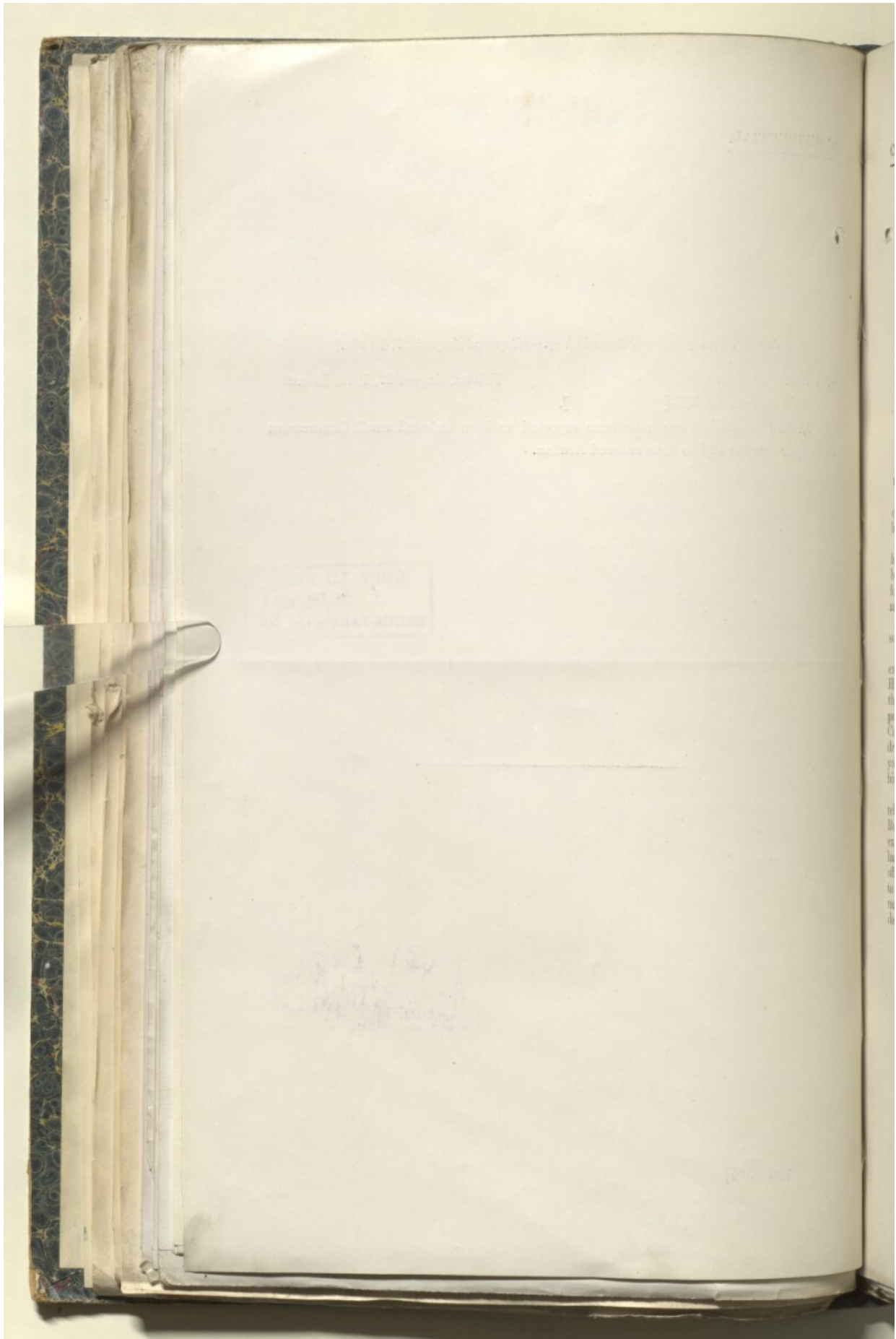
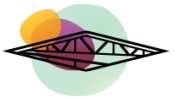
---

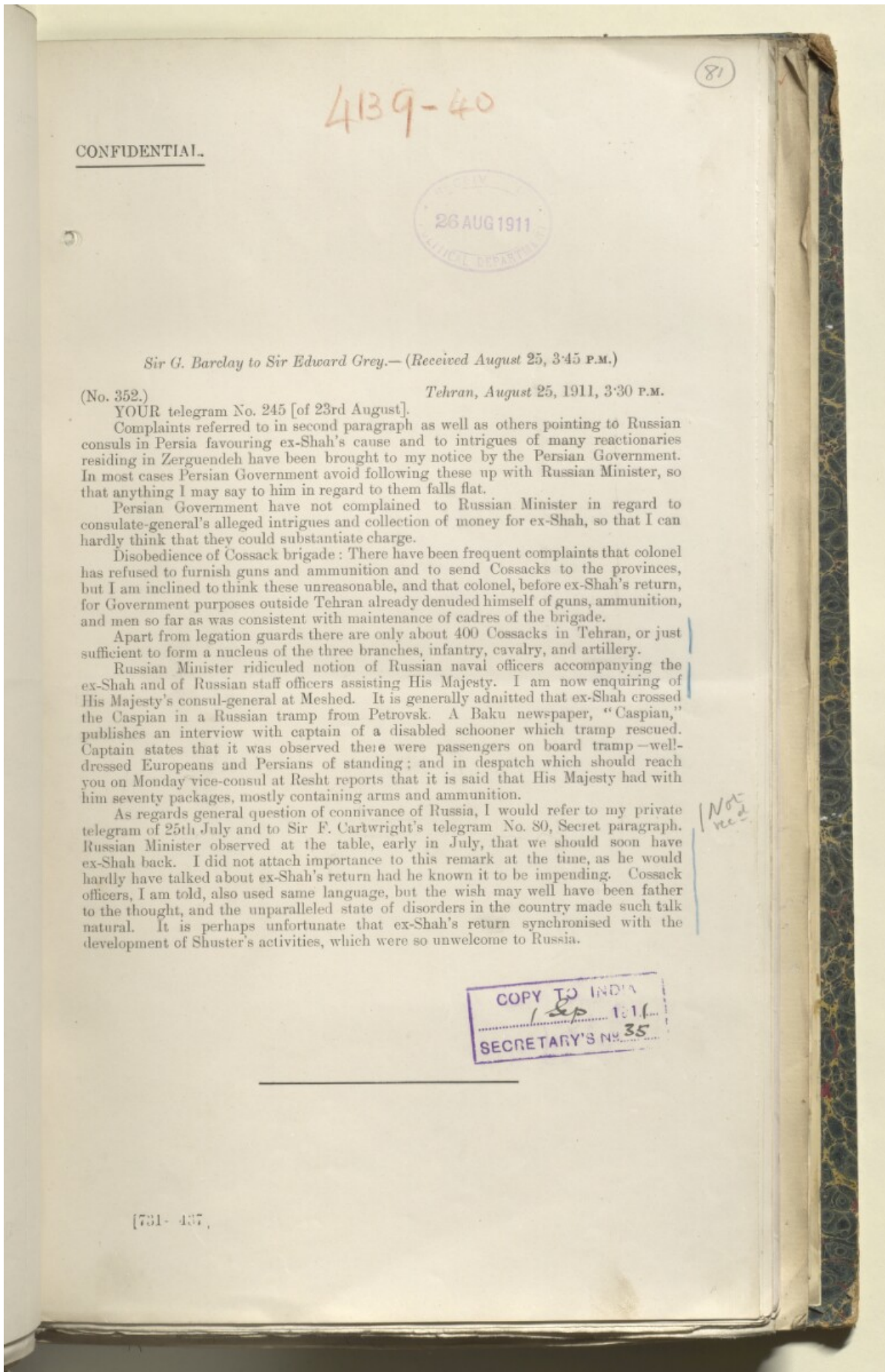
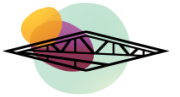
Previous Papers:—

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.









CONFIDENTIAL.

26 AUG 1911

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.— (Received August 25, 3:45 P.M.)*

(No. 352.)

*Tehran, August 25, 1911, 3:30 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 245 [of 23rd August].

Complaints referred to in second paragraph as well as others pointing to Russian consuls in Persia favouring ex-Shah's cause and to intrigues of many reactionaries residing in Zerguendeh have been brought to my notice by the Persian Government. In most cases Persian Government avoid following these up with Russian Minister, so that anything I may say to him in regard to them falls flat.

Persian Government have not complained to Russian Minister in regard to consulate-general's alleged intrigues and collection of money for ex-Shah, so that I can hardly think that they could substantiate charge.

Disobedience of Cossack brigade: There have been frequent complaints that colonel has refused to furnish guns and ammunition and to send Cossacks to the provinces, but I am inclined to think these unreasonable, and that colonel, before ex-Shah's return, for Government purposes outside Tehran already denuded himself of guns, ammunition, and men so far as was consistent with maintenance of cadres of the brigade.

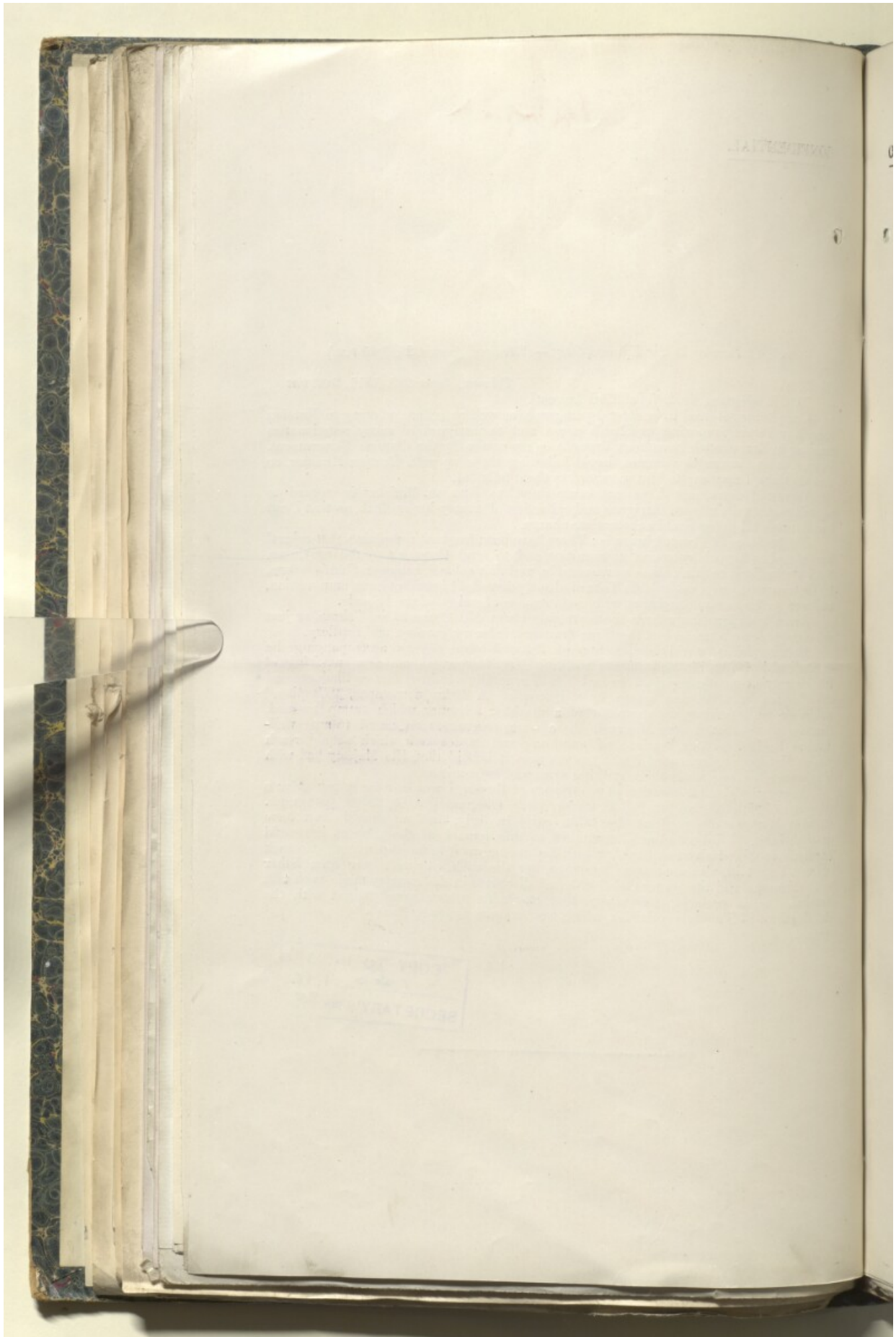
Apart from legation guards there are only about 400 Cossacks in Tehran, or just sufficient to form a nucleus of the three branches, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Russian Minister ridiculed notion of Russian naval officers accompanying the ex-Shah and of Russian staff officers assisting His Majesty. I am now enquiring of His Majesty's consul-general at Meshed. It is generally admitted that ex-Shah crossed the Caspian in a Russian tramp from Petrovsk. A Baku newspaper, "Caspian," publishes an interview with captain of a disabled schooner which tramp rescued. Captain states that it was observed there were passengers on board tramp—well-dressed Europeans and Persians of standing; and in despatch which should reach you on Monday vice-consul at Resht reports that it is said that His Majesty had with him seventy packages, mostly containing arms and ammunition.

As regards general question of connivance of Russia, I would refer to my private telegram of 25th July and to Sir F. Cartwright's telegram No. 80, Secret paragraph. Russian Minister observed at the table, early in July, that we should soon have ex-Shah back. I did not attach importance to this remark at the time, as he would hardly have talked about ex-Shah's return had he known it to be impending. Cossack officers, I am told, also used same language, but the wish may well have been father to the thought, and the unparalleled state of disorders in the country made such talk natural. It is perhaps unfortunate that ex-Shah's return synchronised with the development of Shuster's activities, which were so unwelcome to Russia.

COPY TO INDIA  
1 SEP 1911  
SECRETARY'S No. 35

[731-437]







82

4139-40

CONFIDENTIAL

26 AUG 1911  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

*Sir G. Borelay to Sir Edward Grey. — (Received August 25, 1:41 P.M.)*

(No. 355.) *En clair.*

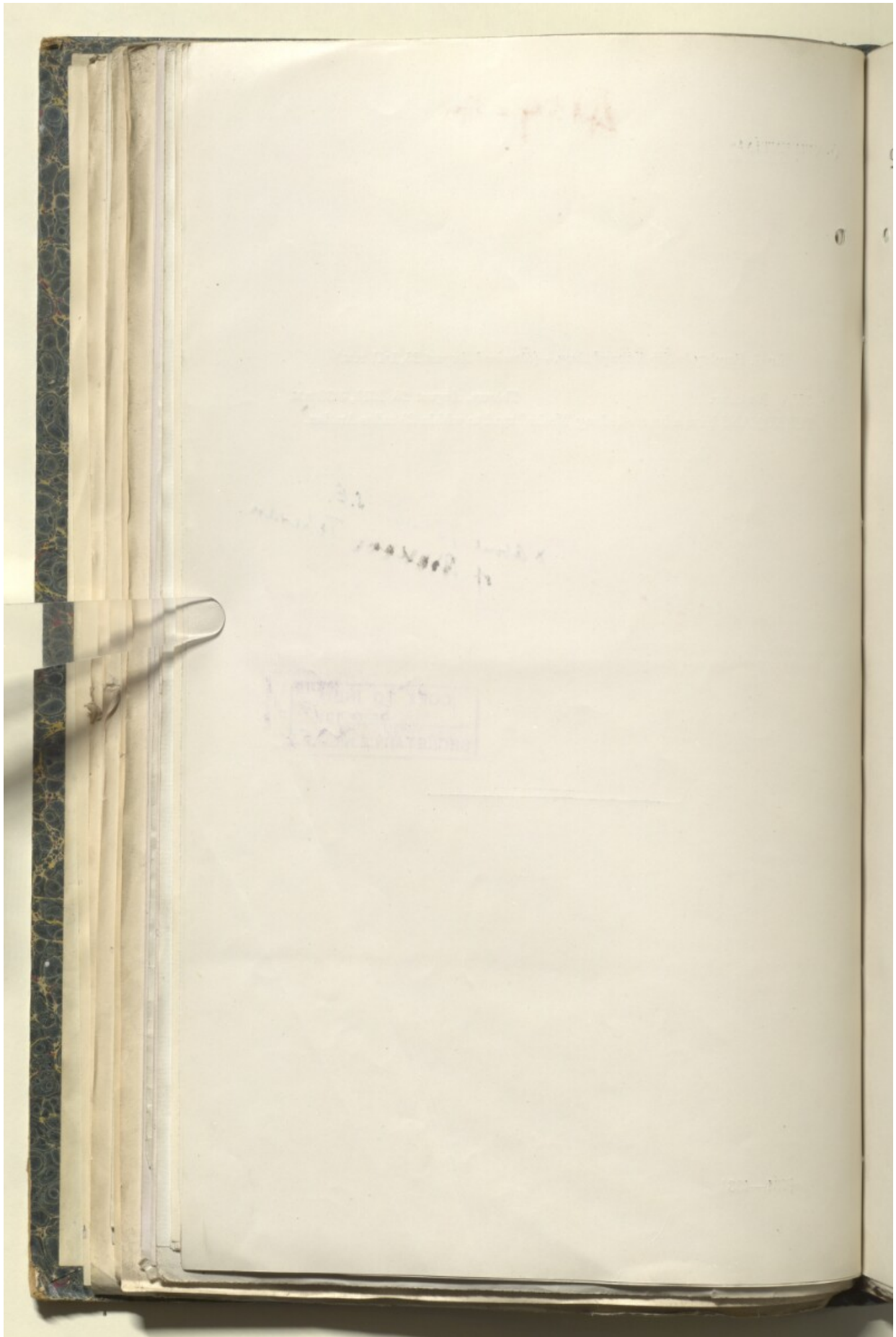
*Tehran, August 25, 1911, 3:30 P.M.*

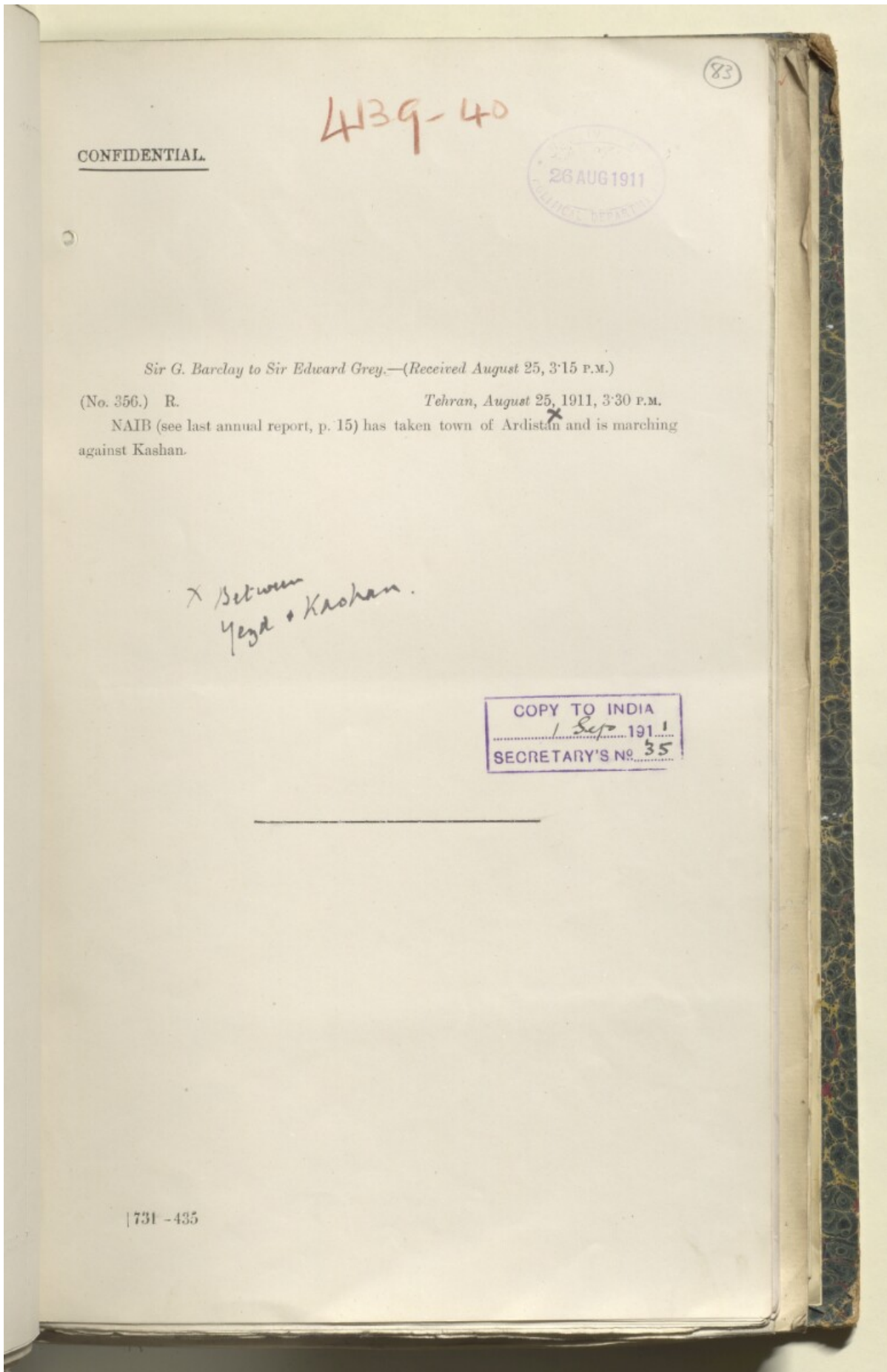
TURKOMANS have advanced along Meshed road to within 25 miles Aradan. \*

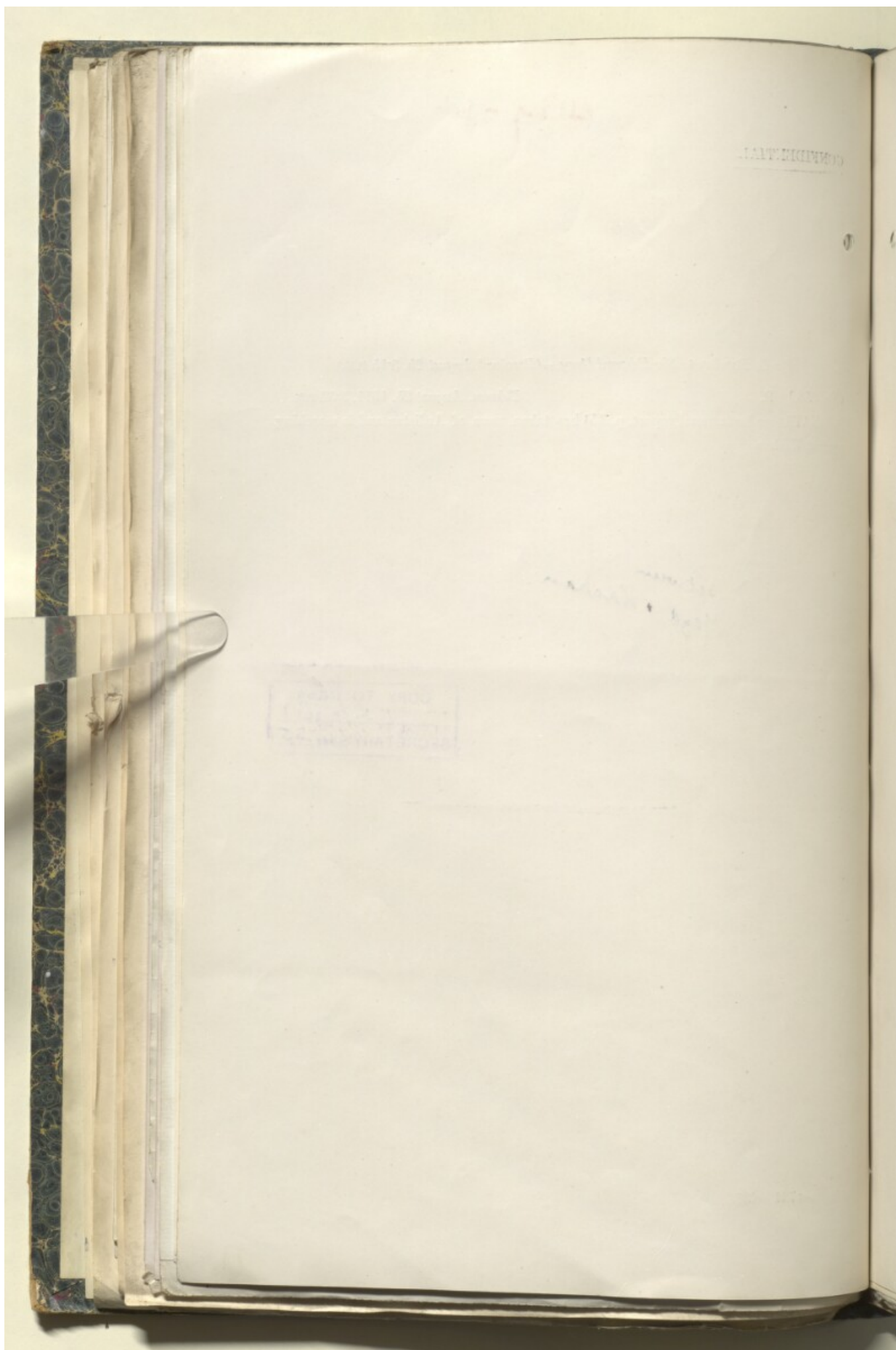
\* About 75 miles S.E.  
of ~~Aradan~~ Teheran.

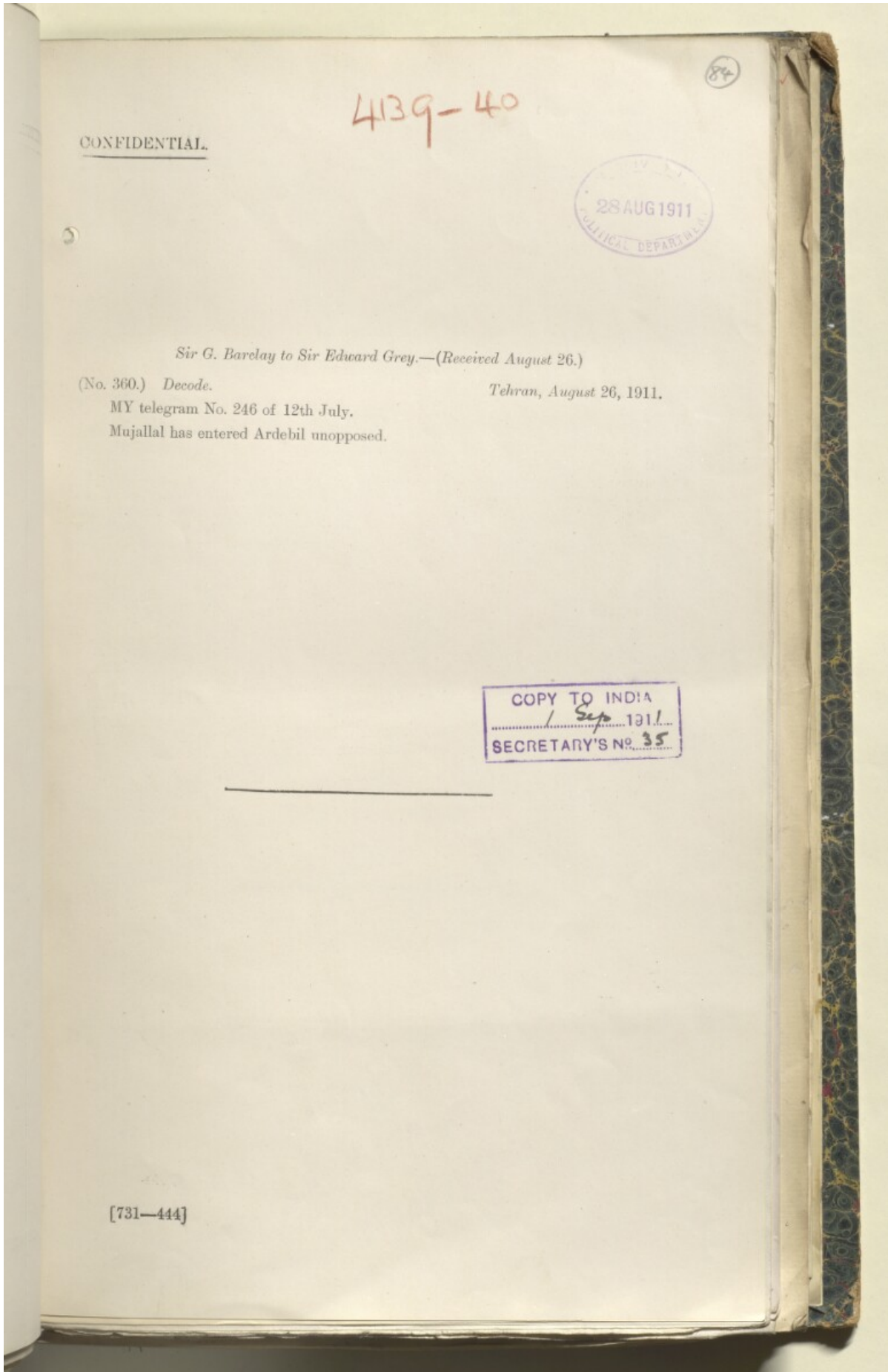
COPY TO INDIA  
1 Sep. 1911  
SECRETARY'S NO. 35

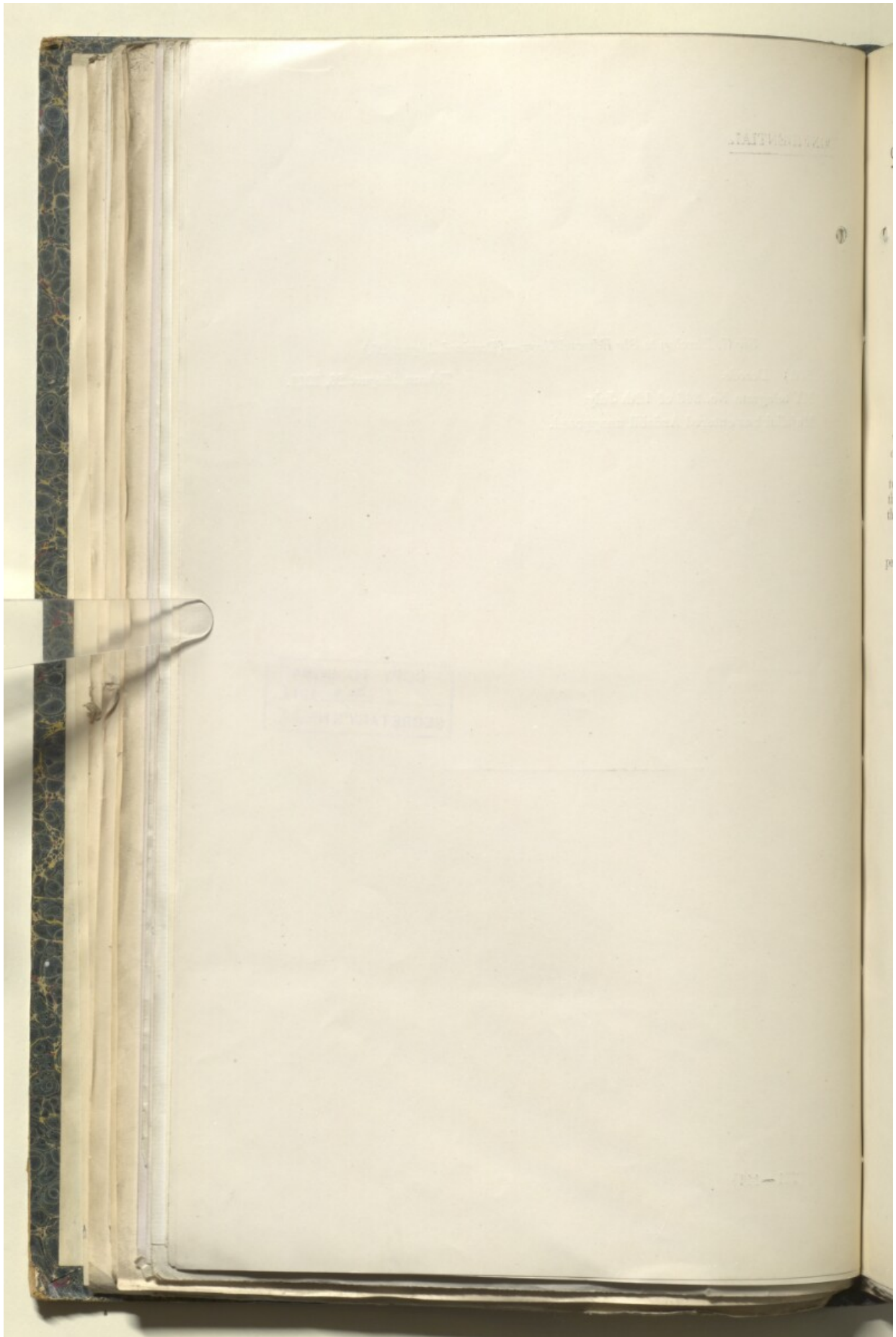
[731-433]













CONFIDENTIAL.

85  
already circulated

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 12, 5 P.M.)*

(No. 246.) R.

*Tehran, July 12, 1911, 3:20 P.M.*

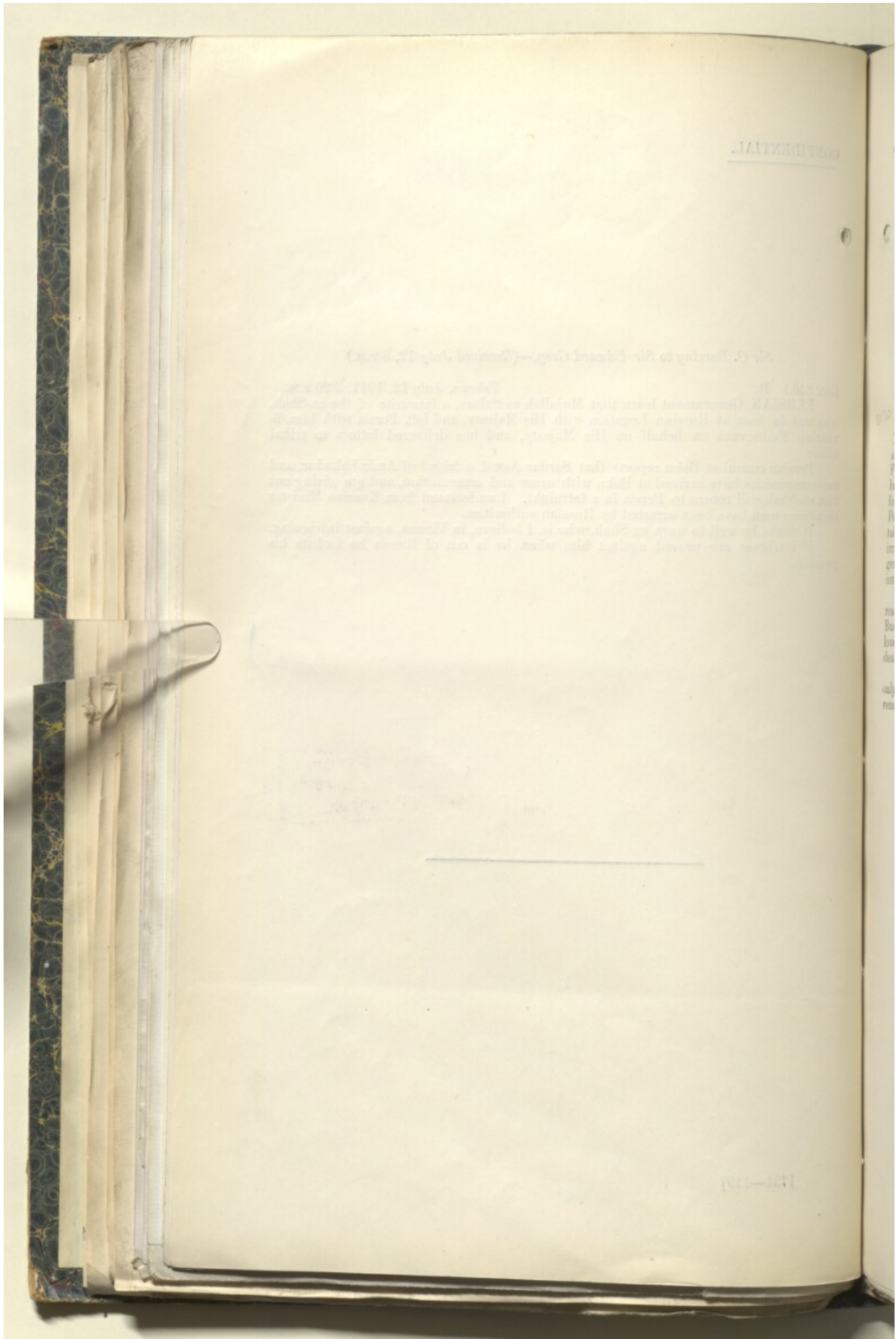
PERSIAN Government learn that Mujallah-es-Sultan, a favourite of the ex-Shah, who was in bast at Russian Legation with His Majesty, and left Persia with him, is visiting Shahsevans on behalf on His Majesty, and has delivered letters to tribal chiefs.

Persian consul at Baku reports that Sardar Assad, a friend of Amir Bahadur, and two companions have arrived at Baku with arms and ammunition, and are giving out that ex-Shah will return to Persia in a fortnight. I understand from Russian Minister that these men have been arrested by Russian authorities.

It might be well to warn ex-Shah, who is, I believe, in Vienna, against intriguing.

If intrigues are proved against him when he is out of Russia he forfeits his pension.

[731-119]





CONFIDENTIAL.

4139-40.

86



*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 26, 10 A.M.)*

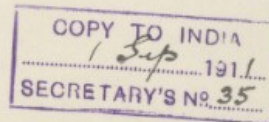
(No. 359.) *Tehran, August 26, 1911, 10:30 A.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 246 [of 23rd August].

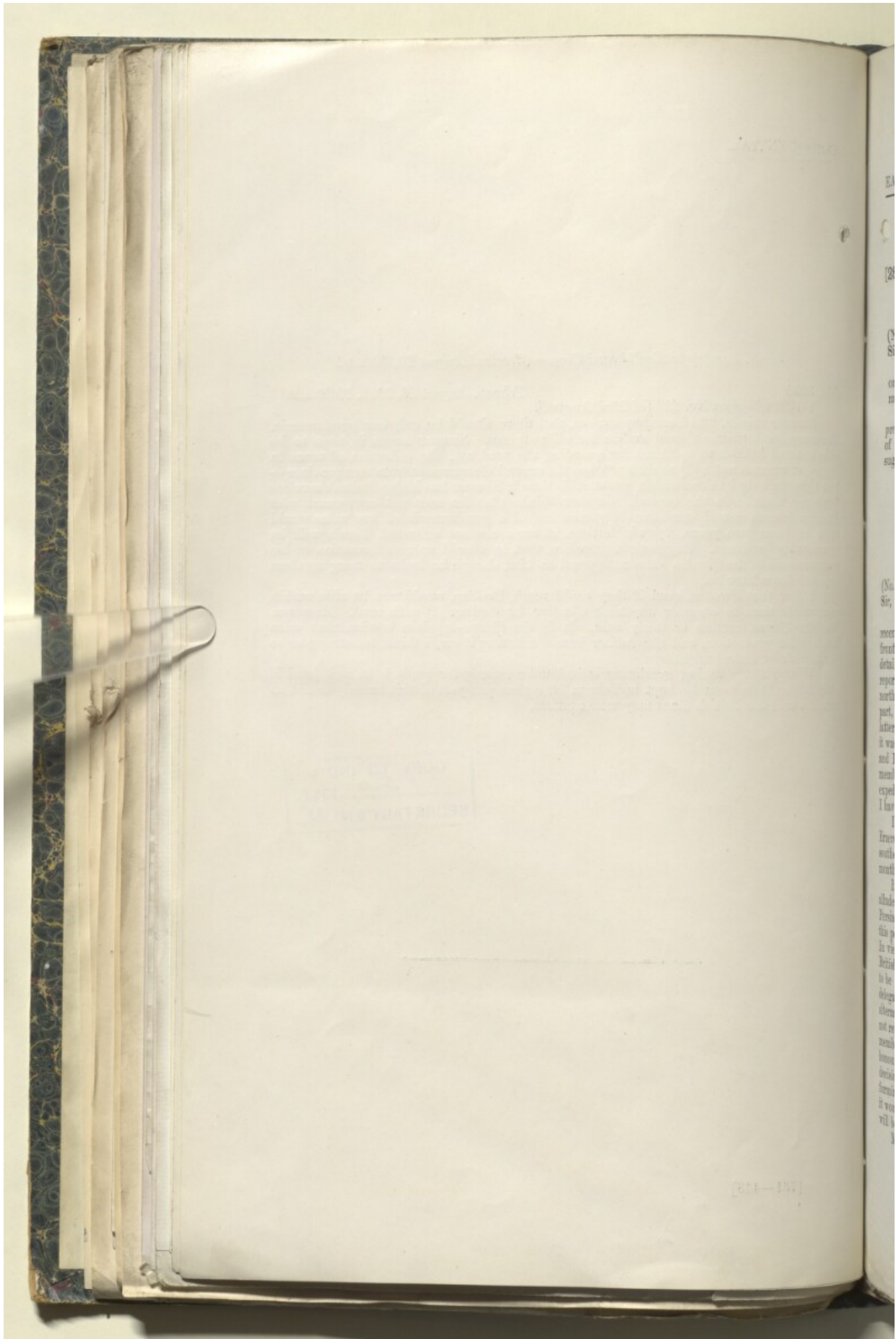
Shuster thinks, and I entirely concur, that there should be only one gendarmerie. Treasury gendarmerie should suffice for all purposes. Shuster hopes in time to be able to send 4,000 men to Shiraz for guarding the road and the collection of taxes in Fars—at present not a [?] twelfth reaches the central Government from that province—but this can only be done within measurable time if Shuster has Major Stokes's services for some months in the capital. Shuster thinks that for men not conversant with Persian language and conditions organisation of a gendarmerie of any value would take at least two years, by which time, if taxes are not collected, Persia will be irrevocably bankrupt. Suggestion, therefore, that he should entrust formation of his gendarmerie to the Swedes does not appeal to him, though he looks to merging them into the force later on.

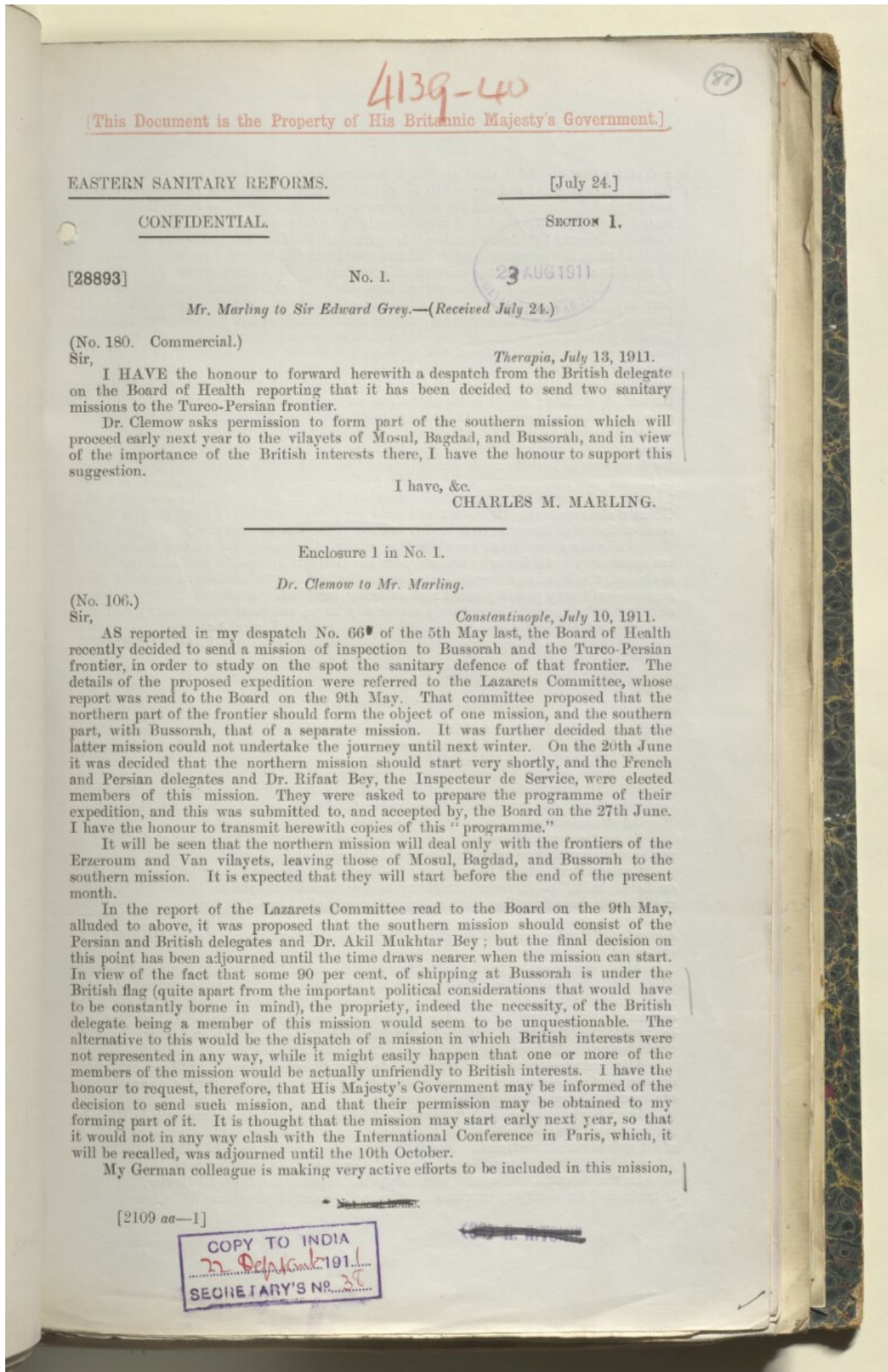
I fear that Swedes, even if they could reach Bushire, would not be able within reasonable time to organise anything effective for dealing [?] with road. Moreover, Bushire-Shiraz section is fairly safe. It is the Shiraz-Ispahan section that cries loudest for protection, and the robber bands infesting it are, I think, too strong to be dealt with by armed muleteers.

With Shuster taking gendarmerie in hand a remedy for roads is in sight, and if only Major Stokes can be kept in Tehran for a time prospect of this remedy is not so remote, and the British firms may take comfort.



[731-443]







and states that his chief attaches much importance to his being so, in view of the future importance of the regions to be visited, in connection with the completion of the Bagdad Railway. From the purely practical point of view, however, it has to be stated that the object of the mission will be solely a sanitary one, and that the German delegate (M. de Schoenberg, dragoman of the German Embassy) not being a medical man, his presence on the mission could not add in any way to the efficiency of the latter. Moreover, the mission will be almost solely occupied with the sanitary defence of Bussorah, and the actual line of the Turko-Persian frontier (southern portion). It will no doubt visit Bagdad and other places in the neighbourhood, but the sanitary measures there are an internal matter, and do not concern the Board of Health. The completion of the railway, when effected, will no doubt raise new questions of measures of sanitary defence, but it will affect scarcely, if at all, the measures at Bussorah and along the frontier. Even if the line, or a branch of it, is prolonged across that frontier, it seems to be generally admitted that it will pass through Khanikin; and it is there that, in any case, the main sanitary barrier will exist, as it does at present. It is also thought that that branch, if created, would be under Russian rather than German influence. So that the existence of German interests in the portion of the frontier that the mission would visit seems to be very far from proved; while at Bussorah (where the most really useful and fruitful work of the mission may be expected to be done) German interests may be almost said not to exist at all, or to be represented solely by the occasional visit to Bussorah of a German steamer. (In 1909-10 there were nine such steamers; they paid 4.38 per cent. of the total dues received in this branch of the sanitary service.)

While the above views are shared by many other members of the Board, there are apparently not a few who will support the German delegate's candidature. If he is elected, the Russian delegate—who has undoubtedly considerable interests in those regions—will very possibly insist also on being included. A mission thus composed, of five members, would be not only unwieldily large, but most unnecessarily costly.

I have, &c.

F. G. CLEMON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Programme et Itinéraire de la Mission chargée d'Étudier la Défense sanitaire de la Partie septentrionale de la Frontière turco-persane, présenté par M. le Dr. Delamaré en Séance du Conseil supérieur de Santé le 27 juin, 1911.*

ENCORE indécise en maints endroits, la frontière turco-persane rencontre successivement, du nord au sud, les vilayets d'Erzeroum, de Van, de Mossoul, de Bagdad et de Bassora.

Sa partie septentrionale est constituée par les vilayets d'Erzeroum et de Van; sa partie méridionale, par ceux de Mossoul, de Bagdad et de Bassora.

Comme Bartoletti ("Rapport sur les Mesures à prendre contre la Peste qui sévit en Perse, 1871," p. 7), nous rattachons le territoire du vilayet de Mossoul à la partie méridionale de la frontière, non seulement parce qu'il dépend de l'inspectorat sanitaire de Bagdad, mais aussi et surtout parce que Ravandous et Suleïmanieh sont moins éloignées d'Hanégouine que de Bayazid et plus aisément abordables par le sud ou le sud-ouest que par le nord.

Ainsi comprise, la partie septentrionale de cette frontière est longue d'environ 450 à 500 kilom. et s'étend de Bayazid à Choumdinan. Elle est constituée par des montagnes abruptes qui ne laissent que de rares défilés par lesquels s'établissent les communications entre la Perse et la Turquie et, à proximité desquels se trouvent, sur le territoire ottoman, Kizil-Dizé, Barghiri, Mahmoudia, Deir et Gemver, sur le territoire perse, Makou, Khoi, Salmasi et Ourmiah.

L'importance sanitaire éventuelle de ces divers villages frontières est assez diversement appréciée par les hygiénistes et les diplomates qui, depuis quarante ans, ont examiné la question qui nous occupe.

Pour Bartoletti (*loc. cit.*), "Bayazid est le grand passage du commerce de Perse"; les routes de Bach-Khalé et de Kotou ne sont suivies que par le commerce local et n'ont qu'un intérêt restreint. Pour l'Ambassadeur de Turquie à Téhéran (lettre du 12 novembre, 1909), Bayazid est également le passage le plus fréquenté.

Le Dr. Amadéo, par contre, écrit, dans son rapport No. 5, du 16 février, 1910, que le trafic de l'Azerbeïdjan, province la plus peuplée et la plus riche de la Perse, a lieu



par Tauris, Khoi, Karasiadin, Maku, Kizil-Dizé, Alaschquerd, Hassan-Khalé. Pour lui, le vilayet d'Erzeroum serait aussi menacé du côté persan que du côté russe; le vilayet de Van serait menacé soit par Khoi, Kotour, Sérail et Artschak, soit par Ourmiah, Dilmaun et Bach-Khalé.

Après avoir entendu le Dr. Hoffer, Inspecteur d'Erzeroum, la Commission des Lazarets (Rapport du 29 décembre, 1910) admet que tout notre effort prophylactique doit se concentrer à Kizil-Dizé, petite ville située sur la grande route qui relie Tauris à Trébizonde et que suivent les caravanes venant du nord de la Perse.

Le médiocre intérêt de Deir semble attesté par ce fait qu'une station provisoire, ouverte en ce point, n'a compté, en deux mois, que quatre passagers!

M. le délégué de Perse, il est vrai, s'élève énergiquement contre cette manière de voir et soutient, non sans une certaine apparence de raison, que la seule station de Kizil-Dizé sera insuffisante pour assurer la protection efficace des 500 kilom. de la frontière septentrionale; il insiste beaucoup pour que la mission poursuive ses investigations pas à pas sur la frontière, sinon jusqu'à Choumdinan, du moins jusqu'à Deir et, si possible, à Gemver.

Dans ces conditions, le double objectif suivant nous paraît s'imposer:—

1. Etudier d'une façon aussi complète que possible l'emplacement, l'étendue, l'organisation, l'alimentation en eau de la station sanitaire de Kizil-Dizé;
2. Rechercher s'il est nécessaire et possible de surveiller efficacement un autre point de la frontière septentrionale.

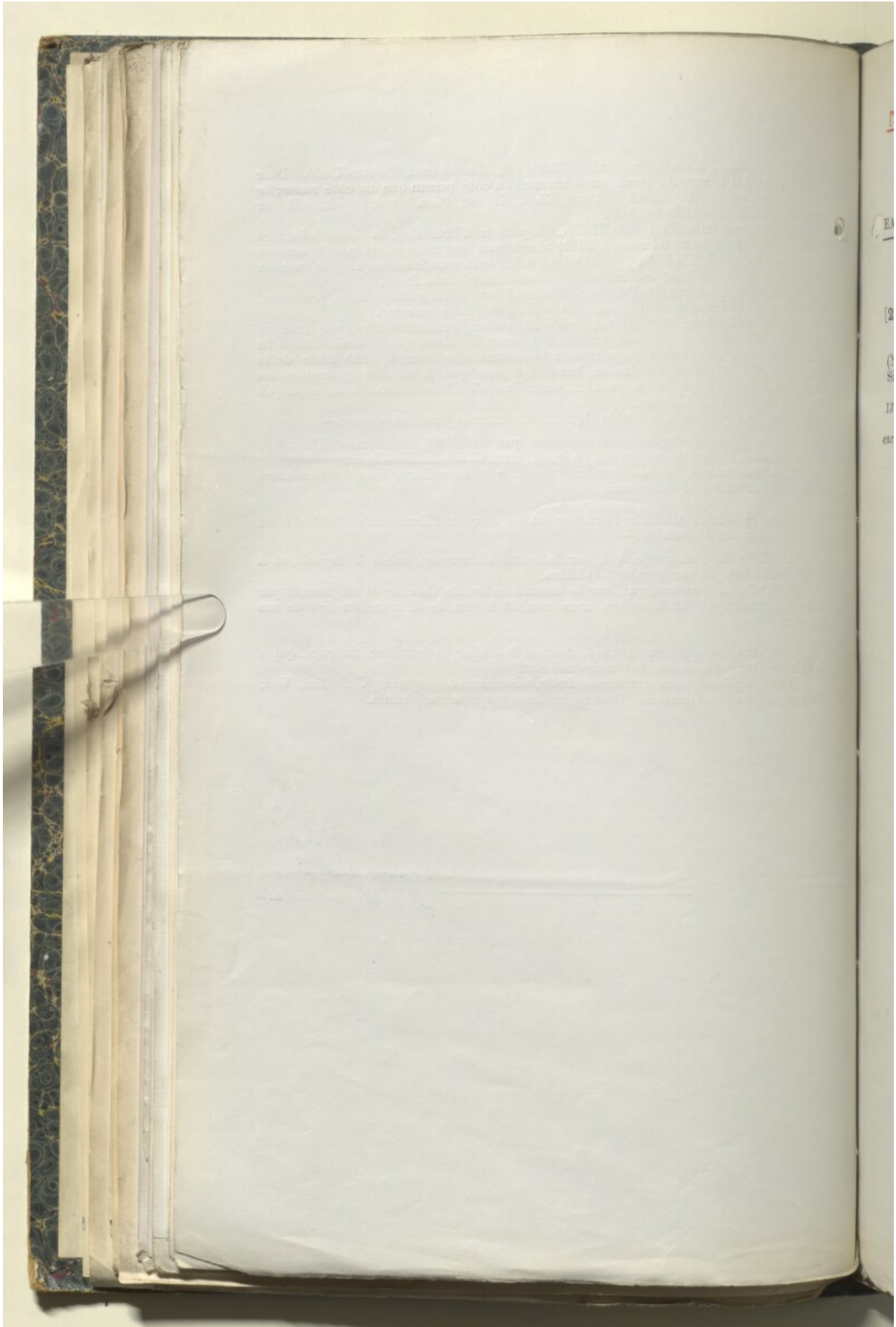
*Itinéraire.*—Pour atteindre l'extrême est des vilayets d'Erzeroum et de Van, deux voies sont à notre disposition:—

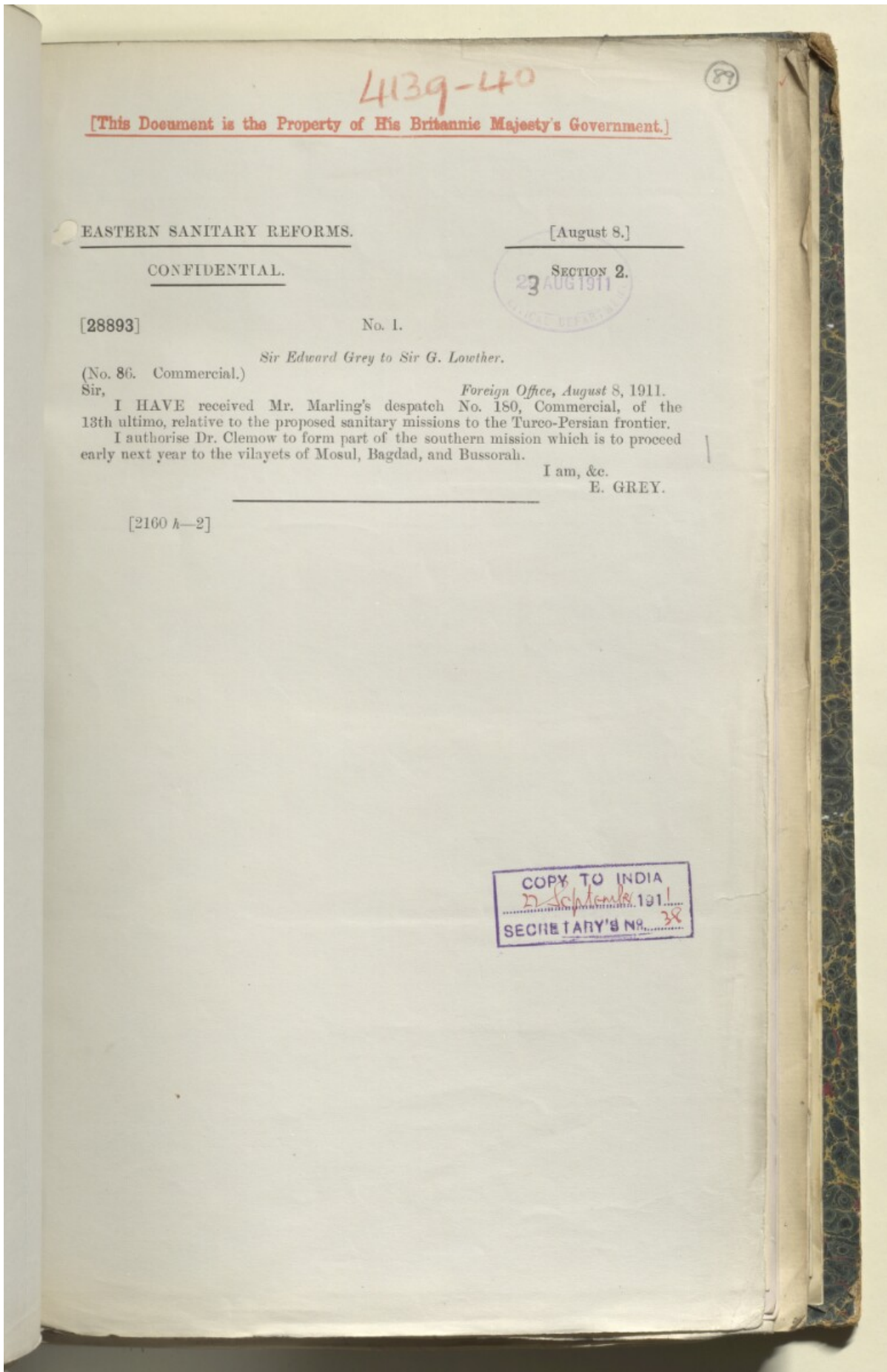
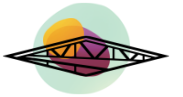
(a.) Celle de Trébizonde, qui, par la route d'Erzeroum, mène à Bayazid et à Kizil-Dizé, après un parcours de 600 kilom.;

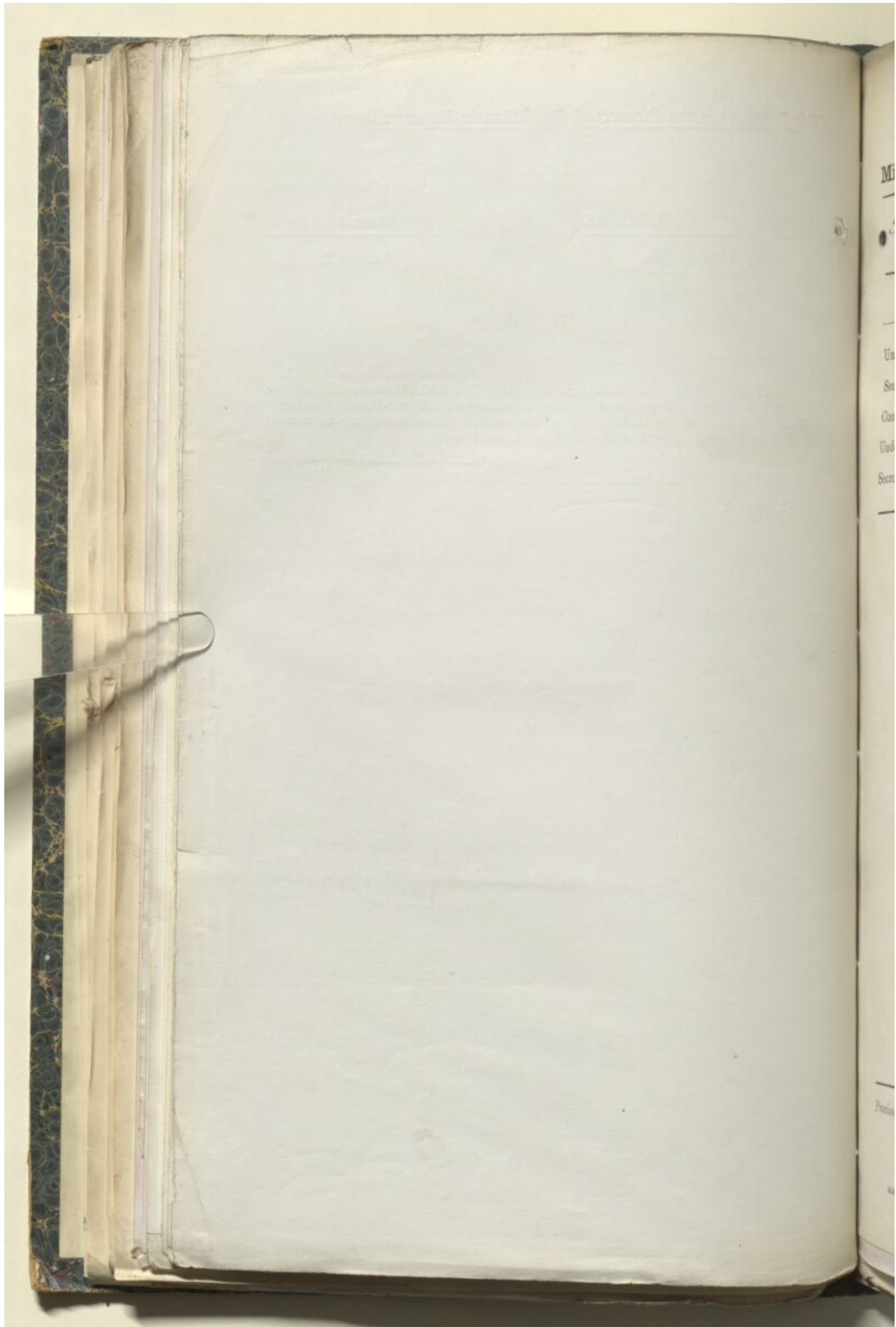
(b.) Celle de Batoum, qui, par le chemin de fer du Caucase et en passant par Tiflis, Alexandropol, Etchmiadzin, nous conduit à peu de distance du lieu de nos travaux.

Il va sans dire que nous avons l'intention de choisir ce deuxième itinéraire, qui a le mérite d'être et plus court et moins onéreux.

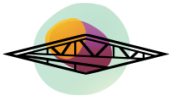
D'Etchmiadzin, nous gagnerons Igdîr, Karaboulak, Bayazid, Kizil-Dizé, Van, Deir et, si possible, Gemver. Nous reviendrons par le même chemin.











Register No. (90)

**Minute Paper.**

1386

**Secret Department.**

---

① Secy's Letter from India, No. 32 M

Dated 3 } August, 1911.  
Rec. 21 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	26 Aug.	AM	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persian Grief.</u> Wd</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tehran Sanitary Council</p> <p>Views of local officers on Dr. Lichtheim's theory of the origin of plague in the Gulf.</p>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	24	E	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to F.O., 6 Sept. 1911.

FOR INFORMATION.

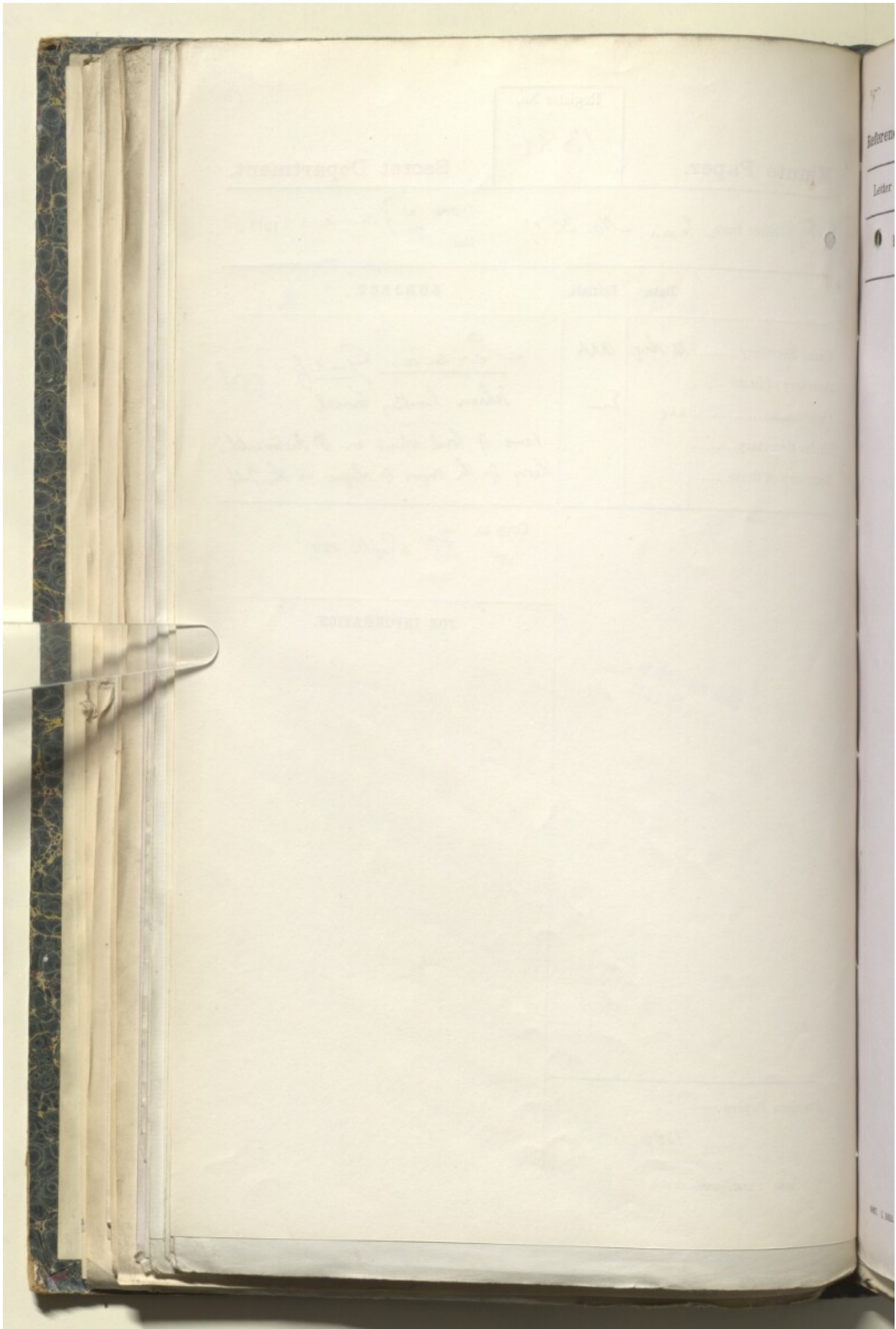
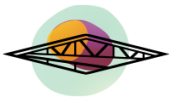
Seen Pol Com ee,  
SEP 1911

---

Previous Papers :—

/357

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.





(91)

Reference Paper. *Confid<sup>e</sup>* Political and Secret }  
Department. }

---

Letter No. Rec. 191 .

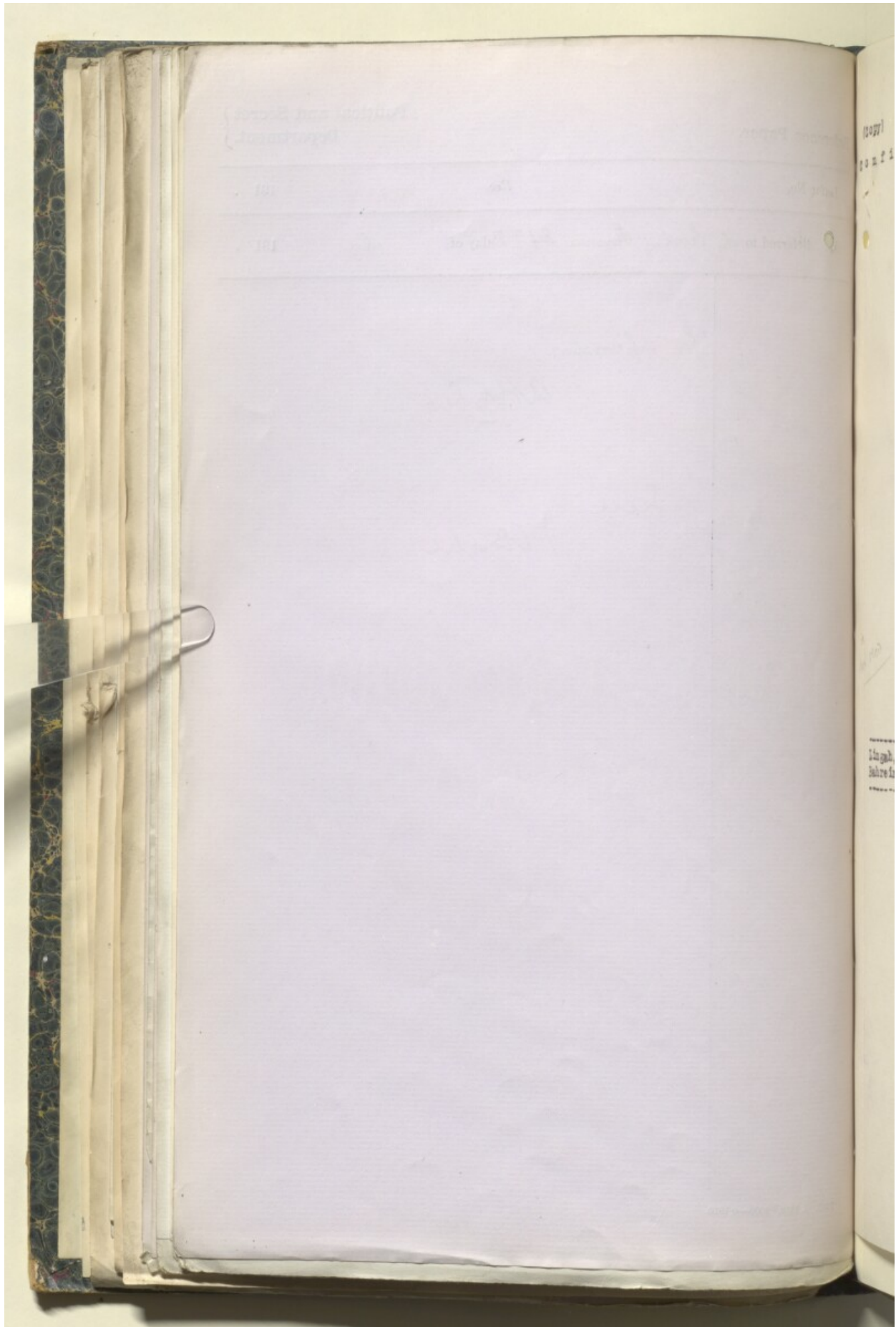
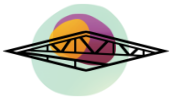
---

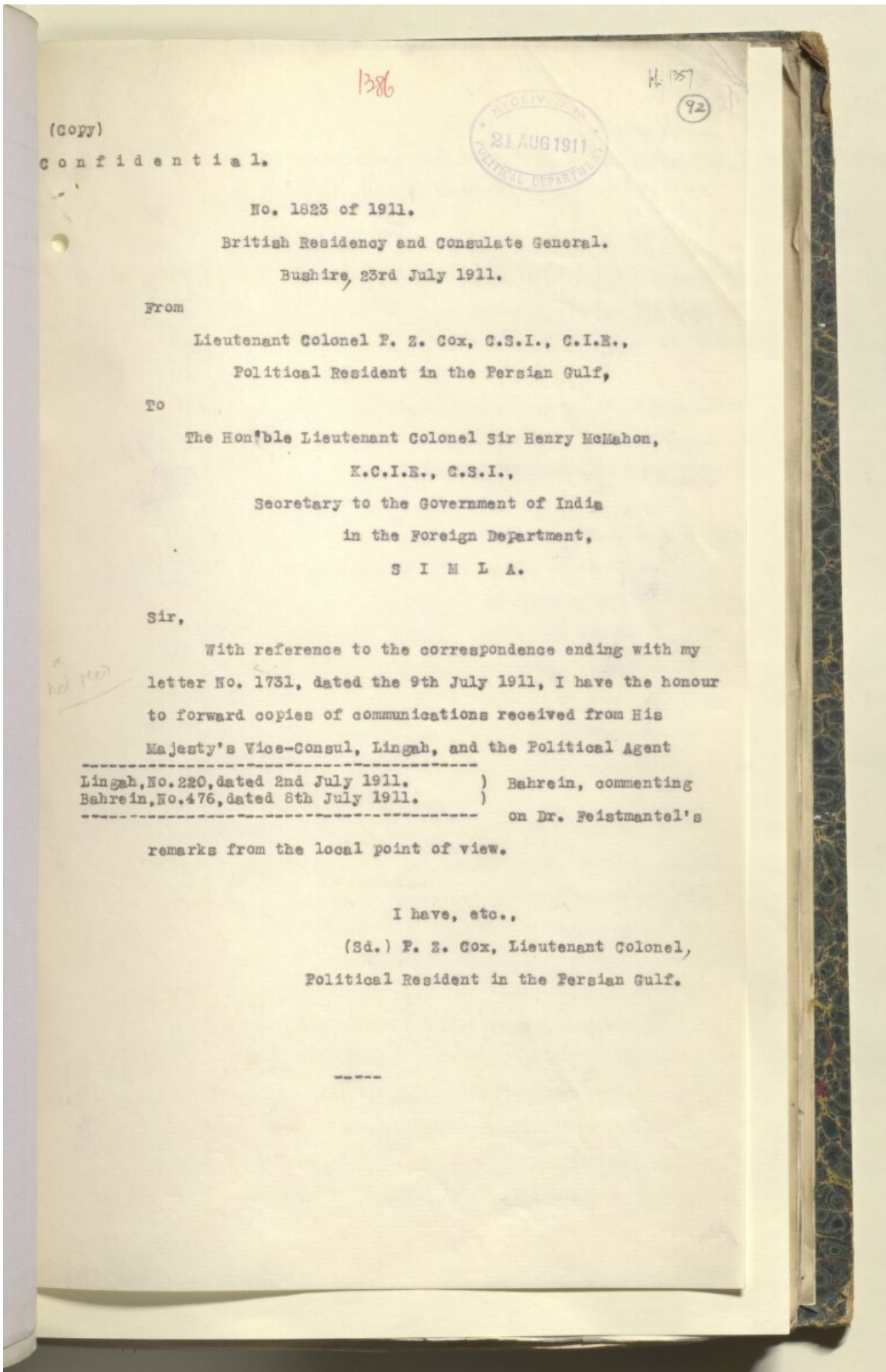
Referred to the Secretary, Revenue Dep<sup>t</sup>: 23 day of Aug. 191 .

---

for information  
A. H. H. H. H. H.  
Seen  
F. A. A. A. A.

9067. I. 1852. 1000.—0/1910.





1386

H. 1357

92

(copy)

C o n f i d e n t i a l .

RECEIVED  
21 AUG 1911  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1623 of 1911.

British Residency and Consulate General.

Bushire, 23rd July 1911.

From

Lieutenant Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry McMahon,

K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Secretary to the Government of India

in the Foreign Department,

S I M L A .

Sir,

hol Mem

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 1731, dated the 9th July 1911, I have the honour to forward copies of communications received from His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Lingah, and the Political Agent

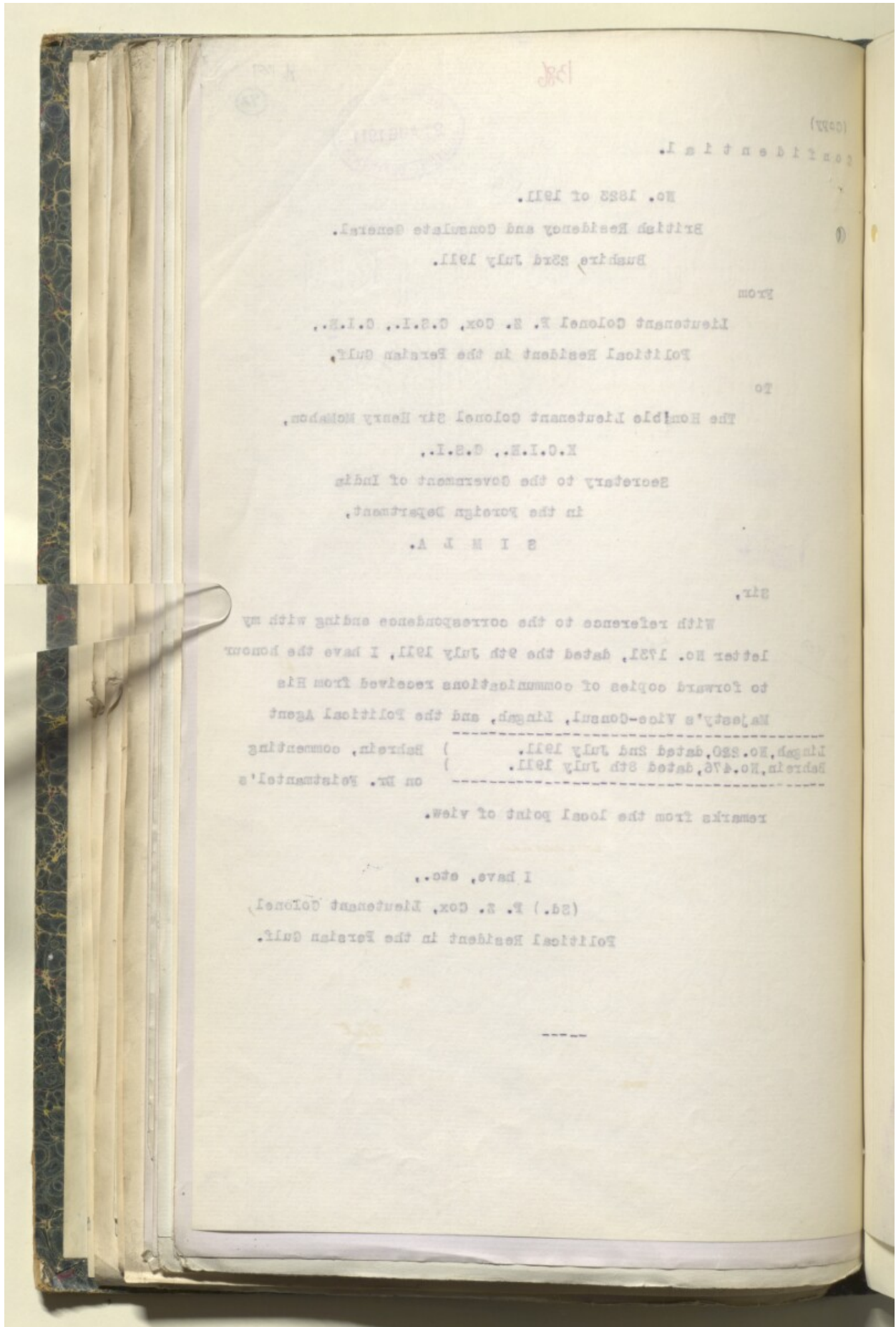
Lingah, No. 220, dated 2nd July 1911. ) Bahrein, commenting  
Bahrein, No. 476, dated 8th July 1911. ) on Dr. Feistmantel's

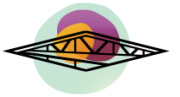
remarks from the local point of view.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) P. Z. Cox, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

-----





(93)

Copy of a letter No. 220, dated 2nd July 1911, from His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul and Assistant Resident, Lingah, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

-----

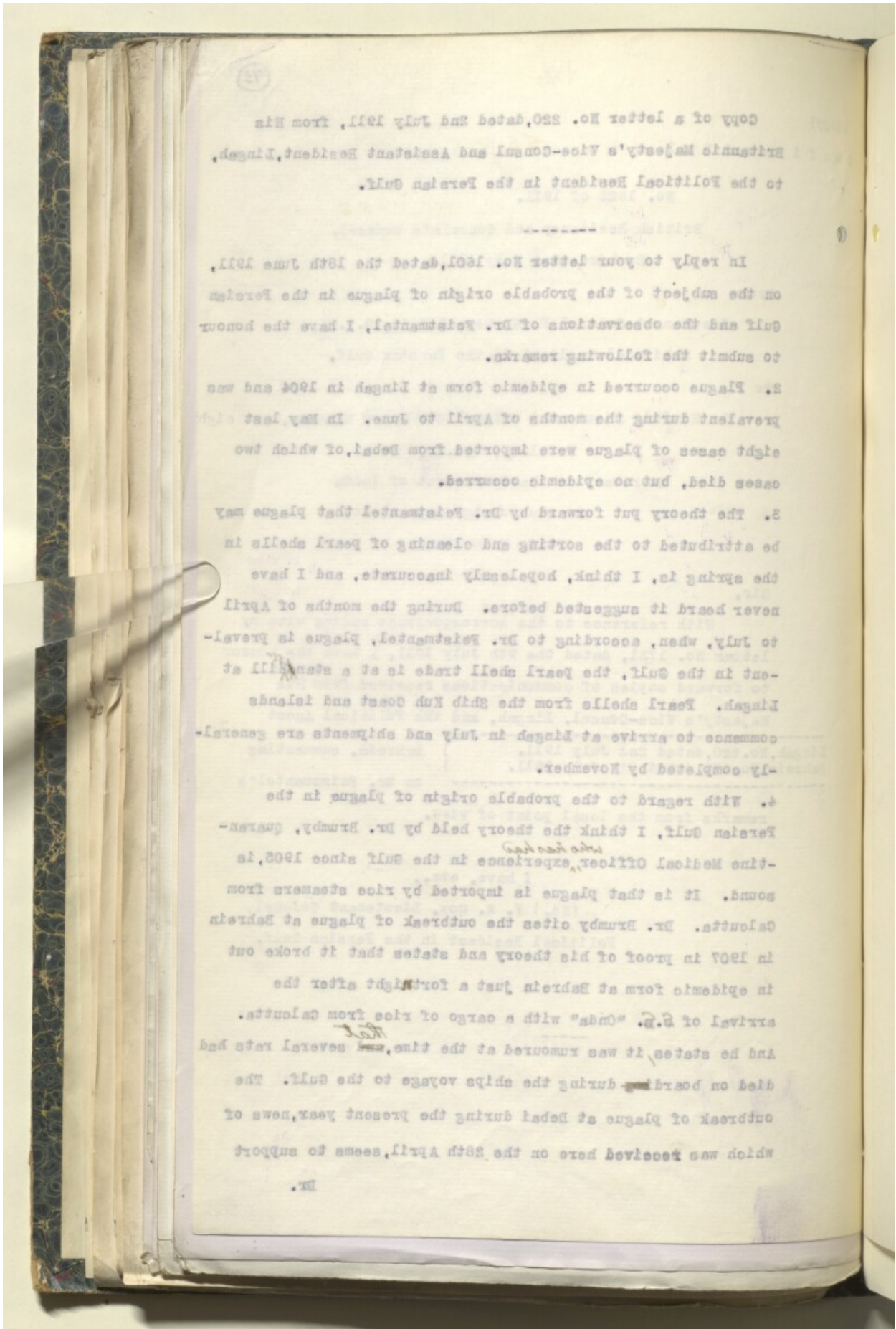
In reply to your letter No. 1601, dated the 18th June 1911, on the subject of the probable origin of plague in the Persian Gulf and the observations of Dr. Feistmantel, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. Plague occurred in epidemic form at Lingah in 1904 and was prevalent during the months of April to June. In May last eight cases of plague were imported from Debai, of which two cases died, but no epidemic occurred.

3. The theory put forward by Dr. Feistmantel that plague may be attributed to the sorting and cleaning of pearl shells in the spring is, I think, hopelessly inaccurate, and I have never heard it suggested before. During the months of April to July, when, according to Dr. Feistmantel, plague is prevalent in the Gulf, the pearl shell trade is at a standstill at Lingah. Pearl shells from the Shib Kuh Coast and islands commence to arrive at Lingah in July and shipments are generally completed by November.

4. With regard to the probable origin of plague in the Persian Gulf, I think the theory held by Dr. Brumby, quarantine Medical Officer, <sup>who has had</sup> experience in the Gulf since 1905, is sound. It is that plague is imported by rice steamers from Calcutta. Dr. Brumby cites the outbreak of plague at Bahrein in 1907 in proof of his theory and states that it broke out in epidemic form at Bahrein just a fortnight after the arrival of S.S. "Onda" with a cargo of rice from Calcutta. And he states, it was rumoured at the time, <sup>that</sup> several rats had died on board ~~ing~~ during the ships voyage to the Gulf. The outbreak of plague at Debai during the present year, news of which was received here on the 26th April, seems to support

Dr.



Copy of a letter No. 220, dated 2nd July 1911, from His  
 Excellency Majesty's Vice-Consul and Assistant Resident, Lagan,  
 to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

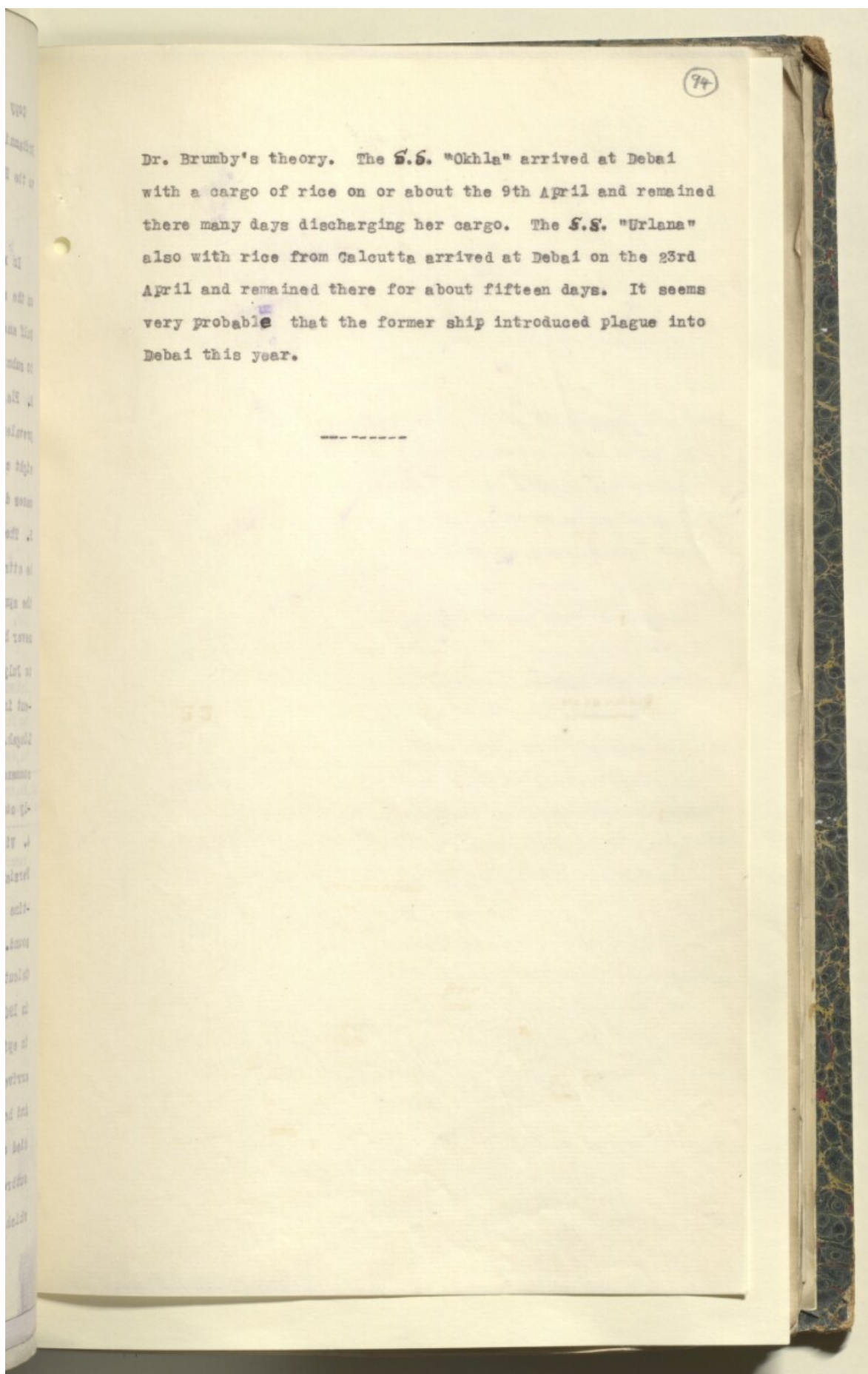
In reply to your letter No. 1801, dated the 18th June 1911,  
 on the subject of the probable origin of plague in the Persian  
 Gulf and the objections of Dr. Retzius, I have the honour  
 to submit the following remarks.

1. Plague occurred in epidemic form at Lagan in 1904 and was  
 prevalent during the months of April to June. In May, last  
 eight cases of plague were imported from Dehd, of which two  
 cases died, but no epidemics occurred.

2. The theory put forward by Dr. Retzius that plague may  
 be attributed to the sorting and cleaning of pearl shells in  
 the spring is, I think, hopelessly inaccurate, and I have  
 never heard it suggested before. During the months of April  
 to July, when, according to Dr. Retzius, plague is prevail-  
 ant in the Gulf, the pearl shell trade is at a standstill at  
 Lagan. Pearl shells from the Gulf Koh Coast and islands  
 commence to arrive at Lagan in July and shipments are general-  
 ly completed by November.

3. With regard to the probable origin of plague in the  
 Persian Gulf, I think the theory held by Dr. Brumpt, when  
 the Medical Officer, "experience in the Gulf since 1902, is  
 sound. It is that plague is imported by rice steamers from  
 Calcutta. Dr. Brumpt cites the outbreak of plague at Bahrain  
 in 1907 in proof of his theory and states that it broke out  
 in epidemic form at Bahrain just a fortnight after the  
 arrival of S.S. "Onda" with a cargo of rice from Calcutta.  
 And he states, it was removed at the time, several rats had  
 died on board during the ship's voyage to the Gulf. The  
 outbreak of plague at Dehd during the present year, news of  
 which was received here on the 28th April, seems to support  
 Dr.

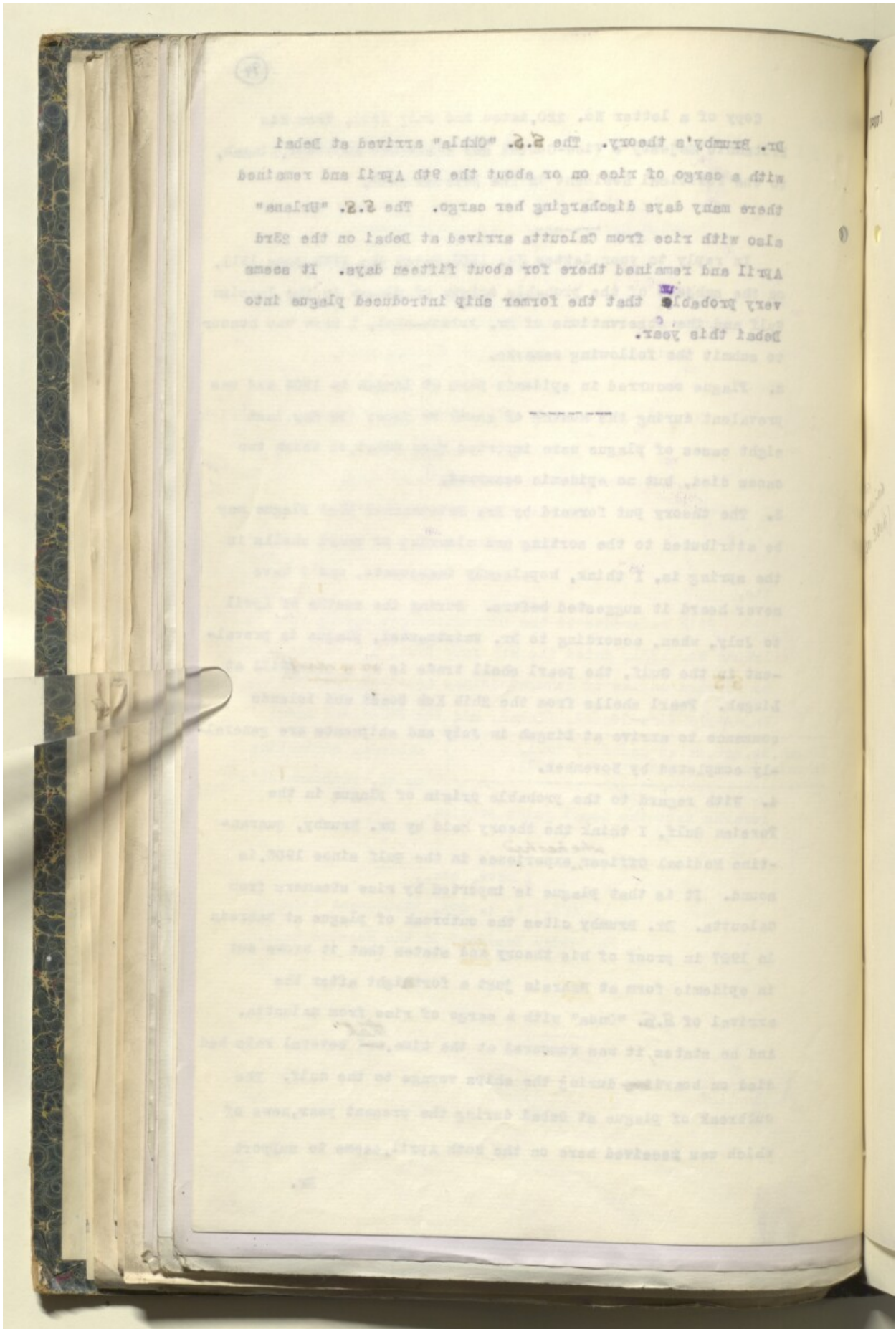
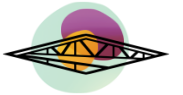




(94)

Dr. Brumby's theory. The S.S. "Okhla" arrived at Debai with a cargo of rice on or about the 9th April and remained there many days discharging her cargo. The S.S. "Urlana" also with rice from Calcutta arrived at Debai on the 23rd April and remained there for about fifteen days. It seems very probable that the former ship introduced plague into Debai this year.

-----





(95)

No.476 of 1911.

Political Agency, Bahrein, 8th July 1911.

From

Captain D.L.R. Lorimer, I.A.,  
Political Agent, Bahrein,

To

Colonel P.Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1602, dated 18th June 1911, I have the honour to supply the following comments on the "Extract from the Proceedings of the 90th Séance of the Sanitary Council, Tehran, 1st May 1911" which accompanied it.

They are in part the outcome of consultation with Assistant Surgeon, Monani.

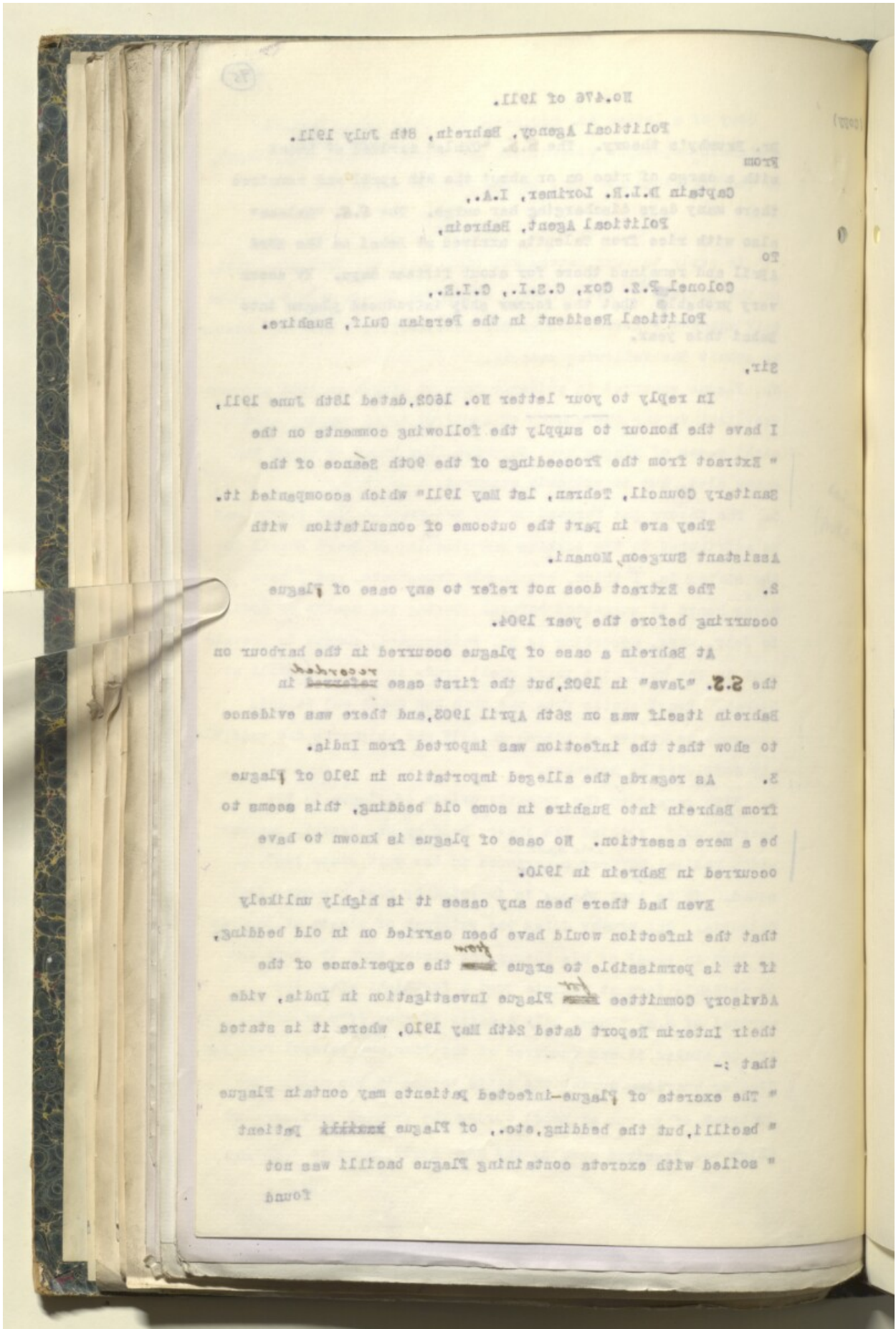
2. The Extract does not refer to any case of Plague occurring before the year 1904.

At Bahrein a case of plague occurred in the harbour on the S.S. "Java" in 1902, but the first case <sup>recorded</sup> referred in Bahrein itself was on 26th April 1903, and there was evidence to show that the infection was imported from India.

3. As regards the alleged importation in 1910 of Plague from Bahrein into Bushire in some old bedding, this seems to be a mere assertion. No case of plague is known to have occurred in Bahrein in 1910.

Even had there been any cases it is highly unlikely that the infection would have been carried on in old bedding, if it is permissible to argue <sup>from</sup> ~~the~~ the experience of the Advisory Committee <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ Plague Investigation in India, vide their Interim Report dated 24th May 1910, where it is stated that :-

" The excreta of Plague-infected patients may contain Plague bacilli, but the bedding, etc., of Plague ~~bacilli~~ patient soiled with excreta containing Plague bacilli was not found





(76)

" found to be infective to highly susceptible animals caused  
" to live in and upon the bedding "

The old bedding might of course have conceivably contained fleas, but then<sup>n</sup> we merely come back on the fact that there was no infection in Bahrein at the time.

4. As regards Secondary Plague Centres, Assistant Surgeon, Monani, states:-

" I have no knowledge of the existence of such during  
" the 4½ years that I have been here and as far as I am aware  
" we have not heard of any outbreak of Plague at Qatif, Q<sup>a</sup>air  
" or other important places on the Arab Coast and the idea of  
" their acting as centres of dissemination of Plague is far-  
" fetched and vague and not supported by facts."

5. The idea that the Pearl Fishers are par excellence the disseminators of Plague cannot be accepted on mere assertion. Firstly I question whether there is any considerable emigration of divers from Bahrein to other pearling centres. There is certainly a large immigration of divers from all quarters into Bahrein.

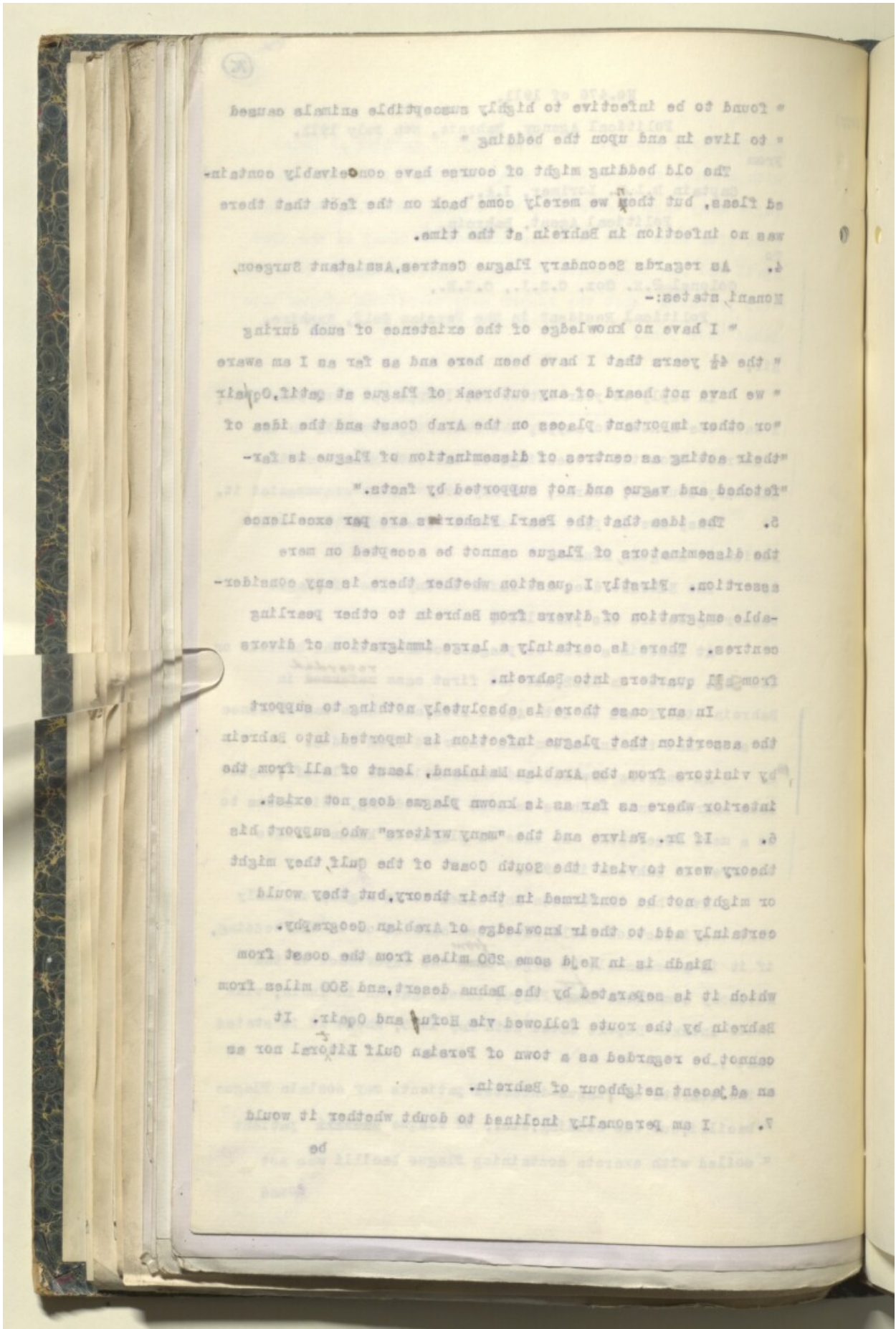
In any case there is absolutely nothing to support the assertion that plague infection is imported into Bahrein by visitors from the Arabian Mainland, least of all from the interior where as far as is known plague does not exist.

6. If Dr. Faivre and the "many writers" who support his theory were to visit the South Coast of the Gulf, they might or might not be confirmed in their theory, but they would certainly add to their knowledge of Arabian Geography.

Riadh is in Nejd some 250 miles from the coast from which it is separated by the Bahna desert, and 300 miles from Bahrein by the route followed via Hofuf and Q<sup>a</sup>air. It cannot be regarded as a town of Persian Gulf L<sup>i</sup>toral nor as an adjacent neighbour of Bahrein.

7. I am personally inclined to doubt whether it would

be





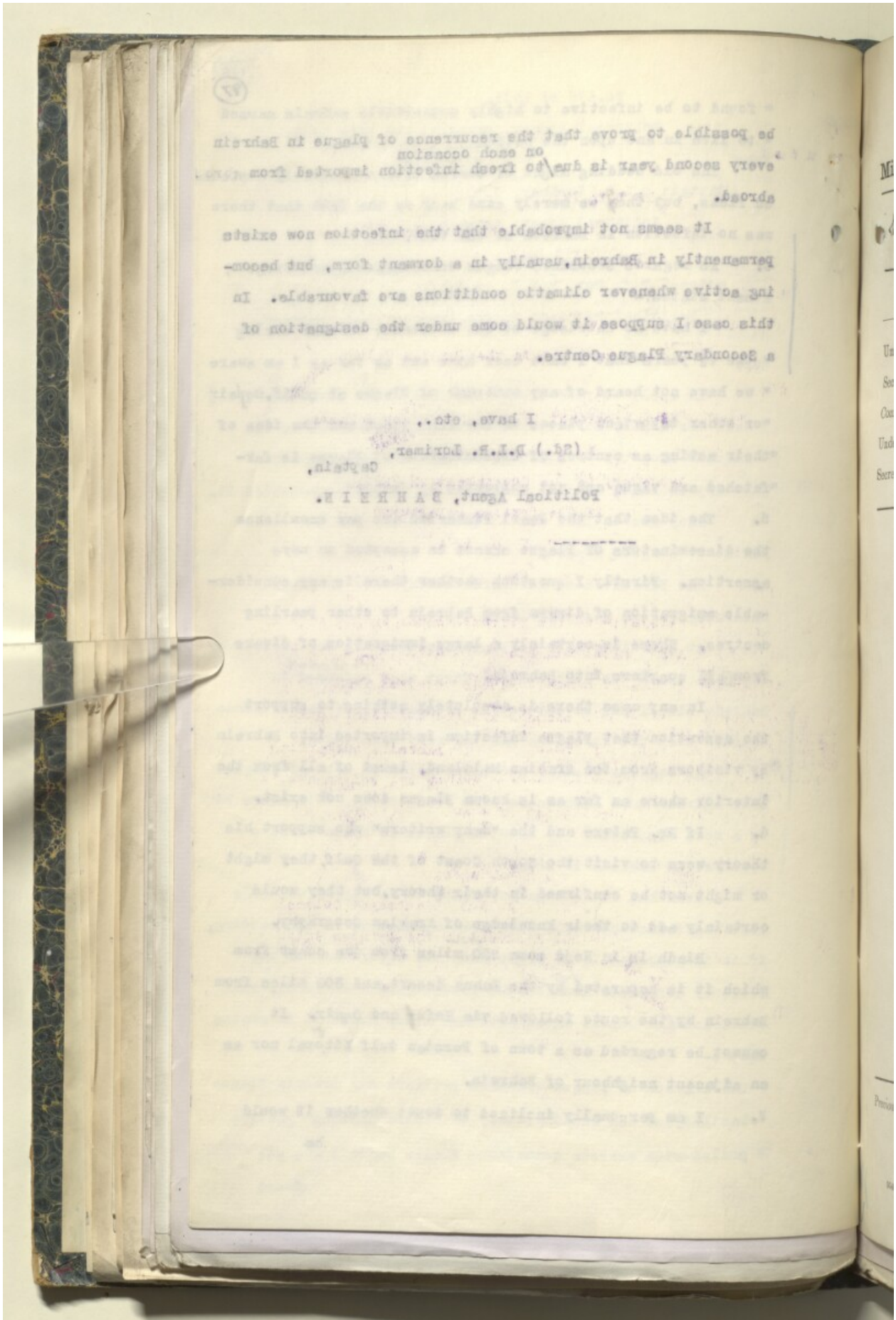
(97)

be possible to prove that the recurrence of plague in Bahrein  
on each occasion  
every second year is due/to fresh infection imported from  
abroad.

It seems not improbable that the infection now exists  
permanently in Bahrein, usually in a dormant form, but becom-  
ing active whenever climatic conditions are favourable. In  
this case I suppose it would come under the designation of  
a Secondary Plague Centre.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) D.L.R. Lorimer, Captain,  
Political Agent, B A H R E I N.







Register No.
(98)

**Minute Paper.**

1357  
[4077]

**Secret Department.**

---

Letter from *India* ho 31 M. }  
*70, St. Stac. 18/11* }  
 Dated 27 July } 1911.  
 Rec. 14 Augt. }

---

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	19 Aug.	Abt	<p><i>Persian full.</i></p> <p><i>Tehran Sanitary Council</i></p> <p><i>Indo-Persian transactions</i></p>
Secretary of State .....	19	<i>E</i>	
Committee .....	21	<i>E</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

---

Copy to *70. 23 aug. 1911.*  
*India (4077) see within.*

---

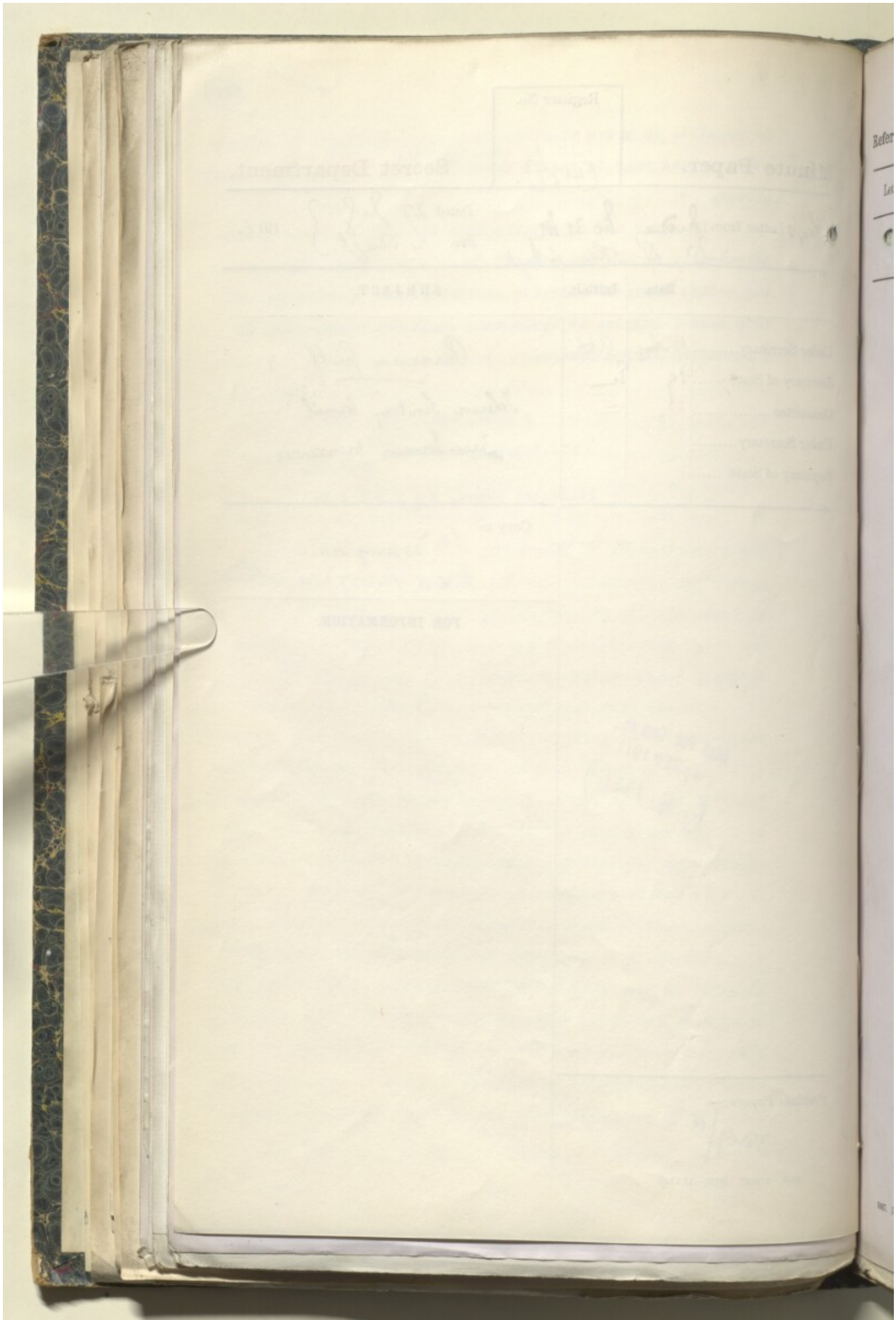
FOR INFORMATION.

Seen Pol Com'ee,  
 \* SEP 1911  
 (with 1386)

---

Previous Papers:—  
*3009/11*

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11, 1910.





(99)

Reference Paper. *Confid. 2* Political and Secret }  
Department. }

---

Letter No. *1357,4077* Rec. *14, 16 Augt.* 1911.

---

Referred to *Secretary, R. & S. Dep.* 18<sup>th</sup> day of *Aug.* 1911.

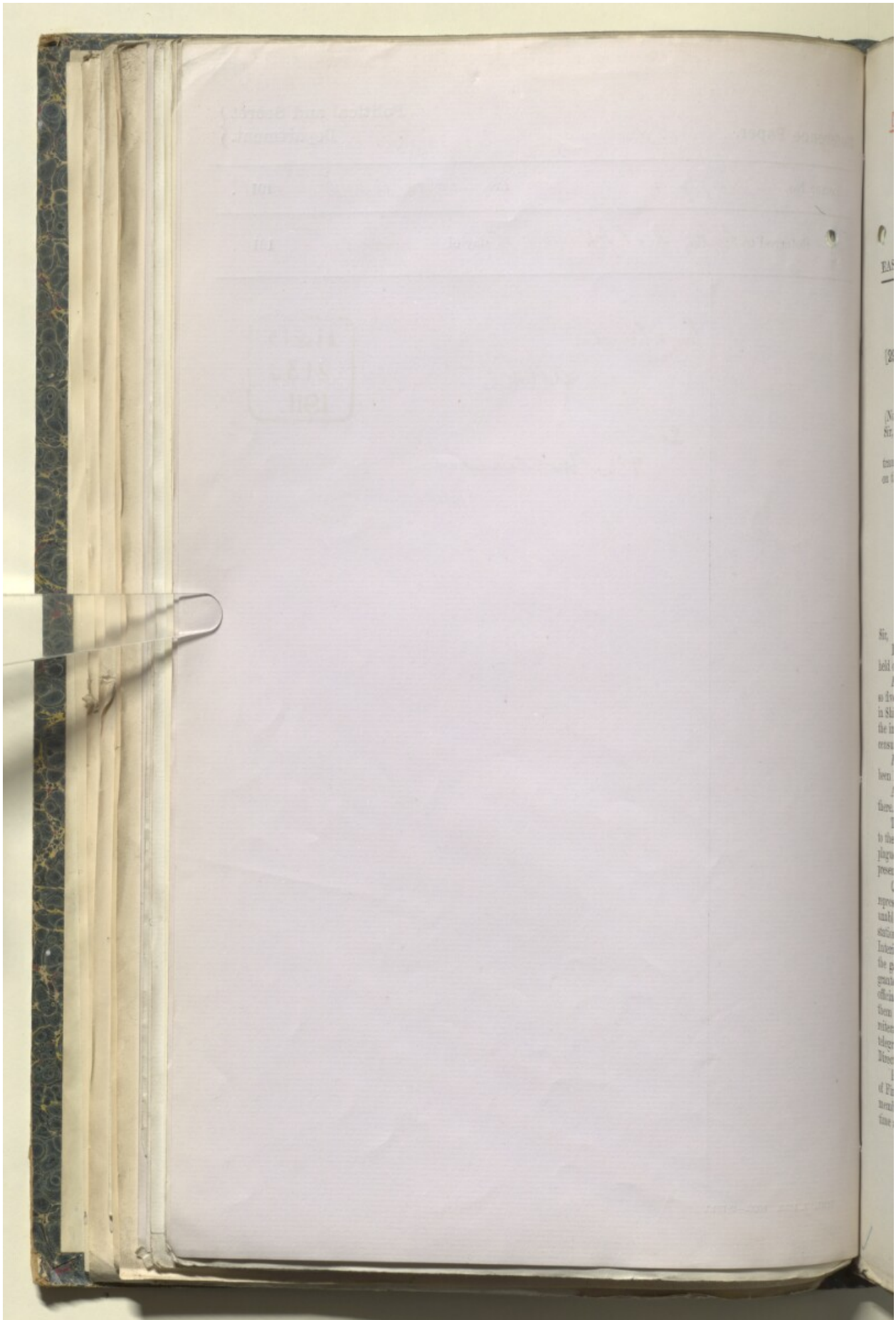
---

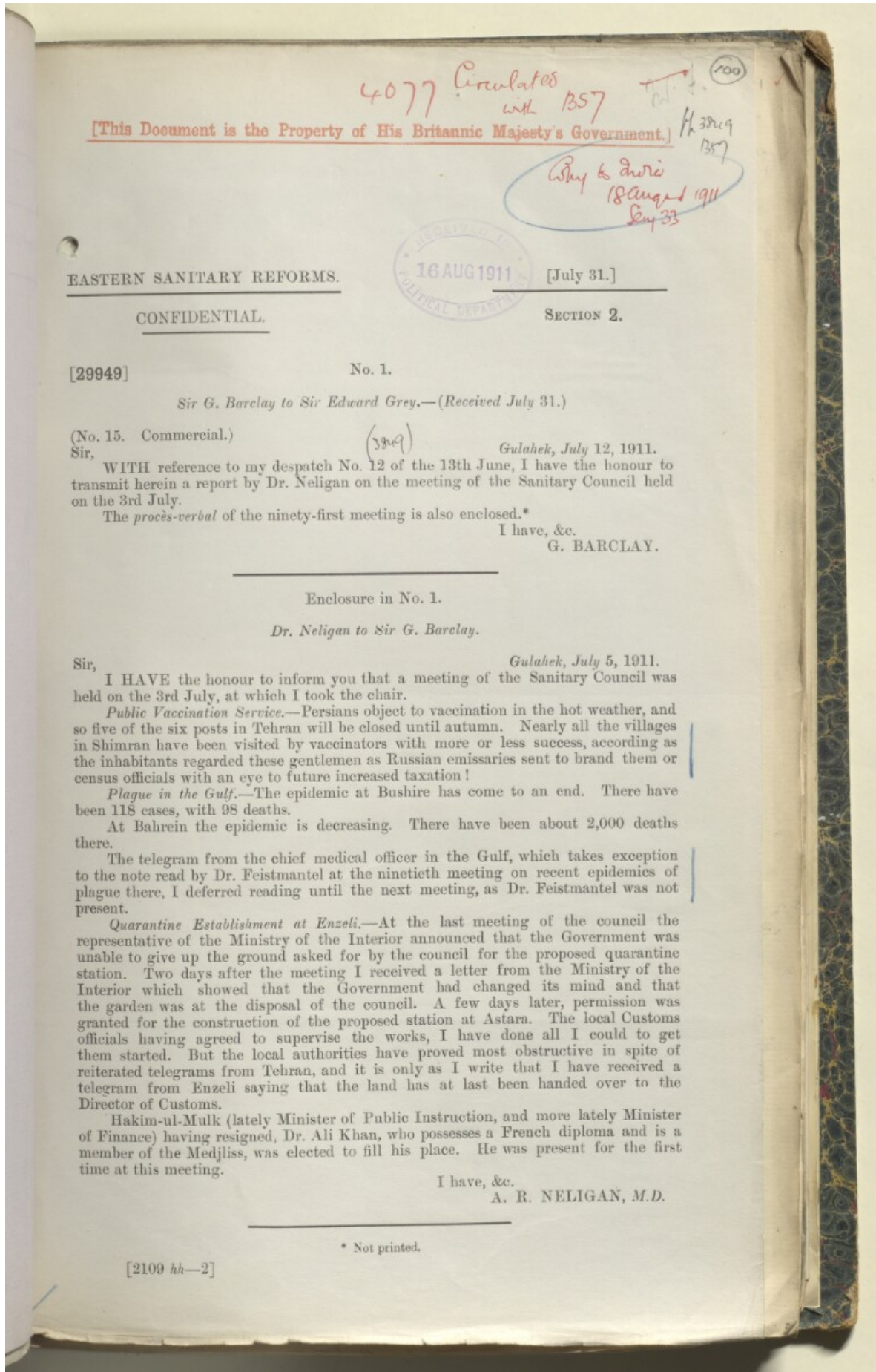
*for information*  
*at Hutzil*

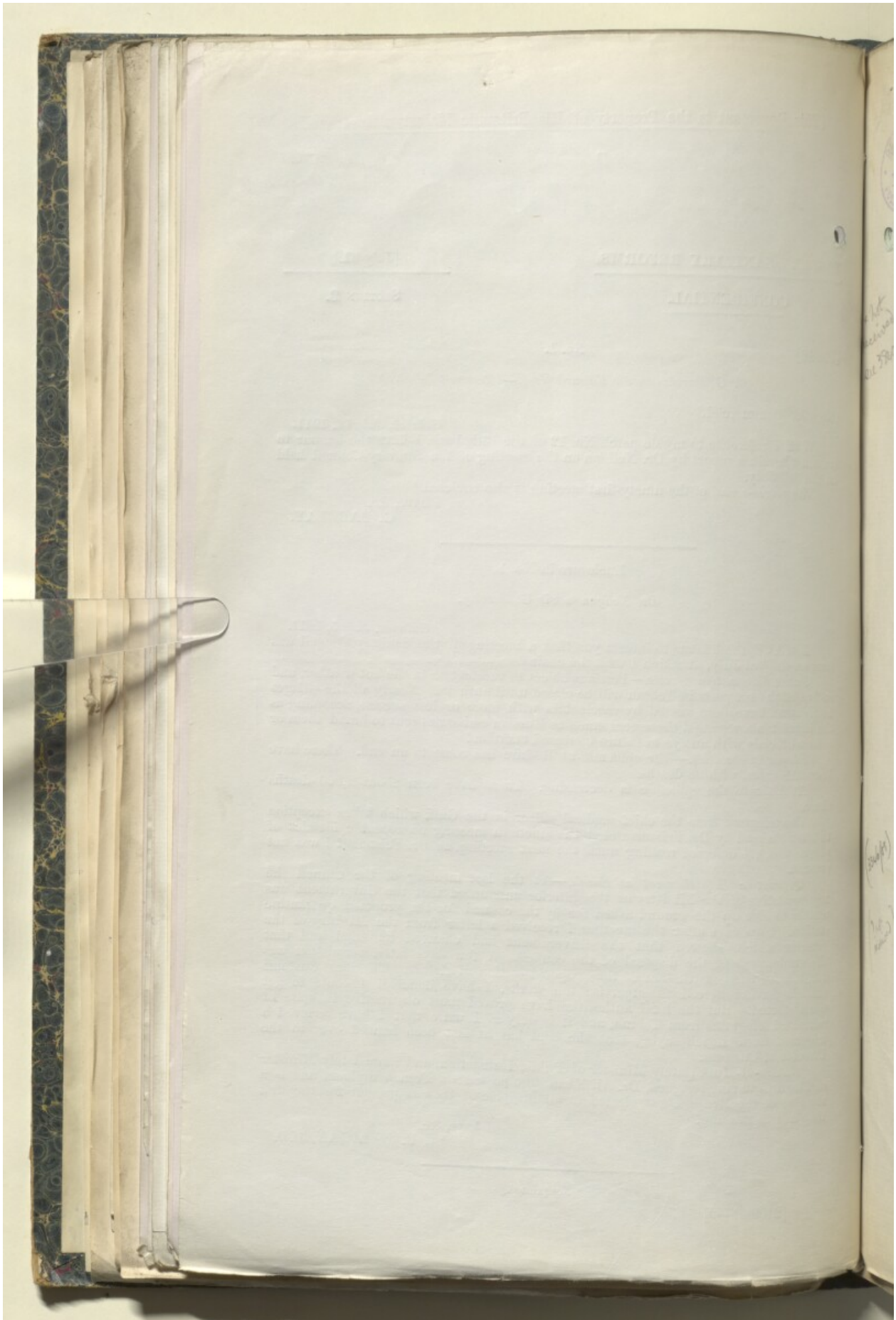
*Seen.*  
*J. W. Holderness*  
*19/8/11*

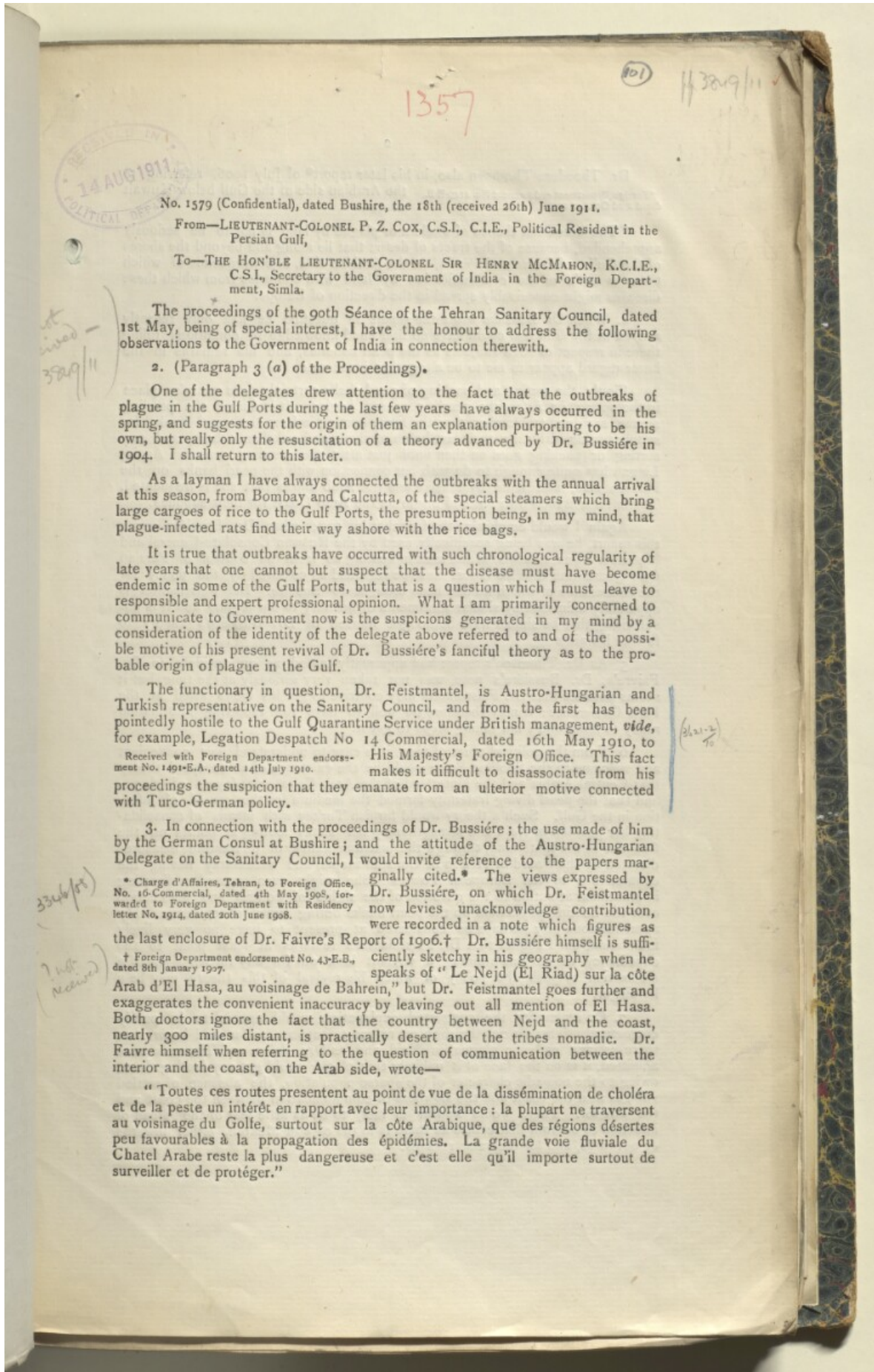
R&S  
2139  
1911.

9067. I. 1652. 1000.—9/1910.









No. 1579 (Confidential), dated Bushire, the 18th (received 26th) June 1911.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. Z. COX, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR HENRY MCMAHON, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

The proceedings of the 90th Séance of the Tehran Sanitary Council, dated 1st May, being of special interest, I have the honour to address the following observations to the Government of India in connection therewith.

2. (Paragraph 3 (a) of the Proceedings).

One of the delegates drew attention to the fact that the outbreaks of plague in the Gulf Ports during the last few years have always occurred in the spring, and suggests for the origin of them an explanation purporting to be his own, but really only the resuscitation of a theory advanced by Dr. Bussiére in 1904. I shall return to this later.

As a layman I have always connected the outbreaks with the annual arrival at this season, from Bombay and Calcutta, of the special steamers which bring large cargoes of rice to the Gulf Ports, the presumption being, in my mind, that plague-infected rats find their way ashore with the rice bags.

It is true that outbreaks have occurred with such chronological regularity of late years that one cannot but suspect that the disease must have become endemic in some of the Gulf Ports, but that is a question which I must leave to responsible and expert professional opinion. What I am primarily concerned to communicate to Government now is the suspicions generated in my mind by a consideration of the identity of the delegate above referred to and of the possible motive of his present revival of Dr. Bussiére's fanciful theory as to the probable origin of plague in the Gulf.

The functionary in question, Dr. Feistmantel, is Austro-Hungarian and Turkish representative on the Sanitary Council, and from the first has been pointedly hostile to the Gulf Quarantine Service under British management, *vide*, for example, Legation Despatch No. 14 Commercial, dated 16th May 1910, to His Majesty's Foreign Office. This fact makes it difficult to disassociate from his proceedings the suspicion that they emanate from an ulterior motive connected with Turco-German policy.

3. In connection with the proceedings of Dr. Bussiére; the use made of him by the German Consul at Bushire; and the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Delegate on the Sanitary Council, I would invite reference to the papers marginally cited.\* The views expressed by Dr. Bussiére, on which Dr. Feistmantel now levies unacknowledged contribution, were recorded in a note which figures as

\* Charge d'Affaires, Tehran, to Foreign Office, No. 16-Commercial, dated 4th May 1908, forwarded to Foreign Department with Residency letter No. 1914, dated 20th June 1908.

the last enclosure of Dr. Faivre's Report of 1906.† Dr. Bussiére himself is sufficiently sketchy in his geography when he speaks of "Le Nejd (El Riad) sur la côte Arab d'El Hasa, au voisinage de Bahrein," but Dr. Feistmantel goes further and exaggerates the convenient inaccuracy by leaving out all mention of El Hasa. Both doctors ignore the fact that the country between Nejd and the coast, nearly 300 miles distant, is practically desert and the tribes nomadic. Dr. Faivre himself when referring to the question of communication between the interior and the coast, on the Arab side, wrote—

"Toutes ces routes présentent au point de vue de la dissémination de choléra et de la peste un intérêt en rapport avec leur importance: la plupart ne traversent au voisinage du Golfe, surtout sur la côte Arabique, que des régions désertes peu favorables à la propagation des épidémies. La grande voie fluviale du Chatel Arabe reste la plus dangereuse et c'est elle qu'il importe surtout de surveiller et de protéger."



Dr. Theodore Thomson also, in his later report\* of July 1906, referring to the Arabian side of the Gulf below Kuwait wrote—

\*Foreign Department endorsement No. 4149-E.B. dated 23rd October 1906.

"The extension thence of cholera or plague by land is not to be seriously apprehended, because of the tracts of desert that lie along and beyond the shores of the Gulfs of Oman and Persia, on the Arabian side, in consequence of which there is little or no communication by land with countries from which these diseases might conceivably spread in the direction of Europe."

4. When Dr. Bussiére wrote the report in question he had only recently arrived in the Gulf and could have no first hand knowledge of conditions ruling there in respect of such subjects as the pearl fisheries, and his remarks in the latter regard appear to me to be altogether inaccurate.

Firstly, the sorting and packing of pearl shells certainly does not take place in the spring, *i.e.* before the pearling season begins. It is during the pearling season, say June to October, that the boats coming in from the pearl banks for supplies bring with them their last batch of shells and sell them ashore, and any sorting or packing goes on then until just after the pearling season. Again, Lingah has quite enough to do with her connection with the pearl banks on the Persian side, and it is by Persian and not Arab dhows that she is frequented. The latter use their own ports of origin on the Arab Coast for their supplies.

Again I would emphasize the fact that in 1904, when Dr. Bussiére wrote this report, he was being specifically used by the Russian Consulate-General and Monsieur Naus, to assist in the task of ousting us from the control of Persian Gulf Quarantine, and his report must be regarded as coloured by the policy for the furtherance of which he had been brought to Bushire. Dr. Feistmantel is apparently animated by similar sentiments of hostility to our régime, and it is not surprising that he should have bethought himself of Dr. Bussiére's theory to further his aims.

5. As Dr. Thomson's report had apparently acted as an antidote to Dr. Faivre's, Dr. Bussiére's note was not taken very seriously at the time, but it seems possible that Dr. Feistmantel may contrive to get his views aired at the Paris Conference; it may therefore be well to have full rebutting information ready to hand and I am taking steps to get it.

6. From the political point of view, it is easy to understand how convenient and welcome to the Sublime Porte would be the existence of an accepted theory that Central Arabia and the hinterland of the Arab Coast were foyers of plague and that the pearl diving fraternity formed the medium for the spread of infection in the Gulf. Such a theory would furnish Turkey with means of consolidating her position in Nejd and strengthening her shaky footing at points on the Coast or in the hinterland, through the instrumentality of quarantine measures dictated by the Board of Health at Constantinople, and necessarily having the countenance of the European Powers. She might even succeed in directing international attention to the question of the rights of control and jurisdiction over the floating population on the pearl banks during times of epidemic. My apprehensions may perhaps be considered at present to have no very lively foundation, but I submit that Dr. Feistmantel's remarks at least point to the expediency of our maintaining a vigilant look out for any further signs of a disposition to push the policy of which his revival of this theory may be a harbinger.

7. On its merits the suggested explanation would appear to be purely conjectural. There is not the slightest reason to suppose, as far as I know, that there is any endemic plague in Nejd, and, as Drs. Faivre and Thomson have admitted, it is on the face of it unlikely that plague would get any footing there, owing to the nomadic character of the sparse population, the absence of settled villages near the coast and the slowness of communication between the coast and the interior. There would appear in fact, to be as little fear of the spread of infection to or from that centre as there is in the case of Mekran, either inwards or outwards, and for the same reasons.





## 8. Paragraph 5 of the Proceedings).

The friendly tribute of Dr. Georges, the retiring President, to the Gulf Sanitary Service generally and to the Residency Surgeon, Captain McConaghy, personally, is satisfactory, as is also the fact that in Dr. Georges, as the representative of Persia at the Sanitary Conference in Paris, we shall have a functionary who has shown himself personally and officially friendly to our Quarantine régime.

I attach a copy of a telegram sent by the Residency Surgeon to the Sanitary Council in connection with the subject of this letter, and repeated by me to His Majesty's Minister to whom I am also sending a copy of this communication.

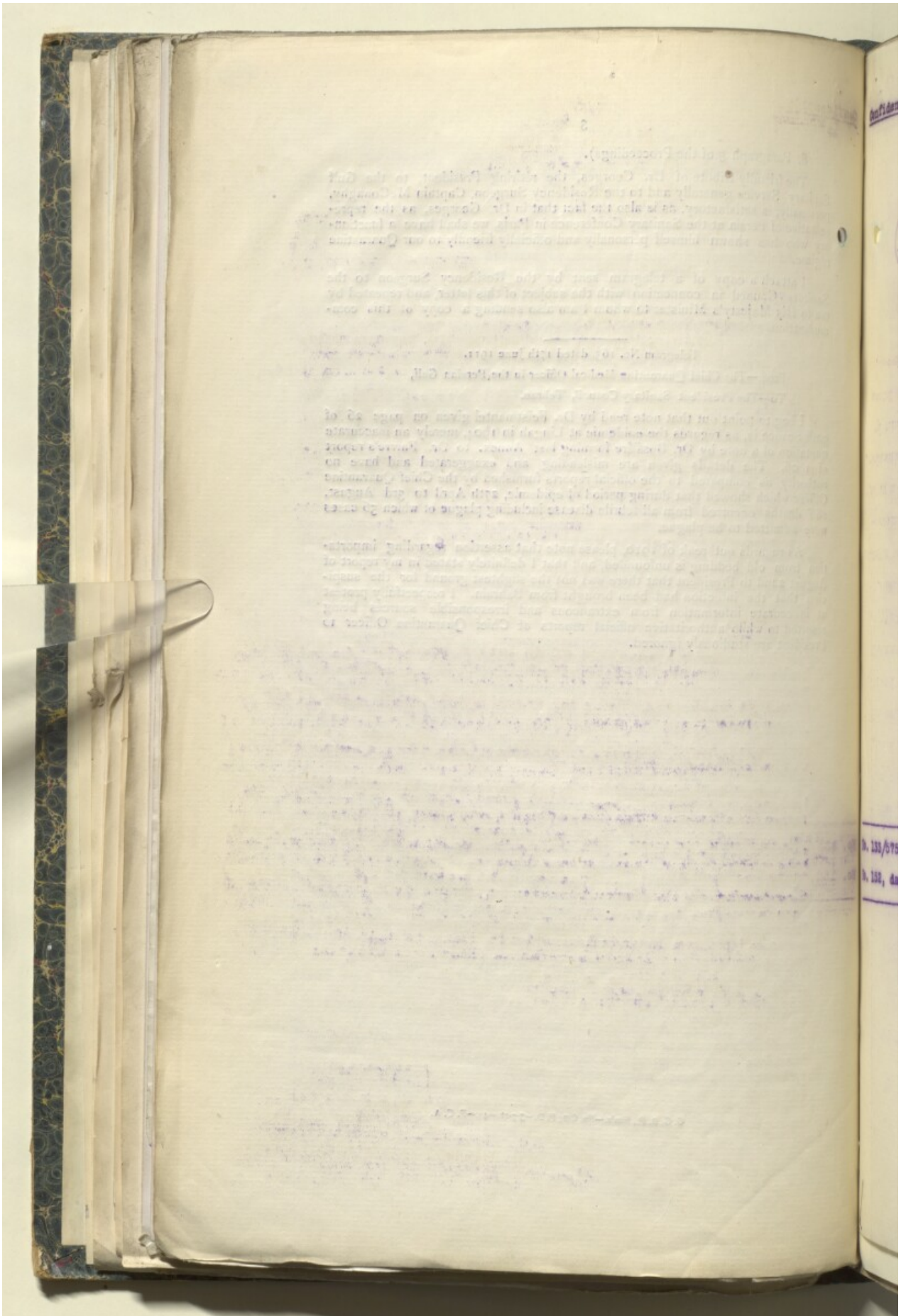
Telegram No. 163, dated 17th June 1911.

From—The Chief Quarantine Medical Officer in the Persian Gulf,

To—The President, Sanitary Council, Tehran.

I beg to point out that note read by Dr. Feistmantel given on page 26 of 90th Seance is, as regards the epidemic at Lingah in 1904, merely an inaccurate quotation of a note by Dr. Bussiére forming last Annex. to Dr. Faivre's report of 1906. The details given are misleading and exaggerated and have no authority as compared to the official reports furnished by the Chief Quarantine Officer which showed that during period of epidemic, 27th April to 3rd August, 286 deaths occurred from all febrile disease including plague of which 56 cases were admitted to be plague.

As regards outbreak of 1910, please note that assertion regarding importation from old bedding is unfounded, and that I definitely stated in my report of August 22nd to President that there was not the slightest ground for the suspicion that the infection had been brought from Bahrain. I respectfully protest at inaccurate information from extraneous and irresponsible sources being resorted to while authoritative official reports of Chief Quarantine Officer to President are studiously ignored.





Confidential.

( Copy. )

1357

105

No. 1731 of 1911.

British Residency and Consulate-General.

Bushire, the 9th July 1911.



From

Lieut: Colonel P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.,  
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To

The Hon'ble Lieut: Colonel Sir Henry McMahon,  
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,  
Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department,  
S i m l a .

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1579, dated the 18th  
June 1911, regarding the proceedings of the 90th Seance of  
the Teheran Sanitary Council, I have the honour to forward,  
for the information of the Government of India, copies of

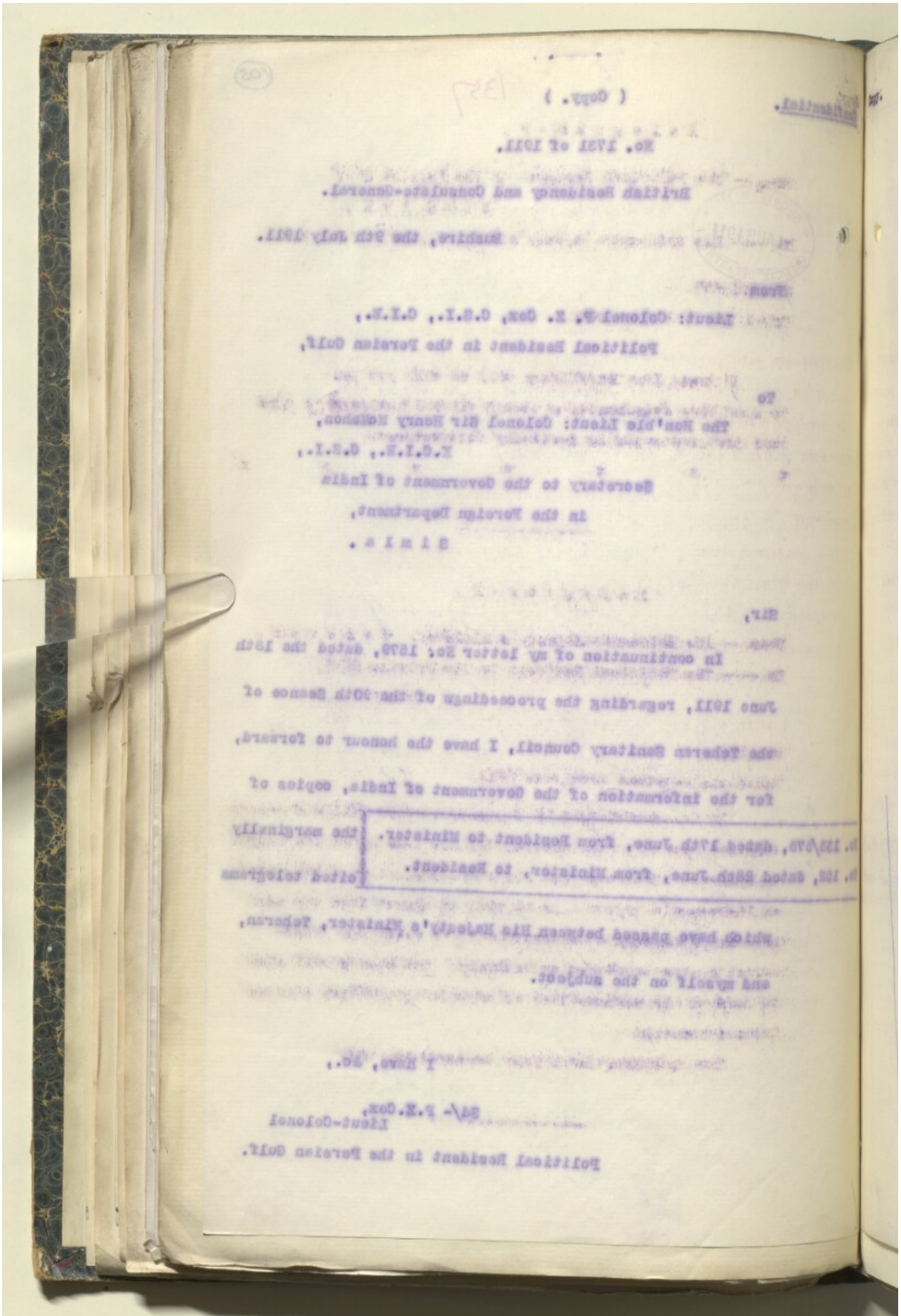
o. 133/575, dated 17th June, from Resident to Minister. the marginally  
o. 152, dated 28th June, from Minister, to Resident. cited telegrams

which have passed between His Majesty's Minister, Teheran,  
and myself on the subject.

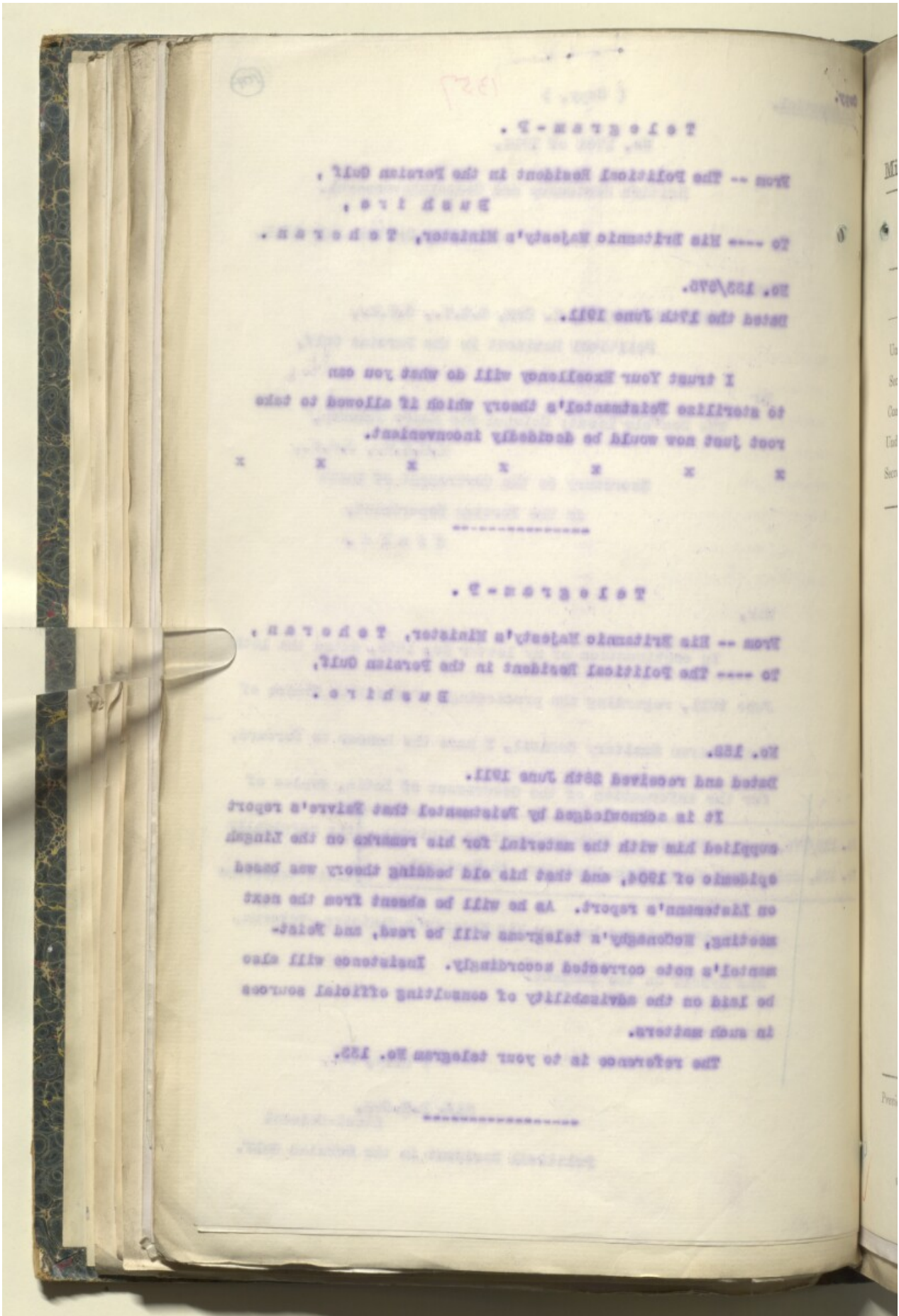
I have, &c.,

Sd/- P.Z. Cox,  
Lieut-Colonel

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.









Register No. MMO 105

**Minute Paper.**

3849

Secret Department.

---

Letter from *30*

Dated } *14 July* 1911 .  
 Rec. }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>18 July</i>	<i>act</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Persia.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Report on meeting of Tehran Sanitary Council (5th June).</i></p>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	<i>18</i>	<i>nu</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to

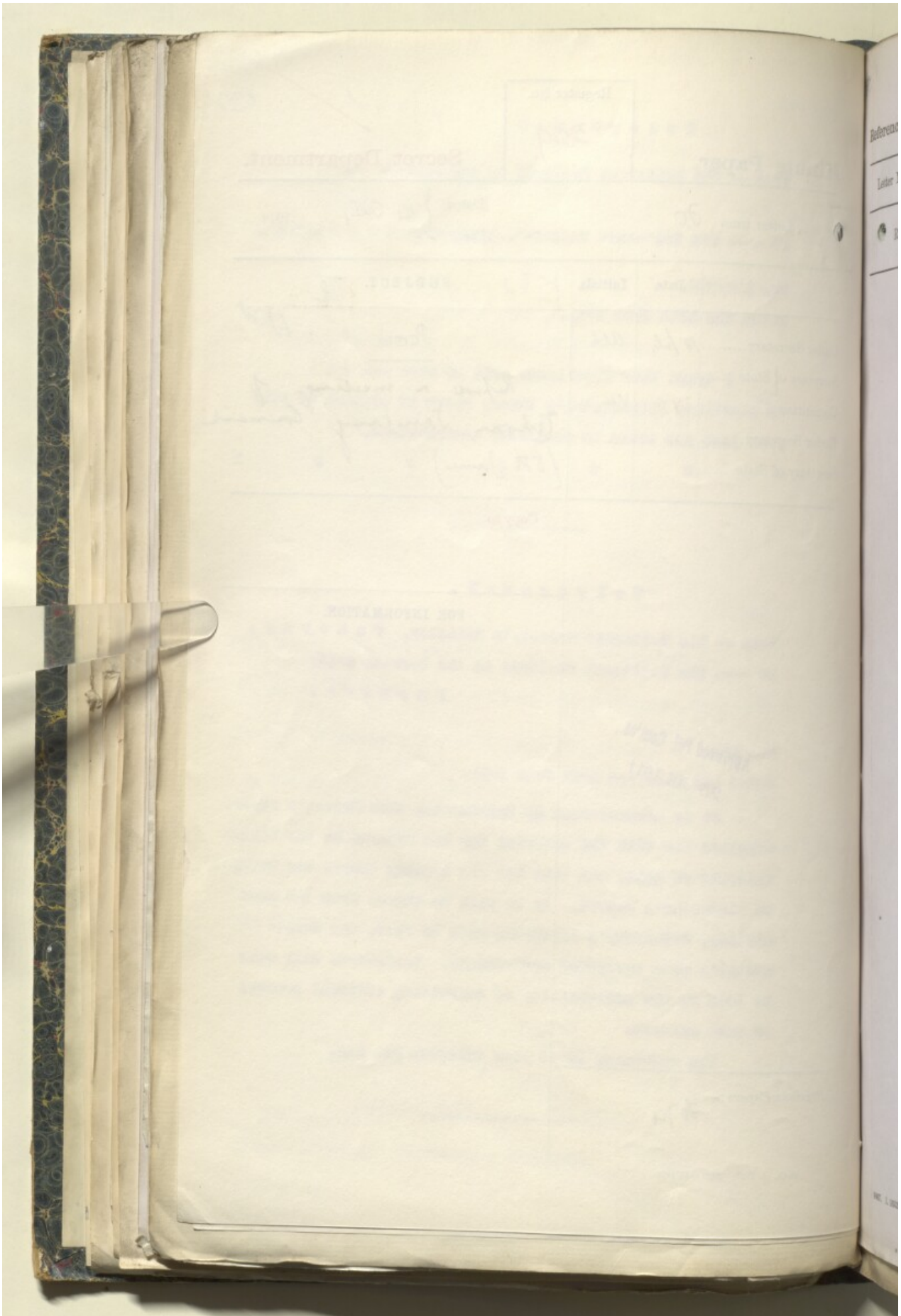
---

FOR INFORMATION.

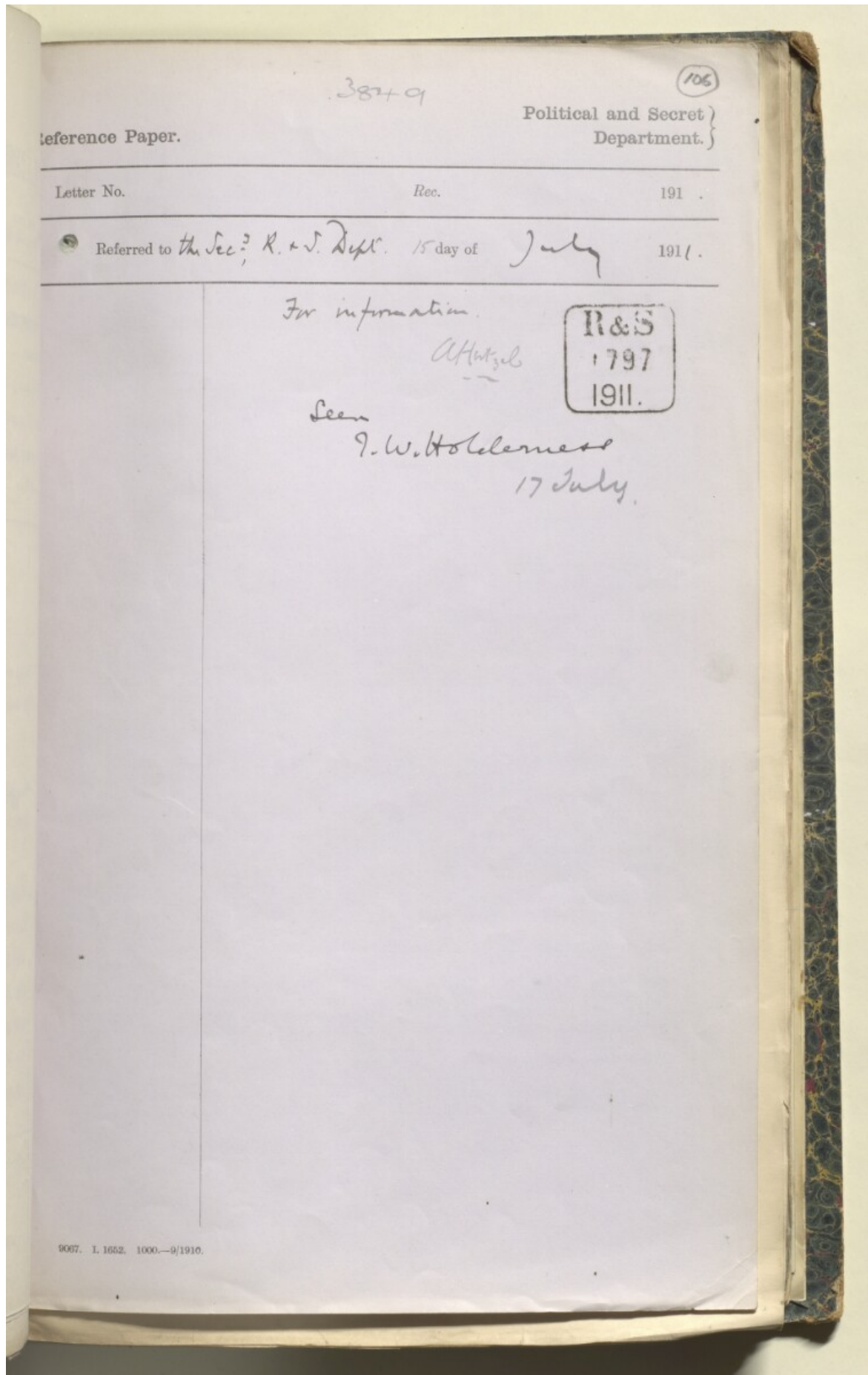
Approved Pal. Com'ee.,  
25 JUL 1911

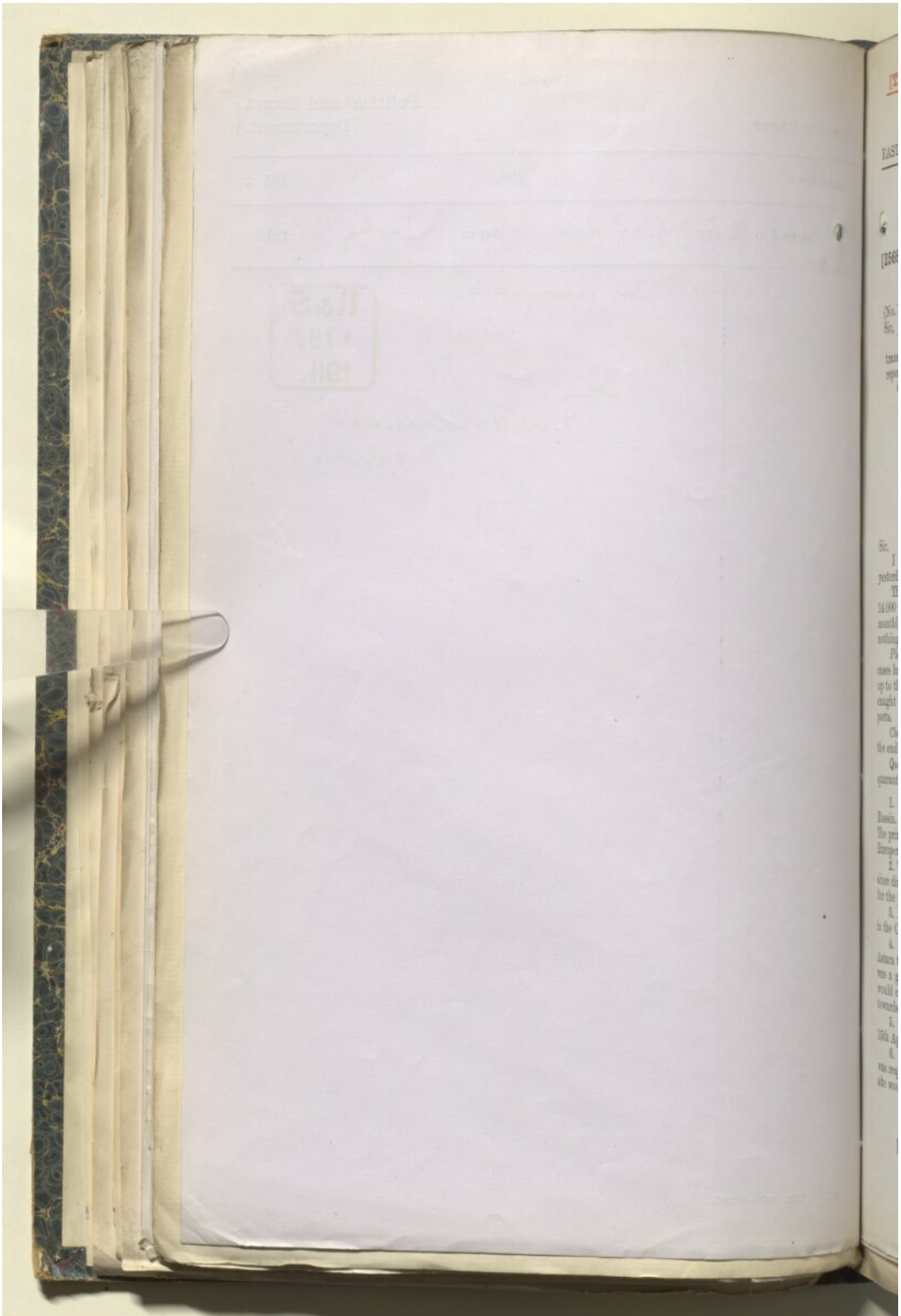
Previous Papers:— *3674*

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.











3849

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[July 3.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[25688]

No. 1.



*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 3.)*

(No. 12. Commercial.)

Sir,

(367<sup>u</sup>)

Tehran, June 13, 1911.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 9 of the 10th May, I have the honour to transmit herein copy of a despatch from the Physician of His Majesty's Legation, reporting on the meeting of the Sanitary Council held on the 5th instant.

Copies of the *procès-verbal* of the 90th meeting are also enclosed.\*

I have, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

Tehran, June 6, 1911.

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Sanitary Council was held yesterday, the 5th June, at which I took the chair.

The public vaccination service continues to meet with success, and some 14,000 people have been vaccinated since the end of February. Unfortunately, the monthly sum assigned to the service by the Government is paid very irregularly, and nothing has been received for the provinces.

*Plague in the Gulf.*—At Bushire the epidemic is decreasing. So far, eighty-one cases have occurred, with seventy deaths. At Bahrein, over 200 cases had occurred up to the 14th May. There is also an epidemic at Debai, and several cases have been caught in the quarantine station at Lingah among the passengers for the Arabian ports.

*Cholera in Russia.*—Two cases occurred in the province of Kherson (Odessa) at the end of April. No new cases have been notified since.

*Quarantine Station at Enzeli.*—The events which led up to the proposal for this quarantine station may be shortly traced:—

1. For several years Persia has been threatened or infected with cholera from Russia. Quarantine has been enforced against Russian shipping on the Caspian. The principal station has been at Astara—insanitary and uncomfortable to a degree. Europeans have been bitter in their protests against it.

2. The Sanitary Council has frequently demanded better accommodation, and since direct boats began between Baku and Enzeli chose the latter port as the place for the principal quarantine station.

3. At the end of 1910 the Medjliss voted 20,000 tomans for a quarantine service in the Caspian.

4. In March a commission of the Sanitary Council was sent to Enzeli and Astara to choose sites and draw up plans. At Enzeli the only suitable place found was a garden belonging to the Government containing a dilapidated tower which would cost 10,000 tomans to repair, and the materials of which would go a long way towards making the proposed quarantine buildings.

5. The council unanimously adopted the proposals of the commission, and on the 15th April they were submitted to the Persian Government.

6. After a delay of seven weeks the Persian Government replied that the garden was required for official receptions, that the tower would be repaired, and that another site would be brought for the quarantine station.

\* Not printed.

[2109 c—1]



The council discussed this reply at the meeting, and came to the following conclusions:—

1. It could not reconsider its decision for: (a) the site chosen was the only suitable one; (b) the extra expense involved in buying a special piece of land and repairing the tower was considerable (20,000 tomans). In the present state of the country's finances the council did not hope for a satisfactory solution to the question in the way the Government proposed, and looked forward to further prolonged delay.

2. The quarantine station could be used for receptions if necessary, and, indeed, it would be more suitable for the purpose than the present dilapidated garden and tower. If it was objected that it could not be so used when occupied by passengers in quarantine, it might equally well be said that in time of cholera receptions would not be held.

3. The delegates of the different Powers represented at the meeting having declared that their respective Governments would no longer agree to their subjects in the first and second classes being put into quarantine unless suitable accommodation was provided for them, the council decided that in the event of quarantine having to be enforced against Russia this summer, only 3rd class passengers (from whom the greatest danger of the spread of infection is always to be apprehended) would be required to undergo quarantine. Passengers of the 1st and 2nd classes would have to submit to a medical visit only.

4. As it is now too late to hope for the construction of the quarantine stations proposed, the council advised the immediate erection of temporary accommodation for 3rd class passengers at Astara and Enzeli. It also proposed to limit the duration of quarantine to three days instead of five, as being in accordance with the most lately acquired knowledge of the incubation period of cholera.

The council's views have been conveyed to the Persian Government, with a request for an early reply.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN.

P.S. *June 12.*—The Persian Government has since changed its opinion, and has made the garden of the Shamsul Imaret over to the Sanitary Council for the proposed quarantine establishment at Enzeli. The Government has also agreed to the proposed station at Astara. Instructions have therefore been issued to begin the buildings at once; construction and the necessary expenditure will be supervised by the local directors of customs.

A. R. N.



(108)

Register No.  
3356

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *To* Dated 19 } April 1911.  
Rec. 20 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 May	<i>Zah</i>	<u>Persia</u>
Secretary of State .....			<i>Tehran Sanitary Council.</i> <i>87th + 88th Meetings.</i> <i>WV TR</i>
Committee .....	4	<i>Z</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

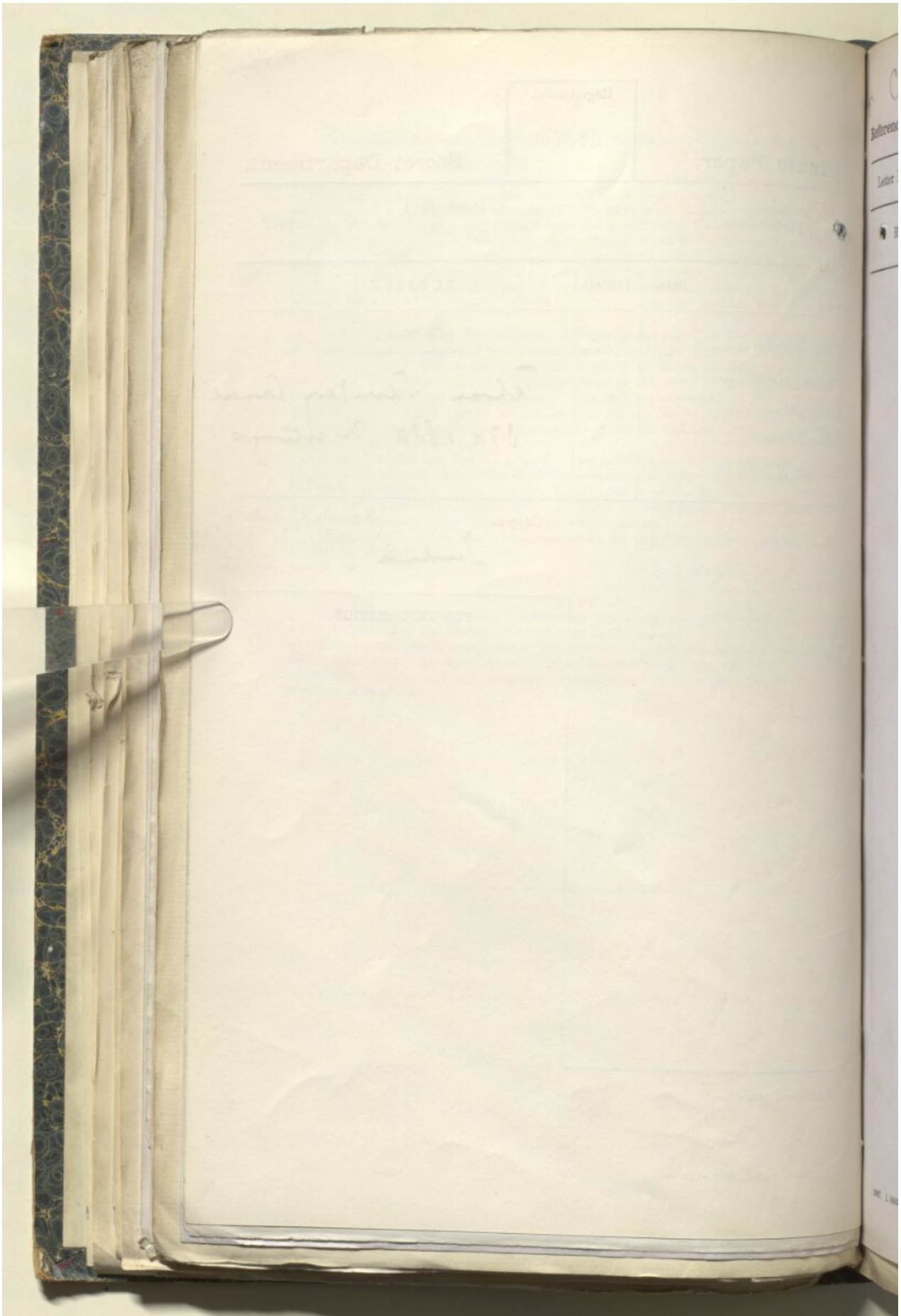
Copy to [30.10. + 20.11.1910]  
*India* *(despatch)*  
*19 May, Secy. 20*

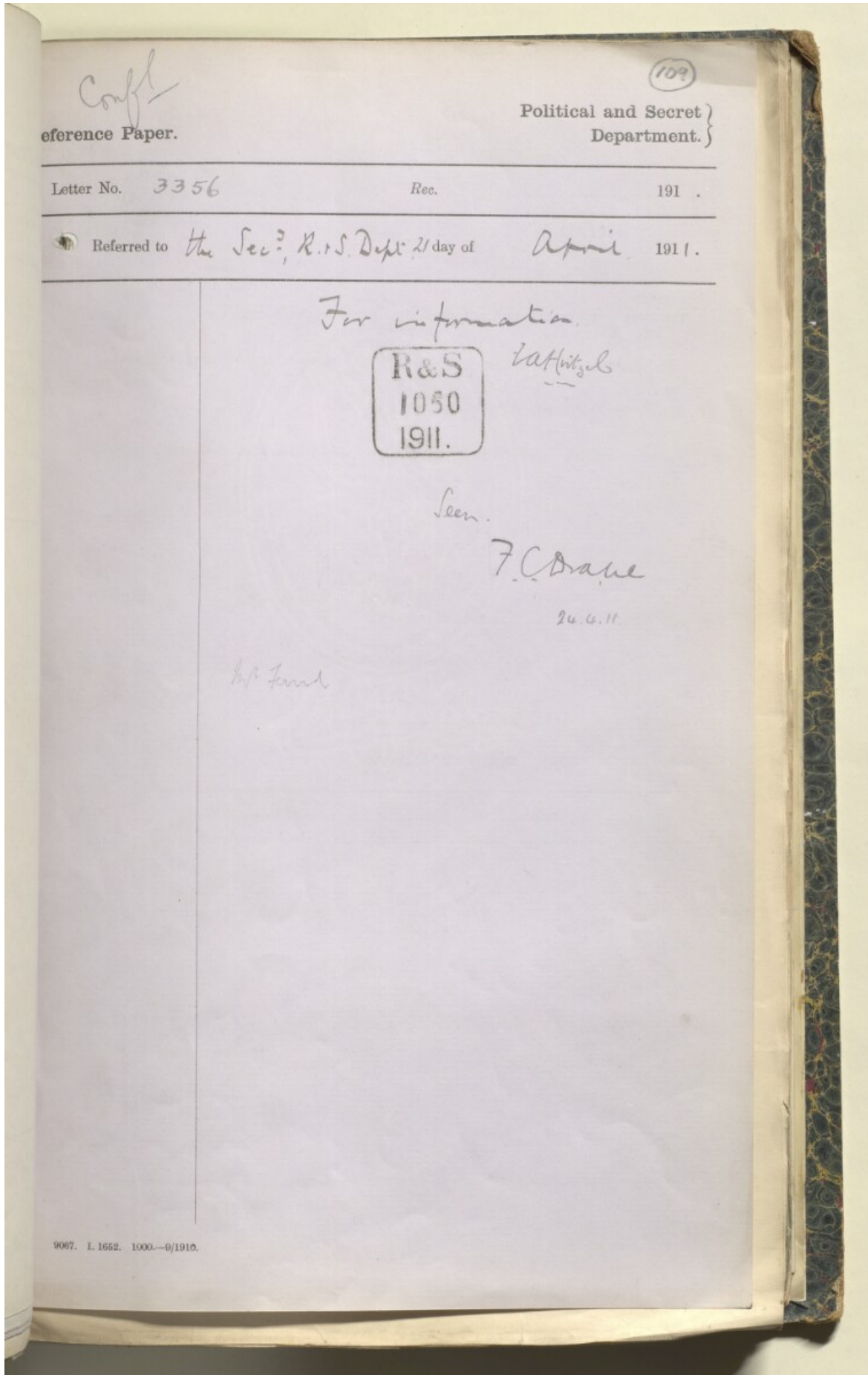
FOR INFORMATION.

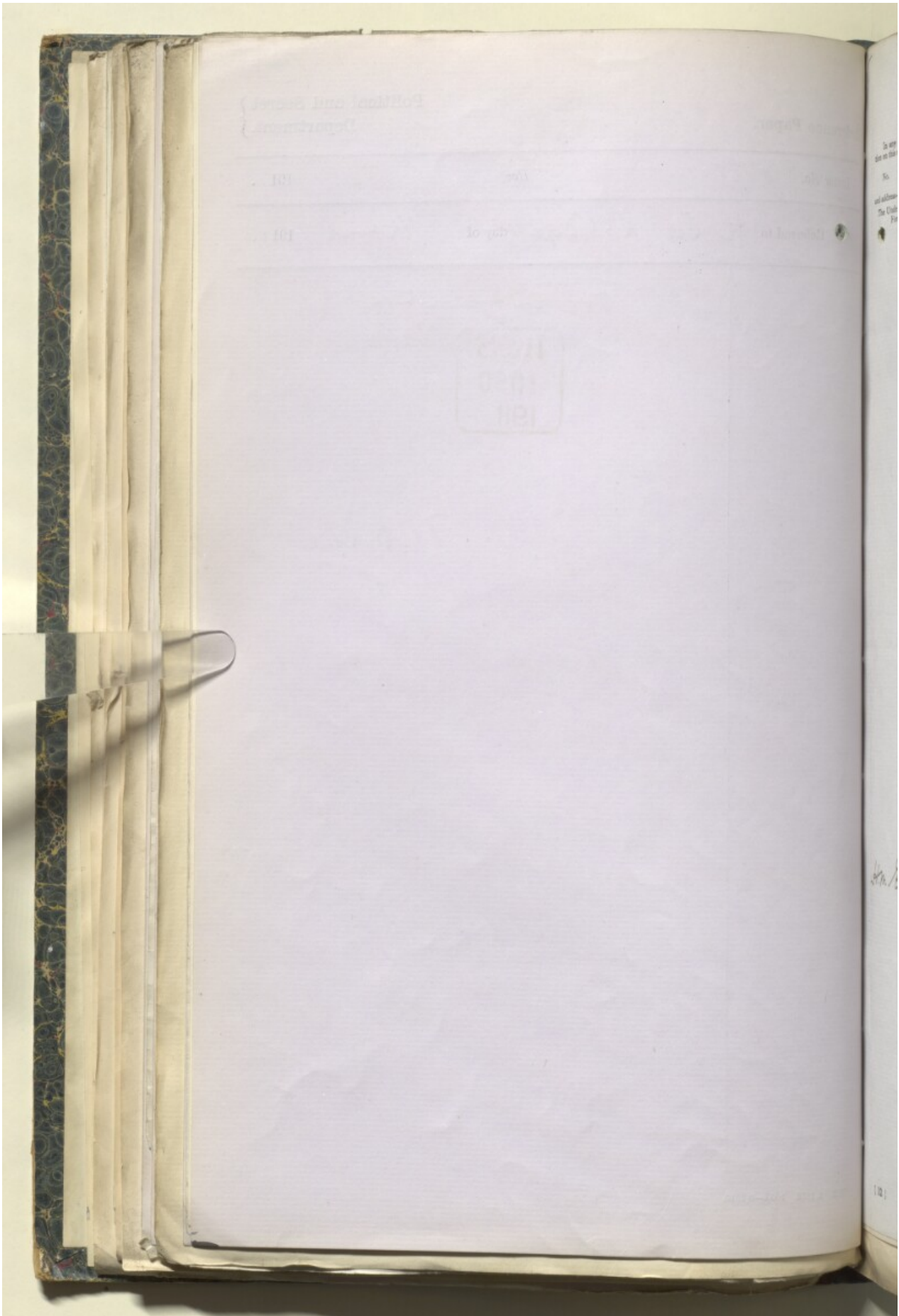
Secy. Pol. Com. Co.,  
 10 MAY 1911

Previous Papers :—  
3899

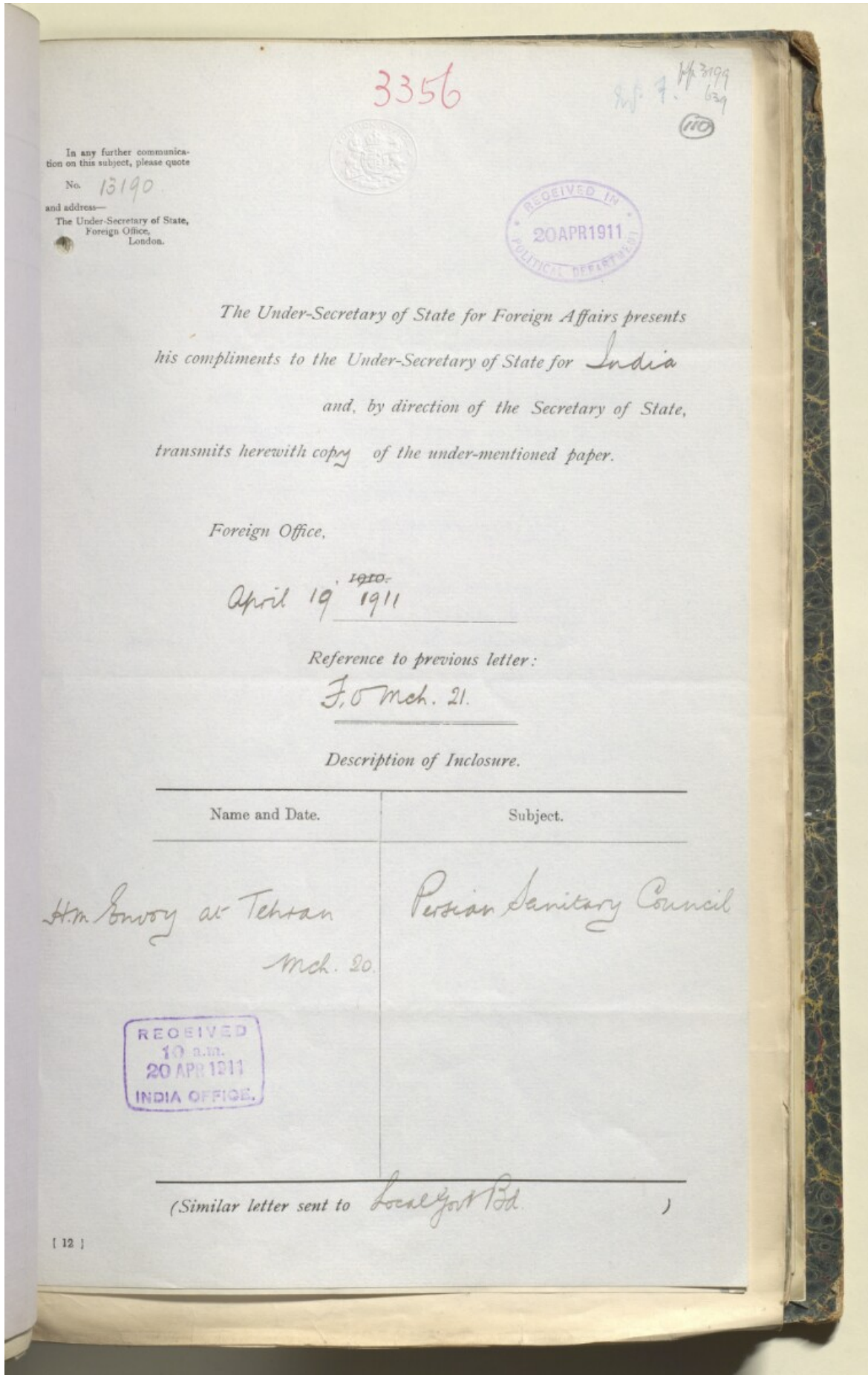
9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.











In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. 13190  
 and address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State,  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
 his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for *India*  
 and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
 transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office.

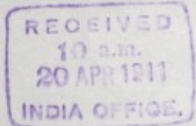
April 19<sup>1910-</sup> 1911

Reference to previous letter:

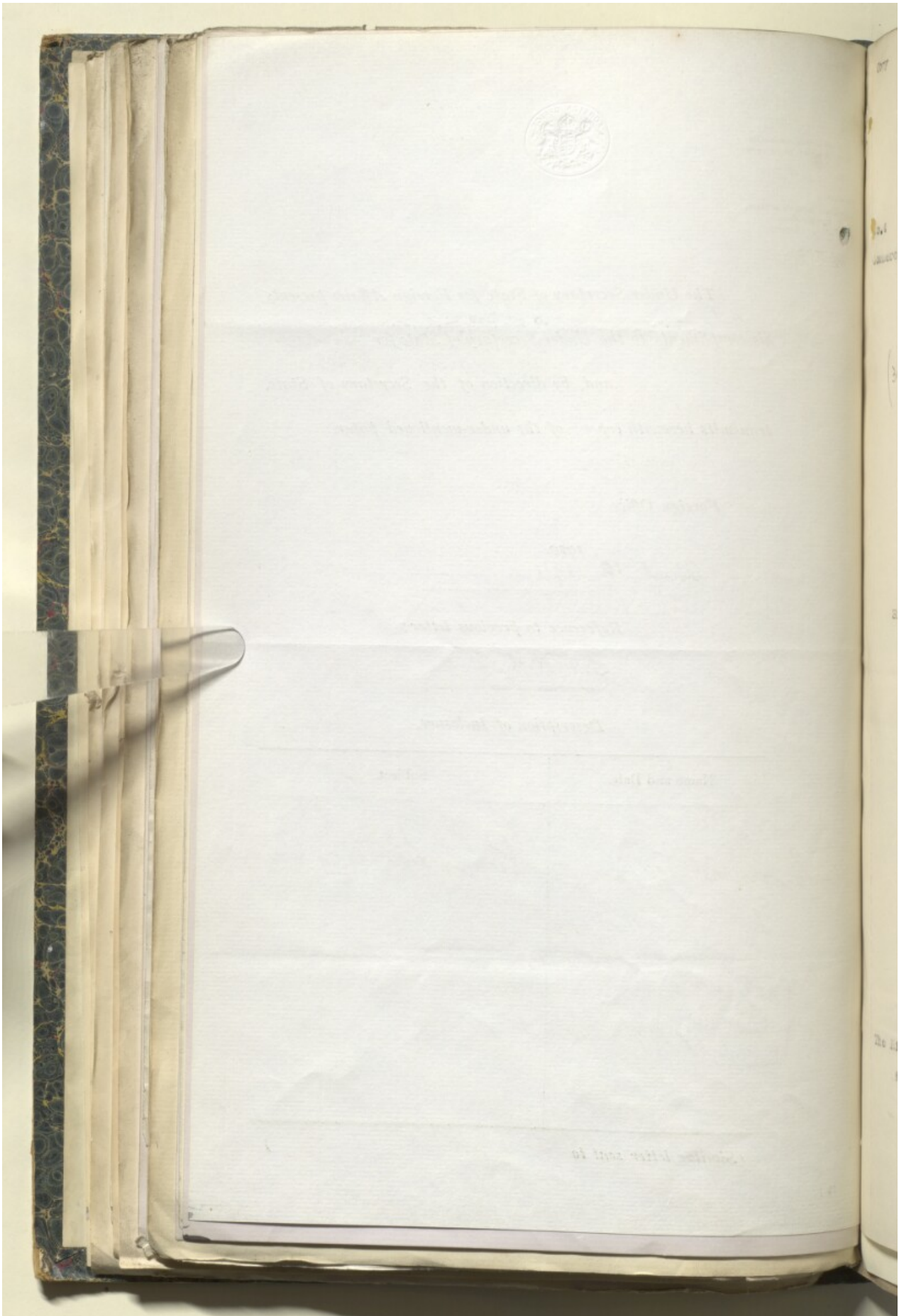
F.O. Mch. 21.

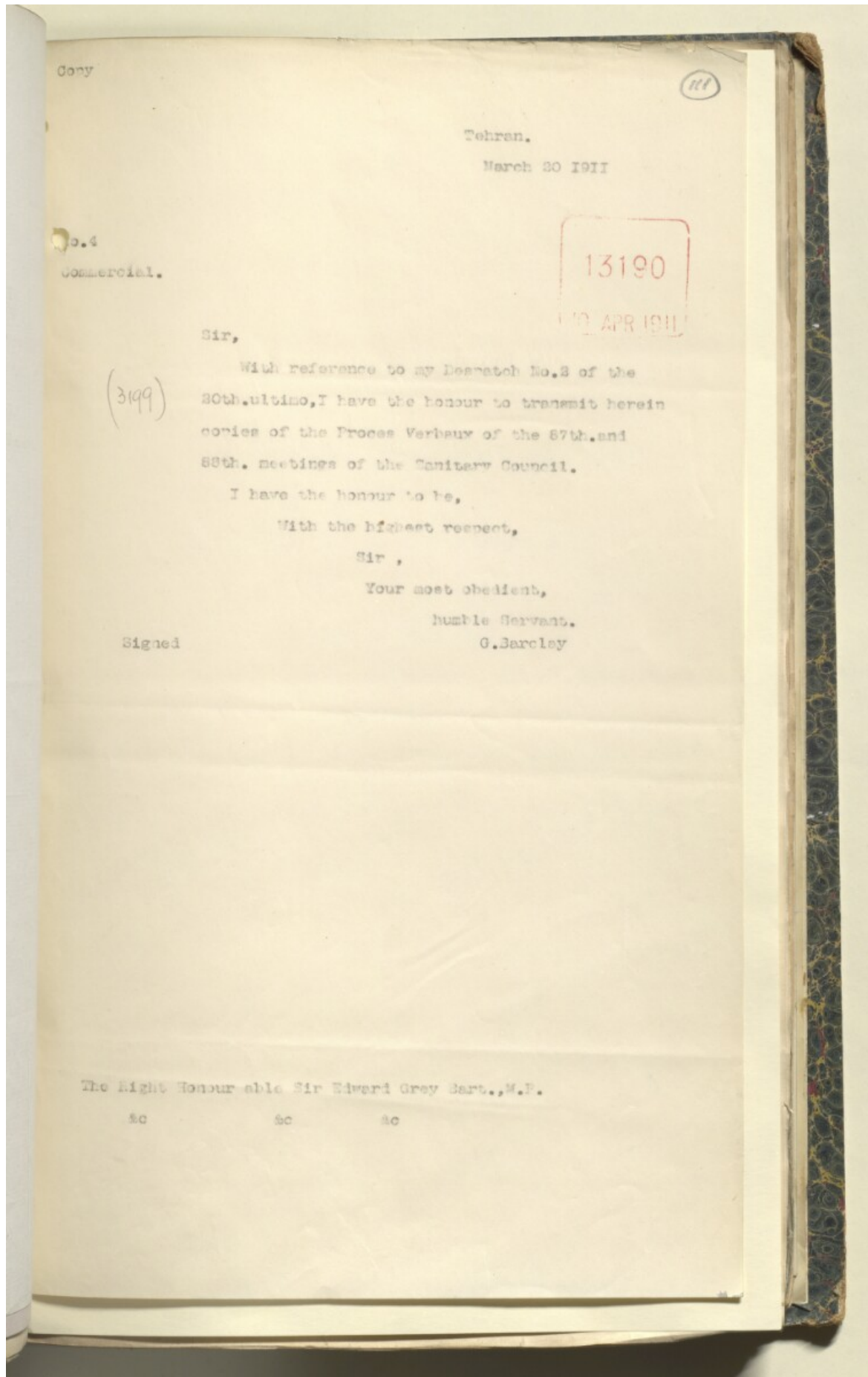
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>H.M. Envoy at Tehran</i> <i>Mch. 20.</i>	<i>Persian Sanitary Council</i>



(Similar letter sent to *Local Govt Bd.*)





Copy

(11)

Tehran.

March 30 1911

3.4

Commercial.

13190

10 APR 1911

Sir,

(3199)

With reference to my Despatch No. 3 of the 30th. ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herein copies of the Procès Verbaux of the 87th. and 88th. meetings of the Sanitary Council.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant.

G. Barclay

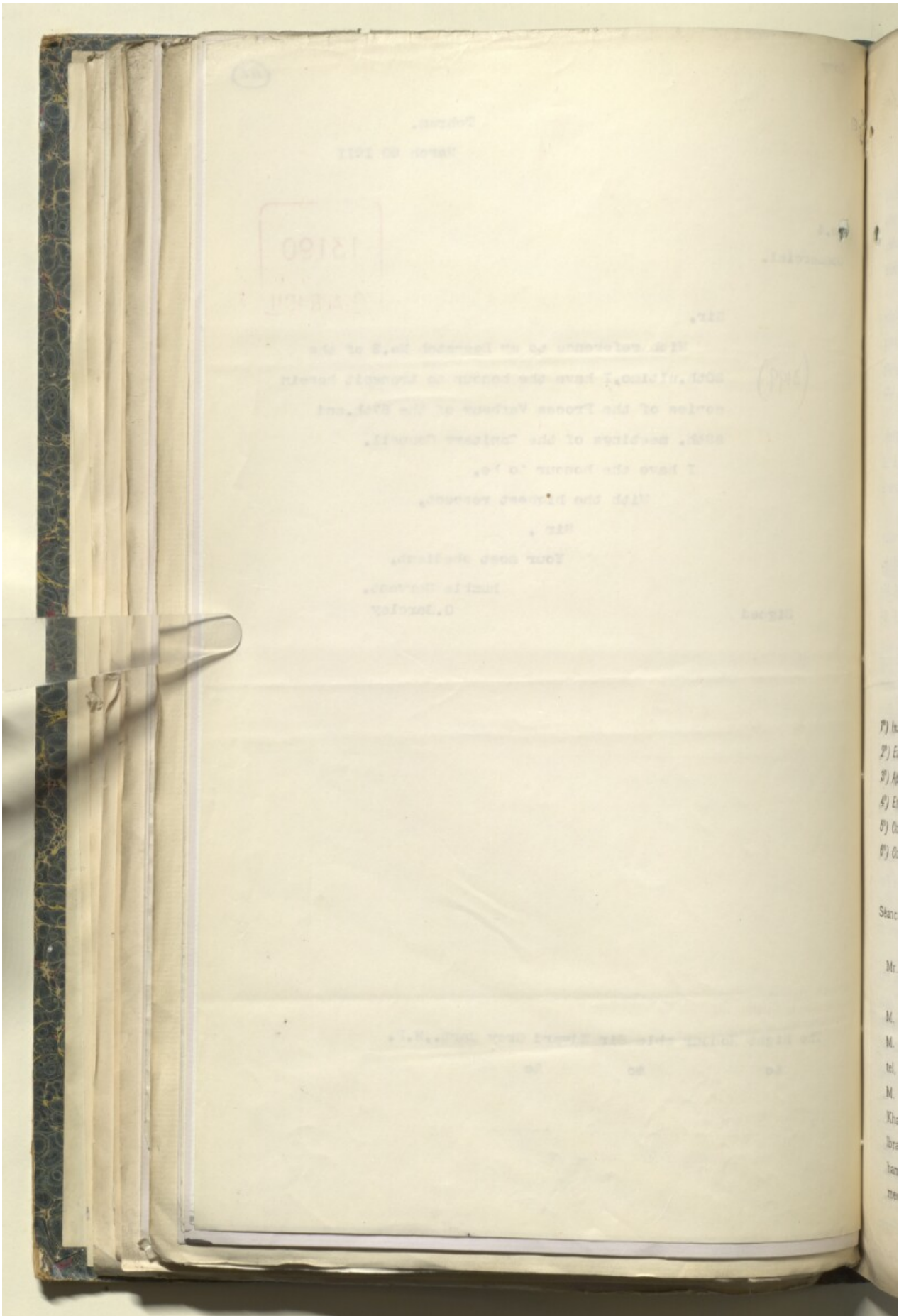
Signed

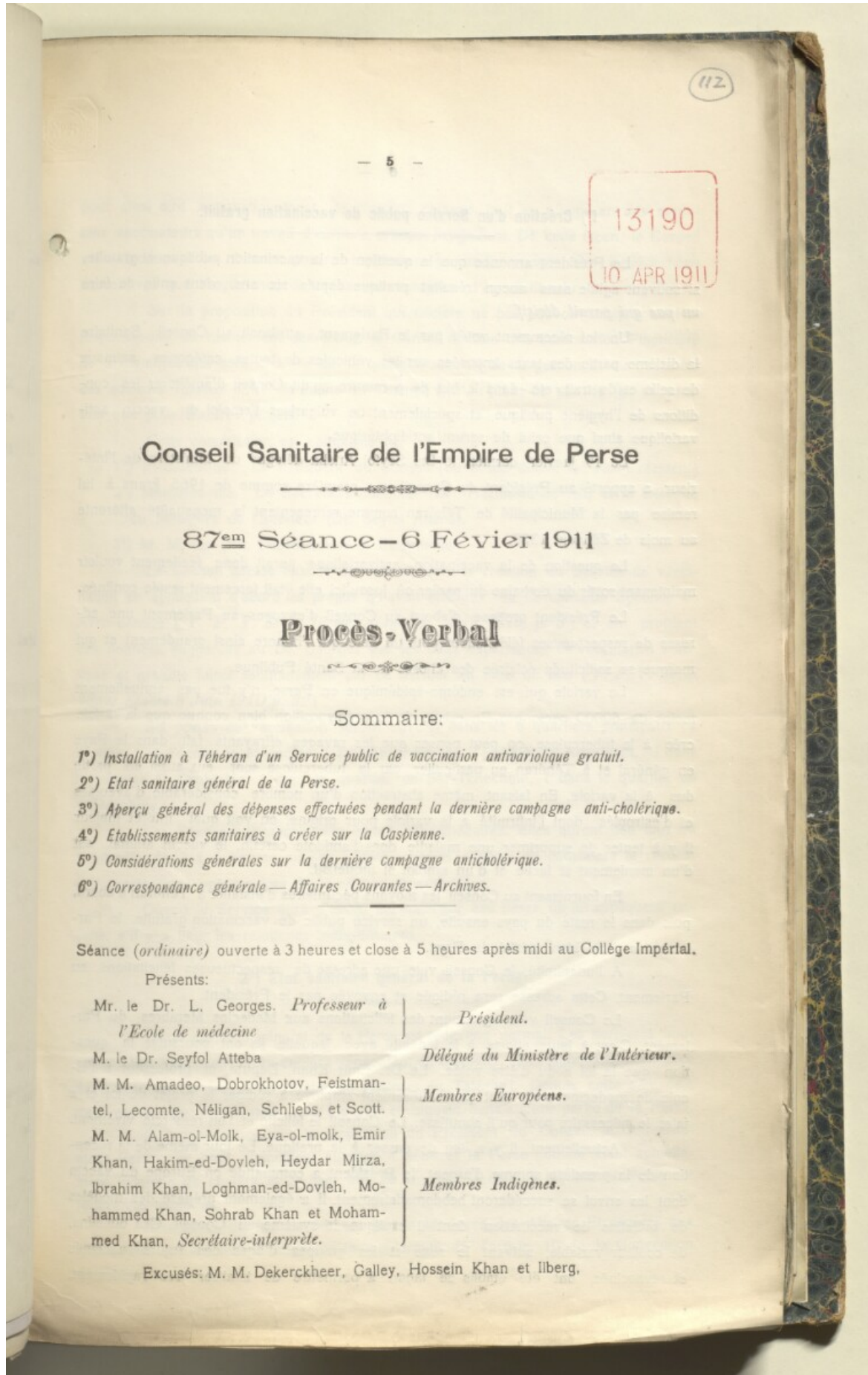
The Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey Bart., M.P.

sc

sc

sc







— 6 —

### 1°) Création d'un Service public de vaccination gratuit.

Le Président annonce que la question de la vaccination publique et gratuite, si souvent agitée sans aucun résultat pratique depuis six ans, vient enfin de faire *un pas qui paraît décisif.*

Un loi récemment votée par le Parlement, attribuait au Conseil Sanitaire la dixième partie des taxes imposées sur les véhicules de toutes catégories, animaux de selle et de trait, etc.- dans le but de permettre au dit Conseil d'améliorer les conditions de l'hygiène publique et spécialement de vulgariser l'emploi du vaccin antivariolique ainsi que celui du serum antidiphthérique.

Le 19 janvier dernier, le Dr. Seyfol Atteba délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur, a apporté au Président du Conseil une première somme de 1965 krans à lui remise par la Municipalité de Téhéran comme représentant la mensualité afférente au mois de Zilhadjé 1328.

La question de la vaccination antivariolique paraît donc réellement vouloir maintenant sortir du domaine du papier où jusqu'ici elle était forcement restée confinée.

Le Président propose d'abord au Conseil d'envoyer au Parlement une adresse de respectueuses félicitations pour un acte qui l'honore ainsi grandement et qui marque sa sollicitude éclairée des choses de la Santé Publique.

La variole qui est endémo-épidémique en Perse, n'y tue pas annuellement moins de 60000 personnes. En raison de la prédisposition bien connue que la variole crée à la tuberculose, on peut penser que les ravages effrayants fait dans le Pays en général et à Téhéran en particulier par la tuberculose sont eux-aussi en partie dus à la variole. En faisant même abstraction d'un nombre considérable d'aveugles et d'estropiés dont l'infirmité a la variole pour origine, on voit quel intérêt majeur il y a tenter de supprimer une maladie dont l'antidote certain, le vaccin animal, est d'un maniement si facile et d'un emploi si inoffensif.

En fournissant au Conseil les moyens pécuniaires d'installer à Téhéran d'abord, puis dans le reste du pays ensuite, un service public de vaccination gratuite, le Parlement a donc bien mérité du Pays.

A l'unanimité, le Conseil vote une adresse de respectueuses félicitations au Parlement. Cette adresse sera rédigée et envoyée par le Président.

Le Conseil vote également des félicitations aux Médecins Membres du Parlement. C'est à leurs efforts, à la tenacité avec laquelle ils ont poursuivi la question que la loi a du être votée. Le Dr. Emir Khan, Député, et professeur à l'Ecole de médecine, s'est tout particulièrement employé à rédiger le projet de loi et a faire le nécessaire pour qu'il aboutisse. Le Conseil le félicite et l'en remercie vivement.

Actuellement, il y a lieu de passer à la pratique. Le jour même de la réception de la première somme d'argent, le Président a commandé en Europe du vaccin dont les envoi se succéderont hebdomadairement. Il a également préparé des modèles de bulletins de vaccination dont il explique le système au Conseil. Ces bulletins, de couleur variable, suivant le sexe et les groupes d'âges des futurs vaccinés et revaccinés, ont été établis de façon à permettre de totaliser très rapidement,



113

— 7 —

pour ainsi dire automatiquement, les résultats obtenus, tout en n'imposant aux médecins vaccinateurs qu'un travail d'écriture presque insignifiant. De cette façon, le Conseil verra facilement ou il va et pourra rapidement se rendre compte des améliorations successives que l'expérience dictera à ses tentatives d'installation du Service Public.

Sur la proposition du Président qui déclare ne pas pouvoir accepter seul la responsabilité du maniement des fonds, le Conseil nomme une Commission Financière de 5 membres qui sera chargée de la question spéciale de la gestion et du contrôle des sommes versées entre les mains du Conseil, tout au point de vue de la vaccination que pour d'autres projets.

Cette commission est composée de:

- 1°) Président-né: Le Président du Conseil (où a son défaut le Vice-Président)
- 2°) Membres-nés: Le Secrétaire Général (Dr. Hakim-ed-Dovleh) et le Délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur (Dr. Seyfol Atteba).
- 3°) M. M. les Drs. Dobrokhotow et Feistmantel.

Le Conseil décidé ensuite de débiter dans la création du Service de vaccination en appliquant d'abord les projets qu'avait élaborés sa Commission Spéciale en Avril dernier (*V. P. V. de la 76eme. Séance 4 Avril 1910, p. 3*) et en profitant des données suggérées au Dr. Georges par les deux expériences de vaccination Publique et gratuite faites spontanément par ce dernier au mois de Mai (*V. P. V. de la 78eme Séance 6 Juin 1910 p. 32*)

Six postes de vaccination seront ouverts dans les 6 quartiers principaux de la ville. 1 à l'école de Médecine, 1 à l'Hôpital Persan, 1 à l'Hôpital Américain, 1 dans le quartier de Chahr-No, 1 dans le quartier de Sar-Tchechmô, 1 dans le quartier de Pa-Machine.

Les Séances de vaccination seront hebdomadaires. Elles auront lieu tous les vendredis, de 2 à 5 heures du soir. Dans chaque séance, on constatera le résultat des vaccinations opérées lors de la séance précédente.

Quand le Service aura d'abord été établi sur ces bases, on lui appliquera ensuite, s'il y a lieu, les retouches indispensables.

### 2°) Etat sanitaire général de la Perse.

L'état sanitaire général de la Perse est redevenu normal. Les dernières nouvelles sanitaires relatives au choléra remontent au 3 Janvier. Elles signalaient l'existence de 5 cas dans la région de Chafaroud (District du Taléche). Depuis cette date déjà très reculée, aucune nouveau cas n'a plus été signalé dans aucune partie de la Perse.

En conséquence, sur la proposition du Président du Conseil, le Gouvernement Persan se croit pleinement autorisé à déclarer la Perse comme étant actuellement indemne de choléra et à fixer au 20 Janvier la date à laquelle la Perse est redevenue indemne.

Notification du fait est adressé par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères aux Ambassade et Légation Etrangères, en conformité de l'article 10 de la Convention de Paris de 1903.



3°) Aperçu général des dépenses effectuées pendant la dernière campagne anticholérique.

Le tableau ci-dessous donne l'aperçu général des dépenses sanitaires faites pendant la dernière campagne anticholérique:

Nom des Postes	Frais des médecins		Appointem. et Indemnités au Personnel	Achat de médicaments	Loyer et réparation de locaux	Achat de mobilier et matériel	Poste et télégraphe	Loyer de barques et de voitures	Frais divers	Totaux							
	Appointements	Frais de voyage								Krans	C.						
Roudbar	11250	1400		763	10	82			3671	60	17166	70					
Recht	12880	1600							4255	75	18735	75					
Enzéli	14000	1720		2291			57	10	335		18403	10					
Méchedisser	3800		100	541	90	111	80		820	93	5167	55					
Bender-Guez	3240	810	649	808	50	330		159	40	308	391	25	6696	15			
Astara	6520	700	2064		1964	60	190	15	249	60	48	25	2208	70	13945	30	
Ardébil	3900	1800		686											6386		
Mianedj	2400	1400		688											4488		
Bahroman	1000														1000		
Djoulfâ	4500	180															
Chahtaktéh	4800	665		1126	60	239	50	382	30	29	55		241	10	17044	50	
Khodaférine	4500	380															
Méched	1470		178	2258	10		90		97	25			652	25	4745	60	
Badjguiran	6000	2000		876		123										8999	
Khakester	6000	2000		876												8876	
Séraks	6000	2230	35	876												9141	
Serdarreh	750	1000		538												2288	
Téhéran		70											2988	10	3058	10	
<b>Totaux</b>	<b>93010</b>	<b>17955</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>12329</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2657</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14502</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>146440</b>	<b>30</b>

Les dépenses figurant à ce tableau ont toutes été strictement et en temps opportun payées par l'Administration Générale des Douanes, sur ordonnancement du Président du Conseil, mais elles ne représentent pas la totalité des sommes réellement dépensées. En effet, les dépenses entraînées par les mesures prises à Hamadan, Kirmanchah et Mohammerah ne sont pas encore complètement liquidées. Elles ne paraient pas devoir s'élever à moins de 12000 Krans.

D'autre part, ne sont pas compris dans le tableau ci-dessous les frais assez élevés occasionnés par la nombreuse correspondance postale et télégraphique échangée entre le Président du Conseil et les Agents des divers postes sanitaires et qui s'est faite en franchise. Le paiement des salaires des cavaliers des diverses postes (Roudbar, etc.) n'y figure pas non plus, parce qu'il a été effectué par les soins du Ministère de la Guerre.

De sorte qu'au total, on peut estimer que l'effort fourni cette année par la Perse a entraîné pour elle une dépense d'environ 20000 tomans [environ 100000 francs].

4°) Etablissements sanitaires à créer sur la Caspienne.

En séance, le Dr. Seyfol-Atteba, délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur, remet au Président un chèque de 10000 Tomans, payable sur la caisse de l'Administration Générale des Douanes. Cette somme est donnée à parer aux premières dépenses de





création des Etablissements sanitaires sur la Caspienne (Enzeli; Astara, Bender-Guez). Elle représente la moitié du crédit voté par le Parlement pour la construction et l'aménagement de ces Etablissements.

Le président déclare qu'il désire ne pas garder seul la responsabilité de la gestion de cette somme et demande la nomination d'une commission financière chargée de surveiller et de contrôler l'emploi de cette argent.

Le conseil décide que la commission nommée précédemment pour surveiller l'emploi de l'argent destinée à la vaccination Publique et gratuite, sera également chargée de la gestion des fonds affectée aux Etablissements sanitaires.

Sur la proposition du Président, le Conseil demande à M. M. les Docteurs Feistmantel et Hayder Mirza qui acceptent, de bien vouloir se joindre au Président pour aller étudier sur place à Enzeli les plans de l'Etablissement à construire. Ces Messieurs entreprendront le voyage, dès que la saison sera redevenue meilleur et que les routes seront plus praticables.

#### 5<sup>o</sup>) Considérations générales sur la dernière campagne anticholérique.

En fin de séance, le Dr. Amadeo, délégué sanitaire du Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople demande la parole et fait l'exposé ci-dessous:

*Monsieur le Président,  
Messieurs les Membres du Conseil,*

Ainsi que vous l'avez entendu, dès le 20 Janvier, la Perse était complètement indemne de choléra. Le début de l'épidémie de 1910 pouvant être fixé approximativement au 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet, date de son apparition à Ardebil, le cholera a par suite existé sur le territoire persan pendant plus de six mois. Que nous réserve l'avenir? La Russie, devenue un immense foyer épidémique, nous menace toujours. Par ailleurs, en Perse même, la possibilité d'une reviviscence de la maladie n'est pas à exclure, du moins dans le Guilan, où la basse altitude et l'hiver relativement doux, les grandes étendues de forêts et de bois entretenant une humidité permanente et enfin la nature du terrain, sembleraient des conditions plutôt favorables à la conservation du germe cholérique.

Une nouvelle invasion, dès Juin ou Juillet, nous trouverait-elle mieux préparés à la défense sur le littoral de la Caspienne? Il y a lieu, hélas, d'être pessimiste. Sur les fonds votés par le Parlement, dix-mille tomans viennent d'être mis à la disposition du Conseil; mais le temps nécessaire ne nous fera-t-il pas défaut, étant donné d'un côté la saison défavorable et d'un autre côté les difficultés de l'entreprise?

Quoi qu'il en soit, Messieurs, je désirerais plutôt solliciter votre aimable attention pour quelques minutes afin de jeter un regard sur la campagne anticholérique de l'année passée. Dans quelles conditions cette campagne a-t-elle été entreprise? Les troubles politiques agitaient le pays et aboutissaient, à Téhéran, à la journée du 7 Août. A peine cette période d'inquiétudes paraissait-elle close, que des nuages menaçants se formaient d'un autre côté, à Véramine. Les plus graves préoccupations pesaient ainsi sur le Gouvernement et absorbaient toute son activité. Pendant ce temps le choléra, de bonne heure maître du Caucase et de Bacou, attaquait nos frontières et vers le 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet débutait à Ardebil. Quant à notre organisation sanitaire, elle était, vous le savez, nulle.

Si dans des circonstances aussi défavorables, aussi désastreuses, un système de défense maritime et terrestre a pu cependant être tenté et en partie avec succès, le Pays et le Conseil Sanitaire en sont assurément redevables en tout premier lieu à l'honorable Docteur Georges, dont les talents d'organisateur, l'énergie et le dévouement se sont affirmés pendant cette campagne. Je ne crois pas me tromper en disant qu'un effort aussi vaste et rigoureux n'avait pas encore été réalisé en



Perse. Le nombre des médecins échelonnés à la frontière et postés à l'intérieur, les frais de cette campagne, qui approchent des vingt mille tomans, les proportions de la correspondance postale et télégraphique entretenue par le Président du Conseil, l'importance des publications et enfin le développement sans précédent du service d'information, en témoignent, je crois, suffisamment.

Les circonstances d'ordre général au milieu desquelles, s'est déroulée l'action du Conseil, l'impréparation presque absolue du pays au point de vue sanitaire, ont paralysé, il est vrai, et dans une trop large mesure, cet effort. Ce n'en est pas moins un mérite pour notre Président que d'être parvenu à le réaliser, que d'avoir réussi à relever les esprits, à secouer bien des inerties, à coordonner enfin vers un système unique de défense les moyens matériels et les énergies morales disponibles.

La bonté du système appliqué l'année passée ne saurait être contestée et nonobstant la pauvreté de nos moyens, on en a eu la preuve par-ci par-là? Je rappellerai ce qui s'est passé sur la Caspienne. Dès les 21-25 Juillet, deux voyageurs, l'un venant d'Ardebil et l'autre de Bacou, et atteints de choléra, étaient isolés à Astara. En tout, notre station d'Astara a pu isoler neuf cas dont six mortels, importés de Bacou, d'Ardebil et de Bender Guez et cela sans que la population en éprouvât la moindre atteinte. Et, ce qui est peut être encore plus remarquable, c'est qu'Astara Persan soit demeuré indemne alors que le choléra existait à Astara Russe, où il a régné pendant près d'un mois et fait 48 victimes sur une population inférieure à 500 habitants. Ce qui est certain, Messieurs, c'est que le choléra n'est pas entré en Perse par Astara et l'on est en droit d'en conclure *que c'est grâce à notre station sanitaire*. Quant à Mechedhissar, notre Service a réussi, le 22 Septembre, à isoler et à repousser sur Astara le vapeur „Kokoum“ à bord duquel le Dr. Anesty avait constaté deux cas positifs de choléra parmi un groupe de pèlerins retour de Méched.

Pour ce qui est des mesures à la frontière, il faut reconnaître que la défense du Khorassan présente des difficultés presque insurmontables, ainsi que notre Président l'a mis en évidence d'une façon magistrale au cours de la séance du 1<sup>er</sup> Août. Aussi, suis-je porté à croire que l'on y renoncera à l'avenir. Je crois par contre, que la défense de la frontière de l'Azerbeïdjan avec le-Caucase pourrait être tentée à nouveau et avec des chances de succès, mais aux conditions suivantes: création d'un lazaret en règle à Djoulfa, limitation du transit sur ce point, coopération efficace de la part des Autorités russes.

Relativement au système des quarantaines à l'intérieur, appliqué pendant la dernière campagne, je le considère comme une suprême ressource qui trouve sa justification dans les conditions topographiques d'une partie de la Perse ainsi que dans la rareté, les difficultés et la lenteur des moyens de communication. Bahroman, Mianeh, Roudbar, Serdarreh, Astasa, Kasr-i-Chirin, par exemple, sont au point de vue sanitaire des positions stratégiques de premier ordre et je suis persuadé que des mesures prises à temps et avec tous les moyens nécessaires en ces endroits, et poursuivies avec une extrême énergie, pourraient donner d'heureux résultats.

Loin de nous décourager, Messieurs, les difficultés et les mécomptes de la dernière campagne doivent affermir notre conviction dans la nécessité d'une propagande inlassable en faveur de l'organisation définitive et complète du service sanitaire. Le Gouvernement Persan, en adhérant à la Convention de Paris de 1903, en a d'ailleurs pris l'engagement solennel et ne saurait se soustraire plus longtemps à cette obligation.

Le Conseil compte sur l'activité et l'énergie de son Président pour que cette propagande soit poursuivie sans trêve et souhaite au Dr. Georges de pouvoir lier son nom à la création d'établissements sanitaires modernes et complets à Astara, Enzeli, Bender-Guez et Djoulfa et si possible aussi à Kasr-e-Chirin.



Je suis certainement, Messieurs, le fidèle interprète des sentiments du Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople et de l'Administration Sanitaire Ottomane en assurant à notre Président que ses efforts dans cette direction sont suivis à Constantinople avec toute la considération, tout l'intérêt et toute la sympathie qu'ils méritent. L'Empire Ottoman, limitrophe de la Perse, ne pouvait que se féliciter de voir le Gouvernement Persan aborder résolument le problème de son organisation sanitaire.

Comme Délégué Ottoman, je considère en outre comme un devoir de renouveler publiquement à Monsieur le Dr. Georges le témoignage de mon extrême obligation de ce qu'il a bien voulu, avec une cordialité et une courtoisie qui ne se sont jamais démenties, me faciliter par tous les moyens possibles l'accomplissement de ma mission au cours de cette longue campagne. Comme votre collègue, Messieurs, au sein de cette Assemblée, je suis intimement persuadé d'interpréter vos sentiments à l'égard de notre Président, en adressant au Dr. Georges nos vives félicitations et nos remerciements pour son énergie, sa ténacité et son dévouement à l'occasion de la récente campagne anticholérique, pendant laquelle il a certainement bien mérité du Conseil et de la Nation.

Le Président remercie le Dr. Amadeo des paroles qu'il vient de prononcer. Il déclare qu'à son avis, les appréciations de son collègue touchant le rôle joué par le Président sont beaucoup trop élogieuses. En acceptant la Présidence, il savait que la tâche était lourde; il a fait de son mieux pour galvaniser toutes bonnes volontés. Il a actuellement la très légitime satisfaction de constater que les efforts du Conseil n'ont pas été vains, puisque la question de la vaccination publique et gratuite, ainsi que celle de la création des Etablissements sanitaires de la Caspienne sortent *enfin du domaine du papier pour entrer dans celui de la réalité*. Le Conseil se souvient que ces deux questions étaient précisément celles que, dans son discours de prise de possession de la Présidence, le Président avait placées en tête du programme tracé à son activité personnelle et proposés à la sollicitude du Conseil ( *V. P. V. de la 77ème Séance—30 Avril 1910. p. 4.* ) Le Président compte continuer à travailler méthodiquement à la réalisation des autres parties du programme énoncé dans ce discours; *on ne peut, en présence d'une tâche aussi vaste, compter réussir qu'en sériant bien les questions et en ne dispersant pas ses efforts*.

A l'unanimité, le Conseil s'associe aux vues et aux vœux du Dr. Amadeo et décide l'insertion in-extenso de son allocution au Procès-Verbal.

#### 5°) Correspondance Générale — Affaires Courantes — Archives

##### A) Correspondance Générale — Affaires Courantes.

**Délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur:** Le Dr. Seyfol-Atteba est désigné par le Ministère de l'Intérieur comme délégué de ce Ministère près du Conseil, en remplacement de Mirza Ismail-Khan.

**Transport des cadavres en Turquie:** Le service du transport des cadavres en Turquie qui avait été suspendu par les Autorités Ottomanes pendant la dernière épidémie cholérique, a repris à Kirmanchah à partir du 13 janvier dernier.

**Exportation en Turquie des tapis Persans:** Les mesures prises au sujet de l'exportation en Turquie des tapis expédiés de la Perse par voie de Russie ( *V. P. V. 1910 p. 50* ) continuent à être appliquées par les Autorités Ottomanes.

La cause qui a provoqué ces mesures ayant cessé d'exister, il y a lieu d'en obtenir le retrait avec le retour au régime normal. Les Autorités persanes compétentes font des démarches à ce sujet.

**Distinctions honorifiques:** Le Conseil avait proposé au Ministère de l'Intérieur pour des distinctions honorifiques, ceux des Médecins et des Directeurs des Douanes dont le zèle et le dévouement s'est particulièrement fait remarquer pendant la campagne anticholérique. ( *V. P. V. du 7 Novembre 1910. p. 83* ).



— 12 —

Il n'a été jusqu'ici fait aucune réponse à cette proposition.

Le Président vient par une nouvelle lettre d'attirer avec une nouvelle insistance l'attention de *l'Intérieur* sur la nécessité de donner à cette question la solution utile. Un plus long silence risquerait de décourager les fonctionnaires qui ont collaboré au Service Sanitaire à titre gracieux, comme les Fonctionnaires des Douanes par exemple, et à l'avenir le Gouvernement pouvait finir par ne plus trouver l'empressement utile dans l'accomplissement du Service Sanitaire.

**Accident survenu à Lingah:** Au cours d'une terrible tempête survenue le 15 Janvier à Lingah, le voilier de la quarantaine a fait naufrage. Un soldat a été tué un garde sanitaire a eu une jambe cassée et un autre deux cotes fracturées.

Conformément à la proposition du Dr. Mac-Conaghy, chef du Service de Santé du Golfe Persique, le Conseil décide de demander qu'une indemnité de 100 to-mans soit allouée au propriétaire voilier et des indemnités respectives de 15 et 10 to-mans aux deux gardes sanitaires blessés. La proposition utile a été faite par le Président à *l'Intérieur*.

**Repartition en province de provisions des serums divers:**

L'Institut Pasteur de Paris fait parvenir gracieusement au Conseil depuis de longues années, par l'entremise gracieuse de la Légation de France, des serums antidiphthérique, antitetanique, antivenimeux à raison respectivement de 260, 90 et 60 flacons environ par an.

Le Président a établi un service de repartition en province de ces serums dont la totalité était loin d'être utilisée dans la Capitale. Les envois ont lieu par poste en franchise.

C'est ainsi que depuis le mois de Mai, les villes de Bender-Guez, Bouchir Chiraz, Hamadan, Ispahan, Kirmanchah et Tauris ont reçu les quantités disponibles de ces médicaments.

**Déclaration d'indemnité de la Hongrie:** Par lettre en date du 3 Février 1911, le Dr. Feistmantel, délégué Sanitaire d'Autriche-Hongrie, a fait savoir au Conseil que le territoire de la Hongrie (Croatie et Slavonie comprises) était déclaré *indemne de choléra à partir du 30 Décembre*, aucun nouveau cas de choléra ne s'était plus présenté dans ce pays depuis le 25 Décembre.

Copie de cette lettre a été transmise aux *Affaires Etrangères*

**Office International d'Hygiène Publique:** Le Comité Parmanant de l'Office a émis deux vœux relatifs d'une part à la question du contrôle des serums, vaccins et produits microbiens et d'autre part à des expériences à faire au moyen des appareils de dératation en vue de rechercher l'intensité de la pénétration du gaz mis en œuvre dans les grains en vrac.

La première question ne touche par la Perse qui reçoit de l'Etranger les serums, vaccins et produits microbiens et n'en fabrique jusqu'ici aucun chez elle.

En ce qui concerne la deuxième question, le Dr. Mac-Conaghy chef du Service de Santé du Golfe Persique à Bouchir où existe un appareil Clayton, a été invité à rechercher s'il lui était possible de faire les expériences désirées et à en communiquer ensuite au Conseil, le cas échéant, les résultats.

**B. Archives.**

**Office International d'hygiène publique:**

Reçu le bulletin jusqu'au N° 10 — Octobre 1910.

**Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople:**

Procès-Verbaux du Conseil - Reçu les N° jusqu'au N° 67 -- 15 Décembre 1910.

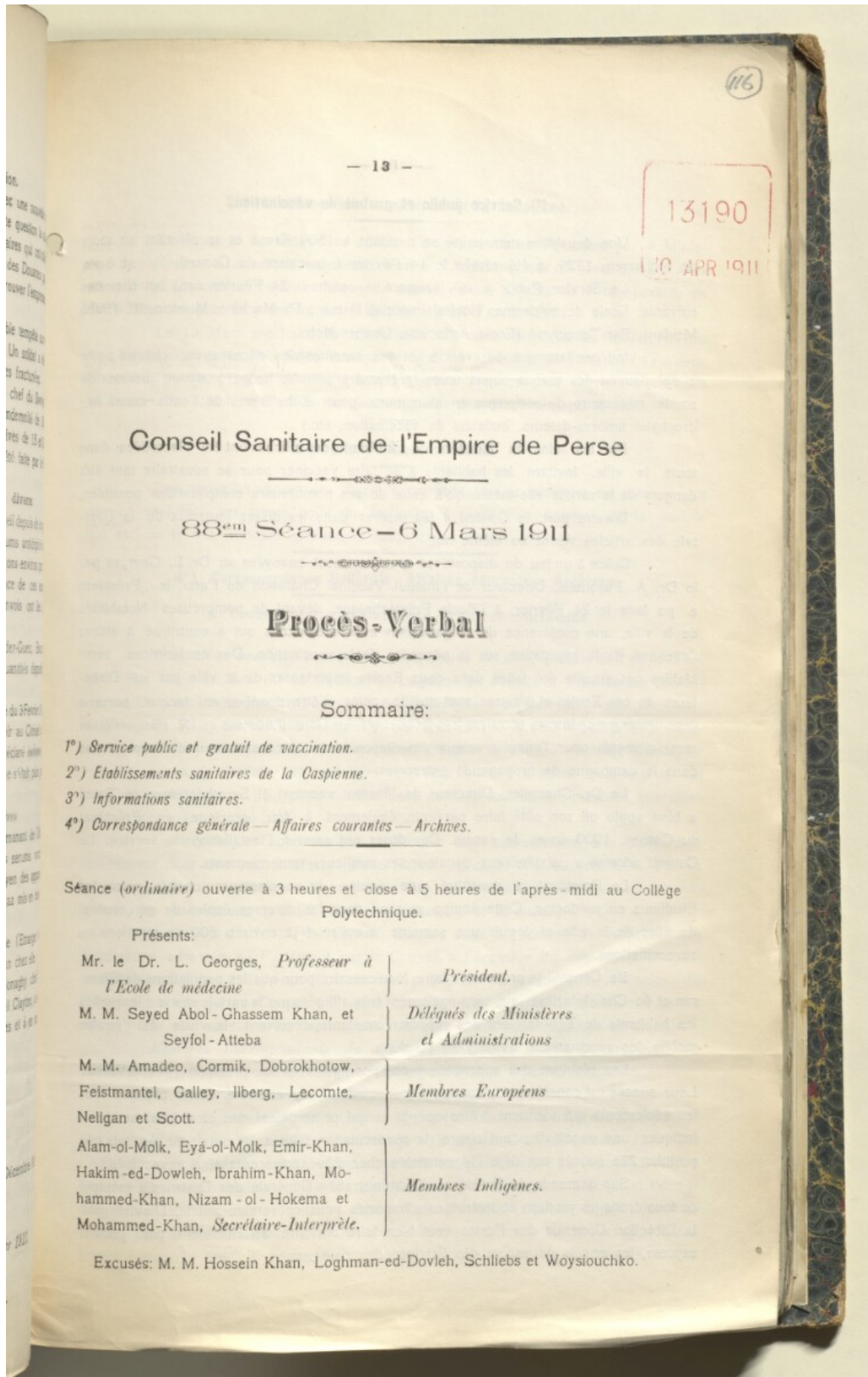
**Public Health Reports of Washington:**

Reçu les bulletins jusqu'au N° 52 — 30 Décembre 1910.

Téhéran, le 6 Février 1911.

Le Président:

Dr. L. Georges.





— 14 —

1°) Service public et gratuit de vaccination.

Une deuxième mensualité se montant à 1509 Krans et se référant au mois de Moharrem 1329, a été versée le 14 Février à la caisse du Conseil.

Le Service Public a été inauguré le vendredi 24 Février dans les 6 postes suivants: Ecole de médecine; Hôpital Impérial Persan; Pa-Machine; Municipalité (Sebs Meidan); Sar-Tchechmé (Ecole Ardacieh); Chahre-Noh.

Indépendamment du vaccin et des vaccinostyles nécessaires, chaque poste a été pourvu des menus objets utiles (réchaud à pétrole; lampe à alcool; borate de soude; nécessaire de récipients en aluminium pour l'ébullition de l'eau; coton hydrophyle; timbres-dateurs; bulletins de vaccination, etc.)

Par les soins du Ministère de l'Intérieur, des affiches ont été placardées dans toute la ville, invitant les habitants à se faire vacciner pour se soustraire tant aux dangers de la variole elle-même qu'à ceux de ses nombreuses complications possibles.

D'autre part, le Conseil a fait insérer dans les divers journaux de la Capitale des articles visant au même but.

Grâce à un jeu de diapositives gracieusement envoyées au Dr. L. Georges par le Dr. A. Fasquelle, Directeur de l'Institut Vaccinal Chambon de Paris, le Président a pu faire le 24 Février, à l'Ecole Polytechnique, devant de nombreuses Notabilités de la ville, une conférence de vulgarisation avec projections qui a contribué à attirer l'attention de la population sur la nécessité de la vaccination. Des conférences semblables ont ensuite été faites dans deux Ecoles importantes de la ville par les Directeurs de ces Ecoles et d'autres sont sur le point d'être données en langue persane dans divers groupements scolaires très fréquentés. Le Conseil adresse au Dr. Fasquelle ses remerciements pour l'envoi gracieux des diapositives qui constituent une aide précieuse dans la campagne de propagande entreprise.

Le Dr. Chaumier, Directeur de l'Institut vaccinal et Sérothérapique de Tours a bien voulu de son côté faire parvenir, également à être gracieux, au Président du Conseil, 1000 doses de vaccin. Ces doses ont servi à l'installation du service. Le Conseil adresse à ce généreux donateur ses meilleurs remerciements.

Le Président a constitué une équipe de vaccinateurs choisis parmi les Etudiants en médecine. Cette équipe se rend dans les diverses écoles de garçons et de filles de la ville et depuis une semaine, a opéré déjà environ 600 vaccinations ou revaccinations.

Le Conseil se propose de faire le nécessaire pour que les populations de Shimran et de Chabdulazime, qui sont également très affligées par la variole et avec lesquelles les habitants de Téhéran ont des rapports constants, reçoivent la visite de l'équipe mobile des vaccinateurs, avant l'été prochain.

Les résultats des opérations vaccinales figureront au prochain Procès-Verbal. Leur succès est considérable, comme il convenait de s'y attendre. Chez presque tous les adolescents qui viennent d'être opérés et qui présentaient des cicatrices semblant indiquer une vaccination antérieure, la revaccination faite a été suivie de résultats très positifs: 221 succès ont déjà été constatés chez 239 adolescents ainsi revaccinés.

Sur demande du Président, l'Administration Générale des Douanes a exempté de tous droits les produits et instruments importés pour ce service public. D'autre part, la Direction Générale des Postes veut bien faire remettre au Président, par porteur express, les envois de vaccin dès l'arrivée des courriers.



## 2°) Etablissements sanitaires de la Caspienne.

En échange du chèque de 10000 Tomans remis au Président par le Ministère de l'Intérieur au cours de la dernière séance, l'Administrateur Général des Douanes a remis au Conseil un contre-chèque de même valeur, payable en 8 mensualités de 1250 Tomans dont la première est à la date du 15 Février 1911.

Le 13 Mars prochain, la commission d'études composée du Président, du Dr. Feistmantel et du Dr. Seyfol-Atteba, délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur (en remplacement du Dr. Hayder-Mirza empêché) quittera Téhéran pour se rendre à Enzeli et Astara afin d'établir sur place les plans définitifs des Etablissements à créer.

## 3°) Informations sanitaires.

Les nouvelles reçues des divers correspondants de province ne mentionnent aucune épidémie, sur aucun point du territoire, à l'exception toutefois de la variole qui est, on le sait, endemo-épidémique jusqu'ici en Perse.

## 4°) Correspondance Générale - Affaires courantes - Archives

### A. Correspondance Générale - Affaires courantes.

*Convention sanitaire internationale de Paris de 1903 — Adhésion de la Turquie.* Par lettre en date du 16 Février, la Légation de France à Téhéran fait connaître au Gouvernement Persan l'adhésion de la Turquie à la convention sanitaire internationale de Paris de 1903, à l'exclusion des articles 151 à 160 et 165 à 170 inclusivement et de l'article 180. Le Gouvernement Ottoman a déclaré en outre n'accepter les dispositions de l'article 181 que sous réserves. Enfin, il a ajouté qu'il se proposait de prendre le règlement Egyptien comme base dans la fixation des mesures quarantaines contre les épidémies.

Les restrictions apportées par la Turquie dans son adhésion à la Convention intéressant pour une part la Perse d'une façon spéciale, le Gouvernement Persan produira en temps opportun, et notamment lors de la prochaine Conférence Internationale, les observations qu'il lui semblera nécessaire de formuler.

*Lettre du Parlement au Conseil:* Comme suite à l'adresse de respectueuses félicitations adressée au Parlement par le Conseil à l'occasion du vote de la loi permettant l'installation à Téhéran d'un service public de vaccination, le Président du Parlement a envoyé au Conseil une lettre dans laquelle il remercie ce dernier de ses efforts et de son activité et lui exprime ses meilleurs et très reconnaissants sentiments.

*Membres Correspondants du Conseil:* Le Conseil décide de proposer, au Ministre de l'Intérieur comme Membres Correspondants, à titre honorifique:

M. le Dr. Jouckhevitch, médecin à Kirmanshah.

M<sup>me</sup> la Doctoresse Ross, à Chahar-Mahal (territoire de la tribu des Baktyaris.)

*Etablissements sanitaires du Golfe Persique:* D'un document établi par l'Administration Générale des Douanes et récemment communiqué au Conseil, il résulte que les dépenses actuellement payées par la Perse pour le fonctionnement et l'entretien de ses Etablissements sanitaires dans le Golfe Persique (Bouchir, Lingah, Bender-Abbas, Jask et Mohammerah) s'élèvent annuellement à environ 104100 k. 45, (50000 francs environ), dont il convient de déduire le montant des taxes perçues à titre



— 18 —

sanitaire, lequel est d'environ 24253 krs. 50.

*Taxes sur les cadavres - Question de l'Établissement sanitaire à créer à Kassrè - Chirine et de l'Établissement connu à Kirmanshah sous le nom d'Hôpital de S. A. Ferman-Ferma:*

Il est donné connaissance au Conseil des compte-rendus que le Directeur Provincial des Douanes de Kirmanshah a fait à son Administration Centrale au sujet de ces affaires.

Le Conseil décide de ne statuer sur ces questions que dans une prochaine séance, lorsque les renseignements demandés antérieurement à ce sujet par le Président seront arrivés à Téhéran.

**B. Archives.**

Office International d'Hygiène Publique:

Reçu le bulletin jusqu'au N° 10 Octobre 1910

Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople:

Procès-Verbaux du Conseil-Reçu les N° jusqu'au N° 3-17 Janvier 1911

Public Health Reports of Washington:

Reçu les bulletins jusqu'au N° 1 — 6 Janvier 1911.

Téhéran, le 6 Mars 1911

Le Président,

Dr. L. Georges.

Imprimerie „PHAROS“, Téhéran





118

Register No.  
3199

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from 30. Dated 21 } March 1911  
Rec. 22 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24 March	Labl	Persia.
Secretary of State .....	25	Ka	Meeting of the San. itary Council. (Quarantine on Caspian: Vaccin- -ation).
Committee .....	29.	Ka.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

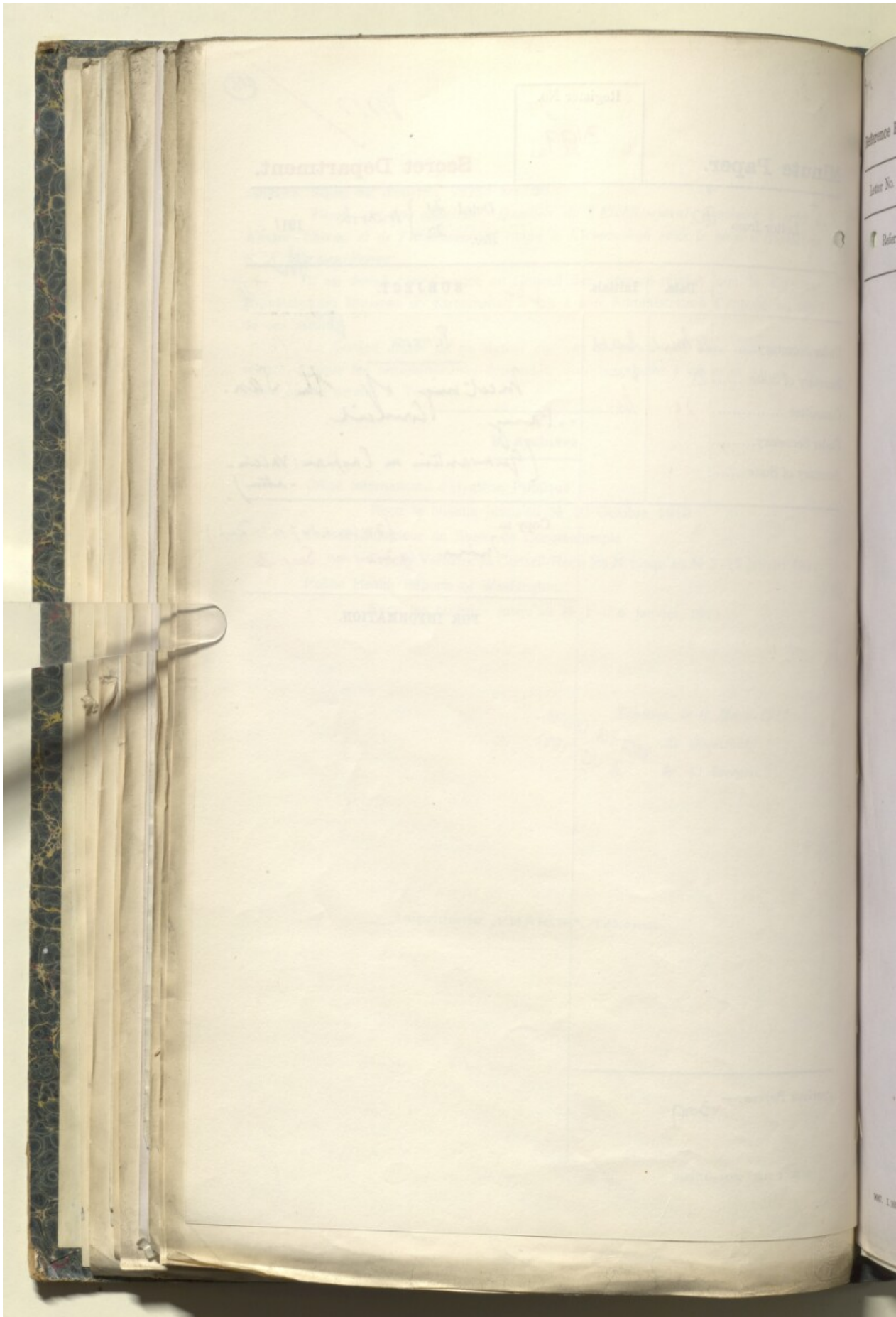
Copy to  
India 19 May 1911. Secy. 20  
(30. L. & Sup. 15. 1/2 D. H.)

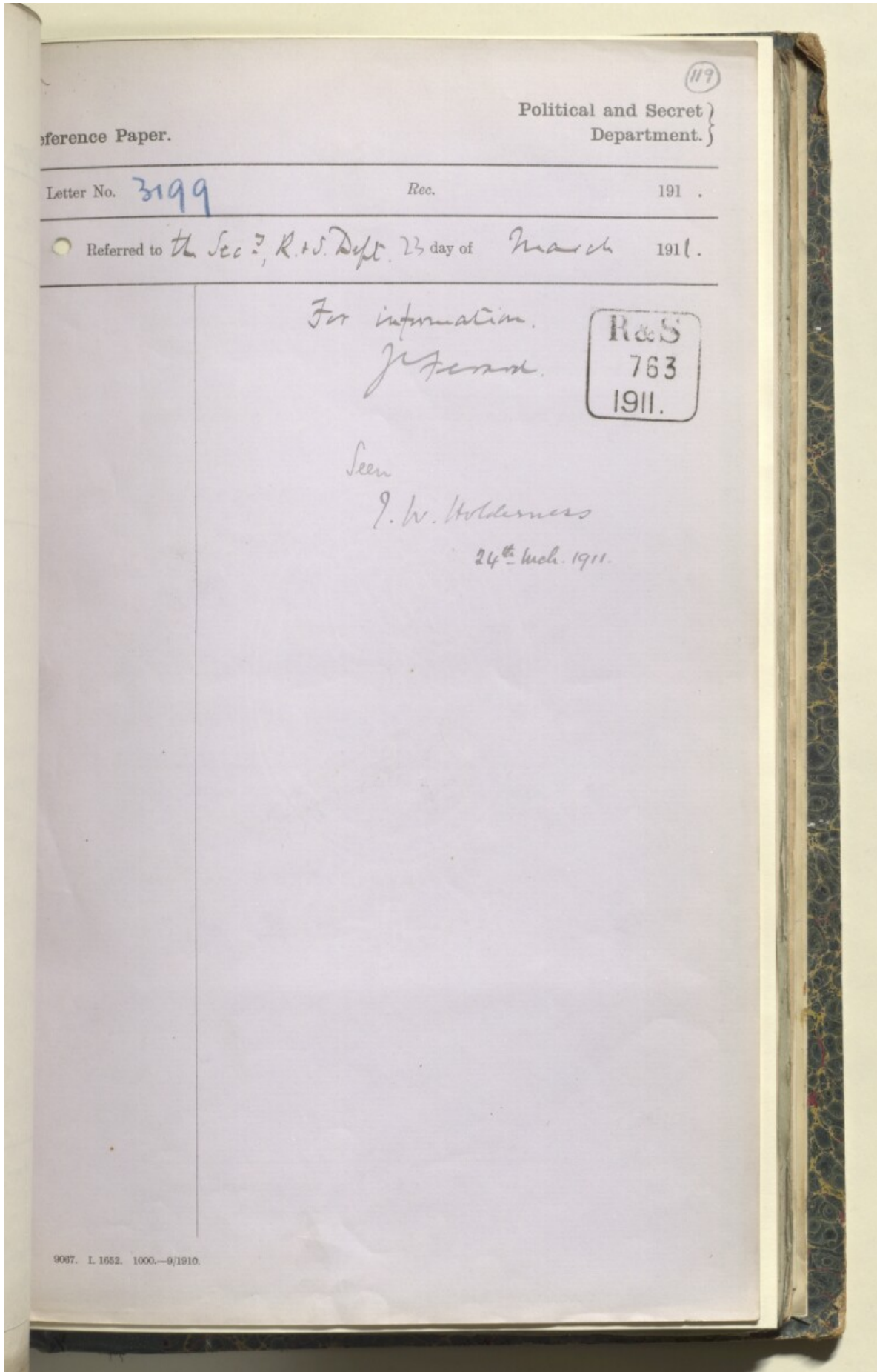
FOR INFORMATION.

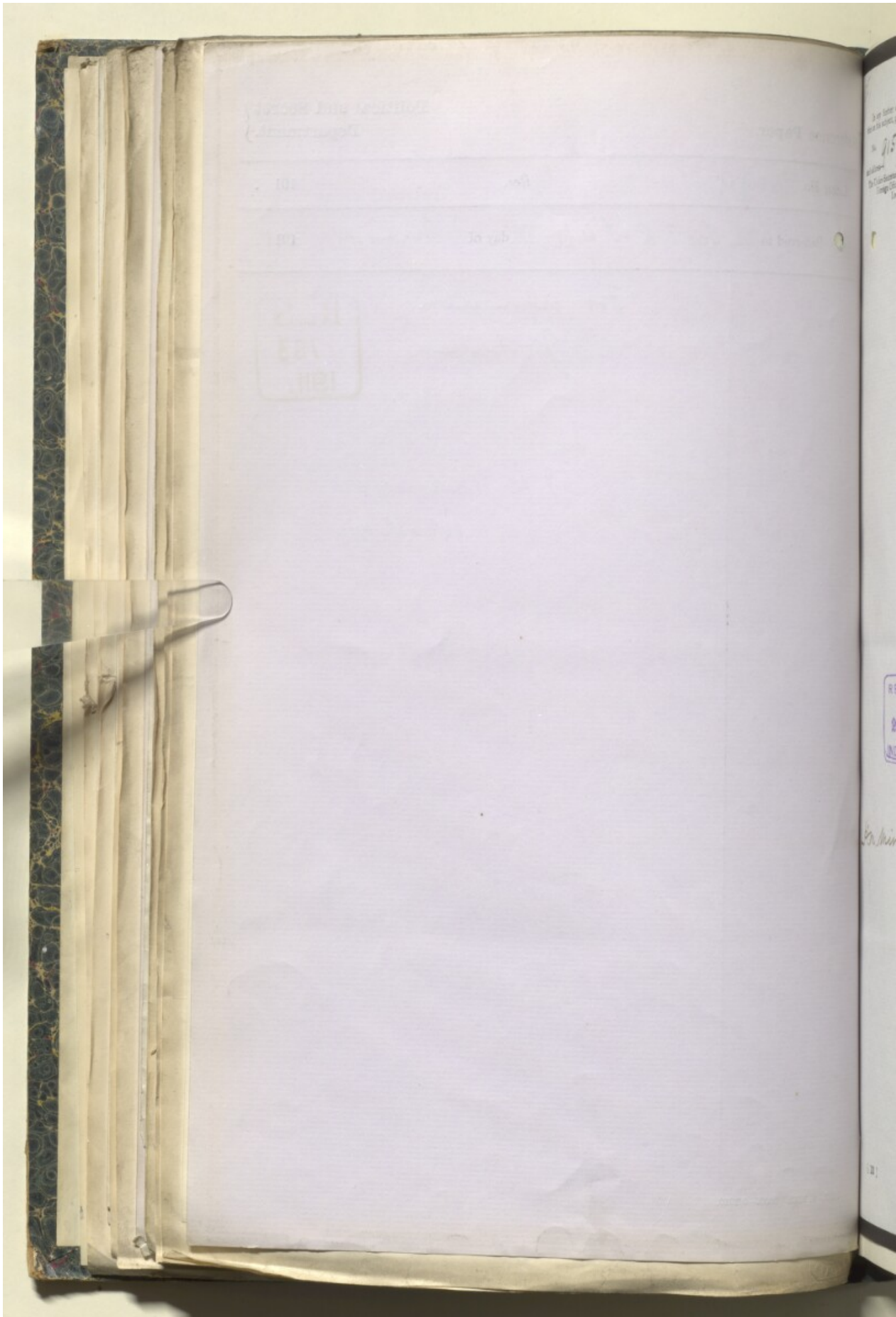
Seen Pol. Comm. Secy.  
4 APR 1911

Previous Papers:— 3047

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.









In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 9157.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



3199



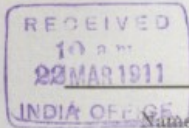
(120)

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

March 21, 1911.

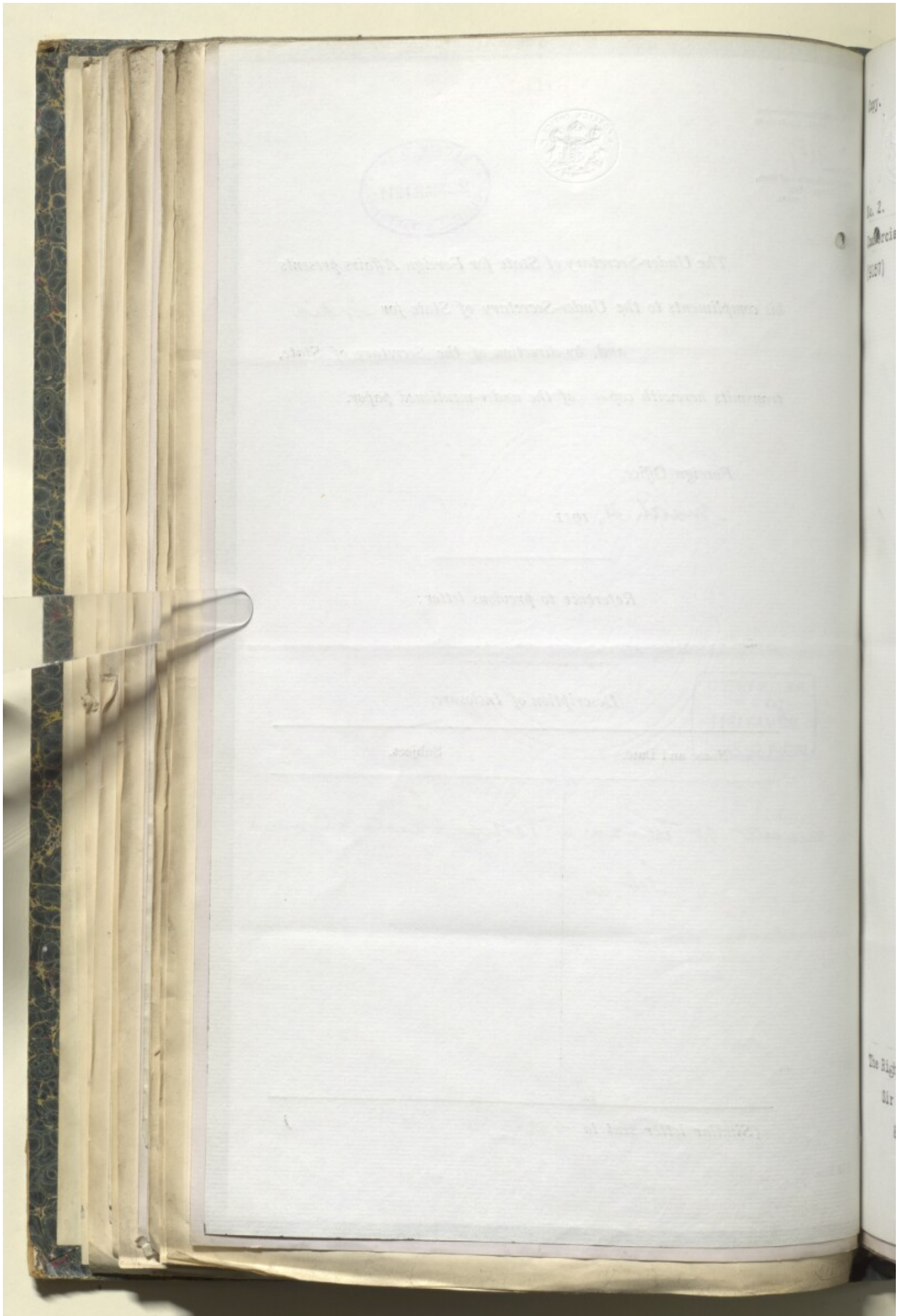
Reference to previous letter:

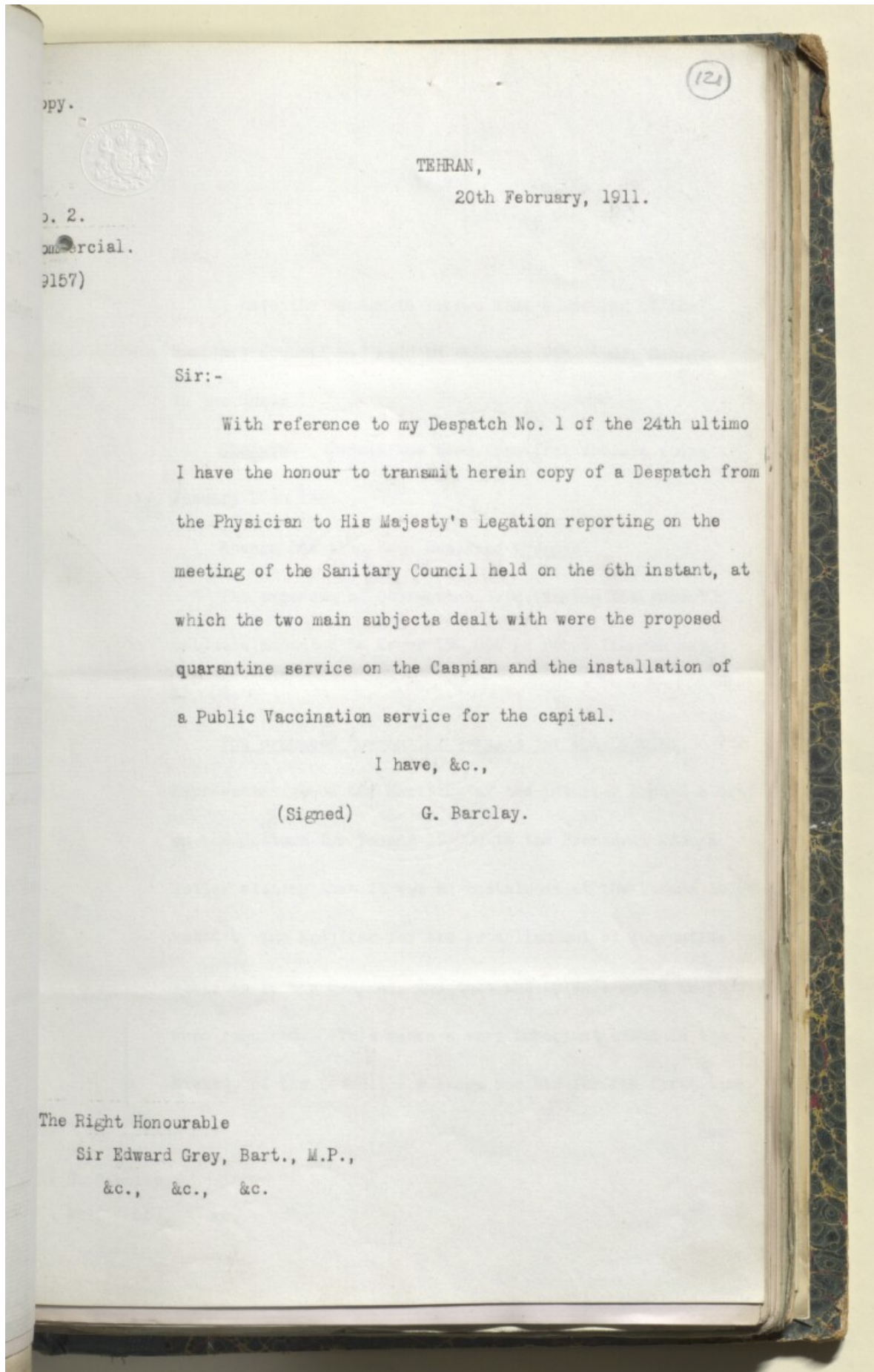


Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
From Minister at Tehran Feb 20.	Persian Sanitary Council

(Similar letter sent to Local Govt Bd.)





copy.

(121)

o. 2.  
Commercial.  
9157)

TEHRAN,  
20th February, 1911.

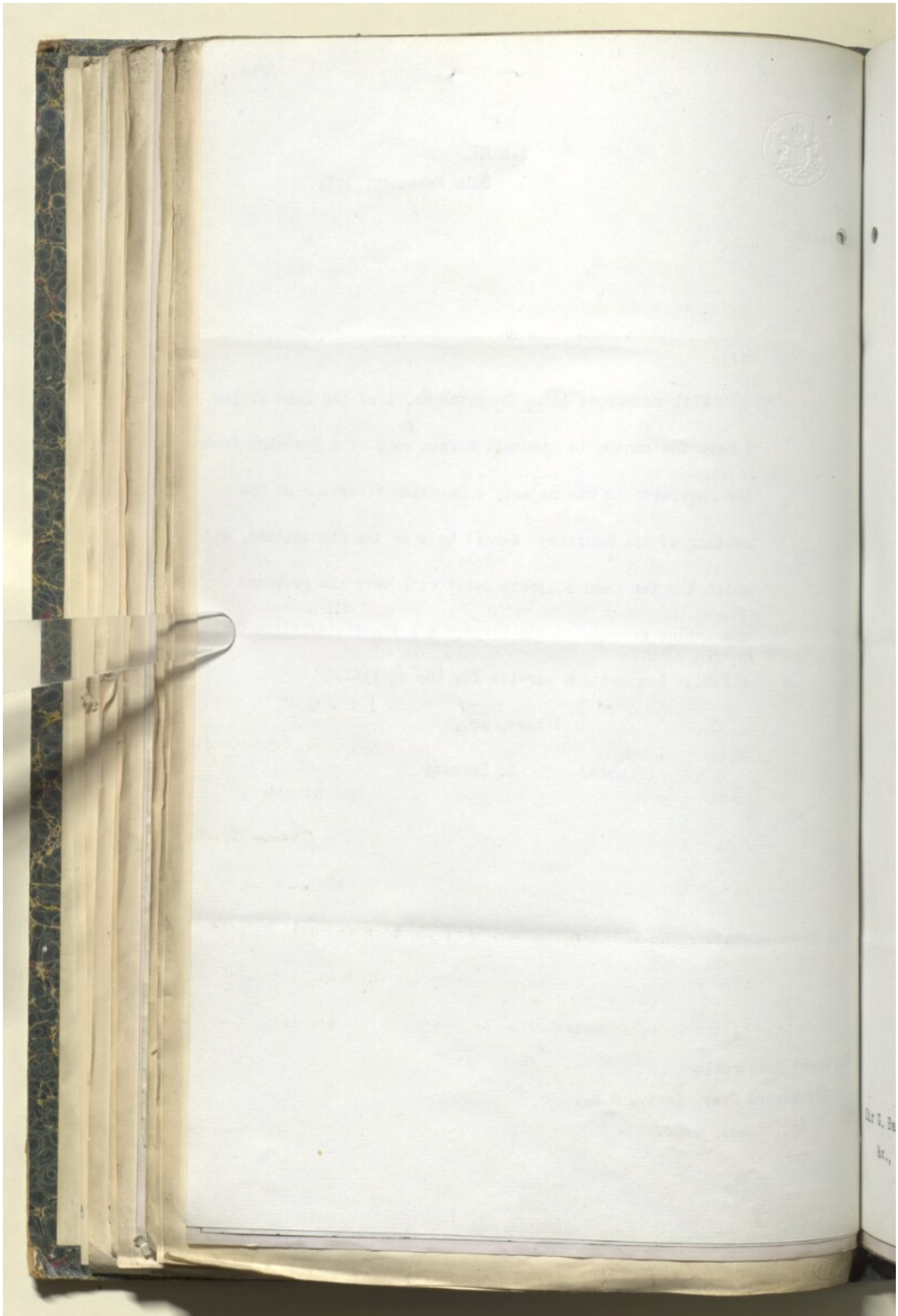
Sir:-

With reference to my Despatch No. 1 of the 24th ultimo I have the honour to transmit herein copy of a Despatch from the Physician to His Majesty's Legation reporting on the meeting of the Sanitary Council held on the 6th instant, at which the two main subjects dealt with were the proposed quarantine service on the Caspian and the installation of a Public Vaccination service for the capital.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. Barclay.

The Right Honourable  
Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.







(122)

TEHRAN,

February 6th, 1911.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report that a meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on February 6th. Dr. Georges in the Chair.

Cholera. Persia has been free from cholera since January 20th last.

Russia has also been declared indemne.

The expenses of Quarantine, etc. during the recent epidemic amounted to Krans 150,000 in round figures say £3,000.

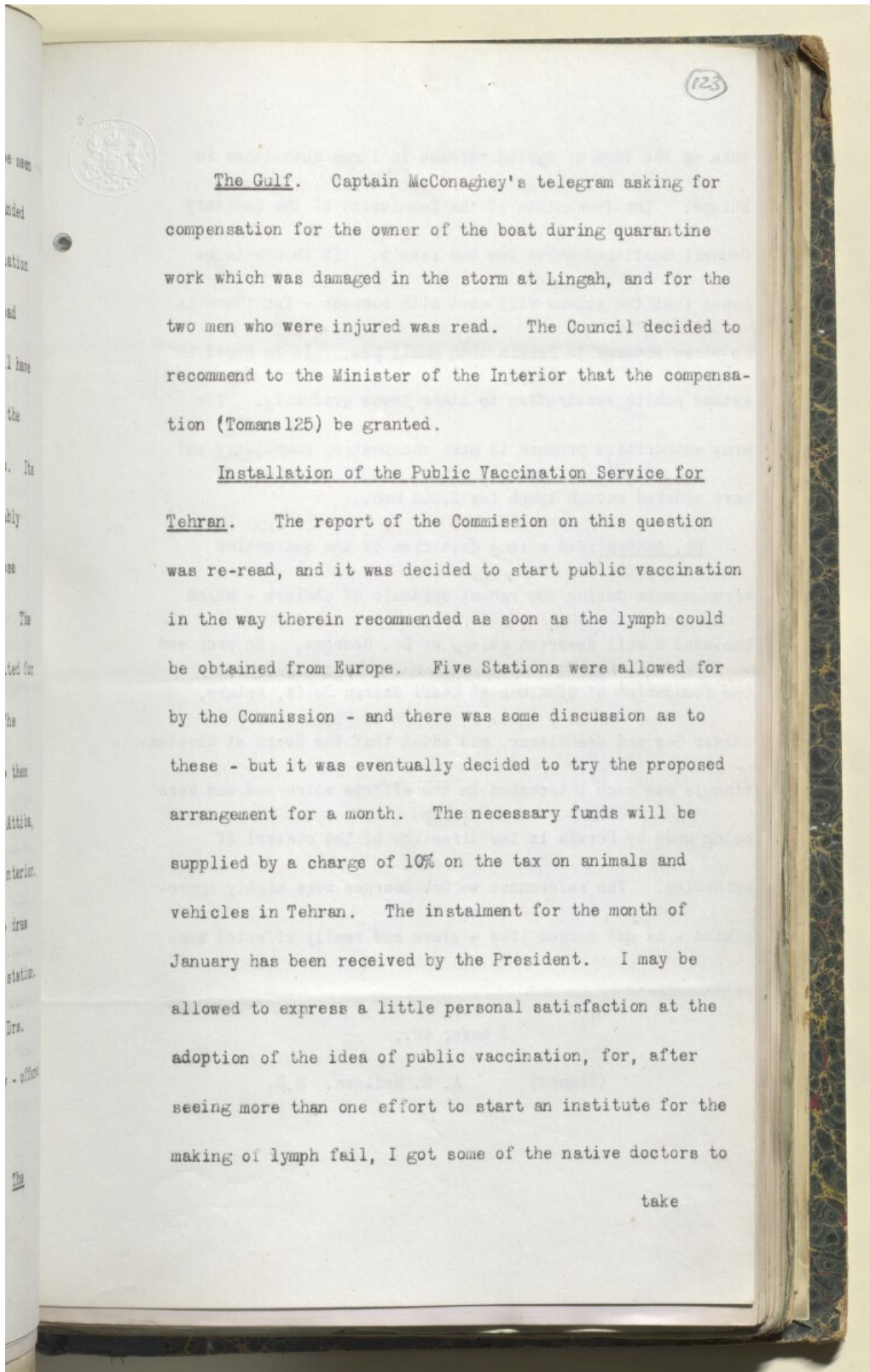
The proposed Quarantine service for the Caspian. The Representative of the Ministry of the Interior handed a draft on the Customs for Tomans 10,000 to the President with a letter stating that it was an instalment of the Tomans 20,000 voted by the Medjliss for the establishment of quarantine stations in the Caspian, and that the balance would be paid when required. This marks a very important event in the history of the Council - a large sum has for the first time been

Sir G. Barclay,  
&c., &c., &c.



been put at its disposal by the Government. As will be seen later on in this memorandum - a further sum has been handed to the Council for the establishment of a public vaccination service. Later no doubt the proceeds of the tax on dead bodies at Kasri Shirin will be added. The Council will have for this time therefore a budget - but for the present the sums at its disposal are earmarked for special purposes. Its importance and its powers are for this moment considerably increased. The vote of thanks to the Medjliss for these evidences of its "enlightened co-operation" was passed. The President then asked that a Commission should be appointed for one year to deal with the question of the Caspian. The President and Secretary were elected ex-officio, and to them were added Drs. Feismantel and Dobroknotow and Saif ul Attiba, a native hakim, representative of the Ministry of the Interior. The President said he would start shortly for Enzeli to draw up plans on the spot for the proposed chief quarantine station. He asked if any members would care to go with him, and Drs. Feismantel and Heydas Mirza - a native hakim and deputy - offered to do so.

The



(123)

The Gulf. Captain McConaghey's telegram asking for compensation for the owner of the boat during quarantine work which was damaged in the storm at Lingah, and for the two men who were injured was read. The Council decided to recommend to the Minister of the Interior that the compensation (Tomans 125) be granted.

Installation of the Public Vaccination Service for Tehran. The report of the Commission on this question was re-read, and it was decided to start public vaccination in the way therein recommended as soon as the lymph could be obtained from Europe. Five Stations were allowed for by the Commission - and there was some discussion as to these - but it was eventually decided to try the proposed arrangement for a month. The necessary funds will be supplied by a charge of 10% on the tax on animals and vehicles in Tehran. The instalment for the month of January has been received by the President. I may be allowed to express a little personal satisfaction at the adoption of the idea of public vaccination, for, after seeing more than one effort to start an institute for the making of lymph fail, I got some of the native doctors to  
take

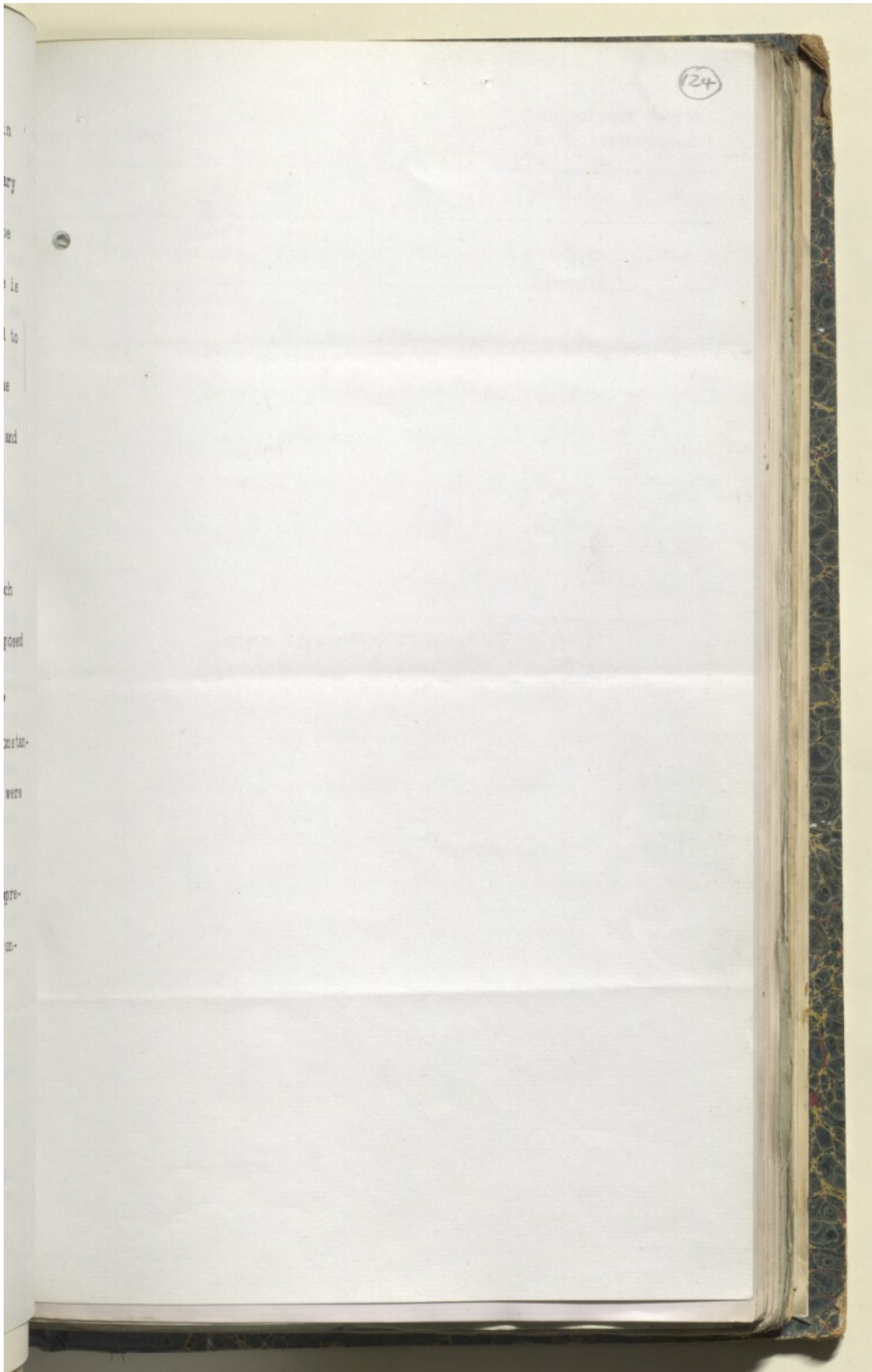


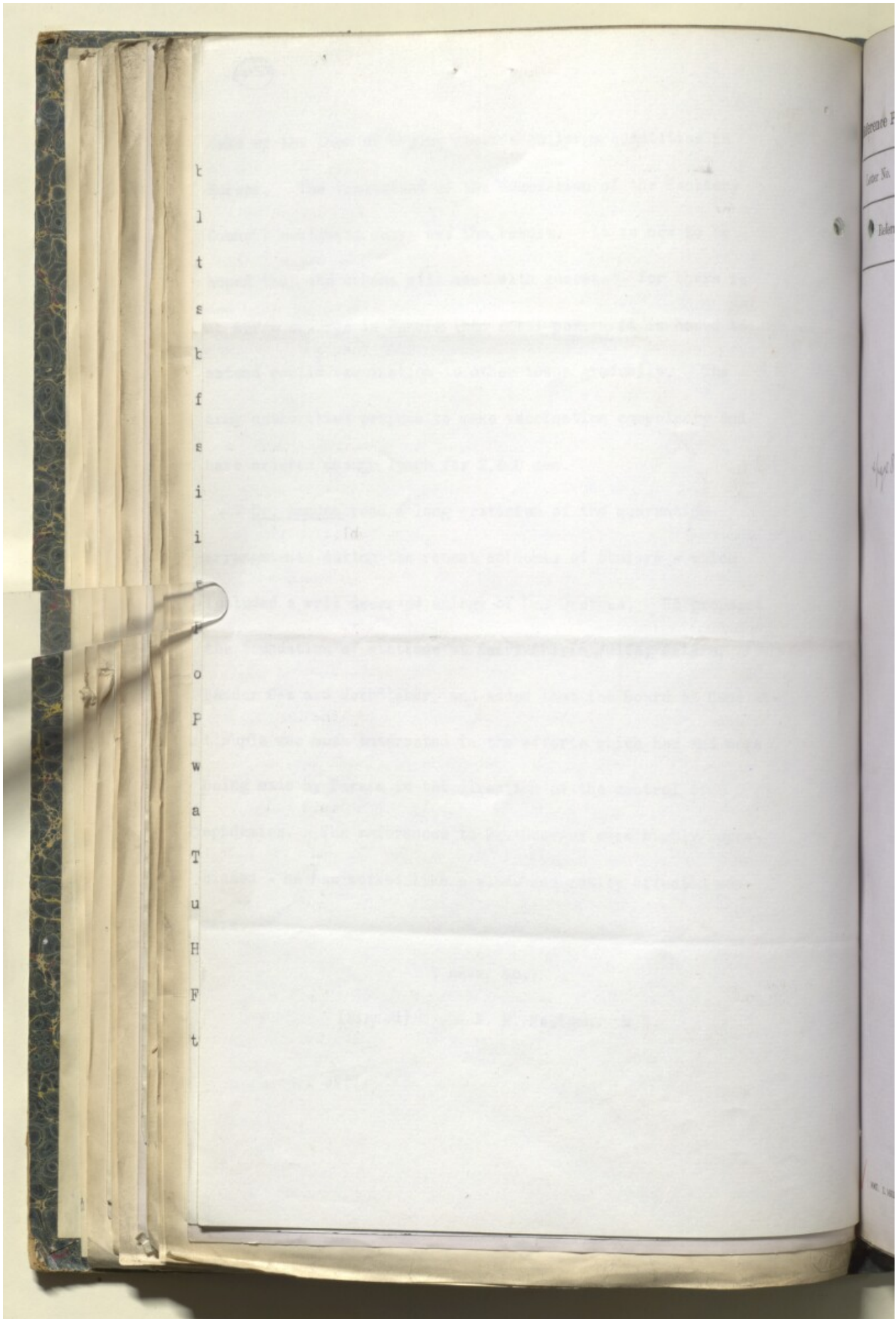
take up the idea of byying vaccine in large quantities in Europe. The foundation of the Commission of the Sanitary Council mentioned above was the result. It is now to be hoped that the scheme will meet with success - for there is no worse scourge in Persia than small pox. It is hoped to extend public vaccination to other towns gradually. The army authorities propose to make vaccination compulsory and have ordered enough lymph for 2,000 men.

Dr. Amadeo read a long criticism of the quarantine arrangements during the recent epidemic of cholera - which included a well deserved eulogy of Dr. Georges. He proposed the foundation of stations at Kasri Shirin Julfa, Astara, Bander Gez and Meshdissar, and added that the Board at Constantinople was much interested in the efforts which had and were being made by Persia in the direction of the control of epidemics. The references to Dr. Georges were highly appreciated - he has worked like a slave and really effected wonders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. Neligan. M.D.







Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 639 — Put with 3047 Rec. 11 April 1911.

Referred to the Secy., R.S. Dept., 15th day of April 1911.

+page 87.

Dr. McConaghy's report on the Persian public sanitary arrangements has now been received from India in Foreign Dept. proceedings of Dec. 10, and is attached for information (see R.S. Dept's reply to reference from Pol. Dept - Pol. 3027/11).

20/4/11

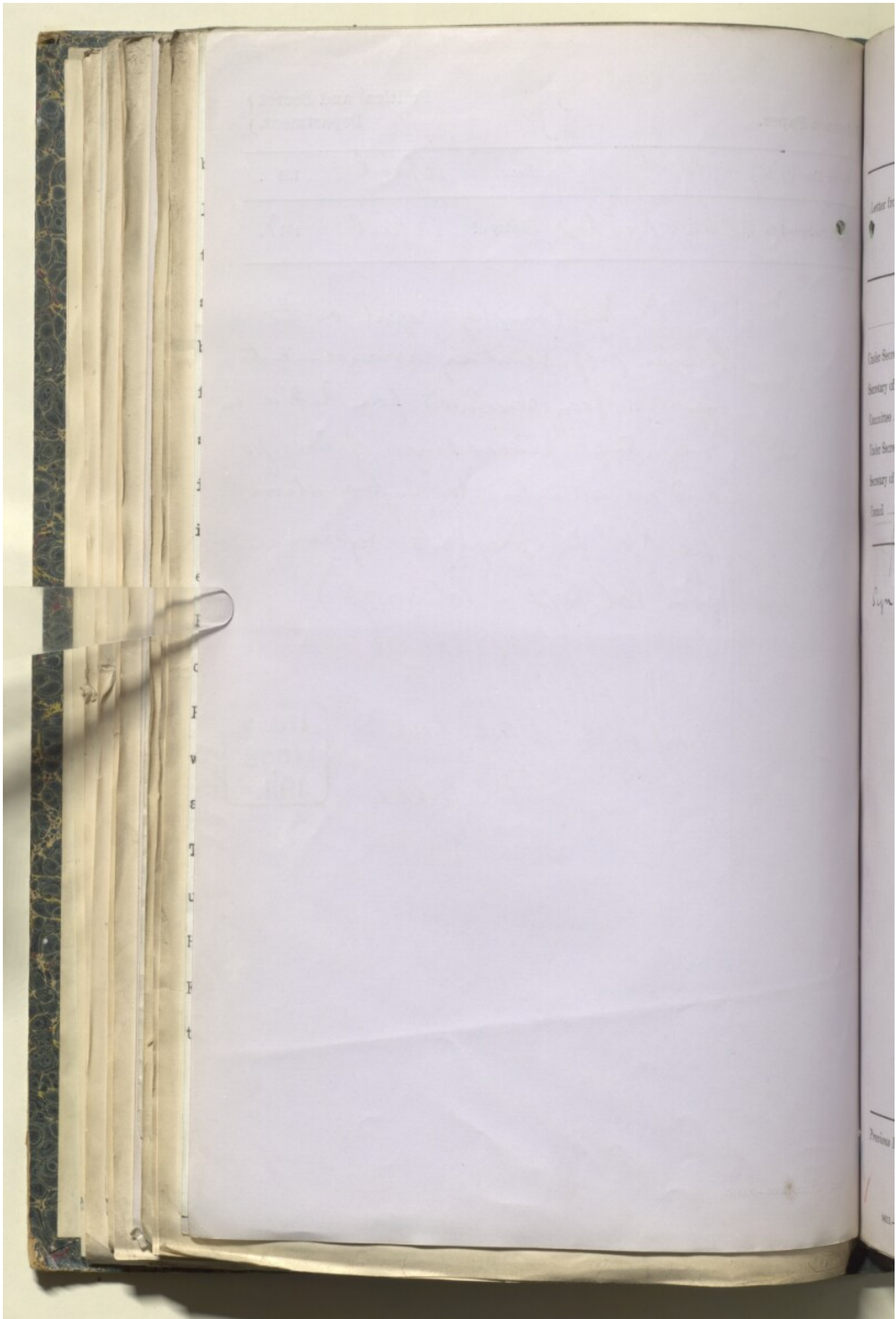
Noted & returned with thanks.

F. C. Drake

19/4

R&S  
1008  
1911.

Put by each 20/4







126

Register No.  
**3047**

**Political Department.**

Letter from **70.** Dated } **21 February 1911**  
 Rec. }

**Formally acknowledged**

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	25 Febr.	zart	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persia</u></p> <p>Proceedings of Tehran Sanitary Council.                      Dr. Melijan, physician to H. M.'s Embassy, has                      been app'd. Vice-Prest of the Council. Report                      by Dr. MacConaghy on sanitary arrangements                      in the Gulf.</p>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	27	NA	
Under Secretary.....	7 mch	zart	
Secretary of State .....			
Council .....			

Copy to India 10 March 1911  
 Secy. 10.

**FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.**

Off. to 70. asking for copies, if procurable,  
 of Dr. MacConaghy's report.

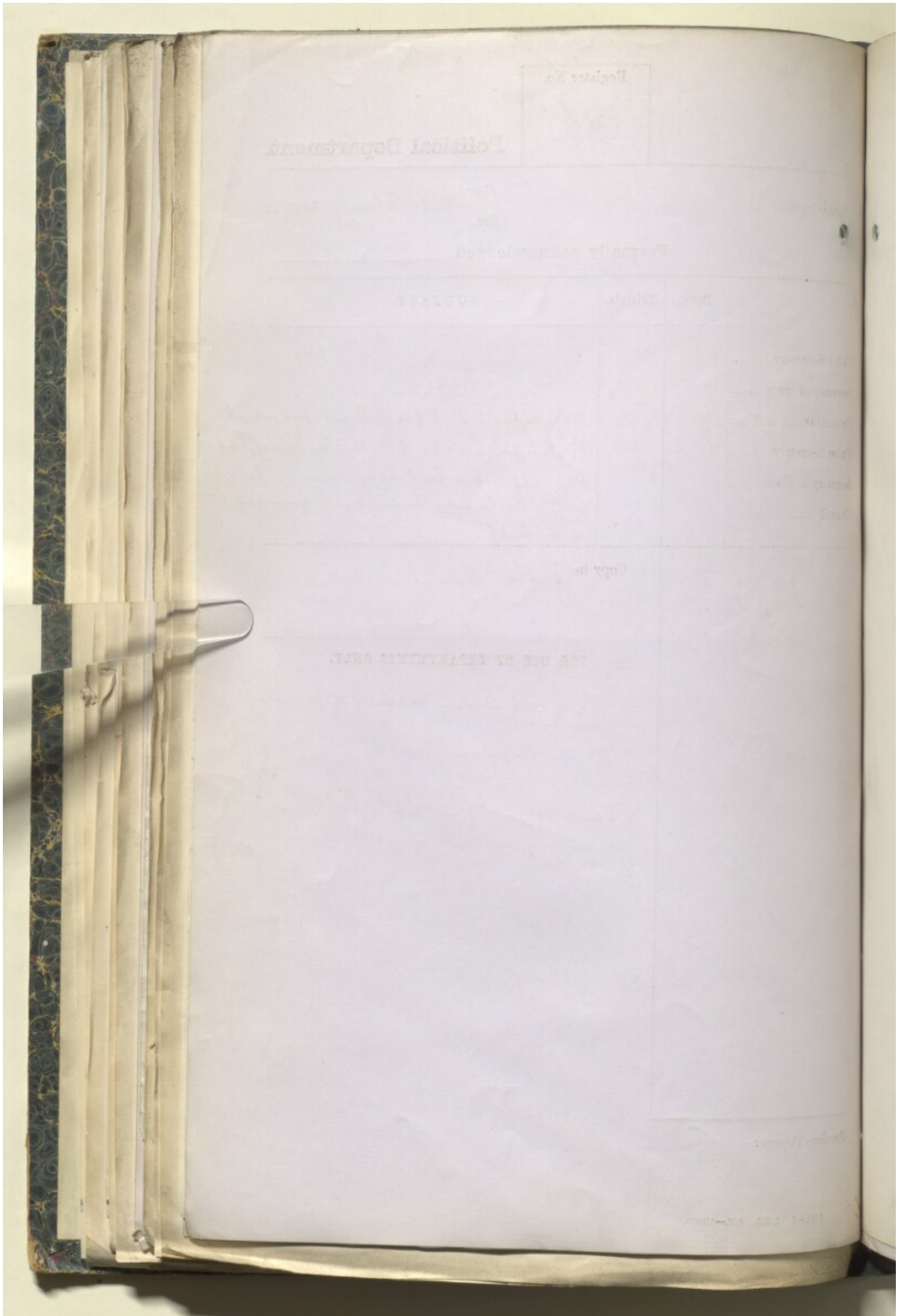
7 March 1911 - Off. app'd. Pol. Commee

9 March. Letter to 70.

Sign NA  
 8.3.11

Previous Papers :—

5611.—1. I. 725. 500.—4/1909.





(127)

84.70.

9 March 1911

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 21st Feb. 1911, No. 5190, transmitting a despatch from H.M.'s Minister at Tehran as to the proceedings of the Tehran Sanitary Council, I am directed to inform you that the S. of S. for India wd be glad to be furnished with copies, if they can be procured, of Dr. MacCaughy's report on the sanitary arrangements in the Russian Gulf, referred to in section four of the Report on the 86th meeting of the Sanitary Council, which formed one of the enclosures in Sir G. Barclay's despatch.

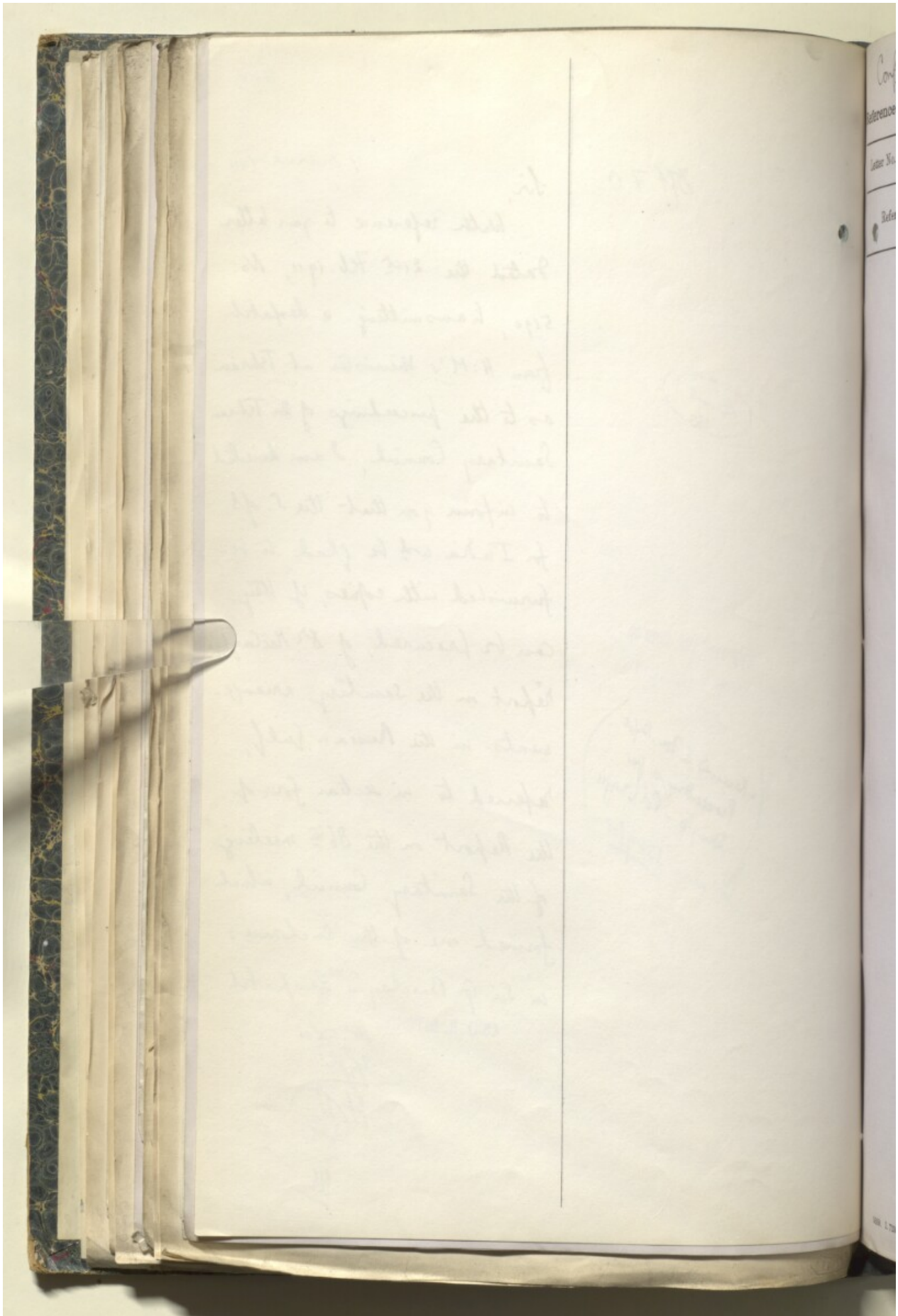
(S<sup>d</sup>) R. RITCHIE.

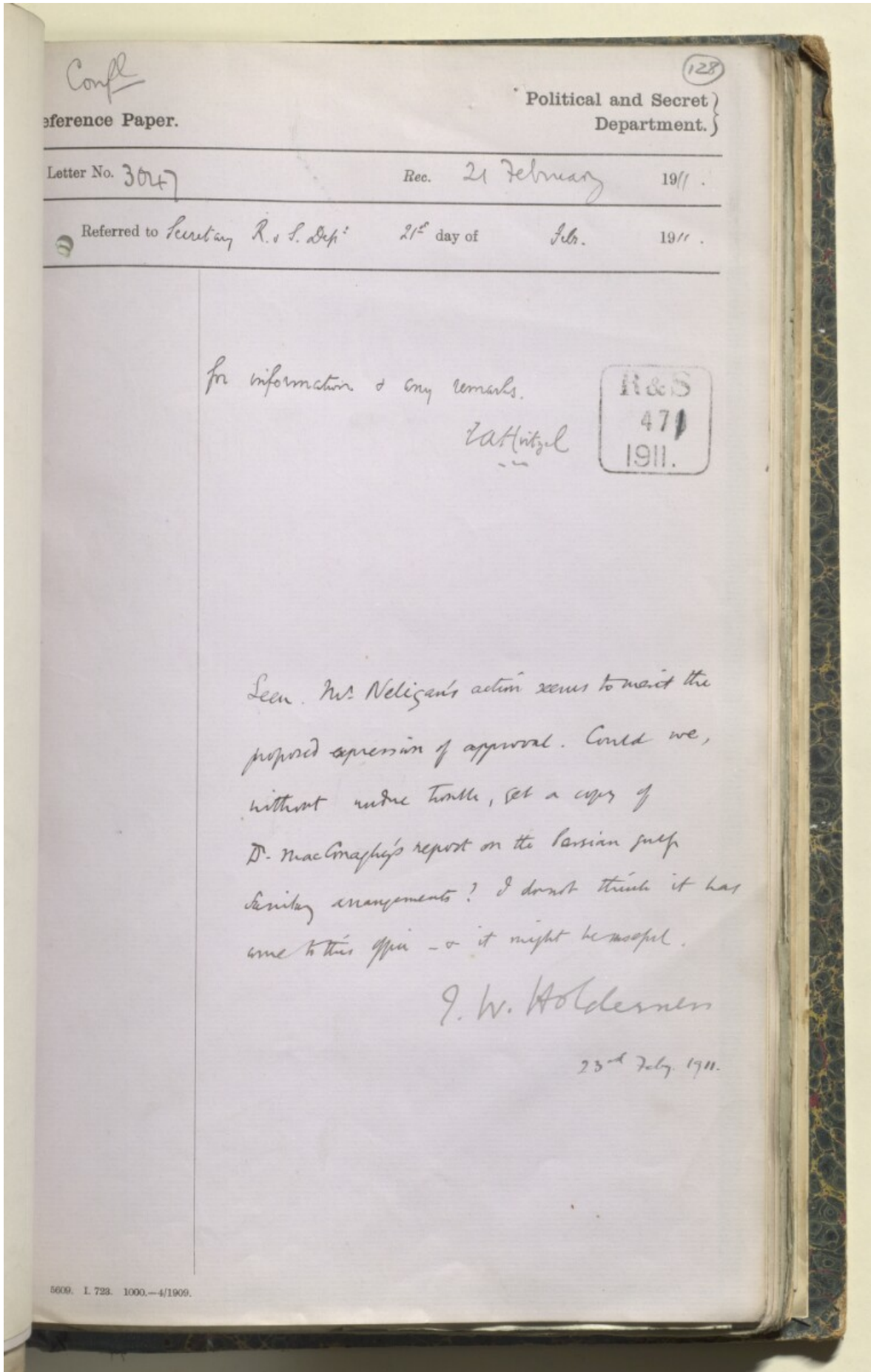
W. Leo  
 JH  
 HAD  
 St  
 W.

Book 85

Approved Pol. Com'ee.,  
7 MAR 1911

Received in Govt. Dept.  
 Proceedings for  
 Depto - Feb 29/11  
 Also 3389/11.





(128)

Reference Paper. Political and Secret }  
Department. }

---

Letter No. 3047 Rec. 21 February 1911.

---

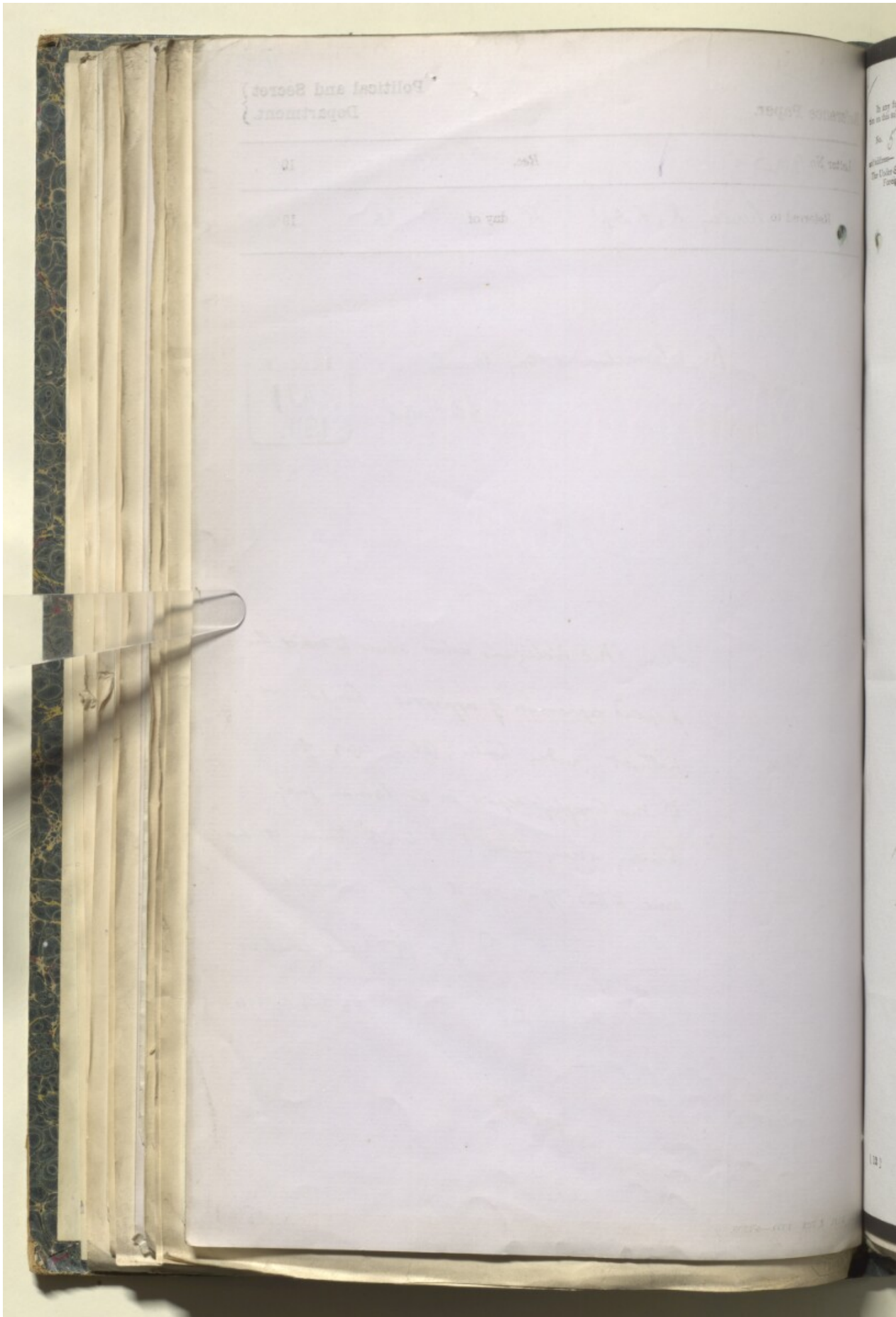
Referred to Secretary R. & S. Dep: 21<sup>st</sup> day of Feb. 1911.

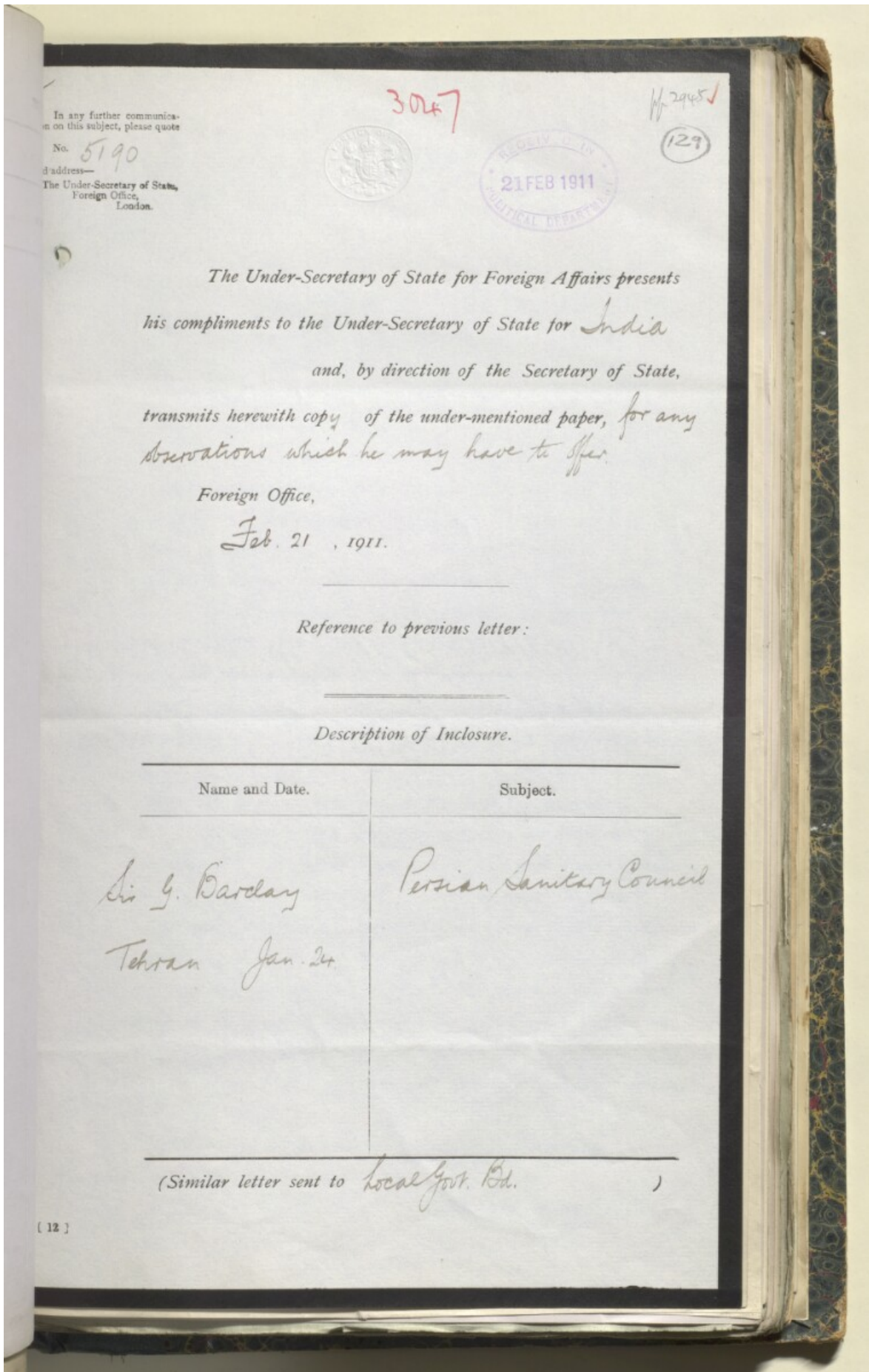
for information & any remarks.  
J. W. Holderness

R&S  
471  
1911.

Seen. Mr. Neligan's action seems to merit the proposed expression of approval. Could we, without undue trouble, get a copy of Dr. MacGragh's report on the Persian public sanitary arrangements? I don't think it has come to this office - & it might be useful.

J. W. Holderness  
23<sup>rd</sup> July 1911.





In any further communication on this subject, please quote  
 No. *5190*  
 Address—  
 The Under-Secretary of State,  
 Foreign Office,  
 London.

*3047*

*W. 2945 ✓*

*(129)*



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
 his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for *India*  
 and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
 transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper, for any  
 observations which he may have to offer.

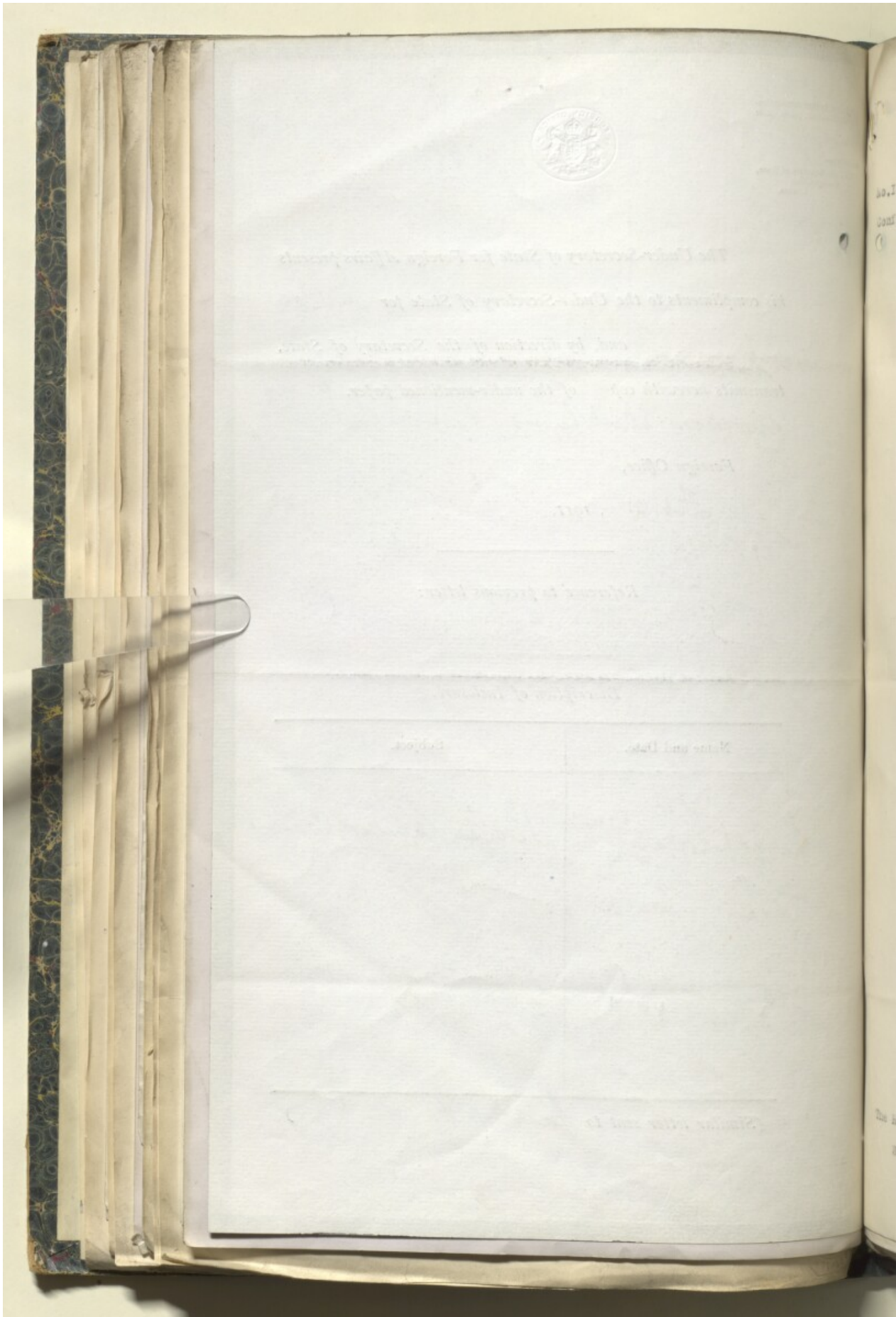
Foreign Office,  
*Feb. 21*, 1911.

Reference to previous letter:

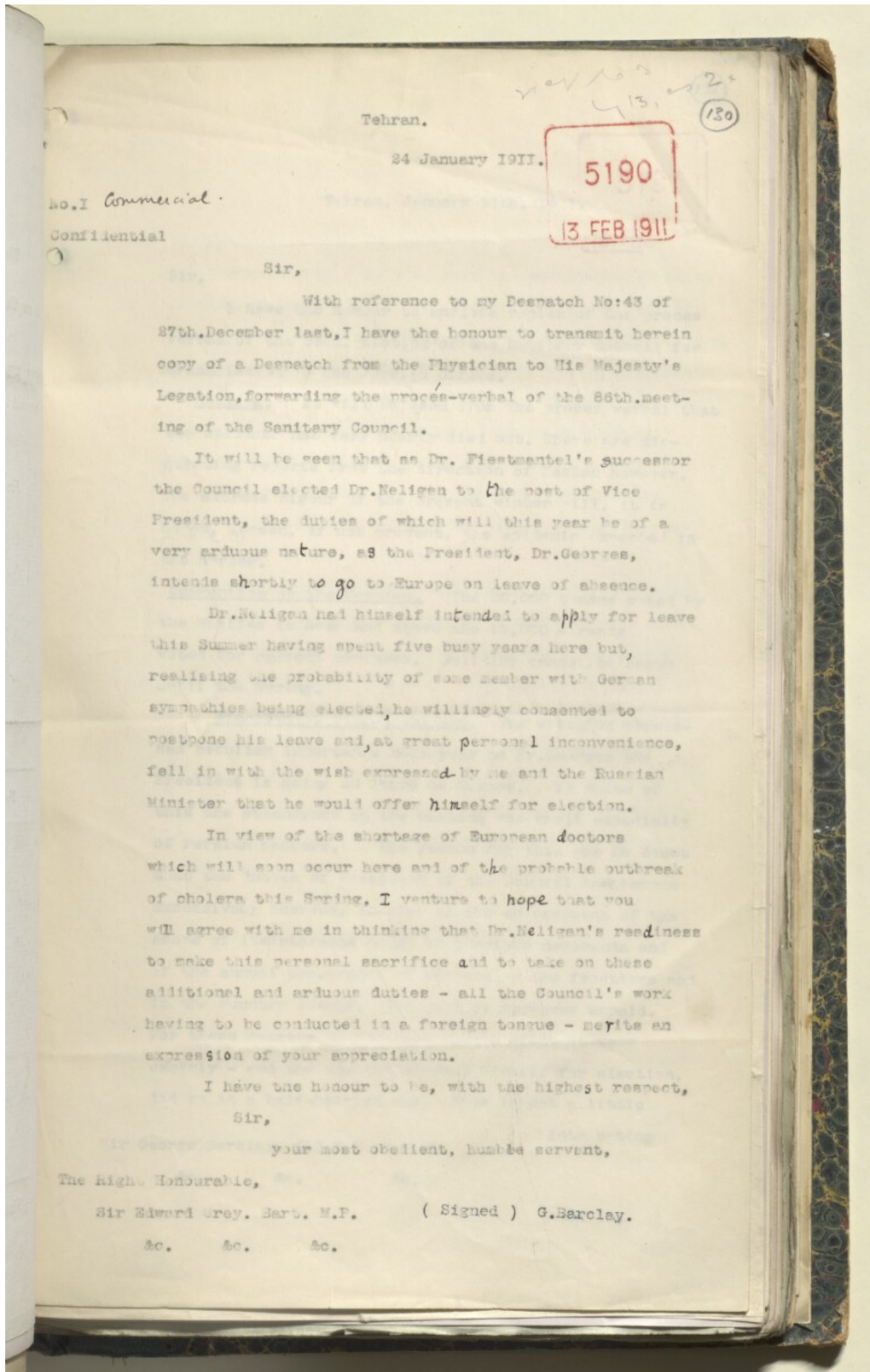
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Sir G. Barclay</i> <i>Tehran Jan. 24.</i>	<i>Persian Sanitary Council</i>

(Similar letter sent to *local Govt. Bd.*)







Tehran.

24 January 1911.

No. I Commercial.  
Confidential

5190

13 FEB 1911

Sir,

With reference to my Despatch No:43 of 27th. December last, I have the honour to transmit herein copy of a Despatch from the Physician to His Majesty's Legation, forwarding the proces-verbal of the 86th. meeting of the Sanitary Council.

It will be seen that as Dr. Fiestmantel's successor the Council elected Dr. Neligan to the post of Vice President, the duties of which will this year be of a very arduous nature, as the President, Dr. Georges, intends shortly to go to Europe on leave of absence.

Dr. Neligan had himself intended to apply for leave this Summer having spent five busy years here but, realising the probability of some member with German sympathies being elected, he willingly consented to postpone his leave and, at great personal inconvenience, fell in with the wish expressed by me and the Russian Minister that he would offer himself for election.

In view of the shortage of European doctors which will soon occur here and of the probable outbreak of cholera this Spring, I venture to hope that you will agree with me in thinking that Dr. Neligan's readiness to make this personal sacrifice and to take on these additional and arduous duties - all the Council's work having to be conducted in a foreign tongue - merits an expression of your appreciation.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

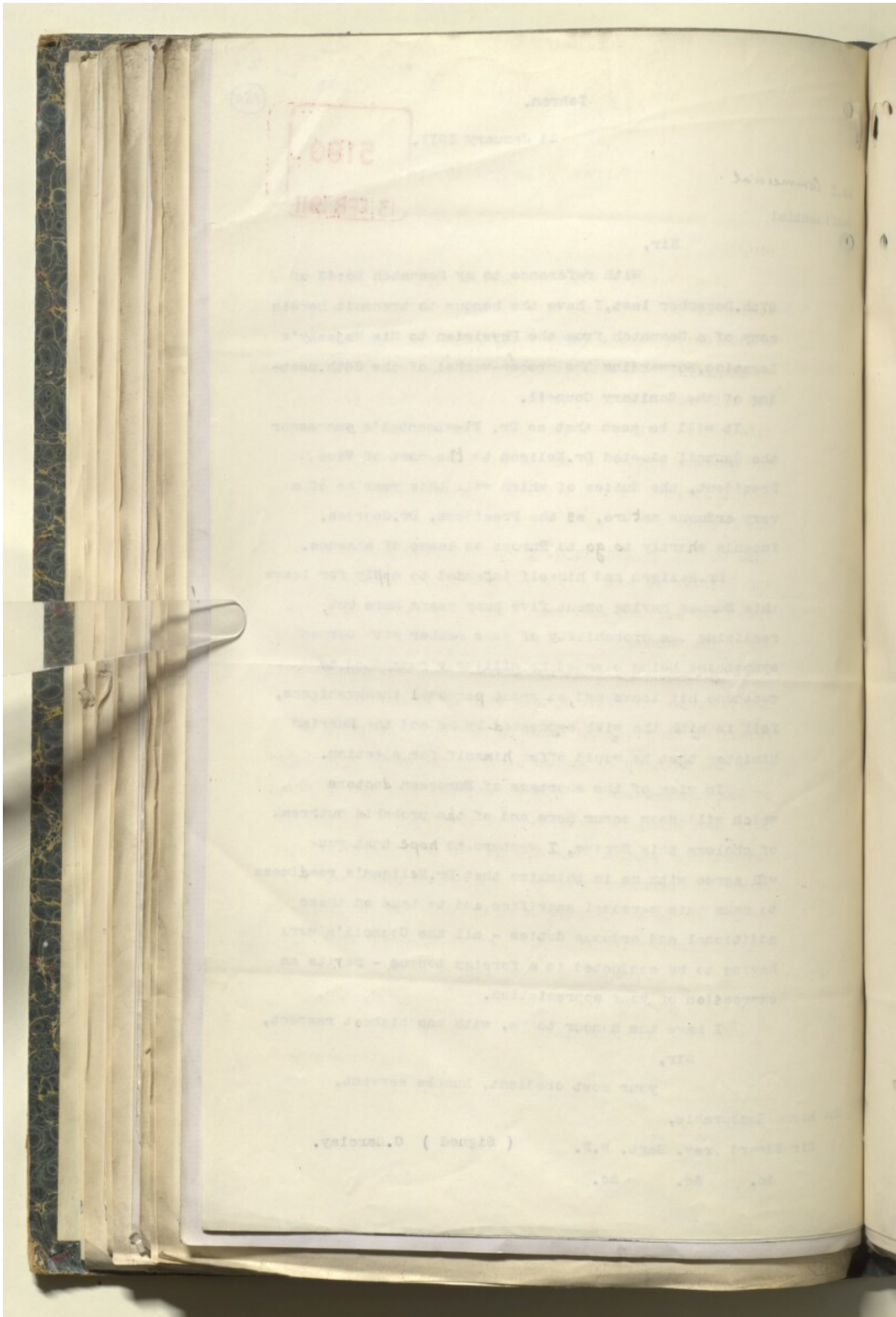
your most obedient, humble servant,

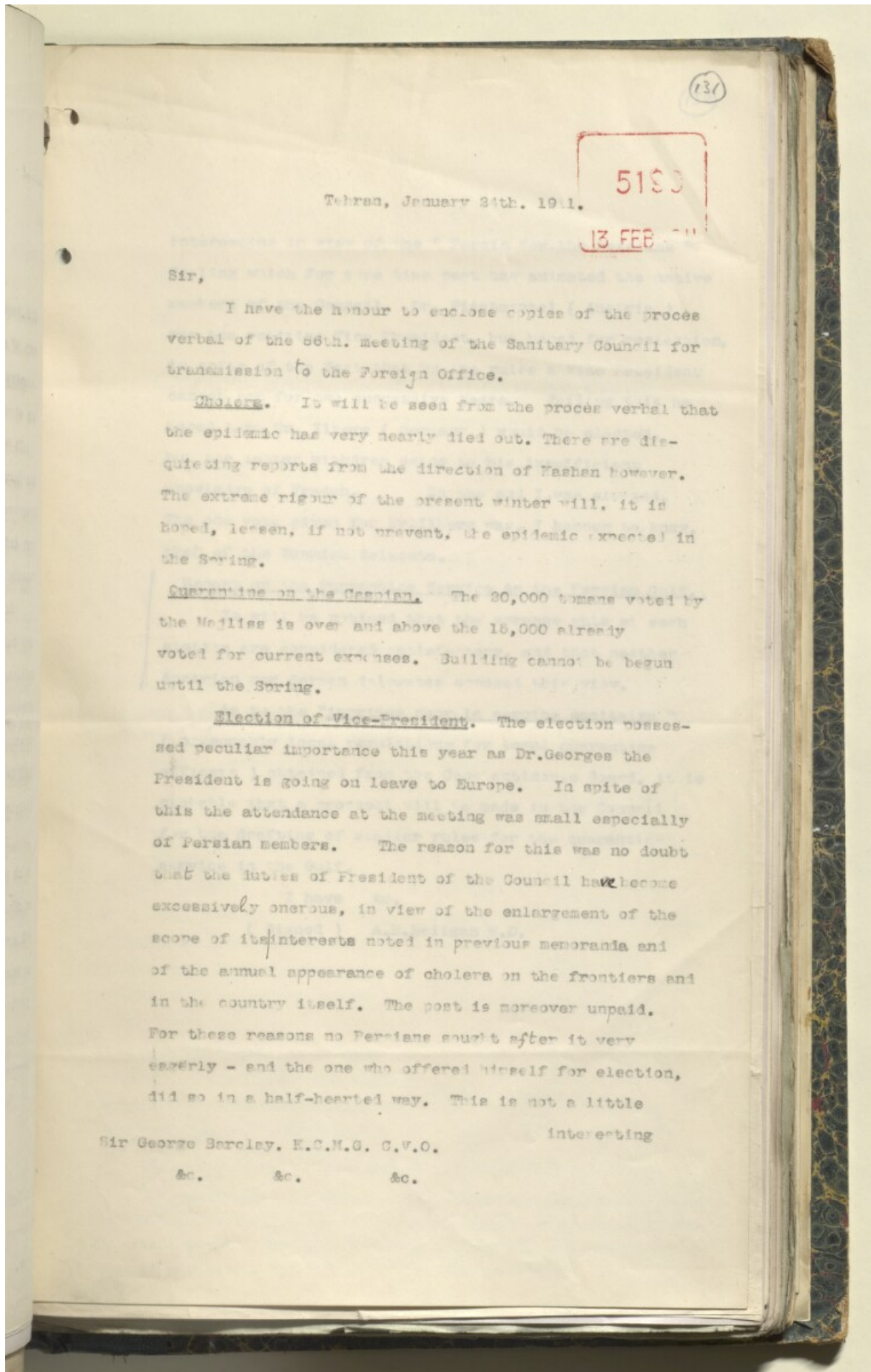
The Right Honourable,

Sir Edward Grey, Bart. M.P.

( Signed ) G. Barclay.

Ac. Ac. Ac.





Tehran, January 24th. 1911.

5133

13 FEB 1911

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copies of the proces verbal of the 26th. meeting of the Sanitary Council for transmission to the Foreign Office.

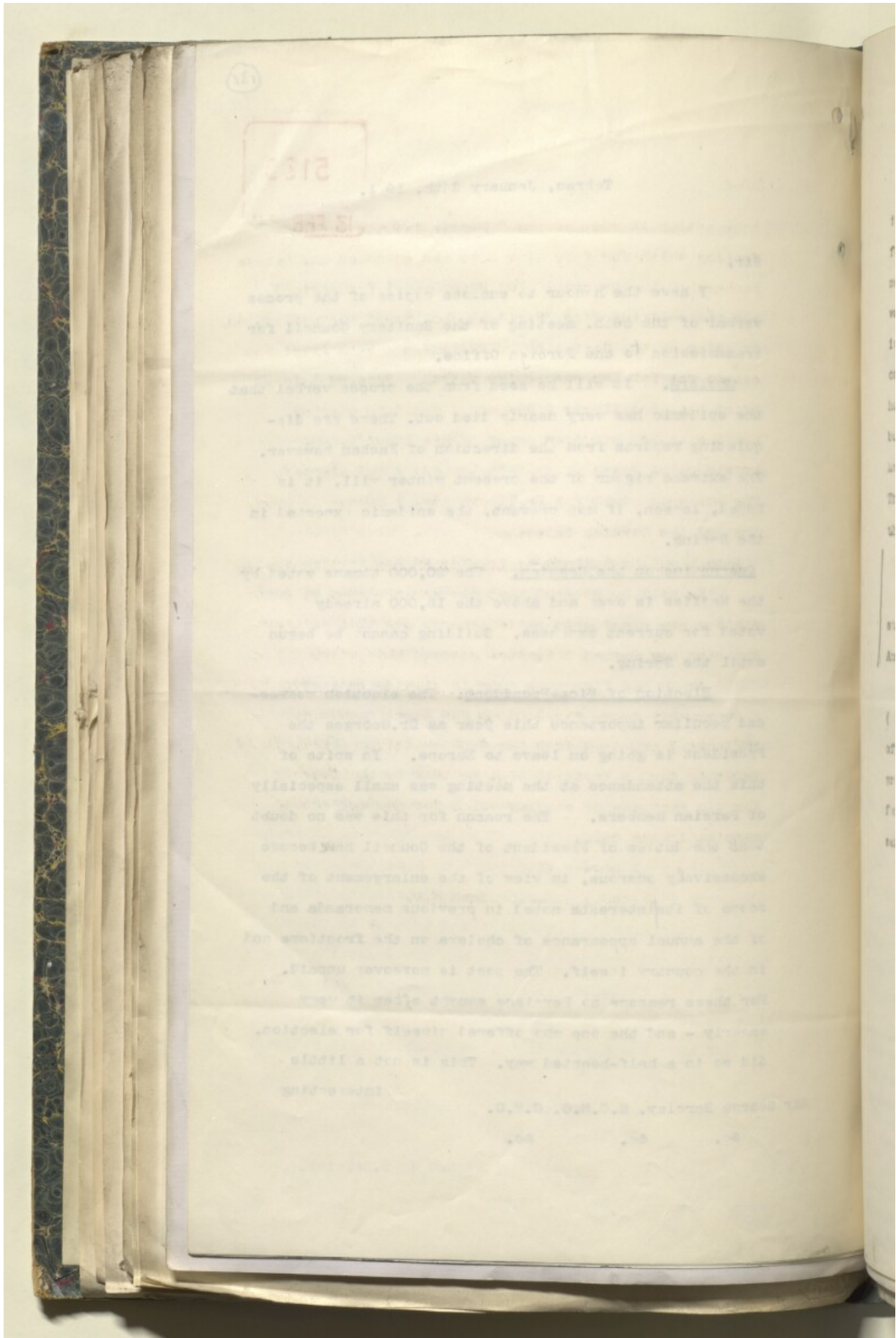
Cholera. It will be seen from the proces verbal that the epidemic has very nearly died out. There are disquieting reports from the direction of Fashan however. The extreme rigour of the present winter will, it is hoped, lessen, if not prevent, the epidemic expected in the Spring.

Quarantine on the Caspian. The 20,000 tomans voted by the Majlis is over and above the 18,000 already voted for current expenses. Building cannot be begun until the Spring.

Election of Vice-President. The election possessed peculiar importance this year as Dr. Georges the President is going on leave to Europe. In spite of this the attendance at the meeting was small especially of Persian members. The reason for this was no doubt that the duties of President of the Council have become excessively onerous, in view of the enlargement of the scope of its interests noted in previous memoranda and of the annual appearance of cholera on the frontiers and in the country itself. The post is moreover unpaid. For these reasons no Persians sought after it very eagerly - and the one who offered himself for election, did so in a half-hearted way. This is not a little interesting

Sir George Barclay, E.C.M.G. C.V.O.

&c. &c. &c.





(132)

interesting in view of the " Persia for the Persians " feeling which for some time past has animated the active members of the Council. Dr. Pietsmentel ( Austria ) was the retiring Vice President, but hoped for reelection, in spite of the fact that by the rules a Vice President cannot act for two successive years. Failing this he hoped that Dr. Ilberg ( Germany ) would be elected, but the latter withdrew owing to his insufficient knowledge of French. In the end I was elected. The one vote given for Dr. Ilberg was, I happen to know, that of the Turkish delegate.

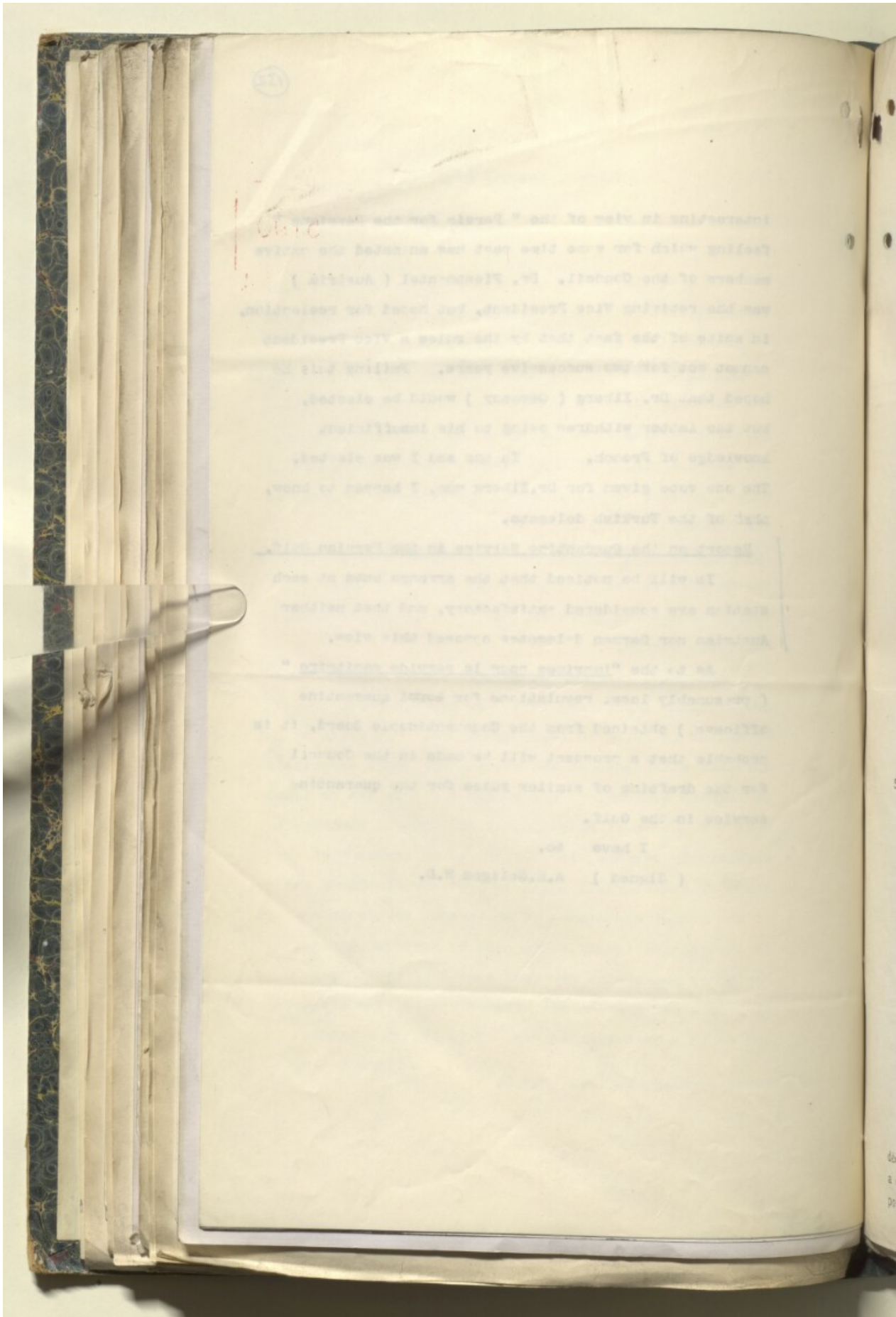
Report on the Quarantine Service in the Persian Gulf.

It will be noticed that the arrangements at each station are considered satisfactory, and that neither Austrian nor German delegates opposed this view.

As to the "arranges pour le service sanitaire" ( presumably local regulations for ~~land~~ quarantine officers ) obtained from the Constantinople Board, it is probable that a proposal will be made in the Council for the drafting of similar rules for the quarantine service in the Gulf.

I have &c.

( Signed ) A.A. Heligen M.D.





(133)

- 1 -

5190

13 FEB 1911

## Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse

86<sup>em</sup> Séance - 2 Janvier 1911

## Procès-Verbal

## Sommaire:

- 1<sup>o</sup>) Choléra en Perse, et Mesures Sanitaires.
- 2<sup>o</sup>) Questions discutées en Séance.
- 3<sup>o</sup>) Elections du Vice-Président et du Secrétaire Général.
- 4<sup>o</sup>) Correspondance générale — Affaires courantes — Archives.

Séance (*ordinaire*) ouverte à 3 heures et close à 4 heures après midi au Collège Impérial.

## Présents:

Mr. le Dr. L. Georges.	<i>Président.</i>
M. M. Mirza Seyd Abol Ghassem Khan Dekerckheer, Mirza Emir Khan.	<i>Délégués des Ministères ou administrations.</i>
M. M. Amadeo, Cormick, Dobrokhotov, Feistmantel, Galley, Néligan, Schliebs, Voyschusko.	<i>Membres Européens.</i>
M. M. Alamol-Molk, Emir Khan, Hakim- ed-Dovleh, Heydar Mirza, Ibrahim Khan, Mohammed Khan, Nizam-el-Hokamah, et Mohamed Khan, <i>Secrétaire-interprète.</i>	<i>Membres Indigènes.</i>

Excusés: M. M. les Drs. Eya-ol-Molk, Ilberg, Loghman-ed-Dovleh et Scott.

Le Président fait part au Conseil du fait que le 16 Décembre un incendie s'étant déclaré dans son cabinet de travail, une partie assez sérieuse des Archives du Conseil a été détruite en même temps que sa bibliothèque personnelle. Le nécessaire est fait pour reconstituer dans la mesure du possible les Archives disparues.



— 2 —

### 1<sup>o</sup>) Choléra en Perse et Mesures sanitaires.

Les renseignements figurant ci-dessous sont forcément incomplets, les documents reçus par le Conseil ayant été en partie détruits par l'incendie qui s'est déclaré chez le Président du Conseil.

**A Reht.** Aucun cas de choléra n'a été constaté depuis le 8 Décembre. Le Dr. Karapetian qui avait été engagé temporairement pour la dernière campagne anticholérique et qui se trouvait être encore en activité de service à Reht, a été libéré. Sa mission a pris fin le 29 Décembre.

**A Hamadan.** L'épidémie paraît éteinte. Aucun cas n'a été constaté pendant la dernière semaine de 1910.

**A Kermanschah.** On ne signale plus aucun cas. L'exportation des cadavres vers les Lieux Saints continue à être prohibée par les Autorités Sanitaires Ottomanes.

**A Kerman.** L'épidémie qui avait éclaté le 22 Novembre est en voie de décroissance très manifeste. Le Dr. Salt signale 16 cas avec 12 morts pour la période du 8 au 24 Décembre. A cette dernière date, le total des cas de l'épidémie était de 106 avec 51 décès.

**A Mohammerah.** Le choléra s'est manifesté par quelque rares cas au cours de Décembre.

Actuellement, les mesures de quarantaine qui avaient été prises dans le Golfe Persique contre les provenances de Mohammerah sont levées et Mohammerah est considéré comme indemne.

**A Dehabad (Entre Kachan et Ardéstan),** l'inspecteur des lignes télégraphiques Indo-Européennes signale, à la date du 26 Décembre, l'apparition d'une maladie mystérieuse, ressemblant au choléra, qui aurait occasionné en quelque jour, une dizaine de morts sur 12 malades. Les personnes atteintes seraient des voyageurs revenant des Lieux Saints par la route Kirmanchah—Hamadan.

### 2<sup>o</sup>) Questions discutées en Séance.

Le Dr. Emir-Khan, membre du Parlement, annonce au Conseil que le Parlement vient de voter 20000 Tomans pour la créations d'Etablissements sanitaires sur la Caspienne. Il demande que le Président fasse le nécessaire près du Ministère de l'Intérieur pour hâter la mise de la somme votée à la disposition du Conseil. Il rappelle également au Président la promesse faite par ce dernier de se rendre sur la Caspienne afin d'étudier sur place la question.

Le Président répond qu'il est toujours plus disposé que jamais à pousser cette question si urgente des Etablissements Sanitaire et que dès que la somme votée par le Parlement sera devenue une réalité entre les mains du Conseil, il se rendra sur le champ à Enzeli, afin que les travaux de construction puissent commencer sans tarder.

### 3<sup>o</sup>) Elections du Vice-Président et du Secrétaire Général.

Les fonctions du Dr. Feistmantel, Vice-Président élu du Conseil, viennent de prendre fin avec la nouvelle année.





— 3 —

Le Président remercie son collègue du concours qu'il a eu l'amabilité de lui prêter pendant l'année qui vient de s'écouler et du zèle qu'il a déployé dans l'étude des projets de création d'Établissements sanitaires sur la Caspienne. A l'unanimité, le Conseil vote des remerciements et des félicitations à son Vice-Président sortant.

Il est ensuite procédé à l'élection d'un nouveau Vice-Président, en remplacement du Dr. Feistmantel qui, d'après le Règlement, n'est pas rééligible cette année.

M. M. les Docteurs Emir-Khan et Neligan se déclarent candidats. Au premier tour de scrutin, à bulletin fermé, le Dr. Neligan est élu Vice-Président par 10 voix, contre 5 au Dr. Emir-Khan, 1 au Docteur Ilberg—Un bulletin nul—17 Votants.

Il y a lieu également de procéder à l'élection d'un Secrétaire Général, en remplacement du Dr. Emir-Khan, Secrétaire Général sortant. Le Président rappelle que le Secrétaire Général dont les fonctions ont été jusqu'ici purement honorifiques, est rééligible. Mais, le Dr. Emir-Khan déclare décliner pour cette année toute candidature.

Le Dr. Hakim-ed-Dowleh se déclare candidat.

Au premier tour de scrutin, à bulletin fermé, le Dr. Hakim-ed-Dowleh est élu Secrétaire Général par 13 voix, contre 2 au Dr. Emir-Khan, 1 au Dr. Neligan et 1 au Dr. Hayder-Mirza—Un bulletin nul—18 votants.

#### 4.) Correspondance Générale—Affaires Courantes—Archives.

##### A) Correspondance Générale—Affaires Courantes

**Établissements sanitaires du Golfe Persique:** Le Dr. Mac-Conaghy, chef du Service Sanitaire du Golfe Persique, a envoyé au Conseil, conformément à la demande qui lui en avait été faite antérieurement par le Président, un rapport très détaillé et très précis sur l'état actuel du Service Sanitaire dans le Golfe Persique.

De ce rapport, il résulte que les ressources sanitaires du Golfe à Bender-Abbas, Jask, Bouchir, Lingah et Mohammerah sont relativement satisfaisantes tant au point de vue des établissements et du personnel que du matériel. Chaque port est maintenant doté d'une étuve. Le port de Bouchir possède en outre pour la dératisation des navires, un appareil Clayton monté sur chaland, qui fonctionne d'une façon très convenable. Une étuve portative est en réserve à Bouchir; elle est destinée à l'Assistant Mobile que le Chef du Service Sanitaire de Bouchir peut détacher de Bouchir sur les divers points de la côté où des nécessités épidémiologiques rendraient son envoi nécessaire.

**Modèles d'imprimés pour le Service Sanitaire.** Le Président avait exprimé au Dr. Amadeo, délégué du Conseil Supérieur de Santé de Constantinople, le désir d'avoir un modèle des diverses imprimés administratifs employés par l'Administration Sanitaire Ottomane. Sur la demande faite par le Docteur Amadeo, le Conseil de Constantinople a bien voulu faire parvenir gracieusement au Conseil Sanitaire de Téhéran plusieurs modèles de tous les imprimés en usage.

Le Président a écrit au Dr. Amadeo pour le remercier personnellement de cette aimable attention et le prier de transmettre à Constantinople au Conseil Supérieur de Santé les vifs remerciements du Conseil de Téhéran.



— 4 —

**B) Archives**

**Office International d'hygiène publique;** Reçu le bulletin jusqu'au N° 9-Septembre 1910

Reçu également deux exemplaires du Rapport du Comité permanent sur le fonctionnement de l'office pendant l'exercice 1909-1910.

**Conseil Supérieur du Santé de Constantinople:** Procès-Verbaux du Conseil: Reçu les N° jusqu'au N° 47—27 Septembre 1910.

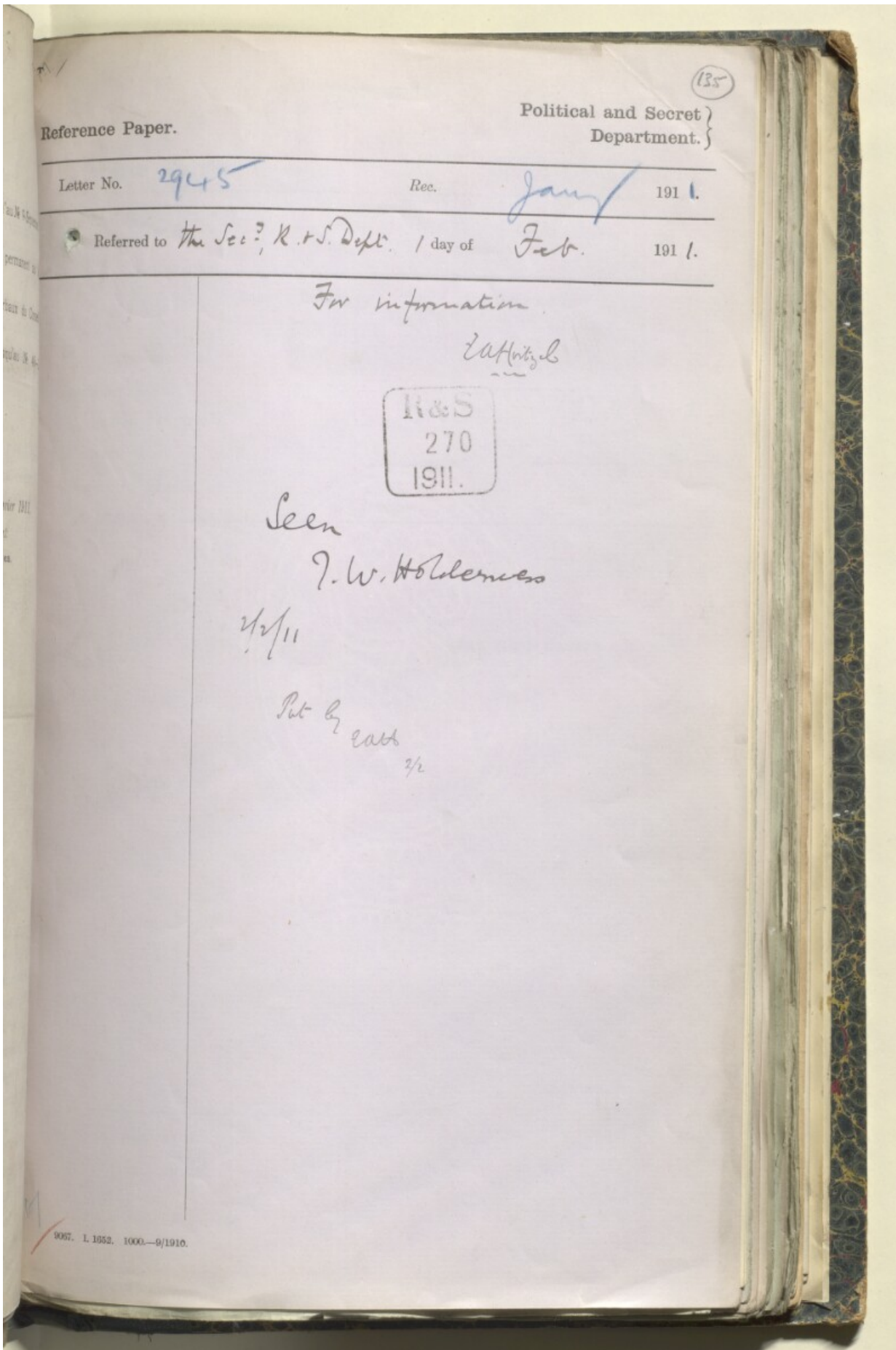
**Public Health Reports of Washington:** Reçu les bulletins jusqu'au N° 48—2 Décembre 1910.

*Téhéran, le 2 Janvier 1911.*

*Le Président:*

*Dr. L. Georges.*

Imprimerie „PHAROS“, Téhéran



(135)

Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 2945 Rec. Jan 1911.

Referred to the Secy, R. & S. Dept. 1 day of Feb. 1911.

For information.

LaHitzel

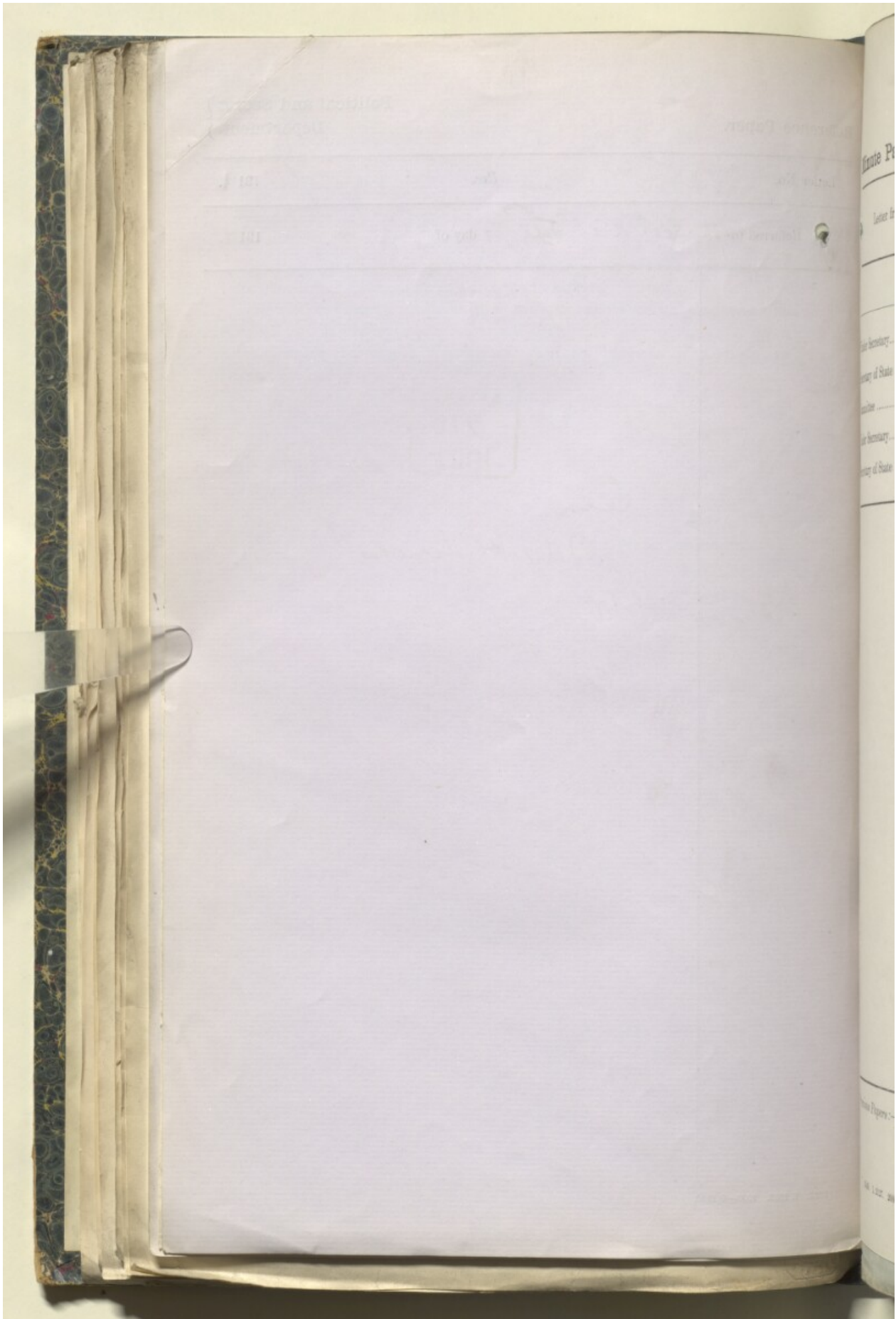
R&S  
270  
1911.

Seen

J. W. Holderness

4/2/11

Put by each  
2/2





(136)

Register No. 2945

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

---

Letter from *FO.* Dated } 31 January 1911.  
Rec. }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....			<u>Persia</u>
Secretary of State .....			Meeting (85th) of
Committee .....			Tehran Sanitary Council.
Under Secretary.....			-il.
Secretary of State .....			

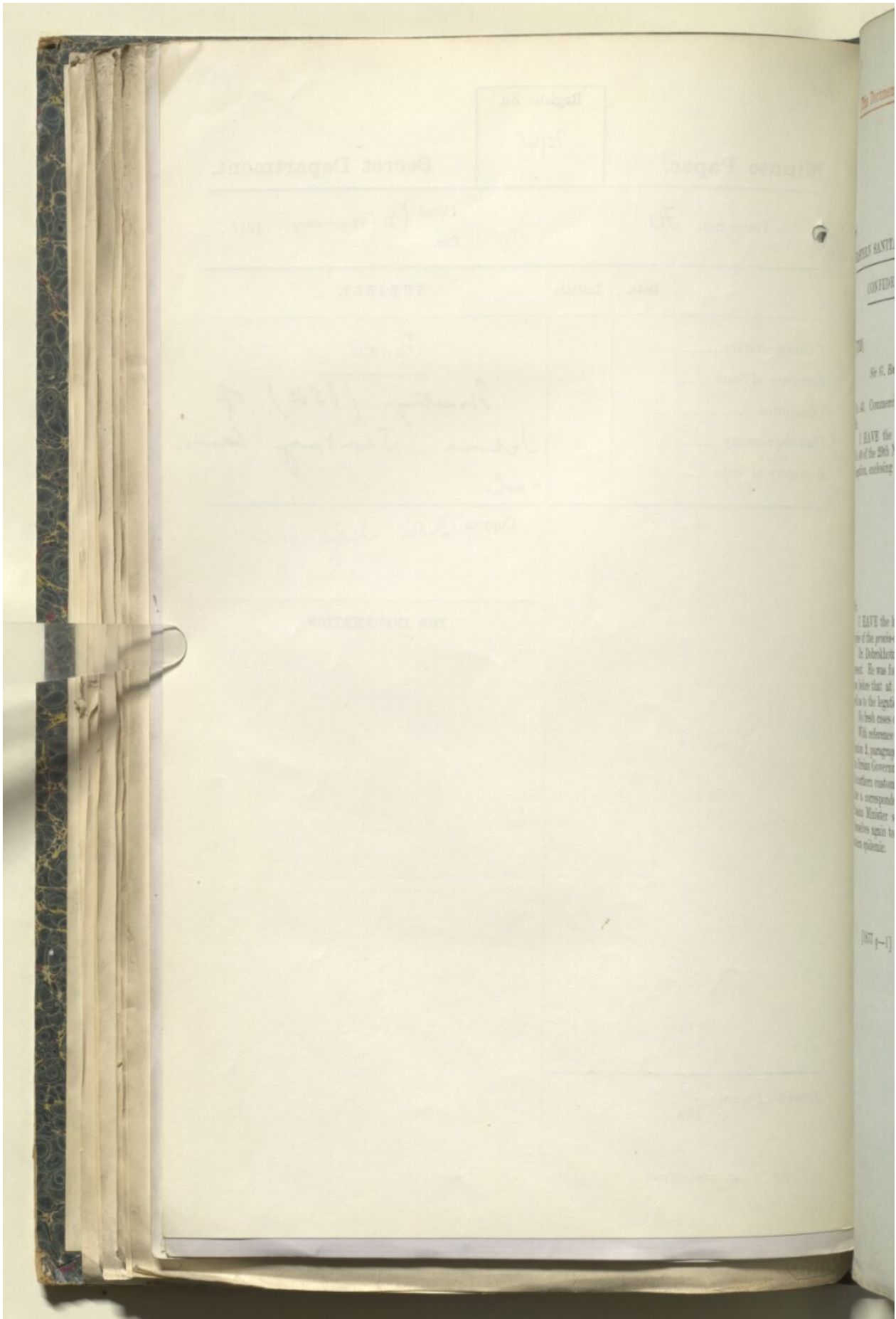
Copy to India 3 Feb. 1911  
Secy. 5.

FOR INFORMATION.

---

Previous Papers :—  
280

9549. 1. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.





2945 N. 201 (157)  
 [This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

31 JAN 1911

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[January 16.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[1710]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.*—(Received January 16, 1911.)

(No. 43. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Tehran, December 27, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, with reference to my despatch No. 40 of the 29th November, copy of a despatch from the physician to His Majesty's Legation, enclosing the *procès-verbal* of the 85th meeting of the Sanitary Council.\*

I have, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

*Tehran, December 28, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, for transmission to the Foreign Office, copies of the *procès-verbal* of the 85th meeting of the Sanitary Council.\*

Dr. Dobrokhotow, the newly-appointed physician to the Russian Legation, was present. He was for seven years attached to the consulate-general at Meshed, and was before that at Askabad. He is physician to the Russian Bank and hospital, as well as to the legation.

No fresh cases of cholera have been notified to the legations.

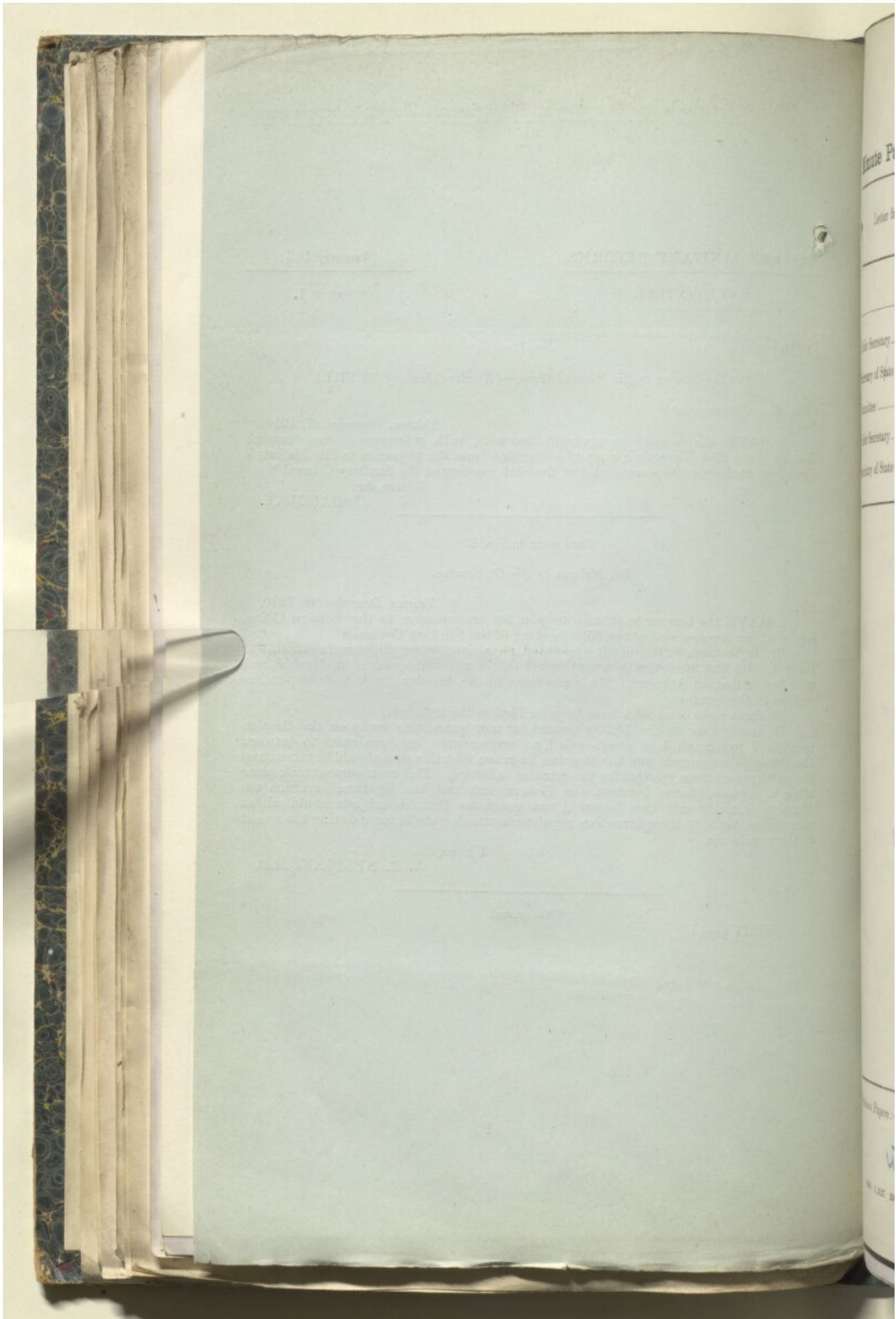
With reference to the 15,000 tomans for new quarantine works on the Caspian (section 2, paragraph 4 of *procès-verbal*), an arrangement has been come to between the Persian Government and the Russian Legation that this sum should be taken from the northern customs receipts for the purpose indicated. This arrangement took place after a correspondence between the Government and the legation, in which the Russian Minister said that he could not guarantee that his subjects would submit themselves again to the quarantine regulations which were in force during the recent cholera epidemic.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.

\* Not printed.

[1877 q—1]







Register No.  
2801
138

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *FD* Dated 3 } January 1911.  
Rec. 4 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	9 Jan:	<i>lath</i>	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Persia</i></div> <i>Meeting (104th) of Tehran Sanitary Council.</i> <i>Quarantine measures cancelled, except in P. Gulf.</i>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	10	<i>RK</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

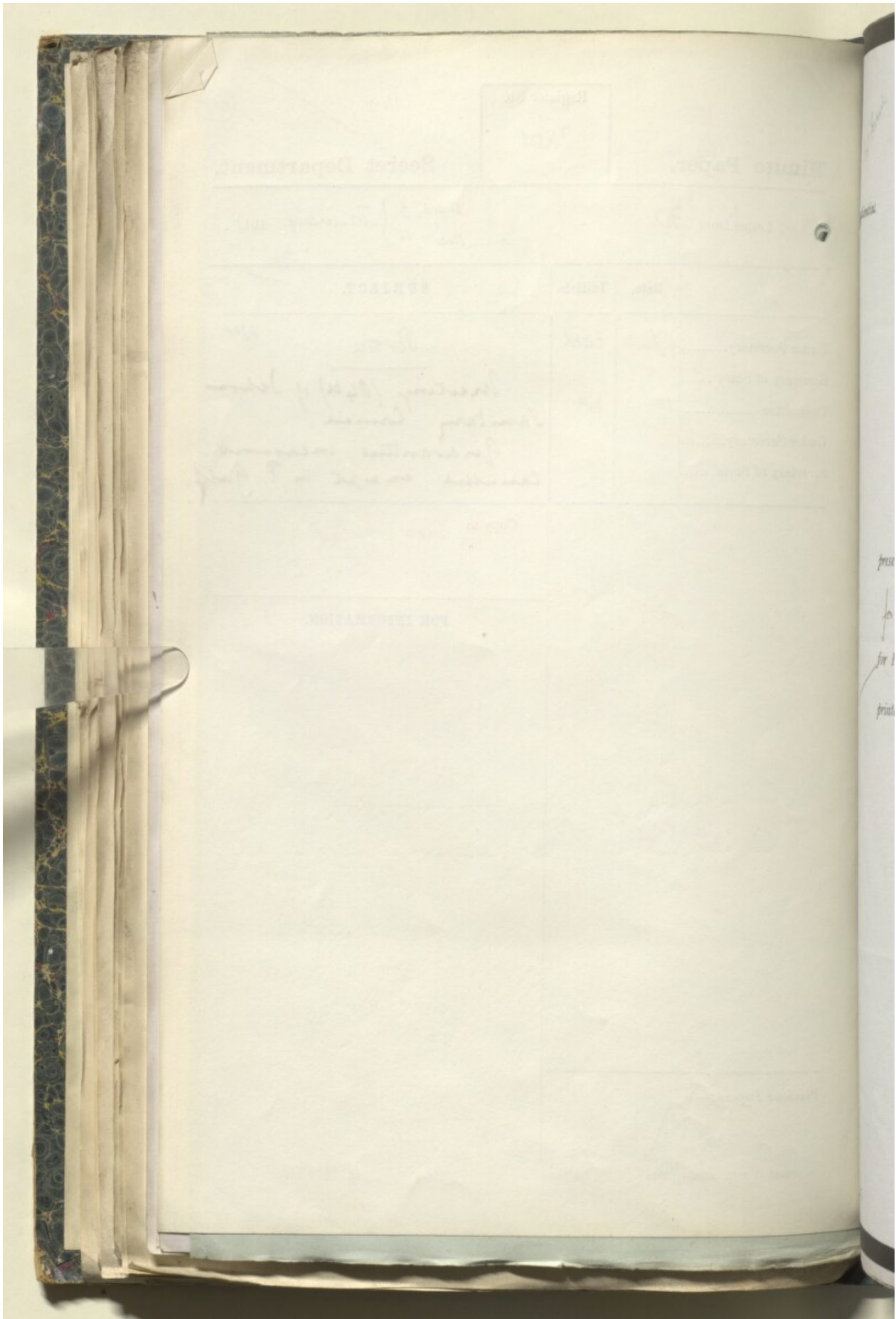
Copy to *India* 6 Jan. 1911  
*Secy. I*

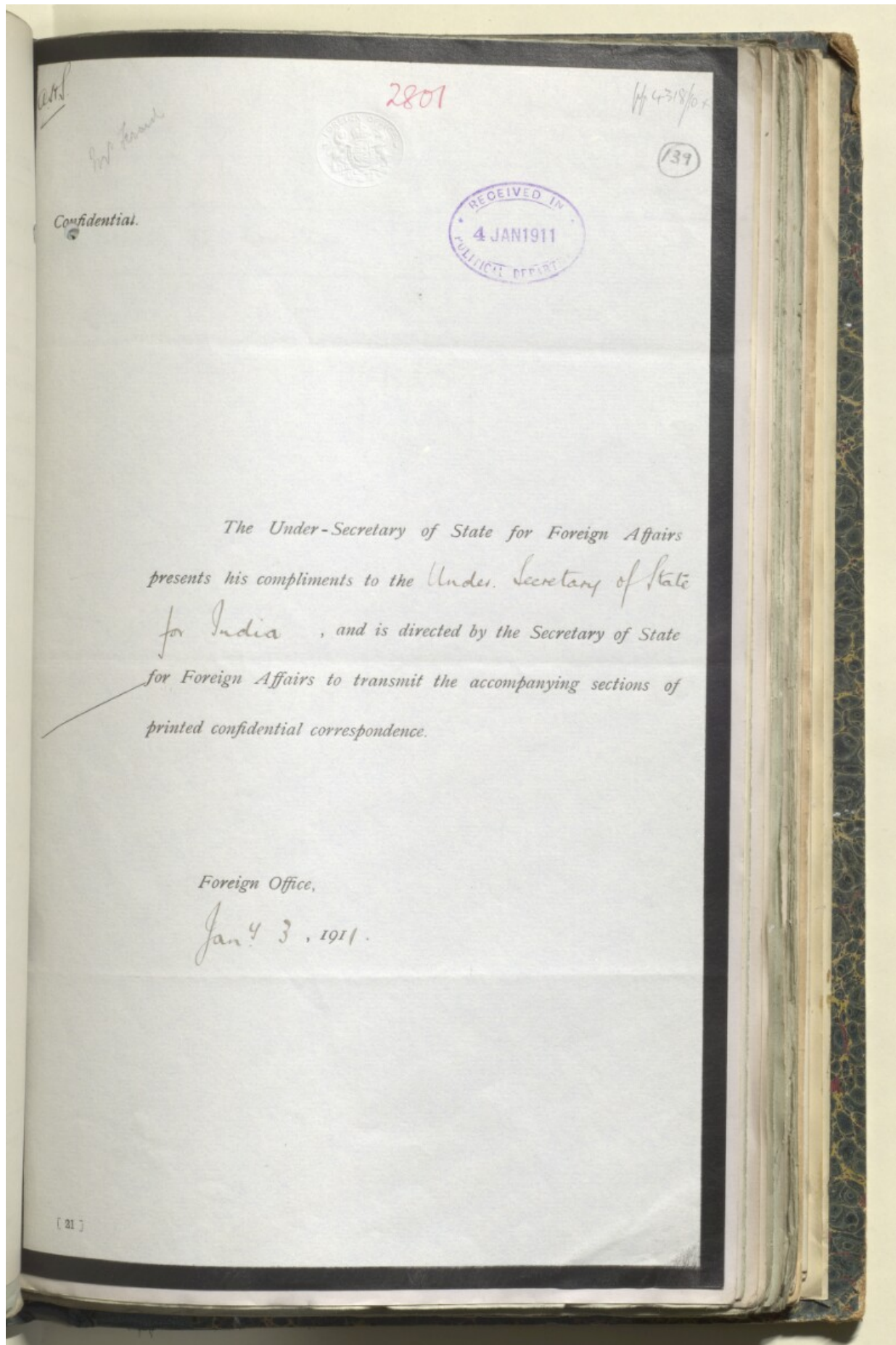
FOR INFORMATION.

Seen Pol. Comrs.,  
17 JAN 1911

Previous Papers:—  
*4318/10*

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.





*Confidential.*

2801

H/4318/05

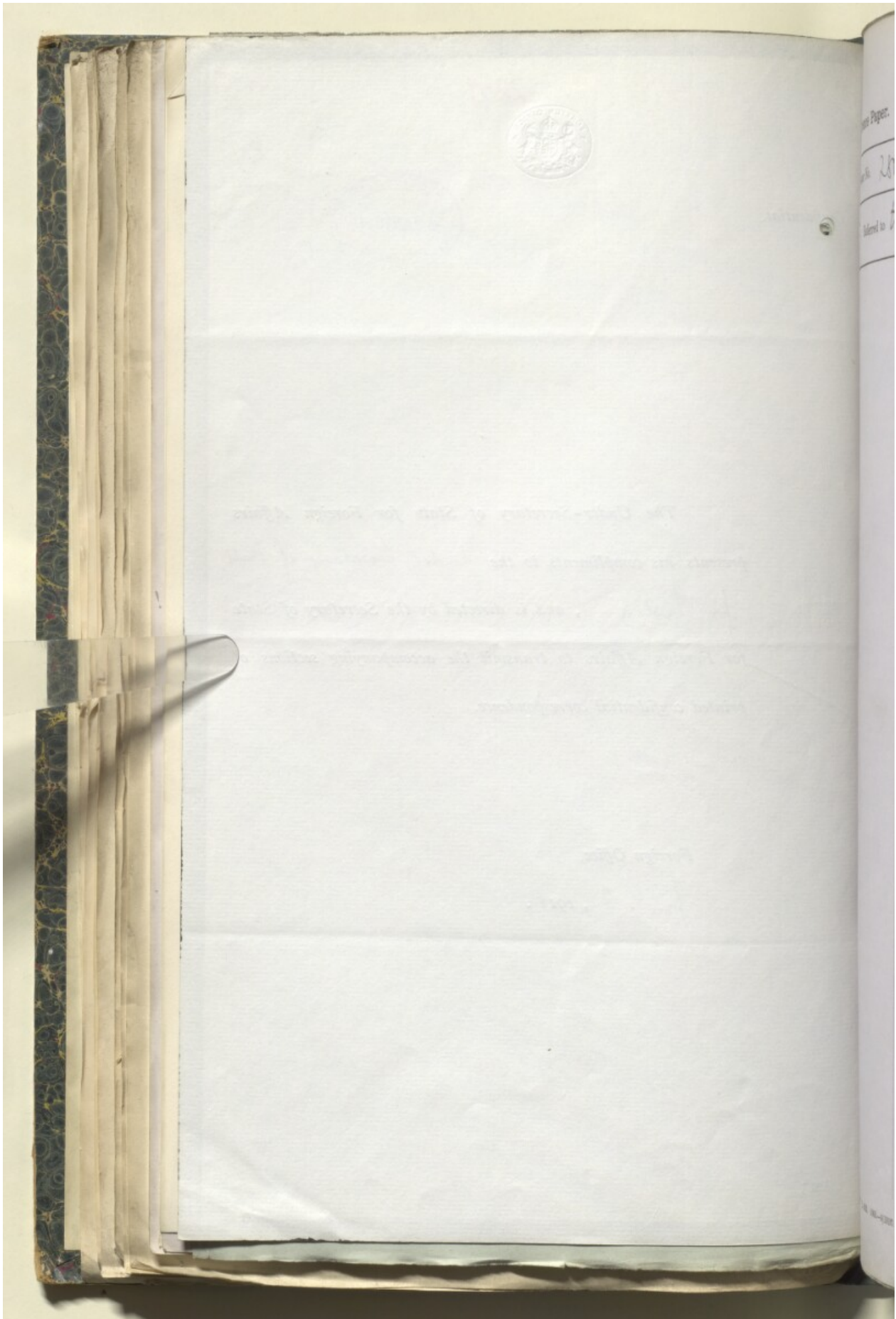
(139)

RECEIVED IN  
4 JAN 1911  
POLITICAL DEPT.

*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State  
for India, and is directed by the Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs to transmit the accompanying sections of  
printed confidential correspondence.*

*Foreign Office,  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 3, 1911.*

[ 21 ]





Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 2801

Rec. 4 Jan 1911

Referred to the Revenue Sec<sup>y</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> day of Jan. 1911

For information.

R&S  
30  
1911.

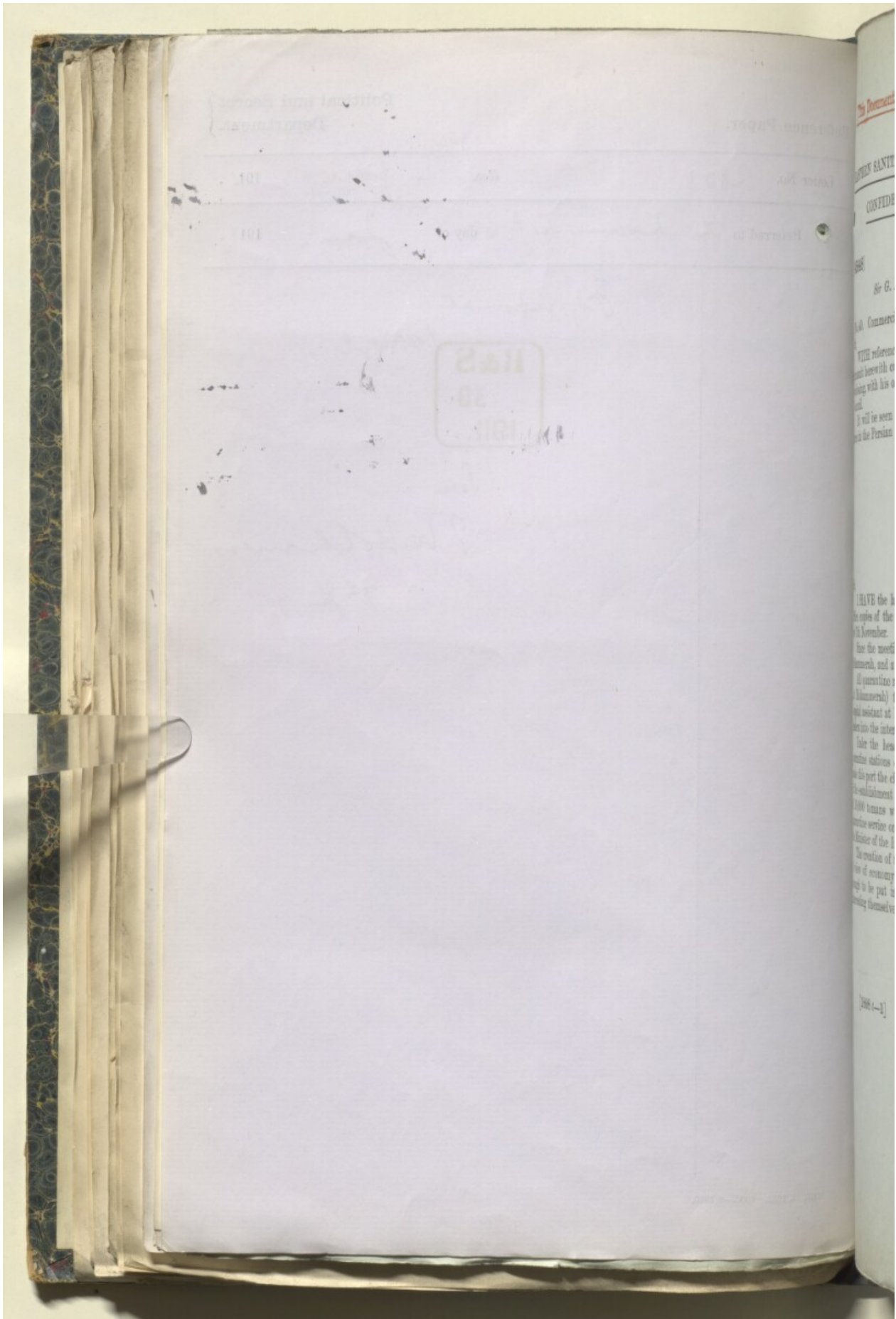
Latifzadeh

Seen.

J. W. Holderness

7<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1911.

Latifzadeh





2907

(141)

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[December 19.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 1.

[45648]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received December 19.)*

(No. 40. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Tehran, November 29, 1910.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 37 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the physician to His Majesty's Legation enclosing, with his observations, the *procès-verbal*\* of the 84th meeting of the Sanitary Council.

It will be seen that all quarantine measures have been cancelled except those in force in the Persian Gulf.

I have, &c.  
G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

*Tehran, November 7, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to submit to you, for transmission to the Foreign Office, copies of the *procès-verbal* of the 84th meeting of the Sanitary Council held on the 7th November.

Since the meeting cholera has appeared at Kerman; the epidemic continues at Mohammerah, and at Resht has broken out afresh.

All quarantine measures have been cancelled except in the Persian Gulf, where (at Mohammerah) the Persian Government has applied for the assistance of the hospital assistant at His Majesty's consulate at Ahwaz in preventing the spread of cholera into the interior.

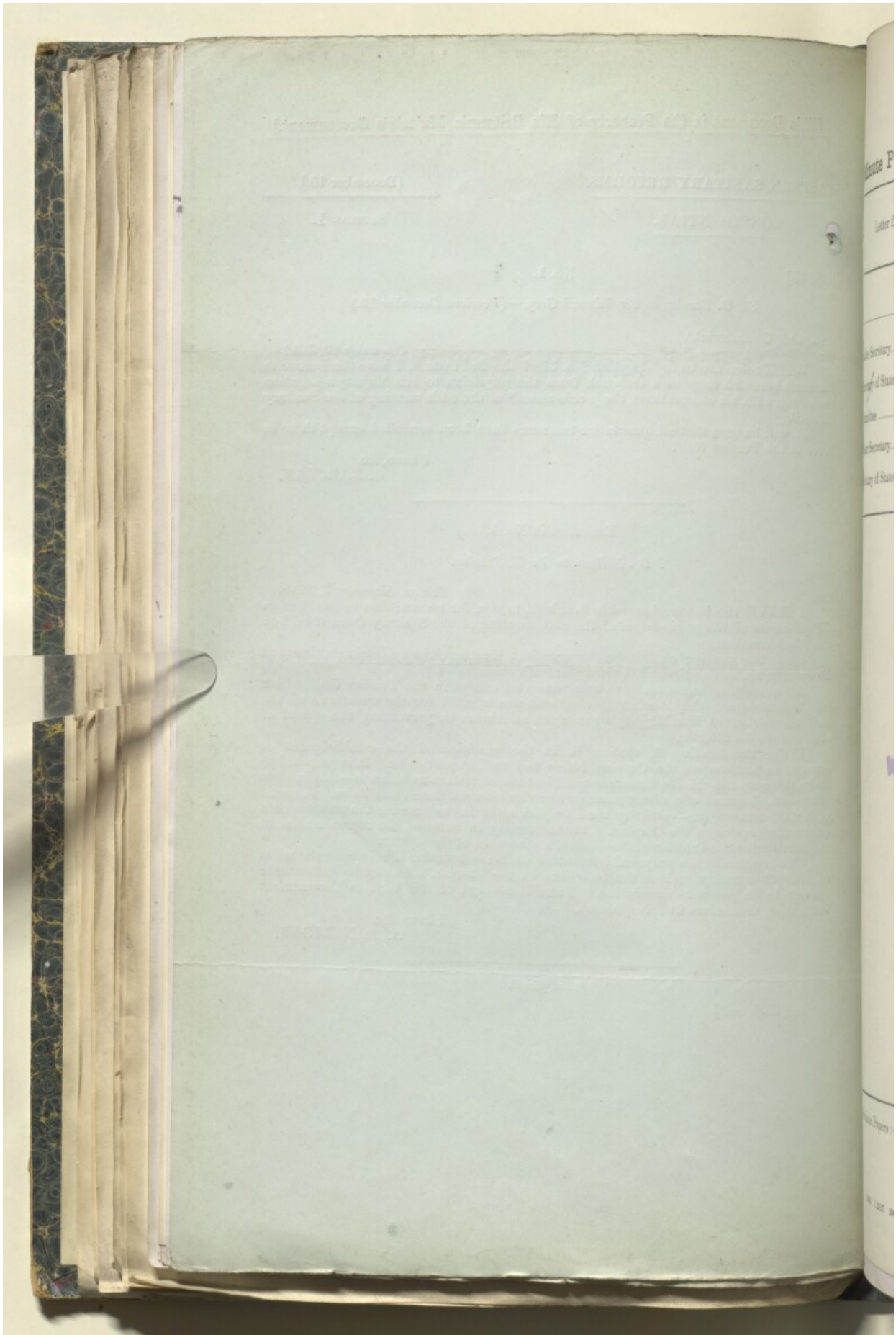
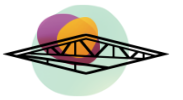
Under the heading 3, section B, in the *procès-verbal* the establishment of quarantine stations on the Caspian refers to Enzeli in particular. It is proposed to make this port the chief quarantine post, instead of Astara as hitherto—this in view of the establishment of a direct passenger service between Enzeli and Baku. A credit of 10,000 tomans was voted by the Medjliss early in the year for the creation of a quarantine service on the Caspian. At the meeting in question the representative of the Minister of the Interior professed entire ignorance of the matter.

The creation of the proposed quarantine station is desirable if only from the point of view of economy and of the travellers on the Caspian who may be unfortunate enough to be put into quarantine. There is no sign of the Russian Government interesting themselves in this question.

I have, &c.  
A. R. NELIGAN.

\* Not printed.

[1808 t—1]







Register No.  
4318 ✓
142

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

---

Letter from 70. Dated 3 } December 1910.  
Rec. 5 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 Dec.	East	Persia
Secretary of State .....	15	W	
Committee .....	15	E	Meetings of Tehran San. itary Council.
Under Secretary.....			Cholera + Quarantine in Persia.
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to India 30 Dec. 1910  
Secy. 52.

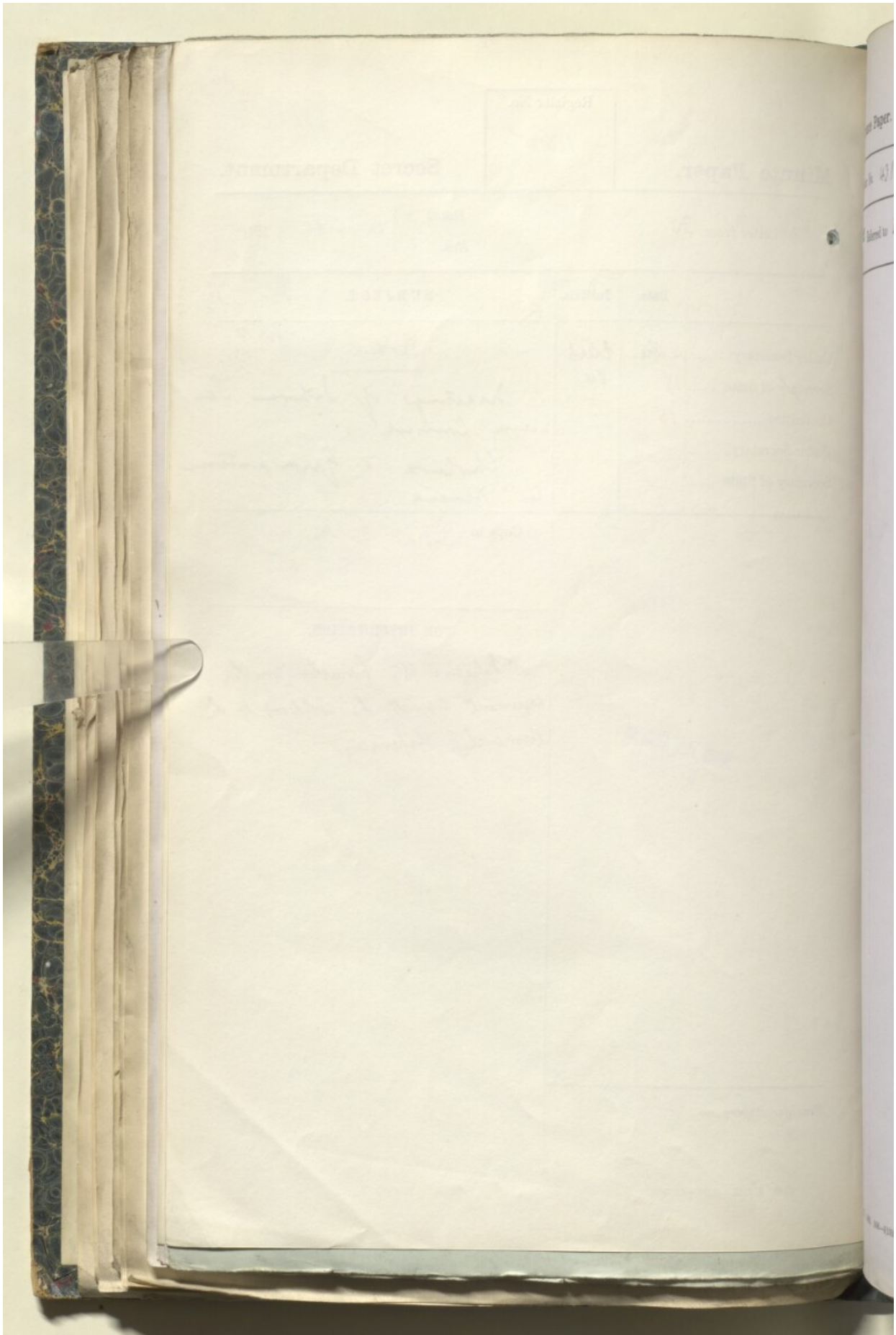
**FOR INFORMATION.**

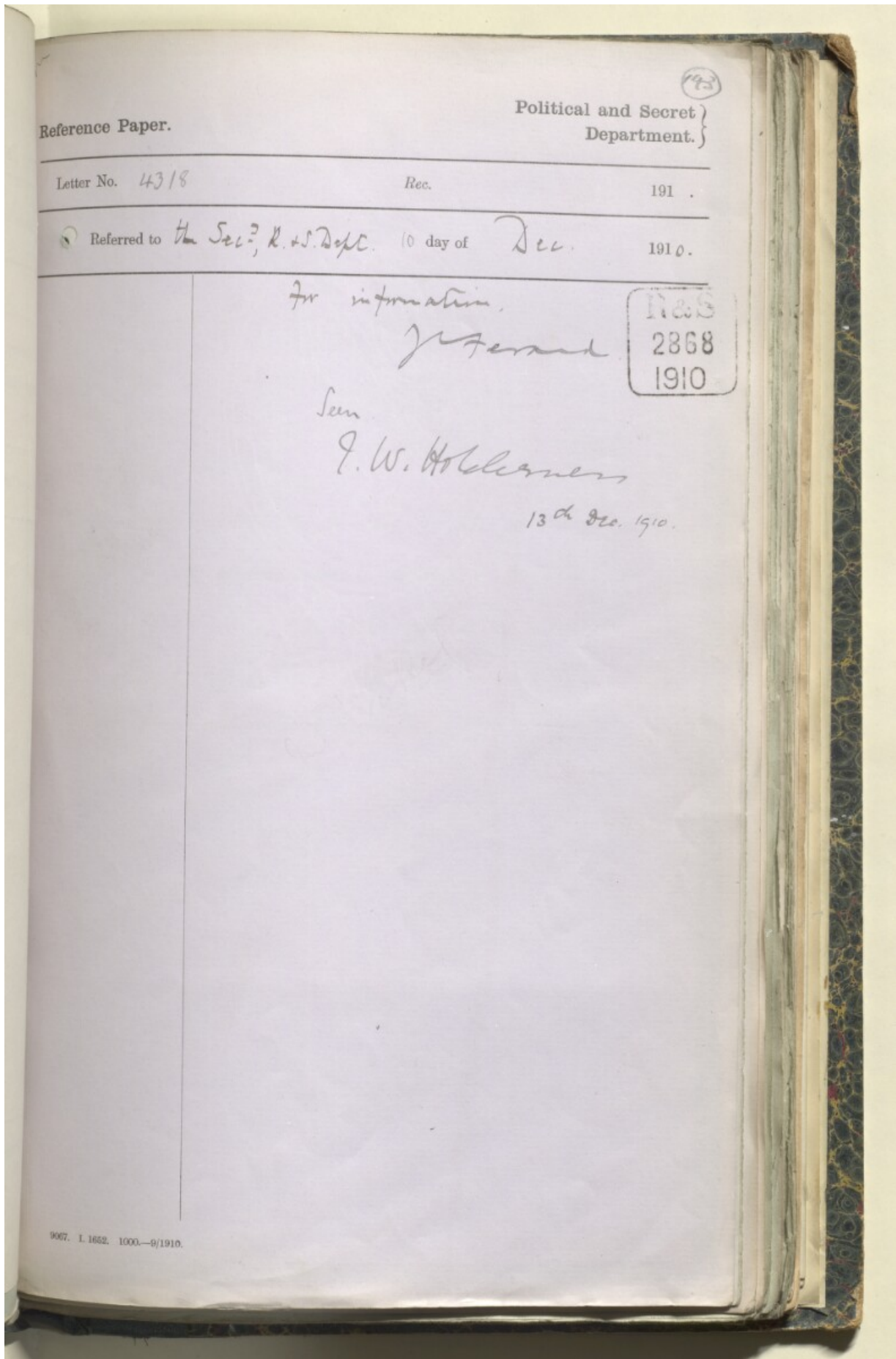
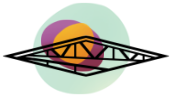
*Dr. Kellogg's note furnishes another argument against the abolition of the Kermanshah dispensary.*

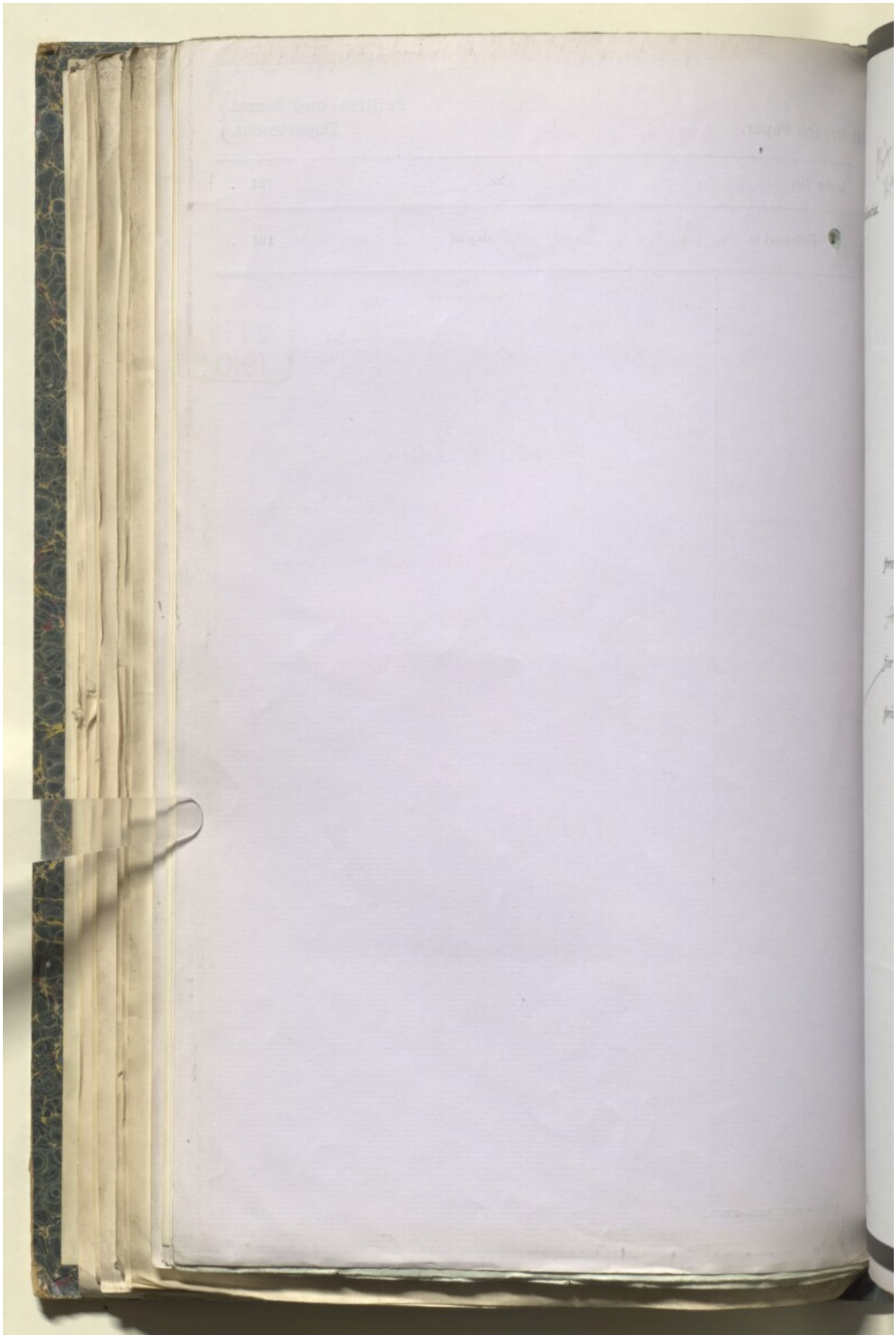
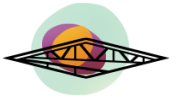
Exec. Pol. Comm.,  
19 DEC. 1910

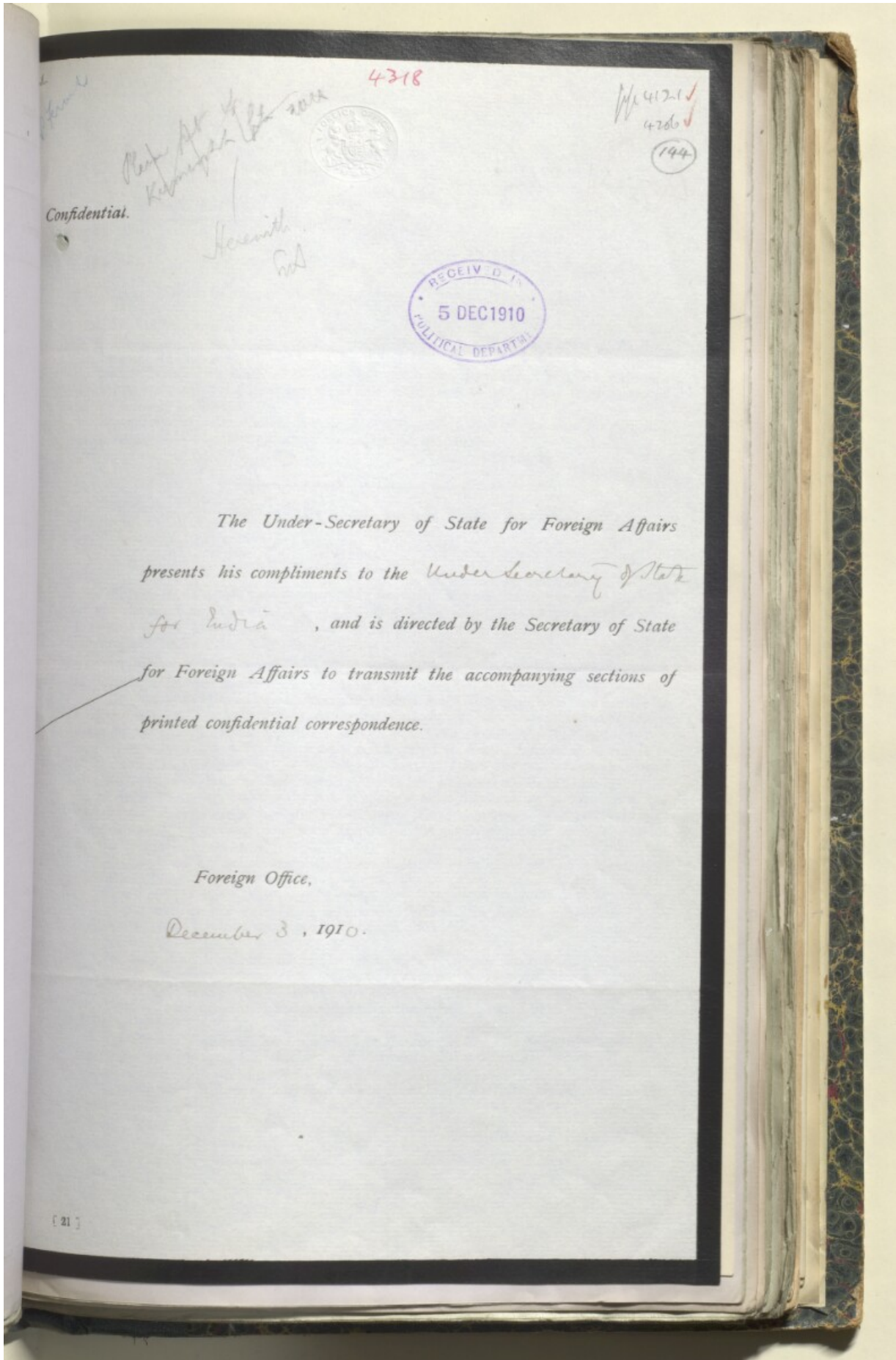
Previous Papers :—

9519. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.









Confidential.

*Handwritten notes:*  
Prof. A. R. K...  
K...  
Herewith  
G.A.

4318

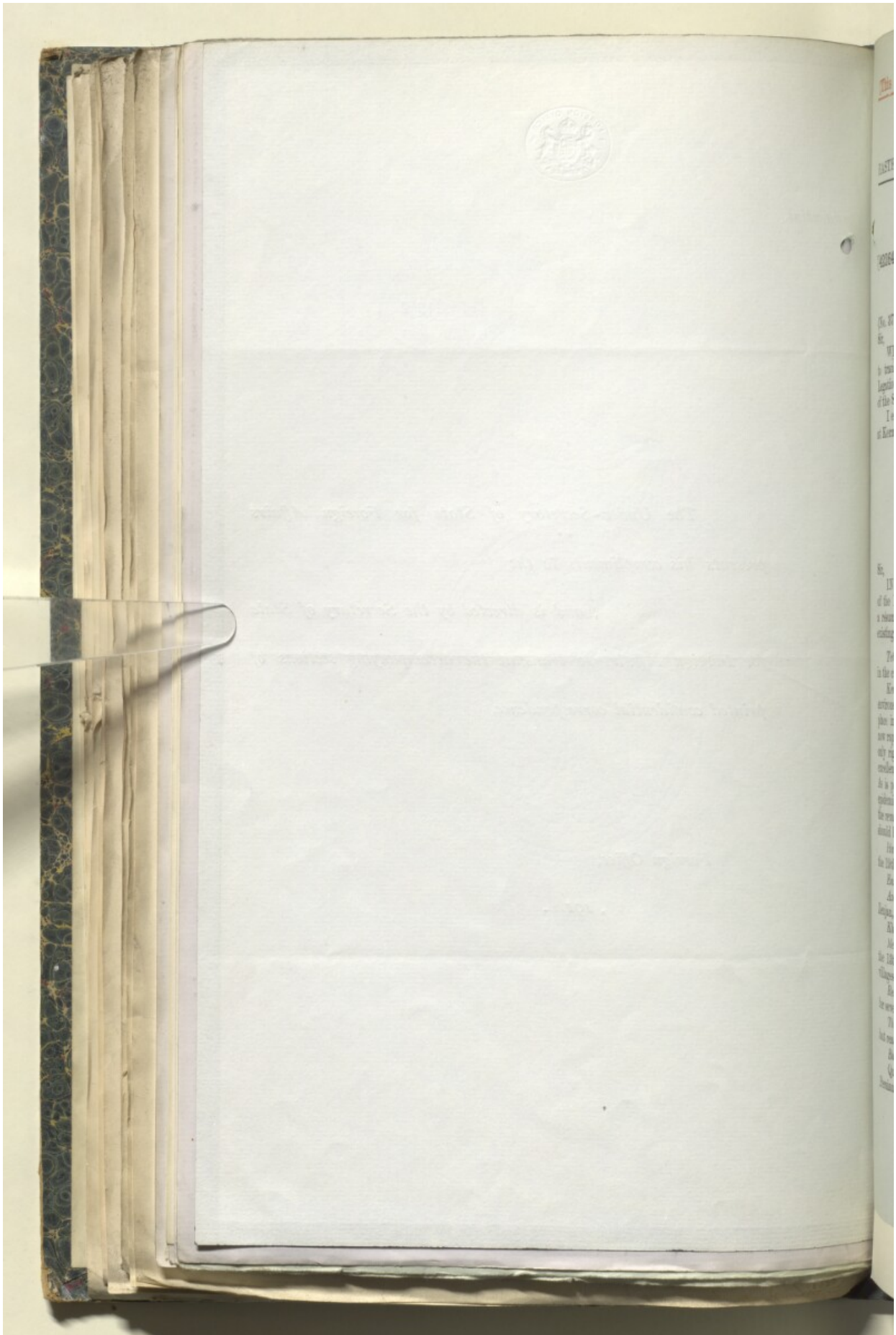
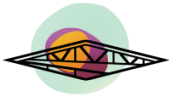
*Handwritten notes:*  
412-1 ✓  
420 ✓  
144

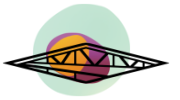
RECEIVED IN  
5 DEC 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State  
for India, and is directed by the Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs to transmit the accompanying sections of  
printed confidential correspondence.

Foreign Office,

December 3, 1910.





4318

1910

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[November 21.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION I.

[42264]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.*—(Received November 21.)

(No. 37. Commercial.)

Sir,

(426)  
Tehran, November 2, 1910.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 35 of the 6th October, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the physician to His Majesty's Legation, enclosing the *procès-verbaux* of the eighty-second and eighty-third meetings of the Sanitary Council.

I entirely share Dr. Neligan's opinion of the great utility of the hospital assistant at Kermanshah during the epidemic of cholera at that town.

I have, &amp;c.

G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

Tehran, October 31, 1910.

IN transmitting the *procès-verbaux* of the eighty-second and eighty-third meeting of the Persian Sanitary Council to the Foreign Office, it appears to me useful to give a résumé of the present state of the epidemic of cholera in the country and the existing quarantine arrangements.

*Tehran.*—It is fortunate to be able to report that no case of cholera has occurred in the city or its environs.

*Kermanshah.*—The epidemic has been much more severe in this town and its environs than in any other part of Persia; 461 deaths are known to have taken place in the town, but undoubtedly many have been concealed. The epidemic is now rapidly declining. The last report gives only five deaths a-day. I think it is only right that the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the excellent way in which the Indian hospital assistant has worked during the epidemic. As is plain from the reports of His Majesty's acting consul, in a country where epidemics of cholera are of periodical occurrence, it would appear most regrettable that the removal of all medical assistance from His Majesty's consulate at Kermanshah should have to be considered.

*Hamadan.*—Forty-seven cases with twenty deaths have occurred. No cases since the 19th October.

*Enzeli and the other Ports on the Caspian Sea.*—No cases since the 16th October.

*Azerbaijan.*—A few cases have occurred at Ahar and Baklan. Ardebil, Sirab, Zenjan, and other infected centres are free from cholera.

*Khorassan.*—

*Meshed.*—Two hundred and fifteen cases with 73 deaths have occurred between the 13th September and the 19th October. Both in the city and the surrounding villages the epidemic is rapidly dying out.

*Resht.*—Eight cases with seven deaths have occurred. There have been no cases for several days.

*The Persian Gulf.*—Cholera appeared at Muscat on the 21st September, died out, but reappeared on the 19th October, and still exists there.

*Bussorah.*—Cholera appeared on the 23rd September.

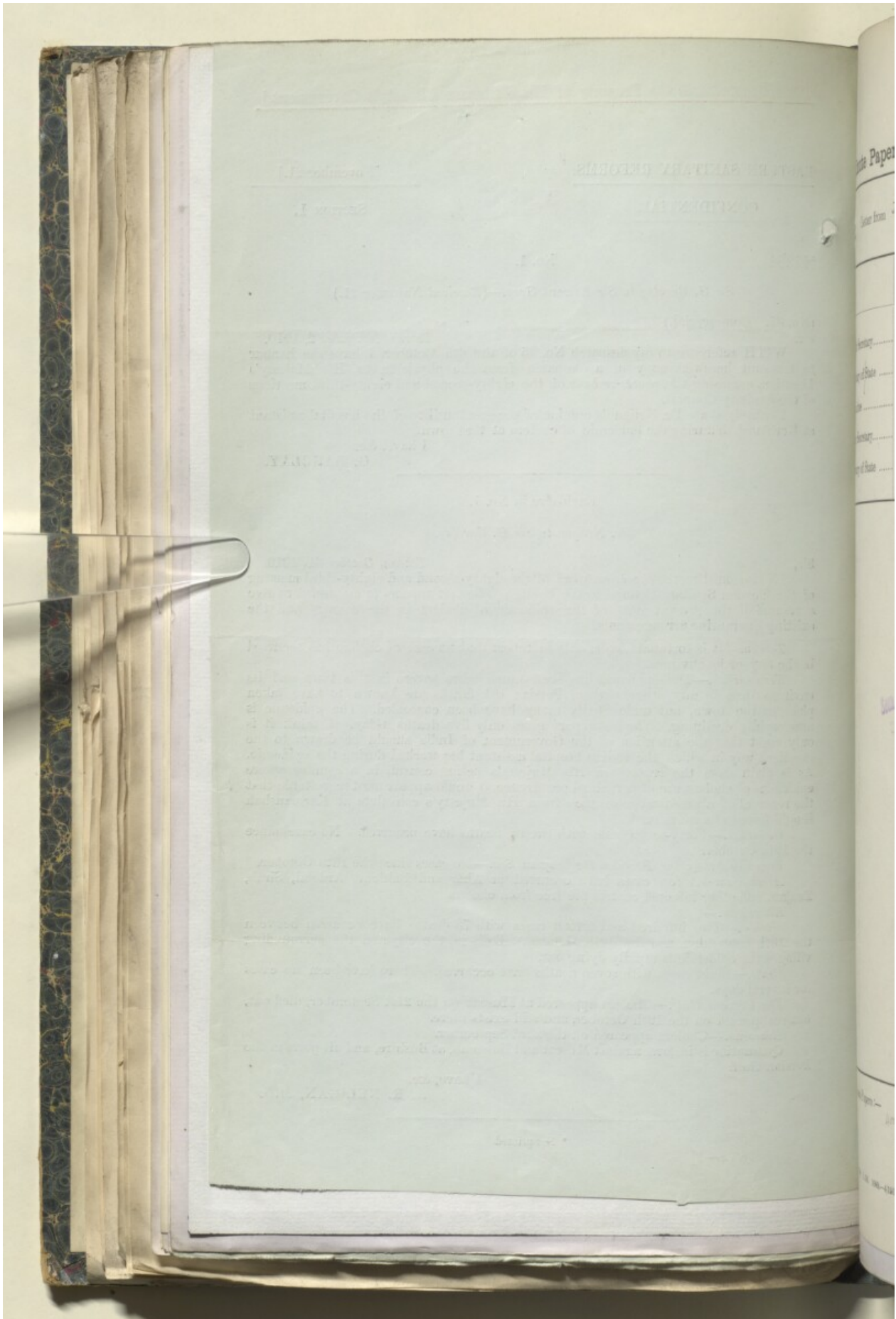
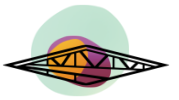
Quarantine is in force against Muscat and Bussorah, at Bushire, and all ports in the Persian Gulf.

I have, &amp;c.

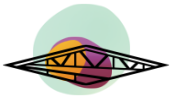
A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.

\* Not printed.

2986 x—1]







146

Register No.  
**4206**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *To* Dated } 10 November 1910  
Rec.

	Date.	Initials.	150	SUBJECT.	W TR
Under Secretary.....	16 Nov.	lath		<u>Persia</u>	
Secretary of State .....				Proceedings of Tehran Sanitary Council, 3rd Oct. '10.	
Committee .....	17	ka			
Under Secretary.....					
Secretary of State .....					

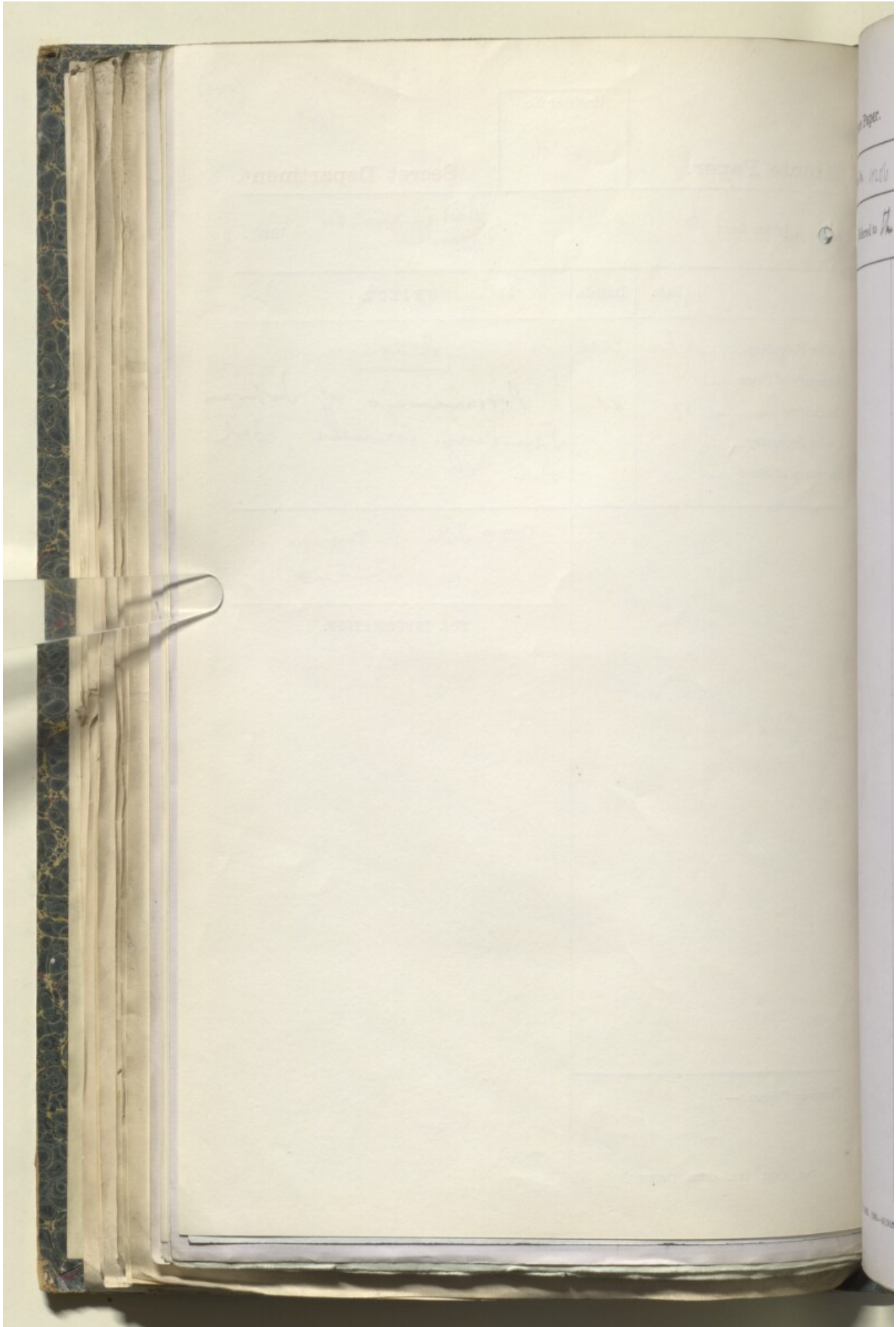
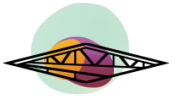
Copy to India 11 Nov. 1910  
Sent 45

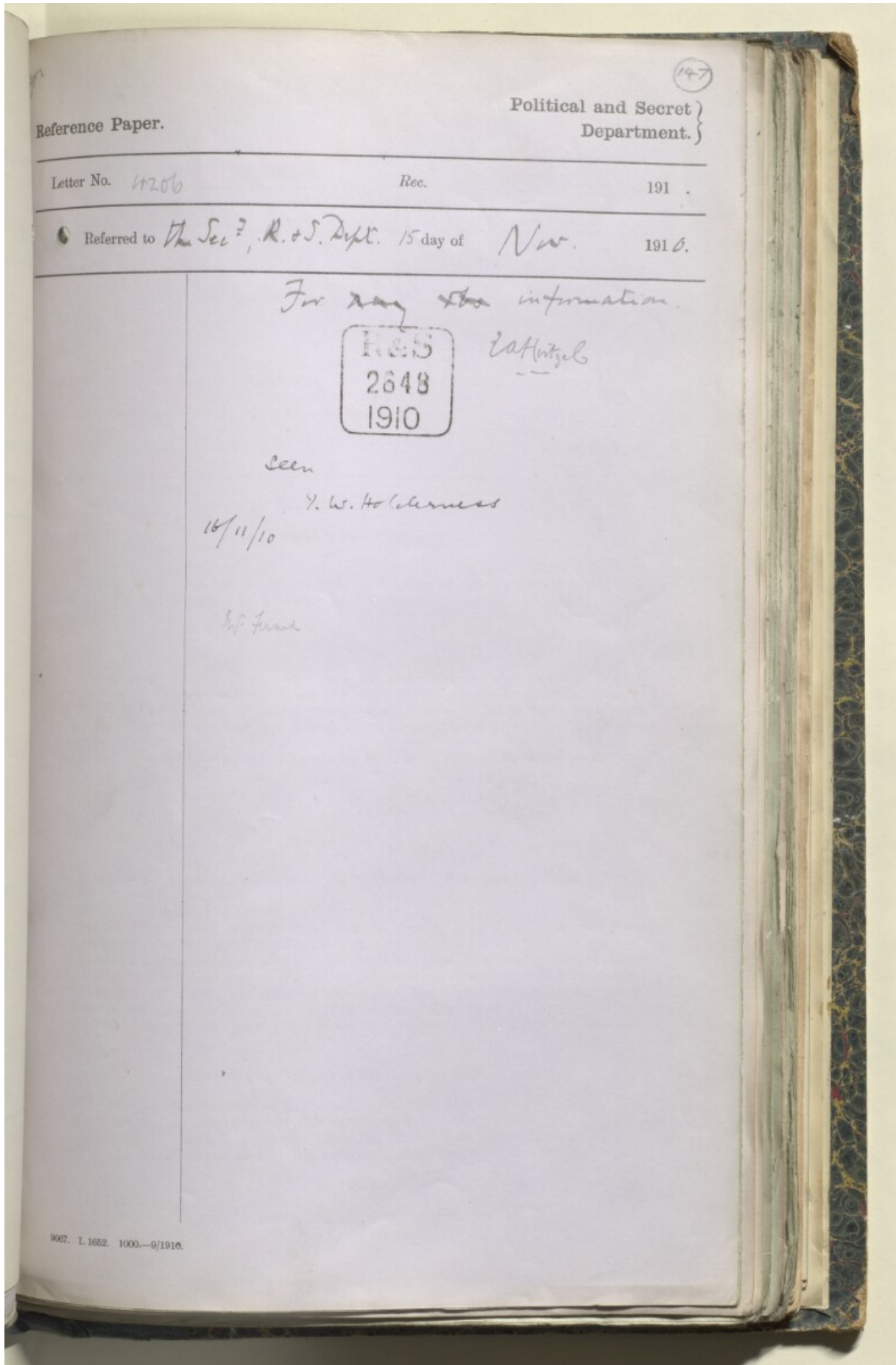
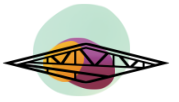
FOR INFORMATION.

Seen Pol. Compt.,  
22 NOV 1910

Previous Papers:— *4055*

7906. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]





Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

(147)

Letter No. 4206

Rec.

191 .

Referred to The Sec<sup>y</sup>, R. + S. Dept. 15 day of Nov. 1910.

For may the information.

R.S.  
2648  
1910

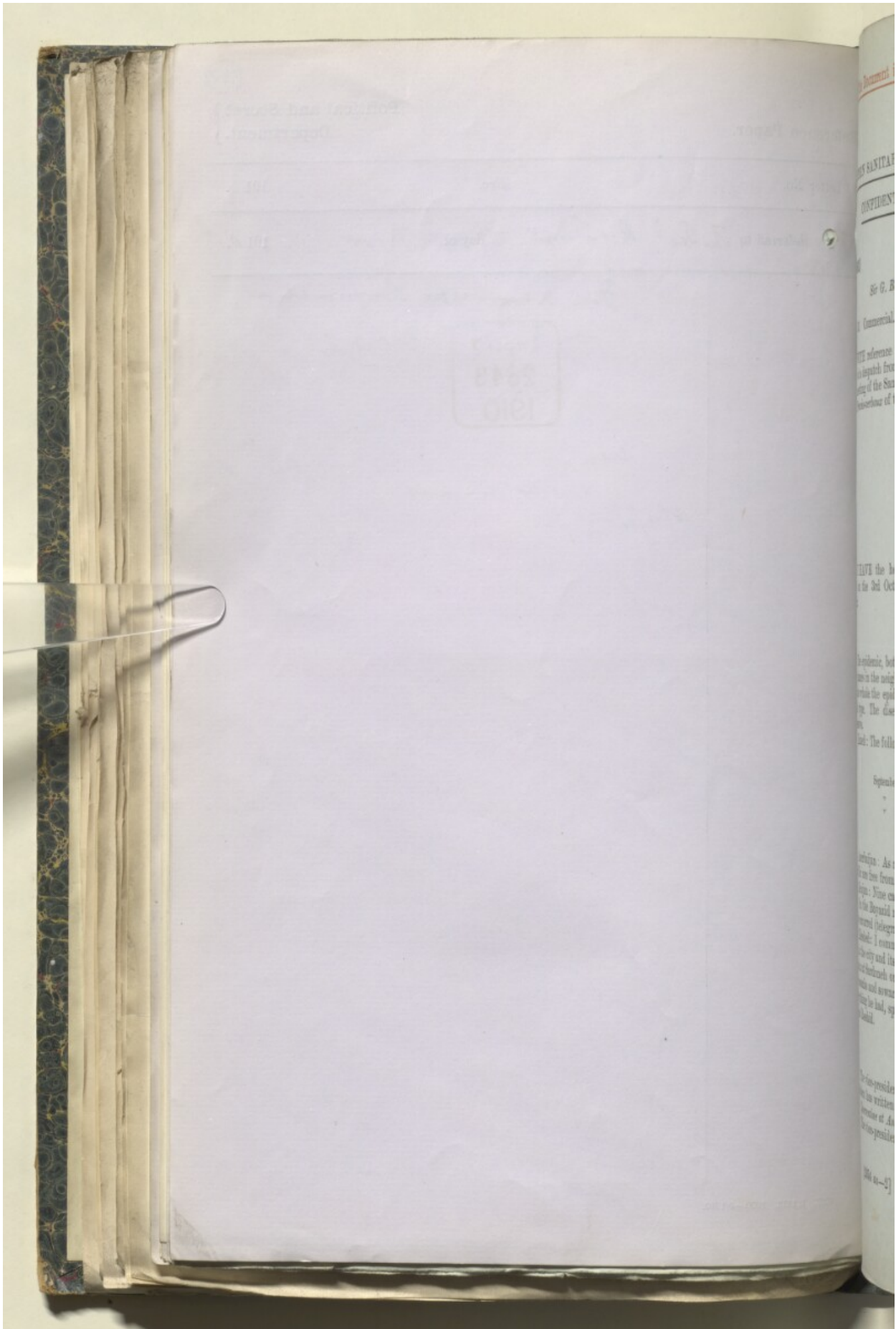
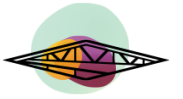
ca Hitzel

Seen

Y. W. H. Calness

16/11/10

Sp. Fund





4206

(170)

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[October 24.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 2.

[38602]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 24.)*

(No. 35. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Gulahek, October 6, 1910.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the physician to His Majesty's Legation, giving a report on the meeting of the Sanitary Council held on the 3rd October.

*Procès-verbaux* of the eighty-first meeting are annexed.\*

I have, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

*Gulahek, October 4, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on the 3rd October at Tehran—Dr. Feistmantel (the vice-president) in the chair.

*Cholera.*

The epidemic, both in Russia and Persia, is steadily decreasing, although one or two places in the neighbourhood of pre-existing infected places have been attacked. On the whole the epidemic, or rather scattered epidemics, in Persia have been of a mild type. The disease has not spread rapidly, and the mortality has not been excessive.

Enzeli : The following are the figures up to date for the month of September :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
September 1-6 .. .. .	14	8
" 7-23 .. .. .	36	16
" 24-30 .. .. .	6	5
Total .. .. .	56	29

Azerbaijan : As announced in the Persian Foreign Office circular, Ardebil, Sirab, and Nir are free from cholera.

Zenjan : Nine cases on the 24th September.

On the Bayazid road, near the Turco-Persian frontier, several deaths from cholera have occurred (telegram dated the 22nd September).

Meshed : I communicated Major O'Connor's telegram announcing 150 cases, so far, in the city and its environs. The native doctor, who was sent to form a quarantine station at Sardaneh on the Meshed road, returned a few days later. With his guard of cossacks and sowars he had met some of Reshid-es-Sultan's people; they took away everything he had, spilling his medical stores on the ground. The guard left him and joined Reshid.

*The Recent Epidemic of Plague in the Gulf.*

The vice-president announced the receipt of Captain McConaghey's report. The president has written congratulating him on his work.

*Quarantine at Astara.*—The meeting voted in favour of its being continued.

The vice-president said that he had received a complaint against a British subject

\* Not printed.

[2954 aa—2]



from the medical officer for brutality to a farrash. The complaint had been forwarded to the British Minister.

The report of the commission appointed to draw up measures to be taken in Tehran in the event of an outbreak of cholera was read and adopted. It will be sent to the Ministry of Interior. The duty of carrying out the recommendations will fall to the municipal council. As most of them involve a certain amount of expenditure, there is little hope of anything being done.

Dr. Georges, who has been suffering as much from overwork as anything, will, I believe, shortly resume his duties.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.



Register No. 149  
4005

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from FO. Dated 3 } October 1910.  
Rec. 4 }

	Date.	Initials.	FO	SUBJECT.	W
Under Secretary.....	5 Oct.	last		<u>Persia</u> Proceedings of Tehran Sanitary Council 5: Sept/10.	WNW
Secretary of State .....	6	W			
Committee .....	7.	h.			
Under Secretary.....					
Secretary of State .....					

Copy to -

---

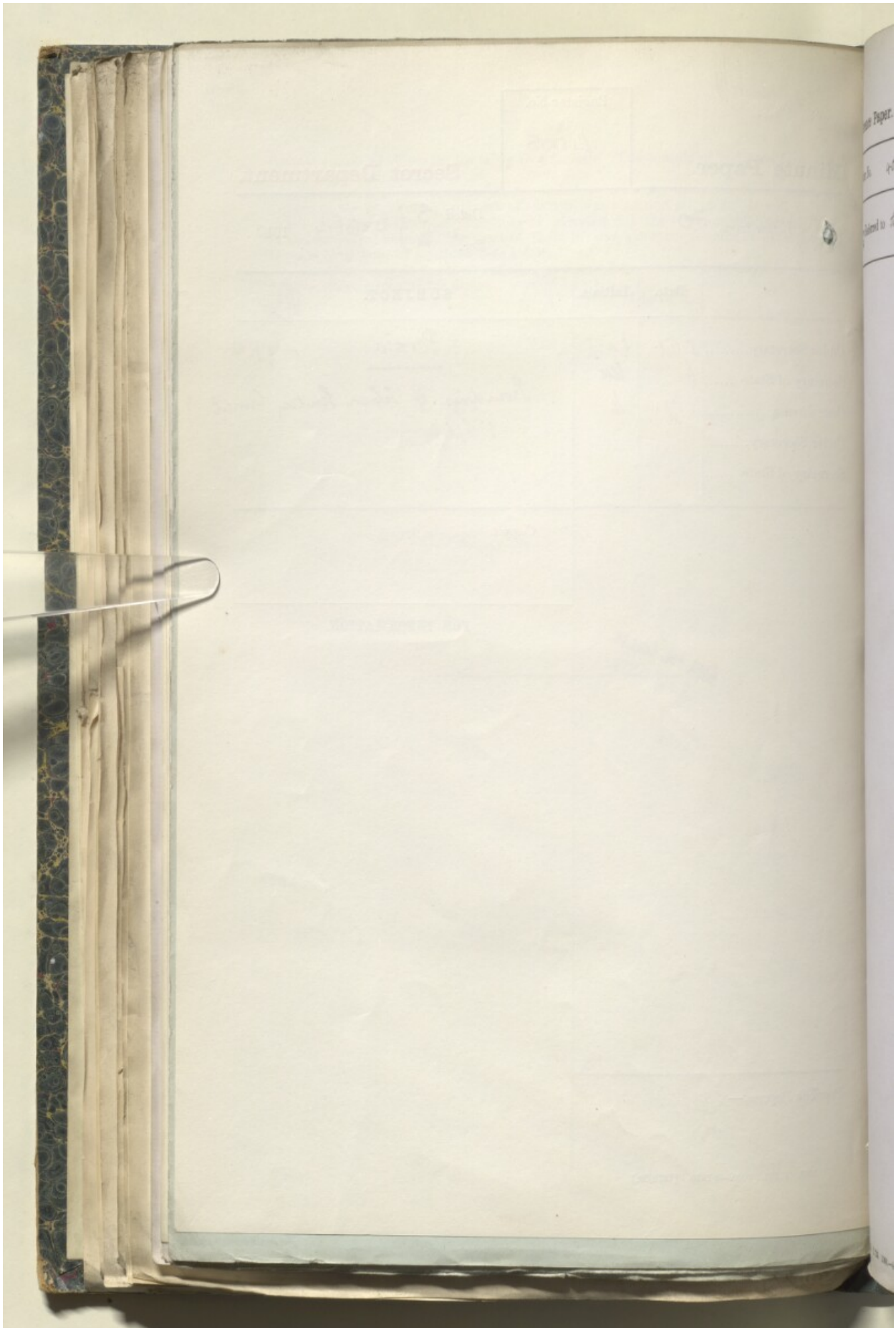
FOR INFORMATION.

Exec Pol. Comm.,  
12 OCT 1910

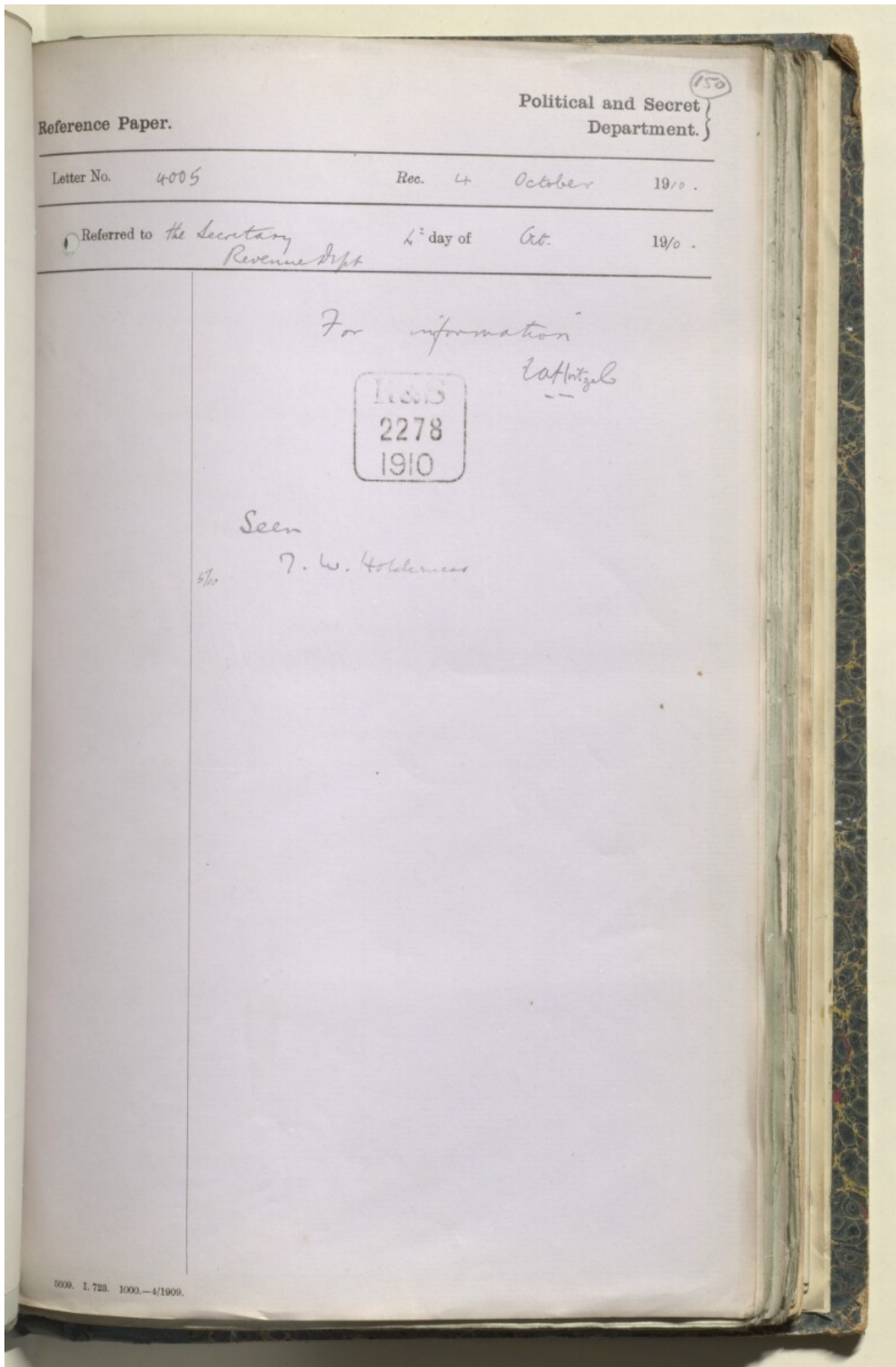
Previous Papers:— 3883

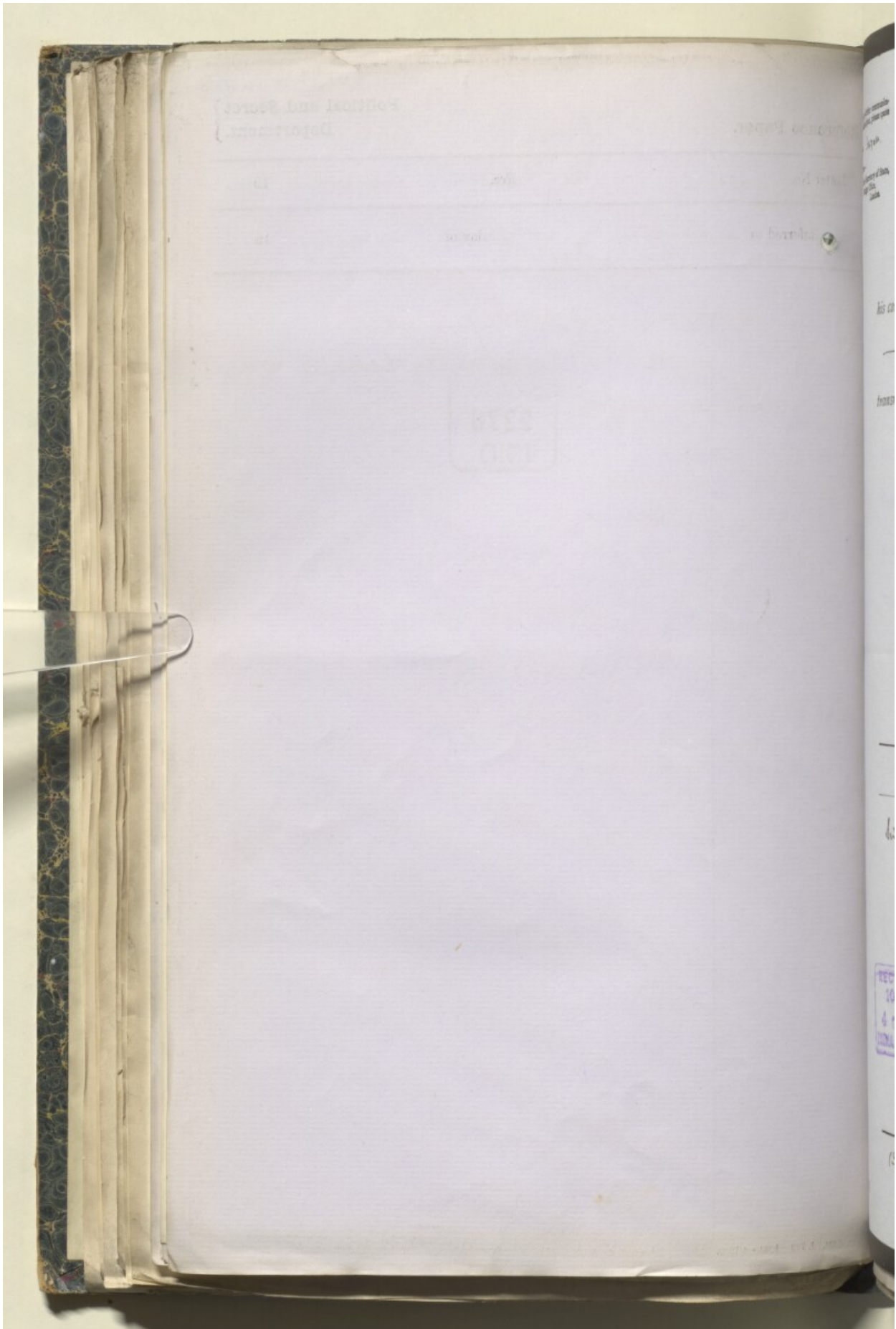
7906. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]

6669. I. 723. 1000.—4/1900.











In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 34704.

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

4005



H/3883 +  
24413

(57)

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
\_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

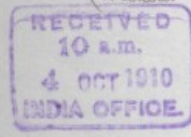
Foreign Office,  
October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1910.

Reference to previous letter:

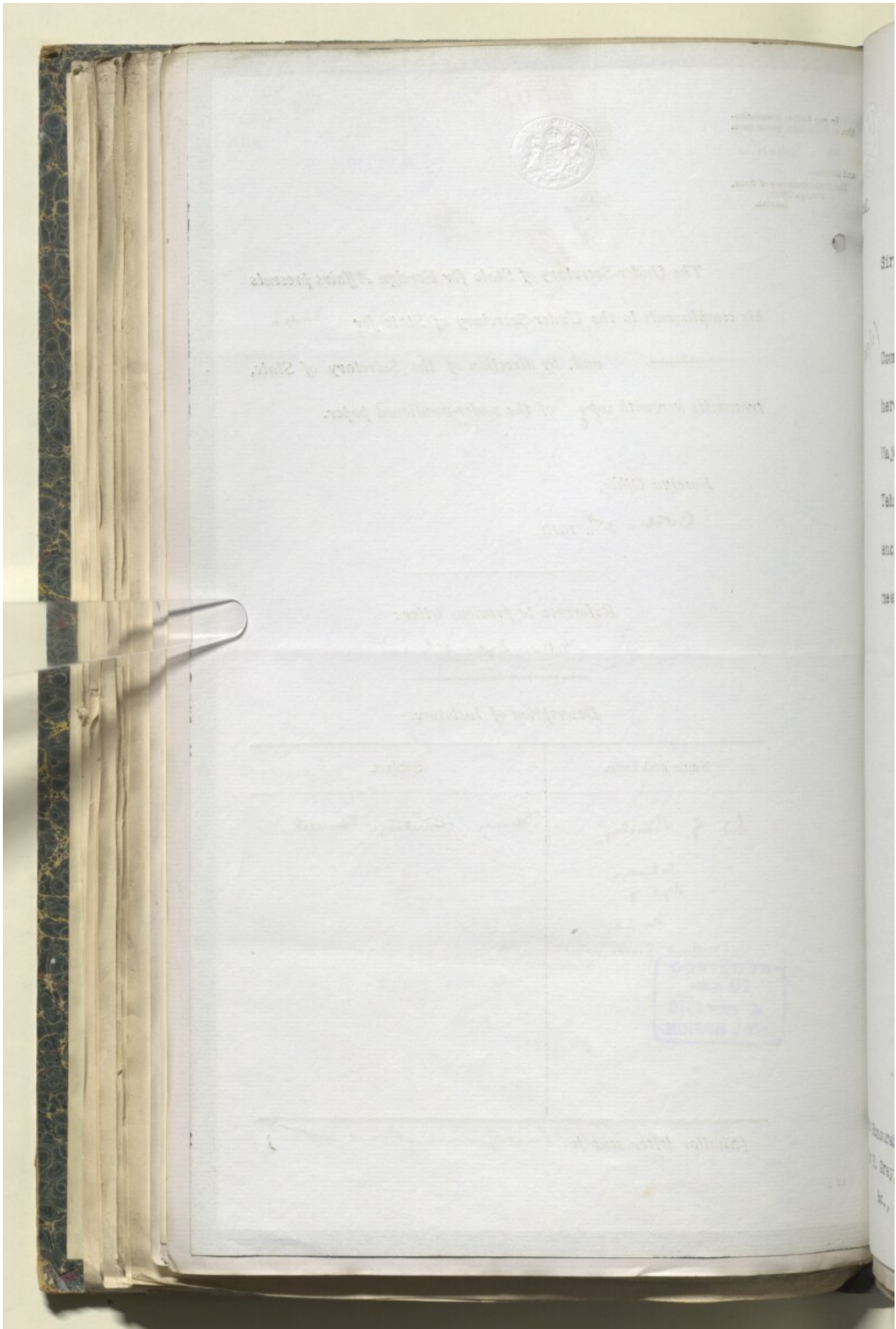
F.O. Sept. 2<sup>nd</sup>. (3883/10)

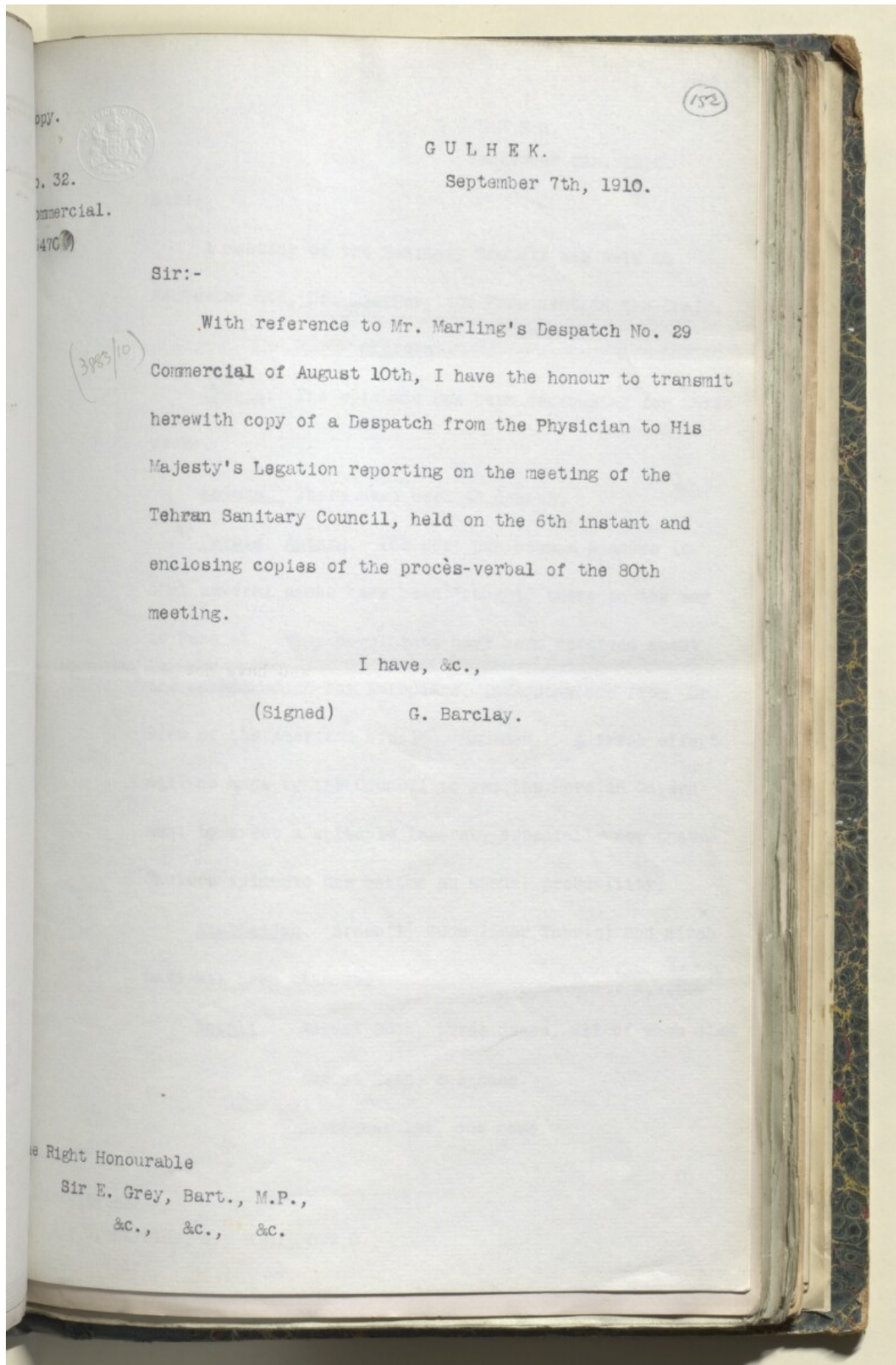
Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay Tehran. Sept. 7. No. 32. (without procès verbal)	Tehran Sanitary Council.



(Similar letter sent to Local Government Board )





copy.

s. 32.

Commercial.

47C

152

G U L H E K.

September 7th, 1910.

Sir:-

(3983/10)

With reference to Mr. Marling's Despatch No. 29 Commercial of August 10th, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Despatch from the Physician to His Majesty's Legation reporting on the meeting of the Tehran Sanitary Council, held on the 6th instant and enclosing copies of the procès-verbal of the 80th meeting.

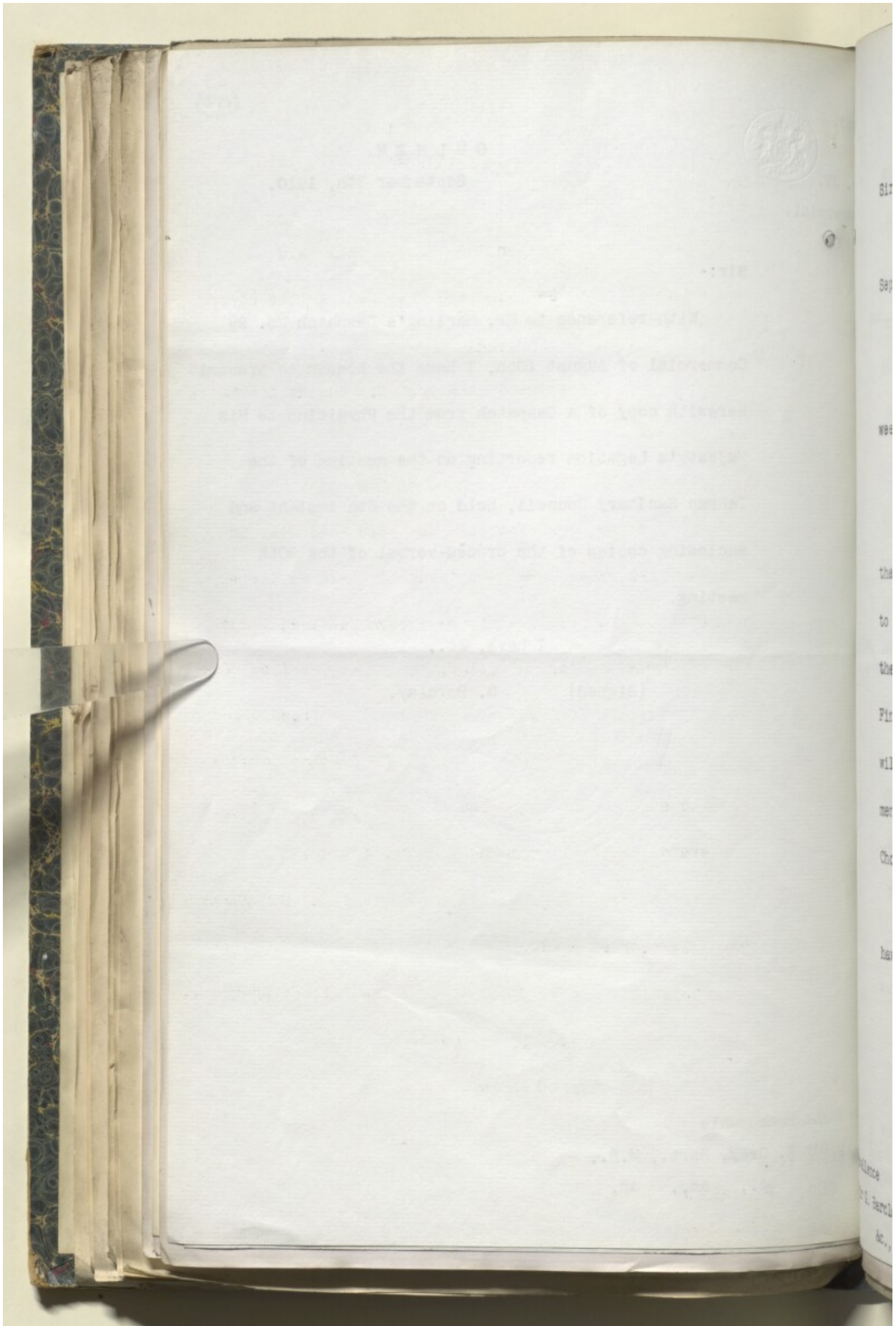
I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. Barclay.

The Right Honourable

Sir E. Grey, Bart., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.





(153)

G U L H E K.

September 5th, 1910.

Sir:-

A meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on September 5th, Dr. Georges, the President, in the Chair.

Cholera.

Russia. The epidemic has been decreasing for three weeks.

Astara. There have been 48 deaths.

Persia. Astara. The post has been a success in that several cases have been "caught" there on the way to Persia. Many complaints have been received about the accommodation for Europeans, including one from Dr. Fink of the American Mission, Hamadan. A fresh effort will be made by the Council to get the Persian Government to erect a suitable lazaret, especially now that a Cholera epidemic has become an annual probability.

Azerbaijan. Ardebil, Suja (near Tabriz) and Sirab have all been attacked. <sup>x</sup>  
x Bitum Tabriz  
x Ardebil.

Enzeli. August 20th, three cases, all of whom died  
August 29th, one case.  
September 1st, one case.

In

Excellence

Sir G. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.



In both Enzeli and Resht several other deaths have taken place with Choleraic symptoms. The doctors who have been sent from Tehran are meeting with great resistance in their efforts to disinfect houses, etc., and isolate and treat cases. Crowds have collected in the streets and have threatened their lives; they have to be protected by the police. Cases are therefore undoubtedly being concealed.

Rudbar and Menjil. The quarantine post began working on August 27th. Travellers from Europe who have undergone quarantine at Astara and who have not stayed at Enzeli or Resht are not required to undergo quarantine here.

Khorassan Frontier. The epidemic having died out in Russia (Transcaspia) the quarantine has been raised, but the doctors are being kept at their posts in order to observe the traffic.

Bender Gez and Meshedi Ser. Ships from Enzeli now undergo quarantine here.

Quarantine at Astara. The question of removing quarantine here was raised now that Enzeli and Resht are infected.





(154)

infected. The Turkish Delegate was strongly in favour of keeping it on. It was decided to leave things as they are for the present; and to convene a special meeting if stronger reasons for removing the Quarantine arose.

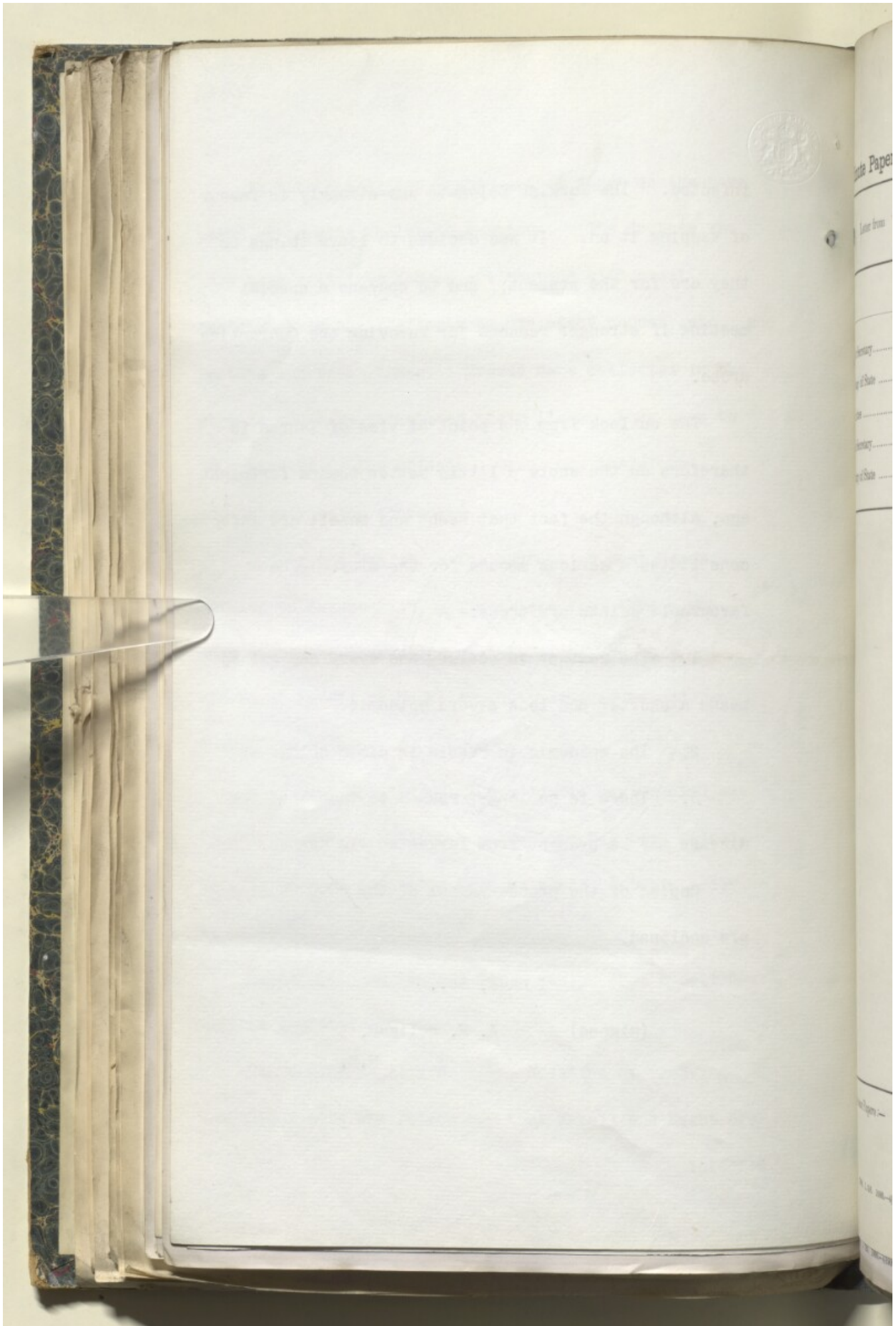
The outlook from the point of view of Tehran is therefore on the whole a little better than a fortnight ago, although the fact that Resht and Enzeli are infected constitutes a serious menace for the city. The favourable points are these:-

1. The weather is cooler, and every day gained means a shorter and less severe epidemic.
2. The epidemic in Russia is diminishing.
3. There is no longer reason to fear that the disease may be brought from Turkestan via Meshed.

Copies of the procès-verbal of the 80th Meeting are enclosed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. Meligan,  
M.D.





Register No.  
3883

**Minute Paper.**

Letter from *Jo.*

*VMO*

155

**Secret Department.**

Dated *2* } *September* 1910.  
 Rec. *3* }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>6 Sept</i>	<i>mg</i>	<p><u>Persia</u></p> <p><i>Sanitary measures</i>  <i>against cholera, in</i>  <i>the north.</i></p>
Secretary of State .....	<i>6</i>	<i>W.M.</i>	
Committee .....	<i>7.</i>		
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

*Copy to India 14 Oct. 1910*  
*Secy. H.*

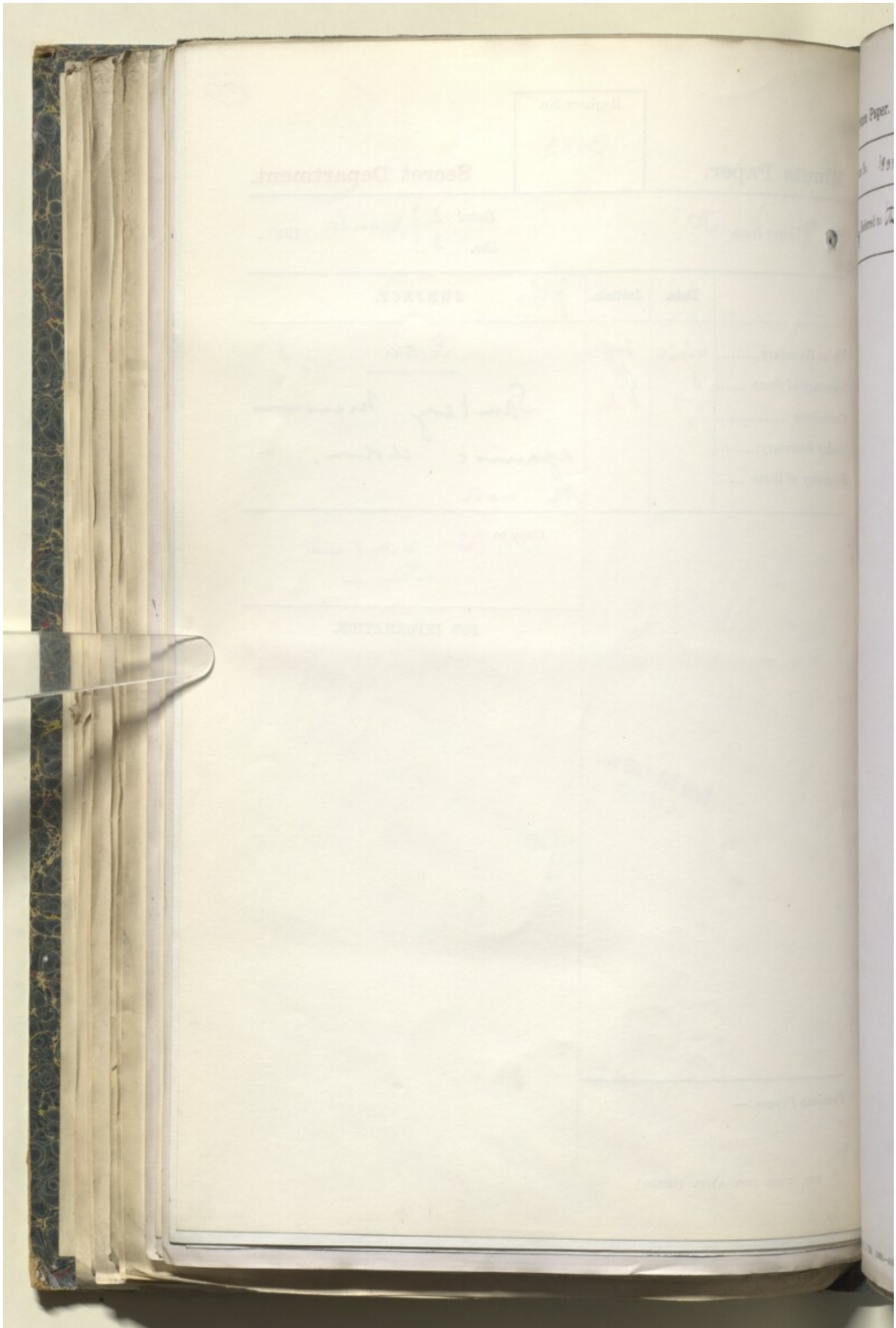
**FOR INFORMATION.**

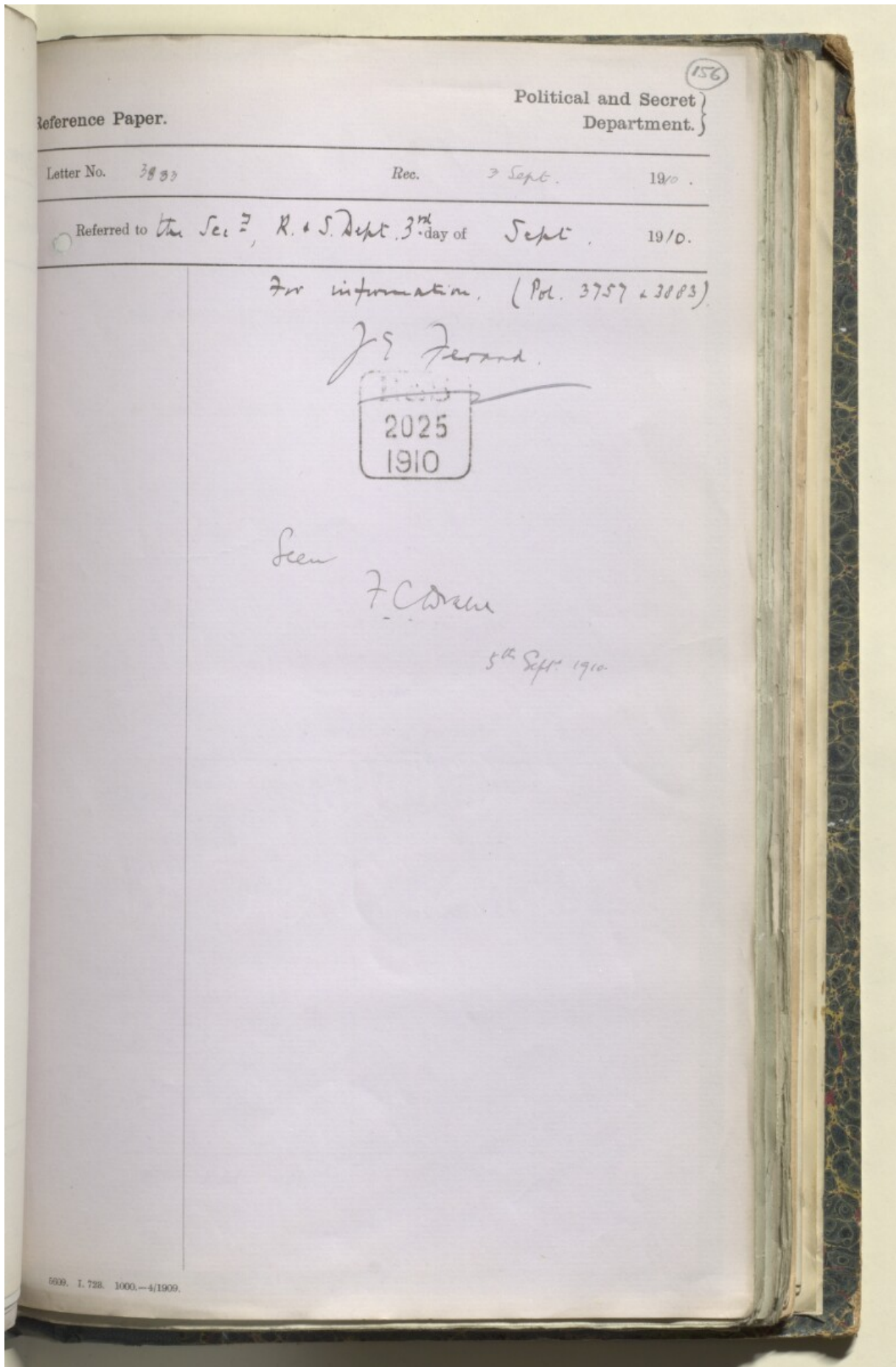
Seen Pol. Com. es.,  
13 SEP 1910

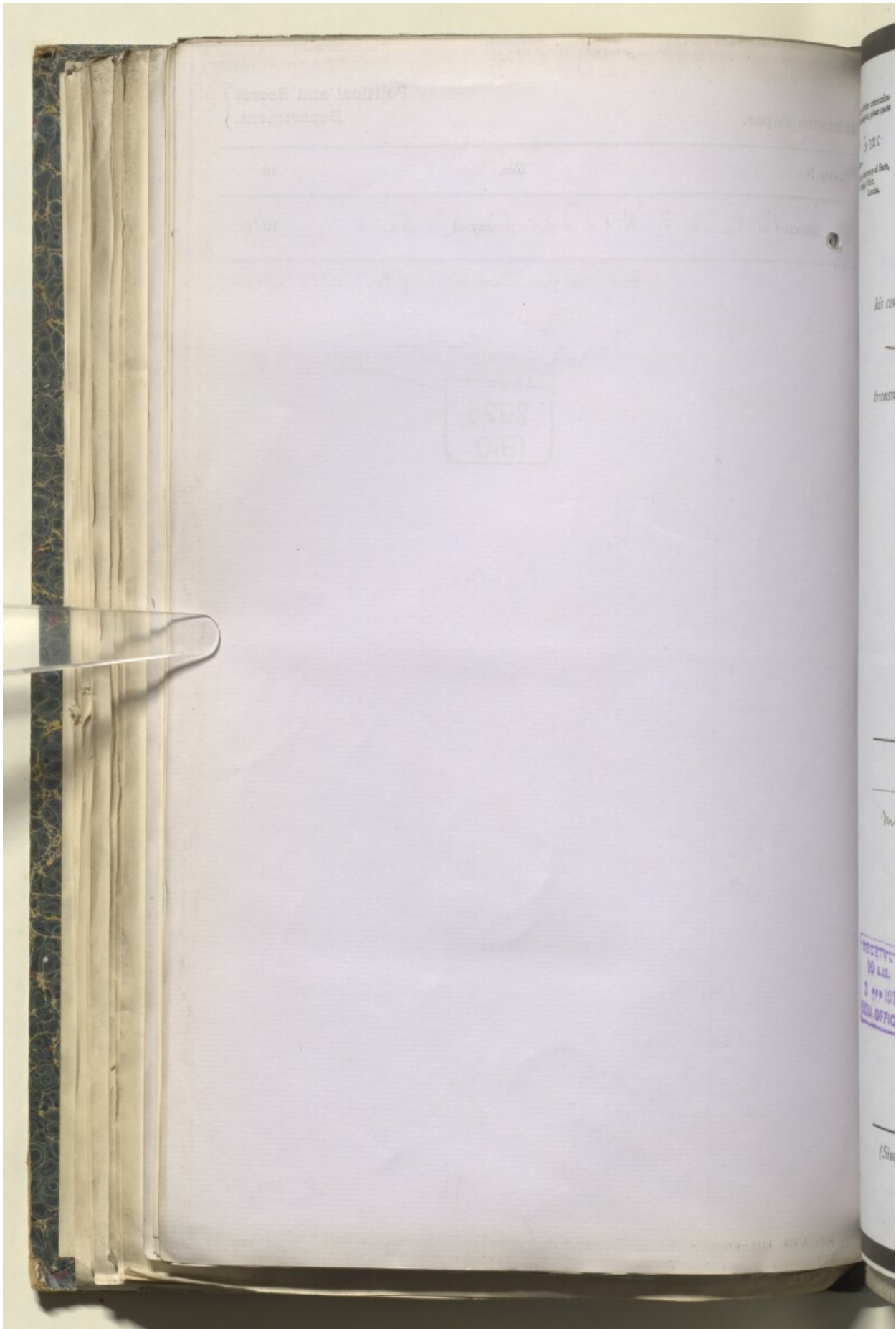
Previous Papers:—

7008. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/00.]

1000. I. 728. 1000.—4/1909.









In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 31325.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



(157)  
Put with 31325  
must, with  
file in  
204  
22/2/10

3883

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

September 2nd, 1910.

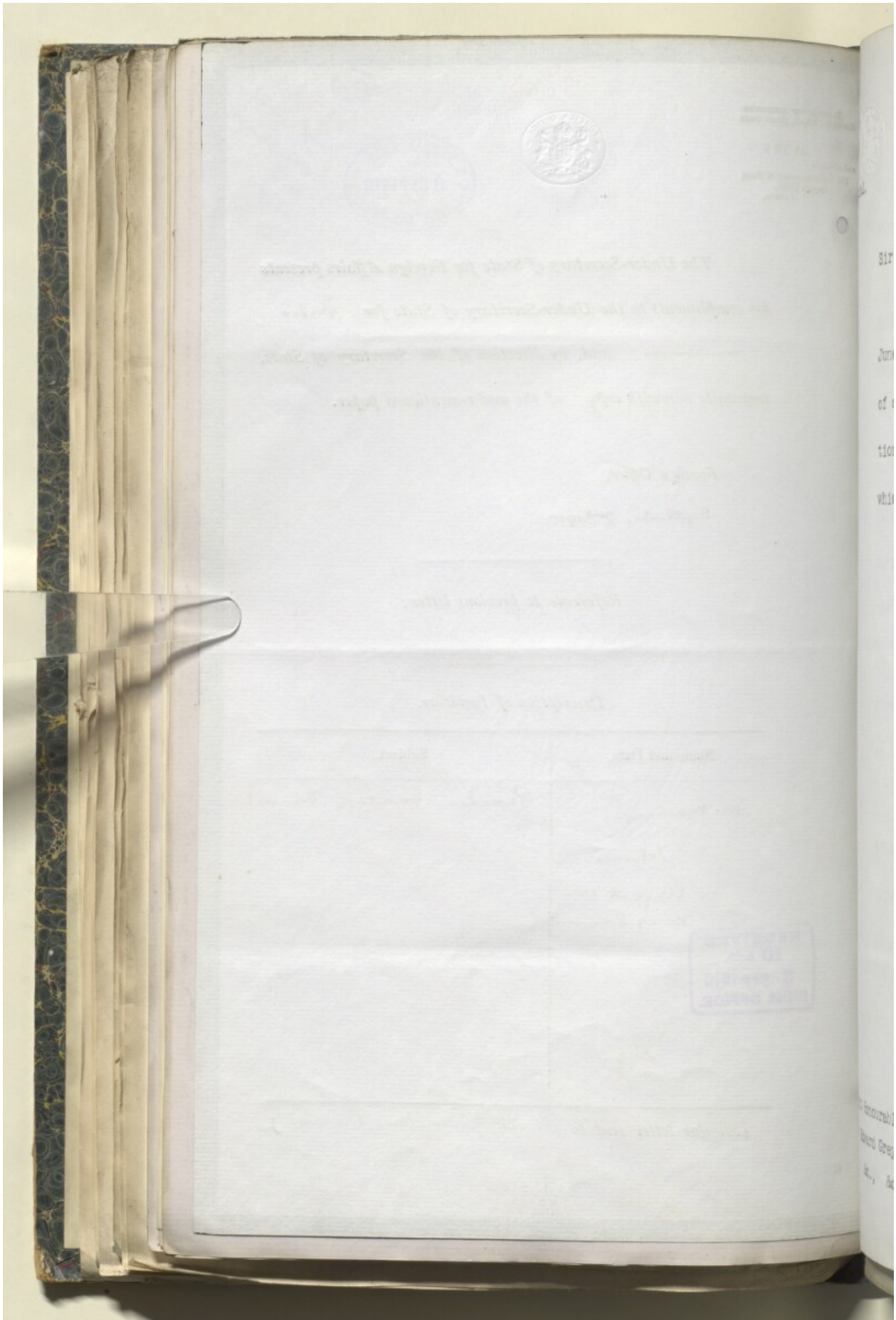
Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

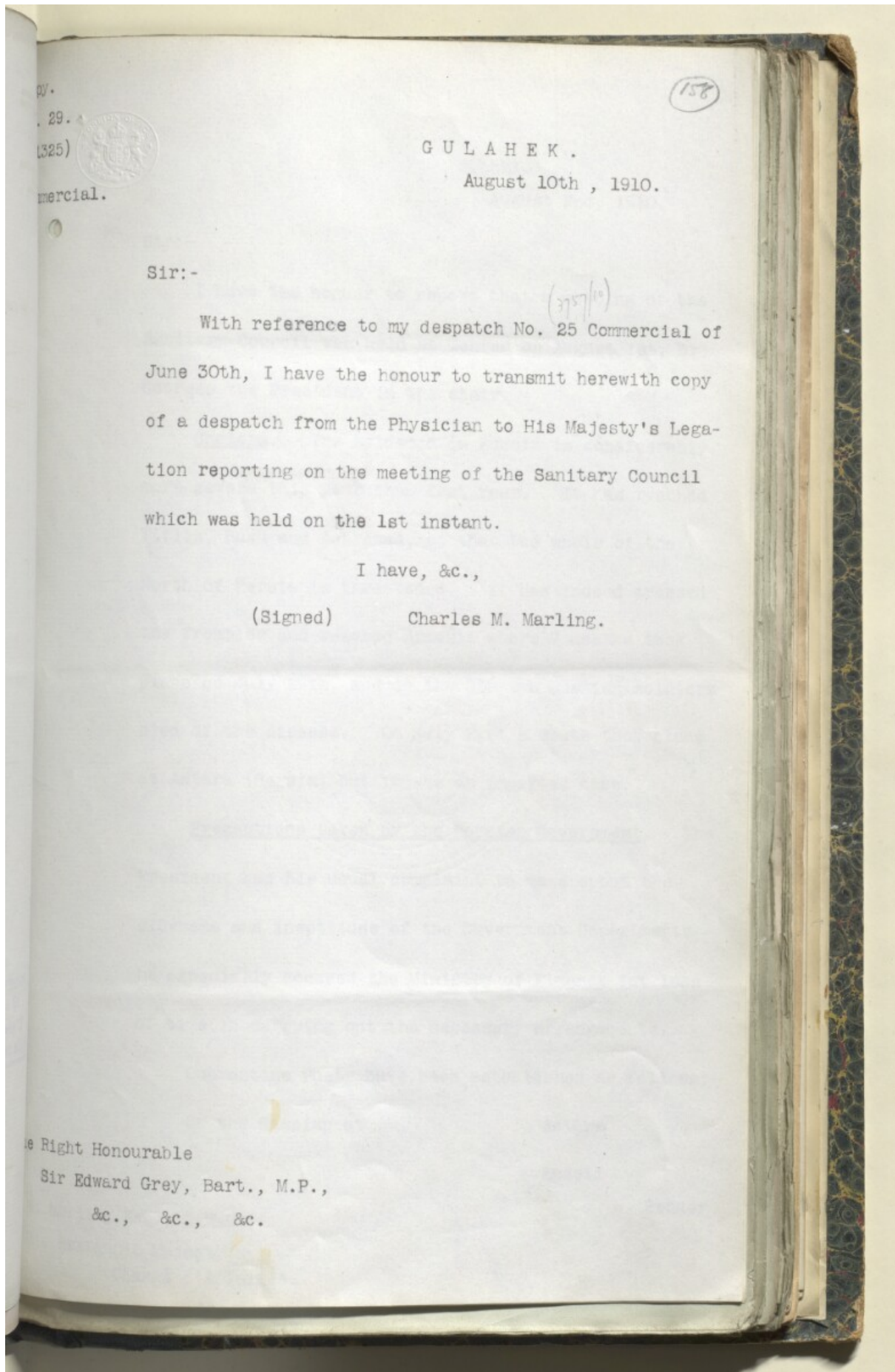
Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr Marling Tehran. August 10. No. 29 Council	Persian Sanitary Council.



(Similar letter sent to Local Government Board.)







py.

. 29.

(325)

mercial.

(158)

G U L A H E K .

August 10th , 1910.

Sir:-

With reference to my despatch No. <sup>(3757/10)</sup> 25 Commercial of June 30th, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Physician to His Majesty's Legation reporting on the meeting of the Sanitary Council which was held on the 1st instant.

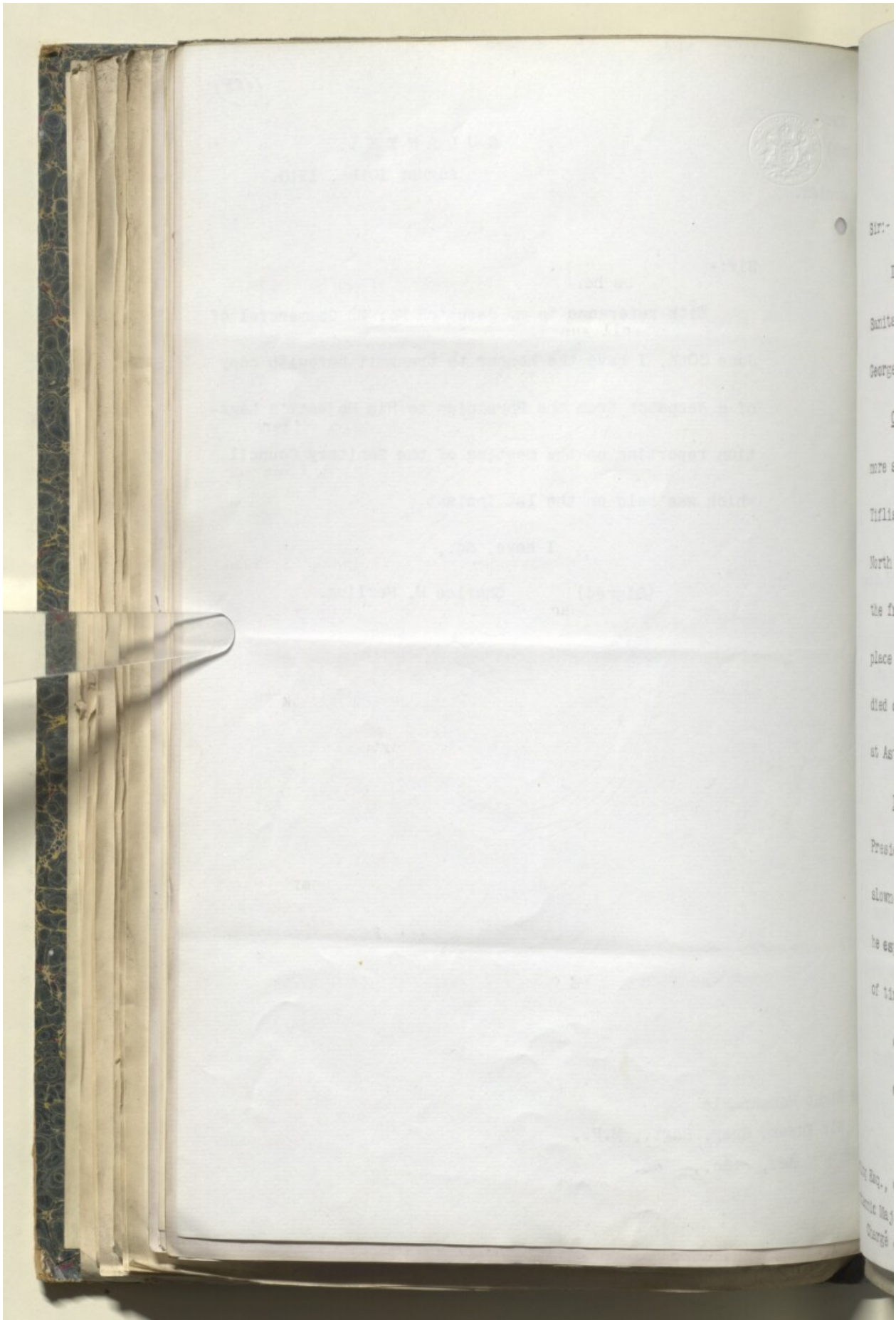
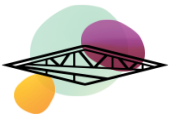
I have, &c.,

(Signed) Charles M. Marling.

the Right Honourable

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.





(159)

GULHEK.

August 2nd, 1910.

Sir:-

I have the honour to report that a meeting of the Sanitary Council was held at Tehran on August 1st, Dr. Georges the President in the chair.

Cholera. The epidemic in Russia is considerably more severe this year than last year. It has reached Tiflis, Baku and Ashkabad, so that the whole of the North of Persia is threatened. It has indeed crossed the frontier and reached Ardebil where 7 deaths took place on July 29th, and on the 5th two Russian soldiers died of the disease. On July 21st a death took place at Astara (Persia) but it was an imported case.

Precautions taken by the Persian Government. The President had his usual complaint to make about the slowness and ineptitude of the Government Departments; he especially accused the Ministry of Finance for loss of time in carrying out the necessary arrangements.

Quarantine Posts have been established as follows:-

On the Caspian at	Astara
	Enzeli
	Bender

M. Marling Esq., C.M.G.,  
His Britannic Majesty's  
Chargé d'Affaires.



On the Caspian at Bender Gez <sup>x</sup>

Meshedi Ser

On the Caucasian frontier at Julfa

Shahtakht <sup>x</sup>

Khudaferin

*x Not marked  
on map.*

On the Turkestan frontier at Badjgiran

*? Bagir*

Sarakhs

Khakestar (?)

*? Kettickmar*

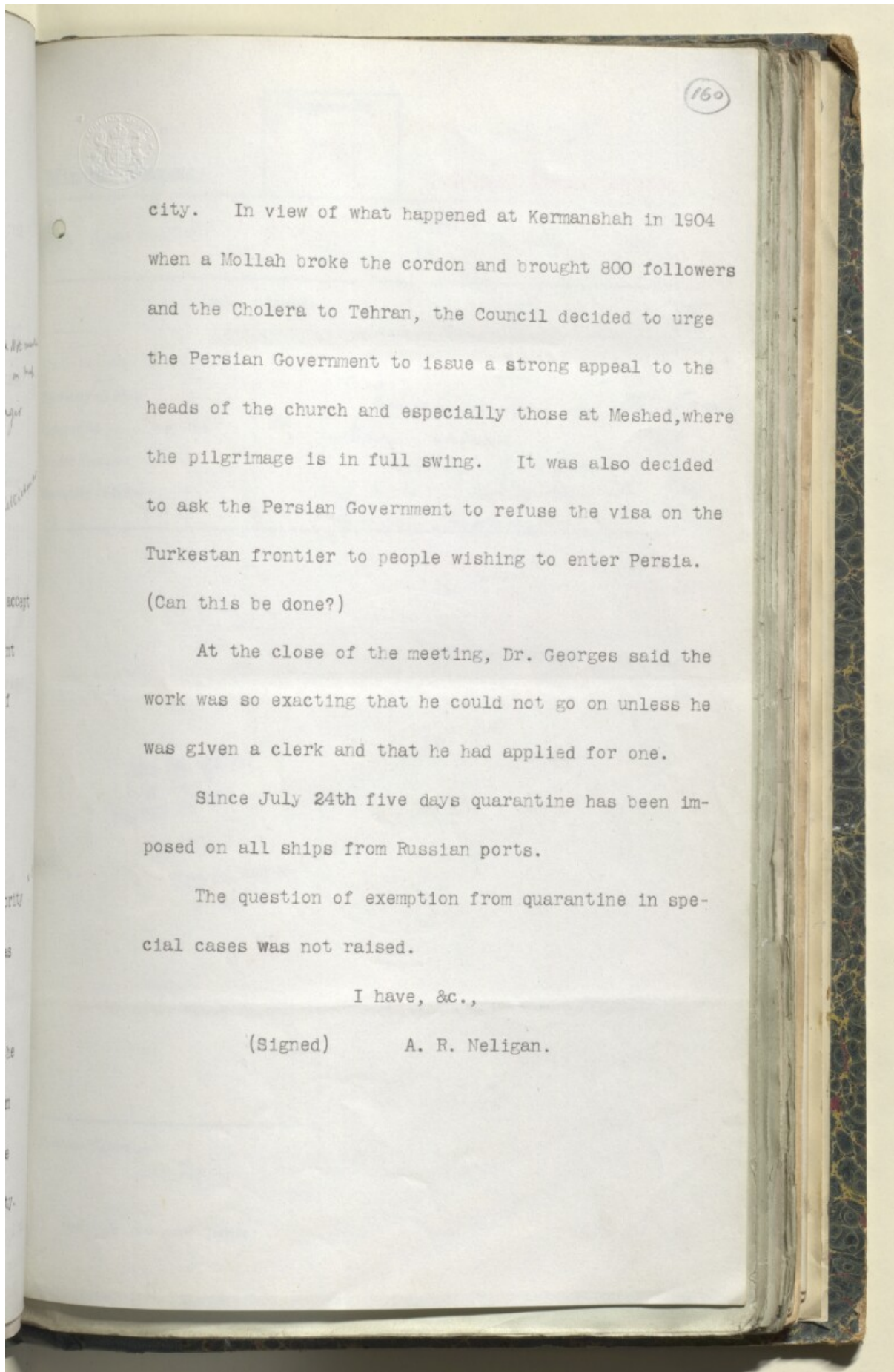
In addition it was determined by the meeting to accept an offer made by Monsieur Poklewski that his Government should place three intermediary posts on their side of the Perso-Turkestan frontier.

Doctors and material have been sent to all these posts.

Post at Menjil.<sup>x</sup> It was decided by a large majority to establish a post at Menjil bridge. Dr. Cormick has volunteered to take charge of it.

*x S. of R.*

It is impossible to establish a similar post on the other side of Tehran on the Meshed road, and it is from this direction that cholera is most likely to reach the city.



city. In view of what happened at Kermanshah in 1904 when a Mollah broke the cordon and brought 800 followers and the Cholera to Tehran, the Council decided to urge the Persian Government to issue a strong appeal to the heads of the church and especially those at Meshed, where the pilgrimage is in full swing. It was also decided to ask the Persian Government to refuse the visa on the Turkestan frontier to people wishing to enter Persia.  
(Can this be done?)

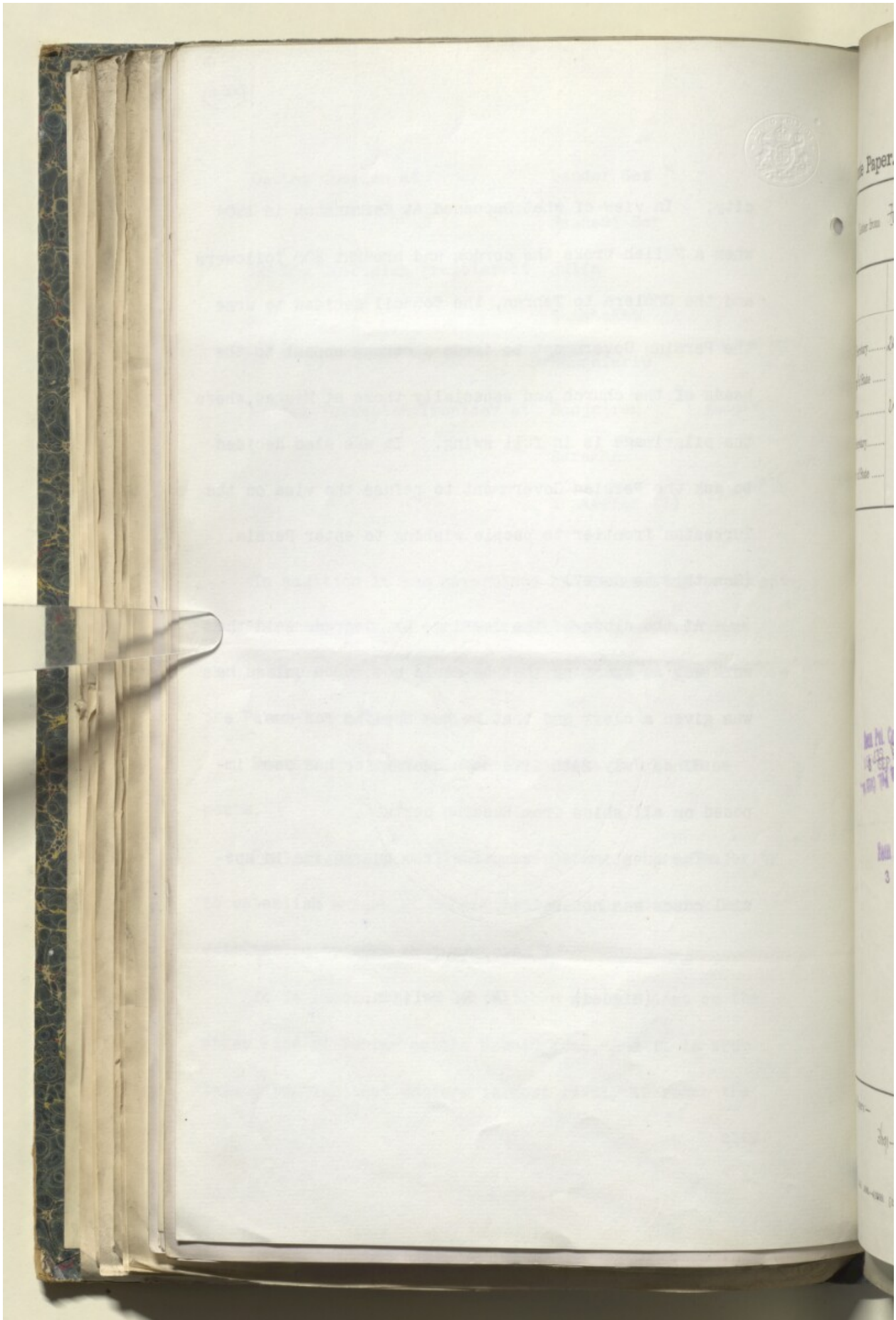
At the close of the meeting, Dr. Georges said the work was so exacting that he could not go on unless he was given a clerk and that he had applied for one.

Since July 24th five days quarantine has been imposed on all ships from Russian ports.

The question of exemption from quarantine in special cases was not raised.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. R. Neligan.





(161)

Register No. 3757

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from *Fu* Dated } 28 July 1910.  
Rec. }

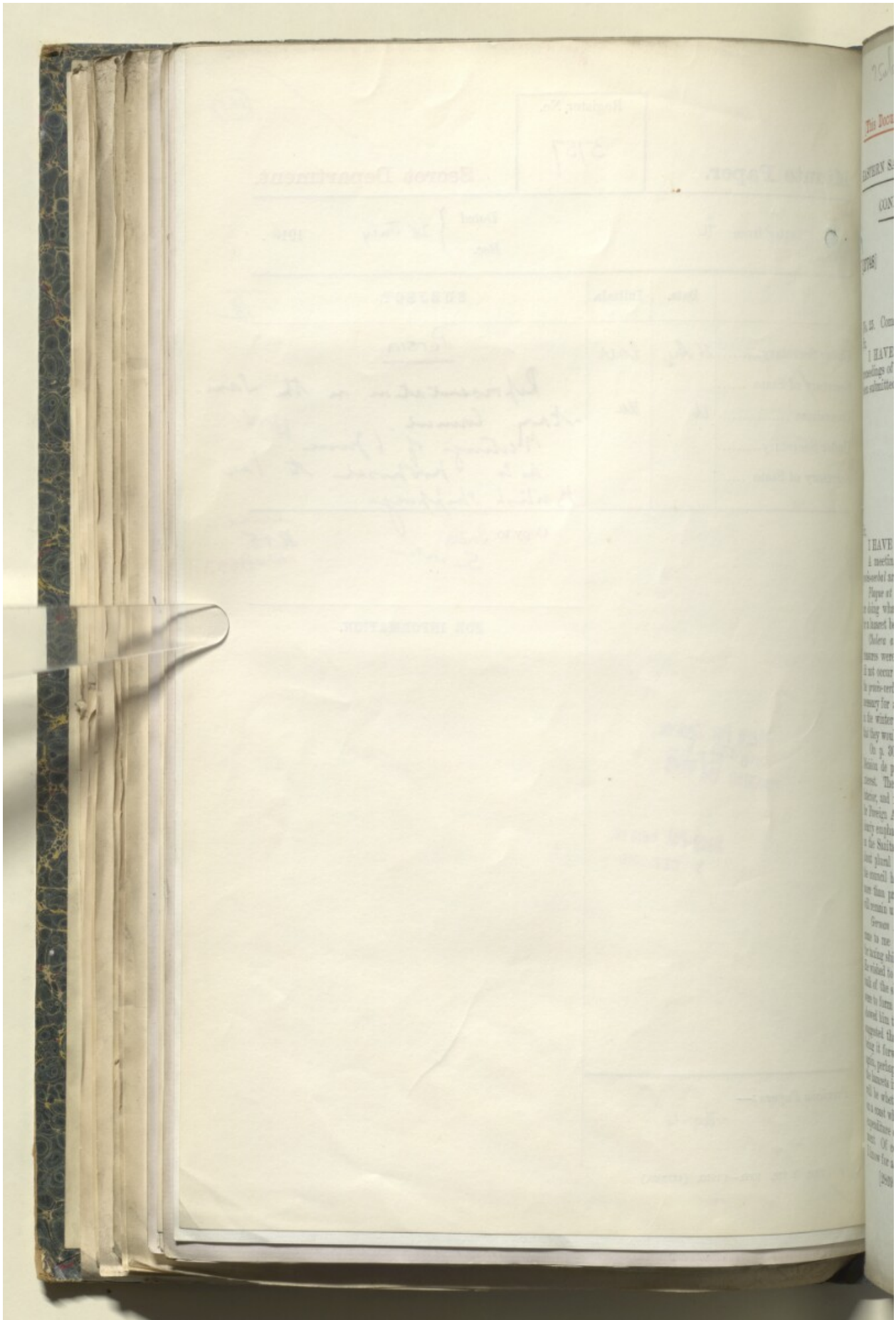
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	26 Aug.	<i>lax</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persia</u></p> <p>Representation on the Sanitary Council.                      Meeting of 6 June.                      as to proposal to tax British shipping.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>TR</i></p>
Secretary of State .....			
Committee .....	26	<i>lax</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			
			<p>Copy to India                      See within</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>referred to R+S with 3883</i></p>
FOR INFORMATION.			

*Seen Pol. Com'ee., 018 SEP 1910*

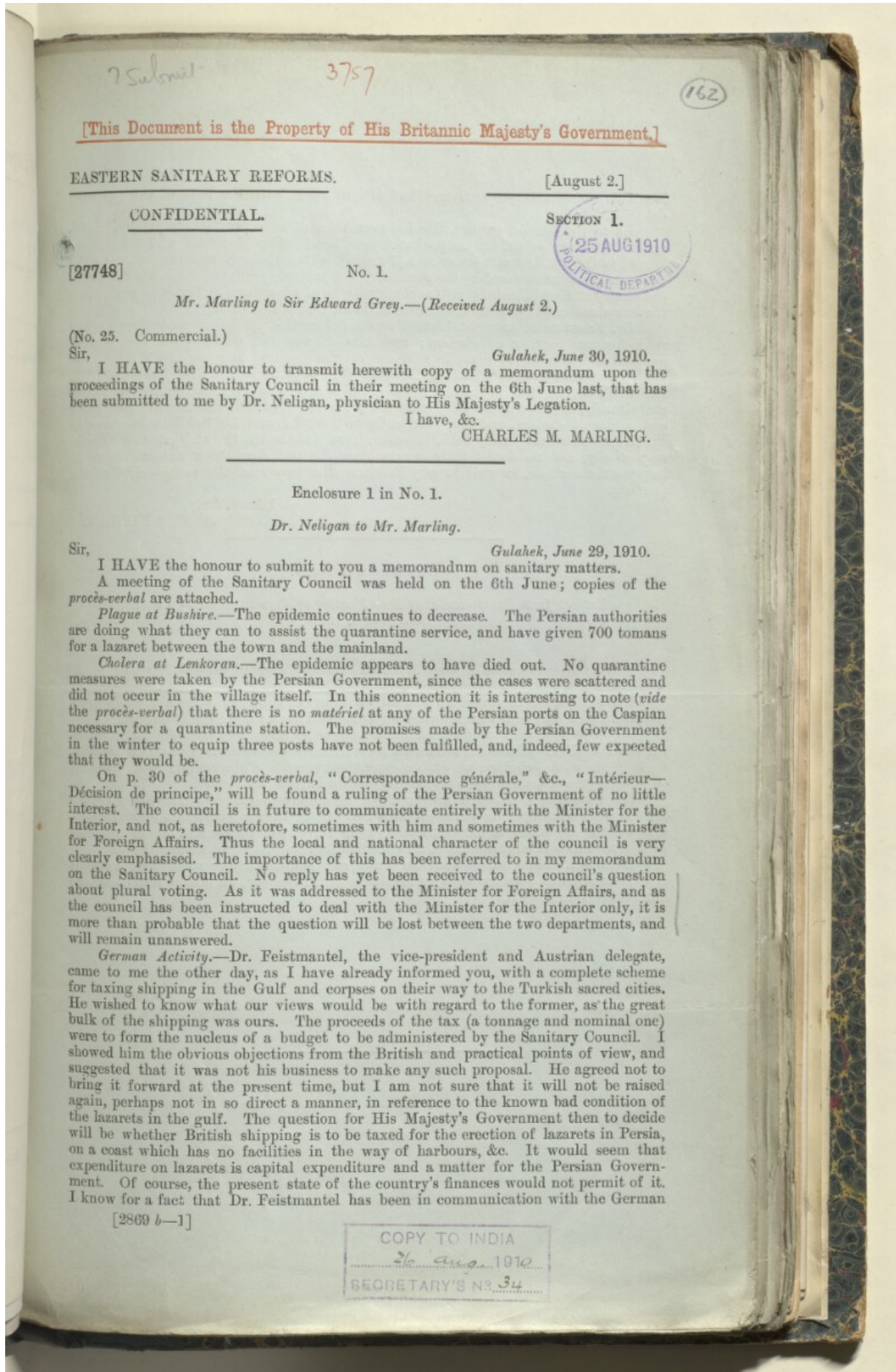
*Seen Pol. Com'ee., 3 SEP. 1910*

Previous Papers:—  
*3691-4*

7908. 1. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[August 2.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[27748]

No. 1.

25 AUG 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(No. 25. Commercial.)

Sir,

Gulahek, June 30, 1910.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a memorandum upon the proceedings of the Sanitary Council in their meeting on the 6th June last, that has been submitted to me by Dr. Neligan, physician to His Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Dr. Neligan to Mr. Marling.

Sir,

Gulahek, June 29, 1910.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a memorandum on sanitary matters.

A meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on the 6th June; copies of the *procès-verbal* are attached.

*Plague at Bushire.*—The epidemic continues to decrease. The Persian authorities are doing what they can to assist the quarantine service, and have given 700 tomans for a lazaret between the town and the mainland.

*Cholera at Lenkoran.*—The epidemic appears to have died out. No quarantine measures were taken by the Persian Government, since the cases were scattered and did not occur in the village itself. In this connection it is interesting to note (*vide the procès-verbal*) that there is no *matériel* at any of the Persian ports on the Caspian necessary for a quarantine station. The promises made by the Persian Government in the winter to equip three posts have not been fulfilled, and, indeed, few expected that they would be.

On p. 30 of the *procès-verbal*, "Correspondance générale," &c., "Intérieur—Décision de principe," will be found a ruling of the Persian Government of no little interest. The council is in future to communicate entirely with the Minister for the Interior, and not, as heretofore, sometimes with him and sometimes with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Thus the local and national character of the council is very clearly emphasised. The importance of this has been referred to in my memorandum on the Sanitary Council. No reply has yet been received to the council's question about plural voting. As it was addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and as the council has been instructed to deal with the Minister for the Interior only, it is more than probable that the question will be lost between the two departments, and will remain unanswered.

*German Activity.*—Dr. Feistmantel, the vice-president and Austrian delegate, came to me the other day, as I have already informed you, with a complete scheme for taxing shipping in the Gulf and corpses on their way to the Turkish sacred cities. He wished to know what our views would be with regard to the former, as the great bulk of the shipping was ours. The proceeds of the tax (a tonnage and nominal one) were to form the nucleus of a budget to be administered by the Sanitary Council. I showed him the obvious objections from the British and practical points of view, and suggested that it was not his business to make any such proposal. He agreed not to bring it forward at the present time, but I am not sure that it will not be raised again, perhaps not in so direct a manner, in reference to the known bad condition of the lazarets in the gulf. The question for His Majesty's Government then to decide will be whether British shipping is to be taxed for the erection of lazarets in Persia, on a coast which has no facilities in the way of harbours, &c. It would seem that expenditure on lazarets is capital expenditure and a matter for the Persian Government. Of course, the present state of the country's finances would not permit of it. I know for a fact that Dr. Feistmantel has been in communication with the German

[2869 b—1]

COPY TO INDIA  
26 Aug. 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 34



Legation about this proposal and had elaborated it with the help of the Ottoman delegate.

As to the tax on corpses, this has been referred to in previous despatches in this series. The tax exists, but is pocketed by a local hakim (doctor). The Cabinet has agreed to the tax, but at a lower rate (7 krans). The whole is to be collected by the Customs and administered by the council. If a properly equipped lazaret is built with the money at Kasri Shirin, it will undoubtedly be of advantage to Persia in preventing the introduction of epidemics, but cannot do all that is said of it.

Dr. Feistmantel brought himself again before the public by producing a set of rules for use in time of cholera; and himself and Dr. Schliebs (of the Persian hospital) by offering to compile a paper on the tropical diseases of Persia at the International Conference on Public Health at Dresden, to be held in 1911. Dr. Schliebs, at the proposal of his Minister, has offered to represent Persia gratuitously, as he will be in Germany on leave. Now, Dr. Feistmantel has never seen a case of cholera, and has practically no practice, and Dr. Schliebs has been in Persia nine months! They both, however, have irons in the fire at Vienna and Berlin respectively, and no doubt their energy must be put down to a natural desire to impress their chiefs, as well as any Persians who may read the *procès-verbal* of the meeting.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Extract from Procès-verbal of 78th Meeting of Persian Sanitary Council,  
held June 6, 1910.*

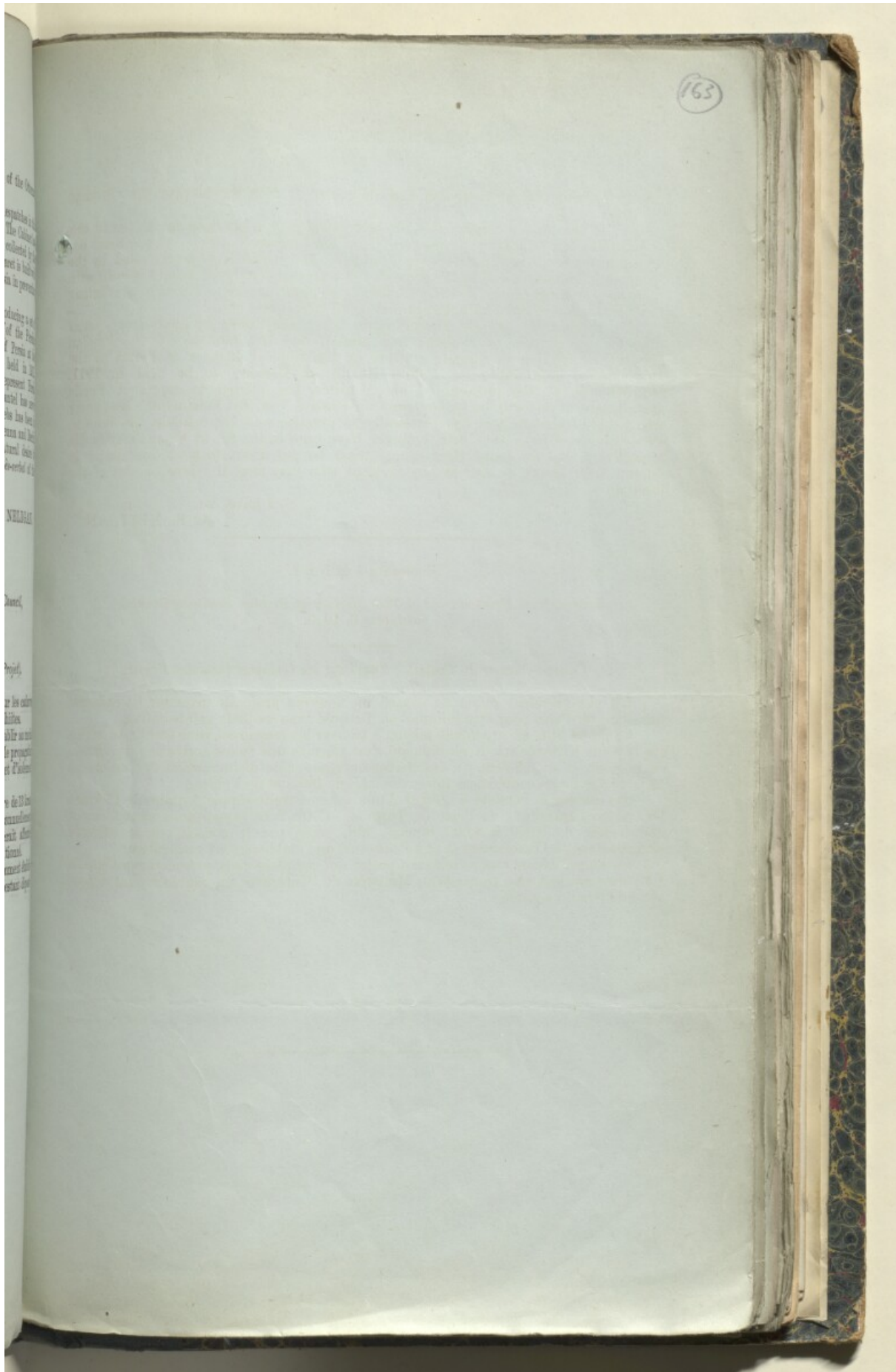
5. *Caisse autonome du Conseil. Taxes sur les Cadavres (nouveau Projet).*

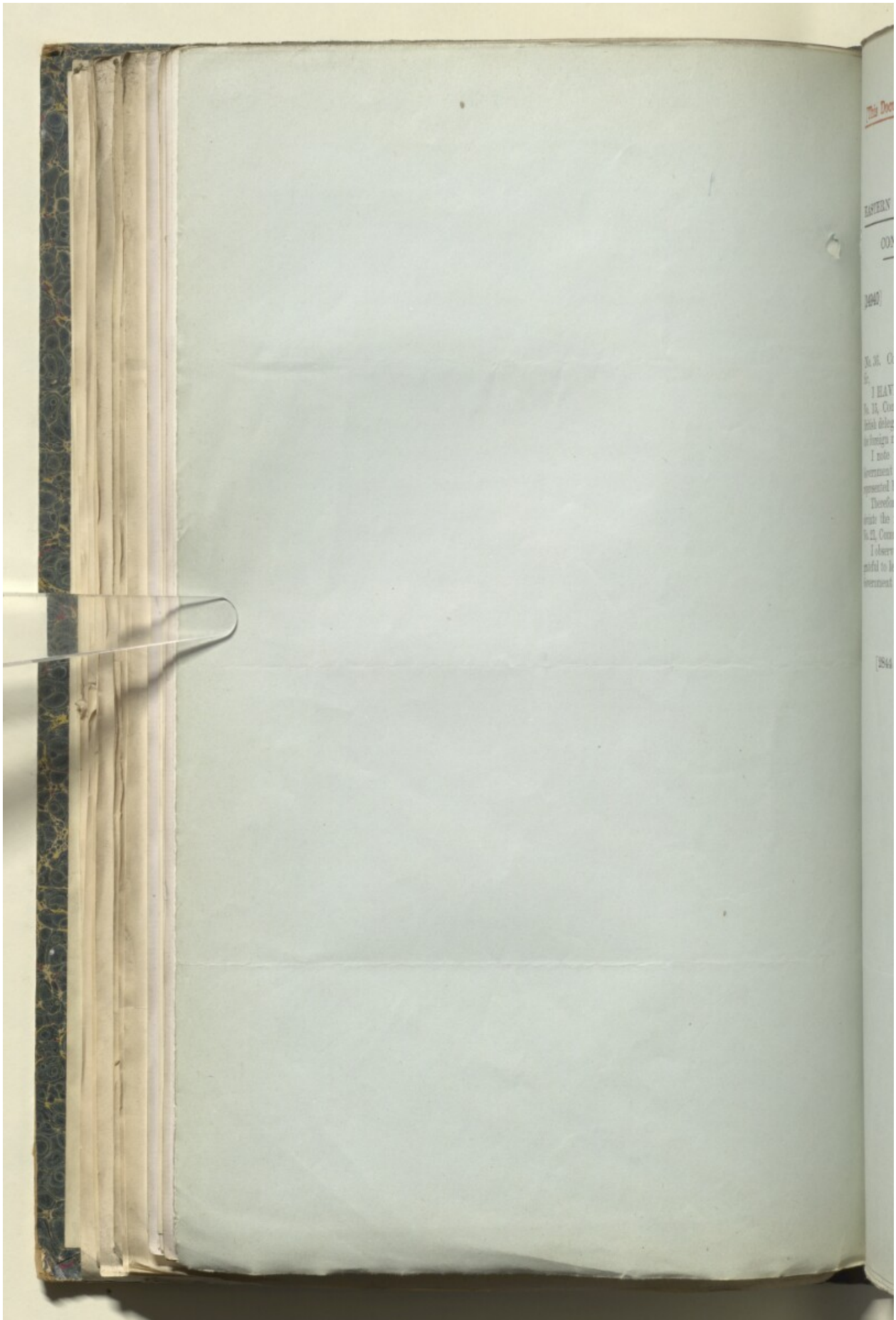
LE vice-président remet au conseil un nouveau projet de taxes sur les cadavres transitant en Perse pour être inhumés en Turquie dans les lieux saints chiites.

Ce projet vise, en attendant mieux, à trouver les ressources pour établir au moins sur la route Kirmanchah-Kerbella, qui s'est affirmée une voie si active de propagation de la peste et du choléra, un établissement convenable d'observation et d'isolement réclamé depuis les conférences internationales de Paris et de Venise.

Son économie consiste à grever d'une taxe nouvelle supplémentaire de 13 krans les cadavres transitant de Perse en Turquie. Cette taxe rapporterait annuellement une somme de 3,000 à 5,000 tomans, qui, gérée par le conseil, serait affectée exclusivement à l'établissement et à l'entretien de l'établissement susmentionné.

Le conseil décide que ce nouveau projet, qui remplace ceux précédemment établis à diverses reprises, sera transmis au Ministère de l'Intérieur, un double restant déposé aux archives du conseil.







3757  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

3691-46  
164

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[July 11.]

SECTION I.

[24940]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 11.)*

(No. 36. Commercial. Confidential.)

Sir,

*Copenhagen, June 27, 1910.*

I HAVE read with interest in the Confidential print Mr. Marling's despatch No. 15, Commercial, Confidential, of the 17th ultimo, enclosing a report by the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Council on the question of plural voting by the foreign members of that body, and on other points referring to the council. (3657/10)

I note that Dr. Neligan reports that the council will submit to the Persian Government a proposal to limit the right of voting to the delegates of Powers represented by an embassy or legation at Tehran.

Therefore, should this proposal be accepted by the Persian Government, it will obviate the necessity of Denmark being asked to give her vote (see my despatch No. 21, Commercial, Confidential, of the 31st March last). (3350/10)

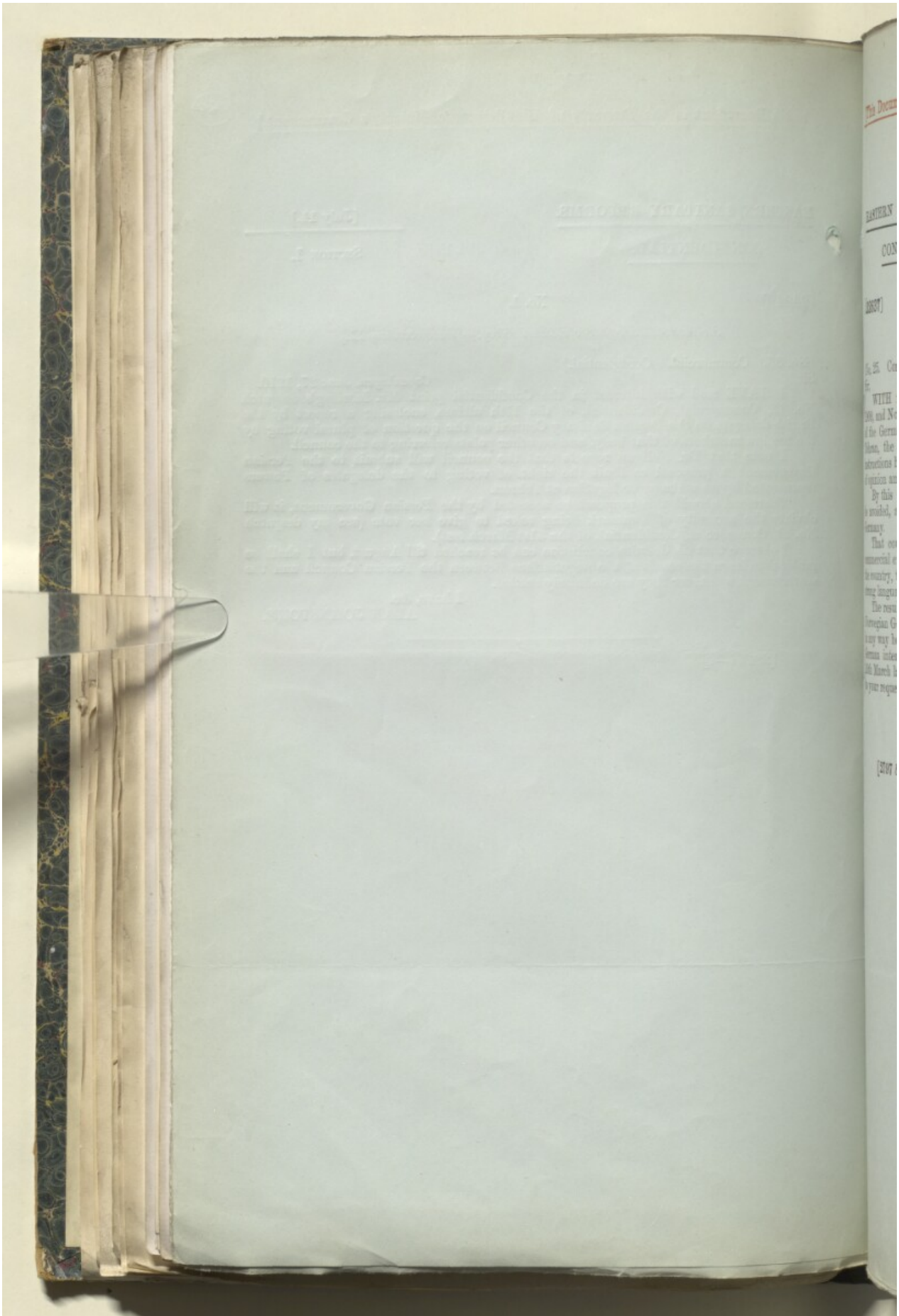
I observe that no definite conclusion can be reached till August, but I shall be grateful to learn the result of the negotiations between the Persian Council and the Government whenever they are definitely settled.

I have, &c.

ALAN JOHNSTONE.

[2844 1-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
29 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 30





3757 (165)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[June 25.]

SECTION 1.

[22637]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 25.)*

(No. 25. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Christiania, June 22, 1910.*

059/09 WITH reference to your despatches No. 30, Commercial, of the 4th October, 1909, and No. 10, Commercial, of the 10th March, 1910, regarding the appointment of the German Dr. Ilberg as Norwegian representative on the Sanitary Council in Tehran, the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me yesterday, verbally, that instructions have been sent that Dr. Ilberg "is not to vote when there is a difference of opinion among the representatives of the Powers."

By this means M. Irgens hoped that any vote hostile to British interests might be avoided, and at the same time, I suppose, prevent any offence being given to Germany.

That country has now a very large amount of capital invested in Norway in commercial enterprises, including some 600,000 horse-power of the best waterfalls in the country, to obtain which the methods employed have been characterised in very strong language.

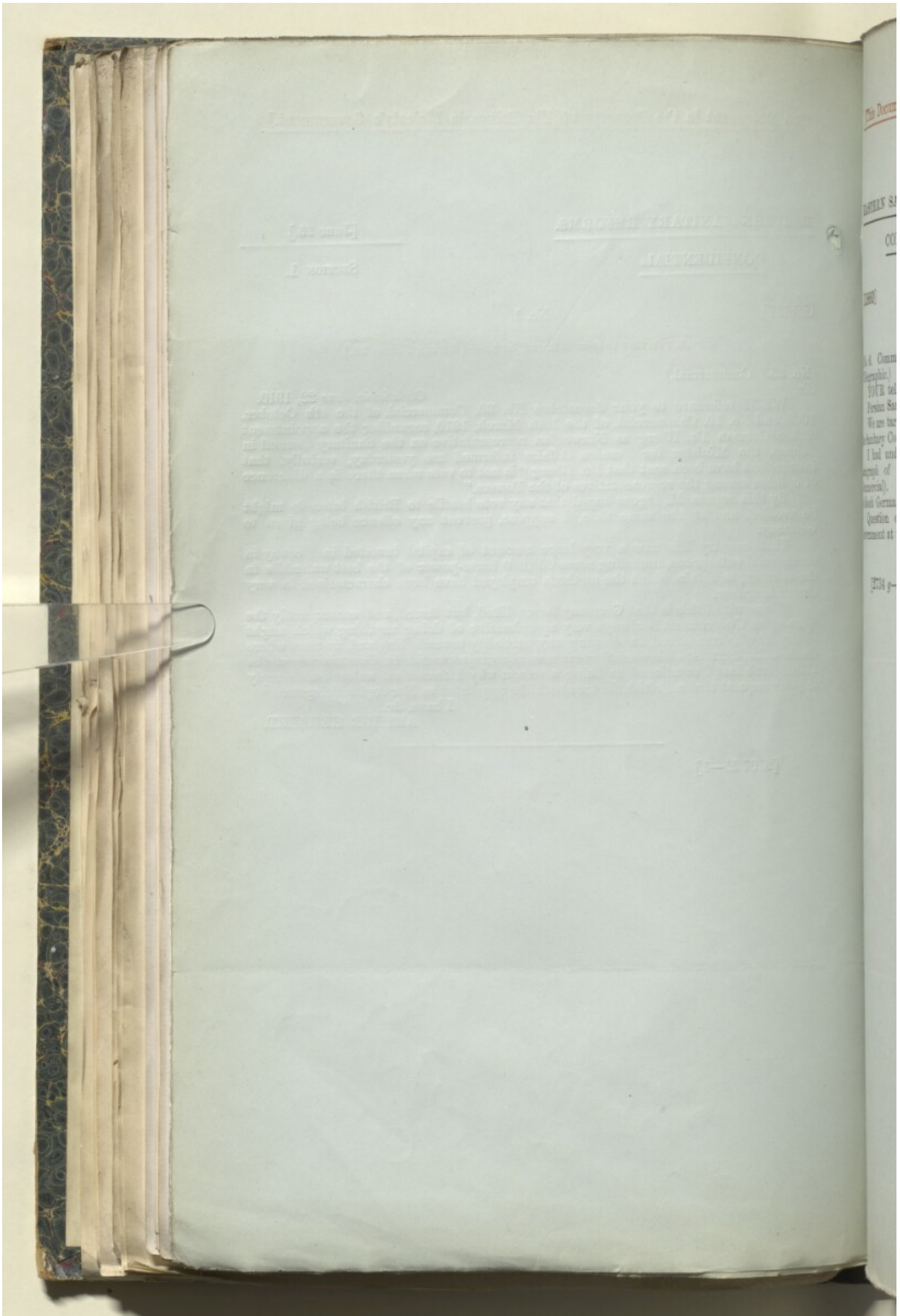
356/10 The result of this is that Germany is not liked, but feared, and consequently the Norwegian Government is always very apprehensive of doing anything which might in any way be considered as showing any partiality towards England, in cases where German interests are concerned, which in my despatch No. 11, Commercial, of the 15th March last I mentioned as being a reason why I feared an unfavourable reply to your request that a British doctor should be appointed as Norwegian delegate.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR HERBERT.

[2797 bb-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
29 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S N<sup>o</sup> 30







3757

166

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[April 7.]

SECTION 1.

[11860]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 7.)*

(No. 6. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Tehran, April 7, 1910.*

YOUR telegram No. 8, Commercial.  
Persian Sanitary Council.

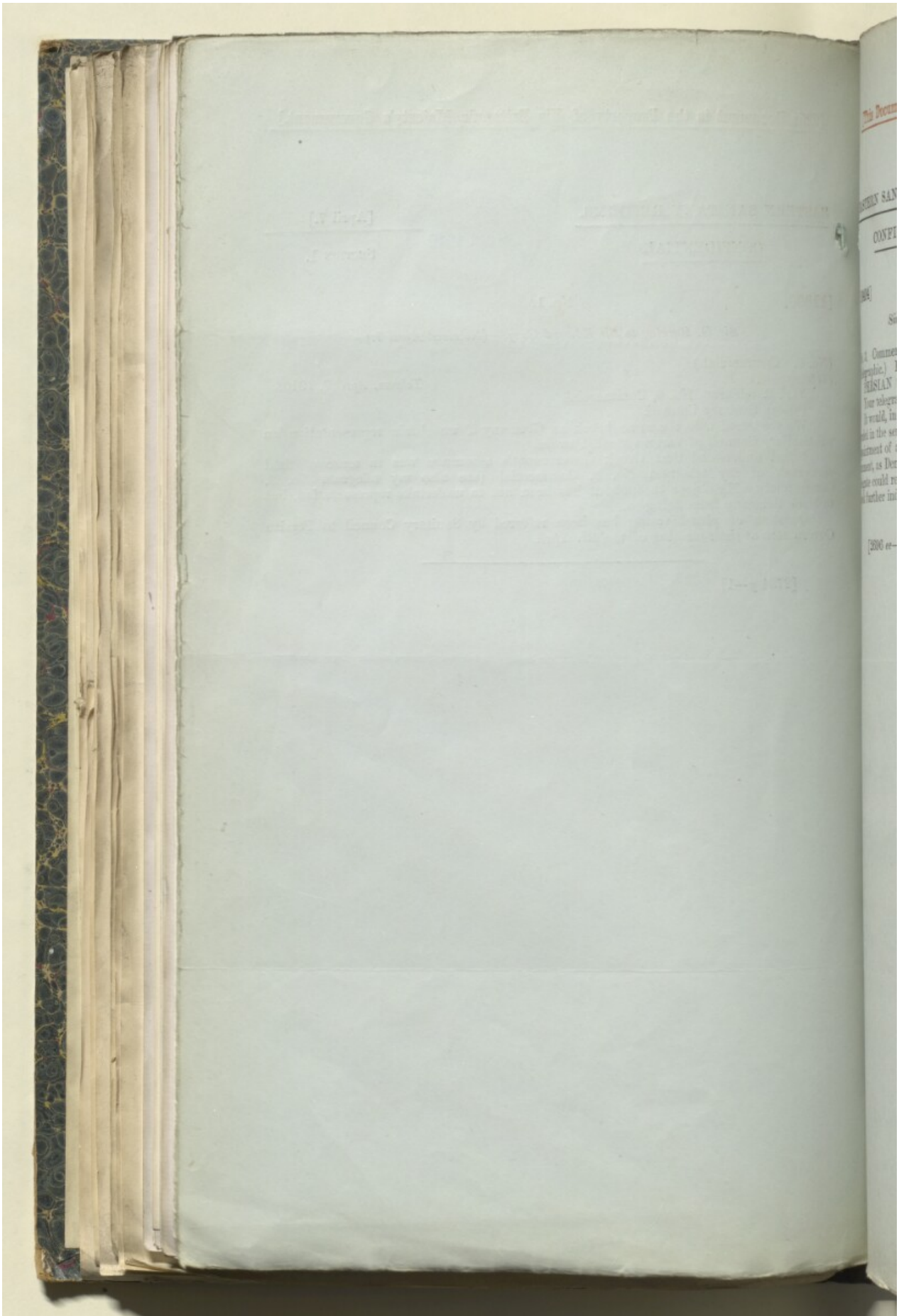
We are tarred with the same brush as Germany if we obtain representation on the Sanitary Council of various small Powers.

I had understood that Greek Government's assurance was in sense of final paragraph of my telegram No. 2, Commercial (see also my telegram No. 3, Commercial). My object throughout has been not to undertake representation, but to block Germany from doing so.

Question of plural voting has been referred by Sanitary Council to Persian Government at their meeting of the 4th April.

[2734 g-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
28 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 30





3757

167

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 28.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 1.

[10404]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 28.)*

(No. 3. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

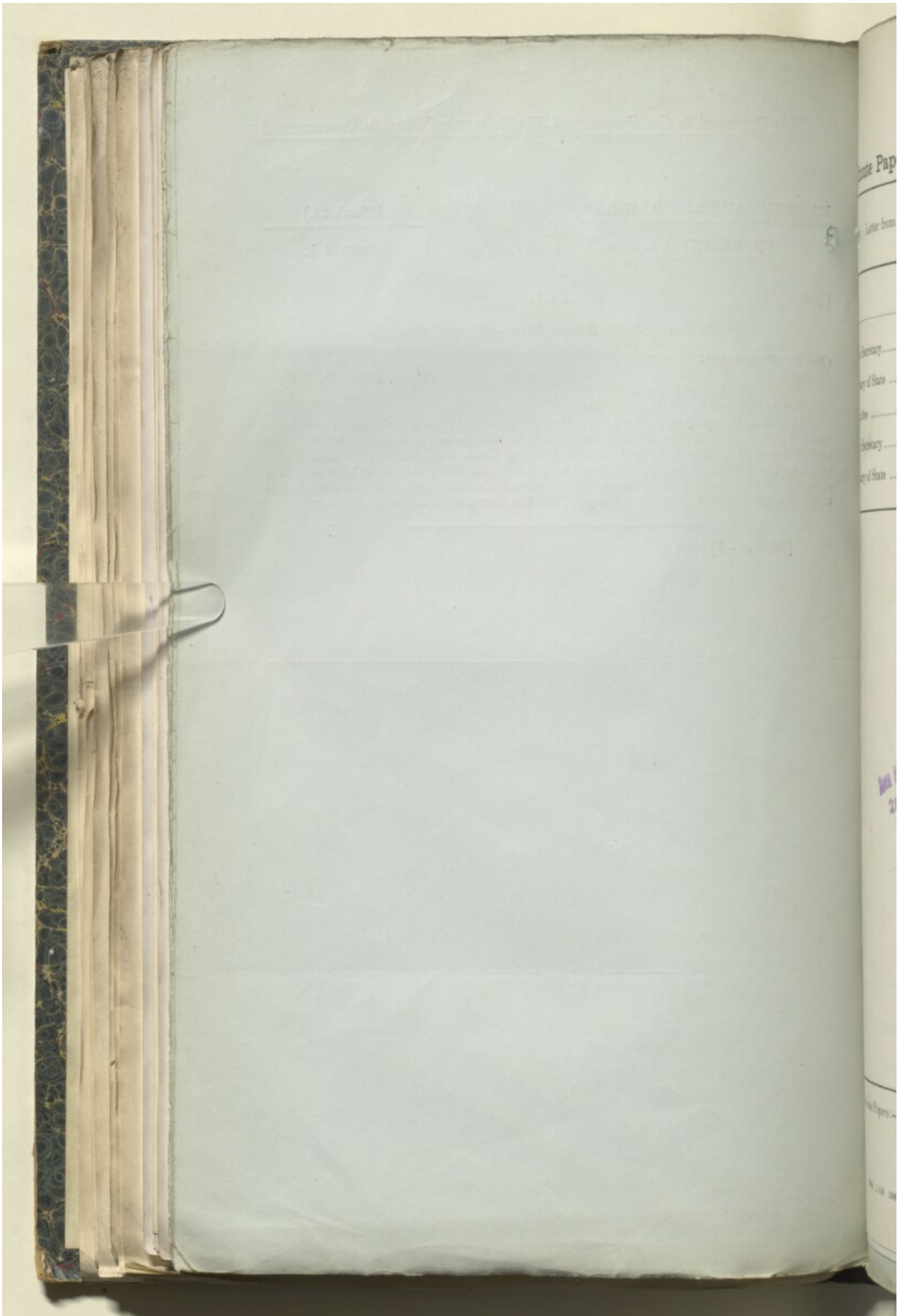
*Tehran, March 28, 1910.*

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.  
Your telegram No. 7, Commercial.

It would, in my opinion, be preferable that we should merely obtain an assurance worded in the sense of the final paragraph of my telegram No. 2, Commercial. The appointment of a Danish delegate on the Sanitary Council might provoke undesirable comment, as Denmark has no legation here. Belgium has a Minister here to whom delegate could refer, and her case is therefore somewhat different. We need rather to block further indirect German influence than the increase of our voting power.

[2696 ee-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
29 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 30





168

Register No. 3691-4

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *J.D.* Dated *14* } July 1910.  
 Rec. *15* }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>19 July</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>Persia</i>
Secretary of State .....	<i>19</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Tehran Sanitary Council - Representation on Antecedents of Saigid Route, agent of the Deutsche Bank</i>
Committee .....	<i>20</i>	<i>W</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

*Copy to India { 15 July '10  
27 July '10  
28 July '10*

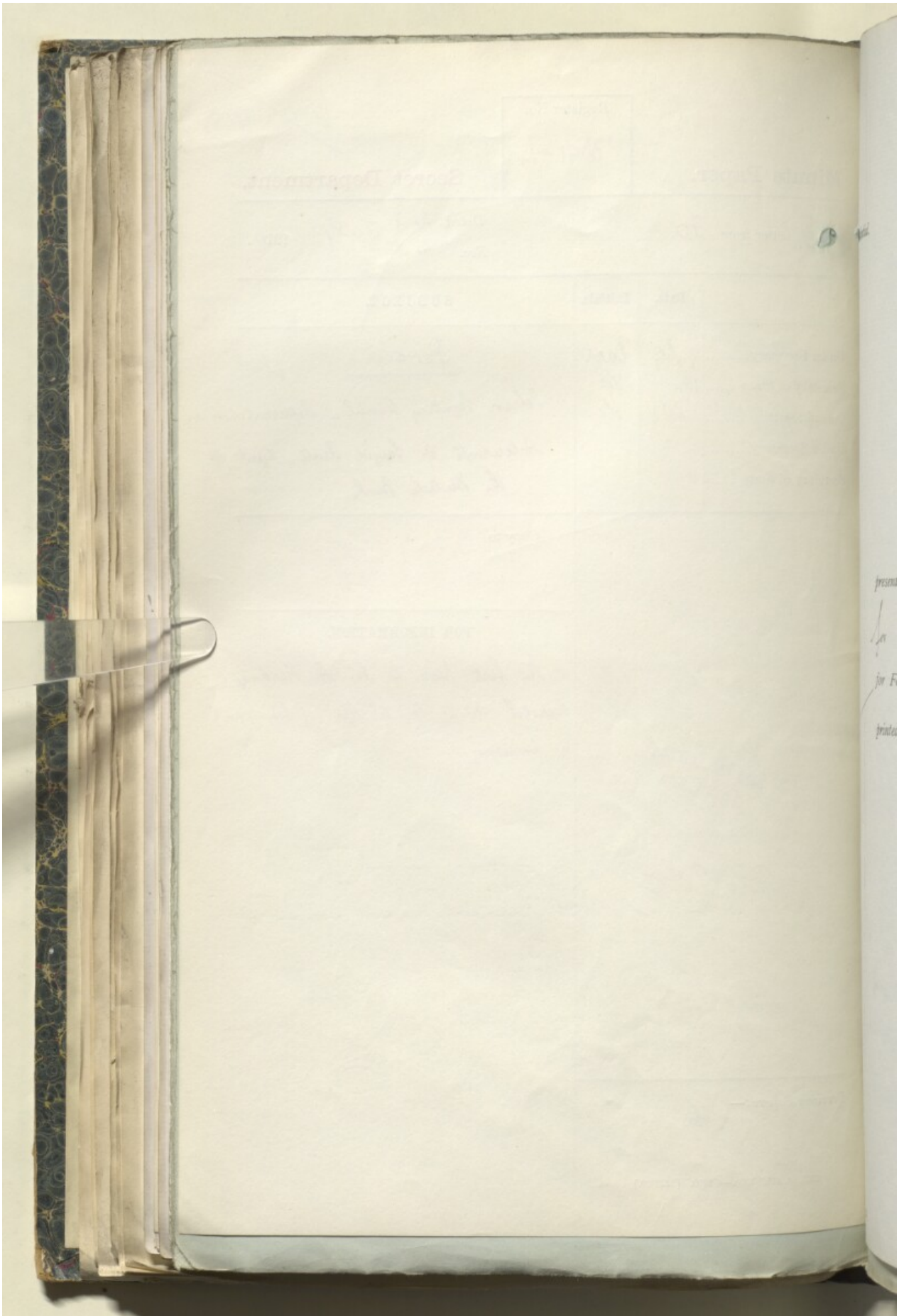
**FOR INFORMATION.**

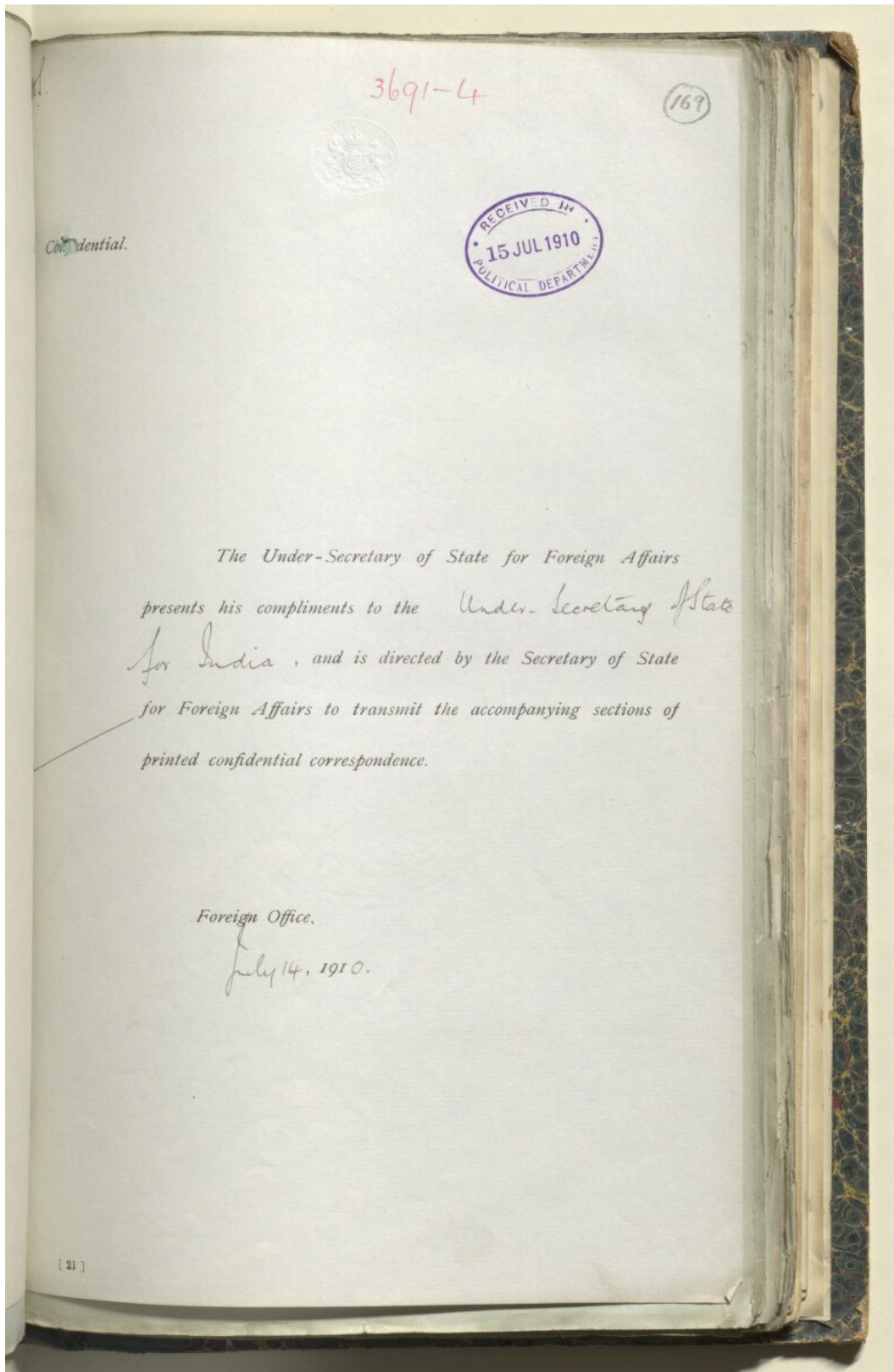
*In last pers. of Sir A. Hardinge's despatch n° 21 of 9<sup>th</sup> Apr. (17<sup>th</sup> paper) is missing.*

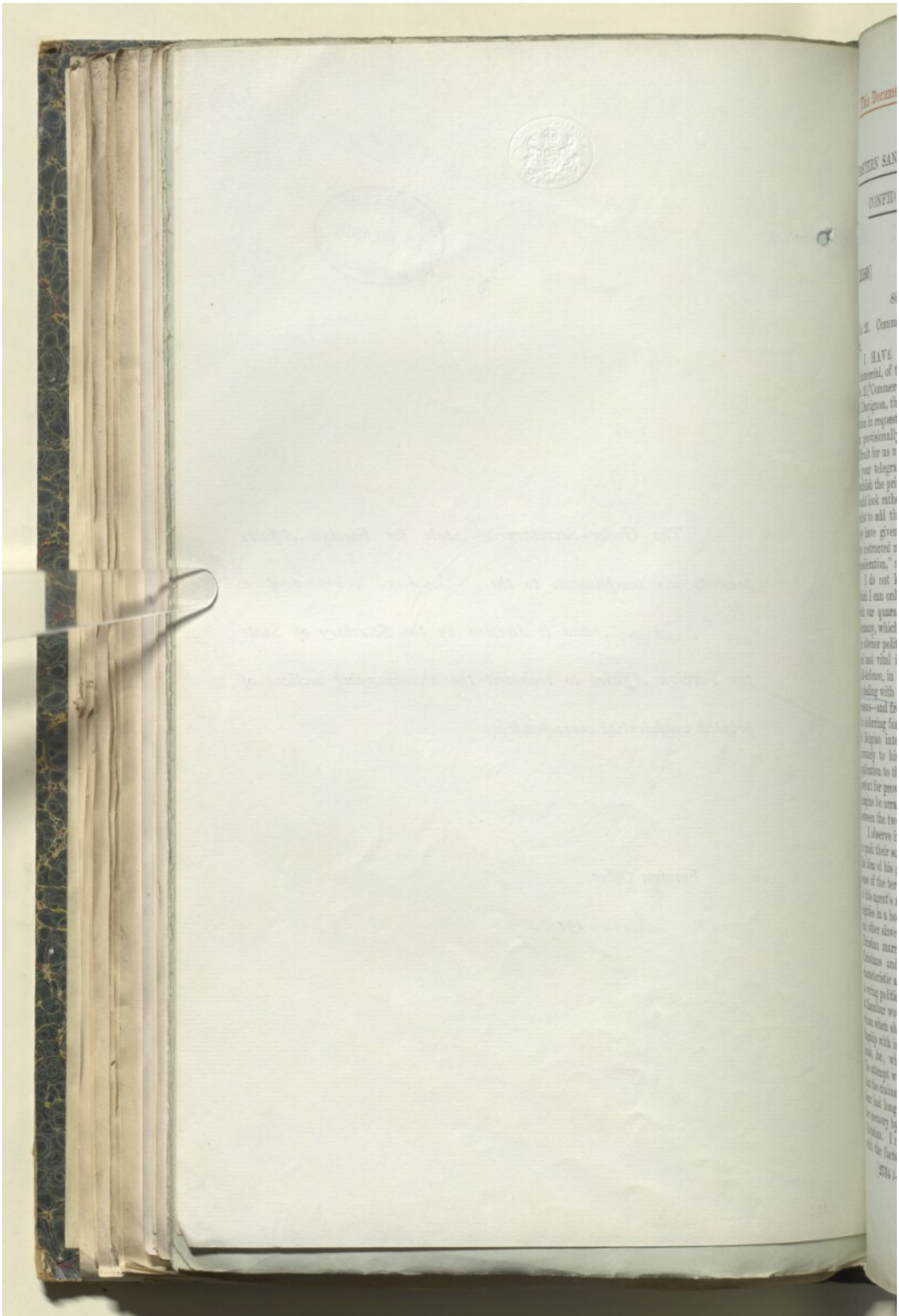
Seen Pol. Comm.,  
28 JUL 1910

Previous Papers:— *Hbb*

7008. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]











[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[April 11.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 2.

[12160]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 11.)*

(No. 21. Commercial)

Sir,

*Brussels, April 9, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to observe in continuation of my telegram No. 3, Commercial, of to-day's date, that the fact of my having, on receipt of your despatch No. 21, Commercial, of the 25th ultimo, conveyed as directed by you in a note to M. Davignon, the thanks of His Majesty's Government to that of Belgium, for its action in requesting that the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Board should act provisionally as representative of Belgian interests, would make it somewhat difficult for us now to adopt without risk of offending the Belgians the line suggested in your telegram No. 3 of yesterday. To tell them that our only object is to establish the principle of our acting as their representative when we find it needful would look rather like using them and their interests as mere instruments of our own, whilst to add that there was "no immediate necessity" for putting the right that they have given us into practice, would be hardly consistent with the hope which you instructed me on the 9th ultimo to express that the matter "would receive early consideration," and which led me to settle it promptly.

I do not know what is the present character of the Persian Sanitary Board, which I can only remember as a very feeble infant, or whether it attempts to interfere with our quarantine officers in the Gulf ports, but it seems to me clear that if Germany, which has no interests in Persia, except that of creating fictitious claims for ulterior political objects, sets to work to meddle in Persian affairs, we who have real and vital interests there are not following her example, but merely acting in self-defence, in employing similar methods for our own protection, and, indeed, that in dealing with Germany the best policy is that of tit for tat. If, however, there are reasons—and from Sir George Barclay's view of the case good ones doubtless exist—for deferring for the present the general transfer to our delegate of the representation of Belgian interests on the Board, I would suggest that he should explain them privately to his Belgian colleague, and that the latter should defer making the application to the Persian Government, or (should he have already made it) find some pretext for provisionally withdrawing or qualifying it. The matter could I should imagine be arranged locally more easily than here, without embarrassing explanations between the two Governments.

I observe in the press that the Germans are employing a certain "Seyyid" Ruete to push their so-called economical and commercial interests in Persia, perhaps with the idea of his gaining influence by representing himself as a "Seyyid" in the Persian sense of the term. I am not sure whether His Majesty's legation at Tehran is aware of this agent's real history; he is the son of a German clerk employed in the early eighties in a house of business at Zanzibar, who made love to, and by bribing eunuchs and other slaves, ran away with a daughter of Sultan Barghash-bin-Said, contracted a Christian marriage with her in Germany, and brought up his children by her as Christians and German subjects. Some years later Prince Bismarck made a characteristic attempt to use this scandal in the Royal House of Zanzibar, in order to wring political concessions from the Sultan, and knowing how cruelly her presence at Zanzibar would pain her father and humiliate him in the eye of the Arabs, to whom when she eloped he had notified her death, he sent her out there on a German flagship with instructions to the German consul-general to support certain claims to lands, &c., which she now advanced in her new character as a German subject. The attempt was baffled by the quiet dignity of Seyyid Barghash, who merely replied that the claimant was no daughter of his; the Princess whose name she professed to bear had long been dead, and he begged the German representative not to outrage her memory by suggesting that she could have ever prostituted herself to a low class Christian. I need scarcely add that in the eyes of every Mahomedan acquainted with the facts, "Seyyid" Ruete would be deemed a bastard, and even if he were

[2734 1-2]



legitimate and a Moslem would have no claim to the title of Seyyid. This title as used by the Arab rulers, formerly Imams, of Muscat and Zanzibar, is, moreover, simply employed by them in its literal sense of "Lord," and has not the connection which it implies in Persia with the family of Mohammed. The matter is of course not of much importance, and I only mention it in case it should have escaped attention as another indirect illustration of the German methods with which our representatives in Persia have to deal.

I shall await your further instructions before making any fresh communication to the Belgian Government respecting the Persian Sanitary Board.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.



[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 21.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 2.

[9608]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 21.)*

(No. 19. Commercial. Confidential.)

Sir,

*Copenhagen, March 17, 1910.*

ON the receipt of your telegram No. 2, Commercial, of the 9th instant, I endeavoured to discover in the archives any documents which could inform me how the Persian Sanitary Board was constituted, but I was unable to do so.

I met the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the evening at the Palace, and enquired of his Excellency if he knew anything about the board, and as he stated he was quite in the dark about it and had never even heard of it, I enquired of Dr. Hagerup, the Norwegian Minister, who, as you are aware, is an eminent international jurist, if he knew anything about it. Dr. Hagerup promised to look at his very complete library, and on the morning of the 10th I received a private letter from him, stating that the board was apparently constituted according to the provisions of the Convention of Paris of the 3rd April, 1894. I looked at the convention, but was puzzled by the fact that His Majesty's Government had apparently not adhered to Annex III, and that in 1897 His Majesty's ships of war and merchant marine had been exempted from the quarantine measures enacted by that annex.

I took the book containing the convention to the Foreign Office, and informed the Under-Secretary that I presumed the Persian Sanitary Board was constituted under the convention of 1894. He told me in reply that, as I was aware, Danish interests at Constantinople were entrusted to the Swedish Minister, and that he would be obliged by my embodying in an official note my request that Denmark would allow herself to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board by the British delegate on the board.

In the circumstances, I thought it best not to state that Sweden had already given her vote to a delegate representing another foreign Power, and I addressed a note to the Danish Government, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, merely asking for the Danish vote on the board without entering into any details.

I telegraphed to you the substance of the above the same afternoon.

On receiving your telegram No. 3, stating that your first telegram referred to the Persian Sanitary Council sitting at Tehran, I at once called at the Ministry and explained matters to Herr Scavenius.

His Excellency told me that he had searched carefully through all his latest archives relating to Persia and sanitation, but had been unable to discover any documents empowering his Government to nominate a delegate to the board, and would like to know their exact position. This I telegraphed to you also, and was informed that I should receive a copy of the "règlement" governing the constitution of the board from His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm.

The "règlement" reached me this morning, and I took it to the Foreign Office, but was unable to see M. Scavenius, who was very busy. The Under-Secretary, however, took the "règlement" and told me he would consult the Minister as soon as possible. I urged him to allow us to have the Danish vote, and I then told him that both Sweden and Norway had given their vote to foreign delegates. He said that Denmark had the right by treaty of being represented in Persia, but had not even a consul there, though there was a Persian consul in Copenhagen. Both Norway and Sweden had consuls representing them in Tehran, and these gentlemen might possibly have been charged by their two Governments to represent them on the board.

I replied that I was unaware if this was so, but my information was that they were represented by a delegate representing another foreign Power.

Herr Krag said that never having been hitherto represented in Persia, he did not know if they could suddenly give us the right to vote for them without first asking the Persian Government, and I replied that then I should have thought it quite simple to allow His Majesty's Minister at Tehran to enquire if the Persian Government objected to Denmark being represented on the council, and, in case of no objection being raised, for Denmark to allow our delegate to assume the Danish vote.

[2696 x-2]



2

Herr Krag said he would represent the matter to the Minister, and let me know his Excellency's decision as soon as possible.

I am writing this to catch the messenger, who leaves early to-morrow, but I will telegraph the Danish answer directly I receive it.

I have, &c.  
ALAN JOHNSTONE.

---

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to M. Scavenius.*

M. le Ministre,

*Copenhagen, March 10, 1910.*

I AM instructed by Sir E. Grey to express the hope that your Government will allow itself to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board by the British delegate to the board.

My Government would be grateful for a speedy and favourable reply to their request.

I avail, &c.  
ALAN JOHNSTONE.

The Docum

EASTERN S

C

1860

So. A. Com  
Geographic  
PERSIA  
Your tel  
Your su  
could in th  
which he has  
being to de  
at your B  
application to

[2784



[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

172

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[April 13.]

SECTION 1.

[12160]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

(No. 9. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

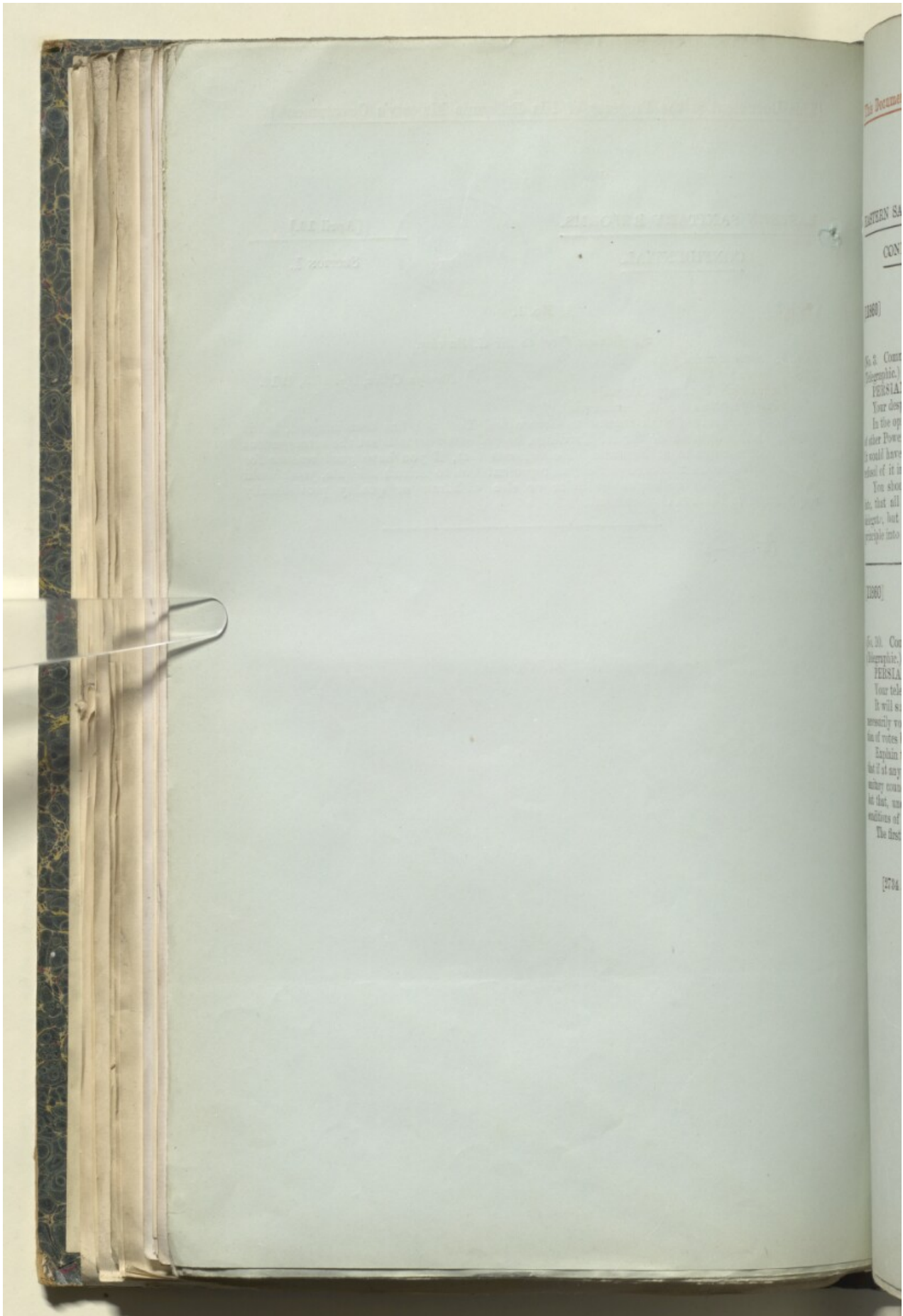
PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

Your telegram No. 6, Commercial.

*(not received) Foreign Office, April 13, 1910.*

Your suggestion with regard to Greece and Denmark has been adopted, but it would, in the opinion of Sir A. Hardinge, be difficult now to upset the arrangement which he has come to at Brussels. He suggests that, if you have good reasons for desiring to defer transference of Belgian representation to British delegate, you should ask your Belgian colleague to defer or else withdraw or qualify provisionally application to Persian Government.

[2734 n-1]





(173)

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[April 8.]

SECTION 2.

[11860]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Hardinge.*

(No. 3. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

Your despatch No. 13, Commercial. (3006/10)

*Foreign Office, April 8, 1910.*

In the opinion of Sir G. Barclay, if we obtain direct and immediate representation of other Powers by British delegates we are merely following Germany's bad example. It would have been preferable, he thinks, to have confined ourselves to obtaining the refusal of it in case of need.

You should at once intimate privately to Belgian Government, if it is not too late, that all we wish is to establish the principle of their representation by our delegate, but that there is no immediate necessity for us to ask them to put this principle into practice.

[11860]

No. 2.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.*

(No. 10. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

Your telegram No. 12, Commercial. (2621-2/10)

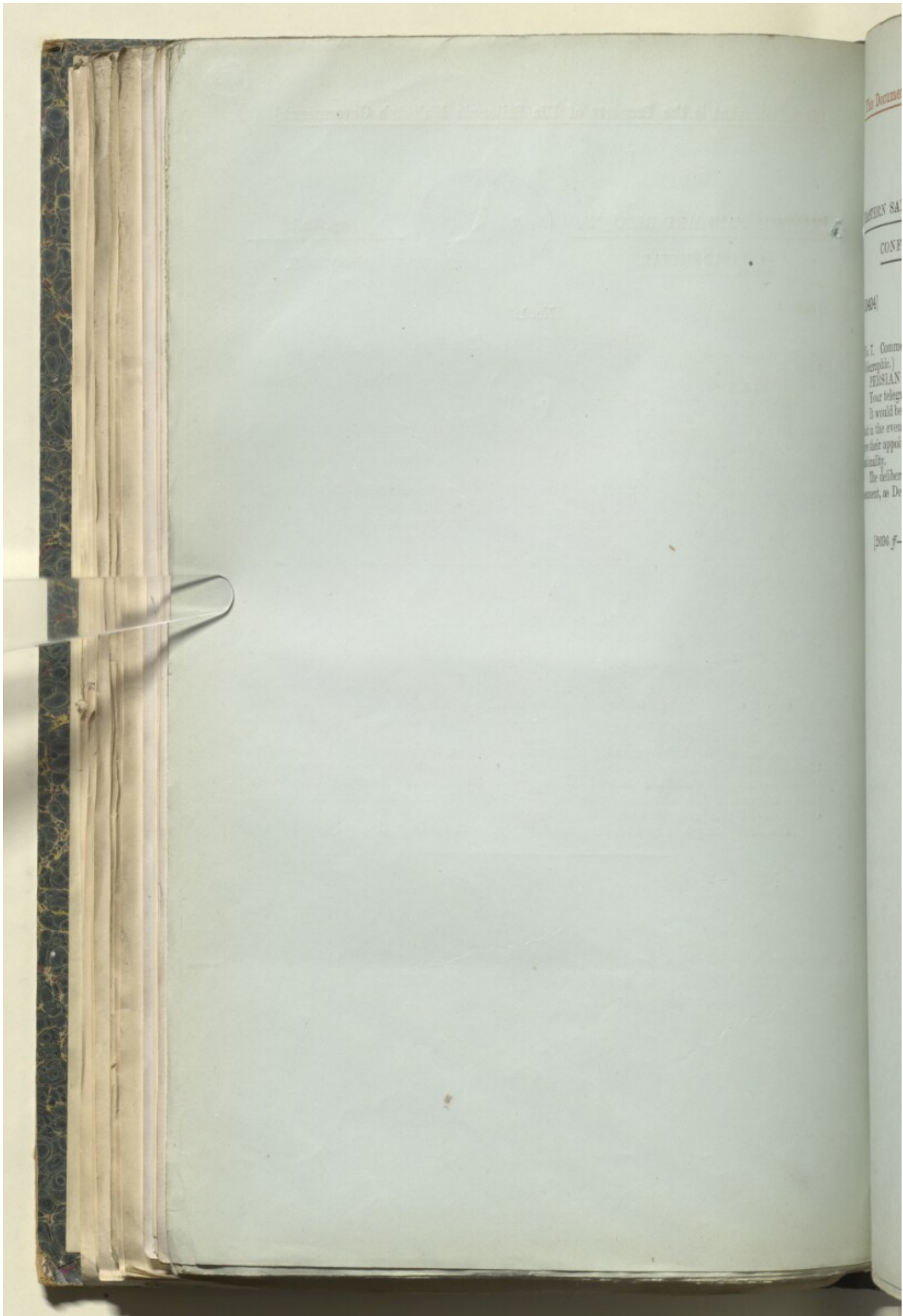
*Foreign Office, April 8, 1910.*

It will suit our purpose if the Greek vote is in hands of a delegate who will not necessarily vote with Germany, since all we desire is to counterbalance an accumulation of votes by her.

Explain to Greek Government that we should be quite satisfied with an assurance that if at any time there should be a question of the representation of Greece on the sanitary council we shall be offered the refusal if the French Government decline it, but that, under the circumstances, we do not wish to interfere with the general conditions of the protection of Greek interests in Persia.

The first paragraph of this telegram is for your own information only.

[2734 h-2]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

(174)

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 29.]

SECTION 2.

[10404]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.*

(No. 7. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

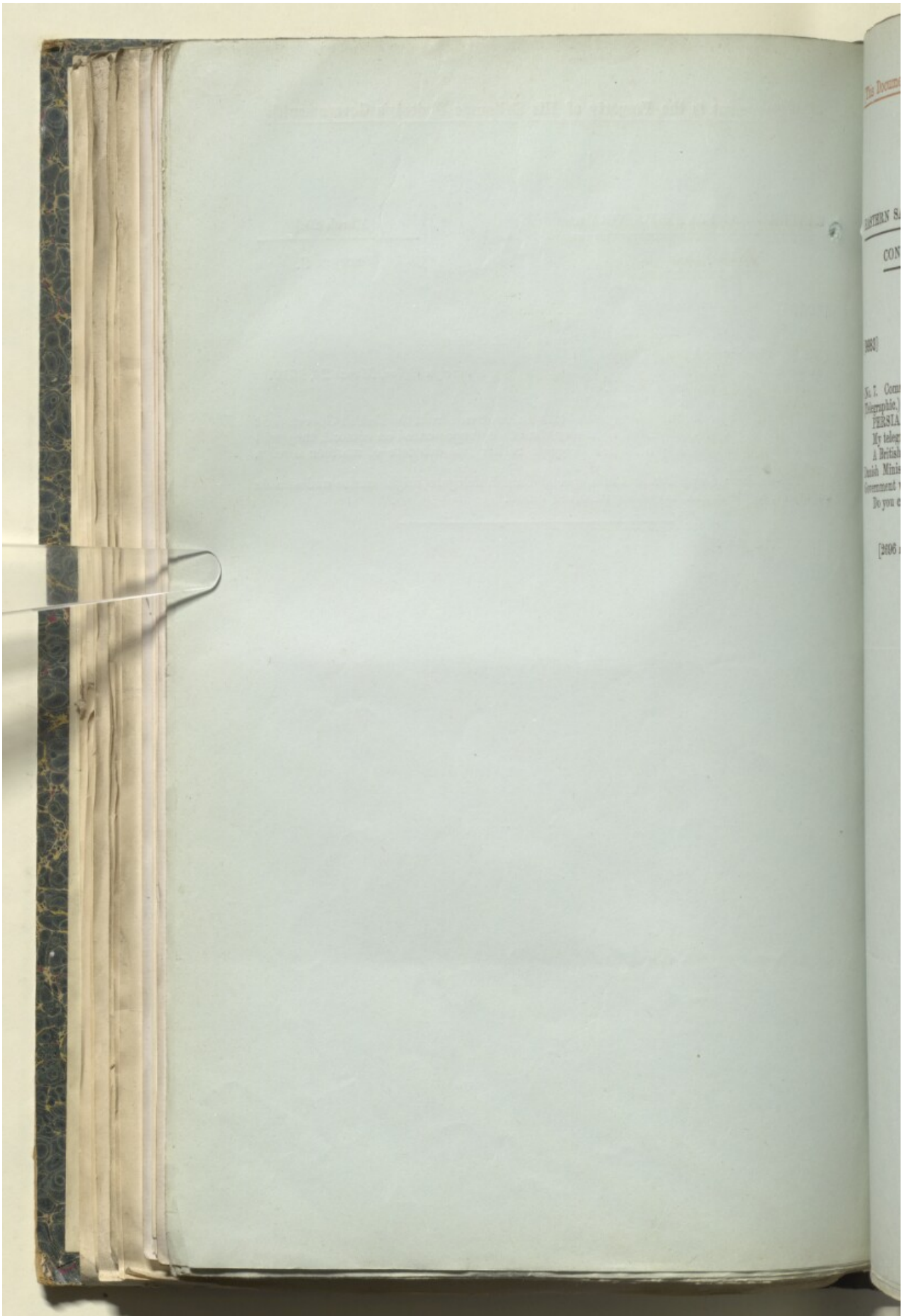
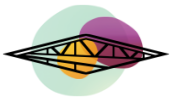
Your telegram No. 7, Commercial.

*Foreign Office, March 29, 1910.*

It would be preferable merely to obtain an assurance from the Danish Government that in the event of their deciding at any time to be represented on council, they will give their appointments to a British delegate rather to a delegate of another foreign nationality.

The deliberate appointment of a special Danish delegate might excite undesirable comment, as Denmark has no legation at Tehran.

[2696 ff-2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

175

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 23.]

SECTION 1.

[AMENDED COPY.]

[9983]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

(No. 7. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Foreign Office, March 23, 1910.*

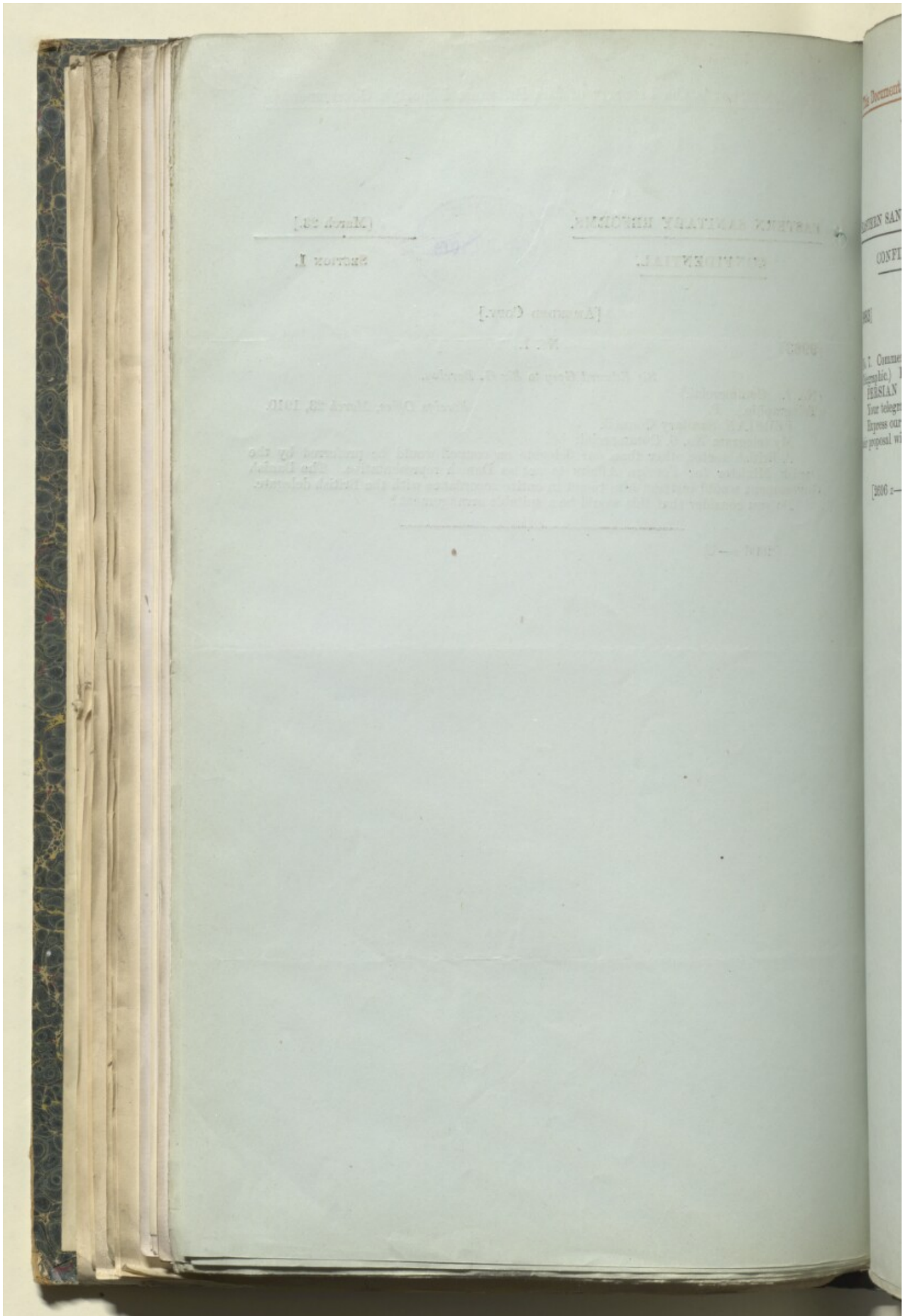
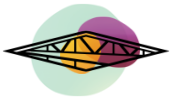
PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

My telegram No. 6, Commercial.

A British doctor other than our delegate on council would be preferred by the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to act as Danish representative. The Danish Government would instruct him to act in entire accordance with the British delegate. Do you consider that this would be a suitable arrangement?

[2696 z-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
29 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 30





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

176

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[March 23.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9983]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

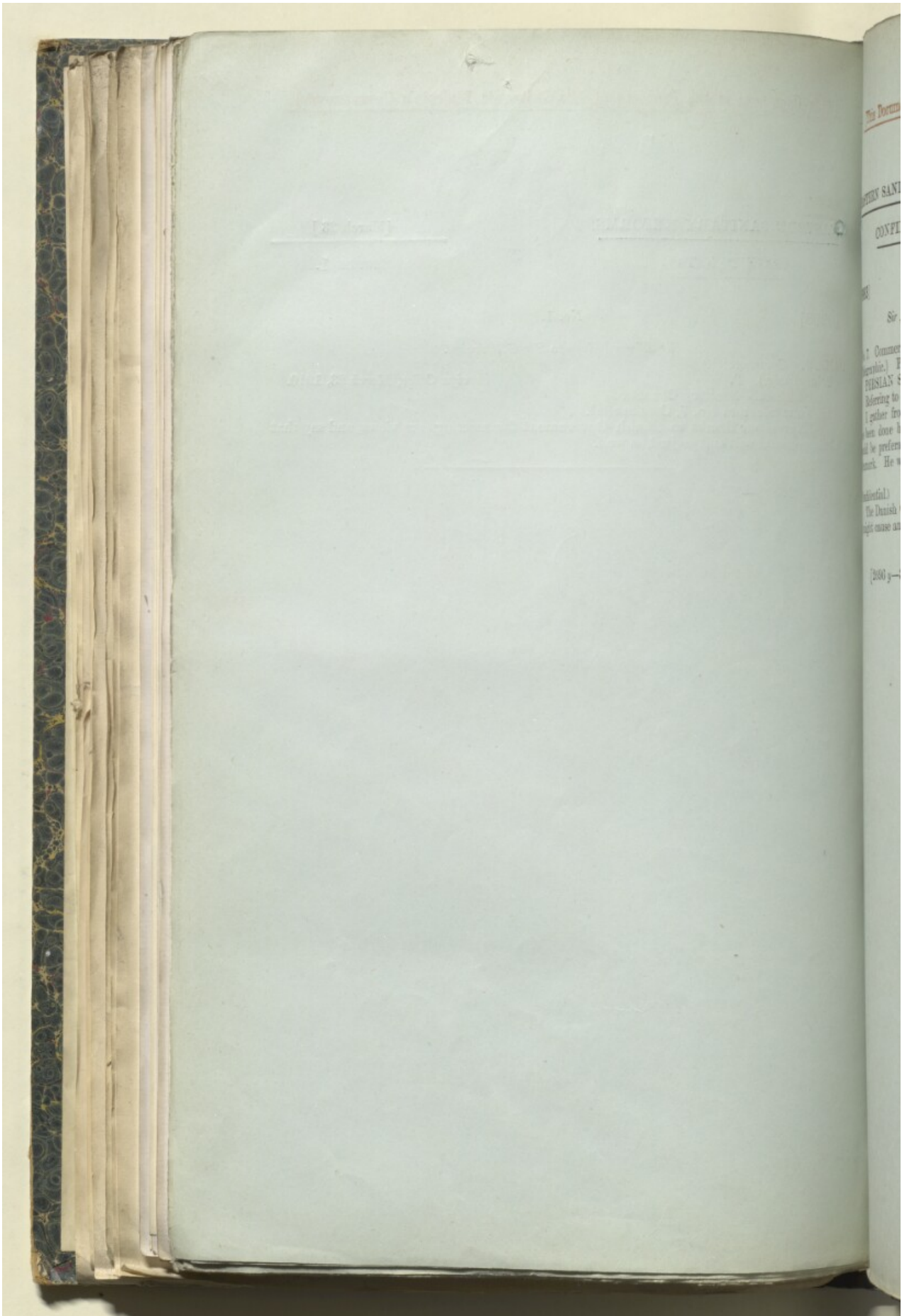
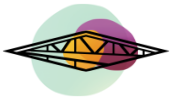
(No. 7. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

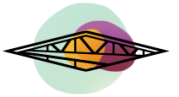
*Foreign Office, March 23, 1910.*

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.  
Your telegram No. 7, Commercial.  
Express our thanks to Danish Government for meeting our views, and say that their proposal will suit us just as well.

[2696 z-1]

*Amended above*





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

(177)

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 22.]

SECTION 3.

[9983]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 22.)*

(No. 7. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

*Copenhagen, March 22, 1910.*

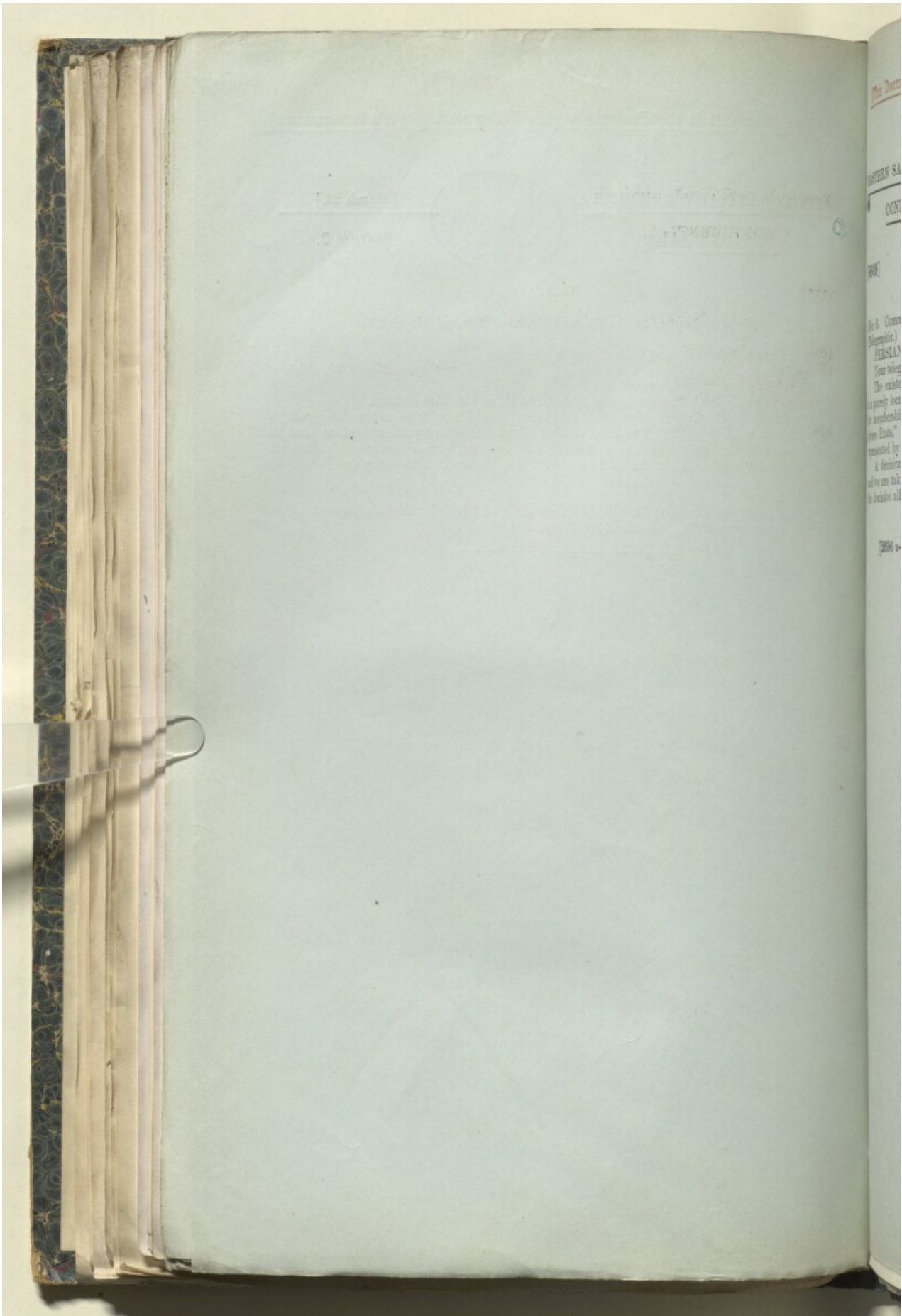
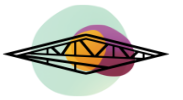
Referring to your telegram No. 6, Commercial, of the 21st instant.

I gather from M. Scavenius that Denmark would prefer to name a delegate as has been done by Norway, Sweden, and Holland. He suggests therefore that it would be preferable to nominate a British doctor—not our delegate—to represent Denmark. He would be instructed to co-operate with the British delegate.

(Confidential.)

The Danish Government fear that if they allowed our delegate to represent them it might cause annoyance to some other Power.

[2696 y—3]







(178)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 21.]

SECTION 2.

[9608]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.*

(No. 6. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

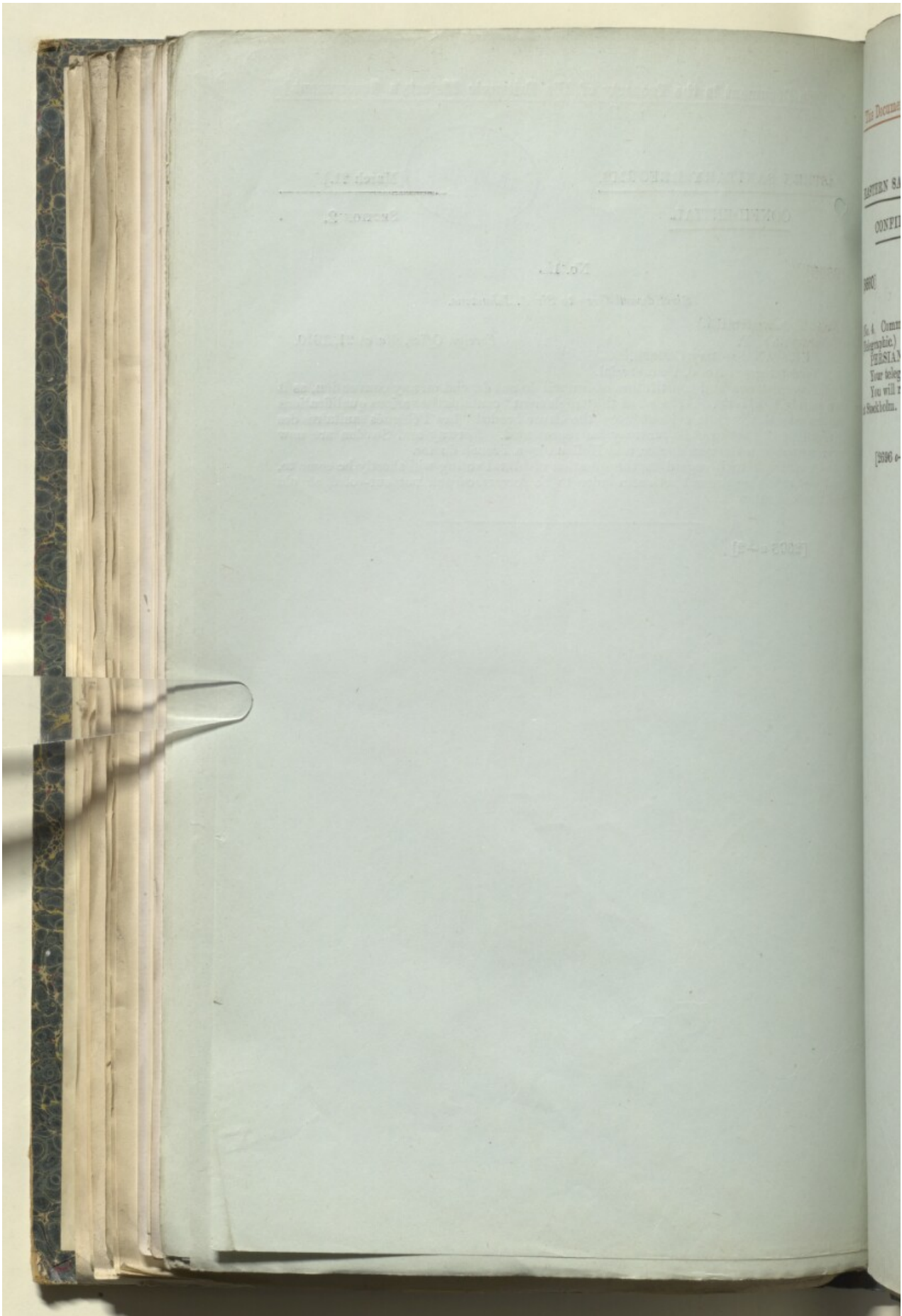
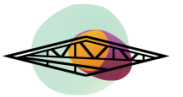
PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

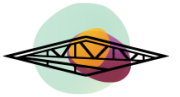
Your telegram No. 6, Commercial.

(3231-2/10) Foreign Office, March 21, 1910.  
The existence and constitution of council do not depend on any convention, as it is a purely local body. Article 2 of the "règlement" contains the various qualifications for membership. It is evident from the clause headed "Les Délégués sanitaires des divers États," that any Power may be represented. Norway and Sweden are now represented by a German doctor, and Holland by a French doctor.

A decision with regard to the question of plural voting will shortly be come to, and we are taking present action in order to be forearmed and not out-voted, should the decision allow it.

[2696 u-2]





(179)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 14.]

SECTION 1.

[8660]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.*

(No. 4. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

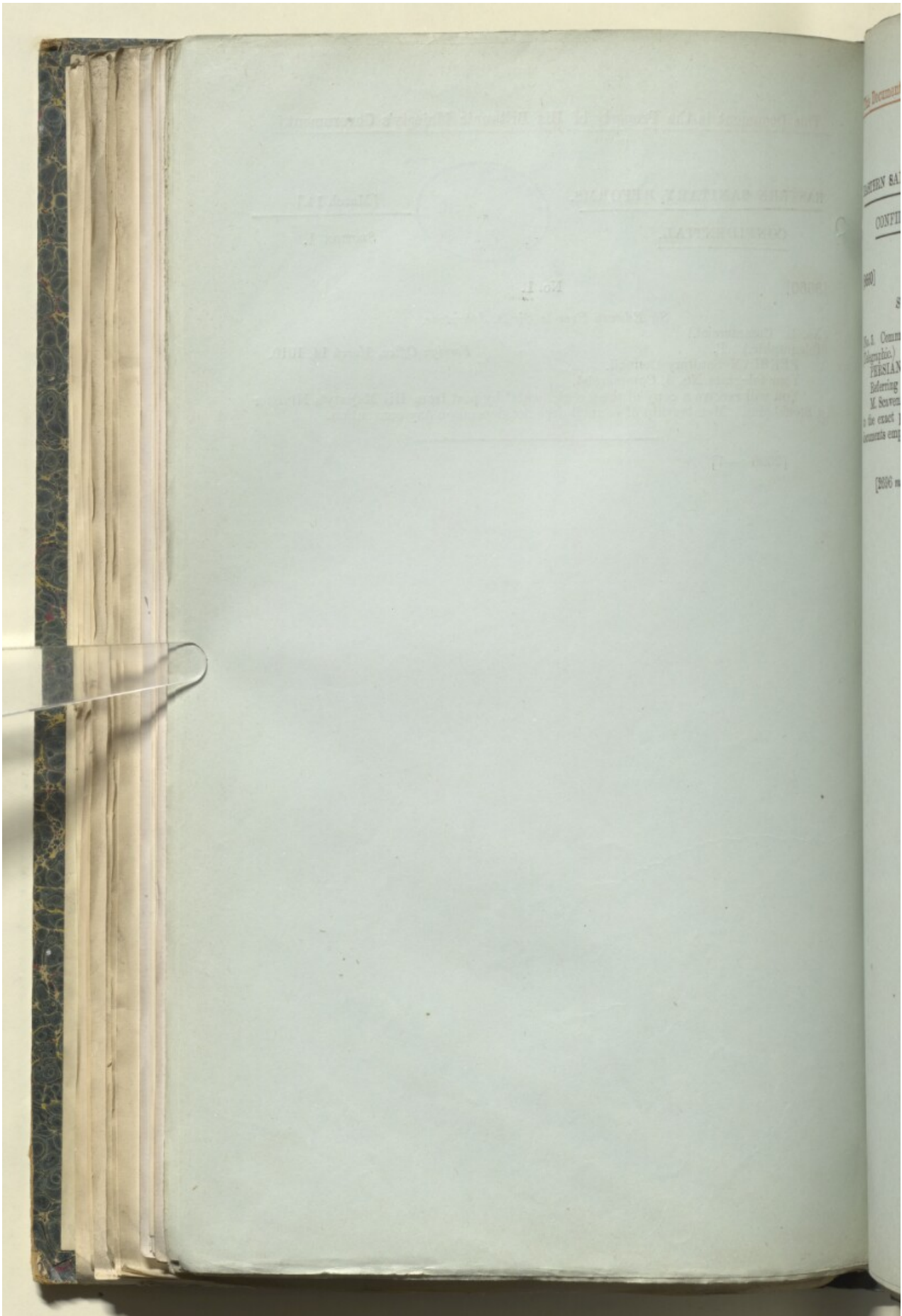
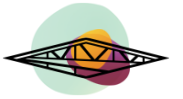
PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

Your telegram No. 5, Commercial.

*Foreign Office, March 14, 1910.*

You will receive a copy of the "règlement" by post from His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm. Membership of council does not depend on any convention.

[2696 o-1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 12.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 2.

[8660]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 12.)*

(No. 5. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

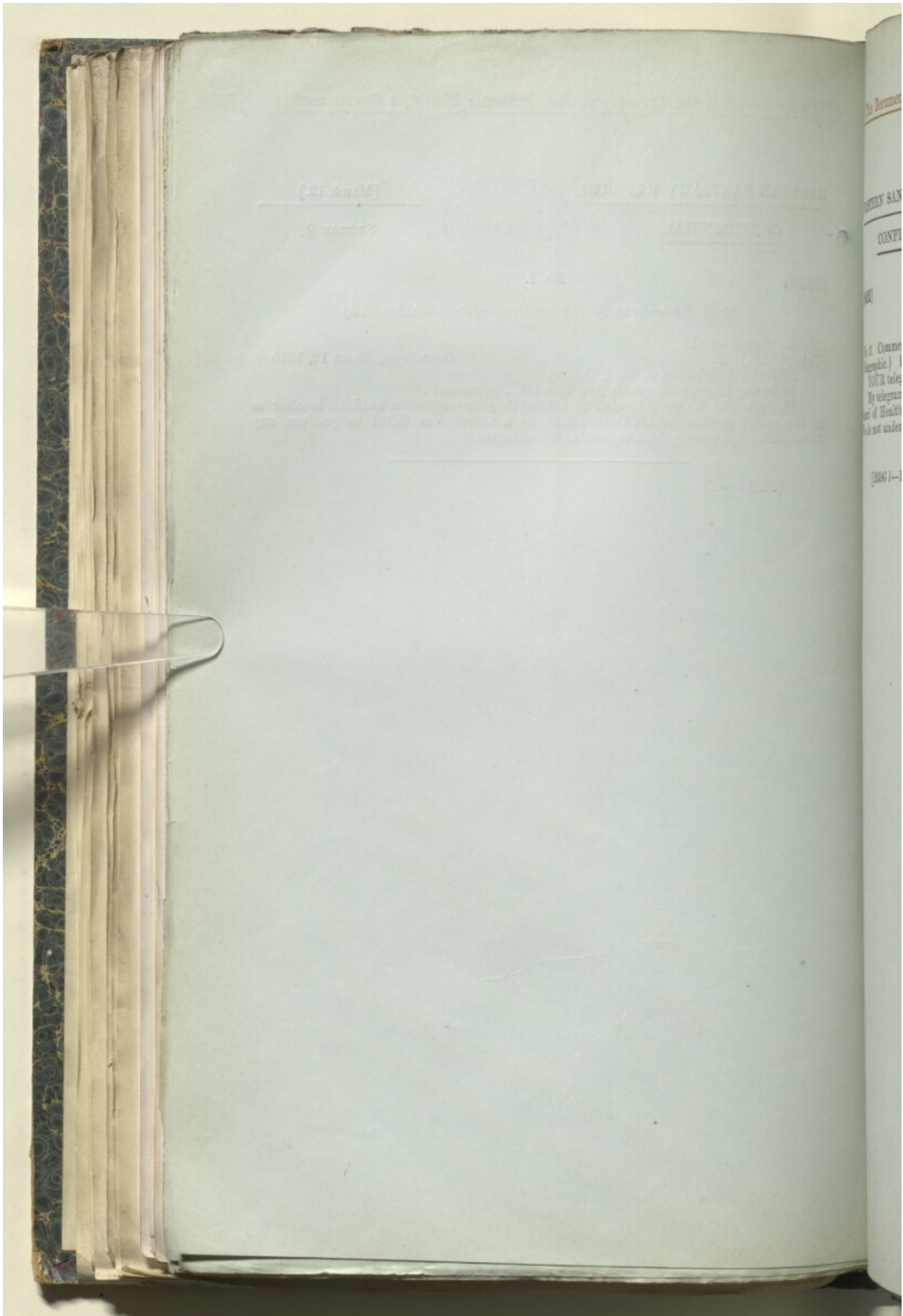
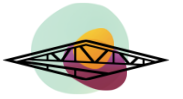
*Copenhagen, March 12, 1910.*

PERSIAN Sanitary Council, Tehran.

Referring to your telegrams Nos. 2 and 3, Commercial :

M. Scavenius is unable to give an answer to your suggestion until he is clear as to the exact position of his Government, as a search has failed to produce any documents empowering them to nominate a delegate.

[2696 m—2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 11.]

SECTION I.

[8452]

No. 1.

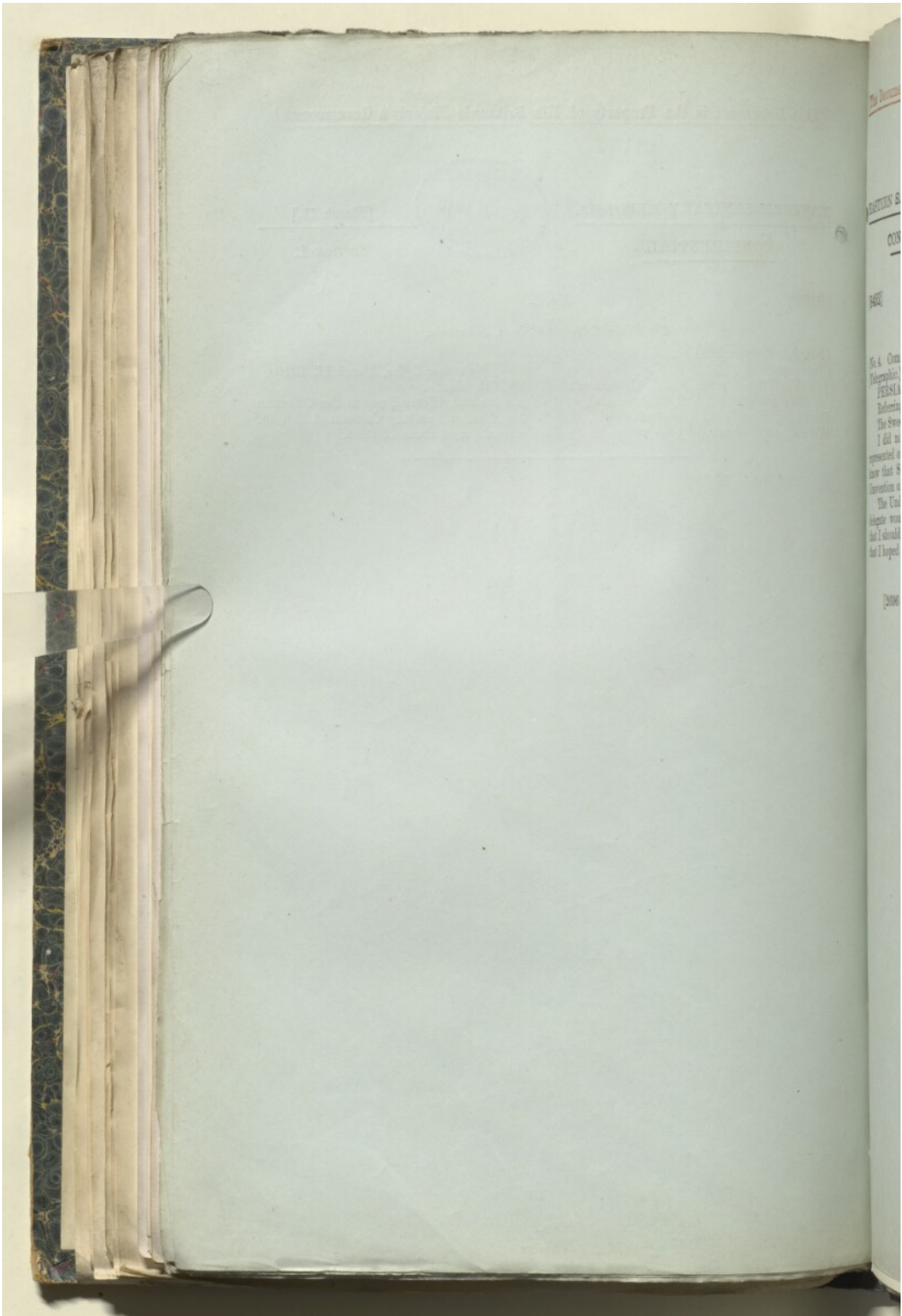
*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.*

(No. 3. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Foreign Office, March 11, 1910.*

YOUR telegram No. 4. Commercial, of the 10th March.  
My telegram No. 2, Commercial, of the 9th instant referred, not to the Ottoman Board of Health at Constantinople, but to the Persian Sanitary Council at Tehran. We do not understand your reference to the Convention of Paris of 1894.

[2696 l—1]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[March 10.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 3.

[8452]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 10.)*

(No. 4. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

*Copenhagen, March 10, 1910.*

PERSIAN Sanitary Board.

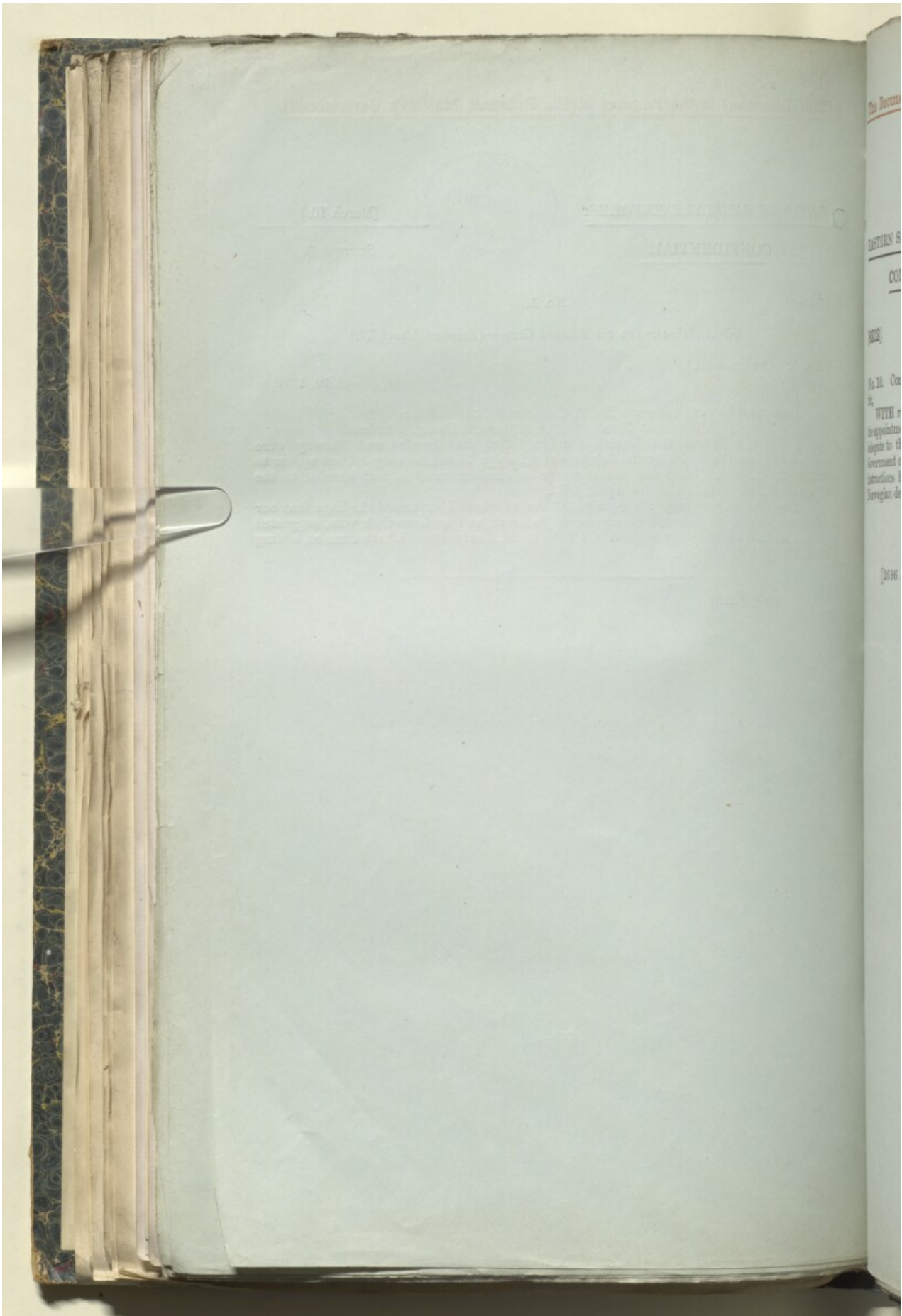
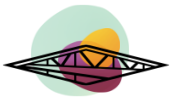
Referring to your telegram No. 2, Commercial, of the 9th :

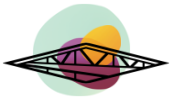
The Swedish Minister at Constantinople represents Danish interests.

I did not inform the Danish Foreign Office that Sweden and Norway were represented on the board by the delegate of a foreign Power, as they did not appear to know that Sweden, who did not sign the original convention, had acceded to the Convention of Paris of the 3rd April, 1894.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom I expressed the hope that our delegate would be allowed to represent Denmark and so have their vote, suggested that I should embody my request in a note to M. Scavenius. I have done so, adding that I hoped for a speedy reply.

[2696 k—3]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

173

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[March 10.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[8212]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Herber.*

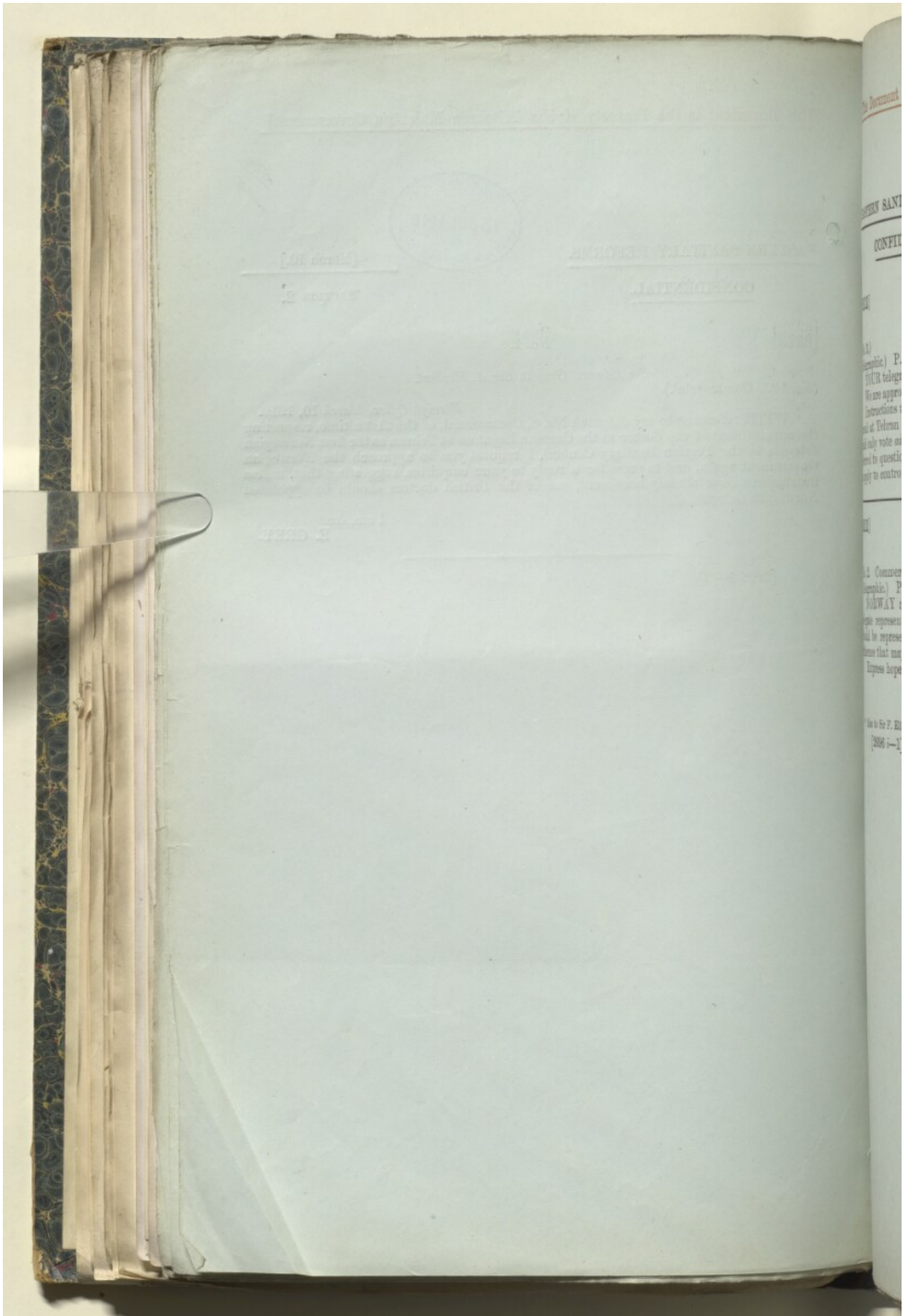
(No. 10. Commercial.)  
Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 10, 1910.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 8, Commercial, of the 21st ultimo, respecting the appointment of the doctor to the German Legation at Tehran as the first Norwegian delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council, I request you to approach the Norwegian Government again, and to press for a reply to your enquiries, suggesting that, unless instructions have already been sent, one of the British doctors should be appointed Norwegian delegate.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY.

[2696 k-2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS\*



[March 9.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[8212]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

(No. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

*Foreign Office, March 9, 1910.*

YOUR telegram No. 2, Commercial, of the 8th March: Persian Sanitary Council.

We are approaching the three Governments in question.

Instructions are being issued by Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Swedish consul at Tehran to the effect that, on questions of general interest, German doctor could only vote *ad referendum*, and that his appointment as Swedish delegate merely referred to questions directly affecting Swedish subjects on shipping. General powers to apply to controversial matters in which was not interested were never in question.

[8212]

No. 2.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.\**

(No. 2. Commercial.)

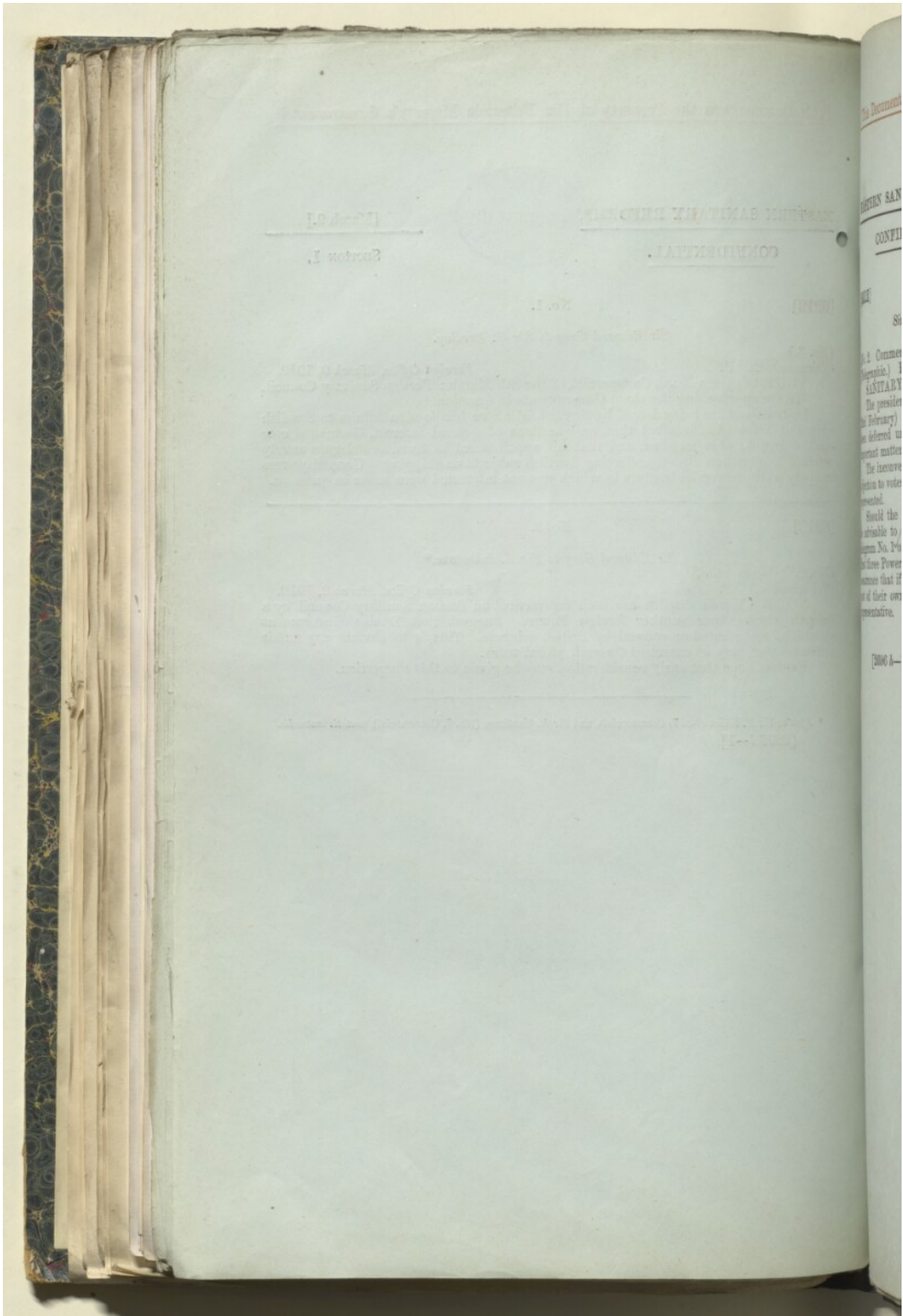
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Foreign Office, March 9, 1910.*

NORWAY and Sweden are both represented on Persian Sanitary Council by a delegate representing another foreign Power. Suggest that Danish Government should be represented on council by British delegate. This is to obviate any unfair influence that may be exercised through plural votes.

Express hope that early consideration may be given to this suggestion.

\* Also to Sir F. Elliot (No. 7, Commercial), and Sir A. Hardinge (No. 7, Commercial), *mutatis mutandis*.





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 8.]

SECTION I.

[8212]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 8.)*

(No. 2. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Tehran, March 8, 1910.*

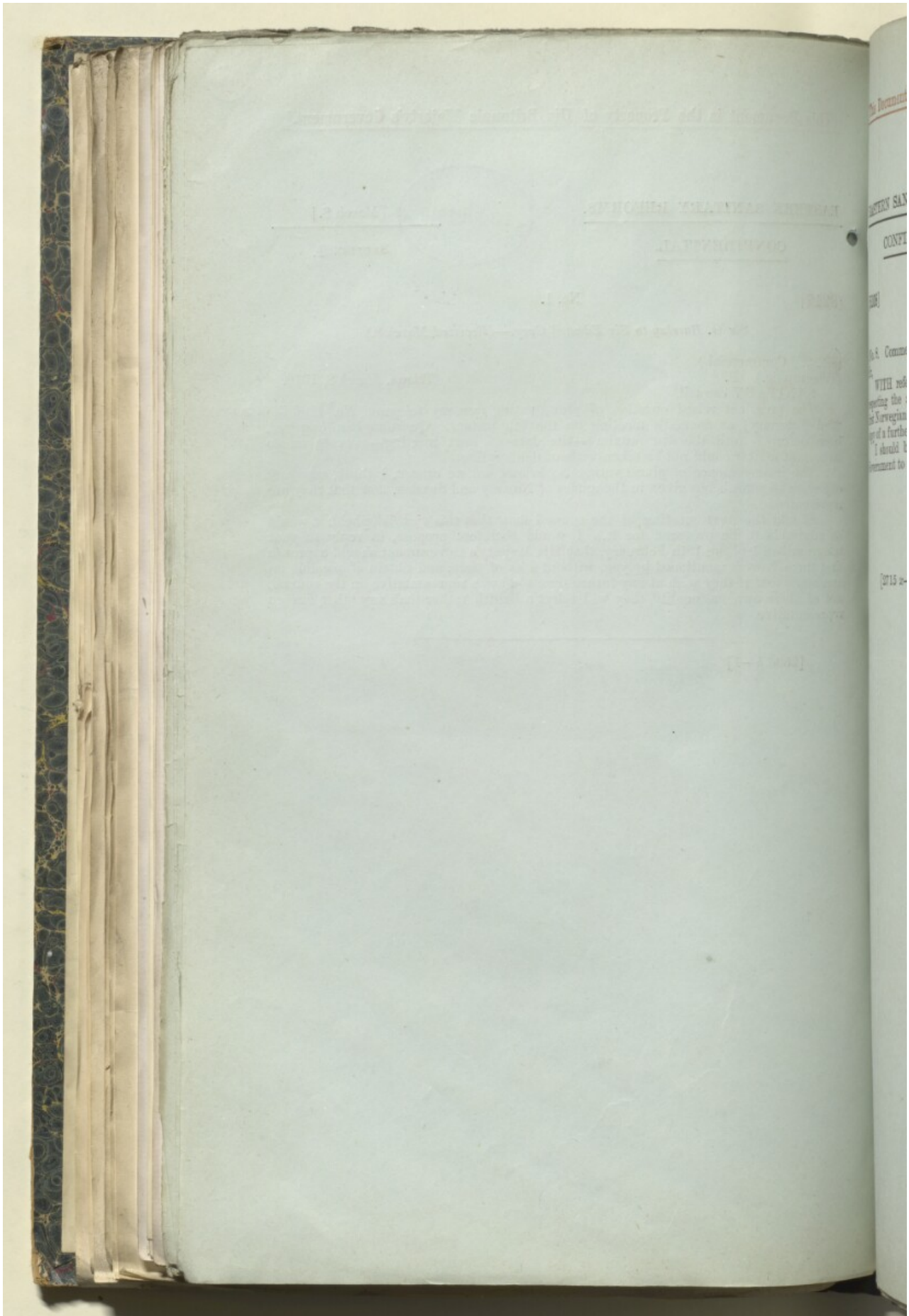
SANITARY council.

The president raised question of plural voting (see my telegram No. 1 of the 23rd February) at council's meeting on the 7th instant. Question has, however, been deferred until the 4th proximo—the date of next meeting—as vote on so important matter could not be taken without deliberation.

The inconvenience of plural voting is obvious, but we cannot, I think, raise any objection to votes being given in the names of Norway and Sweden, now that they are represented.

Should the next meeting of the council show that this view is upheld, it would be advisable to be prepared for it. I would therefore propose, in reply to your telegram No. 1 of the 18th February, that His Majesty's Government should approach first three Powers mentioned by you, without loss of time, and obtain if possible an assurance that if they wish at any future time to have a representative on the council, not of their own nationality, they will select a British rather than any other foreign representative.

[2696 h—1]





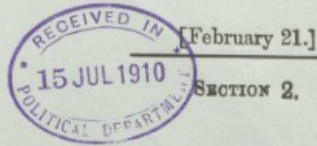


[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

186

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[5108]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Herbert.\**

(No. 8. Commercial.)

Sir,

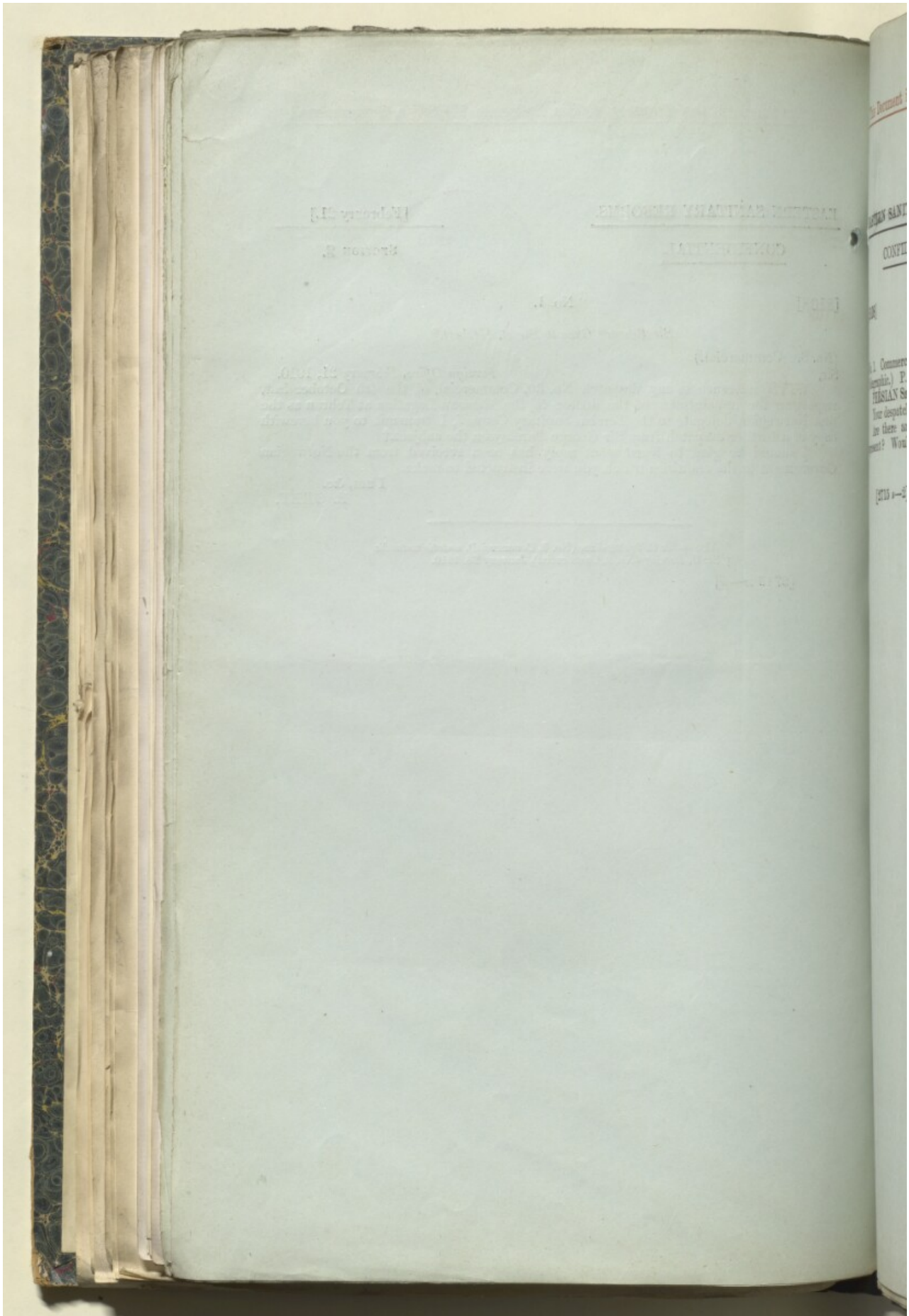
Foreign Office, February 21, 1910.  
WITH reference to my despatch No. 30, Commercial, of the 4th October last, respecting the appointment of the doctor to the German Legation at Tehran as the first Norwegian delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council, I transmit to you herewith copy of a further despatch from Sir George Barclay on the subject.†

I should be glad to learn what reply has been received from the Norwegian Government to the enquiries which you were instructed to make.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY.

\* Also to Sir C. Spring-Rice (No. 8, Commercial), *mutatis mutandis*.  
† Sir G. Barclay (No. 2, Commercial), January 28, 1910.

[2715 x-2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

(187)

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL



[5108]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

(No. 1. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Council.

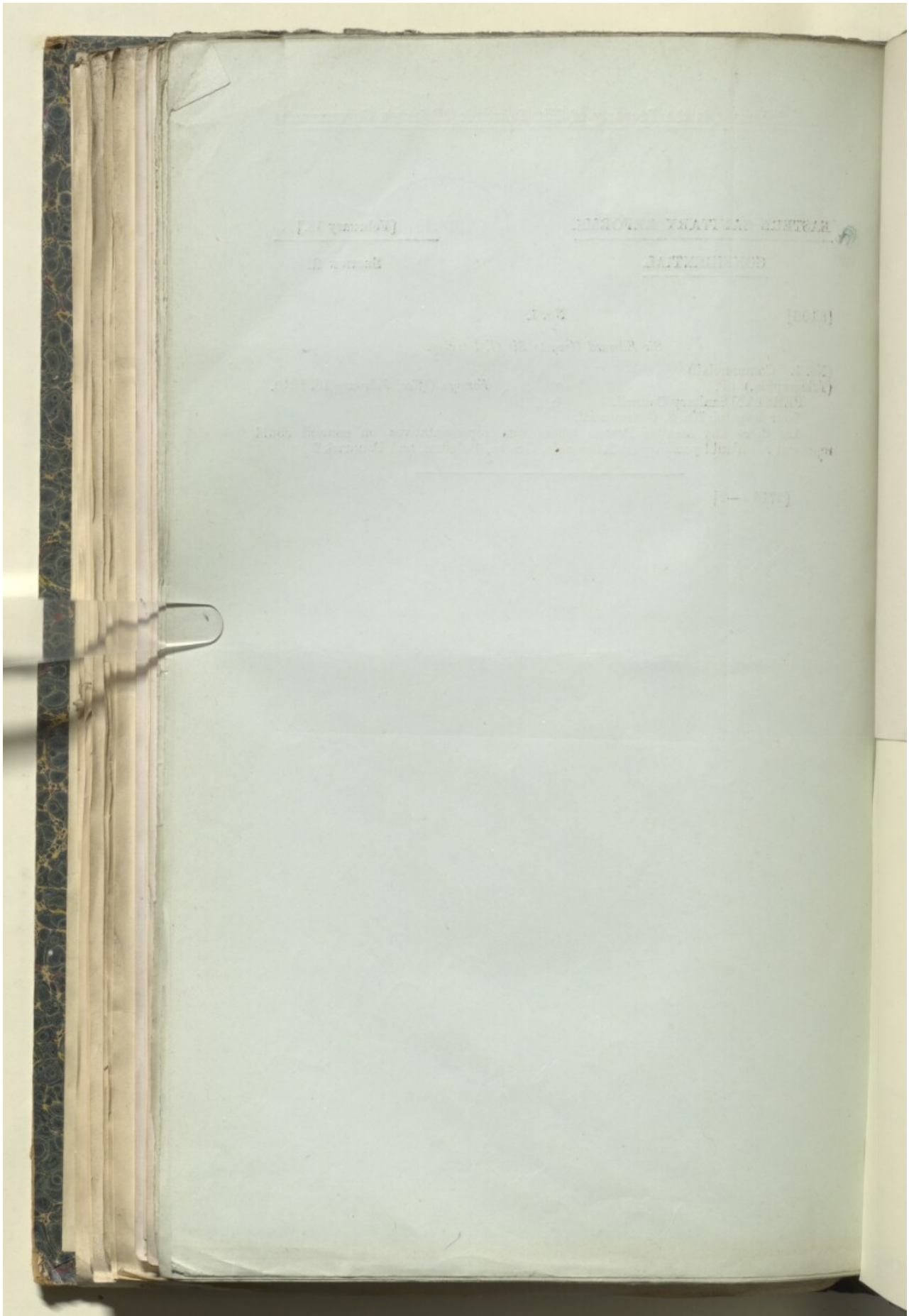
Your despatch No. 2, Commercial.

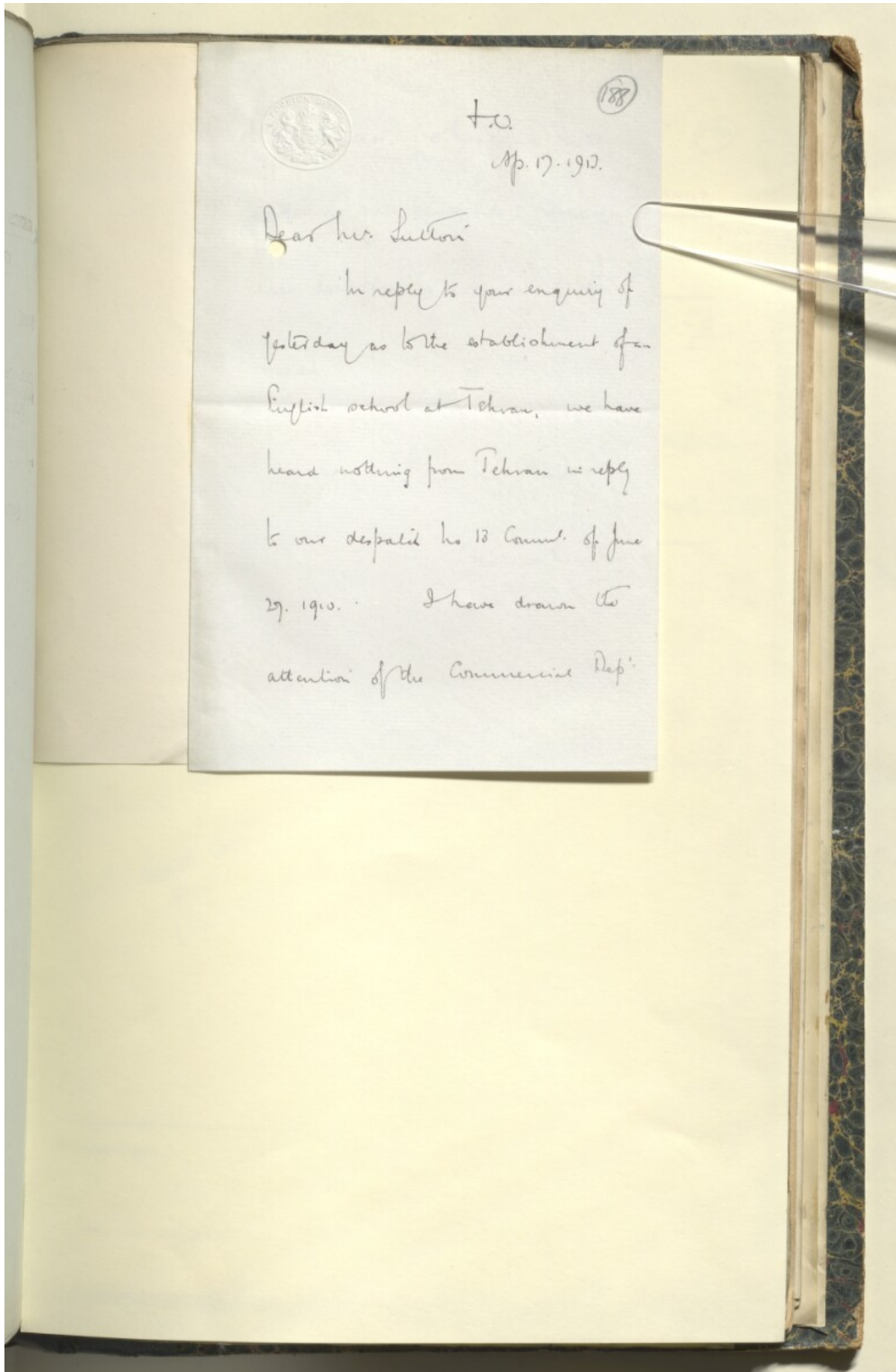
Are there any smaller Powers whom our representatives on council could represent? Would you suggest Roumania, Greece, Belgium, and Denmark?

*Foreign Office, February 18, 1910.*

(3004/10)

[2715 s-2]





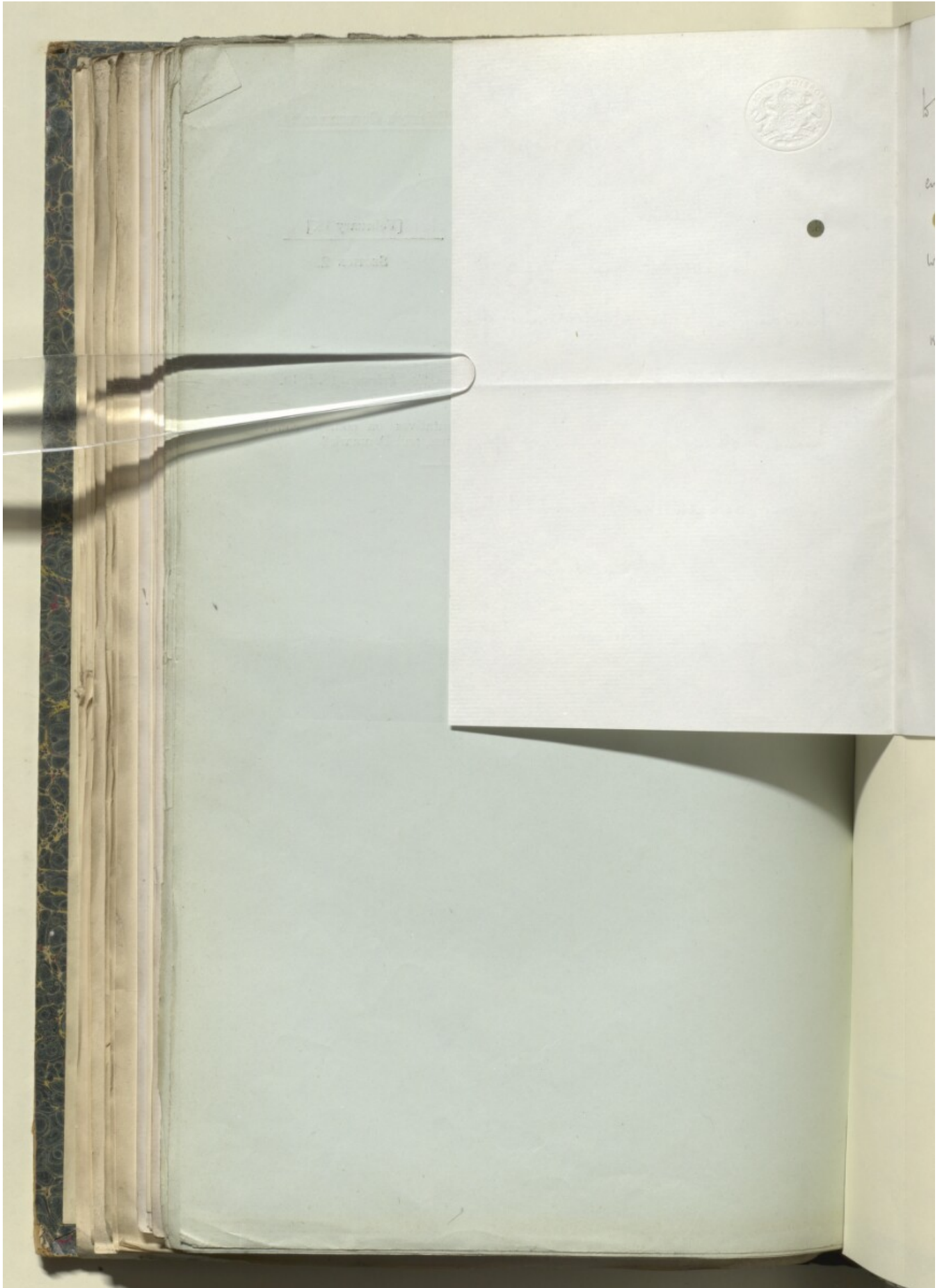
To

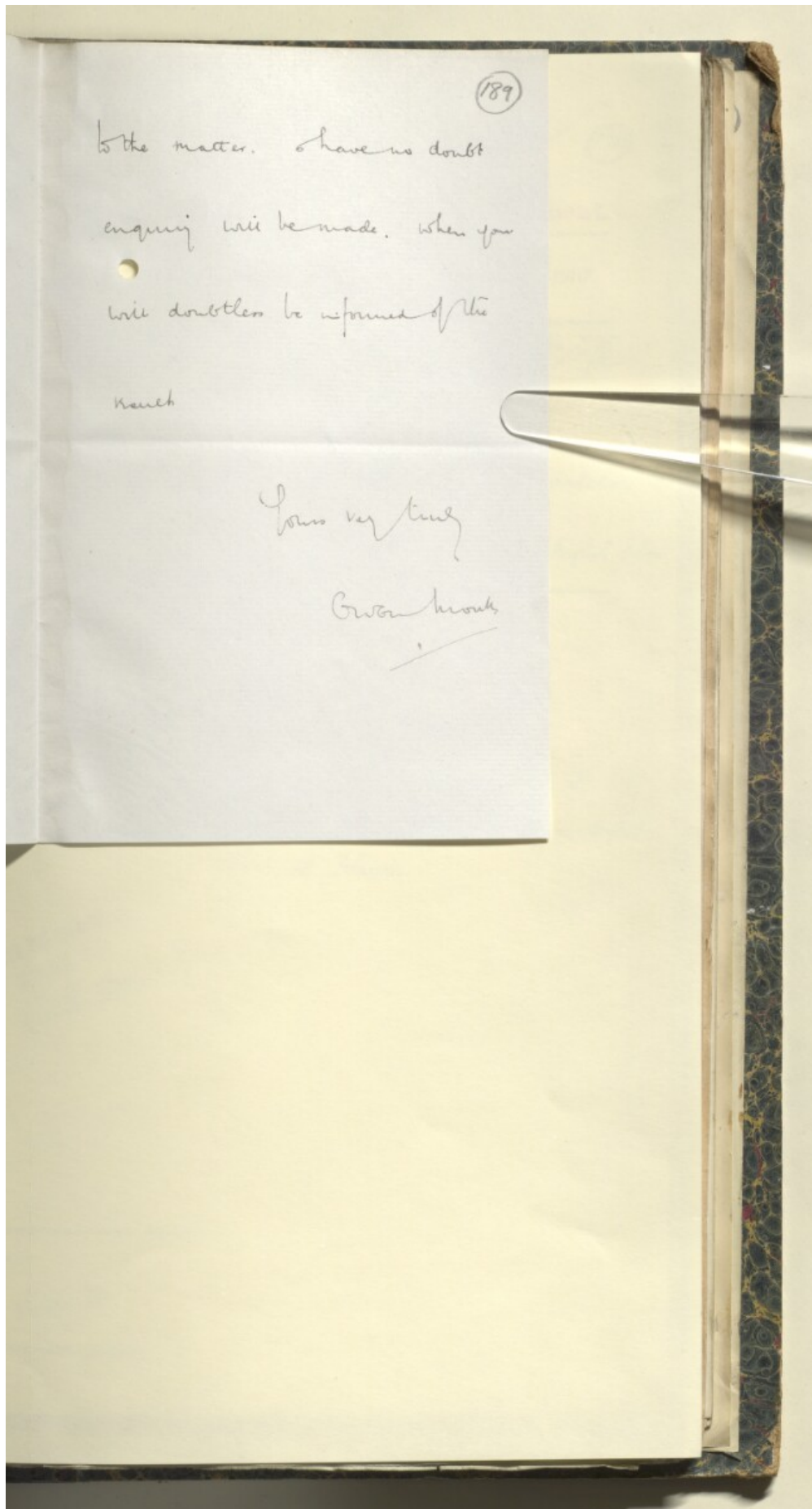
188

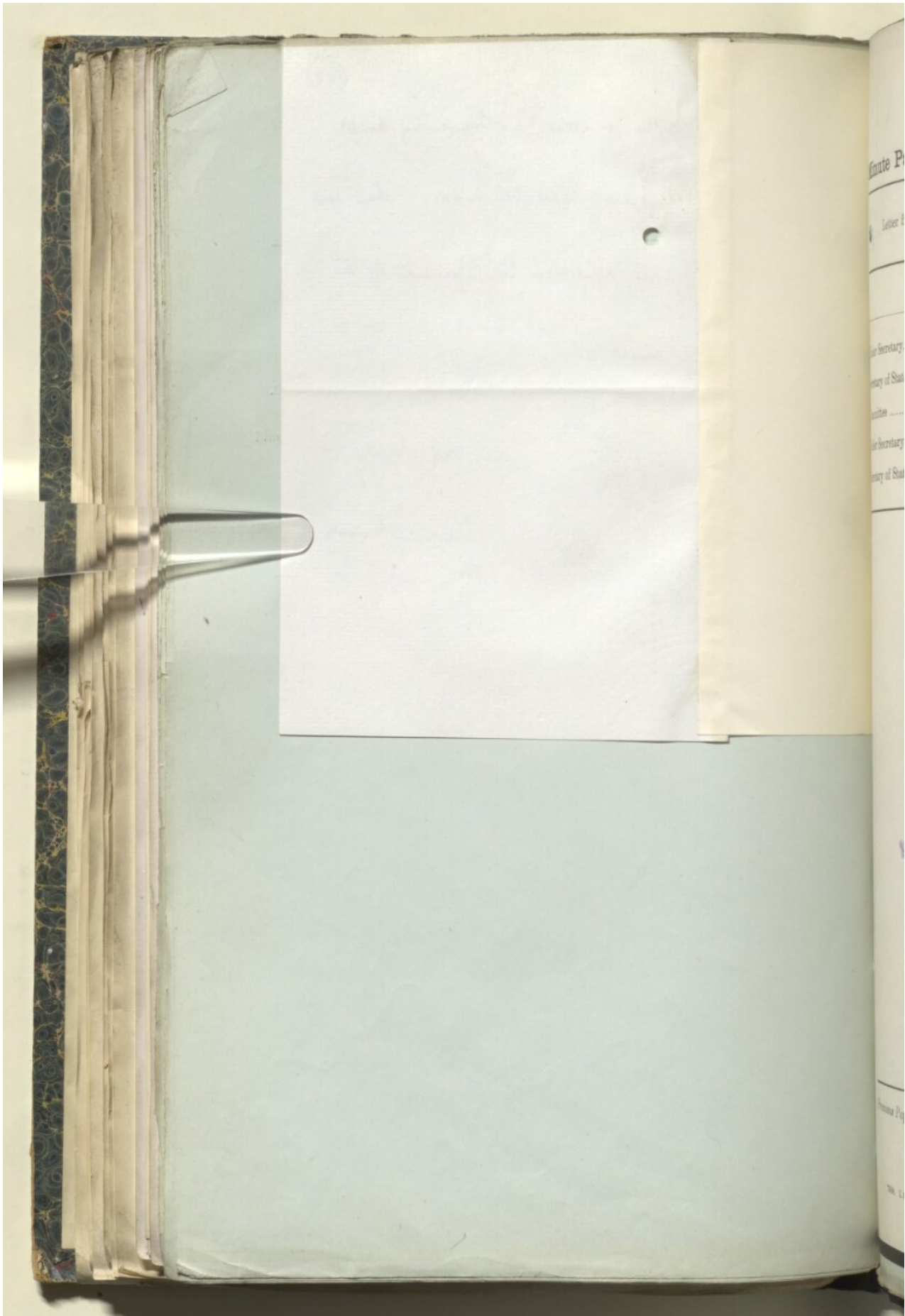
Ap. 17. 1910.

Dear Mr. Sutton

In reply to your enquiry of yesterday as to the establishment of an English school at Tehran, we have heard nothing from Tehran in reply to our despatch No 13 Council of June 29. 1910. I have drawn the attention of the Commercial Rep:











MMO / (190)

Register No. 3660

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

---

Letter from F.O. Dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 1910.  
 Rec. 8<sup>th</sup> July

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	9 July	Lat	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Peria</u></p> <p>The Sanitary Council: representation, &amp; transference of votes. As to establishment of an English school.</p>
Secretary of State .....	11	Vu	
Committee .....	12	No.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to India  
*See within*

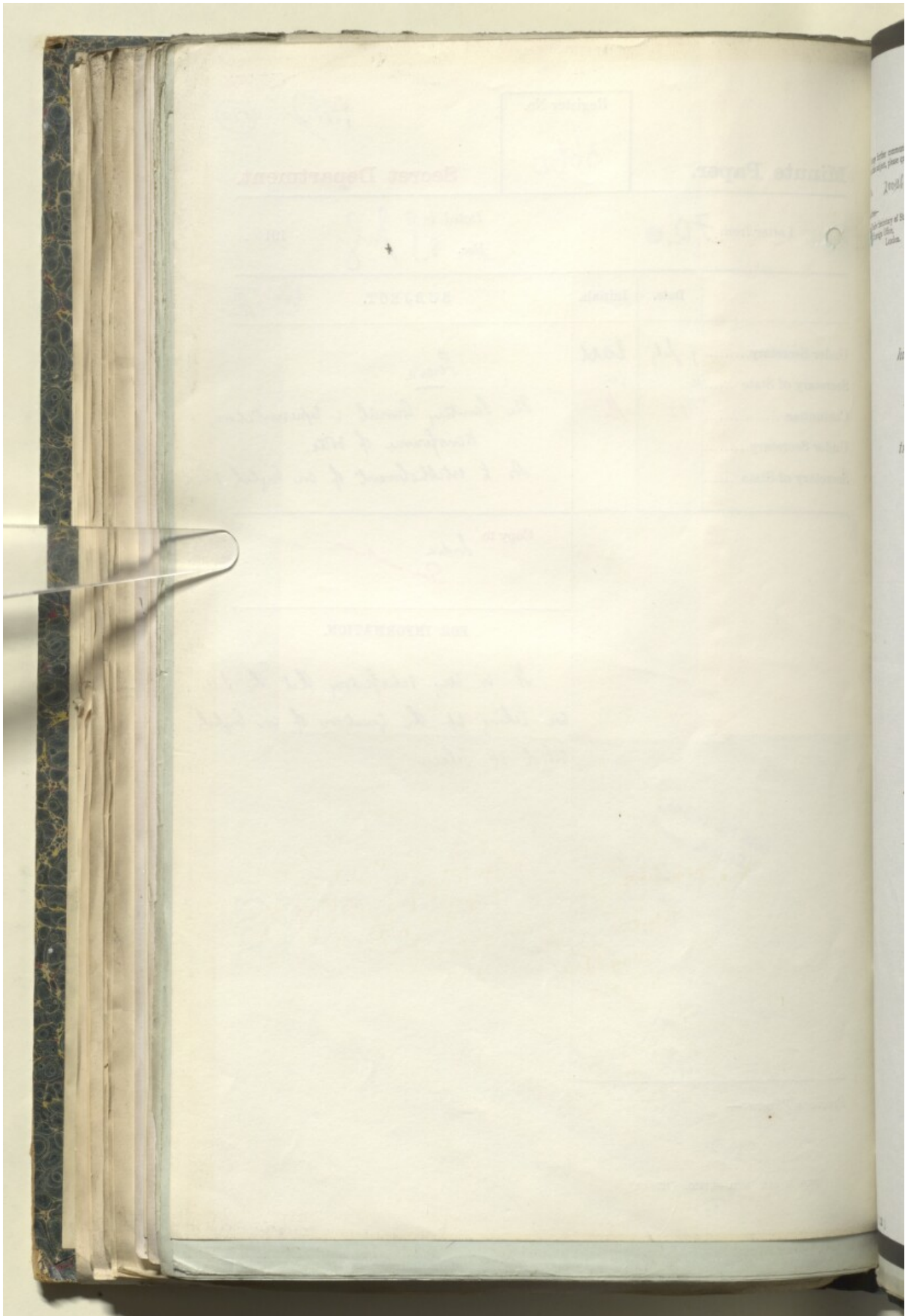
**FOR INFORMATION.**

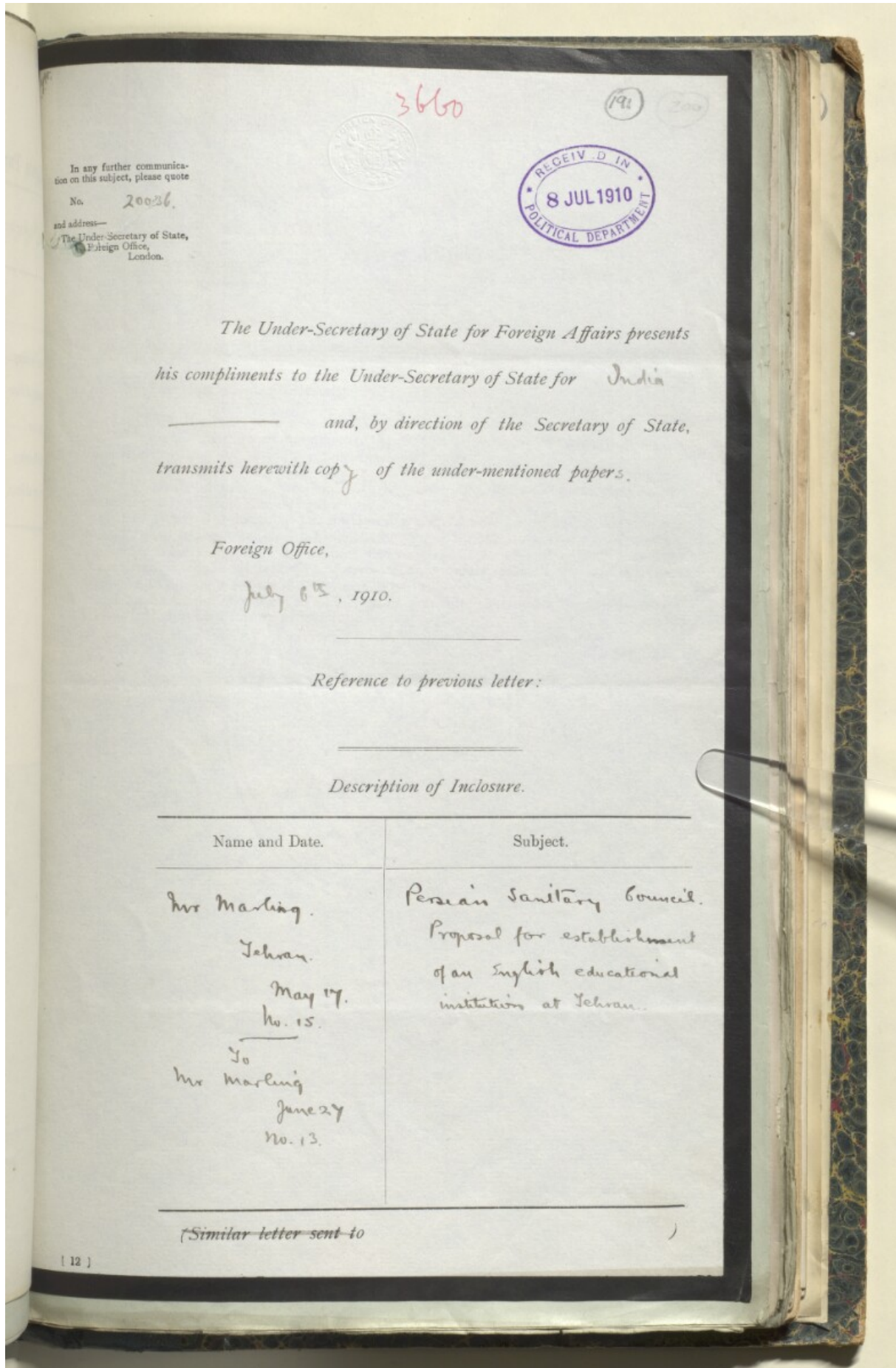
It is very satisfactory that the F.O. are taking up the question of an English school at Tehran.

Seen Pol. Comtee.  
28 JUL 1910  
(with 3691-4)

Previous Papers:—  
3621-2

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/00.]





In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 20036.

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.



3660

(191) 200

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
\_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned papers.

Foreign Office,

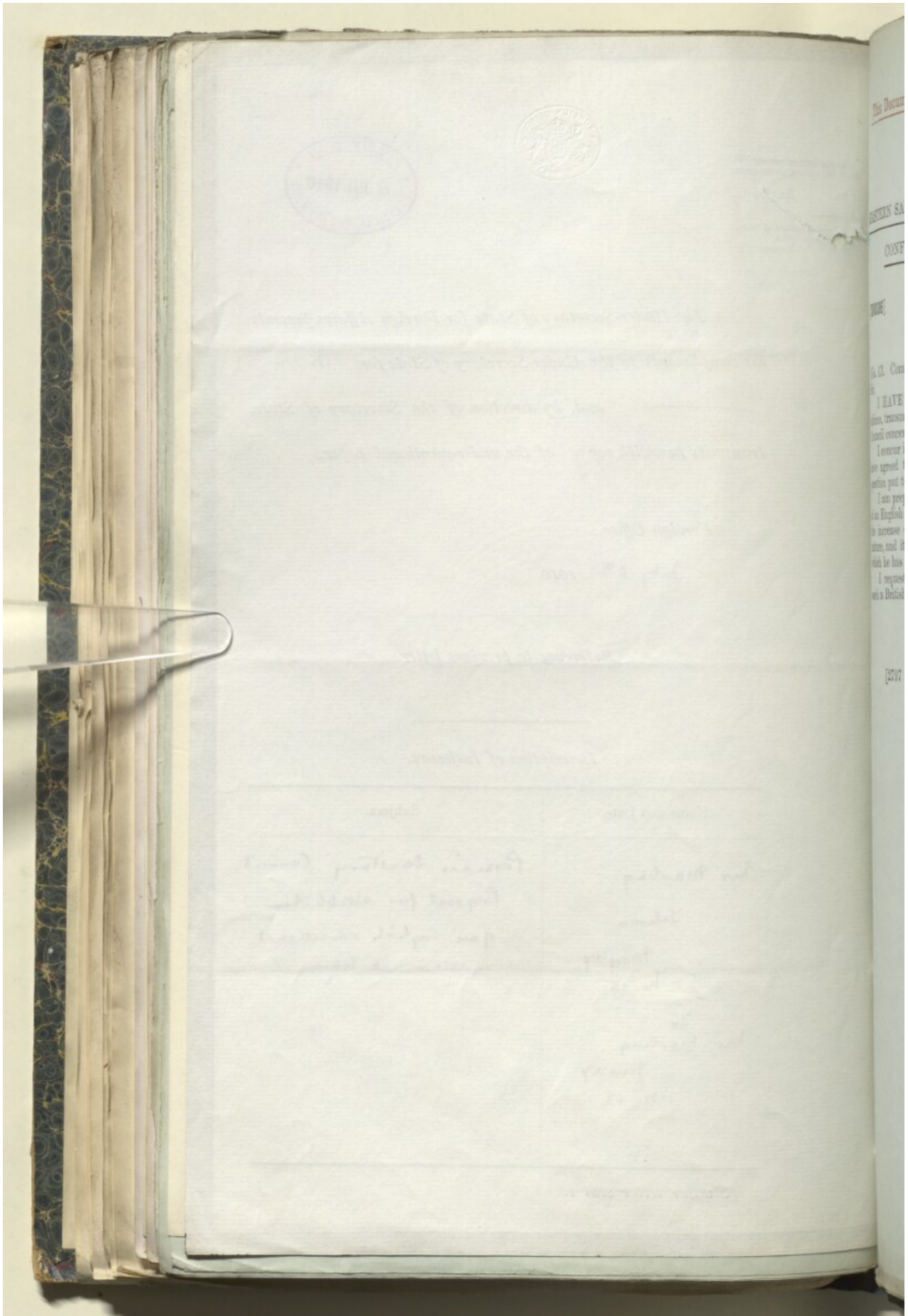
July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1910.

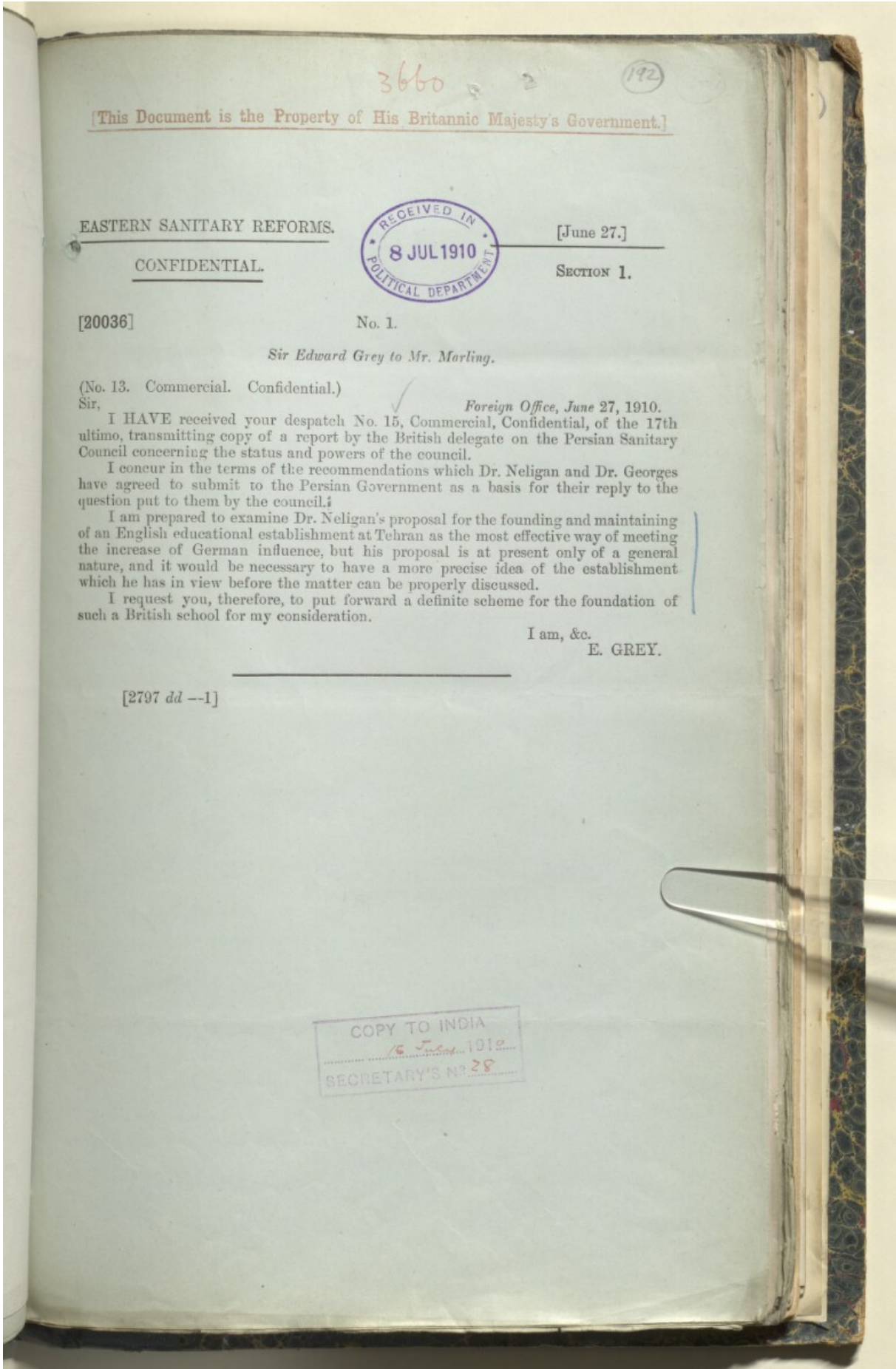
Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Mr Marling. Tehran. May 17. No. 15.  To Mr Marling June 27 No. 13.	Persian Sanitary Council. Proposal for establishment of an English educational institution at Tehran.

(Similar letter sent to \_\_\_\_\_)





3660 192

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[June 27.]

SECTION 1.

[20036]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Marling.*

(No. 13. Commercial. Confidential.)

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1910.*

Sir,  
I HAVE received your despatch No. 15, Commercial, Confidential, of the 17th ultimo, transmitting copy of a report by the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Council concerning the status and powers of the council.

I concur in the terms of the recommendations which Dr. Neligan and Dr. Georges have agreed to submit to the Persian Government as a basis for their reply to the question put to them by the council.

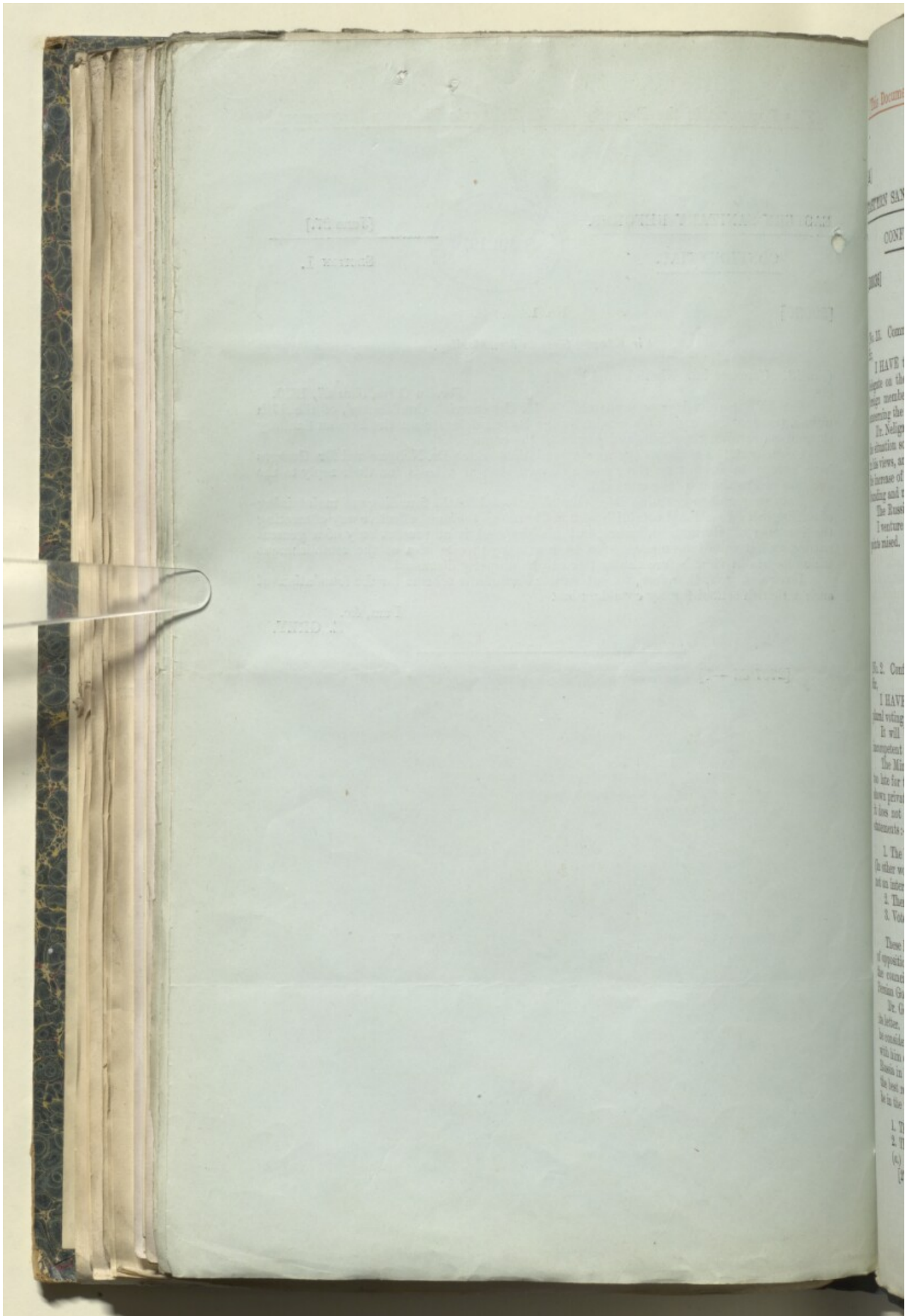
I am prepared to examine Dr. Neligan's proposal for the founding and maintaining of an English educational establishment at Tehran as the most effective way of meeting the increase of German influence, but his proposal is at present only of a general nature, and it would be necessary to have a more precise idea of the establishment which he has in view before the matter can be properly discussed.

I request you, therefore, to put forward a definite scheme for the foundation of such a British school for my consideration.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY.

[2797 dd --1]

COPY TO INDIA  
16 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S N<sup>o</sup>. 28





3660 (193)

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

[A]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[June 6.]

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 1.

[20036]

No. 1.

*Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)*

(No. 15. Commercial. Confidential.)

Tehran, May 17, 1910.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of a report by the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Council on the question of plural voting by the foreign members of that body, and on other points of a more general character concerning the status and powers of the council.

Dr. Neligan, with whom I have discussed these matters at length, has exposed the situation so lucidly and fully that I need do no more than express my concurrence in his views, and more especially in his opinion that the most effective way of meeting the increase of German influence that we have to anticipate in Tehran would be by founding and maintaining some English educational establishment.

The Russian Minister also generally concurs in Dr. Neligan's conclusions.

I venture to request that I may be informed of your instructions on the various points raised.

I have, &amp;c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Mr. Marling.*

(No. 2. Confidential.)

Tehran, May 15, 1910.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to submit the following memorandum on the question of plural voting by members of the Persian Sanitary Council.

It will be remembered that at its 76th meeting the council decided itself incompetent to deal with this question, and to refer it to the Persian Government.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave his verdict in a letter which was received too late for the last (the 77th) meeting, and which Dr. Georges, the president, has shown privately to me. This reply is typically Persian, in that it is no reply at all; it does not answer the council's question. In addition it contains the following statements:—

1. The Persian Government is free to receive or to reject the council's decisions. (In other words—the sanitary council is an appendage of the Persian Government—not an international board. This no one disputes.)
2. There is no necessity for the Powers to take part in its deliberations.
3. Votes are not transferable.

These last two statements, if put before the council, would have raised a storm of opposition; they are, moreover, contrary to the spirit of the "dastkhat" constituting the council (given in 1904), and to the rules of the council, sanctioned by the Persian Government itself (drawn up in September 1907).

Dr. Georges, therefore, asked the Persian Foreign Office privately to withdraw its letter. This was done, and at the same time Dr. Georges was invited to draft what he considered the best reply to the council's question. I have had several conversations with him on the subject. He is keenly alive to the interests of Great Britain and of Russia in Persia, and to our views about German aggressiveness. We are agreed that the best reply which the Persian Government can make to the sanitary council would be in the following terms:—

1. The sanitary council is a national council; its duties are purely advisory.
2. The composition of the council is as follows:—

(a.) Persian members—at present to the number of twenty-four.

[2797 f-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
16 Sept 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 37



(b.) The sanitary delegates of the foreign embassies and legations at Tehran, in accordance with the original "dastkhat" and with the rules.

In addition, the doctor of the Indo-European telegraphs and the doctor of the Persian tramways, who were members before the rules were drawn up.

Any increase in the number of members would lessen the efficiency of the council, and is therefore undesirable.

3. The mention, in article 2 (1) of the rules, of the two categories "délégués sanitaires des divers États," and "médecins des légations," introduces an ambiguity. These two sentences should be replaced by the following: "Le délégué sanitaire de chacun des États représentés diplomatiquement à Téhéran par une ambassade ou une légation."

The delegates of other Powers to have the rights of "membres associés" only. (N.B.—The "membres associés" may discuss, but may not vote.)

4. As to plural voting—

Each Government represented at Tehran by an embassy or a legation shall have one vote.

If a member, president included, is both a Persian official and the representative of a legation or an embassy at Tehran, he shall have as many votes as the Governments which he represents, in addition to his Persian vote.

In case of absence, votes can be transferred in the sense of article 4 (1) of the "règlement."

In case of equal division of votes, the president shall have a casting vote.

As these recommendations, if accepted by the Persian Government, will fix the proceedings of the sanitary council within more definite limits than heretofore, it will be well to consider what effect they will have on the position of Great Britain in the sanitary council. This consideration practically resolves itself into the question: "What is likely to be the extent of German influence at Tehran in the future?"

German influence, as far as the sanitary council is concerned, would appear to be certain to increase as time goes on. The Germans have a well-equipped school, and the Persian Government hospital. The French professors at the Persian medical school have, on the other hand, no hospital, although they have frequently been promised one. The Persian medical student will, therefore, in the future go to the German school, and from there to the Government hospital. The French professor's contract ends in four years. It is highly probable that they will be replaced by Germans.

Turning now to the present composition of the sanitary council, Persia can always command a majority on a vote, namely, in a full meeting (a very rare event), twenty-four votes to nine. The Persian members have, however, always followed the French lead up to the present; for French medicine has by far the largest following in Tehran. The English view of any question is certain therefore for four years at least to receive a majority of votes, namely, those of our three representatives: the Russian, American, French (and therefore the Persian) members. The strength of this combination has, however, been reduced lately by the departure of Dr. Coppin and M. Cané. Moreover, Drs. Scott and Cormick continue to sit in the council only because they were members before the "règlement" was drawn up; further, it is at the moment doubtful whether Dr. Lidley will remain in Persia, and whether the late Dr. Sadowsky will be replaced. Germany has two representatives, and can always count on the votes of the Austrian and Ottoman delegates. If and when, therefore, Germans replace the French members, and still further when they acquire their influence in the native medical profession, we shall be outnumbered in the sanitary council.

It appears, however, unprofitable to pursue this question any further, or to try to calculate the distribution of votes in the future with any approach to exactness, for the following reasons:—

1. The sanitary council is purely an advisory body to the Persian Government. It has at present no budget, and no power to enforce its decisions. It can in no way be compared to the sanitary board at Constantinople.

2. Its decisions, as far as questions of quarantine go, are defined by the Convention of Paris, to which Persia is a signatory Power.

3. The political situation is unsettled.





The consideration of this question makes the facts clear, however:—

1. That German influence will continue to increase at Tehran.
  2. That one of the chief means of checking it is by educational methods.
- I will not here enter into the question of how best this may be done, but I would submit that it is one worthy of the serious consideration of His Majesty's and the Russian Governments, as well as of the French Government.

Returning now to the proposals for settling the composition and voting methods of the council outlined above, which proposals will be put before the Persian Government for its approval, the following observations seem legitimate:—

1. It is desirable that the sanitary council should continue to be a Persian institution; attempts to give it an international character like that of the Constantinople board should be discouraged—this chiefly from the political point of view. From the international sanitary point of view, Persia really presents little interest. It is possible that plague and cholera might reach Europe via the Persian Gulf, especially if a railway is brought to its head. The quarantine service there, however, is in the best possible hands, and, moreover, the Convention of Paris defines quarantine procedure in black and white.

2. This paragraph simply confines the present composition of the sanitary council and the right of foreign Powers to take part in its deliberations.

3. The question of plural voting will be solved in a practical manner by limiting the vote to delegates of Powers, represented by an embassy or by a legation at Tehran; delegates of Powers not so represented may be nominated to the council, but may not vote. This will deprive Germany of the Norwegian and Swedish votes, and will put an end to her attempts to increase her influence in the council by obtaining the representation of the smaller European Powers, with no interests at stake in the country. It is not improbable, however, that Germany will in the future seek for and obtain the representation of Italy (at present unrepresented), and of Holland (at present represented by a French member). The number of votes will, however, be known instead of unknown.

Persian officials, who represent also an embassy or a legation, must of course be allowed to exercise their Persian vote.

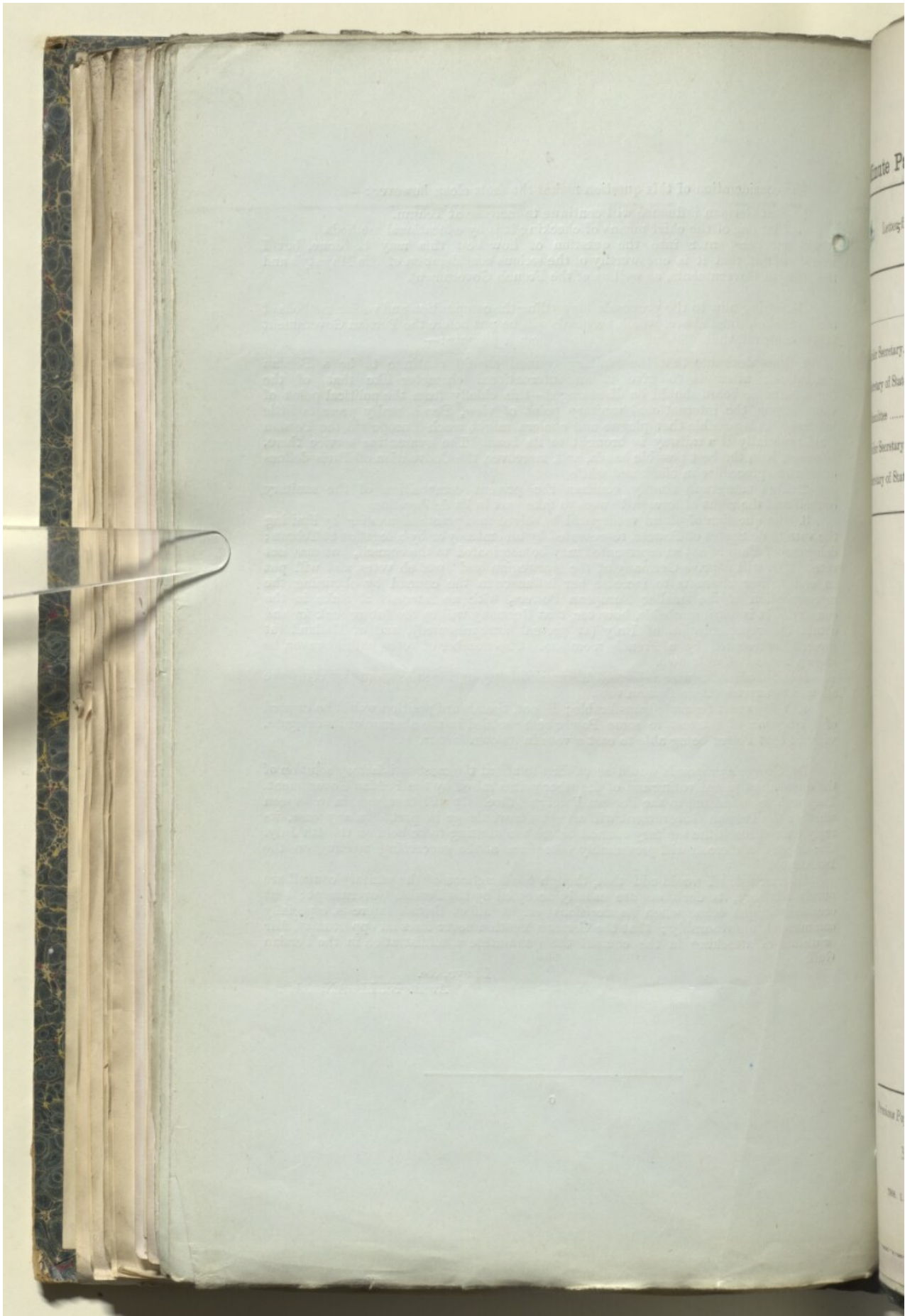
4. Votes must be made transferable; if not, the absurd position would be created of a question of interest to some Power being settled in the absence of its delegate, without that Power being able to cast a vote in its own favour.

Dr. George's proposals would seem then to afford the most satisfactory solution of the question of plural voting and of the other points raised by the Persian Government. They will be submitted to the Persian Foreign Office. It will then remain to be seen whether the Persian Government will accept the whole or in part. In any case, its reply cannot reach the sanitary council before the meeting to be held on the 4th July. The discussion thereon will presumably take place at the succeeding meeting on the 1st August.

In conclusion I would add that, though the functions of the sanitary council are purely advisory, its decisions are usually accepted by the Persian Government; that occasions might occur when its decisions might affect British interests, especially commercial, unfavourably; that the German legation never loses an opportunity, fair or unfair, of attacking in the council the quarantine administration in the Persian Gulf.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.





195  
307

Register No.  
**3621-2**

**Secret Department.**

**Minute Paper.**

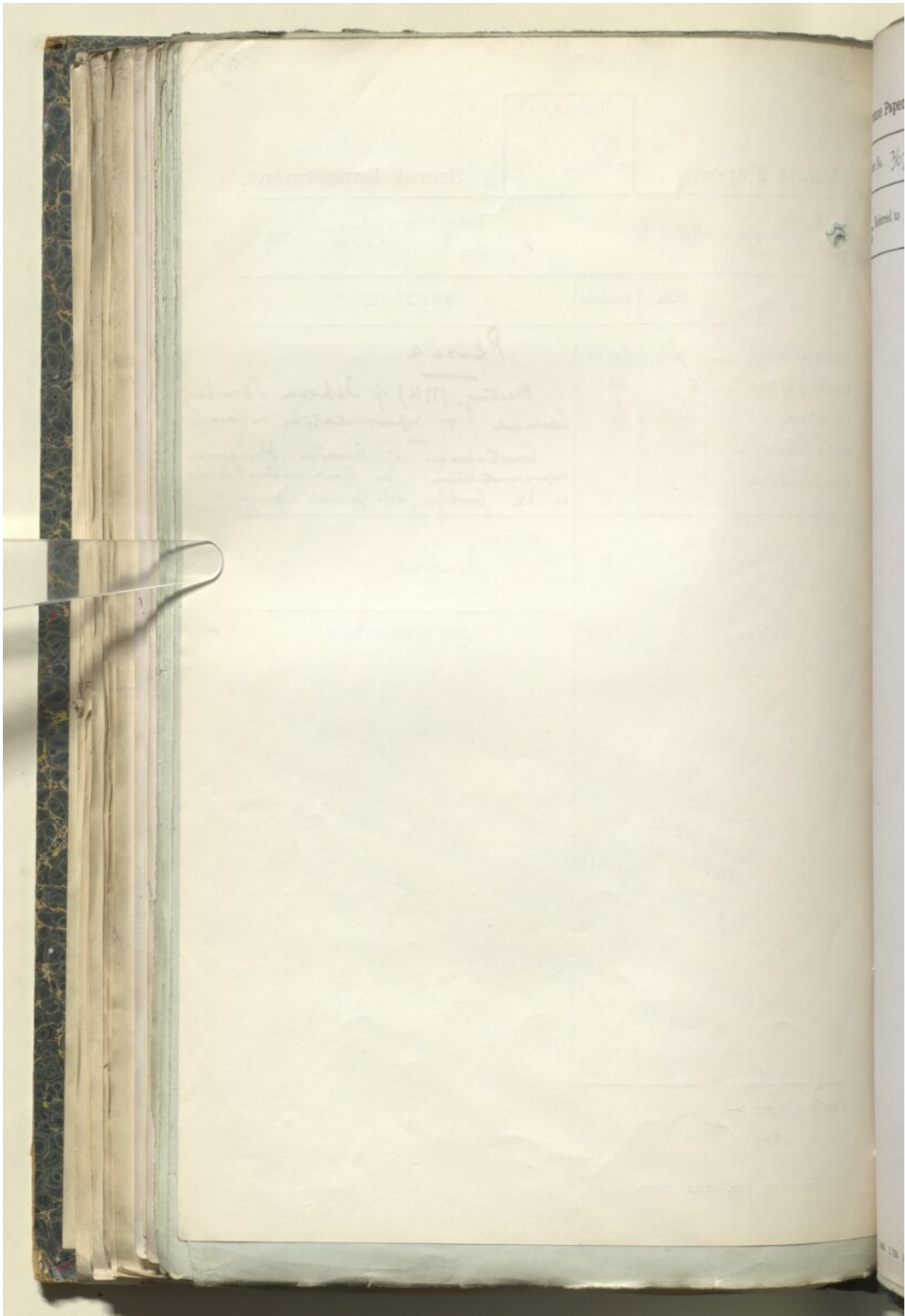
Letter from *30.* Dated *19 May, 4.9.1910,* 1910.  
 Rec. *1 day (2)*

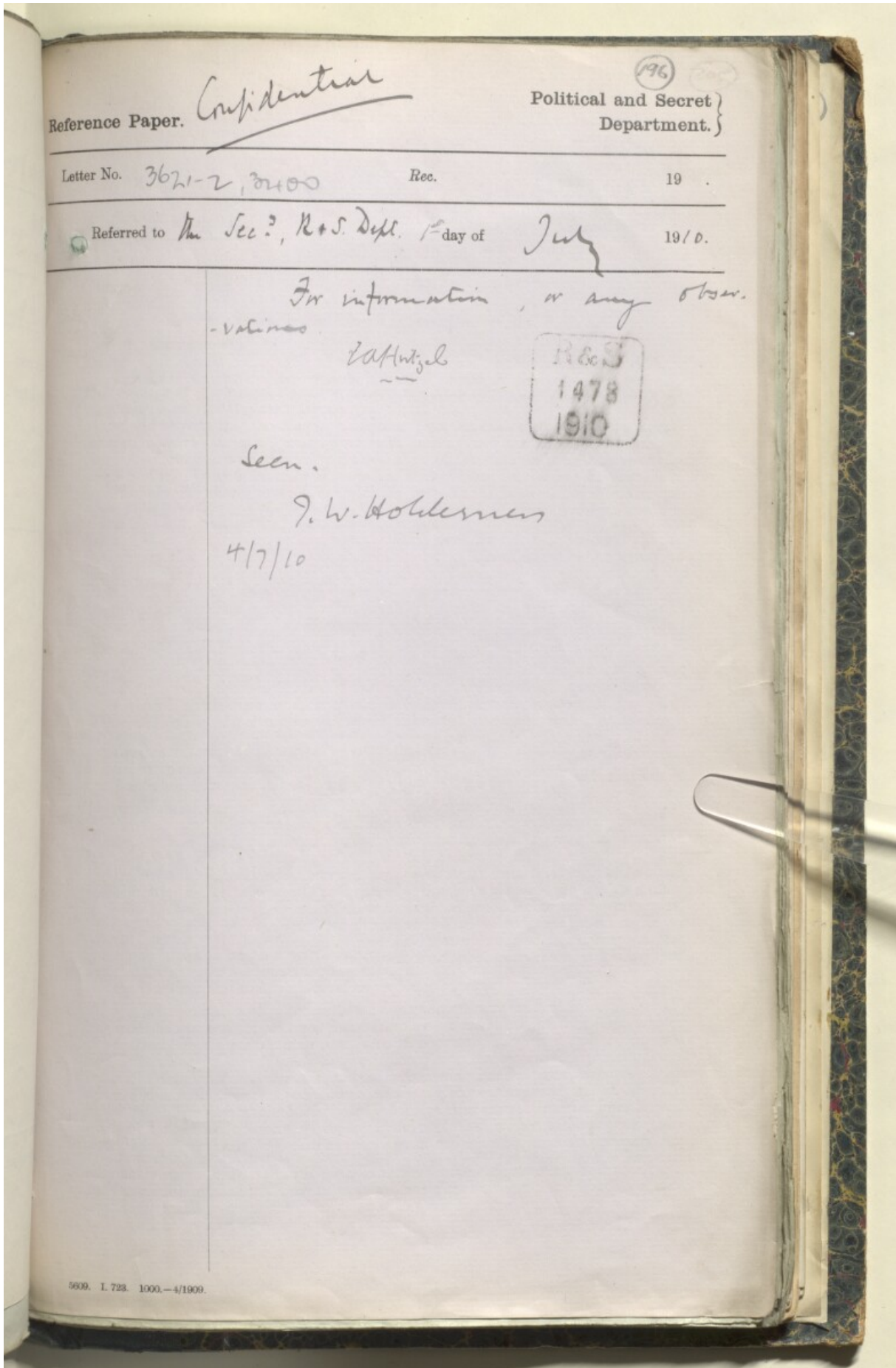
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>6 July</i>	<i>East</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Persia.</b></p> <p>Meeting (77th) of Tehran Sanitary Council, &amp; representation on Council.</p> <p>Criticism of Austro-Hungarian representation on Quarantine Service in the Gulf, with special reference to <i>Behrein</i>.</p>
Secretary of State .....	<i>5</i>	<i>W</i>	
Committee .....	<i>6.</i>	<i>K.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			
			<p>Copy to</p> <p><i>India.</i></p> <p><i>See within</i></p>
			FOR INFORMATION.

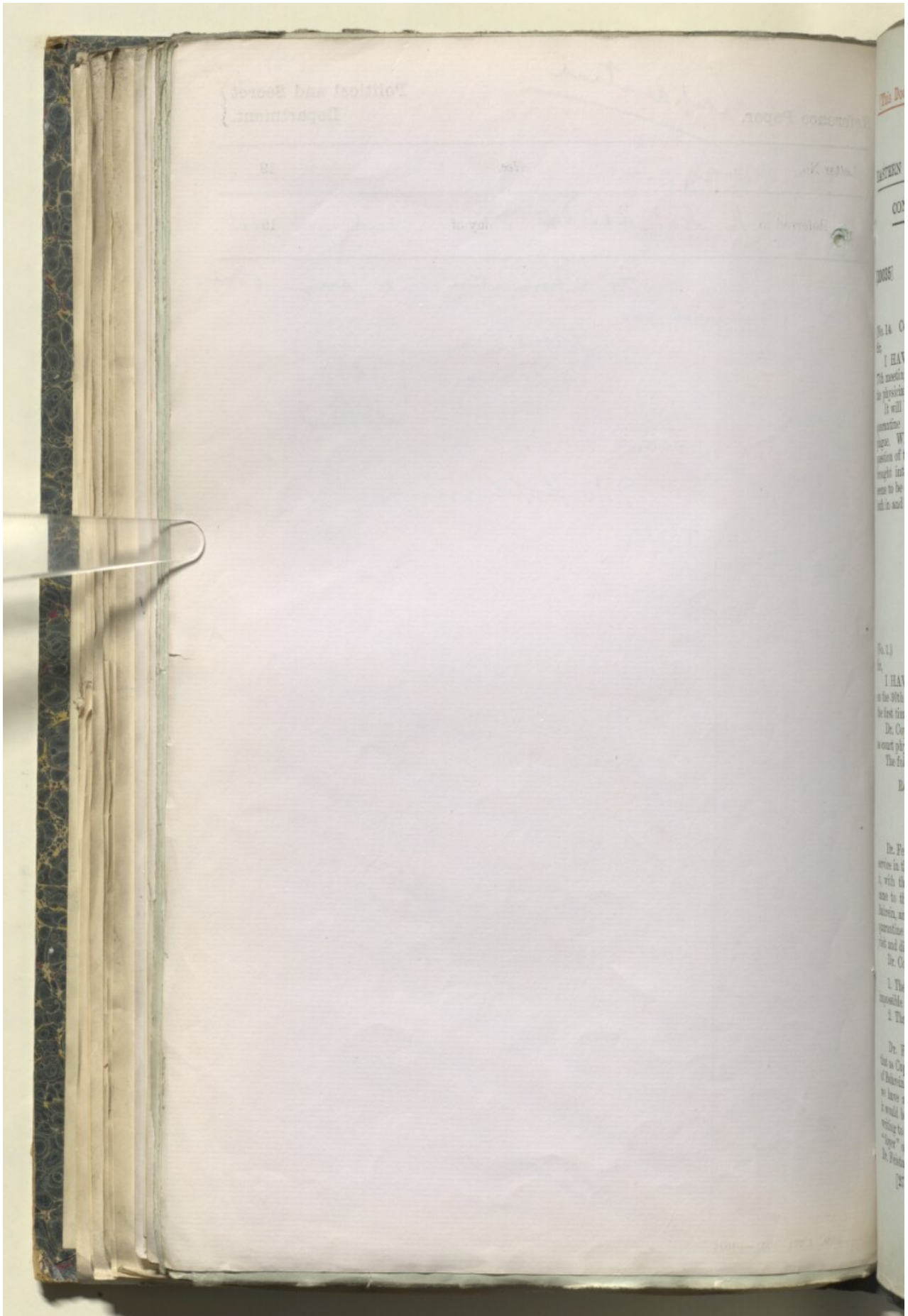
Seen Pol. Comtee,  
28 JUL 1910  
(with 3691-4)

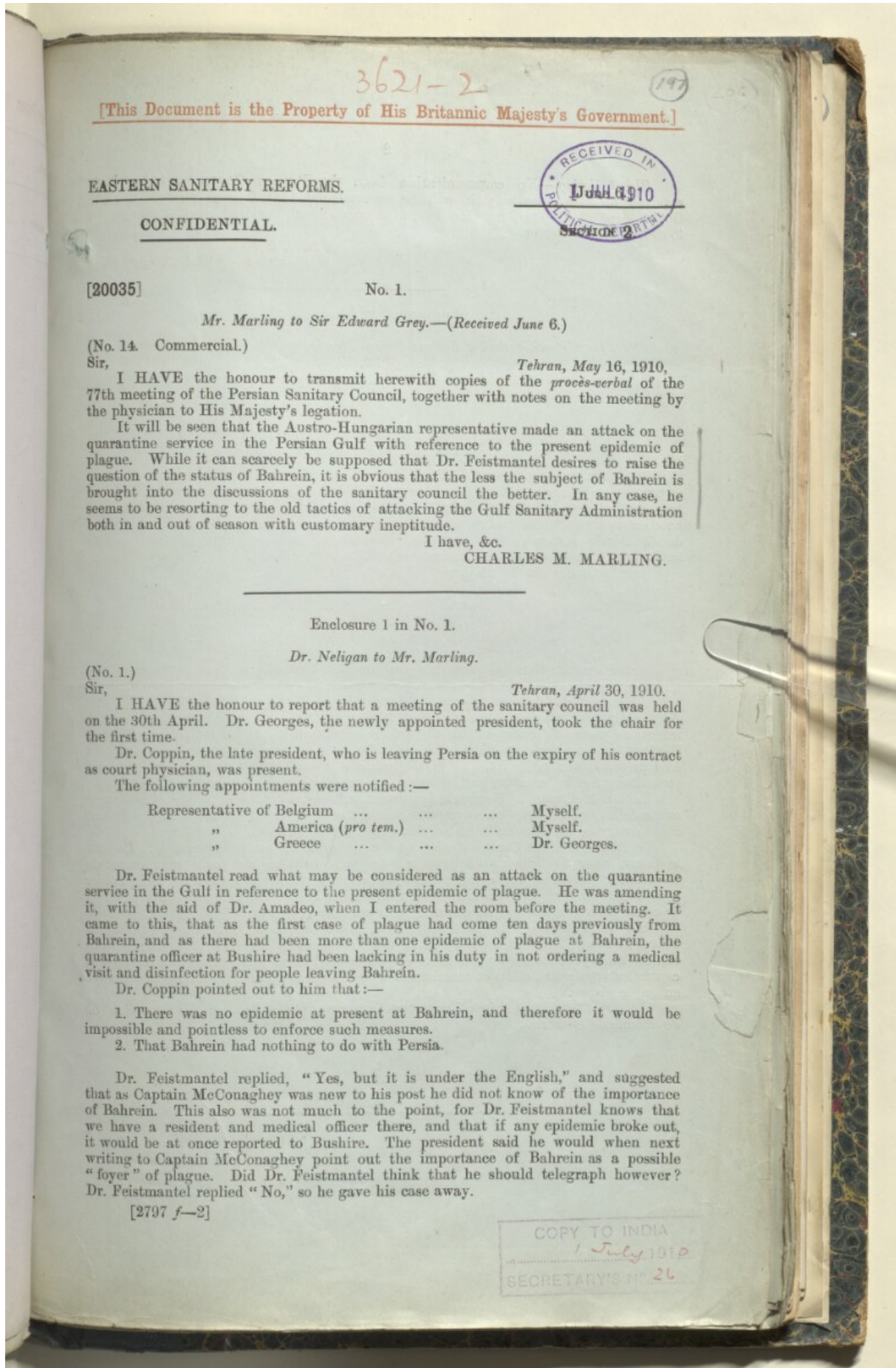
Previous Papers:—  
*31-00*

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]









3621-2 197

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[20035]

No. 1.

*Mr. Marling to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received June 6.)*

(No. 14. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Tehran, May 16, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the *procès-verbal* of the 77th meeting of the Persian Sanitary Council, together with notes on the meeting by the physician to His Majesty's legation.

It will be seen that the Austro-Hungarian representative made an attack on the quarantine service in the Persian Gulf with reference to the present epidemic of plague. While it can scarcely be supposed that Dr. Feistmantel desires to raise the question of the status of Bahrein, it is obvious that the less the subject of Bahrein is brought into the discussions of the sanitary council the better. In any case, he seems to be resorting to the old tactics of attacking the Gulf Sanitary Administration both in and out of season with customary ineptitude.

I have, &c.

CHARLES M. MARLING.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Mr. Marling.*

(No. 1.)

Sir,

*Tehran, April 30, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the sanitary council was held on the 30th April. Dr. Georges, the newly appointed president, took the chair for the first time.

Dr. Coppin, the late president, who is leaving Persia on the expiry of his contract as court physician, was present.

The following appointments were notified:—

Representative of Belgium	...	...	...	Myself.
„ America ( <i>pro tem.</i> )	...	...	...	Myself.
„ Greece	...	...	...	Dr. Georges.

Dr. Feistmantel read what may be considered as an attack on the quarantine service in the Gulf in reference to the present epidemic of plague. He was amending it, with the aid of Dr. Amadeo, when I entered the room before the meeting. It came to this, that as the first case of plague had come ten days previously from Bahrein, and as there had been more than one epidemic of plague at Bahrein, the quarantine officer at Bushire had been lacking in his duty in not ordering a medical visit and disinfection for people leaving Bahrein.

Dr. Coppin pointed out to him that:—

1. There was no epidemic at present at Bahrein, and therefore it would be impossible and pointless to enforce such measures.
2. That Bahrein had nothing to do with Persia.

Dr. Feistmantel replied, "Yes, but it is under the English," and suggested that as Captain McConaghey was new to his post he did not know of the importance of Bahrein. This also was not much to the point, for Dr. Feistmantel knows that we have a resident and medical officer there, and that if any epidemic broke out, it would be at once reported to Bushire. The president said he would when next writing to Captain McConaghey point out the importance of Bahrein as a possible "foyer" of plague. Did Dr. Feistmantel think that he should telegraph however? Dr. Feistmantel replied "No," so he gave his case away.

[2797 f-2]

COPY TO INDIA  
1 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO 26



*Plural Voting.*—No communication from the Persian Government has been received on this question; it will be remembered that it was referred to the Government at the last meeting of the council, which declared itself incompetent to deal with the matter.

I have, &c.  
A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Extract from Procès-verbal of Seventy-seventh Meeting of Persian Sanitary Council, held April 30, 1910.*

PESTE À BOUCHIR.

DES divers télégrammes reçus du Dr. McConaghey, chef du Service sanitaire du Golfe Persique, ou échangés avec lui, il résulte ce qui suit :

Depuis le commencement de l'épidémie (25 mars) jusqu'au 29 avril, il y aurait eu onze cas de peste constatés à Bouchir avec six décès. Le premier cas aurait sévi sur un batelier indigène venu de Bahreïn sur un bateau transportant des peaux. Ce batelier ne serait tombé malade que dix jours après son arrivée à Bouchir. L'origine de l'épidémie resterait donc obscure. Parmi les victimes figurent trois soldats habitant une caserne signalée comme particulièrement infecte.

Dates des cas	25 mars	...	...	...	...	1
" "	28 "	...	...	...	...	1
" "	2 avril	...	...	...	...	1
" "	19 "	...	...	...	...	1
" "	21 "	...	...	...	...	3
" "	28 "	...	...	...	...	4

Actuellement, tous les ports persans du Golfe ainsi que Bassora imposent les mesures réglementaires aux passagers et marchandises en provenance de Bouchir.

A Bouchir, l'isolement se pratique dans une île.

Le Dr. McConaghey demande télégraphiquement s'il est exact que Bassora soit infecté de peste et s'il doit mettre ce port en quarantaine. Il lui est télégraphié que Téhéran ne sait rien actuellement à ce sujet, que le consul persan de Bassora va être pressenti sur ce point, que le télégramme de cet agent diplomatique lui sera communiqué et qu'en attendant, il ne doit pas considérer Bassora comme infecté.

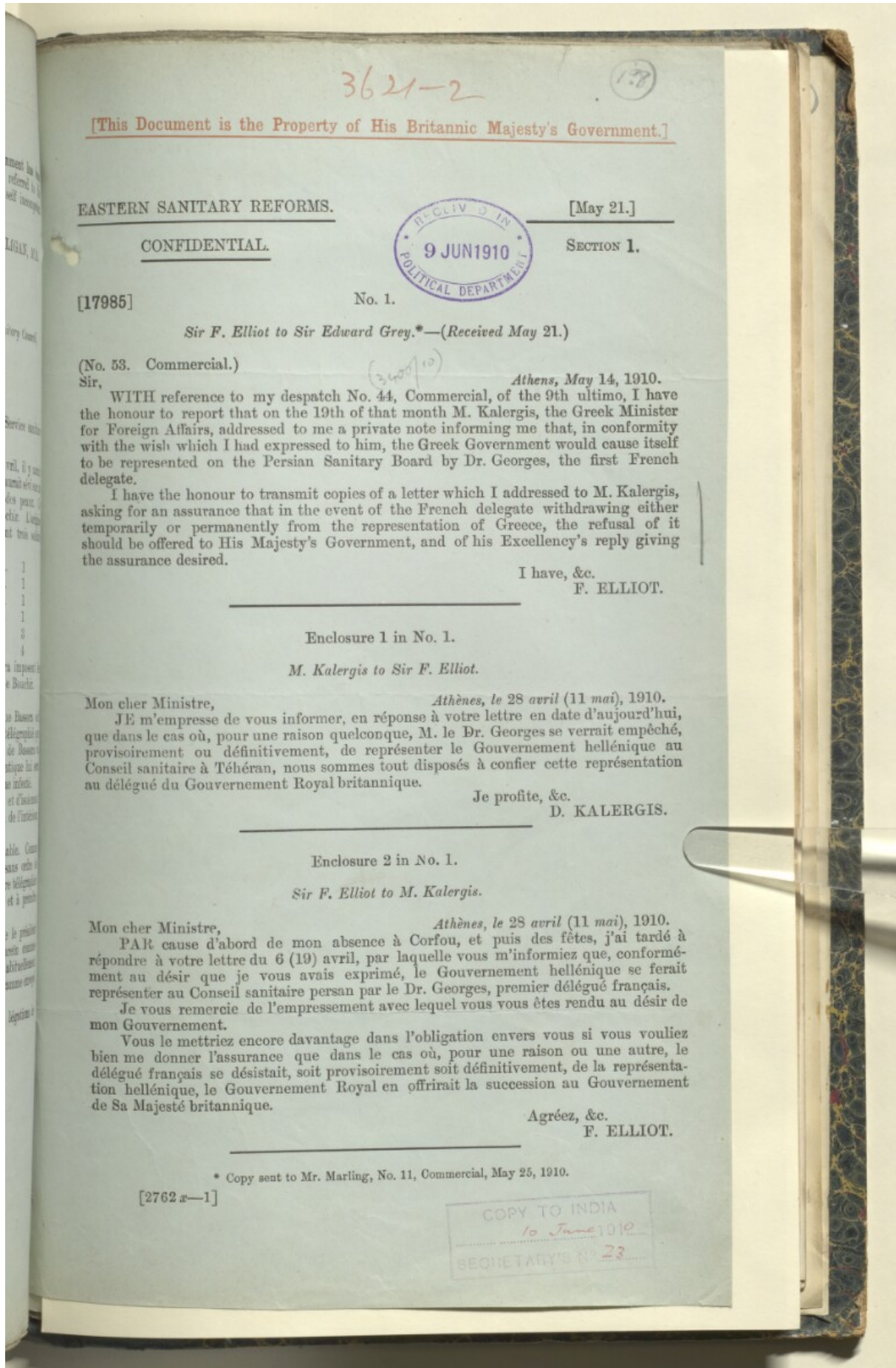
Le Dr. McConaghey demande également qu'un poste d'observation et d'isolement soit créé à Bouchir pour les voyageurs quittant cette ville à destination de l'intérieur, afin d'éviter la diffusion de la maladie dans le sud de la Perse.

A l'unanimité le Conseil décide que cette création est indispensable. Comme le Gouverneur de Bouchir déclare qu'il ne peut installer ce poste sans ordre de Téhéran, le président prie le délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur de faire télégraphier à ce fonctionnaire pour l'inviter à conférer avec le Dr. McConaghey et à prendre, de concert avec ce dernier, les mesures indispensables.

Sur la proposition du Dr. Feistmantel, il est décidé en outre que le président demandera au Dr. McConaghey quel est l'état actuel des îles Bahreïn connues comme un foyer intermittent de peste et quelles sont les mesures prises habituellement contre les voyageurs, effets et marchandises de cette provenance. (Télégramme envoyé en fin de séance.)

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères annonce qu'il a prévenu les légations de l'épidémie de Bouchir.





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS. [May 21.]

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 1.



[17985] No. 1.  
 Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received May 21.)

(No. 53. Commercial.) Athens, May 14, 1910.  
 Sir,  
 WITH reference to my despatch No. 44, Commercial, of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to report that on the 19th of that month M. Kalergis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to me a private note informing me that, in conformity with the wish which I had expressed to him, the Greek Government would cause itself to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board by Dr. Georges, the first French delegate.  
 I have the honour to transmit copies of a letter which I addressed to M. Kalergis, asking for an assurance that in the event of the French delegate withdrawing either temporarily or permanently from the representation of Greece, the refusal of it should be offered to His Majesty's Government, and of his Excellency's reply giving the assurance desired.  
 I have, &c.  
 F. ELLIOT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

M. Kalergis to Sir F. Elliot.

Athènes, le 28 avril (11 mai), 1910.  
 Mon cher Ministre,  
 JE m'empresse de vous informer, en réponse à votre lettre en date d'aujourd'hui, que dans le cas où, pour une raison quelconque, M. le Dr. Georges se verrait empêché, provisoirement ou définitivement, de représenter le Gouvernement hellénique au Conseil sanitaire à Téhéran, nous sommes tout disposés à confier cette représentation au délégué du Gouvernement Royal britannique.  
 Je profite, &c.  
 D. KALERGIS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

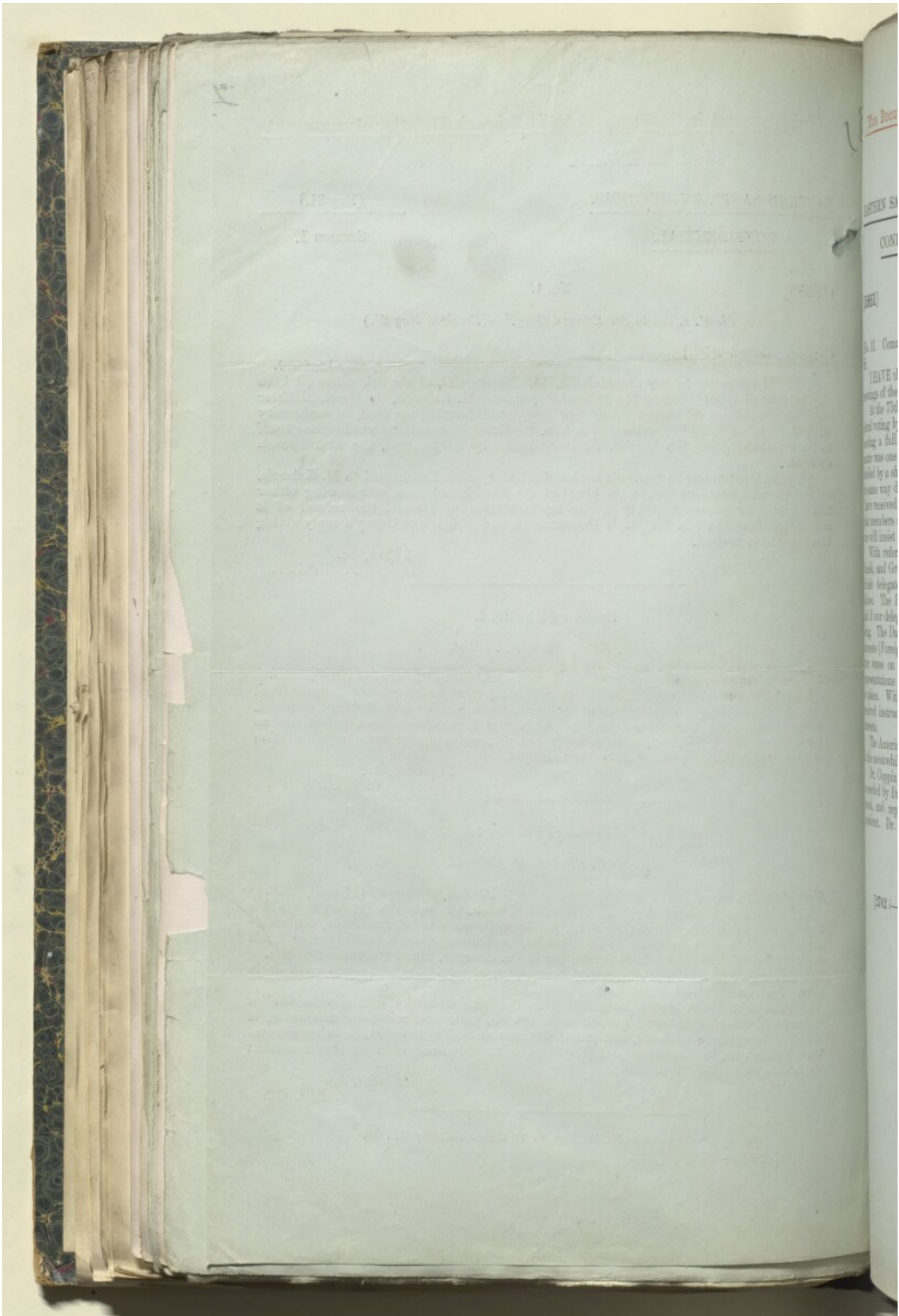
Sir F. Elliot to M. Kalergis.

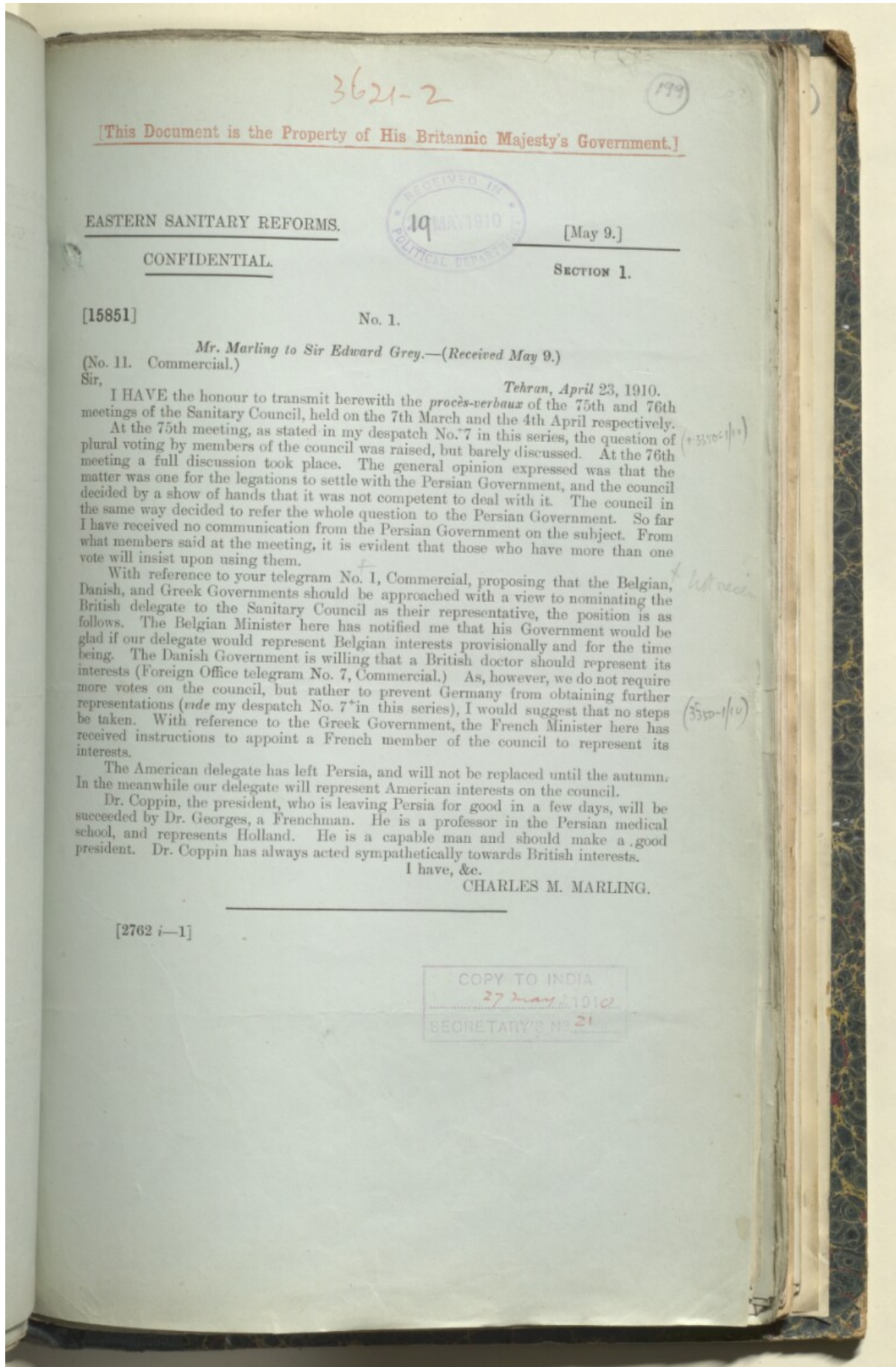
Athènes, le 28 avril (11 mai), 1910.  
 Mon cher Ministre,  
 PAR cause d'abord de mon absence à Corfou, et puis des fêtes, j'ai tardé à répondre à votre lettre du 6 (19) avril, par laquelle vous m'informiez que, conformément au désir que je vous avais exprimé, le Gouvernement hellénique se ferait représenter au Conseil sanitaire persan par le Dr. Georges, premier délégué français.  
 Je vous remercie de l'empressement avec lequel vous vous êtes rendu au désir de mon Gouvernement.  
 Vous le mettriez encore davantage dans l'obligation envers vous si vous vouliez bien me donner l'assurance que dans le cas où, pour une raison ou une autre, le délégué français se désistait, soit provisoirement soit définitivement, de la représentation hellénique, le Gouvernement Royal en offrirait la succession au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique.  
 Agréez, &c.  
 F. ELLIOT.

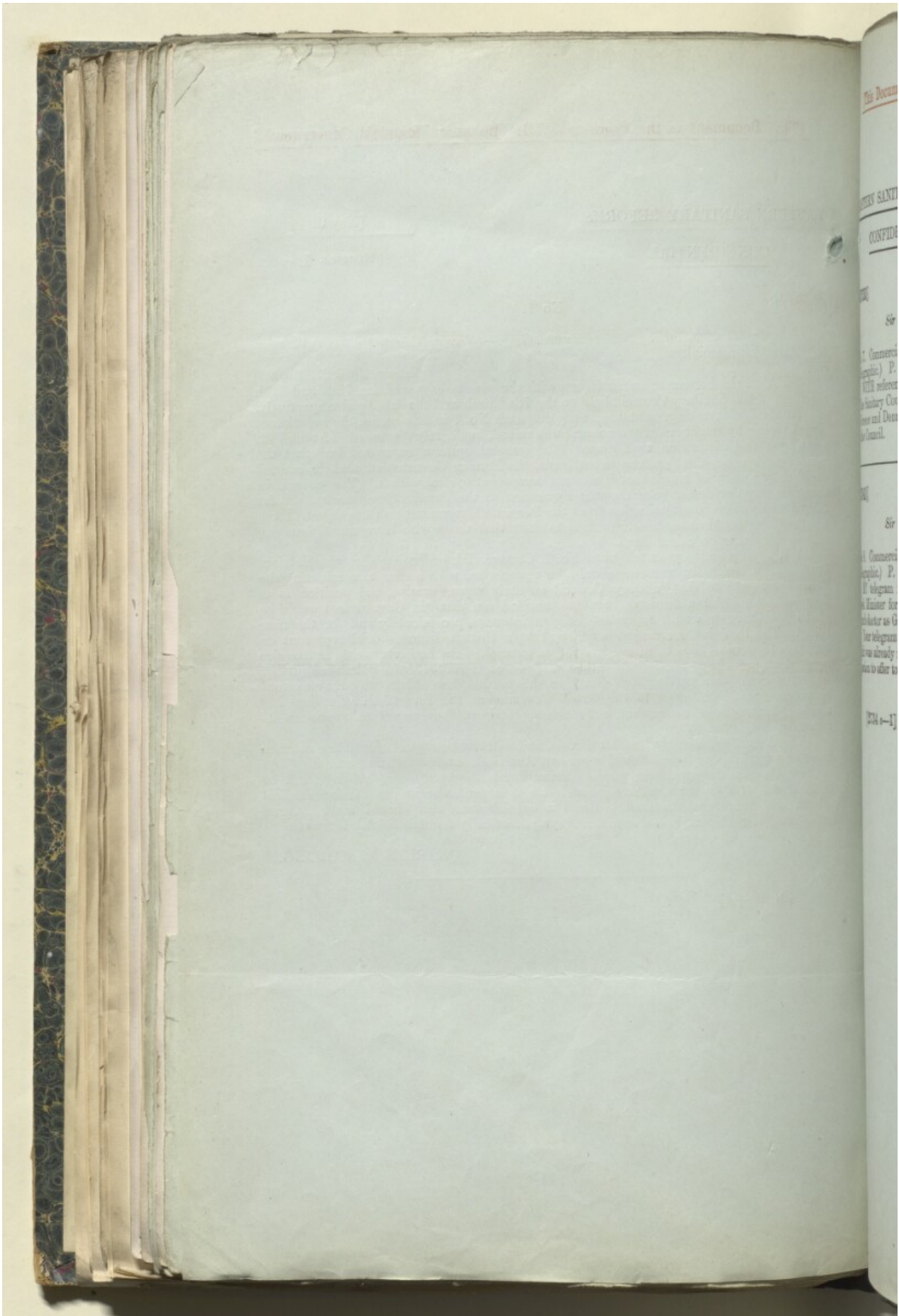
\* Copy sent to Mr. Marling, No. 11, Commercial, May 25, 1910.

[2762 x-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
 10 June 1910  
 SECRETARY'S NO 23









3621-2

200

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government]

RECEIVED  
1 JUL 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[April 14.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[12733]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 14.)*

(No. 7. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*(not received)*

*Tehran, April 14, 1910.*

WITH reference to your Commercial telegram No. 9, respecting the composition of the Sanitary Council, as Belgium has a legation here and interests superior to those of Greece and Denmark, I propose to abstain from interference with her representation on the Council.

[12743]

No. 2.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 14.)*

(No. 8. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

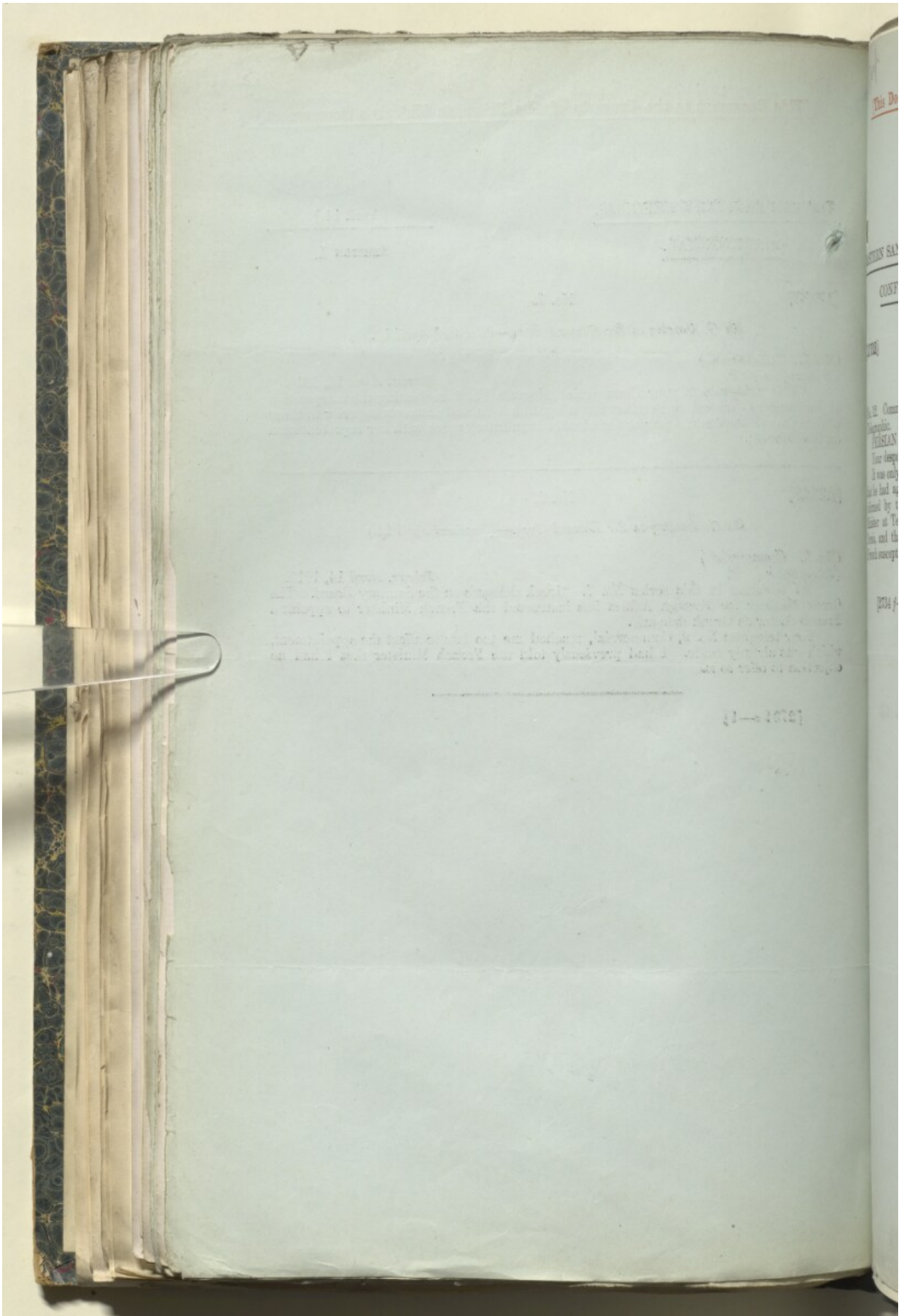
*Tehran, April 14, 1910.*

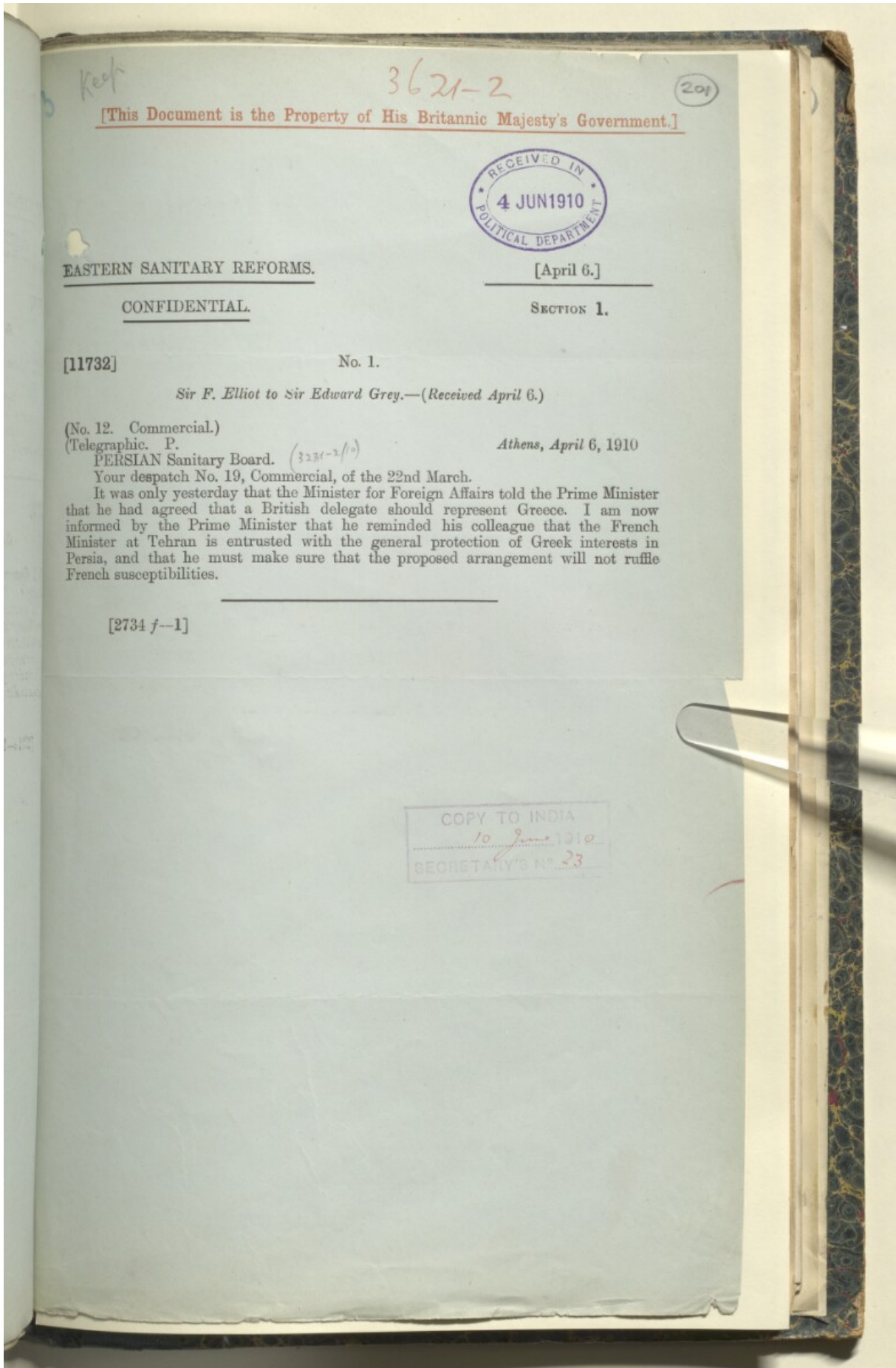
MY telegram in this series No. 7. Greek delegate on the Sanitary Board. The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed the French Minister to appoint a French doctor as Greek delegate.

Your telegram No. 9, Commercial, reached me too late to affect the appointment, which was already made. I had previously told the French Minister that I had no objection to offer to it. *(not received)*

[2734 e-1]

COPY TO INDIA  
1 July 1910  
SECRETARY'S N<sup>o</sup> 26





Keep

3621-2

201

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]



EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[April 6.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[11732]

No. 1.

*Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 6.)*

(No. 12. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic. P.)

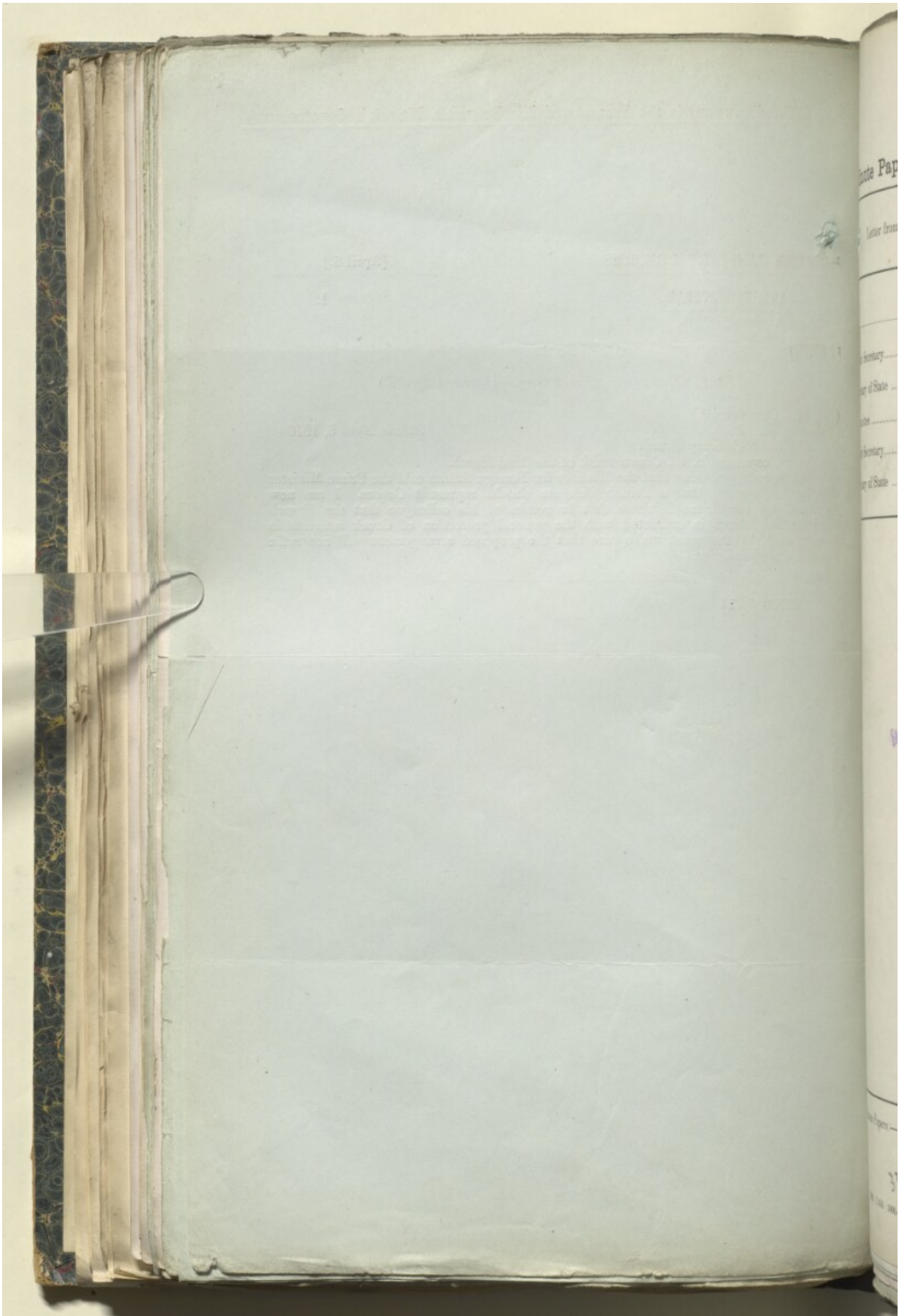
*Athens, April 6, 1910*

PERSIAN Sanitary Board. (3231-2/10)

Your despatch No. 19, Commercial, of the 22nd March. It was only yesterday that the Minister for Foreign Affairs told the Prime Minister that he had agreed that a British delegate should represent Greece. I am now informed by the Prime Minister that he reminded his colleague that the French Minister at Tehran is entrusted with the general protection of Greek interests in Persia, and that he must make sure that the proposed arrangement will not ruffle French susceptibilities.

[2734 f--1]

COPY TO INDIA  
10 June 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 23







(202) (21)

Register No. No,

3400

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from F.O. Dated } 12 May 1910.  
Rec. } 12 May

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	13 May	East	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Persia</p> <p>Representation on the Sanitary Council</p> </div>
Secretary of State .....	14	W.	
Committee .....	18	W.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to COPY TO INDIA To Red

13 May 1910 10 July

SECRETARY'S NO. 19 (11362-2)

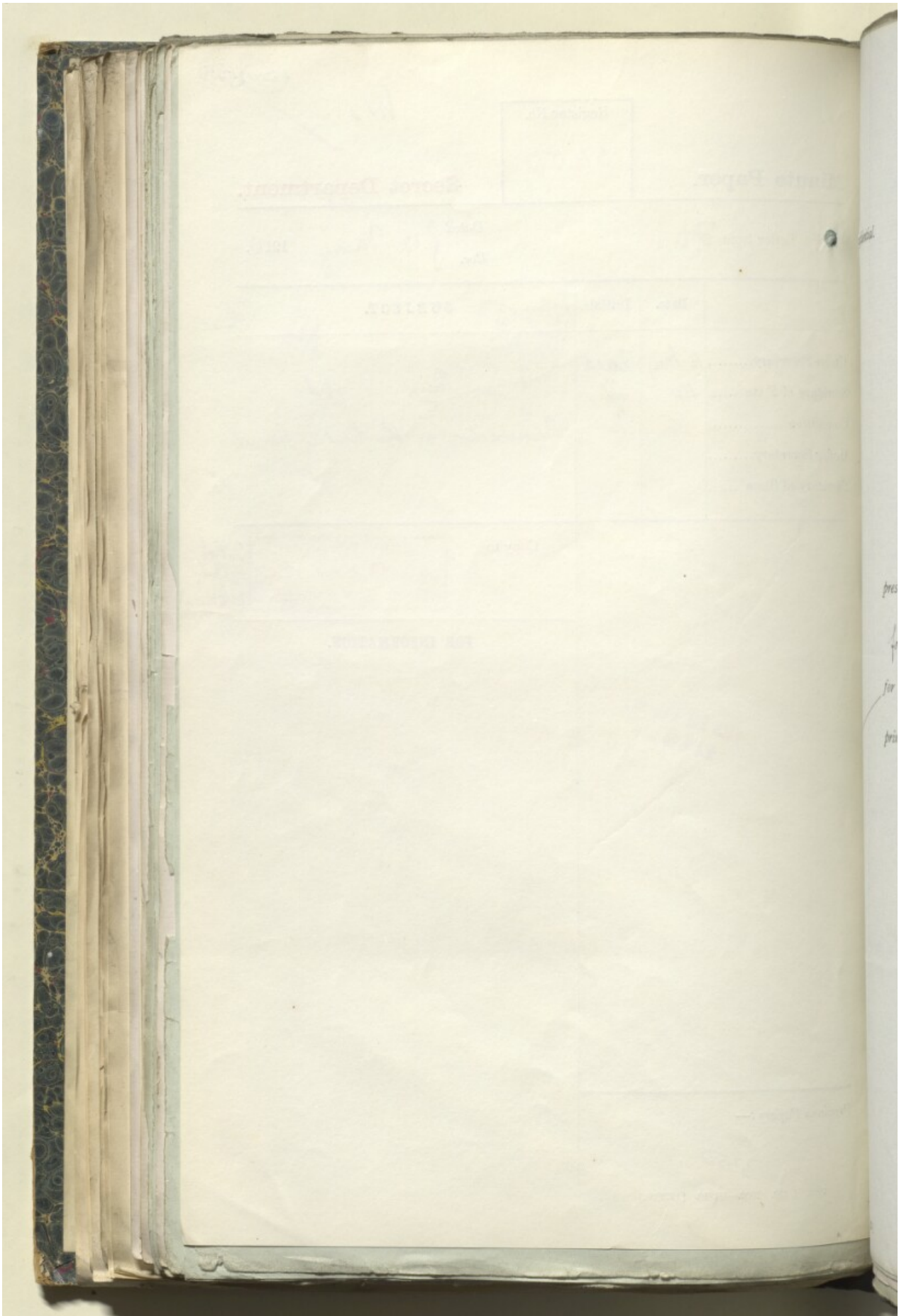
FOR INFORMATION.

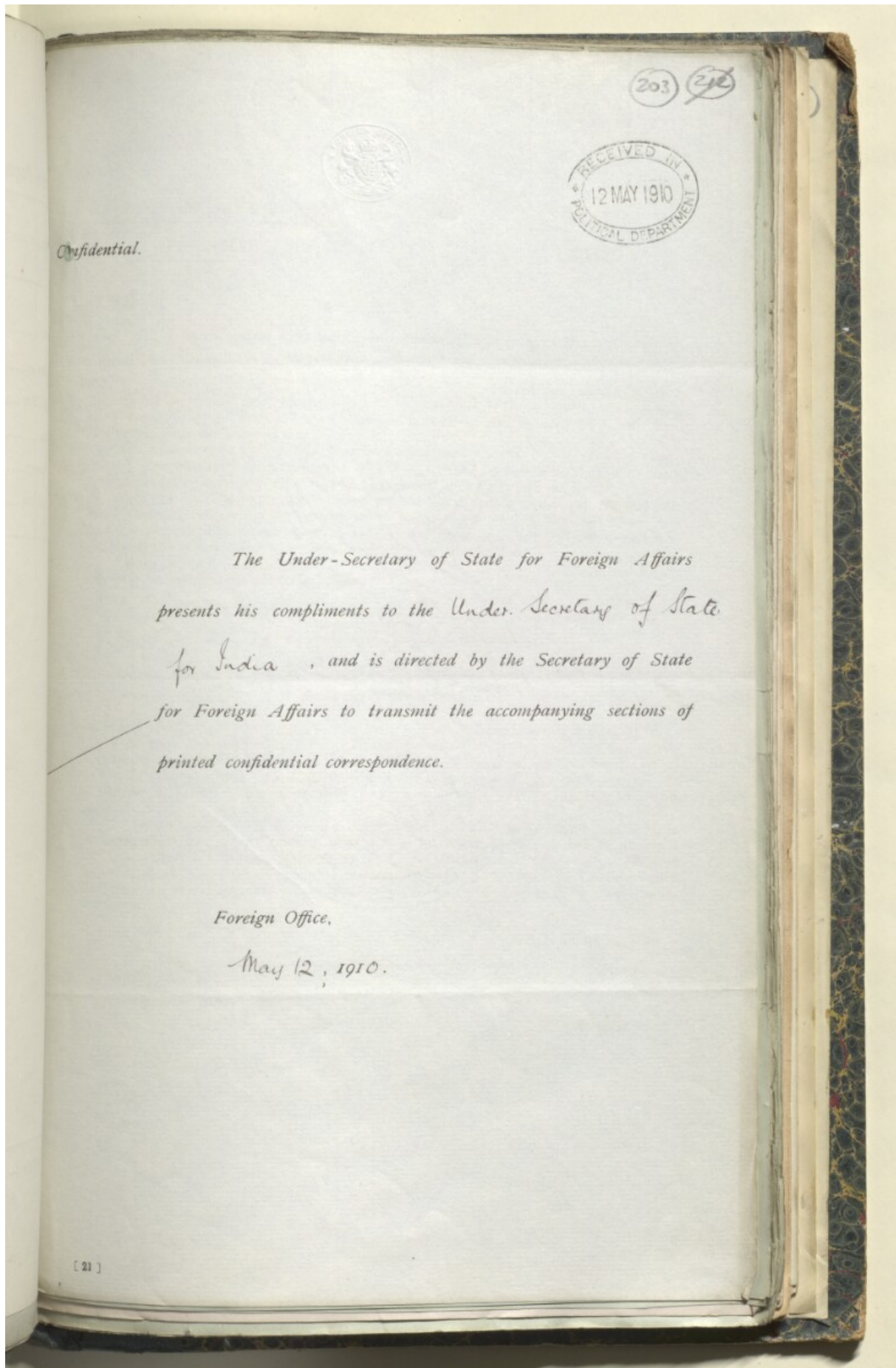
Seen Pol. Com. ca.,  
24 MAY. 1910

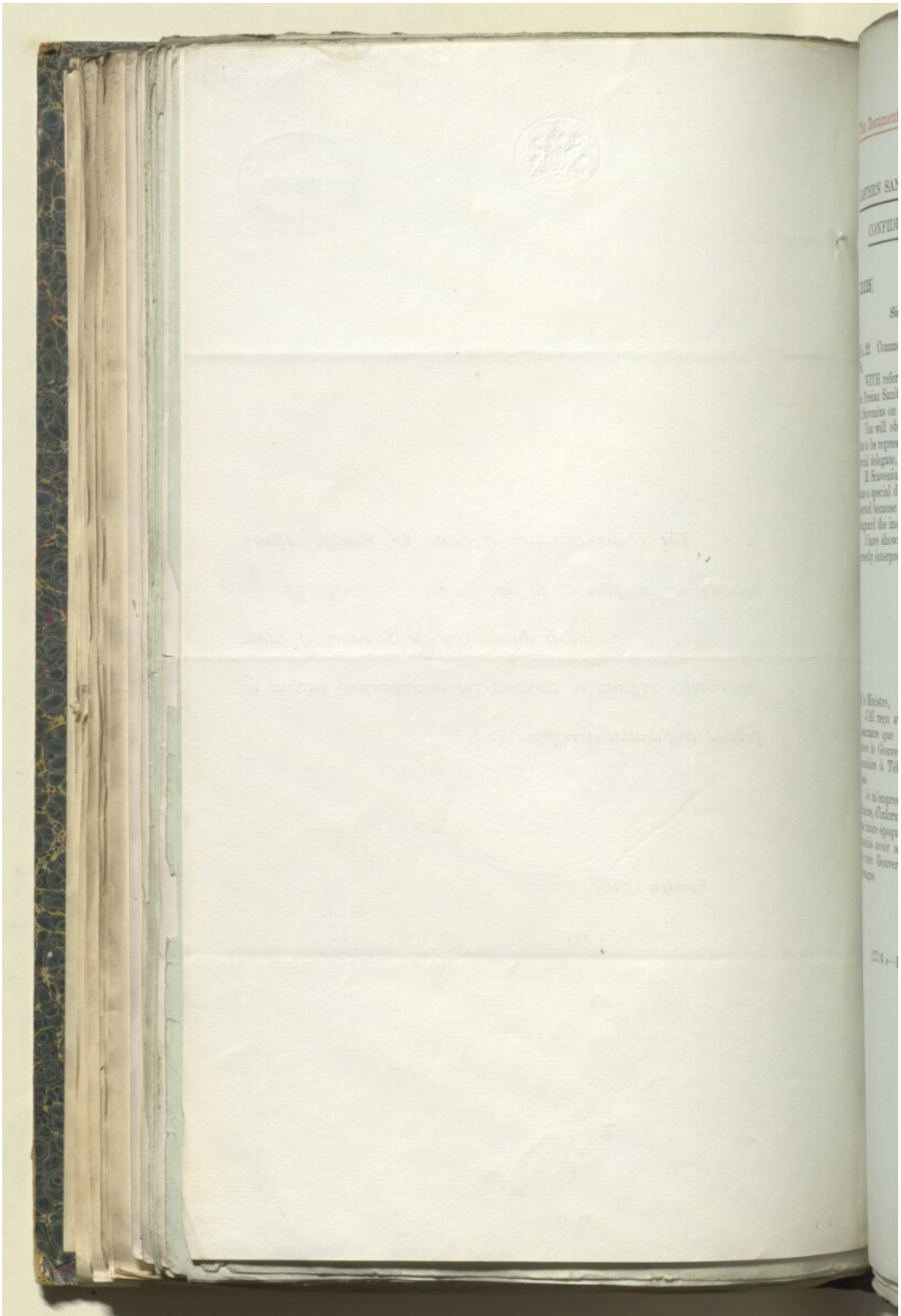
Previous Papers :—

3350

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]









[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]



215  
204

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[April 18.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[13125]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 18.)*

(No. 22. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Copenhagen, April 9, 1910.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 21, Commercial, of the 5th instant, respecting the Persian Sanitary Council, I have now the honour to enclose copy of a note from M. Scavenius on the subject.

You will observe that, if the Danish Government should decide at some future date to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Council, it will, should it not have a special delegate, be happy to be represented by the delegate of Great Britain.

M. Scavenius has explained to me that it is not probable that Denmark will ever name a special delegate, and that the words concerning such a nomination are only inserted because he is unwilling to fetter his successor in office, and are intended to safeguard the independent position of Denmark in the question.

I have shown this despatch to M. Scavenius in order to be quite certain that I have correctly interpreted his meaning.

I have, &c.

ALAN JOHNSTONE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*M. Scavenius to Sir A. Johnstone.*

M. le Ministre,

*Copenhague, le 2 avril, 1910.*

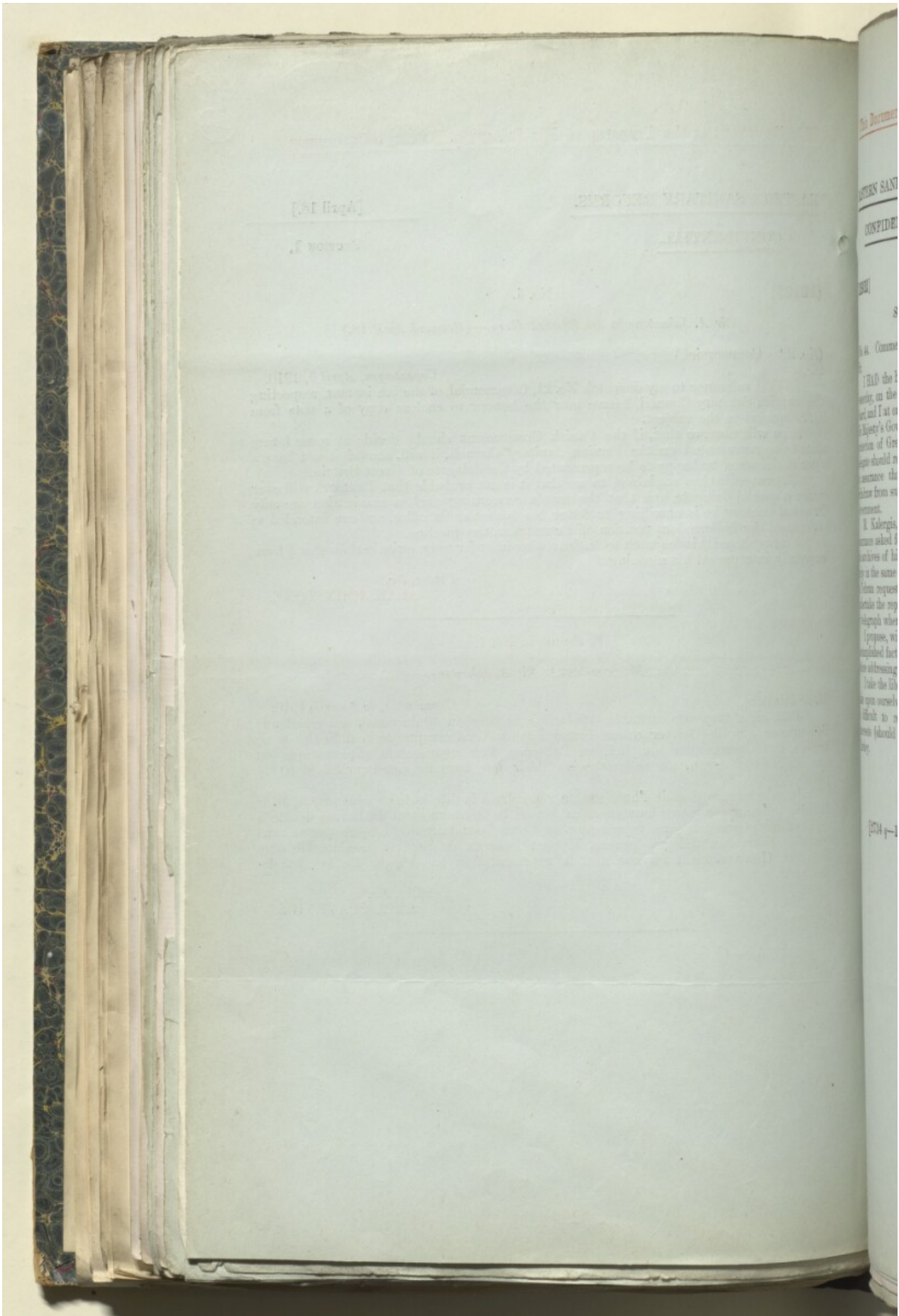
J'AI reçu avec une véritable satisfaction la note du 30 du passé, qui me donne l'assurance que le Gouvernement britannique se rend compte de la difficulté où se trouve le Gouvernement du Roi, vu l'absence d'un représentant diplomatique ou consulaire à Téhéran, de se rendre au désir que vous m'aviez exprimé le 10 du passé.

Je m'empresse d'avoir l'honneur de répondre à la dite note en vous priant, M. le Ministre, d'informer votre Gouvernement que si le Gouvernement du Roi se décide à une future époque à se faire représenter au Conseil sanitaire de l'Empire persan sans toutefois avoir son délégué propre, il sera heureux de profiter de l'aimable offre de votre Gouvernement en confiant la représentation au délégué de la Grande-Bretagne.

Veillez, &c.

ERIK SCAVENIUS.

[2724 s-1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government]



204  
205

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[April 16.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[12932]

No. 1.

*Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 16.)*

(No. 44. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Athens, April 9, 1910.*

I HAD the honour to receive this morning your telegram No. 10, Commercial, of yesterday, on the subject of the representation of Greece upon the Persian Sanitary Board, and I at once called upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs and told him that His Majesty's Government, not wishing to interfere with the general conditions of the protection of Greek interests in Persia, would be quite contented that the French delegate should represent Greece on the sanitary board, but that they would be glad of an assurance that if at any future time he should temporarily or permanently withdraw from such representation, the refusal of it should be offered to His Majesty's Government.

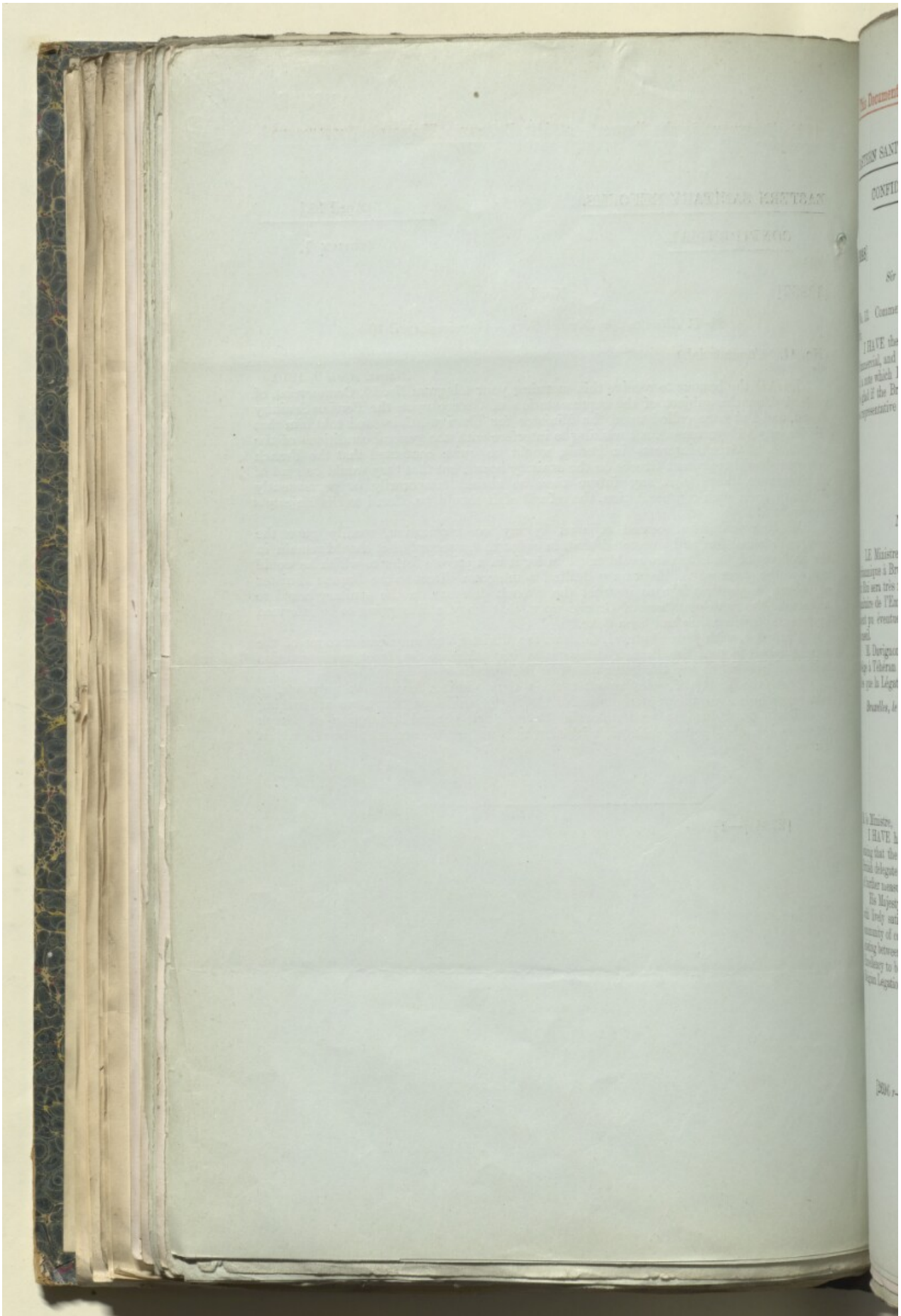
M. Kalergis, who seemed relieved by my communication, readily gave the assurance asked for, and suggested that, in order that a record of it should remain in the archives of his office, I should ask him for it in a private letter to which he would reply in the same way. He at once drafted a telegram direct to the French Minister at Tebran requesting him to instruct the French delegate on the sanitary board to undertake the representation of Greece upon that body, and begging to be informed by telegraph when this had been done.

I propose, with your approval, to await the Minister's communication to me of the accomplished fact of the French delegate having taken up the Greek representation before addressing to him the letter which he suggested.

I take the liberty of pointing out that in thus offering, for our own purposes, to take upon ourselves the representation of Greece in one department, we are making it difficult to refuse to undertake in Persia that general protection of Greek interests (should France relinquish it) of which we are so anxious to be relieved in Turkey.

I have, &c.  
F. ELLIOT.

[2734 q—1]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]



205  
206

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 17.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9248]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received March 17.)*

(No. 13. Commercial.)

*Brussels, March 16, 1910.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith with reference to your telegram No. 2, Commercial, and to my telegrams Nos. 1 and 2 of the 10th instant and to-day, a copy of a note which I have received from the Belgian Government, stating that it would be glad if the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Board would act provisionally as representative of Belgian interests, together with one of my reply.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Note communicated to Sir A. Hardinge by M. Davignon.*

LE Ministre des Affaires Étrangères a l'honneur de faire savoir à la Légation britannique à Bruxelles, comme suite à sa démarche officielle, que le Gouvernement du Roi sera très reconnaissant au délégué de la Grande-Bretagne auprès du Conseil sanitaire de l'Empire persan de vouloir bien, en attendant que les mesures définitives aient pu éventuellement être prises, représenter les intérêts belges au sein du dit conseil.

M. Davignon aura soin de porter cette désignation à la connaissance de la Légation belge à Téhéran et, par son intermédiaire, à la connaissance du Gouvernement persan, dès que la Légation britannique à Bruxelles lui en exprimera le désir.

*Bruxelles, le 15 mars, 1910.*

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Sir A. Hardinge to M. Davignon.*

M. le Ministre,

*Brussels, March 16, 1910.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's note of yesterday's date, stating that the Government of the King of the Belgians would be obliged if the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Board would, pending the eventual adoption of further measures, act as representative in that body of Belgian interests.

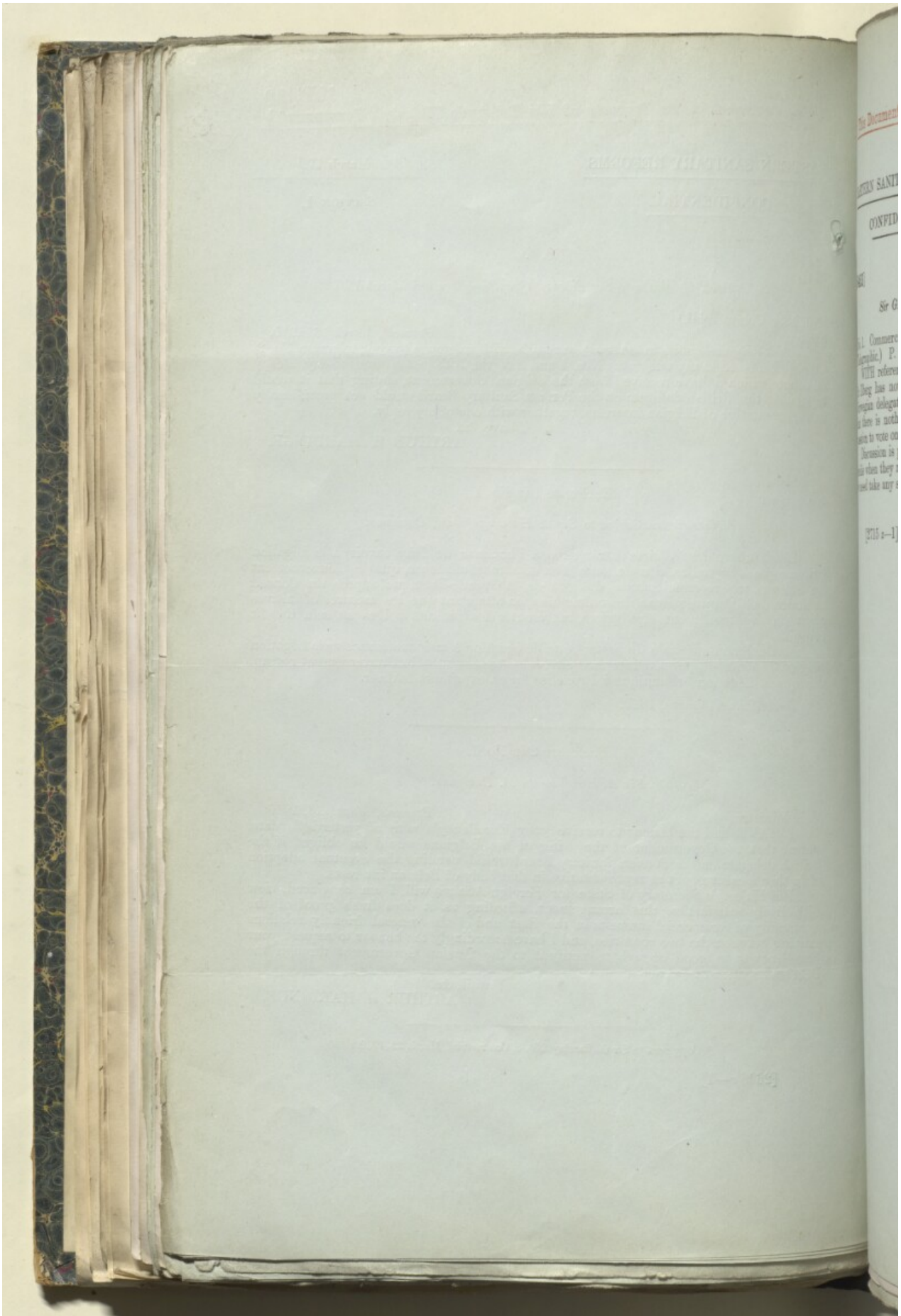
His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will, I am convinced, view with lively satisfaction this arrangement, affording as it does fresh proof of the community of commercial interests in the East and of the general friendly relations existing between the two countries, and I have accordingly the honour to request your Excellency to be good enough to notify it to the Persian Government through the Belgian Legation at Tehran.

I avail, &c.

ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay, No. 5, Commercial, March 22, 1910.

[2696 r-1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

RECEIVED IN  
12 MAY 1910  
OFFICE DEPARTMENT

26  
207

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[February 23.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[6453]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received February 23.)*

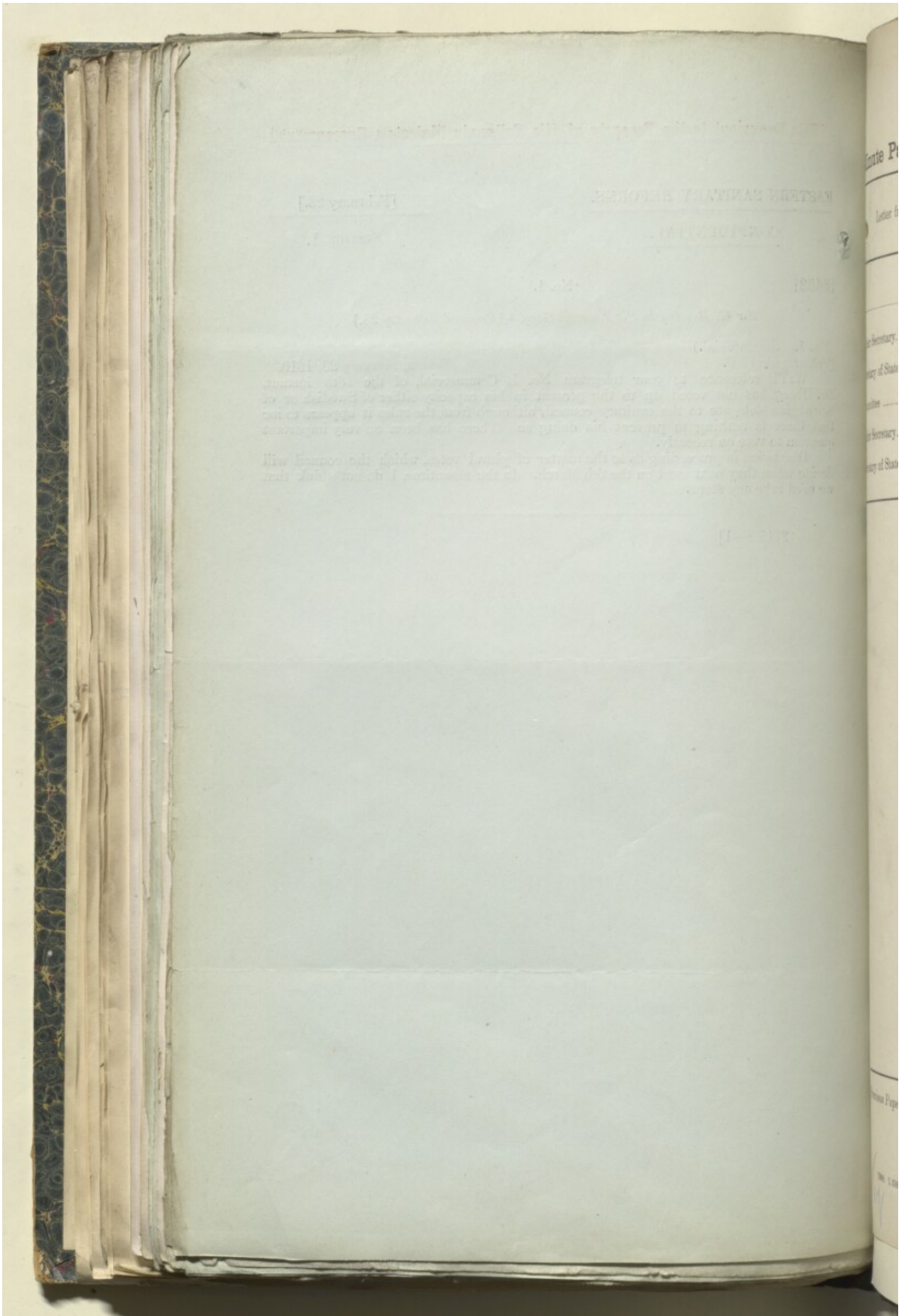
(No. 1. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

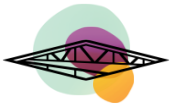
*Tehran, February 23, 1910.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 1, Commercial, of the 18th instant, Dr. Ilberg has not voted up to the present in his capacity either of Swedish or of Norwegian delegate to the sanitary council, although from the rules it appears to me that there is nothing to prevent his doing so. There has been no very important question to vote on recently.

Discussion is proceeding as to the matter of plural votes, which the council will decide when they next meet on the 6th March. In the meantime, I do not think that we need take any steps.

[2715 z-1]





Register No.  
3350-1

**Minute Paper.**

Letter from *Jo.*

Dated } *5 May* 1910.  
 Rec. }

**Secret Department.**

*1100* 207  
208

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>10 May</i>	<i>labb</i>	<p><u>Persia.</u> <span style="float: right;"><i>labb</i></span></p> <p>Representation of Great Britain                      on the Tehran Sanitary Council.</p> <p>Further correspondence as to                      assurances from Greece, Norway,                      Sweden, Denmark.</p>
Secretary of State .....	<i>11</i>	<i>lkk</i>	
Committee .....	<i>12</i>	<i>h.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State .....			

Copy to

*India 6 May 1910, Sec. 18*  
*(print of p. 11, Sec. 1) 13 May, Sec. 19*

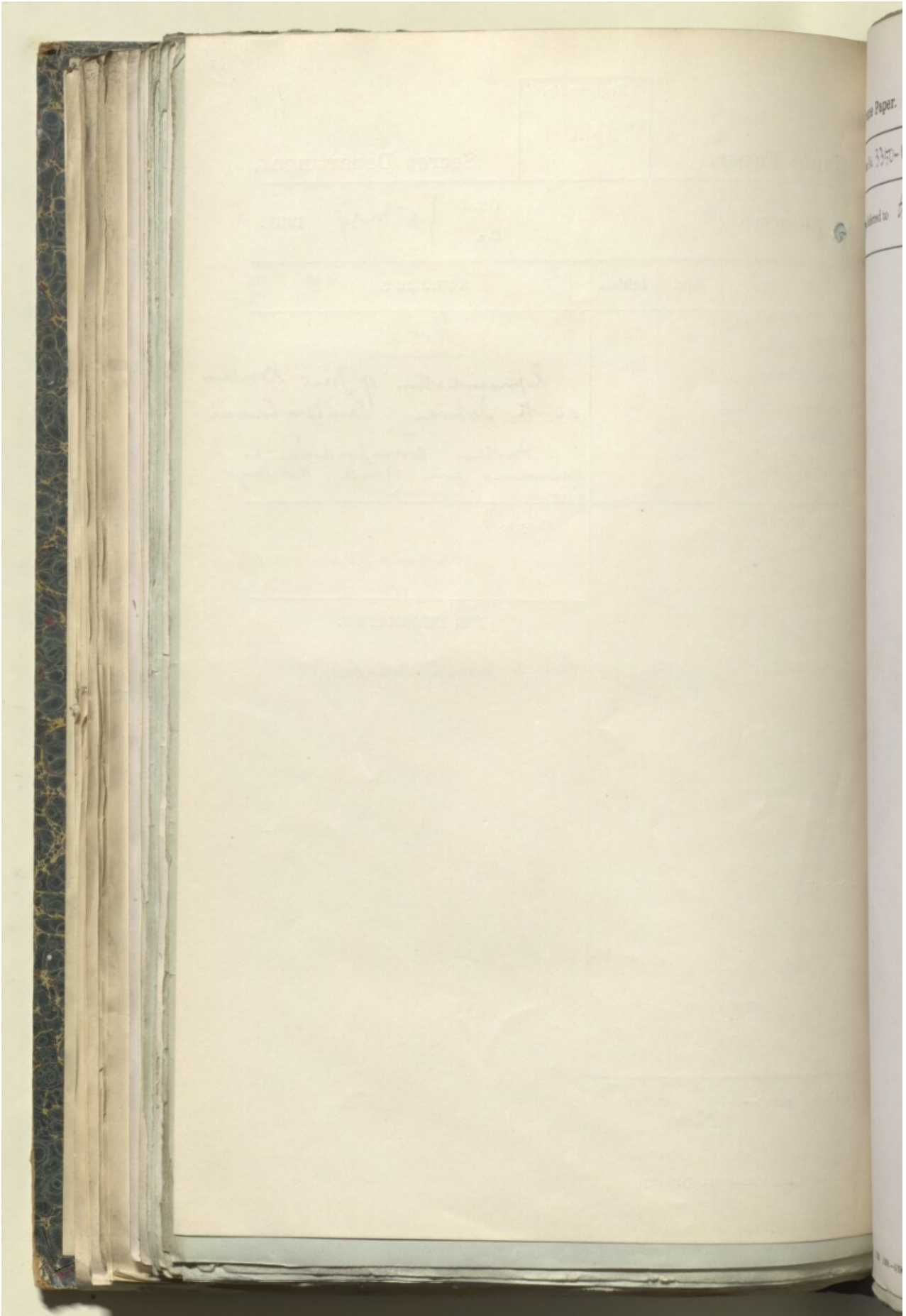
**FOR INFORMATION.**

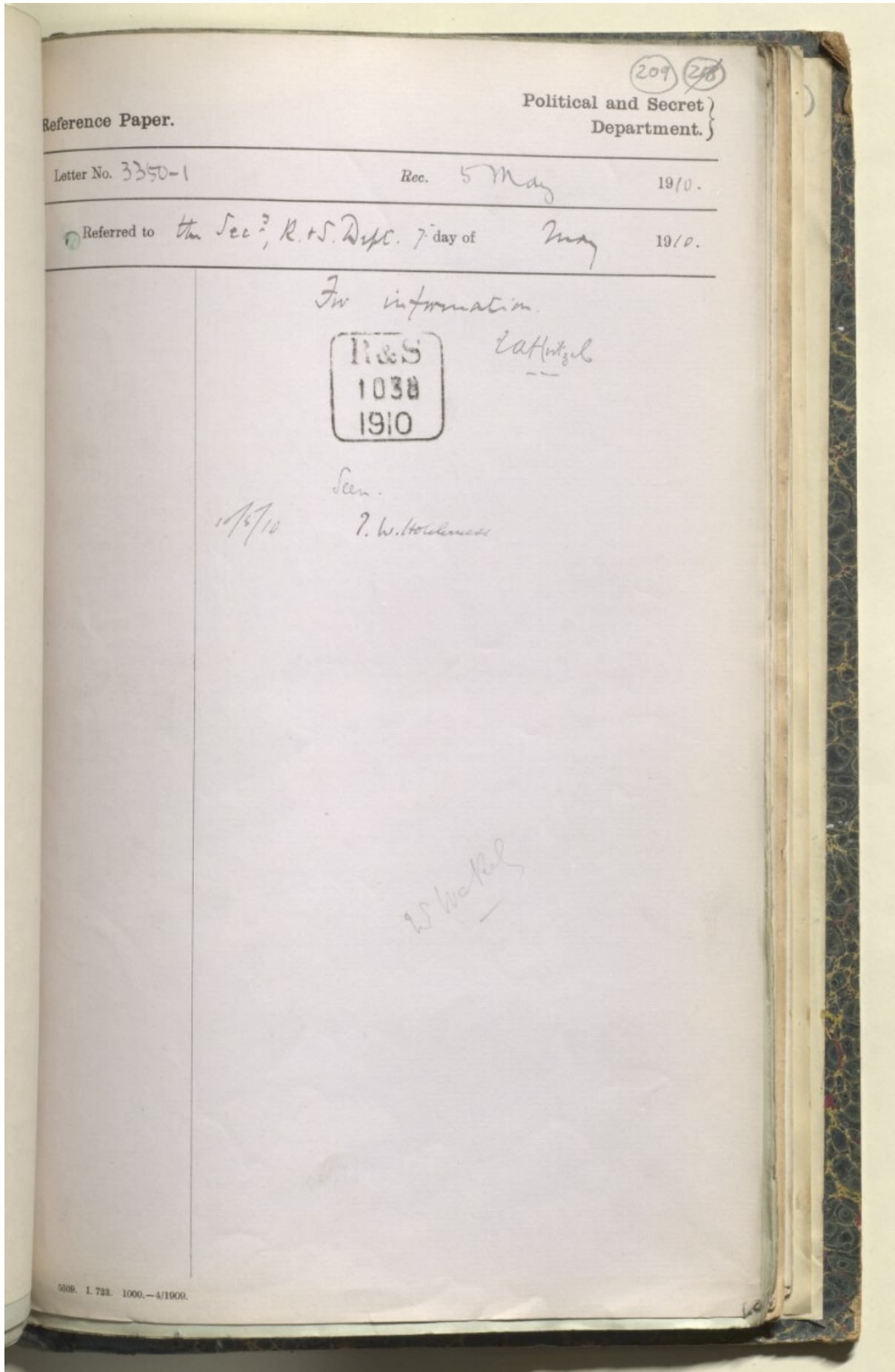
*This is becoming tedious.*

Seen Pol. Com. ce.,  
 24 MAY. 1910

Previous Papers:— *3231*

7808. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/00.]





Reference Paper.

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

209 218

Letter No. 3350-1

Rec. 5 May 1910.

Referred to the Sec<sup>y</sup>, R. & S. Dept. 7 day of May 1910.

For information.

R&S  
1038  
1910

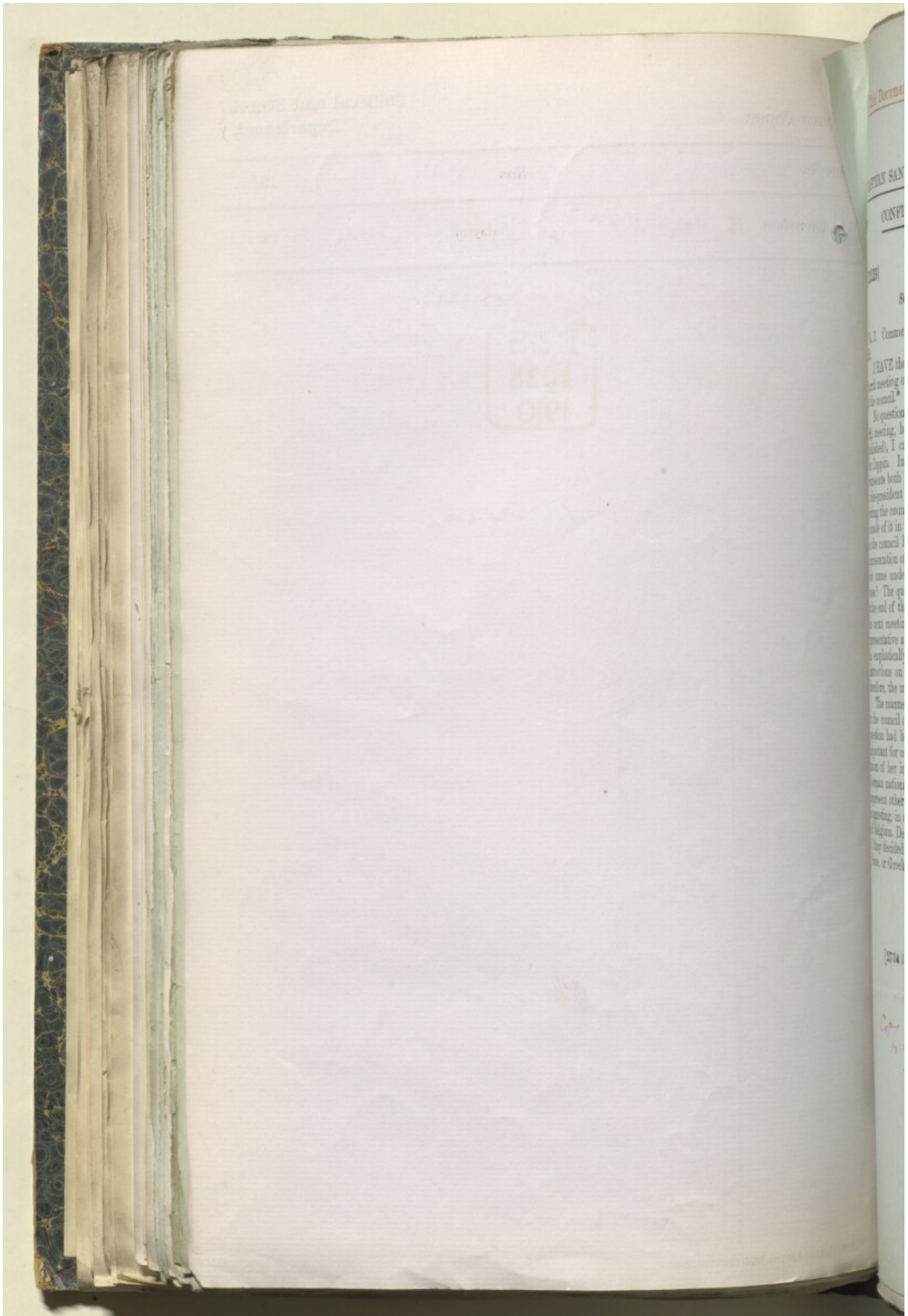
Latifzadeh

Seen.

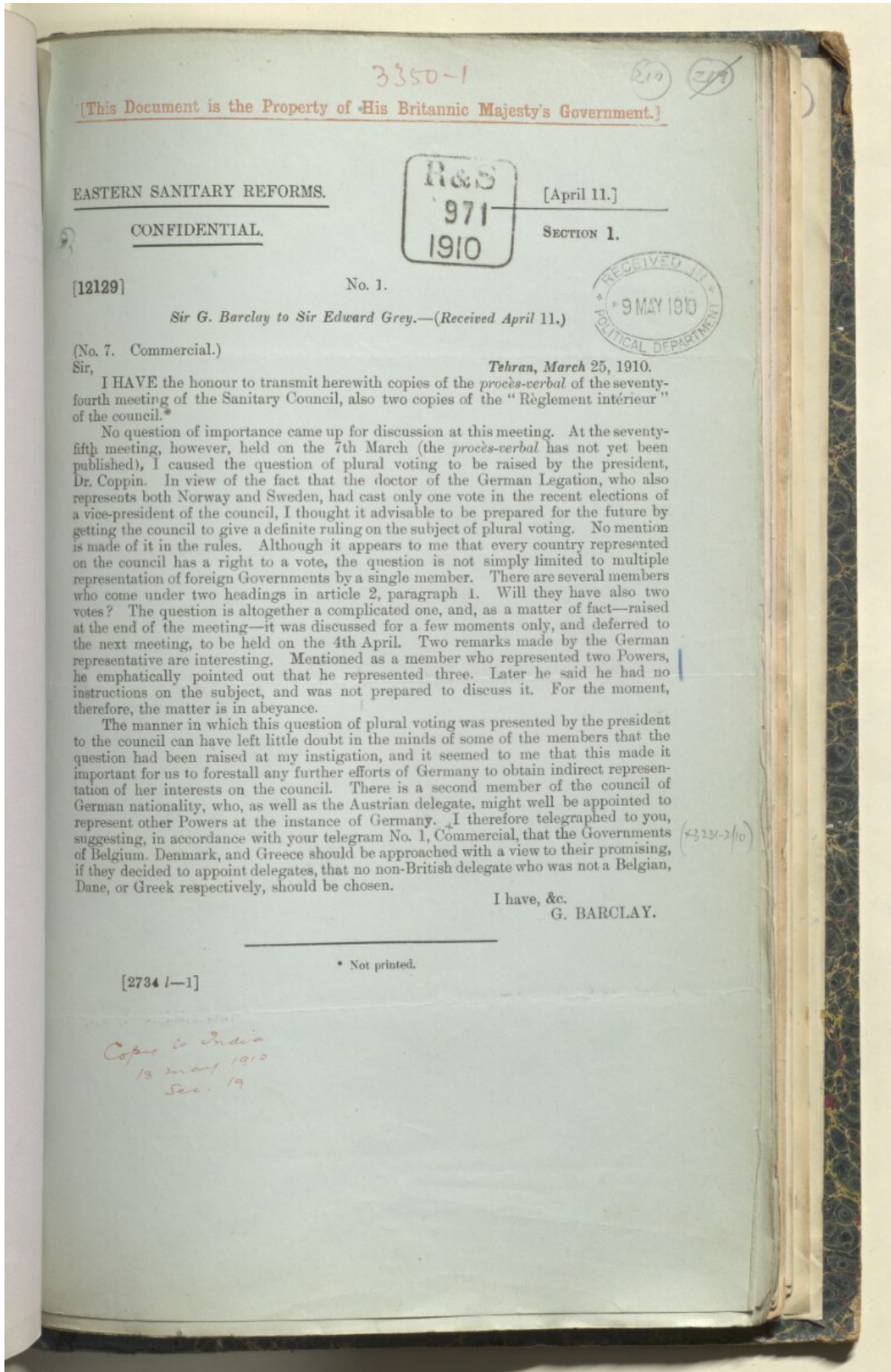
1/6/10

P. W. Holden

W. W. Holden







EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.

R&S  
971  
1910

[April 11.]

SECTION 1.

[12129]

No. 1.

Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received April 11.)



(No. 7. Commercial.)

Tehran, March 25, 1910.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the *procès-verbal* of the seventy-fourth meeting of the Sanitary Council, also two copies of the "Règlement intérieur" of the council.\*

No question of importance came up for discussion at this meeting. At the seventy-fifth meeting, however, held on the 7th March (the *procès-verbal* has not yet been published), I caused the question of plural voting to be raised by the president, Dr. Coppin. In view of the fact that the doctor of the German Legation, who also represents both Norway and Sweden, had cast only one vote in the recent elections of a vice-president of the council, I thought it advisable to be prepared for the future by getting the council to give a definite ruling on the subject of plural voting. No mention is made of it in the rules. Although it appears to me that every country represented on the council has a right to a vote, the question is not simply limited to multiple representation of foreign Governments by a single member. There are several members who come under two headings in article 2, paragraph 1. Will they have also two votes? The question is altogether a complicated one, and, as a matter of fact—raised at the end of the meeting—it was discussed for a few moments only, and deferred to the next meeting, to be held on the 4th April. Two remarks made by the German representative are interesting. Mentioned as a member who represented two Powers, he emphatically pointed out that he represented three. Later he said he had no instructions on the subject, and was not prepared to discuss it. For the moment, therefore, the matter is in abeyance.

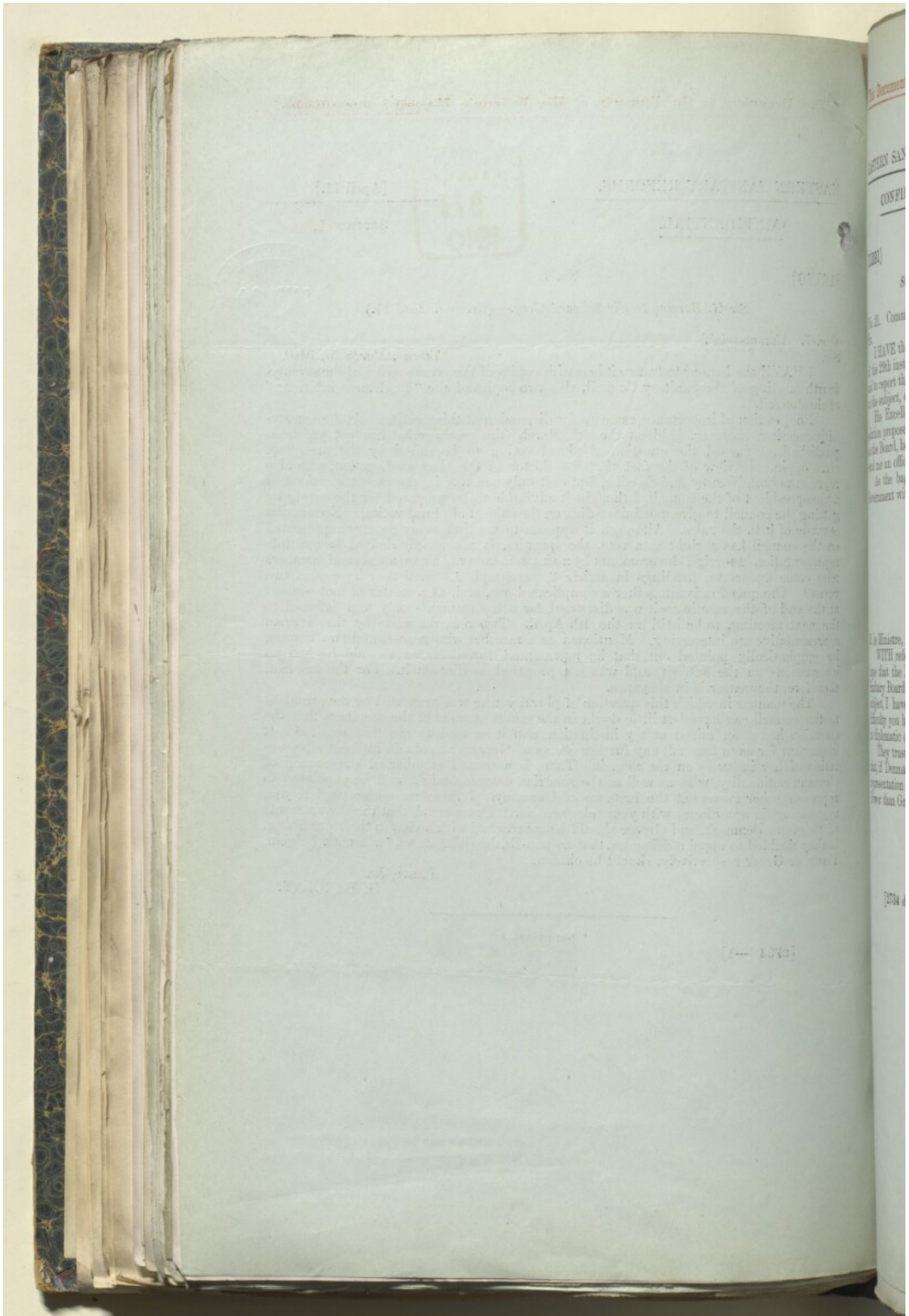
The manner in which this question of plural voting was presented by the president to the council can have left little doubt in the minds of some of the members that the question had been raised at my instigation, and it seemed to me that this made it important for us to forestall any further efforts of Germany to obtain indirect representation of her interests on the council. There is a second member of the council of German nationality, who, as well as the Austrian delegate, might well be appointed to represent other Powers at the instance of Germany. I therefore telegraphed to you, suggesting, in accordance with your telegram No. 1, Commercial, that the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, and Greece should be approached with a view to their promising, if they decided to appoint delegates, that no non-British delegate who was not a Belgian, Dane, or Greek respectively, should be chosen.

I have, &c.  
G. BARCLAY.

\* Not printed.

[2734 I—1]

Copies to India  
13 May 1910  
Sec. 19





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORM.

[April 4.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 1.

[11291]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey\*.—(Received April 4.)*

(No. 21. Commercial. Confidential.)  
Sir,

*Copenhagen, March 31, 1910.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram No 7, Commercial, of the 29th instant, respecting Danish representation on the Persian Sanitary Board, and to report that I yesterday called on M. Scavenius and handed him an official note on the subject, copy of which is enclosed.

His Excellency read the note and expressed himself as much pleased at the solution proposed. He said he could assure me that if ever Denmark were represented on the Board, her vote could be counted on by His Majesty's Government, and he would send me an official reply to that effect very shortly.

As the bag leaves to-night, I am unable to transmit the note from the Danish Government with this despatch, but I will forward a copy of it by the next messenger.

I have, &c.

ALAN JOHNSTONE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to M. Scavenius.*

M. le Ministre,

*Copenhagen, March 30, 1910.*

WITH reference to my note to your Excellency of the 10th instant, expressing the hope that the Danish Government would allow itself to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board by the British delegate, and to our subsequent conversations on the subject, I have now the honour to inform you that my Government realises the difficulty you have at present in acceding to this request owing to Denmark possessing no diplomatic or consular representative in Persia.

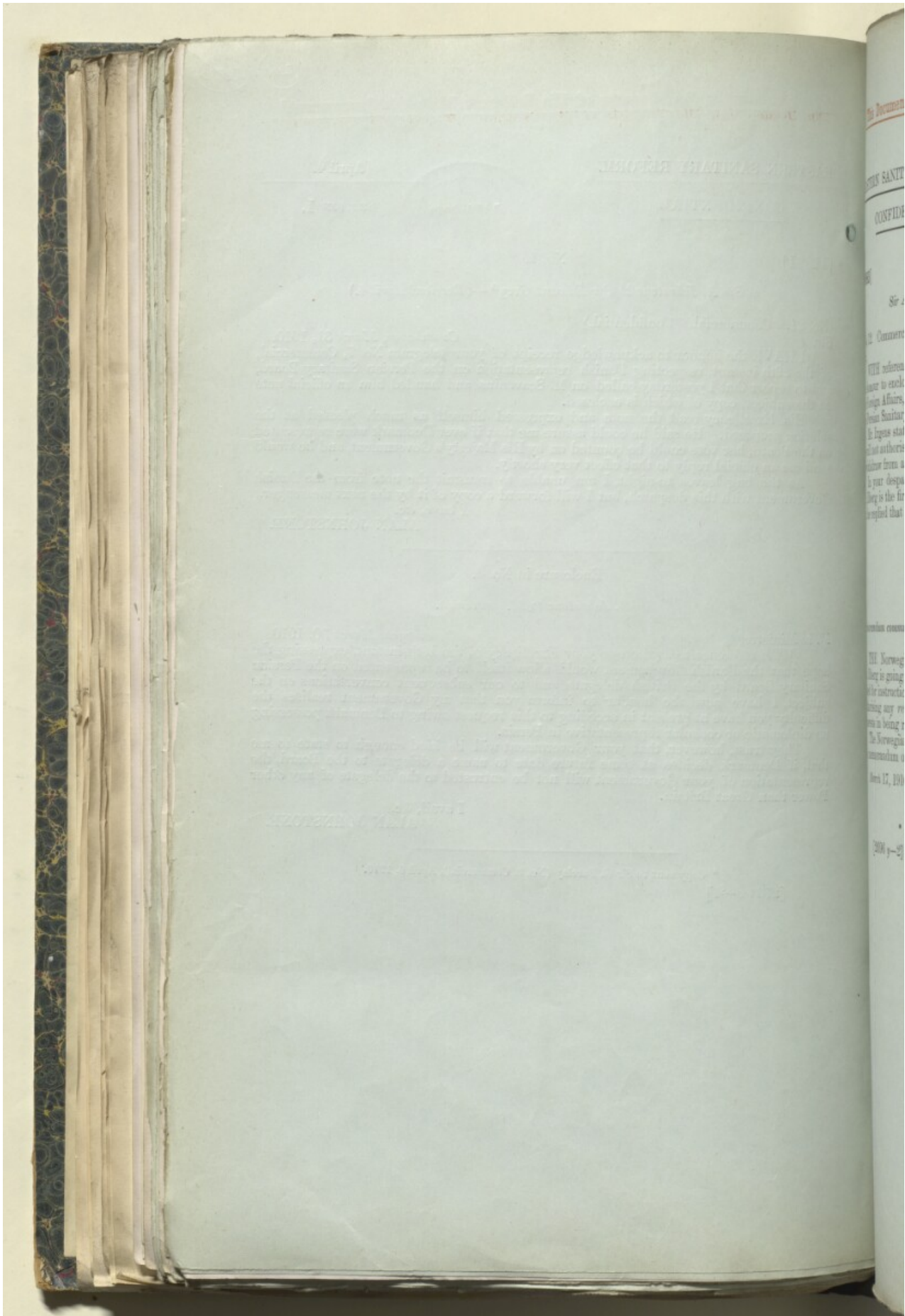
They trust, however, that your Government will be kind enough to state to me that, if Denmark decides at some future date to name a delegate to the Board, the representation of your Government will not be entrusted to the delegate of any other Power than Great Britain.

I avail, &c.

ALAN JOHNSTONE.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay (No. 9, Commercial), April 6, 1910.

[2734 d—1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 22.]

SECTION 2.

[9883]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received March 22.)*

(No. 12. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Christiania, March 18, 1910.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 11, Commercial, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to enclose copy of a memorandum given to me by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the appointment of Dr. Ilberg as Norwegian delegate on the Persian Sanitary Council at Tehran.

Mr. Irgens states that Dr. Ilberg is going on leave, and that during his absence he will not authorise the appointment of a *remplaçant*, and that he will eventually try to withdraw from any Norwegian representation on the Council.

In your despatch No. 30, Commercial, of the 4th October last, it is stated that Dr. Ilberg is the first Norwegian delegate. I asked Mr. Irgens who was the second, but he replied that as far as he was aware there was only one Norwegian delegate.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR HERBERT.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Memorandum communicated to Sir A. Herbert by Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

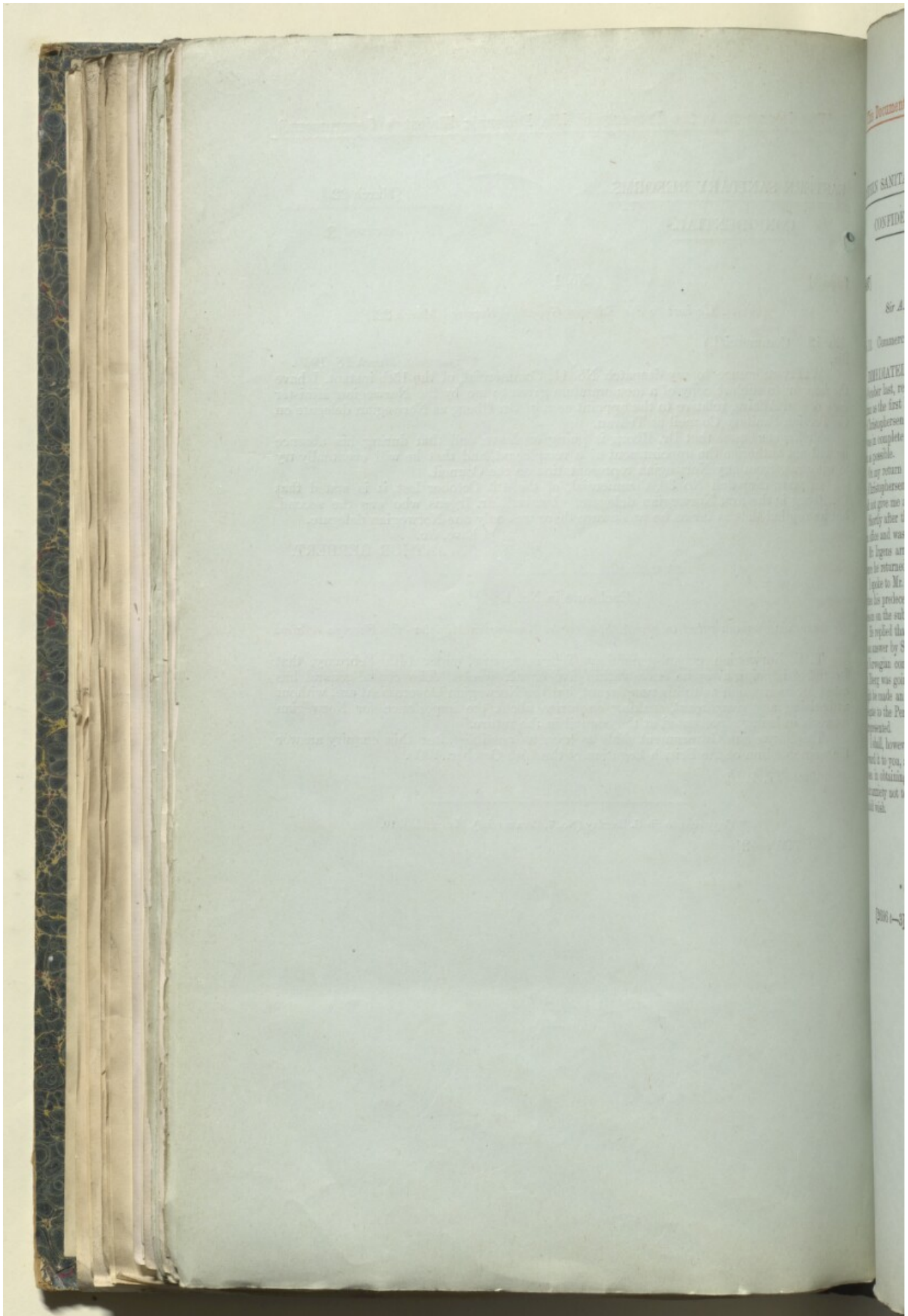
THE Norwegian consul-general at Tehran reports, under 14th February, that Dr. Ilberg is going away on leave within five or six weeks. The consul-general has asked for instruction as to his *remplaçant*, but the Norwegian Government are, without authorising any *remplaçant*, making enquiries about the importance for Norwegian interests in being represented at the council in the future.

The Norwegian Government shall as soon as possible after this enquiry answer the memorandum of the British Legation of the 15th October, 1909.

March 17, 1910.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay (No. 7, Commercial), March 24, 1910.

[2696 y—2]





213 372

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

March 19.

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 3.

[9487]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received March 19.)*

+ 74059 / 09

(No. 11. Commercial.)

*Christiania, March 15, 1910.*

Sir,  
IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your despatch No. 30~~7~~ Commercial, of the 4th October last, respecting the appointment of the doctor to the German Legation in Tehran as the first Norwegian delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council, I approached Mr. Christophersen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject, who stated that he was in complete ignorance of the whole affair, but would have it investigated as soon as possible.

On my return from leave of absence in the early part of January, I again spoke to Mr. Christophersen, who stated that he still had not full information, and therefore could not give me a reply at the moment.

Shortly after that, owing to the change of Government, Mr. Christophersen retired from office and was succeeded by Mr. Irgens, the late Minister in London.

Mr. Irgens arrived here to take up his duties, and then went back to London, whence he returned here about ten days ago.

I spoke to Mr. Irgens last month on the matter, and referred him to the note I had written his predecessor, and again to-day I asked him whether he had come to any decision on the subject.

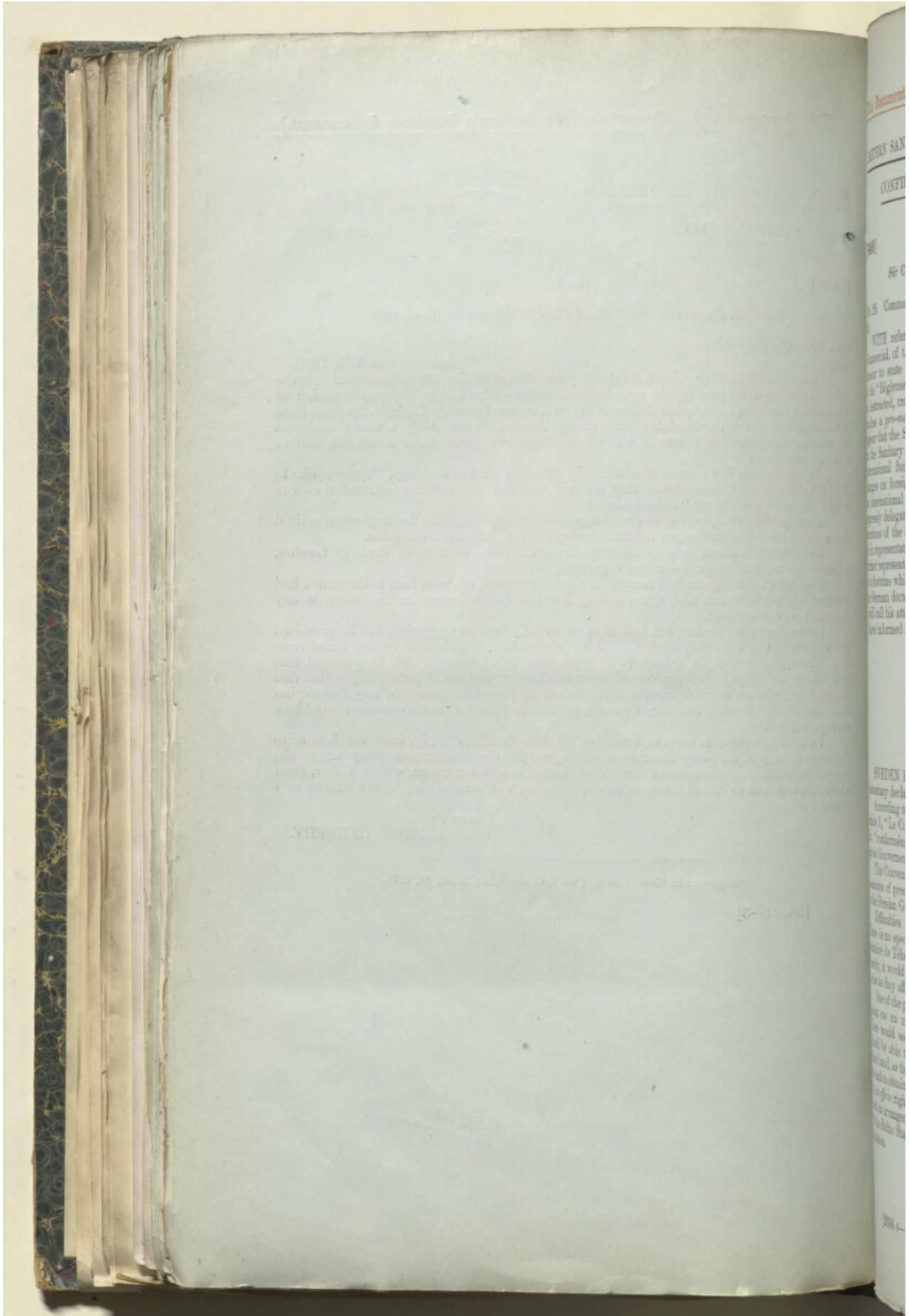
He replied that he had not had time to go fully into the question, but he promised me an answer by Saturday next, the 19th. Meanwhile, he said that he had heard from the Norwegian consul in Tehran (who appears to be a German), and he reported that Dr. Ilberg was going on a prolonged leave of absence, and Mr. Irgens thought that this might be made an excuse for the withdrawal of the candidature of any Norwegian delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council, so that in future this Government would be unrepresented.

I shall, however, as soon as I receive Mr. Irgen's official reply, have the honour to forward it to you, and beg to express my regret for the unfortunate delay which has arisen in obtaining an answer from the Norwegian Government, which I fear, from their anxiety not to offend German susceptibilities, will scarcely be as favourable as I should wish.

I have, &c.  
ARTHUR HERBERT.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay (No. 7, Commercial), March 24, 1910.

[2696 t-3]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 19.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION 2.

[9460]

No. 1.

*Sir C. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received March 19.)*

(No. 26. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Stockholm, March 15, 1910.*

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday, and to my despatch No. 15, Commercial, of the 19th ultimo, relative to the Tehran Sanitary Council, I have the honour to state that I have received, through the kindness of Mr. Dering, a copy of the "Règlement intérieur du Conseil sanitaire de l'Empire persan," which I have, as instructed, transmitted to His Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen. I venture to enclose a *pro-memoriâ* on certain points connected with this question. It does not appear that the Sanitary Council of Tehran enjoys the international mandate conferred on the Sanitary Council of Constantinople, and it certainly does not administer international funds. Unless there is a provision for the imposition of quarantine charges on foreign shipping, and for the administration of the funds so obtained by an international body sitting at Tehran, or again, unless the Persian Government expressly delegates its sovereign powers to a foreign committee sitting at Tehran, the functions of the Sanitary Council should be purely advisory. If not, the remedy must lie in representations to the Persian Government. I do not therefore propose to make further representations to the Swedish Government, as this would imply our acceptance of a doctrine which might prove inconvenient. If, however, the Swedish delegate (*i.e.*, the German doctor) takes action contrary to the promise given me by Count Taube, I will call his attention to the fact, and enquire whether this was done by his sanction. I have informed my Russian colleague.

I have, &c.

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Pro-memoriâ respecting the Sanitary Council at Tehran.*

SWEDEN has adhered to the Sanitary Convention of Venice and the supplementary declaration.

According to the "Règlement intérieur du Conseil sanitaire de l'Empire persan," article 1, "Le Conseil sanitaire de l'Empire est chargé d'arrêter les mesures à prendre," &c., "conformément aux décisions de la Convention sanitaire de Paris de 1903, signée par le Gouvernement persan."

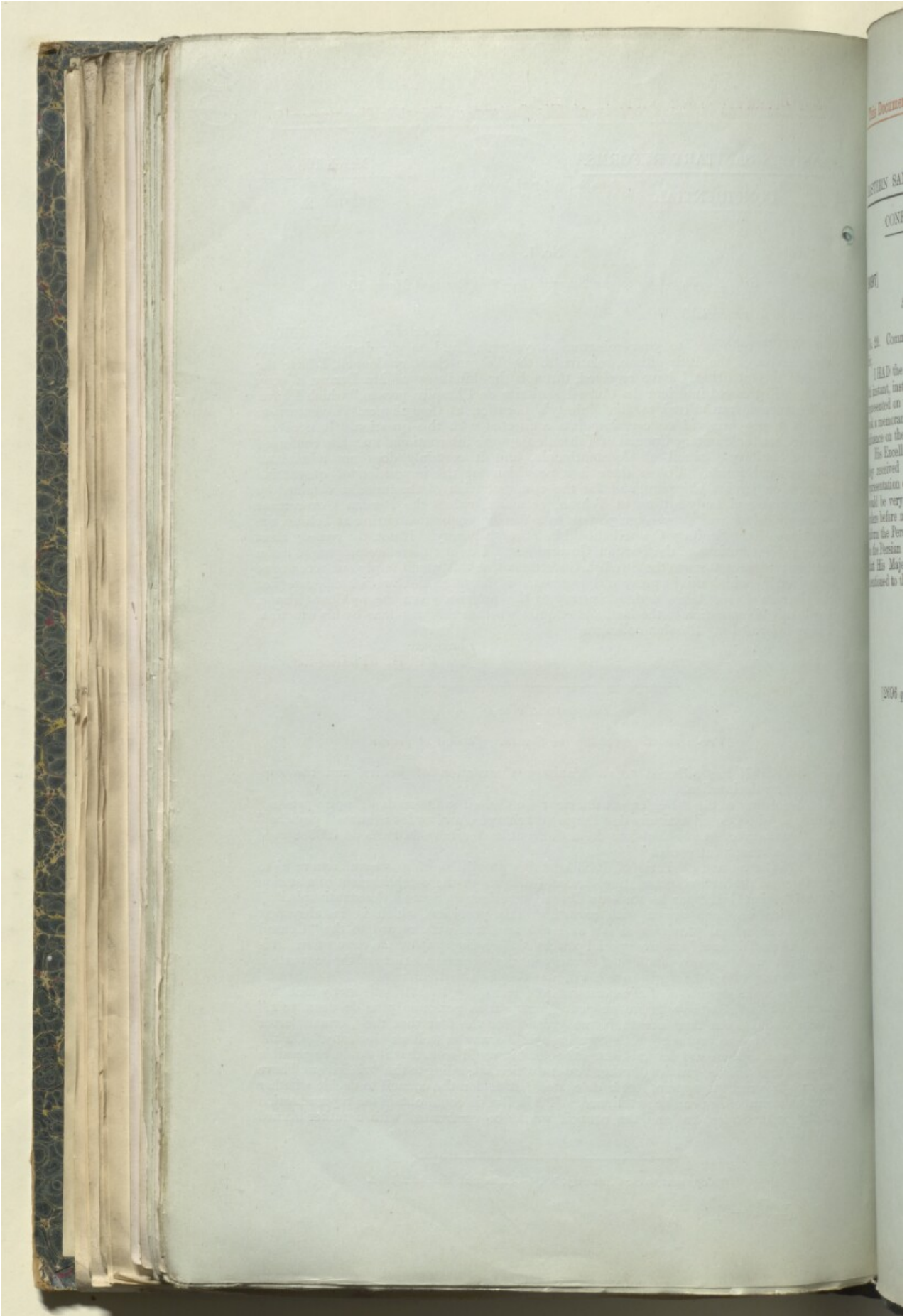
The Convention of Paris of 1903 contains provisions of a general nature as to measures of precaution, quarantine, &c., and also as to the establishment of a station in the Persian Gulf "par les soins du Conseil supérieur de Santé à Constantinople."

Difficulties have arisen with regard to this provision, which is in abeyance. There is no special provision as far as I can ascertain with regard to the "Conseil sanitaire de Téhéran," nor are special powers conferred upon it by the convention. It is merely, it would appear, established to carry out the recommendations of the convention as far as they affect the world in general, and Persia in particular.

One of the provisions of the Persian "règlement" (p. 10) states distinctly that "en aucun cas un membre titulaire ne peut réunir sur sa personne plus de deux voix." There would seem therefore to be no ground for the fear that the German doctor should be able to represent both Sweden and Norway as well as Germany. On the other hand, as there are several German doctors, it would seem that it would be possible for each to obtain the proxies of other Powers, which, according to the "règlement," have an *ex officio* right to appoint their delegates. It is for the council to decide whether such an arrangement can be sanctioned. If it is, Russia could obtain the representation of the Baltic States, &c., and the council would be confronted with a rather absurd situation.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay, No. 4, Commercial, March 22, 1910.

[2696 t-2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[March 16.]

SECTION 2.

[9097]

No. 1.

*Sir F. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey.*<sup>9</sup>—(Received March 16.)

(No. 29. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Athens, March 10, 1910.*

I HAD the honour to receive last night your telegram No. 7, Commercial, of the 9th instant, instructing me to suggest to the Greek Government that they should be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board by a British delegate, and this morning I took a memorandum of the substance of it, omitting the implication of possible unfair influence on the part of a foreign Power, with me to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

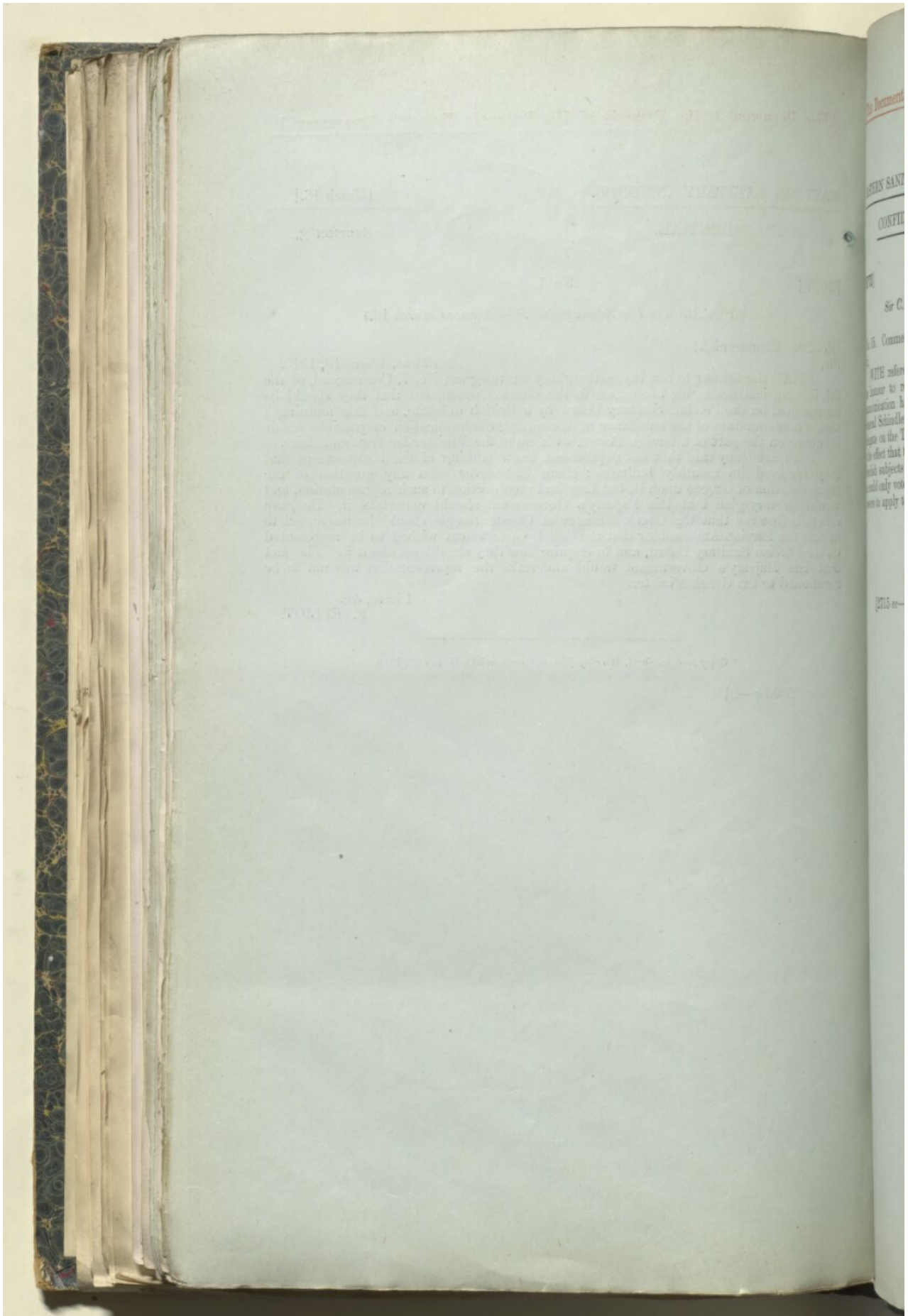
His Excellency said that his department knew nothing of the board except that they received its monthly bulletins; there had never been any question of the representation of Greece upon it, but they had no objection to such representation, and would be very glad that His Majesty's Government should undertake it. He gave orders before me that the Greek Minister at Constantinople should be instructed to inform the Persian Ambassador that the Greek Government wished to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Board, and to enquire how they should set about it. The fact that His Majesty's Government would undertake the representation was not to be mentioned to the Greek Minister.

I have, &c.

F. ELLIOT.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay (No. 6, Commercial), March 22, 1910.

[2696 q—2]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[February 26.]

CONFIDENTIAL.



SECTION I.

[6772]

*Sir C. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received February 26.)*

(No. 15. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Stockholm, February 21, 1910.*

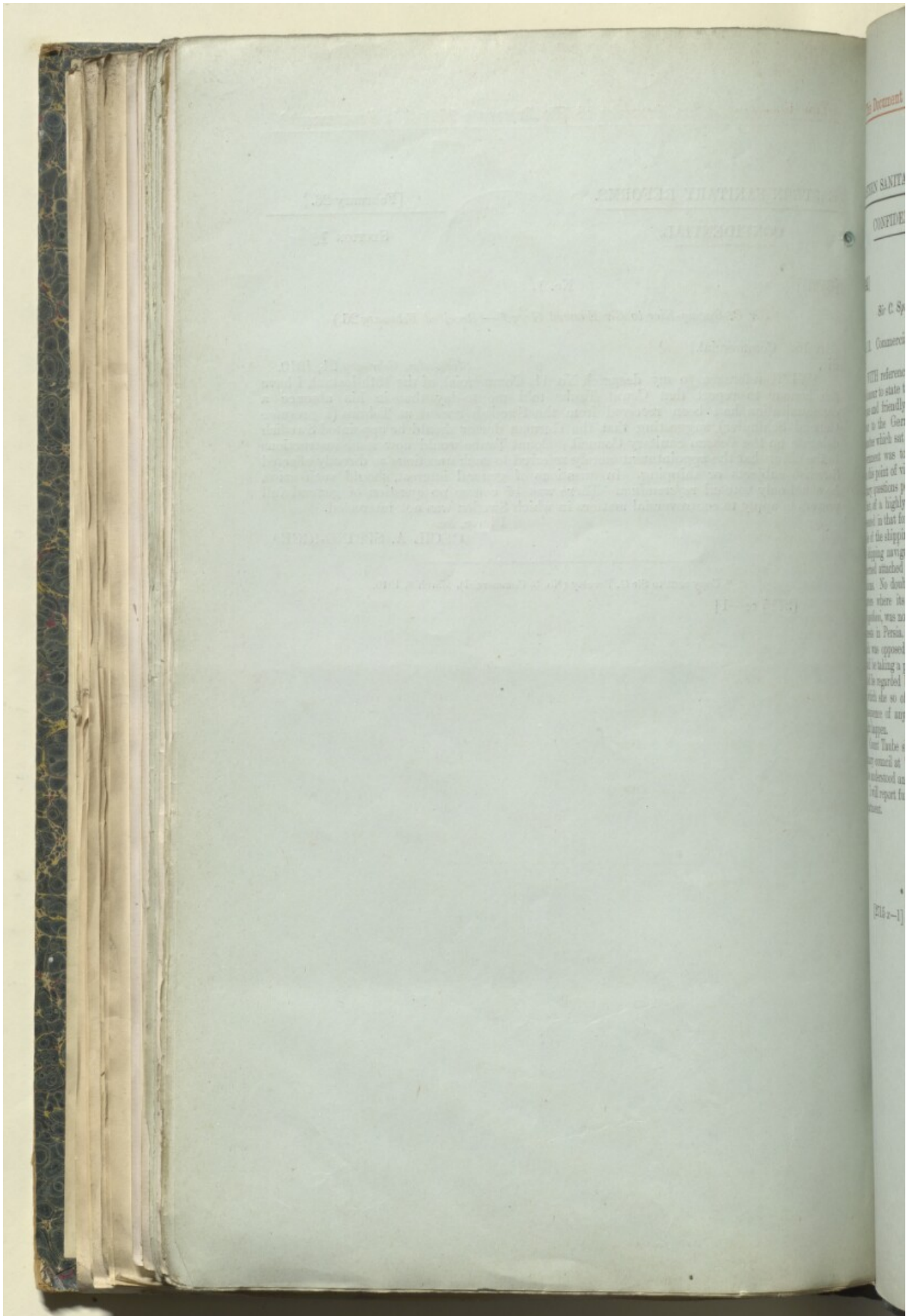
WITH reference to my despatch No. 11, Commercial, of the 15th instant, I have the honour to report that Count Taube told me to-day that in his absence a communication had been received from the Swedish consul at Tehran (I presume General Schindler) suggesting that the German doctor should be appointed Swedish delegate on the Tehran Sanitary Council. Count Taube would now issue instructions to the effect that the appointment merely referred to such questions as directly affected Swedish subjects or shipping. In questions of general interest, should such arise, he could only vote *ad referendum*. There was of course no question of general full powers to apply to controversial matters in which Sweden was not interested.

I have, &c.

CECIL A. SPRING-RICE.

\* Copy sent to Sir G. Barclay (No. 3, Commercial), March 8, 1910.

[2715 cc—1]





217 220

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

CONFIDENTIAL.



[February 21.]

SECTION 1.

[6041]

No. 1.

*Sir C. Spring-Rice to Sir Edward Grey.\*—(Received February 21.)*

(No. 11. Commercial. Confidential.)

Sir,

*Stockholm, February 15, 1910.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 4, Commercial, of the 28th January, I have the honour to state that I attended Count Taube's official reception to-day, and made a private and friendly communication, verbally, on the subject of the appointment of the doctor to the German Legation at Tehran to represent Sweden on the sanitary committee which sat at that capital. I said that I knew that the great desire of his Government was to preserve both in deed and in spirit the strictest neutrality, and from this point of view I wished to give him a friendly warning. There were certain sanitary questions pending before the sanitary board of Tehran which were, as a matter of fact, of a highly controversial character—at least, they had been unfortunately presented in that form. These related to questions of quarantine. Russia owned the whole of the shipping on the Caspian, and England rather more than nine-tenths of the shipping navigating the Persian Gulf. It was natural that the Governments concerned attached a great deal of importance to the management of the quarantine relations. No doubt it was also natural that this question should arouse opposition in quarters where its political aspects were regarded as of importance. But this, *ex hypothesi*, was not the case with Sweden, who had neither commercial nor political interests in Persia. If, however, she gave full powers to the delegates of a Power, which was opposed to the action taken or contemplated by England or Russia, she would be taking a political part in a controversy in which she was not concerned, and would be regarded by the two Powers as having abandoned that policy of neutrality on which she so often insisted. These remarks I made in a friendly spirit, not in consequence of anything which had happened, but merely as a warning as to what might happen.

Count Taube showed some surprise, and told me he had never heard either of the sanitary council at Tehran or of the appointment of a Swedish delegate, and that he quite understood and sympathised with the point of view which I had taken.

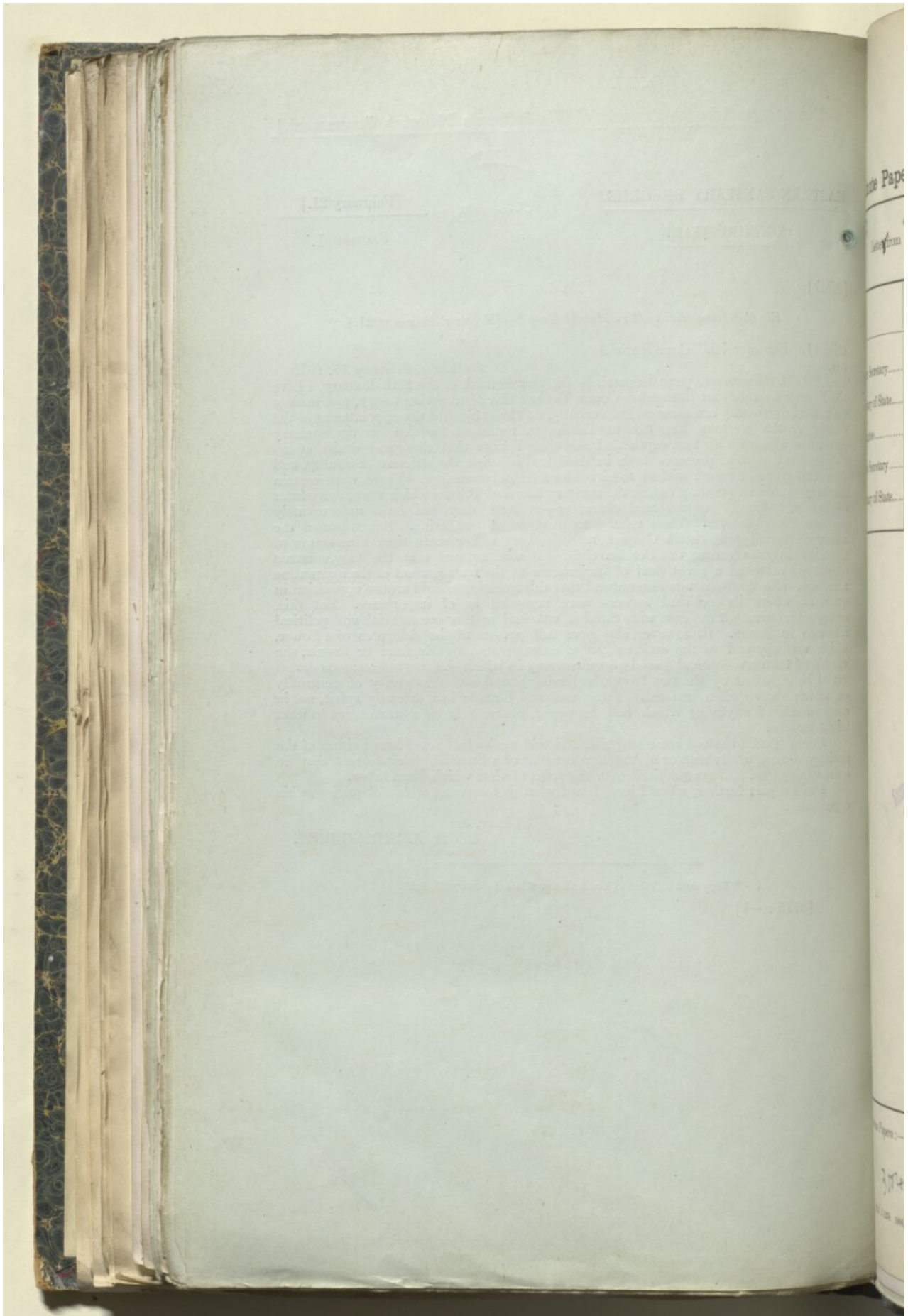
I will report further, when I have heard what is the result of his enquiries in his department.

I have, &c.

CECIL A. SPRING-RICE.

\* Copy sent to Tehran (No. 2, Commercial), February 25, 1910.

[2715 x-1]







(218) (275)  
Wm

Register No.  
**3231-2**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from **F.O.** Dated } **14 April 1910.**  
Rec. }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	19 Apr.	Wm	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Persia.</b></p> <p>Tehran Sanitary Council. Representation of Greek and Belgian interests to be confided to the British delegate. Danish fort. considering the matter. As to vote of the representative of the Norwegian &amp; Swedish forts.</p>
Secretary of State.....	20	Wm	
Committee.....	22	Wm	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to COPY TO INDIA  
15 April 1910  
SECRETARY'S NO. 15

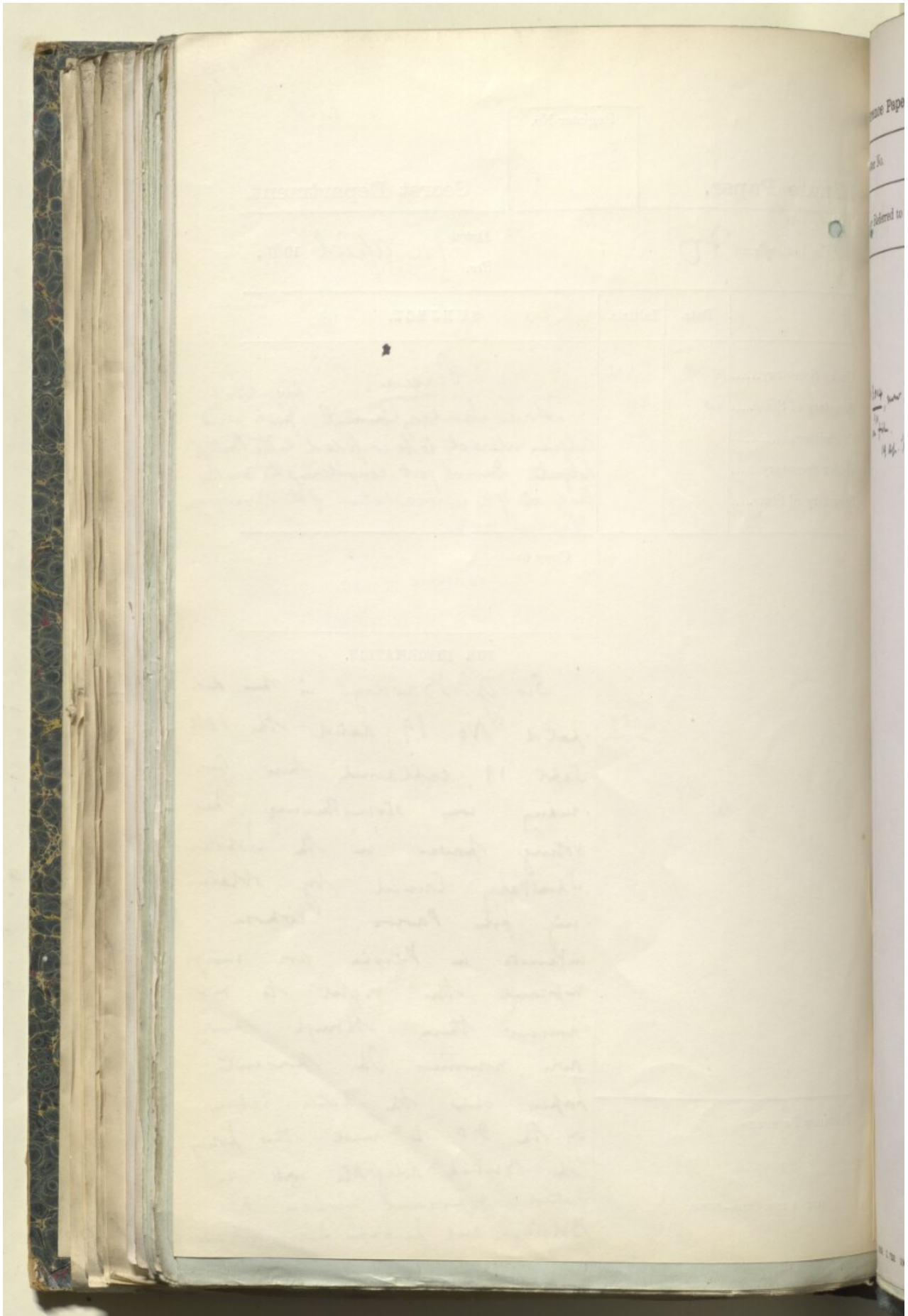
**FOR INFORMATION.**

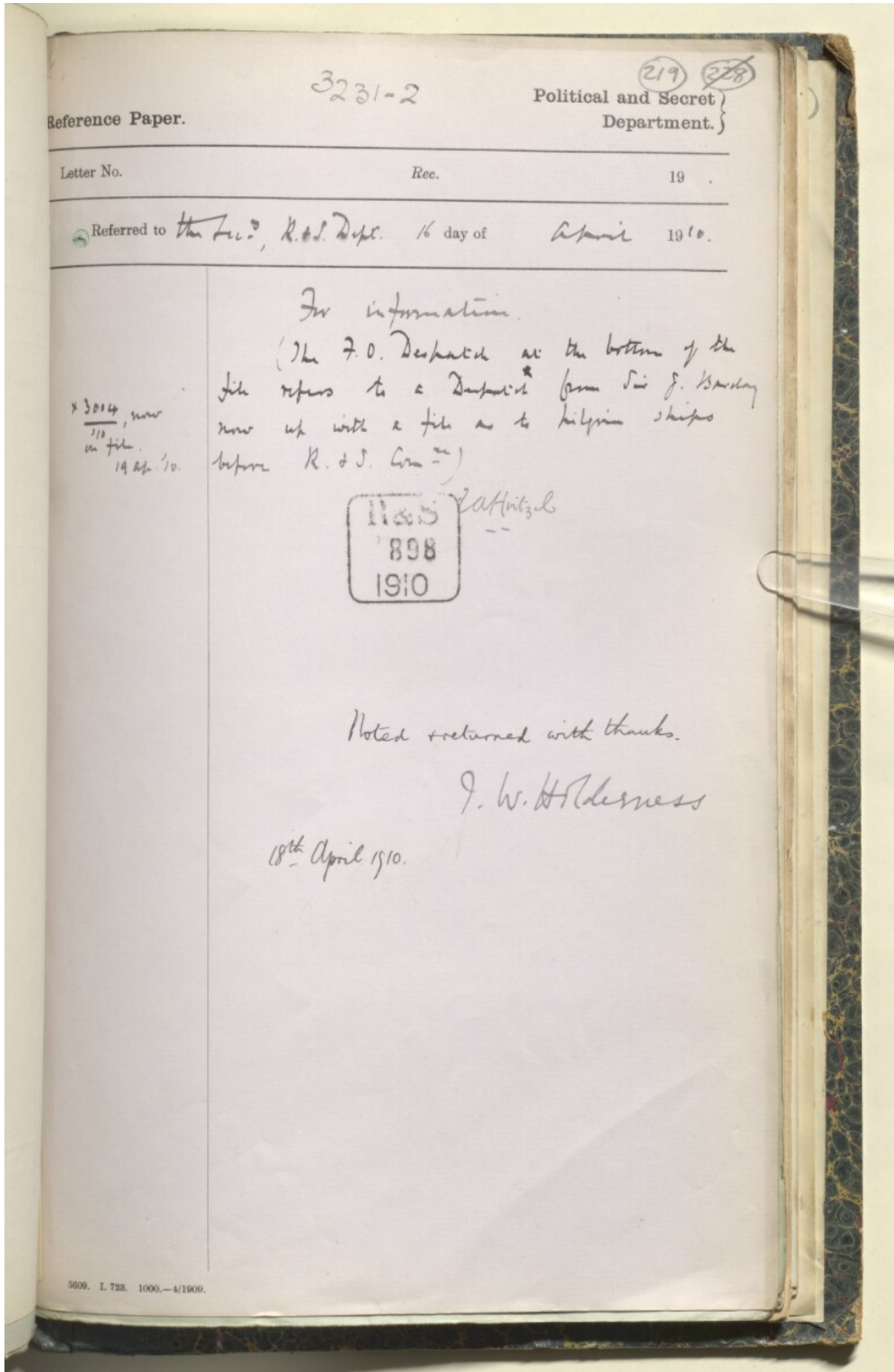
Sir G. Barclay, in his des. - dated No. 19, dated the 10th Sept. '09, explained how Gov. many was strengthening the voting power in the Tehran Sanitary Council by obtaining from Powers whose interests in Persia are insignificant the right to represent them through her own nominees. The present papers show the action taken by the F.O. to meet this policy. The British delegate will in future represent Greece & Belgium, and perhaps Denmark, too.

4059  
 San Pol Com 44  
 28 APR 1910

Previous Papers:—  
3074

6172. I. 1278. 1000.—7/1909.





3231-2

(219) (278)  
Political and Secret  
Department.

Reference Paper.

Letter No. Rec. 19 .

Referred to the Secy, R.S.D. Dept. 16 day of April 1910.

For information.

(The F.O. Dispatch at the bottom of the file refers to a Dispatch from Sir J. Baring now up with a file as to pilgrim ships before R. & S. Com<sup>rs</sup>)

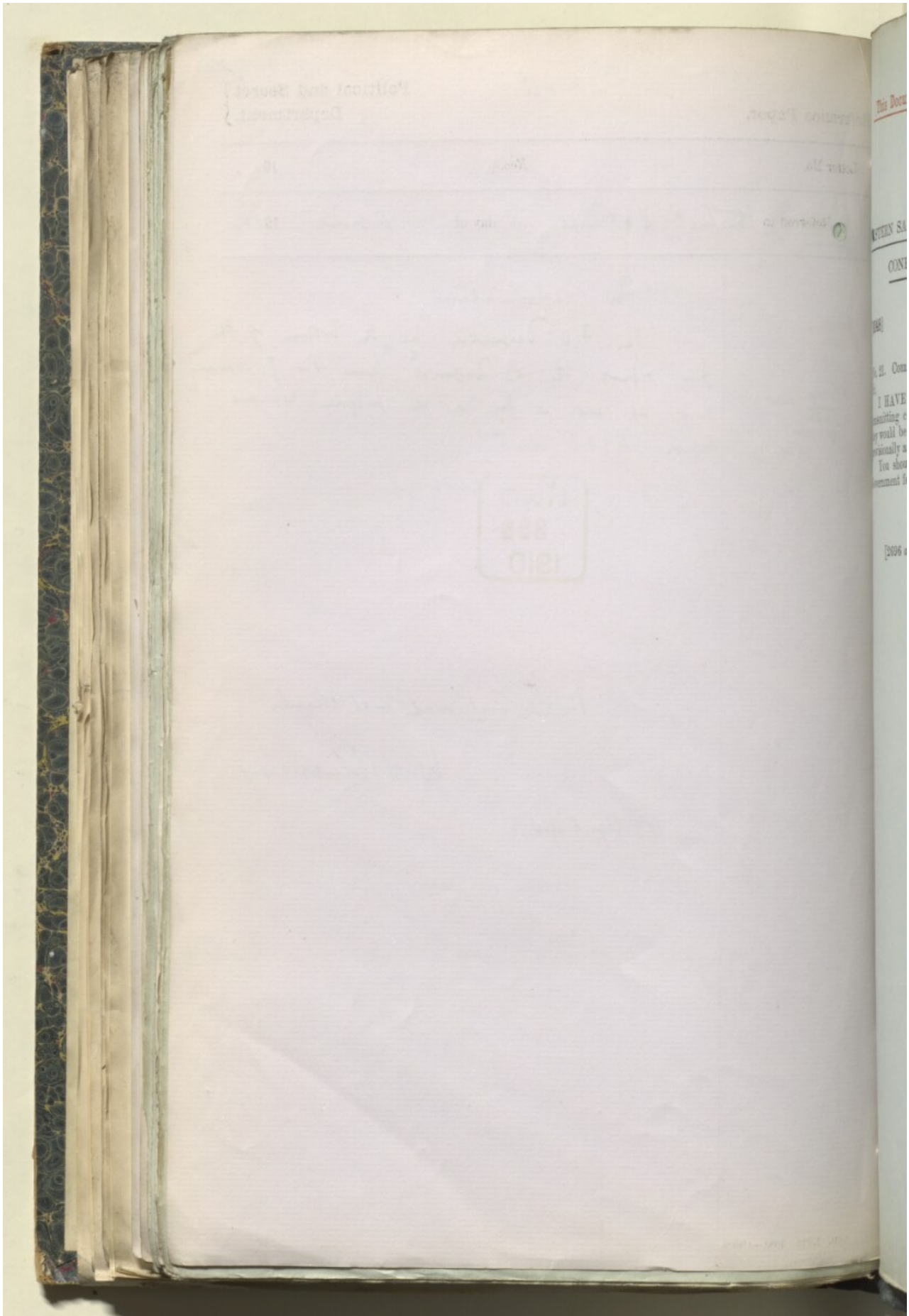
x 3004, now  
1/10 file.  
14 Apr '10.

Recd  
898  
1910  
L.H. Hutzler

Noted + returned with thanks.

J. W. H. Adness

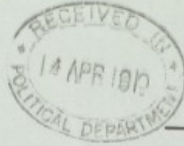
18<sup>th</sup> April 1910.





(220) (229)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

WESTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[March 24.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9248]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Hardinge.*

(No. 21. Commercial.)

*Foreign Office, March 24, 1910.*

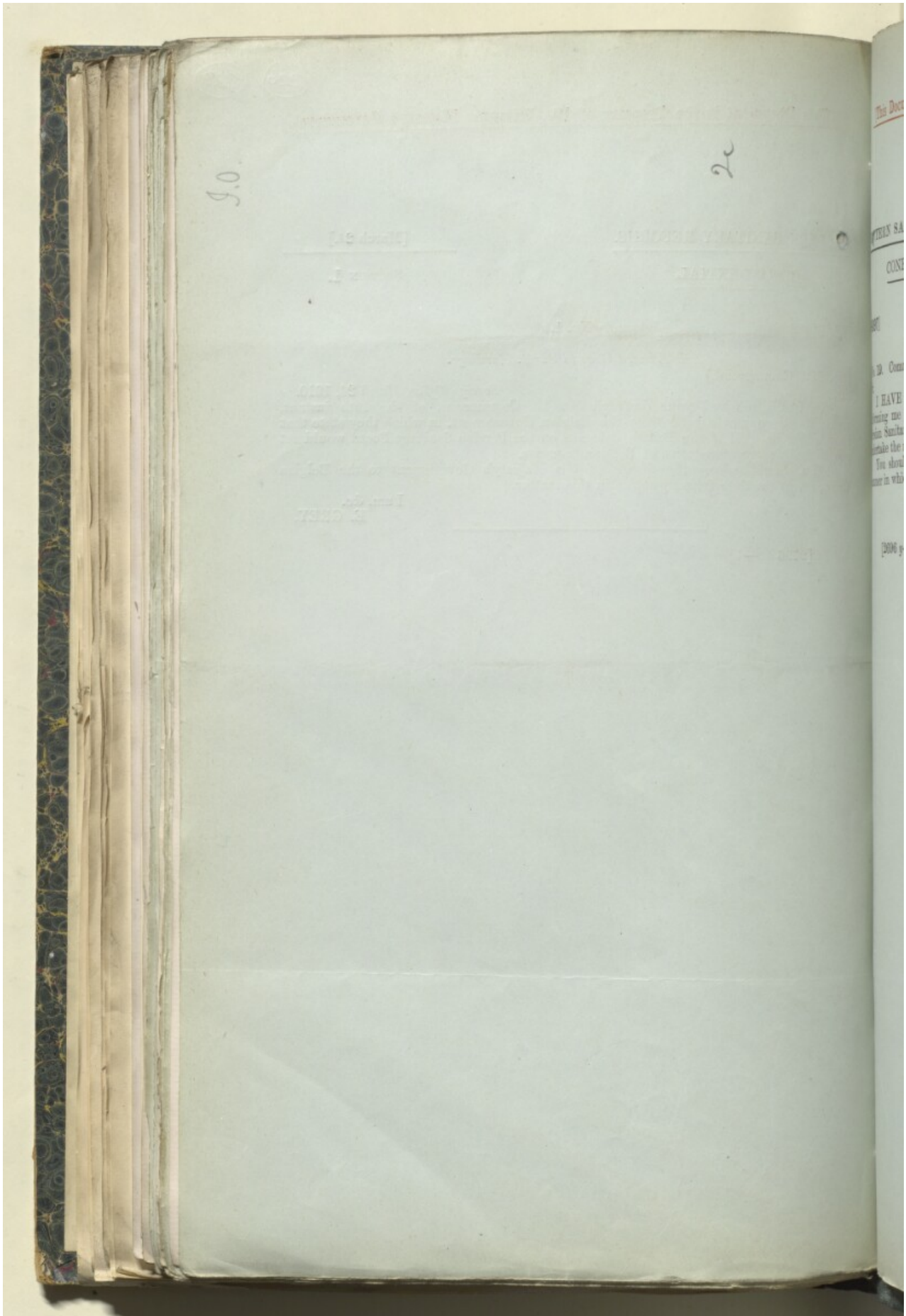
Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 13, Commercial, of the 16th instant, transmitting copy of a note from the Belgian Government, in which they state that they would be glad if the British delegate on the Persian Sanitary Board would act provisionally as representative of Belgian interests.

You should convey the thanks of His Majesty's Government to the Belgian Government for their friendly action in this matter.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY.

[2696 aa-1]





(221) (220)  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[March 22.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9097]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Elliot.*

(No. 19. Commercial.)

*Foreign Office, March 22, 1910.*

Sir,

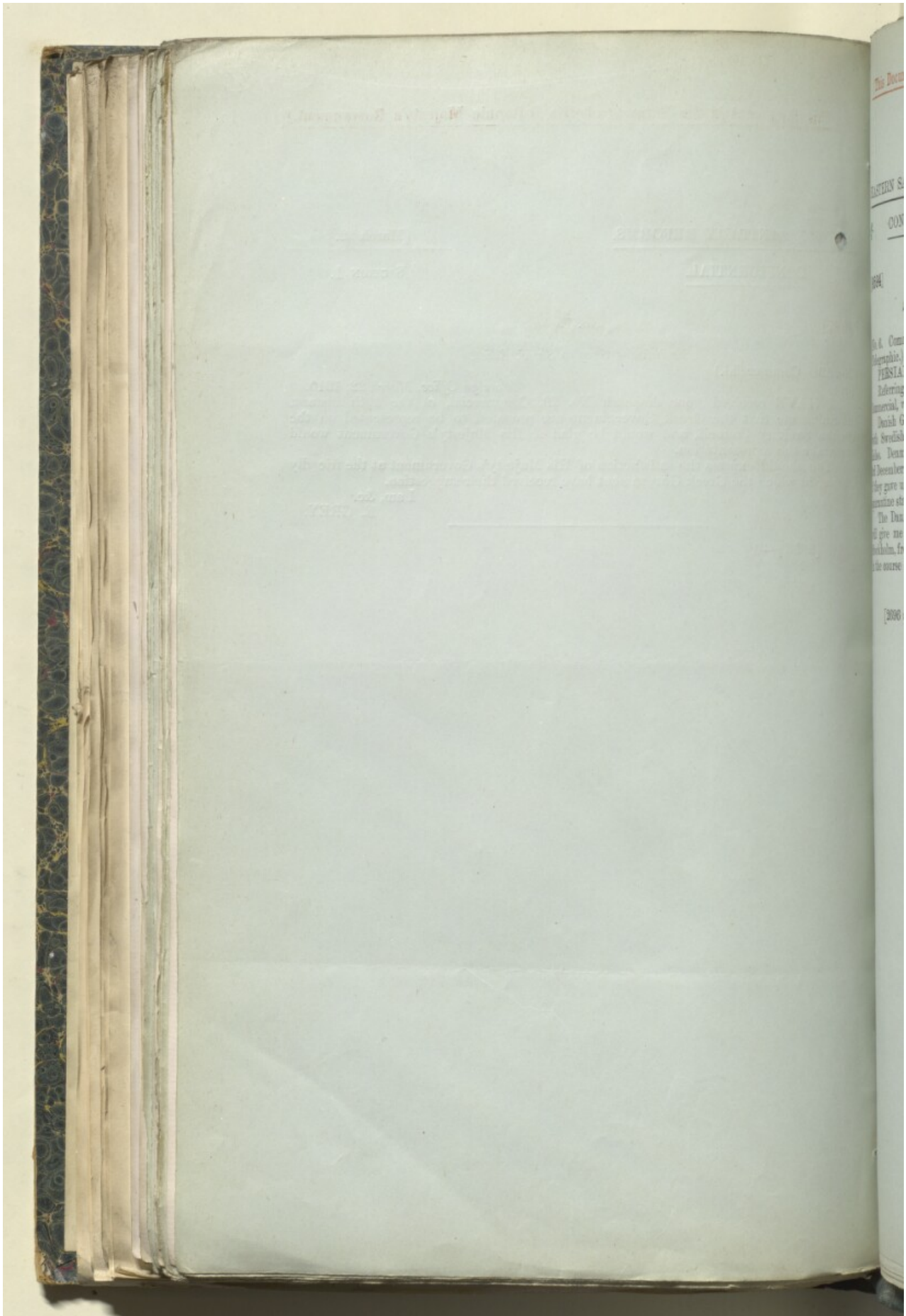
I HAVE received your despatch No. 29, Commercial, of the 10th instant, informing me that the Greek Government are prepared to be represented on the Persian Sanitary Council, and would be glad if His Majesty's Government would undertake the representation.

You should express the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government at the friendly manner in which the Greek Government have received their suggestion.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

[2696 y-1]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

222



EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 20.]

➔ CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9594]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Johnstone to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 20.)*

(No. 6. Commercial.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

PERSIAN Sanitary Board. ✓

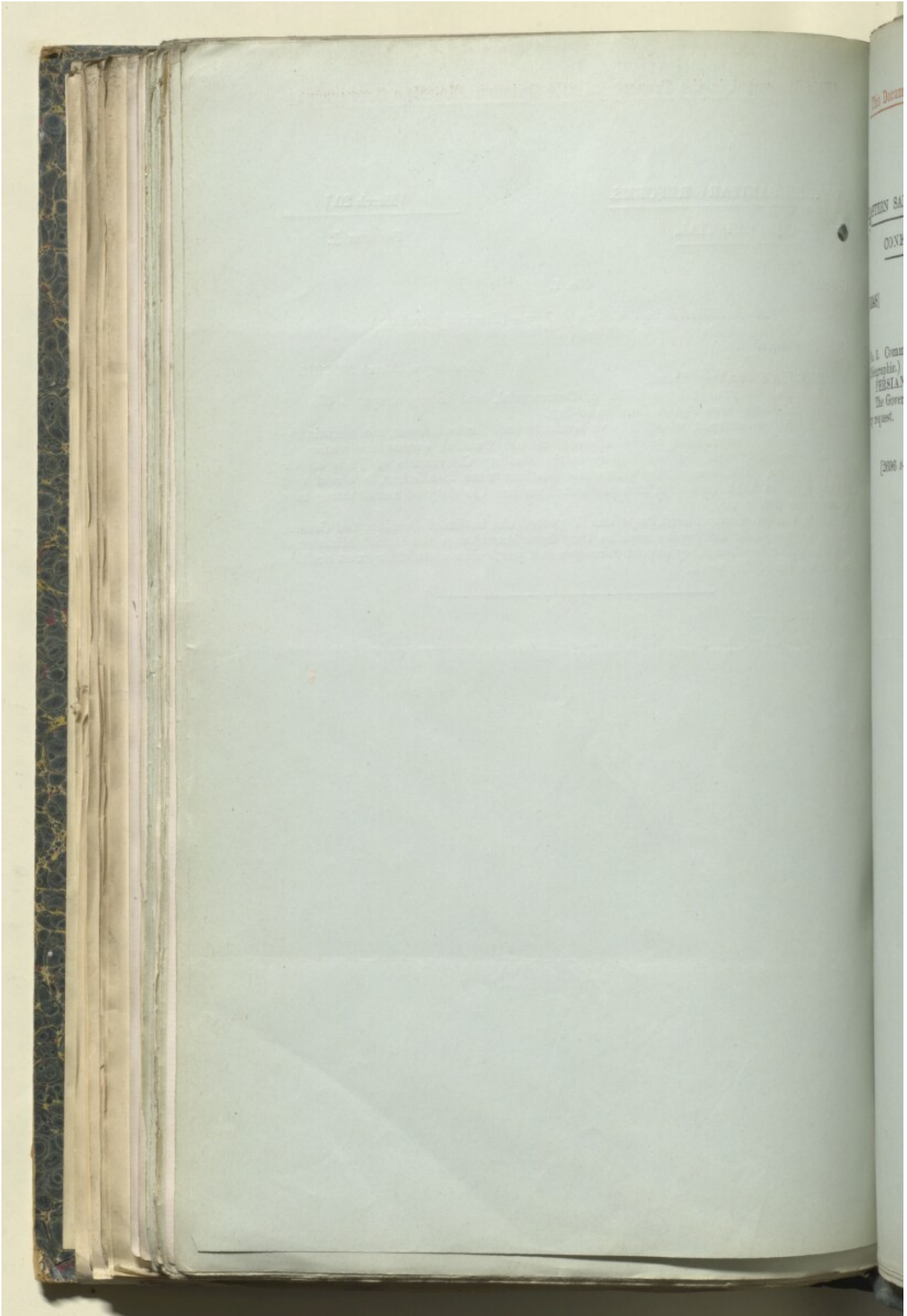
*Copenhagen, March 20, 1910.*

Referring to your telegram No. 5, Commercial, and to my despatch No. 19, Commercial, which was due in London to-day.

Danish Government, whom I have again pressed for an answer, are negotiating with Swedish Government to be allowed to use Swedish quarantine station at Kelso. Denmark, who did not adhere to the Sanitary Convention of Paris of the 3rd December, 1903, because her quarantine stations were insufficient, is afraid that if they gave us their vote now, it would entail on her the duty of constructing new quarantine stations.

The Danish Government, to whom I quoted the action of Belgium and Greece, will give me their answer as soon as they have heard from the Danish Minister at Stockholm, from whom they expect to receive full particulars as to their exact position in the course of this week.

[2696 u—1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

223

14 APR 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 19.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9248]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Johnstone.*

(No. 5. Commercial.)

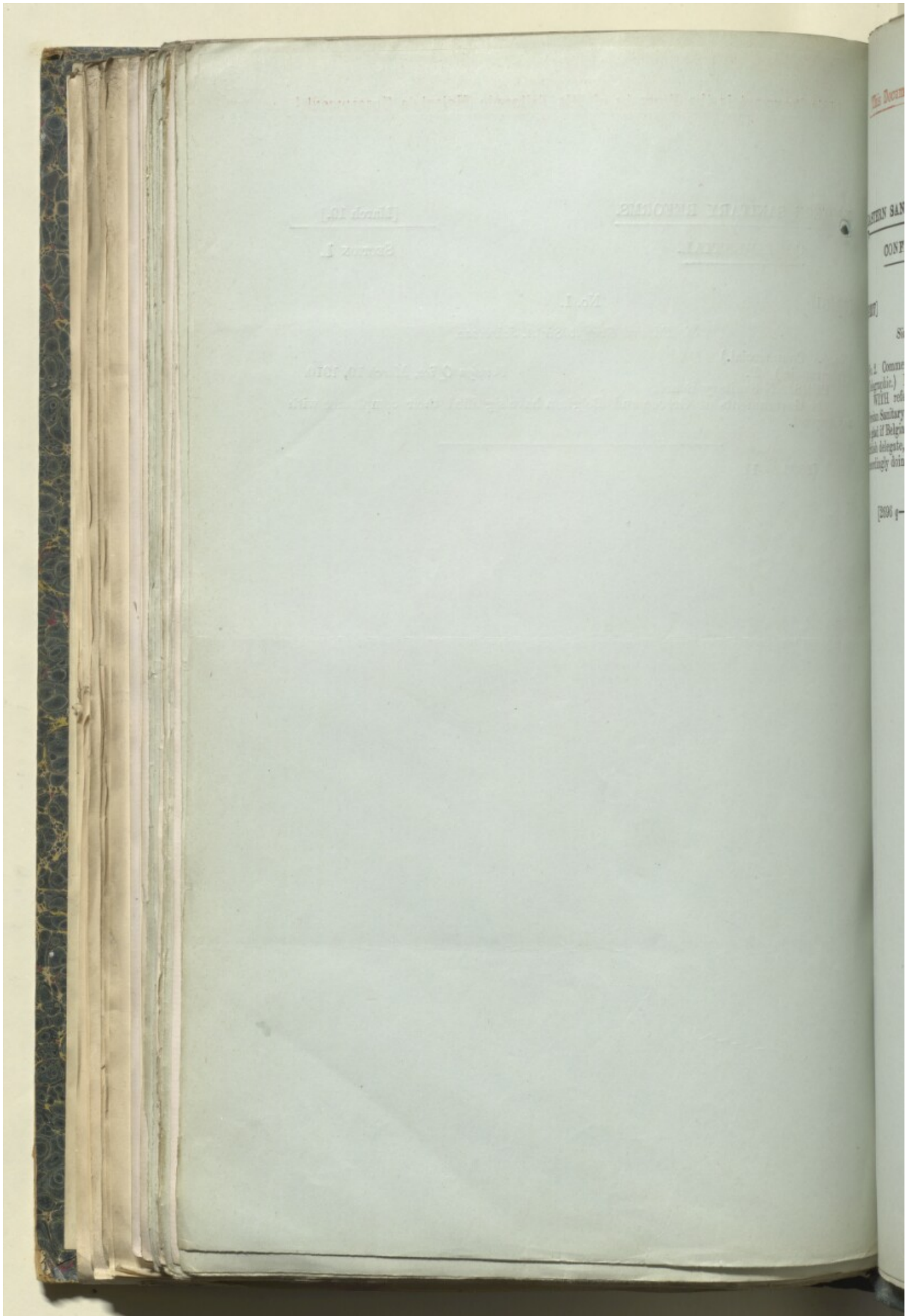
(Telegraphic.) P.

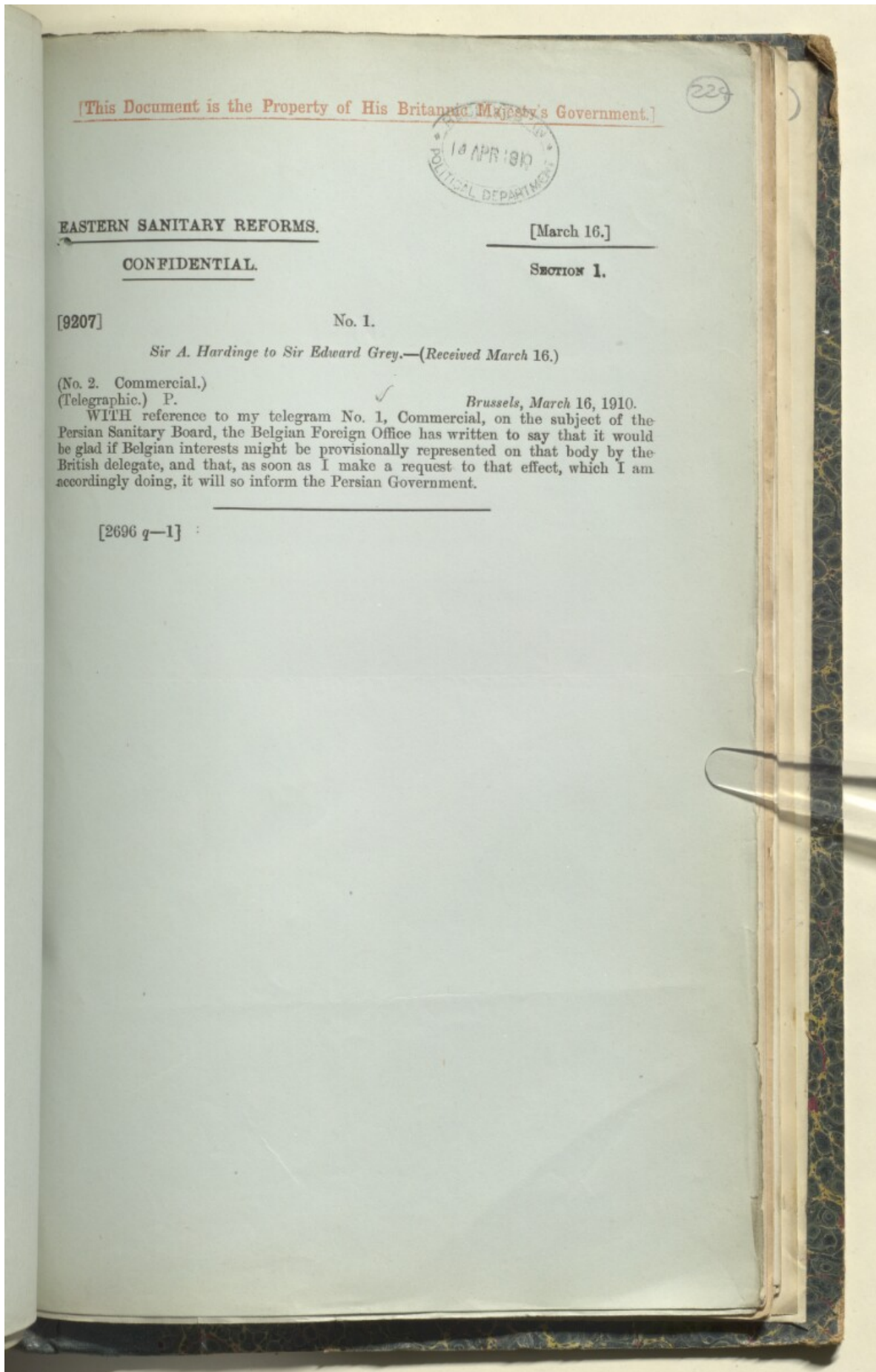
PERSIAN Sanitary Board.

*Foreign Office, March 19, 1910.*

The Governments of Greece and Belgium have signified their compliance with my request.

[2696 t-1]





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

229

18 APR 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 16.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[9207]

No. 1.

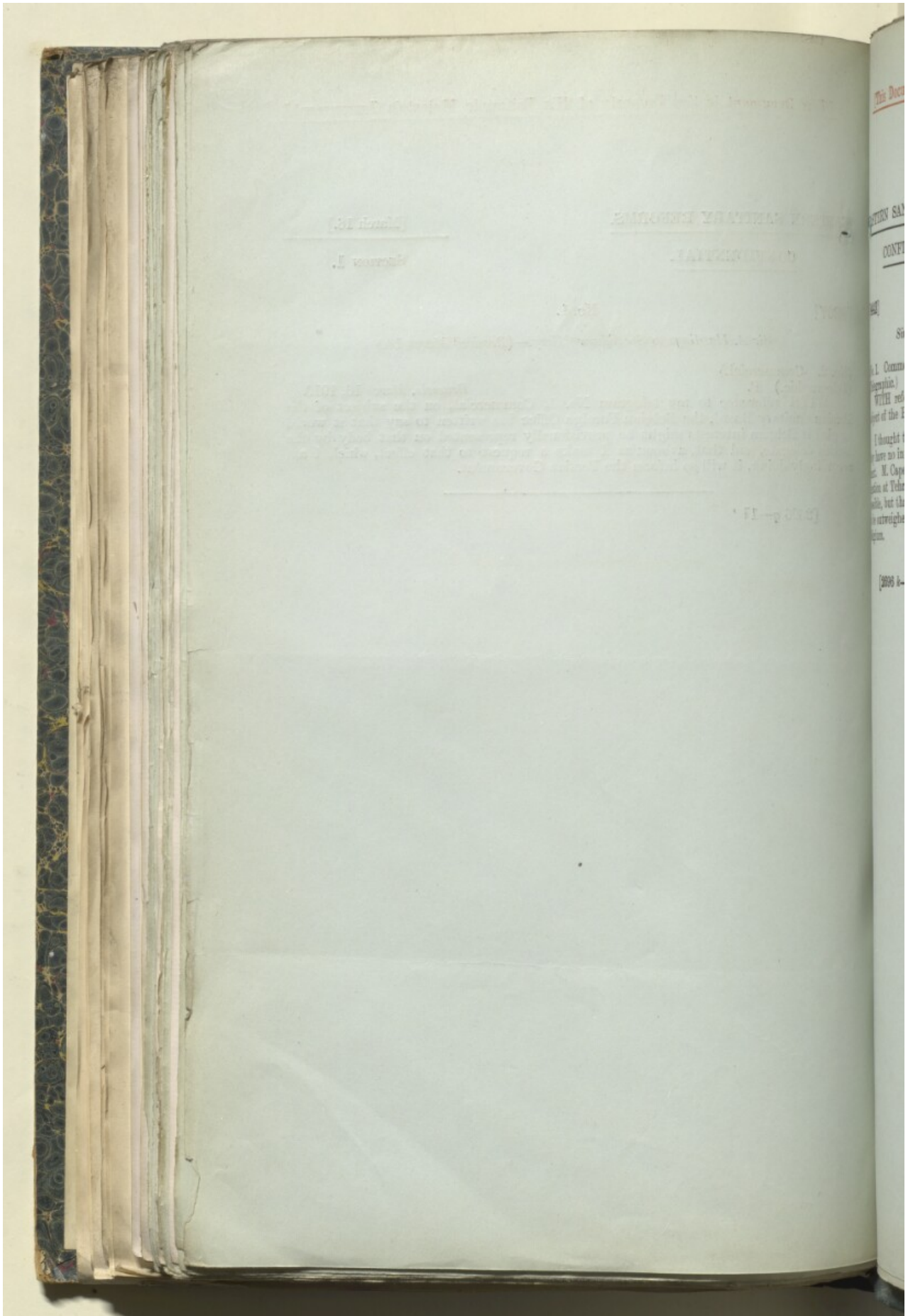
*Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 16.)*

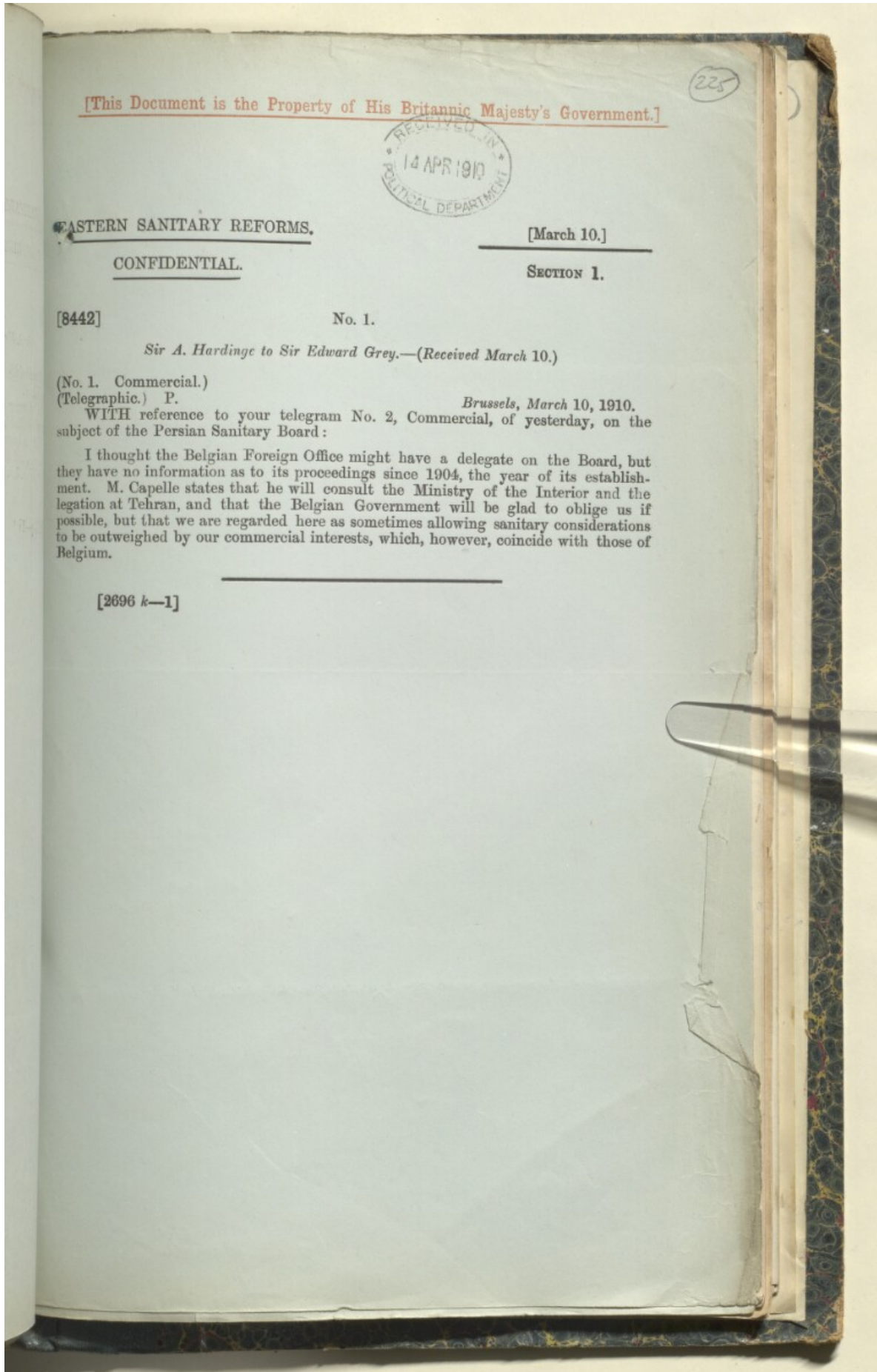
(No. 2. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Brussels, March 16, 1910.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 1, Commercial, on the subject of the Persian Sanitary Board, the Belgian Foreign Office has written to say that it would be glad if Belgian interests might be provisionally represented on that body by the British delegate, and that, as soon as I make a request to that effect, which I am accordingly doing, it will so inform the Persian Government.

[2696 q—1] :





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

225

RECEIVED  
14 APR 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[March 10.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[8442]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Hardinge to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 10.)*

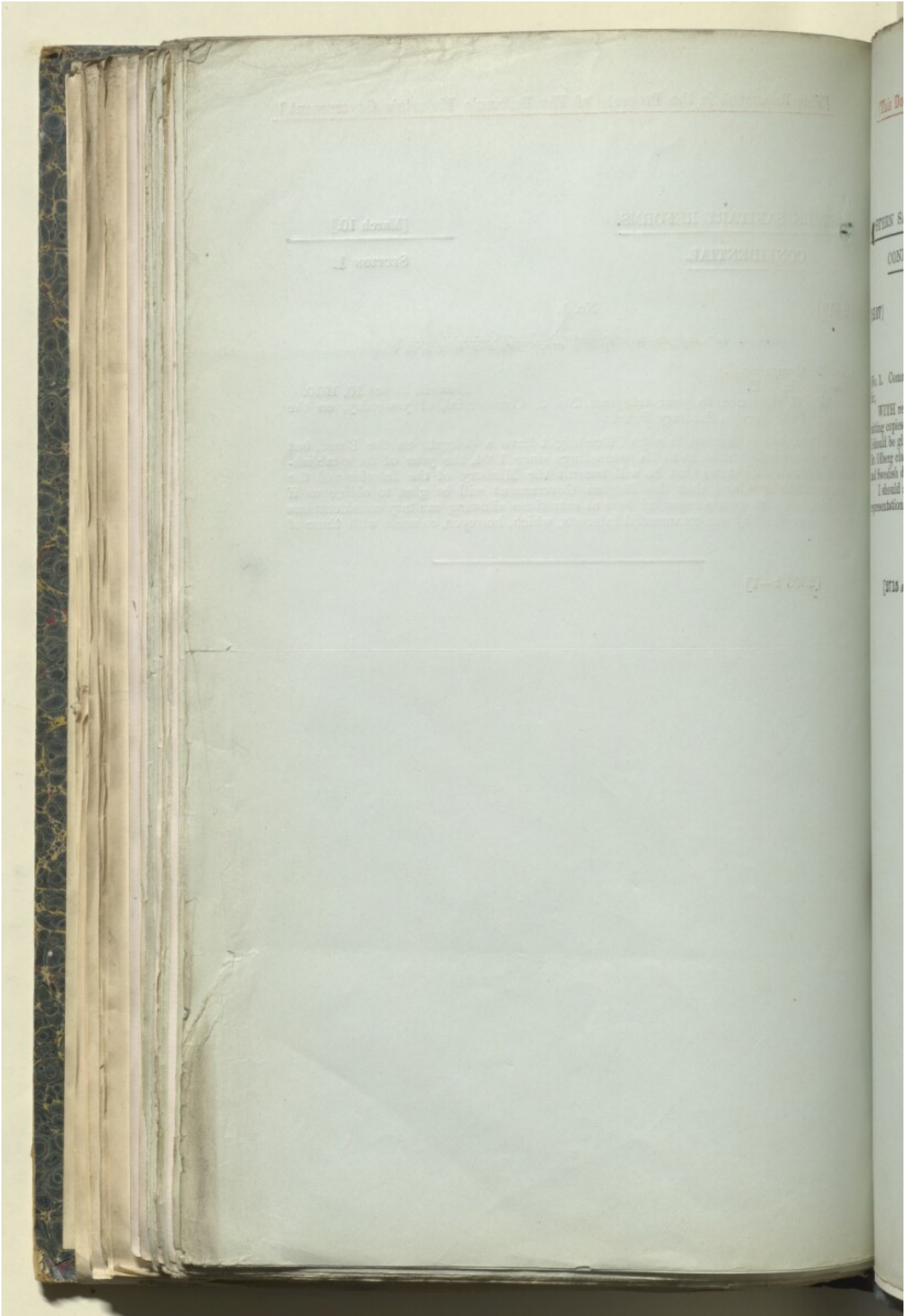
(No. 1. Commercial.)  
(Telegraphic.) P.

*Brussels, March 10, 1910.*

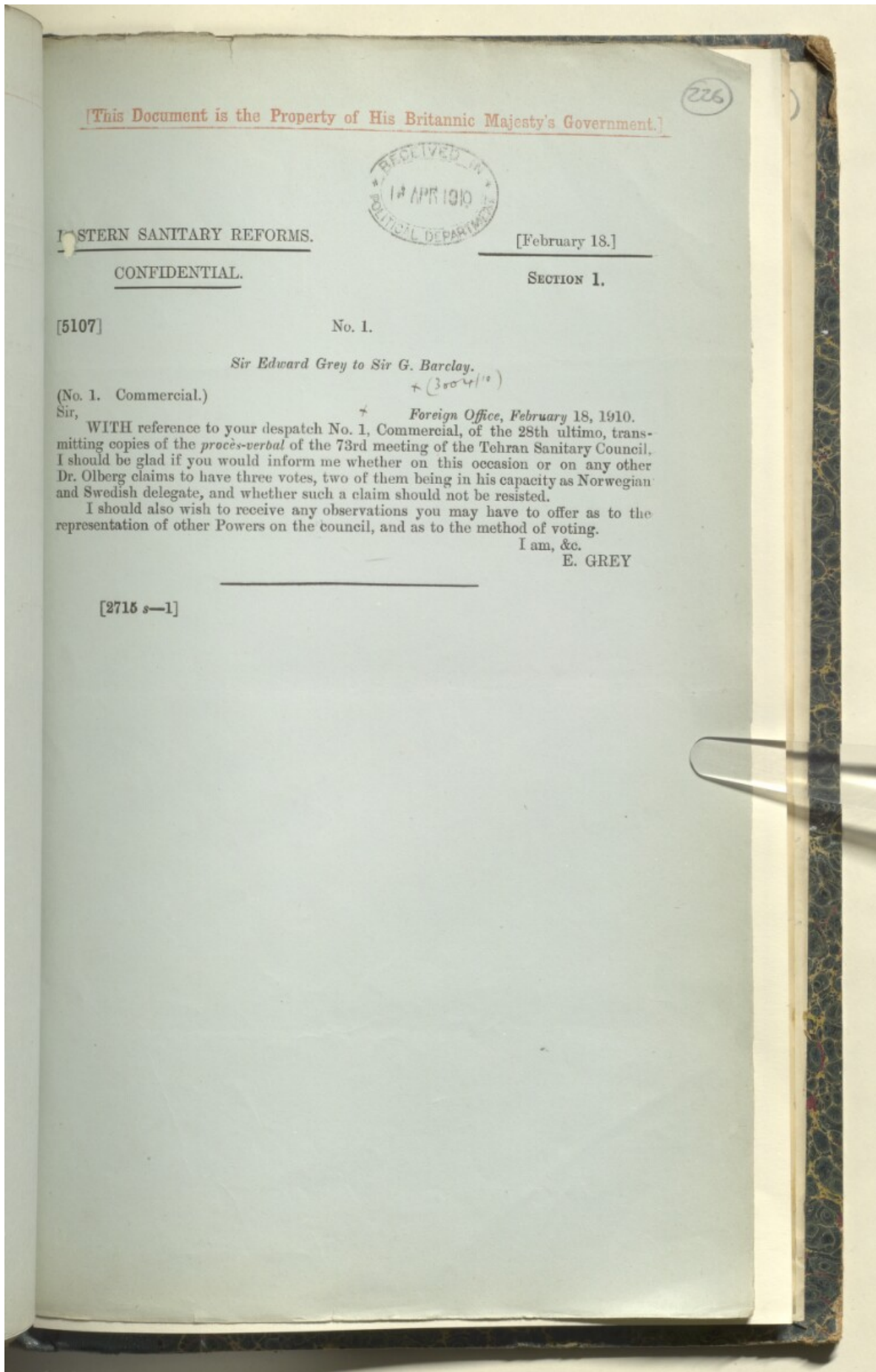
WITH reference to your telegram No. 2, Commercial, of yesterday, on the subject of the Persian Sanitary Board:

I thought the Belgian Foreign Office might have a delegate on the Board, but they have no information as to its proceedings since 1904, the year of its establishment. M. Capelle states that he will consult the Ministry of the Interior and the legation at Tehran, and that the Belgian Government will be glad to oblige us if possible, but that we are regarded here as sometimes allowing sanitary considerations to be outweighed by our commercial interests, which, however, coincide with those of Belgium.

[2696 k-1]







[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

226

RECEIVED IN  
18 APR 1910  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

WESTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[February 18.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[5107]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Barclay.*

+ (3004/10)

(No. 1. Commercial.)

Sir,

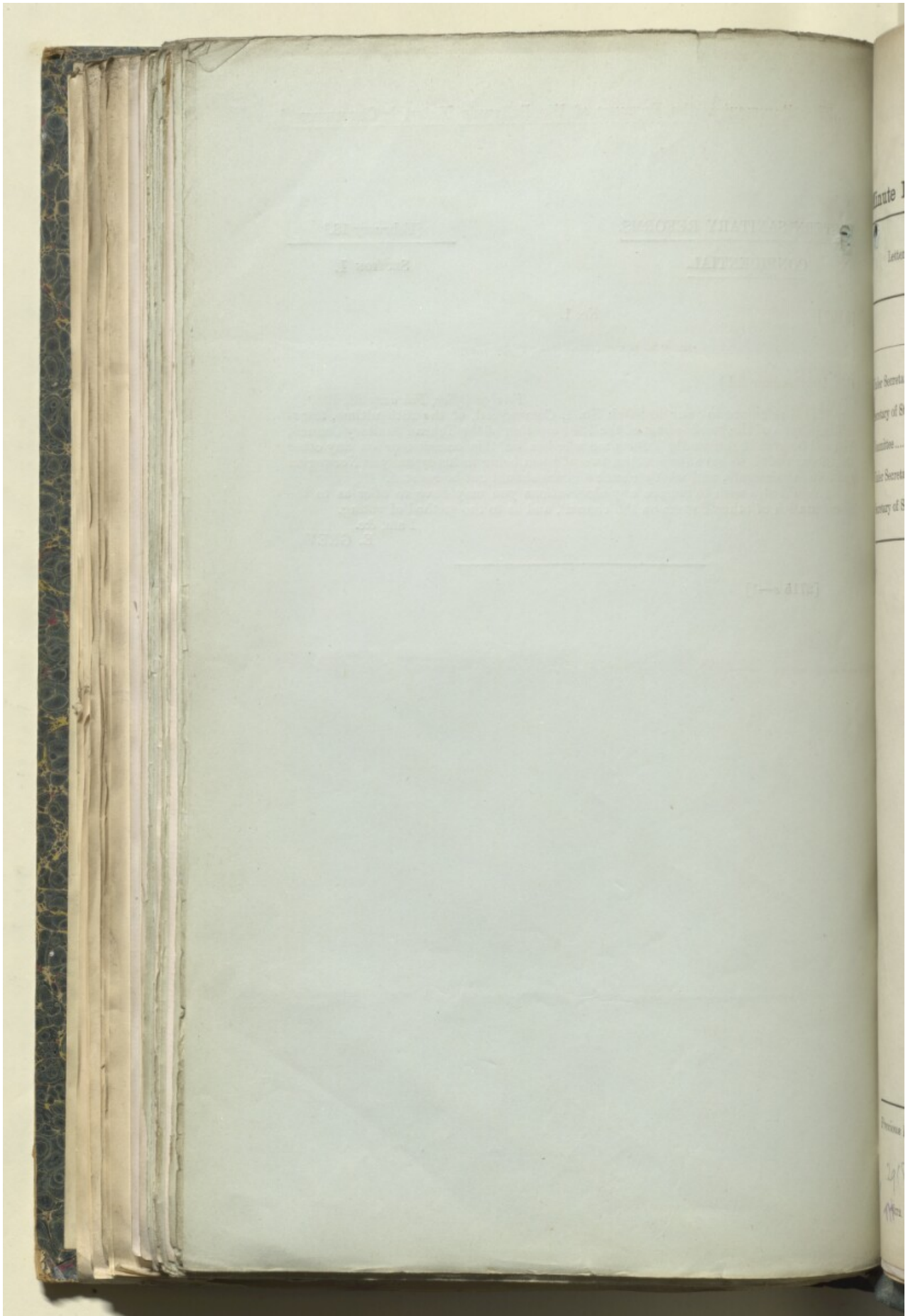
*Foreign Office, February 18, 1910.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 1, Commercial, of the 28th ultimo, transmitting copies of the *procès-verbal* of the 73rd meeting of the Tehran Sanitary Council, I should be glad if you would inform me whether on this occasion or on any other Dr. Olberg claims to have three votes, two of them being in his capacity as Norwegian and Swedish delegate, and whether such a claim should not be resisted.

I should also wish to receive any observations you may have to offer as to the representation of other Powers on the council, and as to the method of voting.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY

[2716 s-1]





(227)

Register No.  
**3004**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from *F.O.*, Dated *24<sup>th</sup>* Feb. 1910.  
Rec. *22<sup>nd</sup>* Feb.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>24 Feb.</i>	<i>zab</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Persia</i></p> <p>(1) Proceedings of Tehran Sanitary Council. As to international control of the Persian Gulf quarantine service. (2) As to nomination of German delegate to represent Sweden on the Council.</p>
Secretary of State.....	<i>25</i>	<i>ku</i>	
Committee .....	<i>26</i>	<i>h.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to

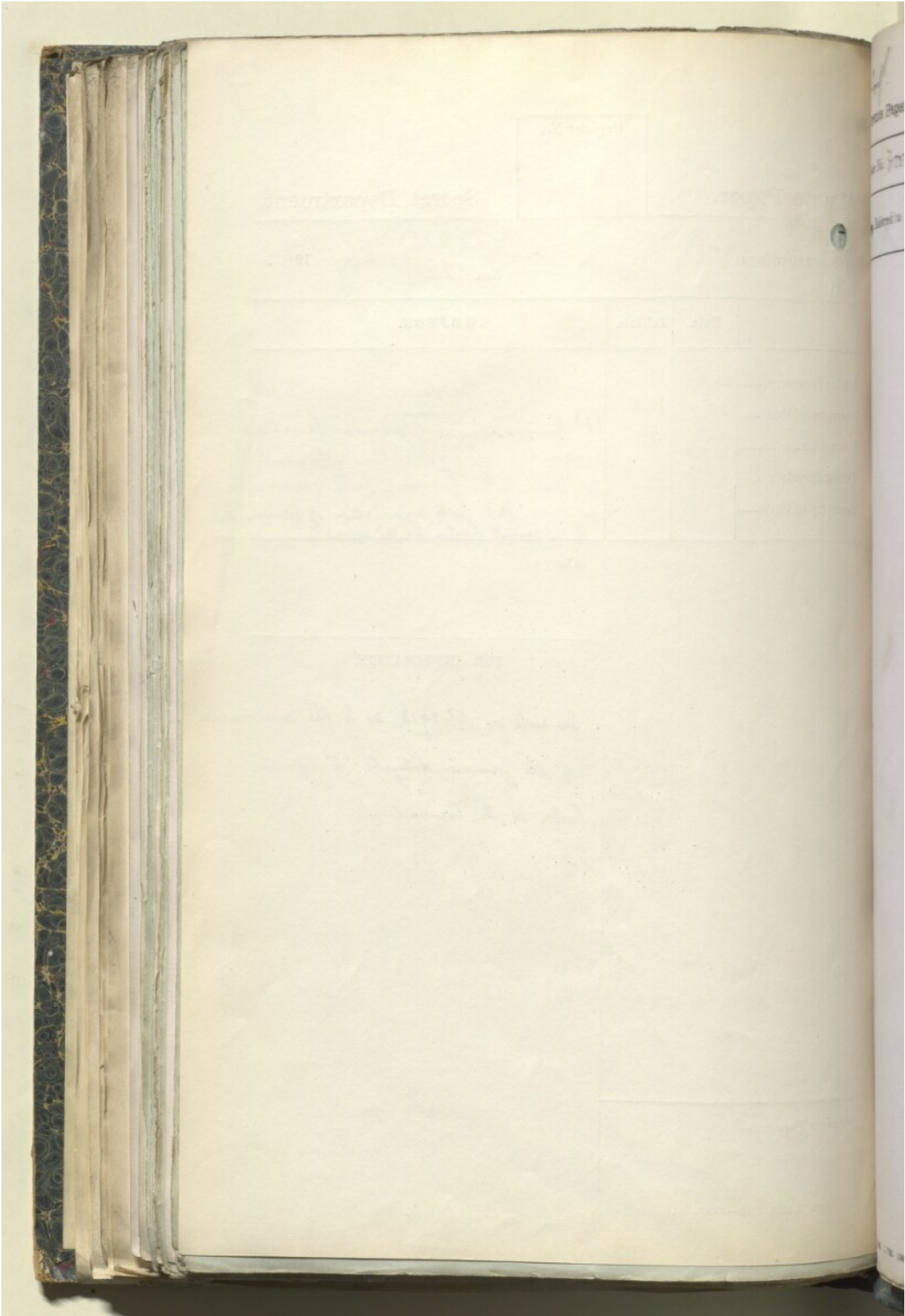
FOR INFORMATION.

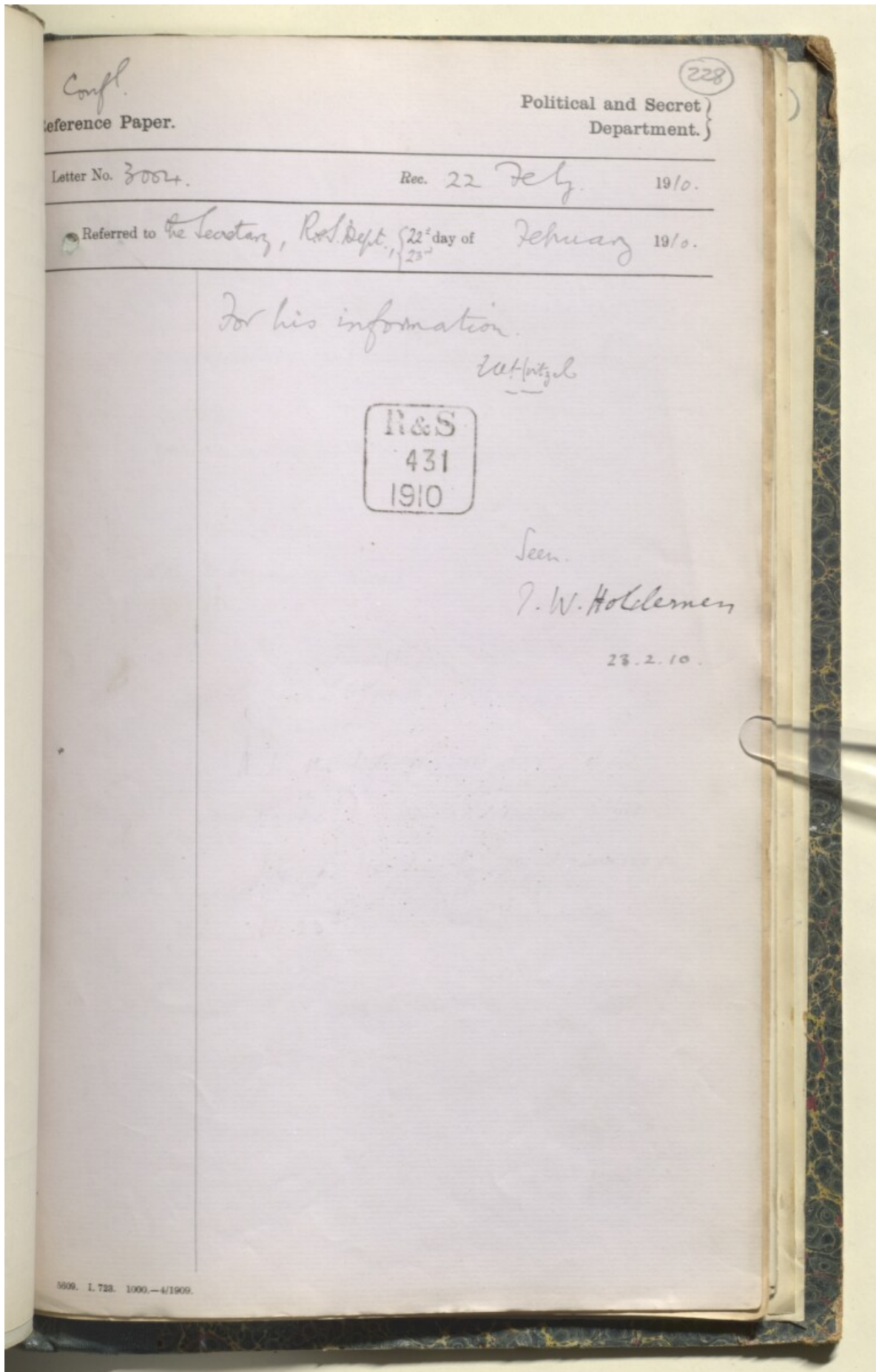
*See note on N<sup>o</sup> 2918 as to the nomination of the German delegate to represent Sweden on the Council -*

Seen Pol. Com'ce,  
9 MAR 1910

Previous Papers :-  
*2918*

1172. I. 1278. 1000.-7/1909.





Confl.  
Reference Paper.

(228)  
Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 3004.

Rec. 22 Feb. 1910.

Referred to the Secretary, Res. Dept., { 22<sup>nd</sup> day of February 1910.  
23<sup>rd</sup>

For his information.

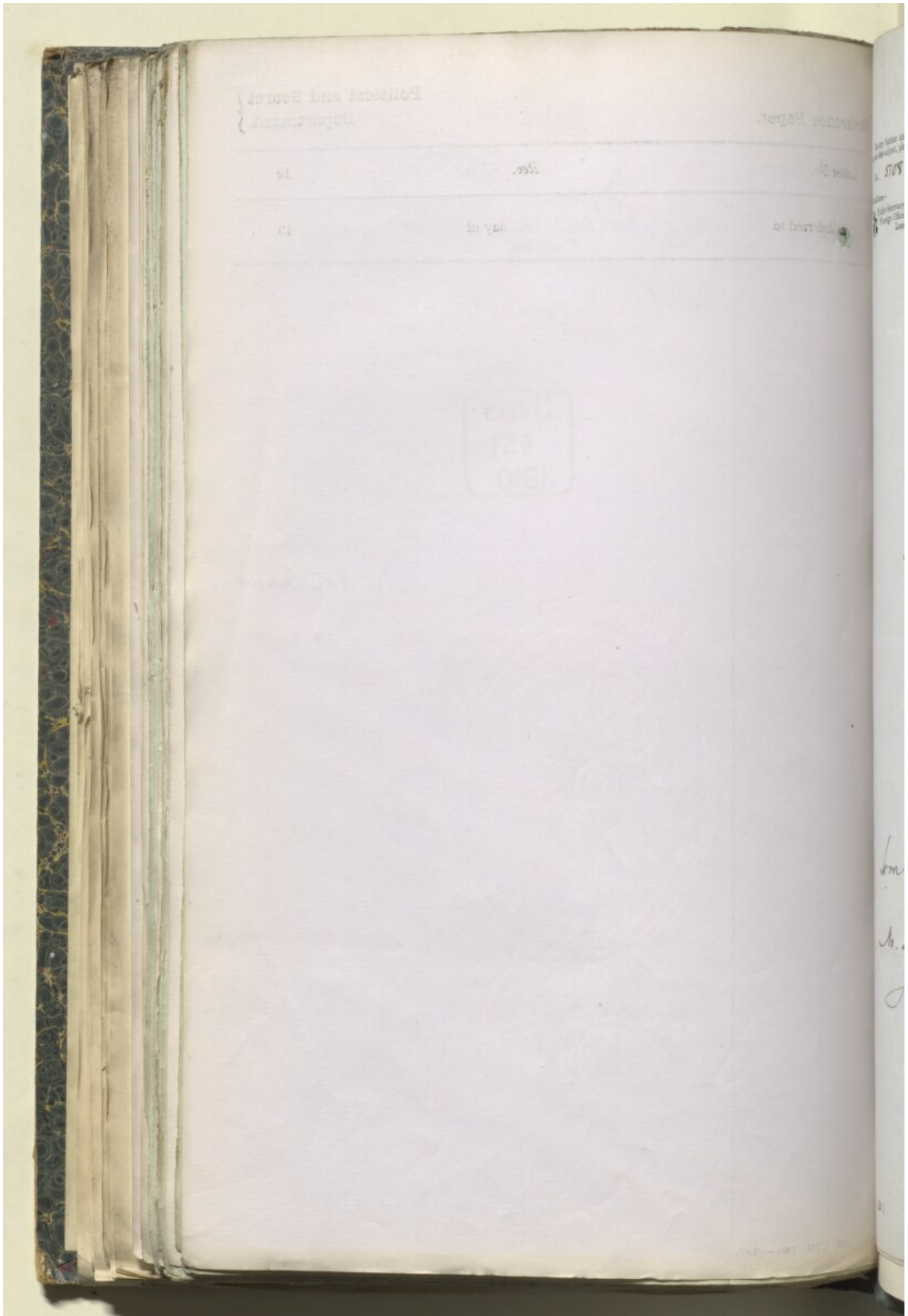
Latifzadeh

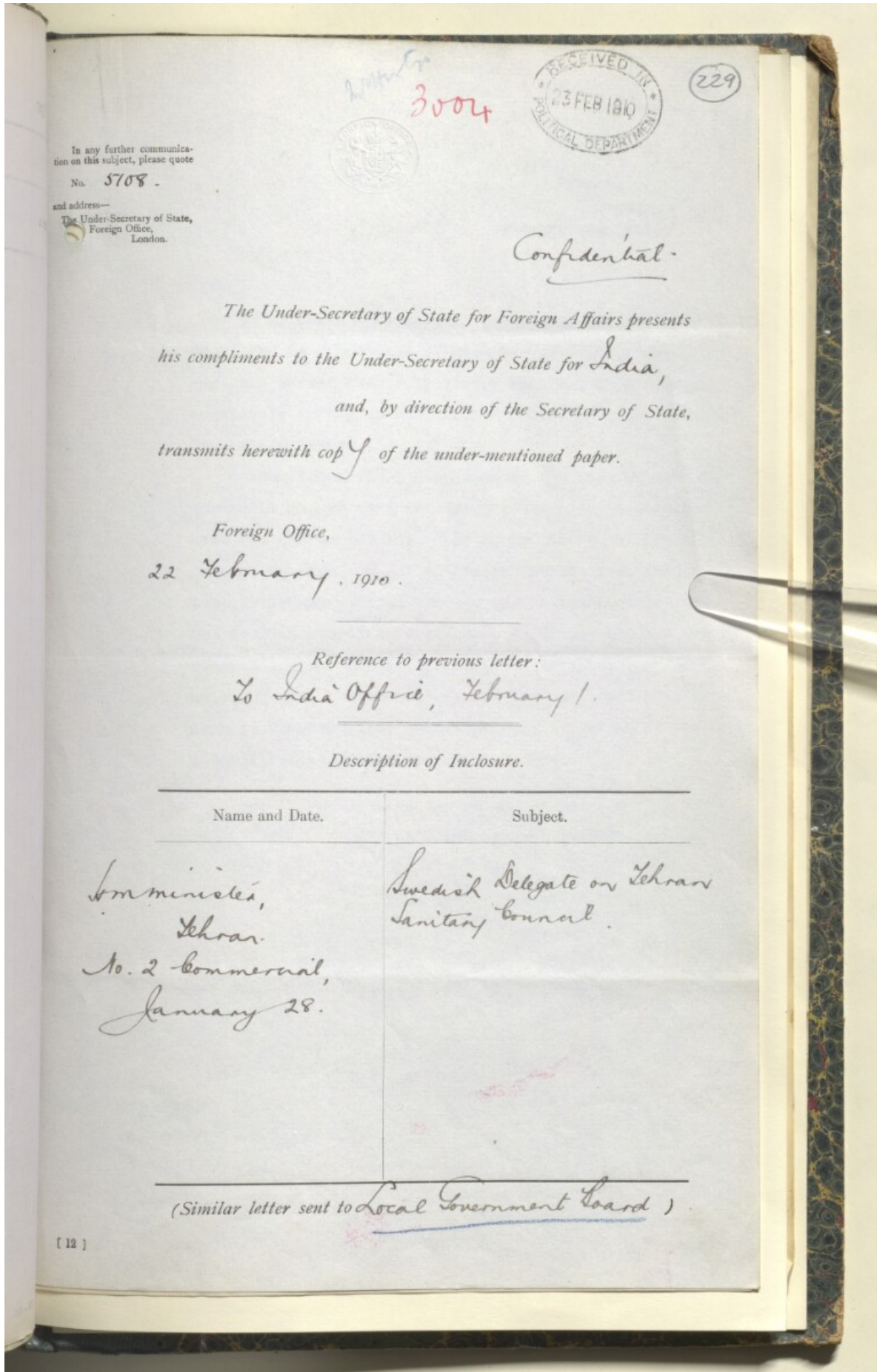
R&S  
431  
1910

Seen.

J. W. Holderness

23.2.10.





In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 5708.

and address—

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

*Confidential.*

*The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India, and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.*

*Foreign Office,  
22 February, 1910.*

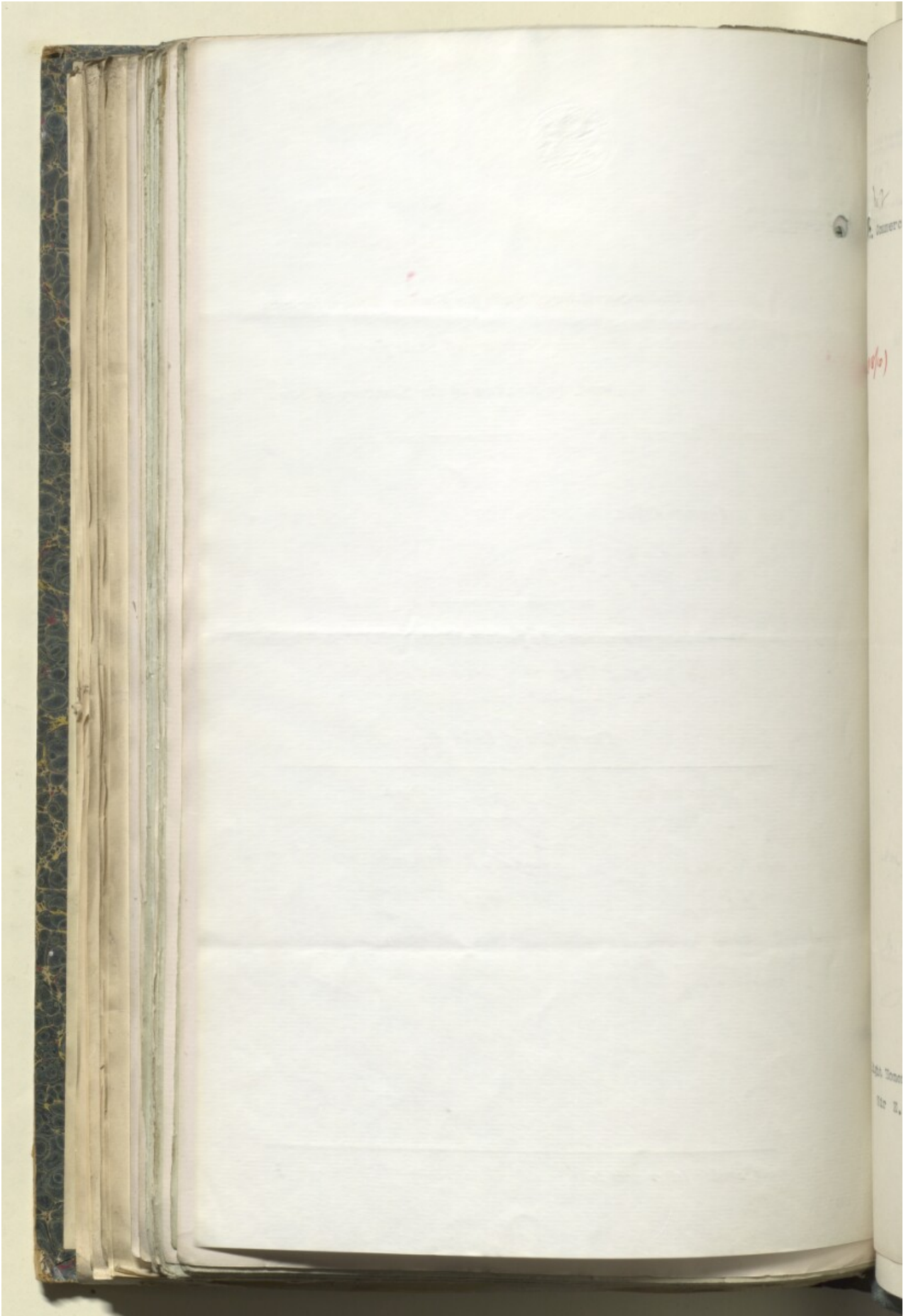
*Reference to previous letter:*

*To India Office, February 1.*

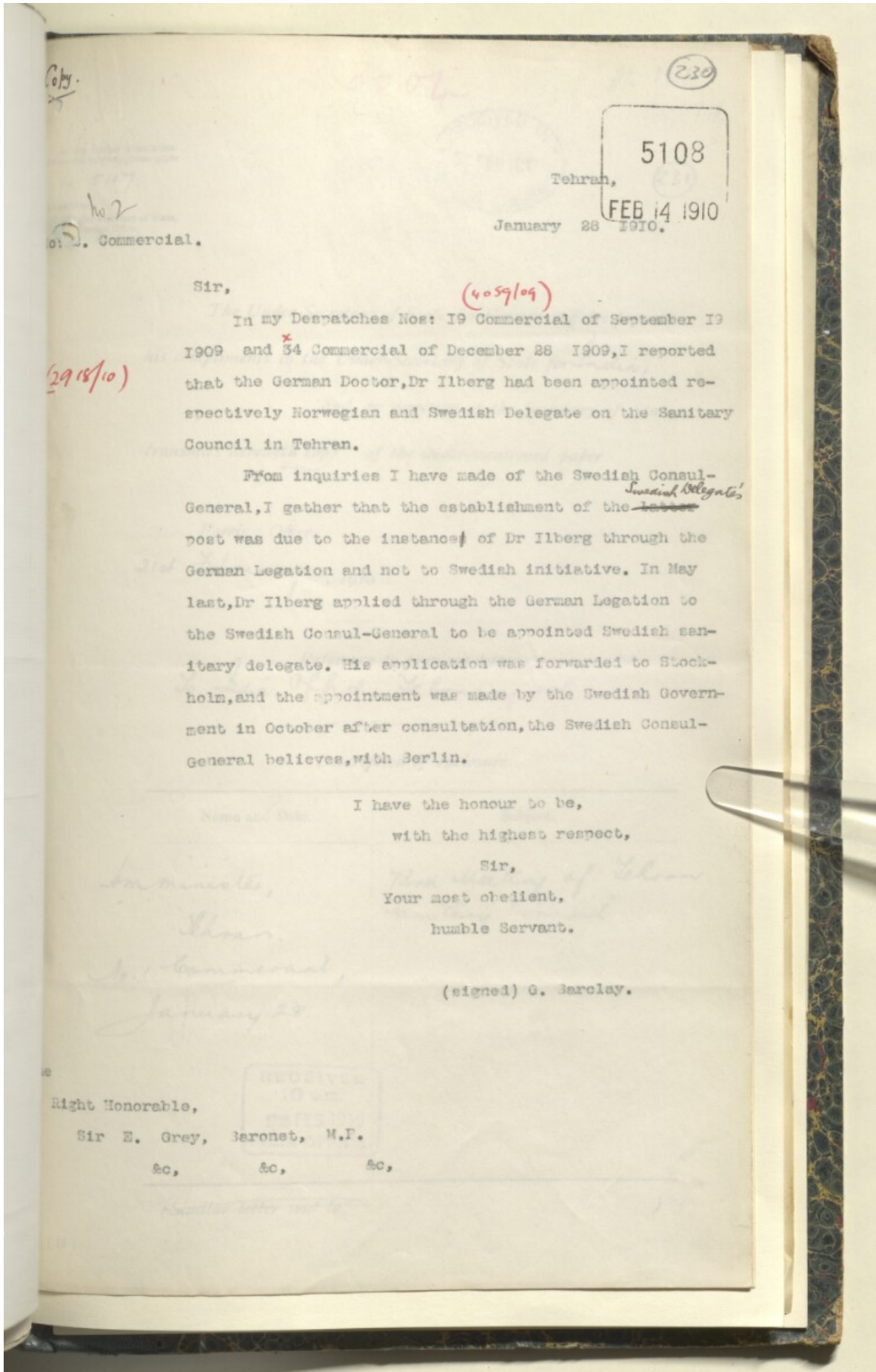
*Description of Inclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
<i>Commisariat, Tehran. No. 2 Commercial, January 28.</i>	<i>Swedish Delegate on Tehran Sanitary Council.</i>

*(Similar letter sent to Local Government Board)*







Copy.

230

5108

Tehran,

FEB 14 1910

January 28 1910.

no 2  
Commercial.

Sir,

(4059/09)

(29/18/10)

In my Despatches Nos: 19 Commercial of September 19 1909 and 34 Commercial of December 28 1909, I reported that the German Doctor, Dr Ilberg had been appointed respectively Norwegian and Swedish Delegate on the Sanitary Council in Tehran.

From inquiries I have made of the Swedish Consul-General, I gather that the establishment of the ~~Swedish Delegate's~~ post was due to the instance of Dr Ilberg through the German Legation and not to Swedish initiative. In May last, Dr Ilberg applied through the German Legation to the Swedish Consul-General to be appointed Swedish sanitary delegate. His application was forwarded to Stockholm, and the appointment was made by the Swedish Government in October after consultation, the Swedish Consul-General believes, with Berlin.

Name and Rank.

I have the honour to be,  
with the highest respect,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant.

In minute,  
Shan.  
No. Commercial  
January 28

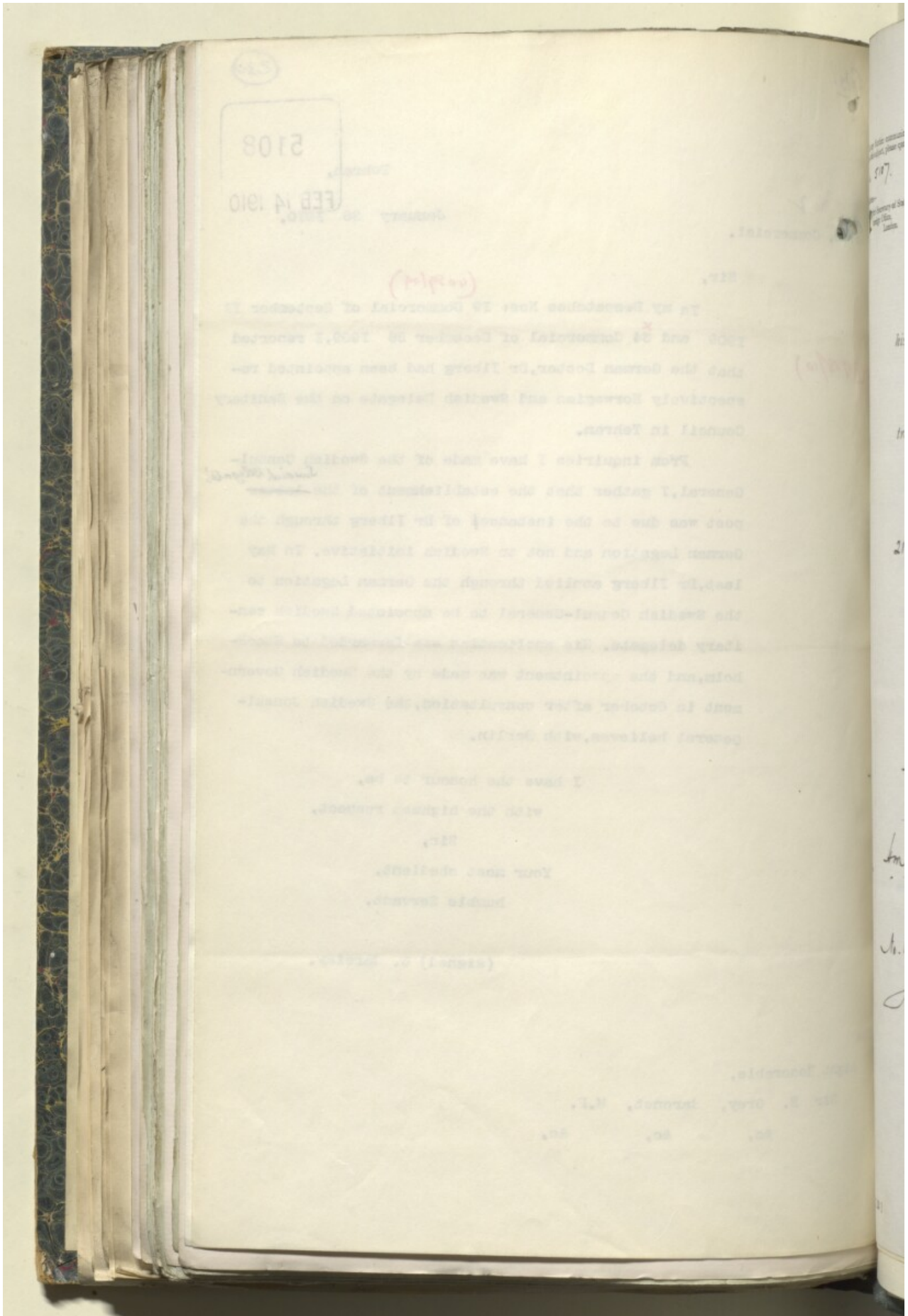
(signed) G. Barclay.

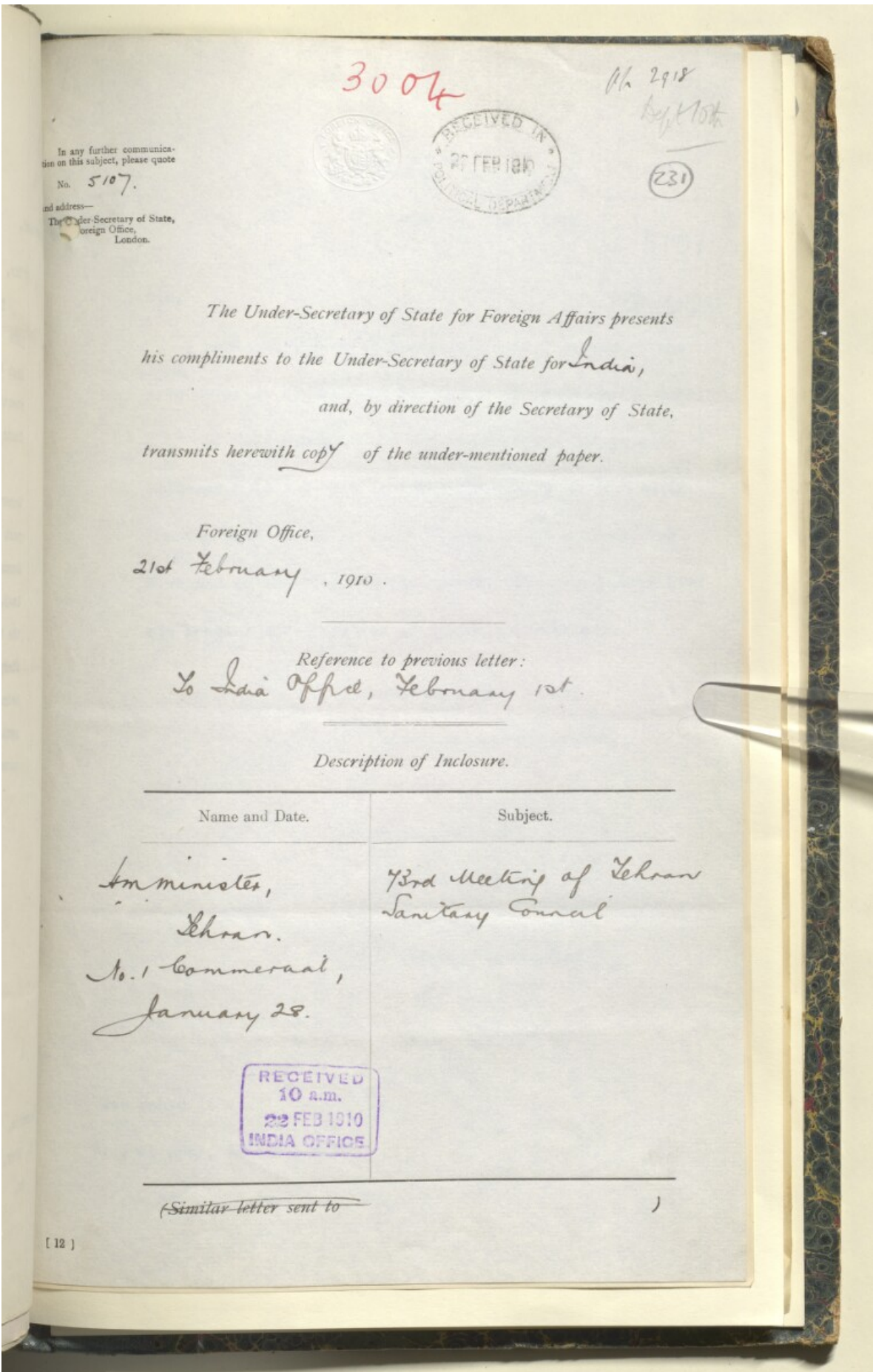
Right Honorable,

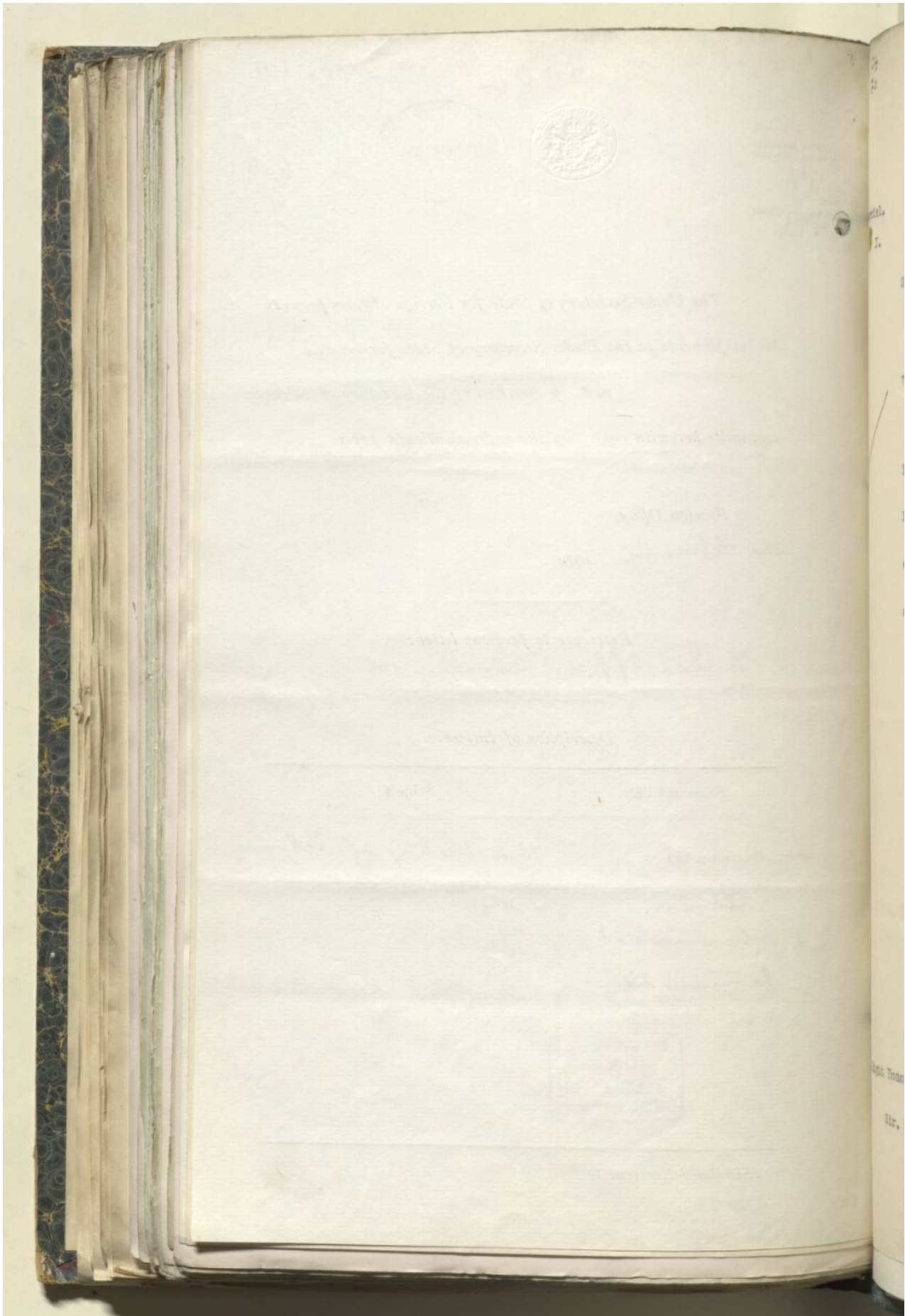
Sir E. Grey, Baronet, M.P.

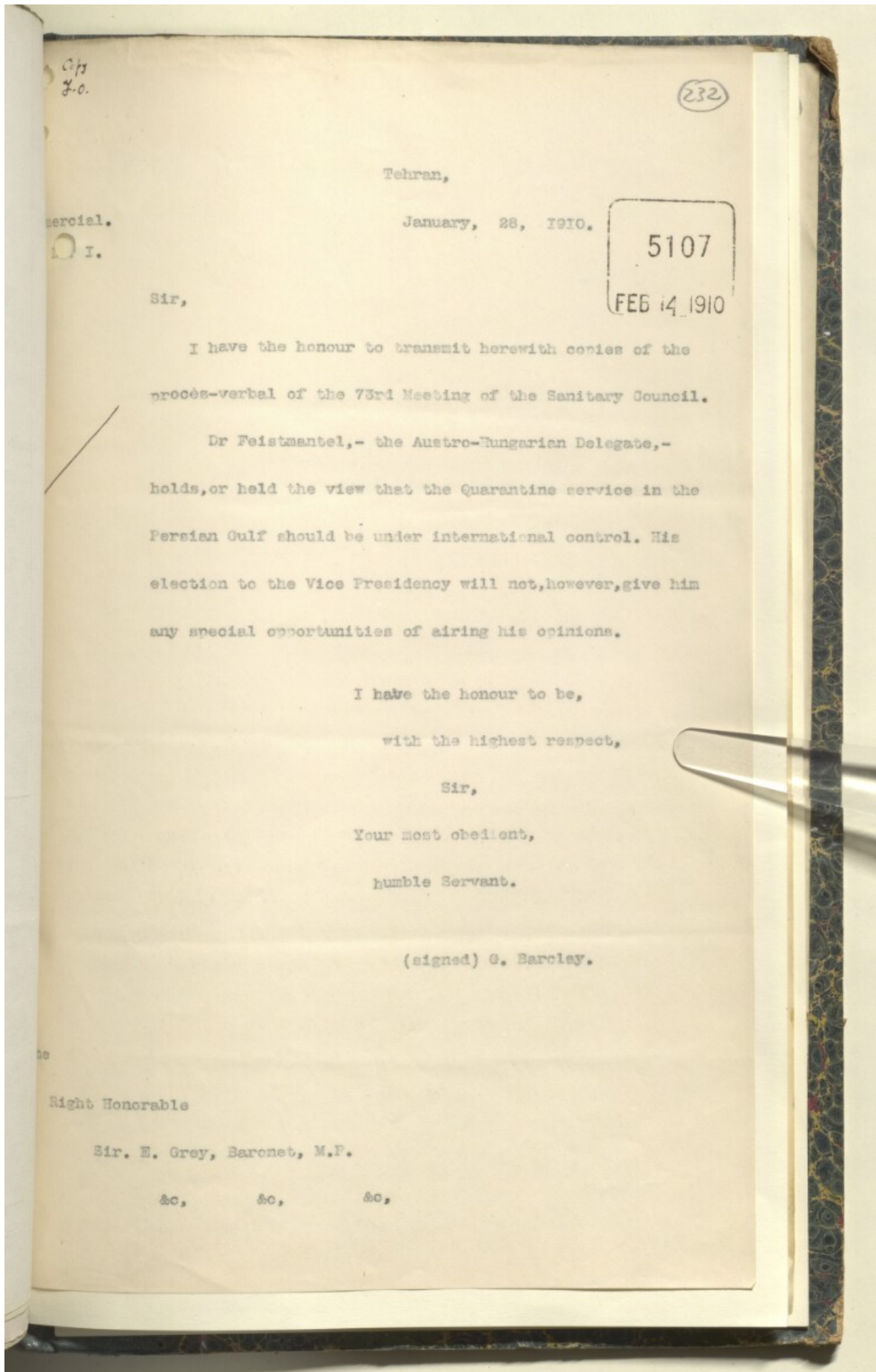
&c, &c, &c,

RECEIVED  
10 am  
FEB 14 1910









Copy  
F.O.

232

Tehran,

January, 28, 1910.

5107

FEB 14 1910

Commercial.

I.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the  
procès-verbal of the 73rd Meeting of the Sanitary Council.

Dr Feistmantel, - the Austro-Hungarian Delegate, -  
holds, or held the view that the Quarantine service in the  
Persian Gulf should be under international control. His  
election to the Vice Presidency will not, however, give him  
any special opportunities of airing his opinions.

I have the honour to be,

with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

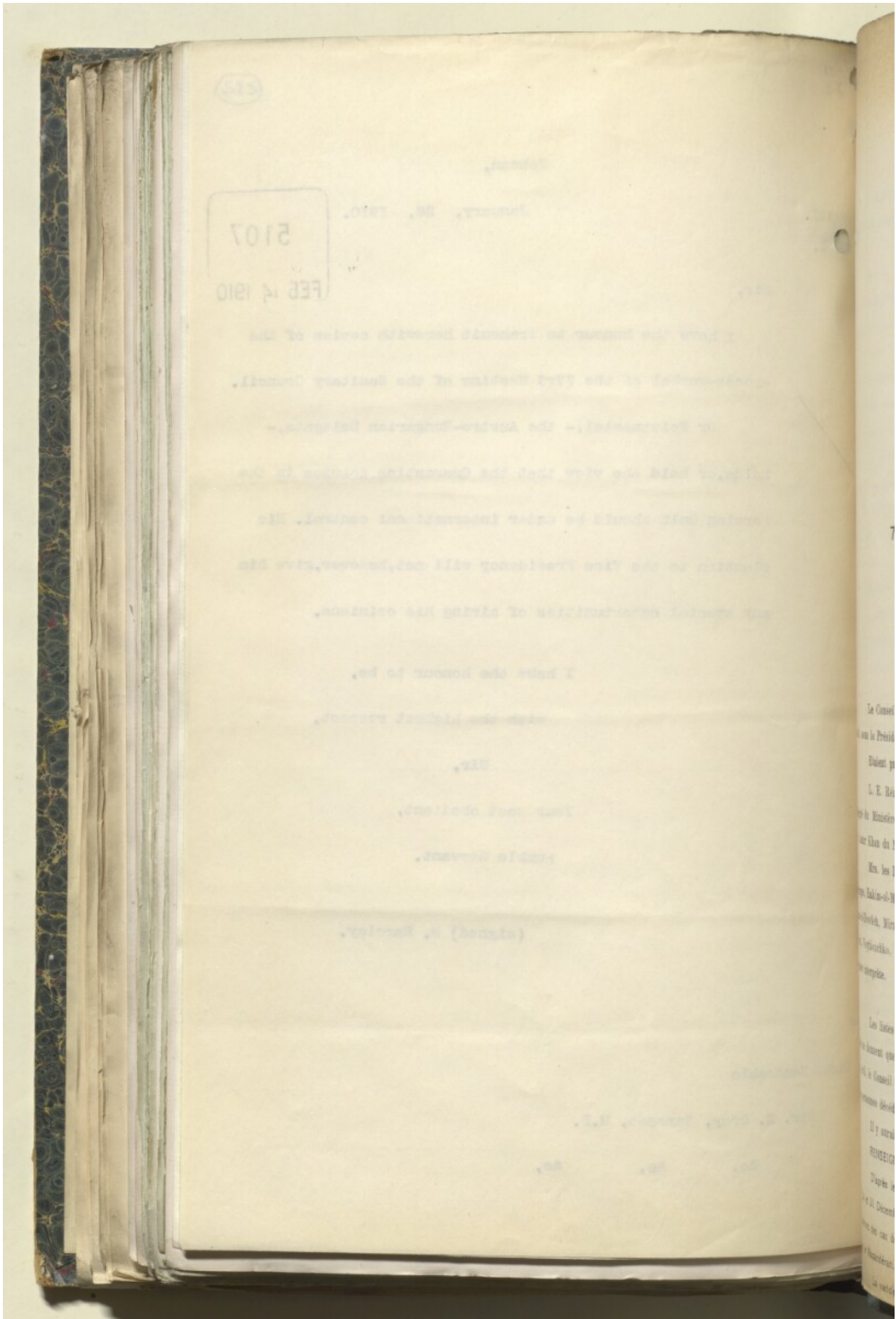
humble Servant.

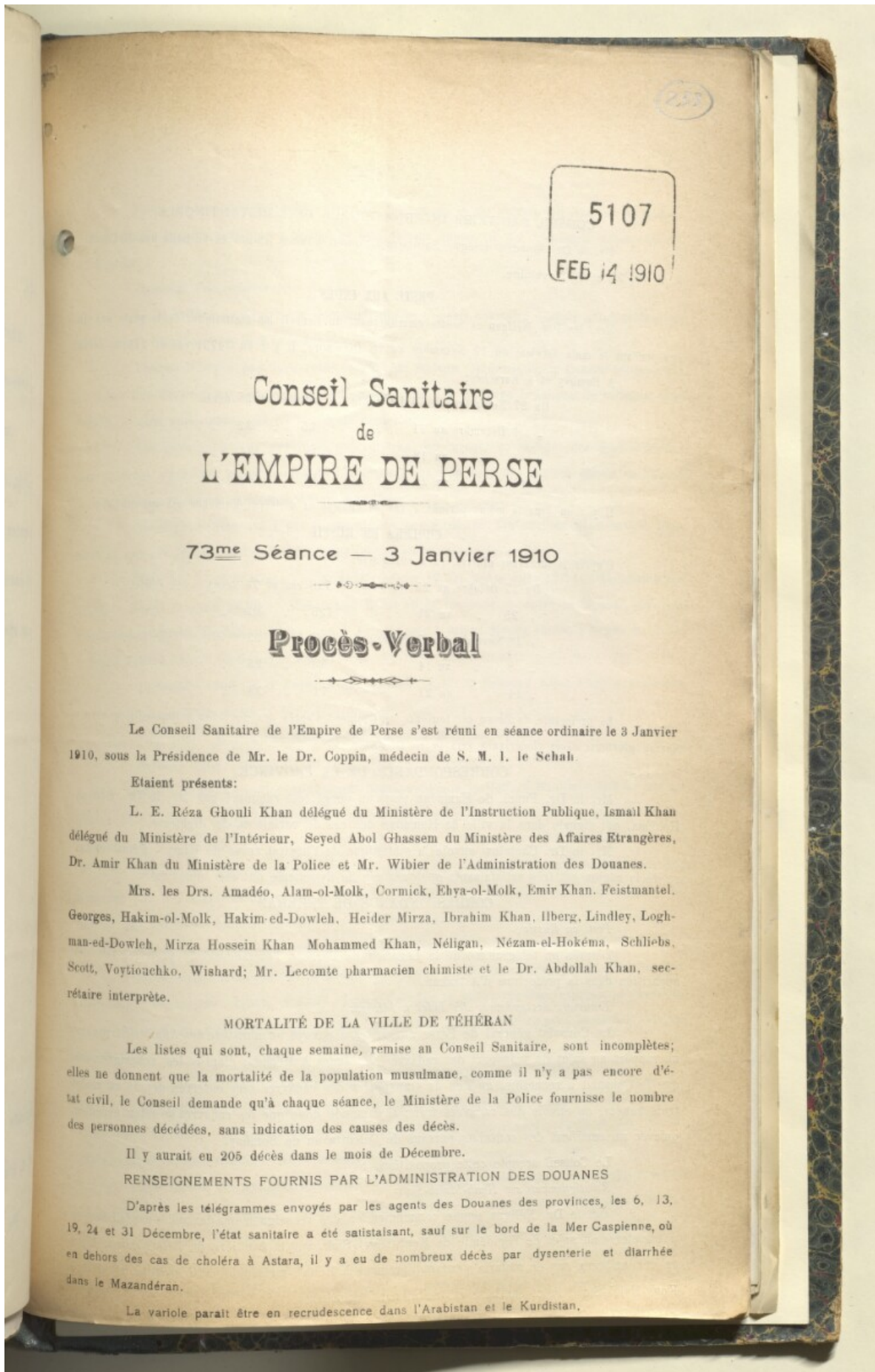
(signed) G. Barclay.

Right Honorable

Sir. E. Grey, Baronet, M.P.

&c,      &c,      &c,





Conseil Sanitaire  
de  
L'EMPIRE DE PERSE

73<sup>me</sup> Séance — 3 Janvier 1910

Procès-Verbal

Le Conseil Sanitaire de l'Empire de Perse s'est réuni en séance ordinaire le 3 Janvier 1910, sous la Présidence de Mr. le Dr. Coppin, médecin de S. M. I. le Schah.

Etaient présents:

L. E. Réza Ghouli Khan délégué du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Ismail Khan délégué du Ministère de l'Intérieur, Seyed Abol Ghassem du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Dr. Amir Khan du Ministère de la Police et Mr. Wibier de l'Administration des Douanes.

Mrs. les Drs. Amadéo, Alam-ol-Molk, Cormick, Ehya-ol-Molk, Emir Khan, Feistmantel, Georges, Hakim-ol-Molk, Hakim-ed-Dowleh, Heider Mirza, Ibrahim Khan, Ilberg, Lindley, Lohman-ed-Dowleh, Mirza Hossein Khan Mohammed Khan, Néligan, Nézam-el-Hokéma, Schliebs, Scott, Voytiouchko, Wishard; Mr. Lecomte pharmacien chimiste et le Dr. Abdollah Khan, secrétaire interprète.

MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TÉHÉRAN

Les listes qui sont, chaque semaine, remise au Conseil Sanitaire, sont incomplètes; elles ne donnent que la mortalité de la population musulmane, comme il n'y a pas encore d'état civil, le Conseil demande qu'à chaque séance, le Ministère de la Police fournisse le nombre des personnes décédées, sans indication des causes des décès.

Il y aurait eu 205 décès dans le mois de Décembre.

RENSEIGNEMENTS FOURNIS PAR L'ADMINISTRATION DES DOUANES

D'après les télégrammes envoyés par les agents des Douanes des provinces, les 6, 13, 19, 24 et 31 Décembre, l'état sanitaire a été satisfaisant, sauf sur le bord de la Mer Caspienne, où en dehors des cas de choléra à Astar, il y a eu de nombreux décès par dysenterie et diarrhée dans le Mazandéran.

La variole paraît être en recrudescence dans l'Arabistan et le Kurdistan.



— 2 —

CONSEIL SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE DE CONSTANTINOPE

Mr. le Dr. Amadéo délégué Sanitaire Ottoman a remis les procès-verbaux des 30 Octobre, 2, 9, 16, 23 et 30 Novembre.

PESTE AUX INDES

Mrs. les Drs. Néligan et Scott communiquent au Conseil les statistiques de la peste aux Indes pendant le mois dernier; du 17 Novembre au 18 Décembre, il y a eu 24731 cas et 21513 décès.

A Bombay et à Karachee:

Du 27 Novembre au 4 Décembre	39 cas et 38 décès
„ 4 Décembre au 11 „	35 „ 32 „
„ 11 „ au 18 „	38 „ 34 „
„ 18 „ au 25 „	43 „ 40 „

Il y a eu dans la même période 7 cas de choléra et 4 décès; Karachee est indemne.

CHOLÉRA EN RUSSIE

D'après le messenger officiel, on a enregistré:

Du 17 Octobre au 25 Octobre	128 cas et 74 décès
„ 25 „ au 31 „	125 „ 62 „
„ 1 <sup>er</sup> Novembre au 7 Novembre	85 „ 39 „
„ 8 „ au 14 „	81 „ 35 „
„ 14 „ au 21 „	71 „ 38 „

La préfecture de Bacon est toujours contaminée; d'après des nouvelles récentes, il y a eu à Moscou plusieurs décès cholériques vers le 15 Décembre.

CORRESPONDANCE DE LA PROVINCE

Mr. le Dr. Funck de Hamadan parti en congé, est remplacé par Mr. le Dr. Badi-ol-Hokéma, qui signale dans la ville de Hamadan des cas de variole et de diphtérie.

Mr. le Dr. Chetalow envoie la statistique de l'hôpital russe de Kiarez; l'état sanitaire de la région est très satisfaisant; quelques cas de dysenterie ont été constatés.

CORRESPONDANCE DE TÉHÉRAN

*Peste en Russie:*

D'après un télégramme de la Légation de Perse à Pétersbourg, la peste a fait son apparition dans la préfecture d'Astrakan.

*Transport des cadavres des Indes à Méched:*

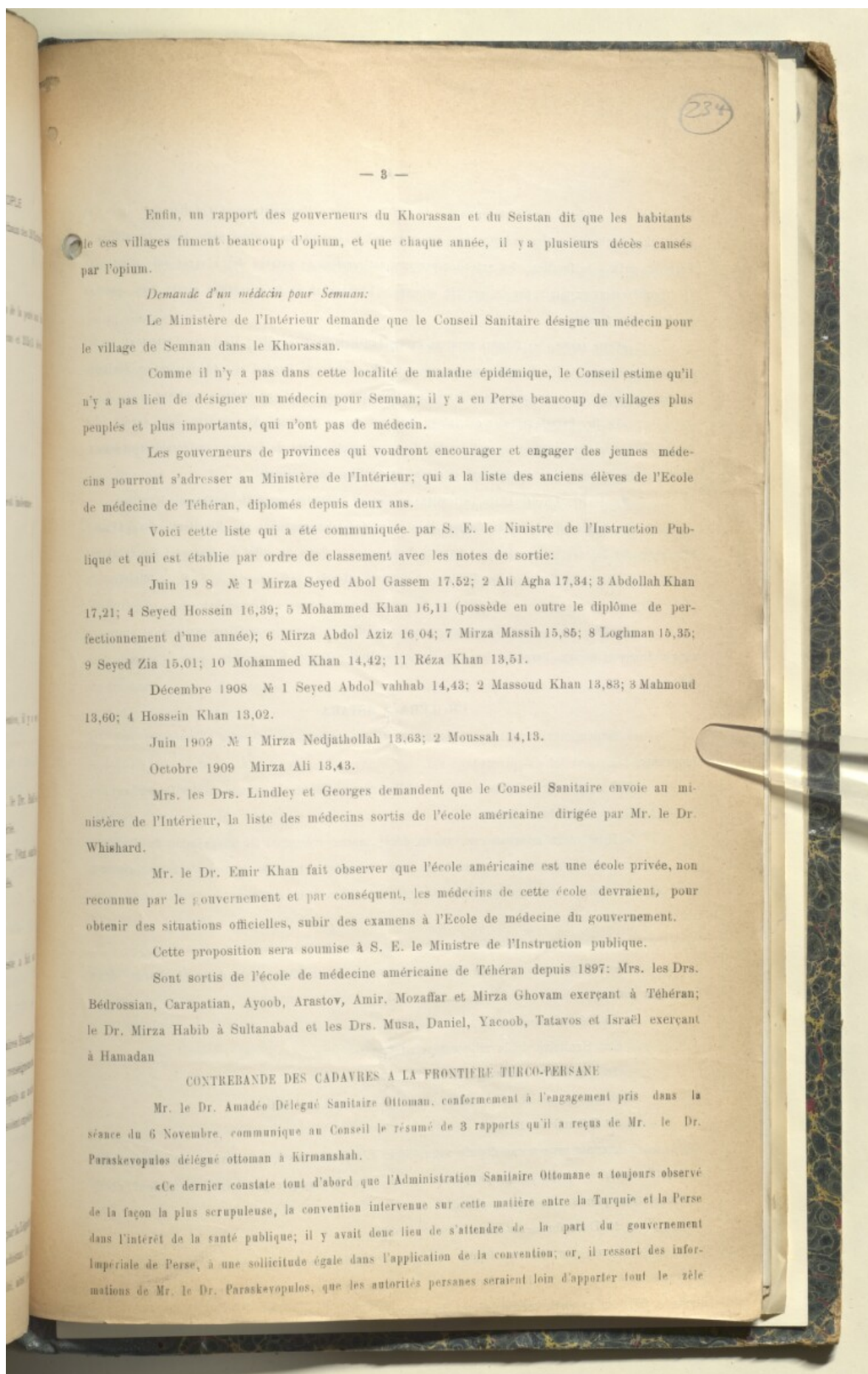
Le Consulat général de Perse aux Indes a envoyé au ministère des Affaires Étrangères un rapport au sujet du transport des cadavres des Indes à Méched; d'après les renseignements que le Consulat a recueillis, au lieu de transporter des cadavres secs enterrés depuis au moins trois années, on envoie des cadavres frais; il demande donc que les cadavres ne soient expédiés, qu'avec un certificat des consulats persans de Calcutta ou de Bombay.

Le Conseil accepte cette proposition.

*Renseignements sur Kouh-Malek-Siah:*

Mr. le Dr. Néligan donne communication des renseignements demandés par la Légation d'Angleterre au sujet de l'épidémie de Kouh-Malek-Siah, sur la frontière du Belouchistan; il y a eu de nombreux cas de malaria pendant l'automne à Robat, mais dans cette localité, ainsi qu'à Kouh-Malek-Siah, l'état sanitaire est maintenant satisfaisant.





— 3 —

Enfin, un rapport des gouverneurs du Khorassan et du Seistan dit que les habitants de ces villages fument beaucoup d'opium, et que chaque année, il ya plusieurs décès causés par l'opium.

*Demande d'un médecin pour Semnan:*

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur demande que le Conseil Sanitaire désigne un médecin pour le village de Semnan dans le Khorassan.

Comme il n'y a pas dans cette localité de maladie épidémique, le Conseil estime qu'il n'y a pas lieu de désigner un médecin pour Semnan; il y a en Perse beaucoup de villages plus peuplés et plus importants, qui n'ont pas de médecin.

Les gouverneurs de provinces qui voudront encourager et engager des jeunes médecins pourront s'adresser au Ministère de l'Intérieur; qui a la liste des anciens élèves de l'Ecole de médecine de Téhéran, diplômés depuis deux ans.

Voici cette liste qui a été communiquée par S. E. le Niinistre de l'Instruction Publique et qui est établie par ordre de classement avec les notes de sortie:

Juin 1908 N° 1 Mirza Seyed Abol Gassem 17,52; 2 Ali Agha 17,34; 3 Abdollah Khan 17,21; 4 Seyed Hossein 16,39; 5 Mohammed Khan 16,11 (possède en outre le diplôme de perfectionnement d'une année); 6 Mirza Abdol Aziz 16,04; 7 Mirza Massih 15,85; 8 Loghman 15,35; 9 Seyed Zia 15,01; 10 Mohammed Khan 14,42; 11 Réza Khan 13,51.

Décembre 1908 N° 1 Seyed Abdol vahhab 14,43; 2 Massoud Khan 13,83; 3 Mahmoud 13,60; 4 Hossein Khan 13,02.

Juin 1909 N° 1 Mirza Nedjathollah 13,63; 2 Moussah 14,13.

Octobre 1909 Mirza Ali 13,43.

Mrs. les Drs. Lindley et Georges demandent que le Conseil Sanitaire envoie au ministère de l'Intérieur, la liste des médecins sortis de l'école américaine dirigée par Mr. le Dr. Whishard.

Mr. le Dr. Emir Khan fait observer que l'école américaine est une école privée, non reconnue par le gouvernement et par conséquent, les médecins de cette école devraient, pour obtenir des situations officielles, subir des examens à l'Ecole de médecine du gouvernement.

Cette proposition sera soumise à S. E. le Ministre de l'Instruction publique.

Sont sortis de l'école de médecine américaine de Téhéran depuis 1897: Mrs. les Drs. Bédrossian, Carapatian, Ayoob, Arastov, Amir, Mozaffar et Mirza Ghovam exerçant à Téhéran; le Dr. Mirza Habib à Sultanabad et les Drs. Musa, Daniel, Yacoob, Tatavos et Israël exerçant à Hamadan

CONTREBANDE DES CADAVRES A LA FRONTIERE TURCO-PERSANE

Mr. le Dr. Amadéo Délégué Sanitaire Ottoman, conformément à l'engagement pris dans la séance du 6 Novembre, communique au Conseil le résumé de 3 rapports qu'il a reçus de Mr. le Dr. Paraskevopoulos délégué ottoman à Kirmanshah.

«Ce dernier constate tout d'abord que l'Administration Sanitaire Ottomane a toujours observé de la façon la plus scrupuleuse, la convention intervenue sur cette matière entre la Turquie et la Perse dans l'intérêt de la santé publique; il y avait donc lieu de s'attendre de la part du gouvernement impérial de Perse, à une sollicitude égale dans l'application de la convention; or, il ressort des informations de Mr. le Dr. Paraskevopoulos, que les autorités persanes seraient loin d'appartenir tout le zèle



— 4 —

nécessaire; ces autorités négligeraient même de faire procéder à l'enregistrement régulier des décès et d'empêcher l'exhumation des cadavres ne présentant pas les conditions voulues pour leur translation à Kerbella; enfin à la frontière, les autorités persanes toléreraient le passage de cadavres qui n'ont pas été régulièrement examinés par le médecin ottoman à Kirmanschah et favoriseraient ainsi leur passage au delà de la frontière.

« Cette année, les fraudes seraient exceptionnellement fréquentes, ainsi que l'attestent les télégrammes adressés au Dr. Paraskevopoulos par notre Inspecteur de Bagdad et l'Administration Sanitaire de Constantinople; la contrebande de cadavres est très-importante et d'une manière continue.

« Le Dr. Paraskevopoulos conclut en insistant sur la nécessité du concours des agents des Douanes à la frontière, comme le seul capable d'arrêter ou du moins de limiter considérablement les exportations frauduleuses de cadavres, qui s'opèrent aujourd'hui impunément.

Mr. le Dr. Amadée attire l'attention du Conseil Sanitaire sur cette importante question.

Le Président propose au Conseil de prendre des renseignements au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères sur les conventions passées entre la Turquie et la Perse au sujet du transport des cadavres; en outre, la plainte de Messieurs les Délégés Sanitaires ottomans sera soumise à S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, afin qu'une enquête soit faite par le gouvernement persan à Kirmanschah.

Lorsque tous ces renseignements seront recueillis, le Conseil Sanitaire examinera et proposera au gouvernement persan, l'organisation d'un service médical persan à Kirmanschah pour l'examen des cadavres.

#### CHOLÉRA A ASTARA

L'épidémie est terminée et depuis le 20 Décembre, les mesures restrictives ont été supprimées

Voici par ordre d'arrivée, les nouvelles reçues depuis la séance du 13 Décembre:

14 Décembre — Astara.

« Hier aucun nouveau cas, aucun décès, accuse réception du télégramme du Ministère de l'Intérieur, m'informant que des mesures formelles sont prises au sujet des actes commis à notre égard; nous sommes continuellement menacés et l'on nous extorque de l'argent sous prétexte de manque de subsistances. »

15 Décembre — Astara.

« Aucun nouveau cas; les fédais sont calmes à condition qu'on donne à chacun deux krans par jour. »

15 Décembre — Enzéli.

« Etat Sanitaire de la ville est satisfaisant. »

16 Décembre — Astara.

Hier un cas de choléra; même situation au sujet des fédais.

18 Décembre — Astara.

« Aucun nouveau cas depuis avant hier. L'attitude des fédais devient de plus en plus menaçante: malgré l'ordre télégraphique qu'ils ont reçu de voyager par terre, ils veulent absolument s'embarquer sur le bateau postal.

20 Décembre — Astara.

« Aucun nouveau cas depuis cinq jours; conformément aux ordres télégraphiques que j'ai reçus et à l'article 26 de la Convention de Paris, la quarantaine sera levée ce soir; continuerai à faire subir visite médicale aux passagers. »



— 5 —

L'épidémie était donc terminée.

Sur la demande du Président, le Conseil Sanitaire envoie toutes ses félicitations et ses remerciements à Mr. le Dr. Lascaridès, qui malgré le peu de ressources dont il disposait, a su prendre des mesures qui ont localisé l'épidémie et ont empêché sa dissémination dans les ports voisins.

Le Président donne communication au Conseil de différents lettres du Ministère de l'Intérieur, qui montrent combien il est nécessaire et urgent d'organiser la défense sanitaire du côté de la mer Caspienne, puisque dès la fin de l'hiver, la Perse sera de nouveau très-menacée.

D'après une lettre du 15 Décembre, des ordres ont été donnés pour envoyer 25 cavaliers chargés de surveiller la quarantaine; malgré cela, pendant plusieurs jours, le Directeur des Douanes et le Dr. Lascaridès menacés ont du donner de l'argent aux modjaheds.

Il sera donc nécessaire de donner au médecin sanitaire, dès que les quarantaines seront constituées, un groupe de cavaliers pour maintenir l'ordre. Le 18 Décembre, le Directeur de la Douanes télégraphiait ce qui suit: Détachement fédais pas encore parti par terre, sommes forcés les nourrir pour éviter brutalités; autorités locales refusent de les aider et nous laissent dans l'embarras.»

Le 13 Décembre, le même Directeur avait déjà télégraphié à Mr. Mornard: « Docteur a été menacé de mort hier à midi par seize fédais, parce qu'il refusait autorisation d'embarquer; ils lui ont extorqué de l'argent sous prétexte de manque de subsistance; le gouverneur les excite; ce matin mêmes menaces.»

Le même jour, le Dr. Lascaridès télégraphie: « hier midi 16 fédais sont venus chez moi pour me conduire chez le vice gouverneur, qui me confirme qu'en lui remettant une déclaration pour que le commandant d'un bateau accepte les fédais à bord, il assumait toute responsabilité. Sur mon refus formel, les fédais m'ont menacé de mort; je me suis vu alors obligé de leur donner cinq tomans pour leur déjeuner. Le gouverneur ne voulant pas les aider, j'ai pu aussi gagner du temps et attendre vos instructions.

A l'avenir, le Ministère de l'Intérieur a promis de fournir au service sanitaire des cavaliers qui seront à la disposition du médecin.

Une autre question importante est celle des appointements des médecins; le Dr. Abol-Gassem a été désigné par le gouverneur de Recht pour se rendre à Enzéli où il devait passer la visite médicale; ses appointements n'ont pas été fixés, et actuellement dans une série de lettres et télégrammes au Ministère de l'Intérieur, il demande avec juste raison qu'on le paie.

Le Conseil Sanitaire ne peut discuter cette question et il propose au gouvernement de se baser sur le chiffre qui a été fixé dans le projet de défense sanitaire de la Caspienne.

#### IL N'Y A PAS EU DE CHOLÉRA A ENZÉLI

Le 21 Décembre, Monsieur le Ministre de Russie écrivait au Conseil Sanitaire ce qui suit: « est-il vrai que le choléra est à Enzéli ? notre agent consulaire vient de m'annoncer cinq décès dus à cette maladie.»

Dès la réception de cette nouvelle, Mr. le Dr. Lascaridès a reçu l'ordre télégraphique de se rendre à Enzéli, et de procéder à une enquête avec l'aide de l'Administration des Douanes.

Le 25 Décembre Mr. le Dr. Lascaridès après enquête très-minutieuse, a télégraphié



-- 6 --

ce qui suit: «d'après enquête, 2 ou 3 cas de dysenterie grave auraient été constatés à Enzéli il y a quelques jours».

La Douane confirma l'existence de quelques cas de dysenterie; en résumé il n'y a pas eu de choléra à Enzéli.

NOMINATION D'UN MEMBRE CORRESPONDANT.

Mr. le Dr. Mirza Djavad Khan est nommé membre correspondant du Conseil Sanitaire à Koum.

ELUTION DU VICE-PRÉSIDENT ET DU SECRÉTAIRE  
DU CONSEIL POUR L'ANNÉE 1910.

Conformément au règlement intérieur du Conseil, il a lieu d'élire pour l'année 1910, un Vice-Président en remplacement de Mr. le Dr. Georges qui n'est pas rééligible, et de Mr. le Dr. Emir Khan secrétaire général qui peut être réélu.

Il y a 29 votants; la majorité est de 15 voix; au premier tour, Mr. le Dr. Feistmantel délégué sanitaire d'Autriche-Hongrie, est élu par 16 voix contre 12 à Mr. le Dr. Lindley.

Mr. le Dr. Emir Khan est réélu à l'unanimité secrétaire général.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé, la Séance est levée.

*Téhéran, le 3 Janvier 1910*

Le Président

Dr. Coppin

Imp. "Parian", Téhéran



(236)

Register No.  
**2918**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

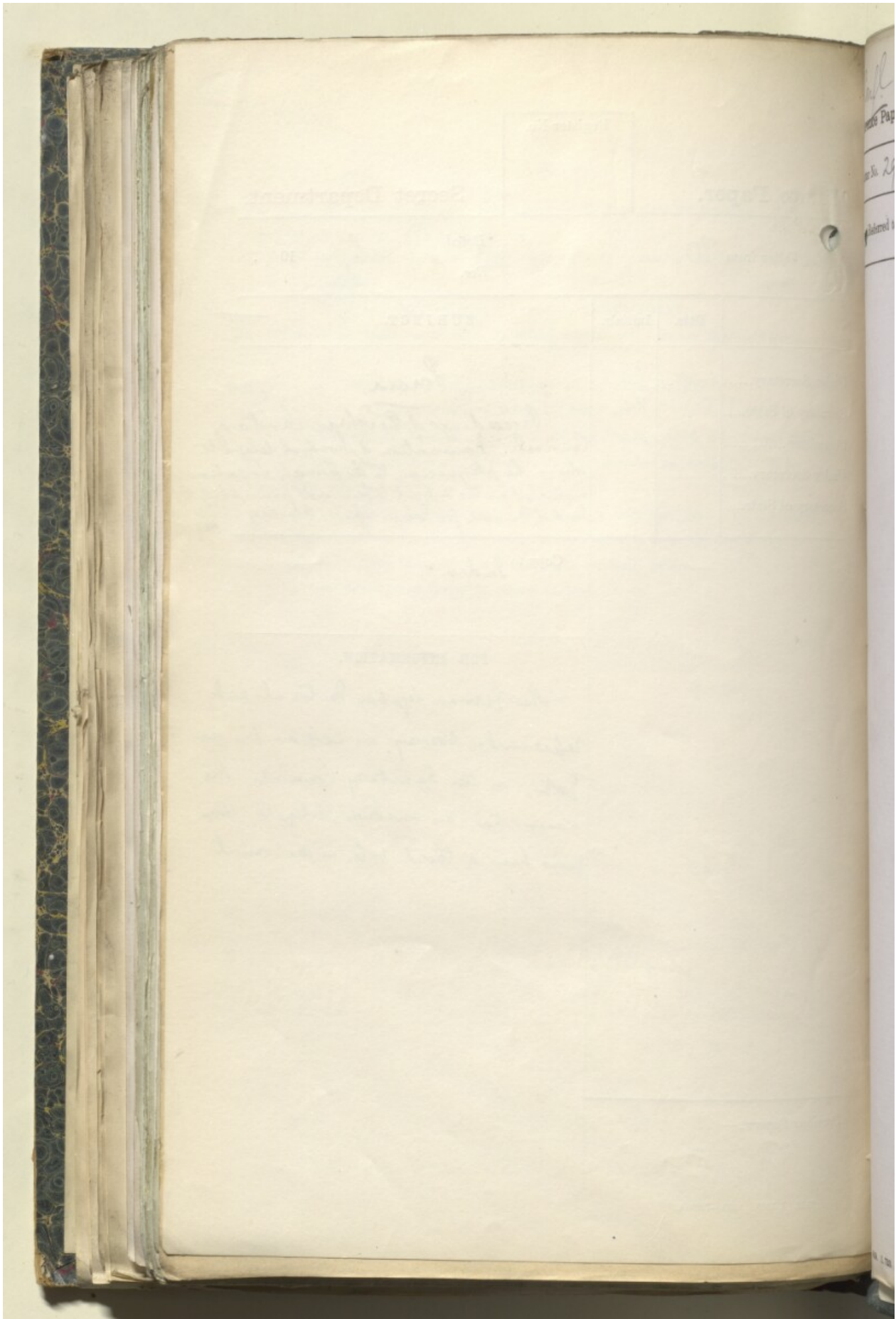
Letter from **70,** Dated **17 Feb** 19**10.**  
Rec. **17 Feb**

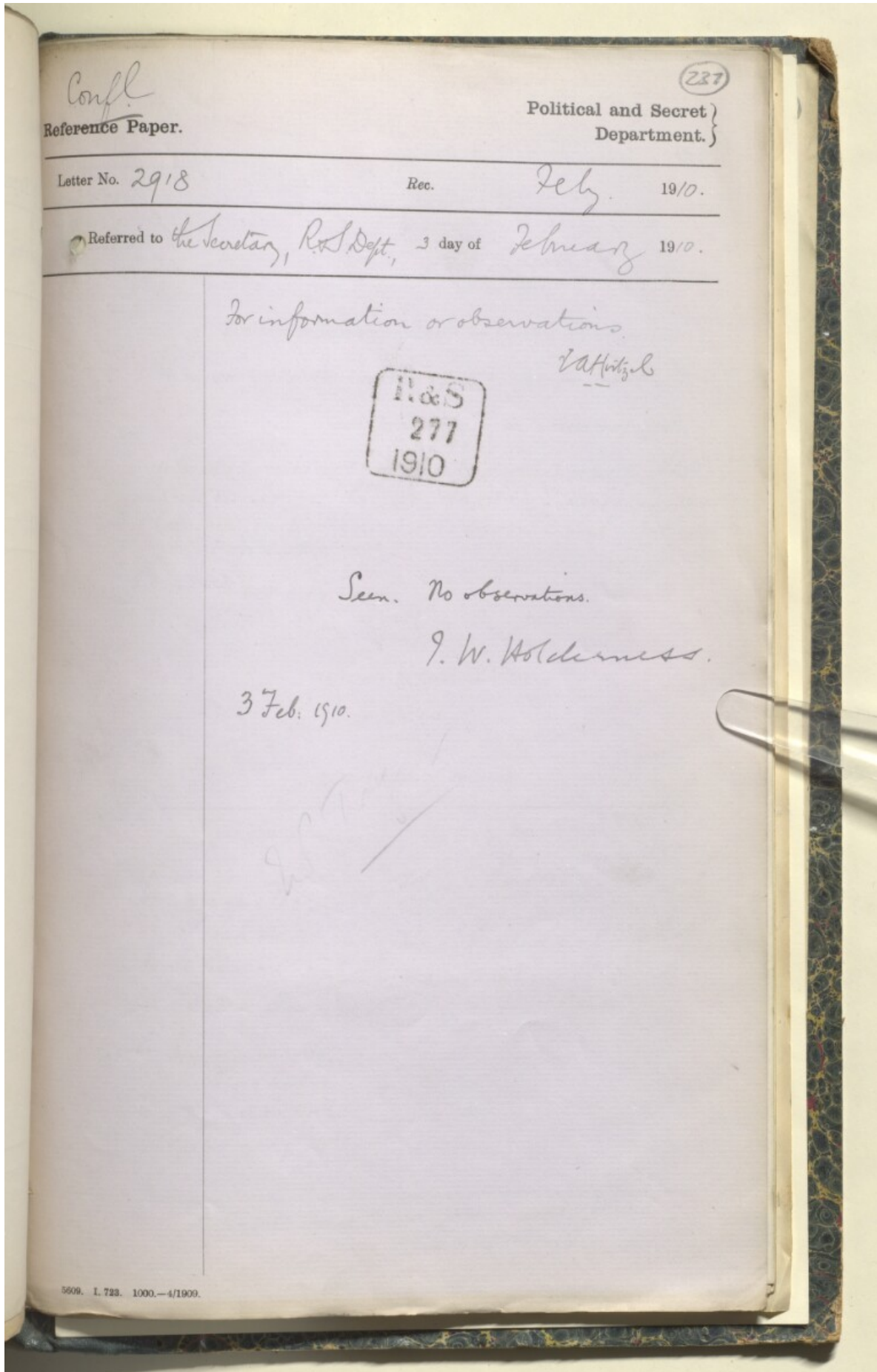
	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<b>4 Febr.</b>	<b>Law</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Persia.</b></p> <p>Proceedings of the Tehran Sanitary Council. Nomination of Swedish delegate, who is the physician to the German Legation. Inquiries on the subject to be made privately of the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Note attached to be adopted by Swedish delegate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copy to <b>India</b> (in print) <b>18 Feb '10</b> <b>Seq 7</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR INFORMATION.</p> <p>The German Legation doctor already represents Norway, as well as his own seat, on the Sanitary Council. His nomination as Swedish Delegate thus gives him a third vote in the Council.</p>
Secretary of State.....	<b>5</b>	<b>Ku</b>	
Committee .....	<b>7</b>	<b>M.</b>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Scan Pdf Centre,  
**7 FEB 2010**

Previous Papers :-  
**4213 / 09**  
**4059 / 09**

0172. I. 1278. 1000.-7/1909.





Conf.  
Reference Paper.

(237)

Political and Secret }  
Department. }

Letter No. 2918

Rec.

Feb. 1910.

Referred to the Secretary, R.S. Dept., 3 day of February 1910.

For information or observations.

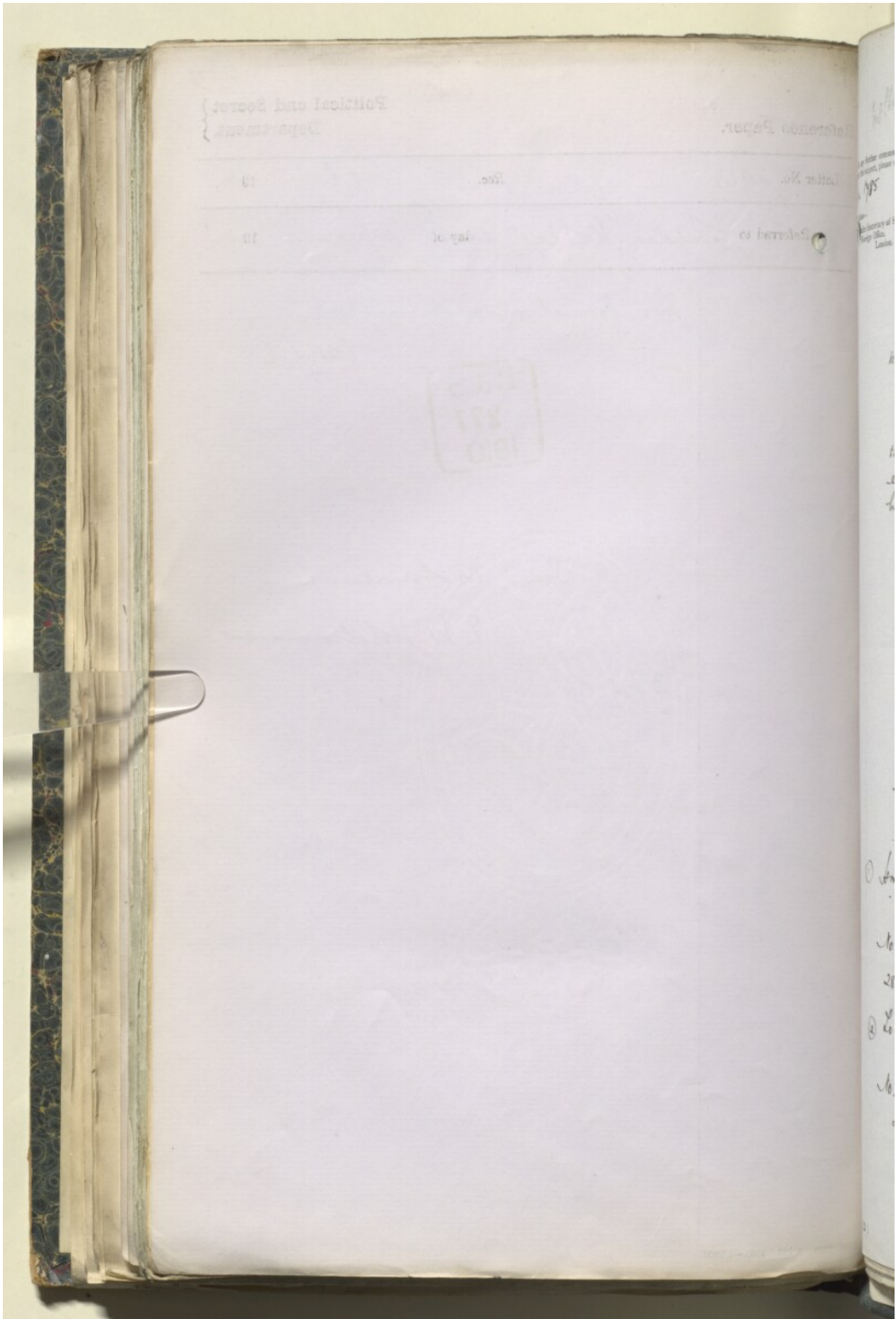
*W. H. H. H.*

I. & S.  
277  
1910

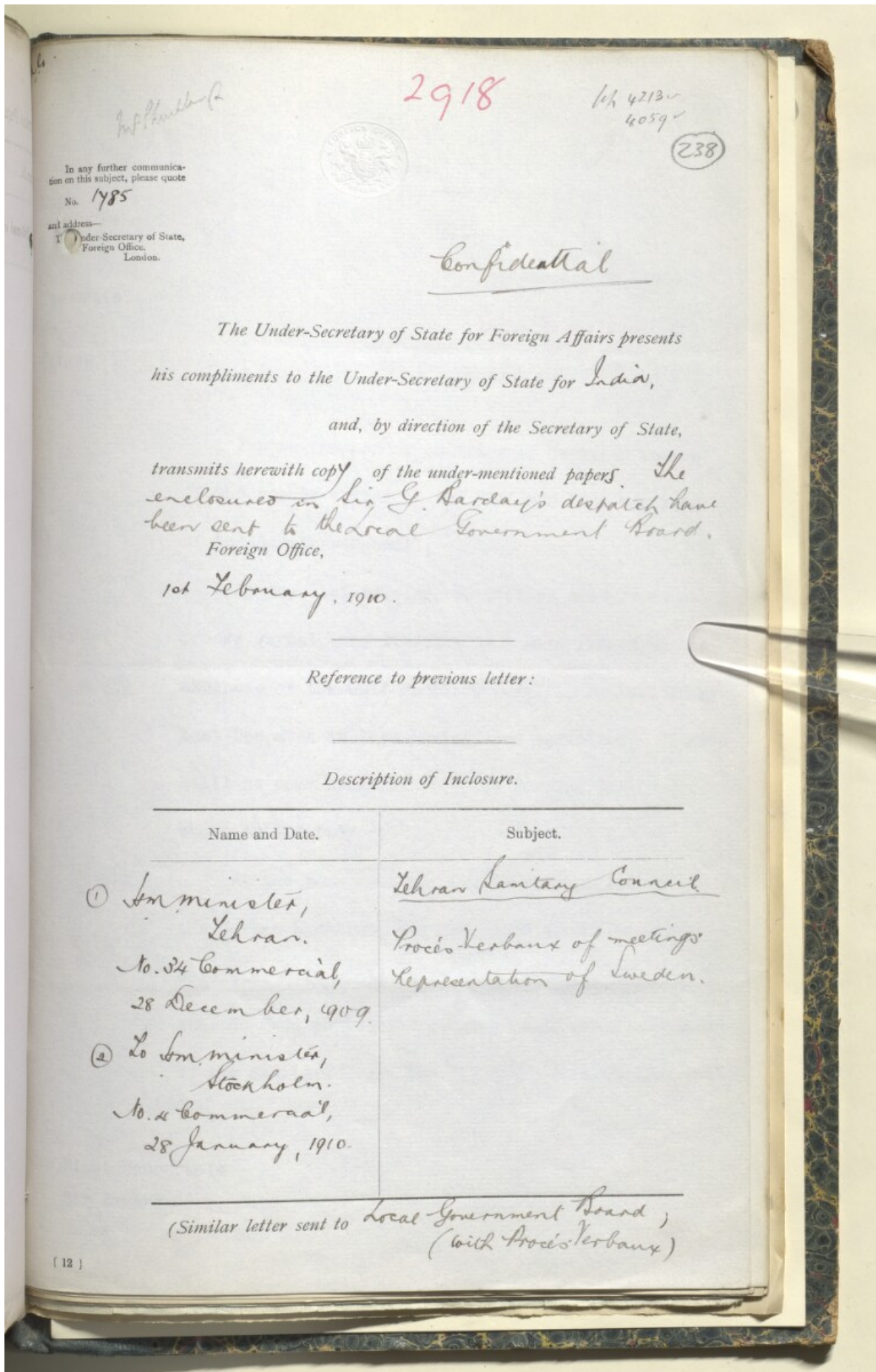
Seen. No observations.

J. W. Holderness.

3 Feb. 1910.







In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 1485

and address—  
Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

2918

lh 4213  
4059

(238)

Confidential

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India,  
and, by direction of the Secretary of State,

transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned papers. The  
enclosures on Sir G. Barclay's despatch have  
been sent to the Local Government Board,  
Foreign Office.

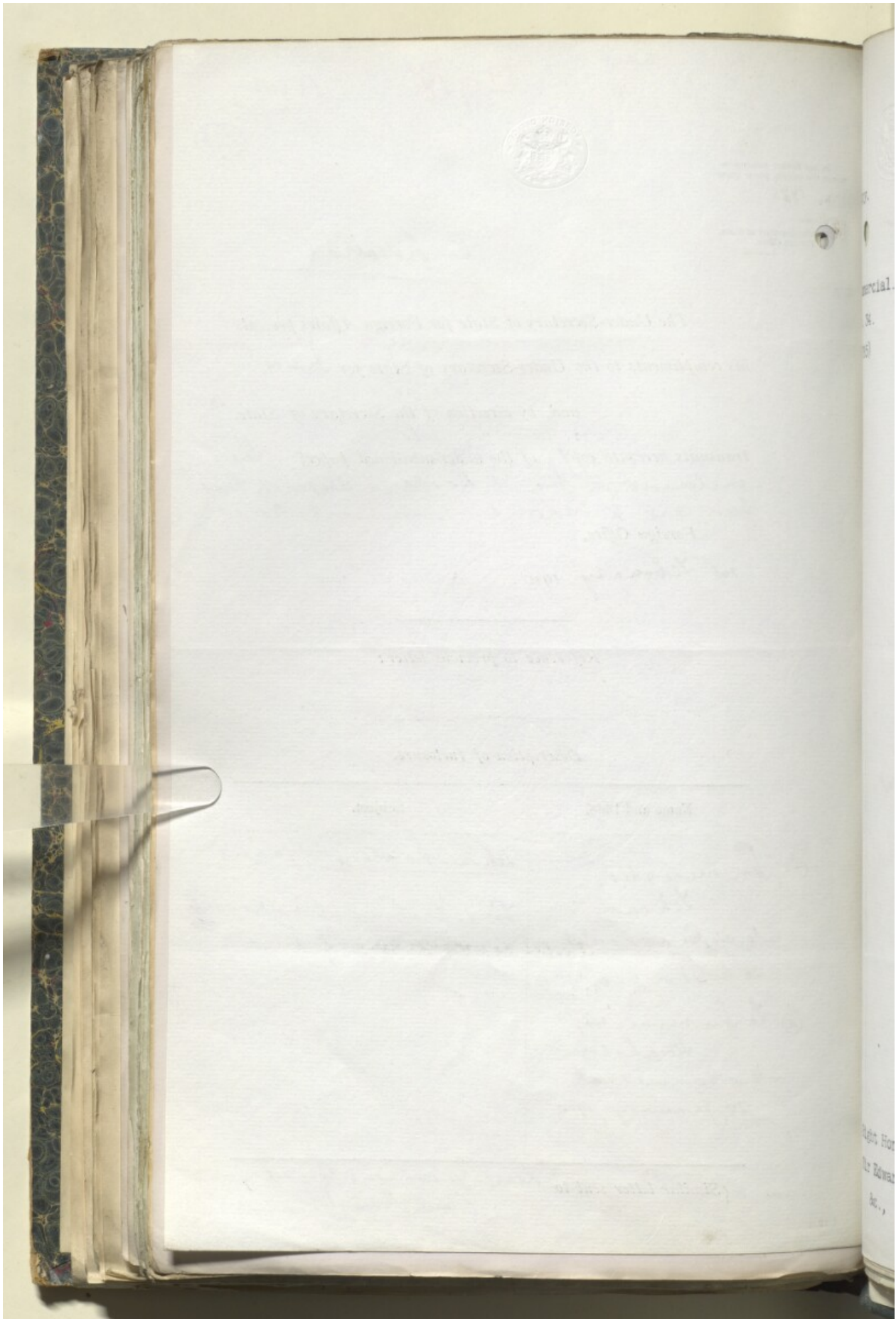
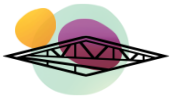
10th February, 1910.

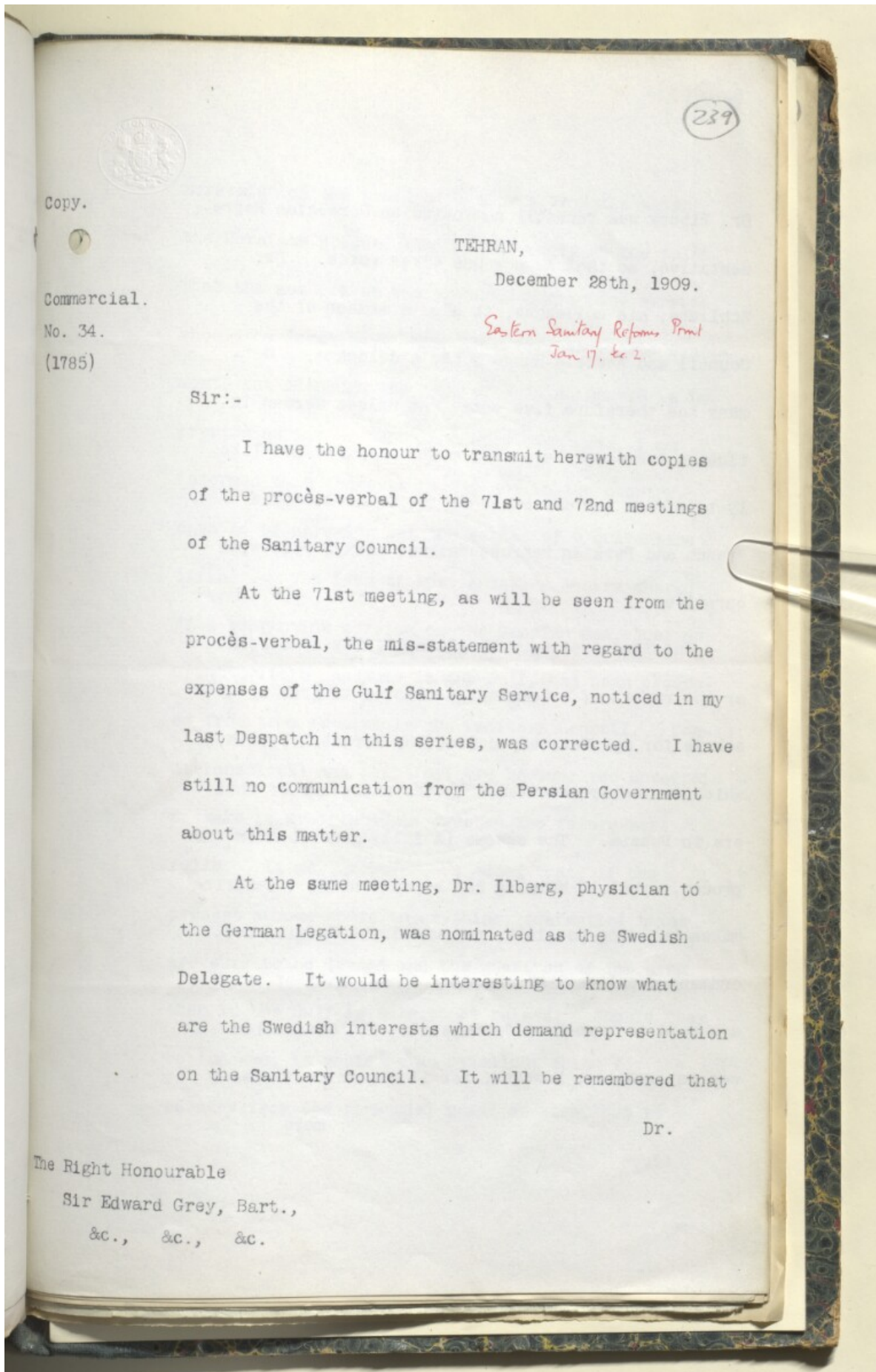
Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
① To Mr. Minister, Tehran. No. 34 Commercial, 28 December, 1909.	Tehran Sanitary Council Procès-Verbaux of meetings Representation of Sweden.
② To Mr. Minister, Stockholm. No. 2 Commercial, 28 January, 1910.	

(Similar letter sent to Local Government Board,  
(with Procès-Verbaux)





Copy.

Commercial.

No. 34.

(1785)

TEHRAN,

December 28th, 1909.

*Eastern Sanitary Reform Print  
Jan 17. &c 2.*

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the procès-verbal of the 71st and 72nd meetings of the Sanitary Council.

At the 71st meeting, as will be seen from the procès-verbal, the mis-statement with regard to the expenses of the Gulf Sanitary Service, noticed in my last Despatch in this series, was corrected. I have still no communication from the Persian Government about this matter.

At the same meeting, Dr. Ilberg, physician to the German Legation, was nominated as the Swedish Delegate. It would be interesting to know what are the Swedish interests which demand representation on the Sanitary Council. It will be remembered that

Dr.

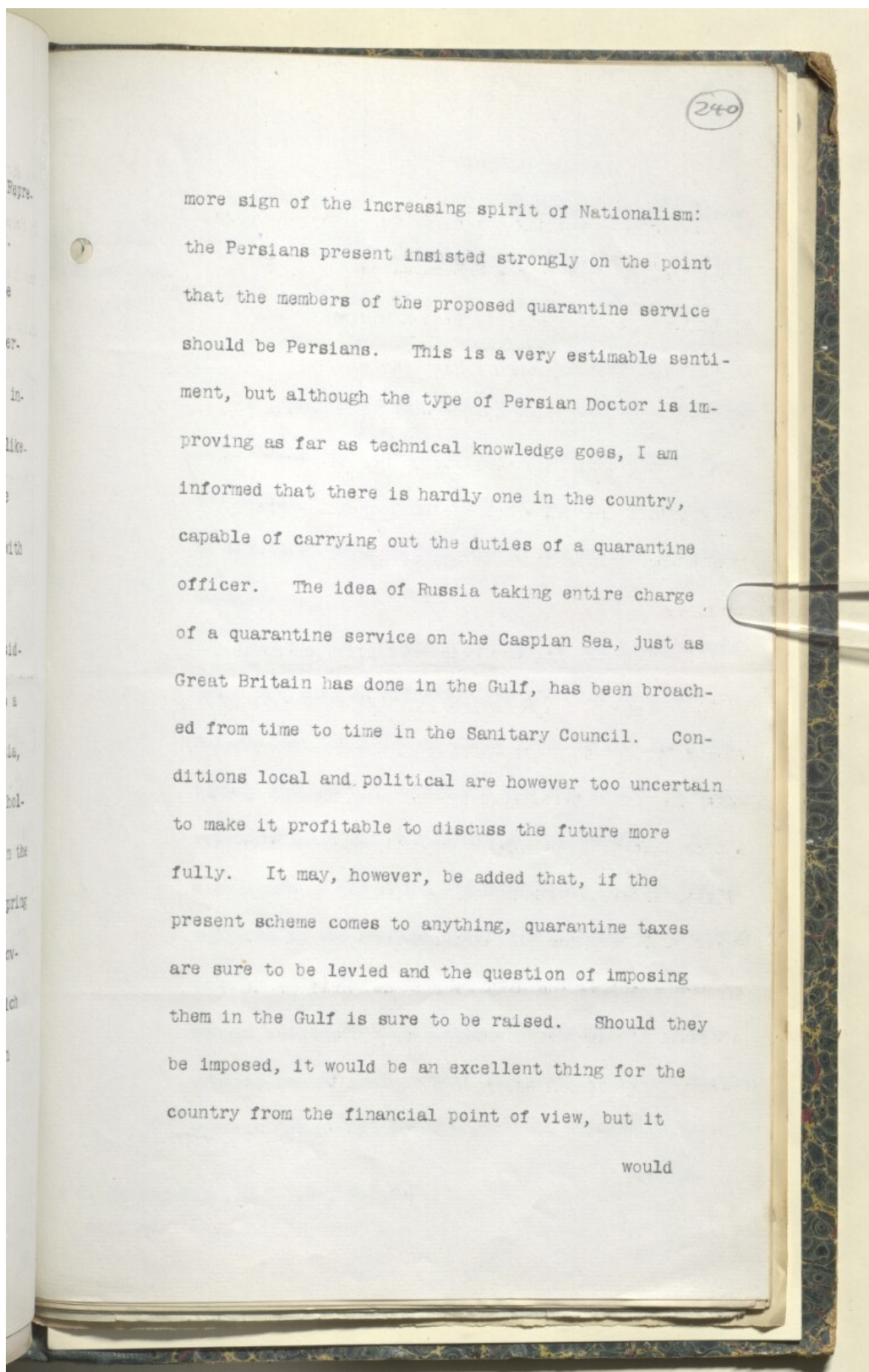
The Right Honourable  
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.,  
&c., &c., &c.



Dr. Ilberg was recently nominated as Norwegian Representative, so that he now has three votes. Dr. Schliebs, his colleague, is also a member of the Council and Austria-Hungary has a delegate. Germany has therefore five votes but unless German influence increases here very much, they are not likely to affect the decisions of the Council. The French and Persian representatives always vote with ourselves.

The 72nd meeting was held specially to consider the report of a Commission elected to draw up a scheme for the Sanitary defence of Northern Persia, which is yearly threatened by the outbreaks of Cholera in Russia. The scheme is fully described in the procès-verbal. Nothing can be done until the Spring makes building possible, nor until the Persian Government supplies the necessary funds, half of which are said to have been "promised". The discussion was interesting, however, for it brought out one

more



240

more sign of the increasing spirit of Nationalism: the Persians present insisted strongly on the point that the members of the proposed quarantine service should be Persians. This is a very estimable sentiment, but although the type of Persian Doctor is improving as far as technical knowledge goes, I am informed that there is hardly one in the country, capable of carrying out the duties of a quarantine officer. The idea of Russia taking entire charge of a quarantine service on the Caspian Sea, just as Great Britain has done in the Gulf, has been broached from time to time in the Sanitary Council. Conditions local and political are however too uncertain to make it profitable to discuss the future more fully. It may, however, be added that, if the present scheme comes to anything, quarantine taxes are sure to be levied and the question of imposing them in the Gulf is sure to be raised. Should they be imposed, it would be an excellent thing for the country from the financial point of view, but it

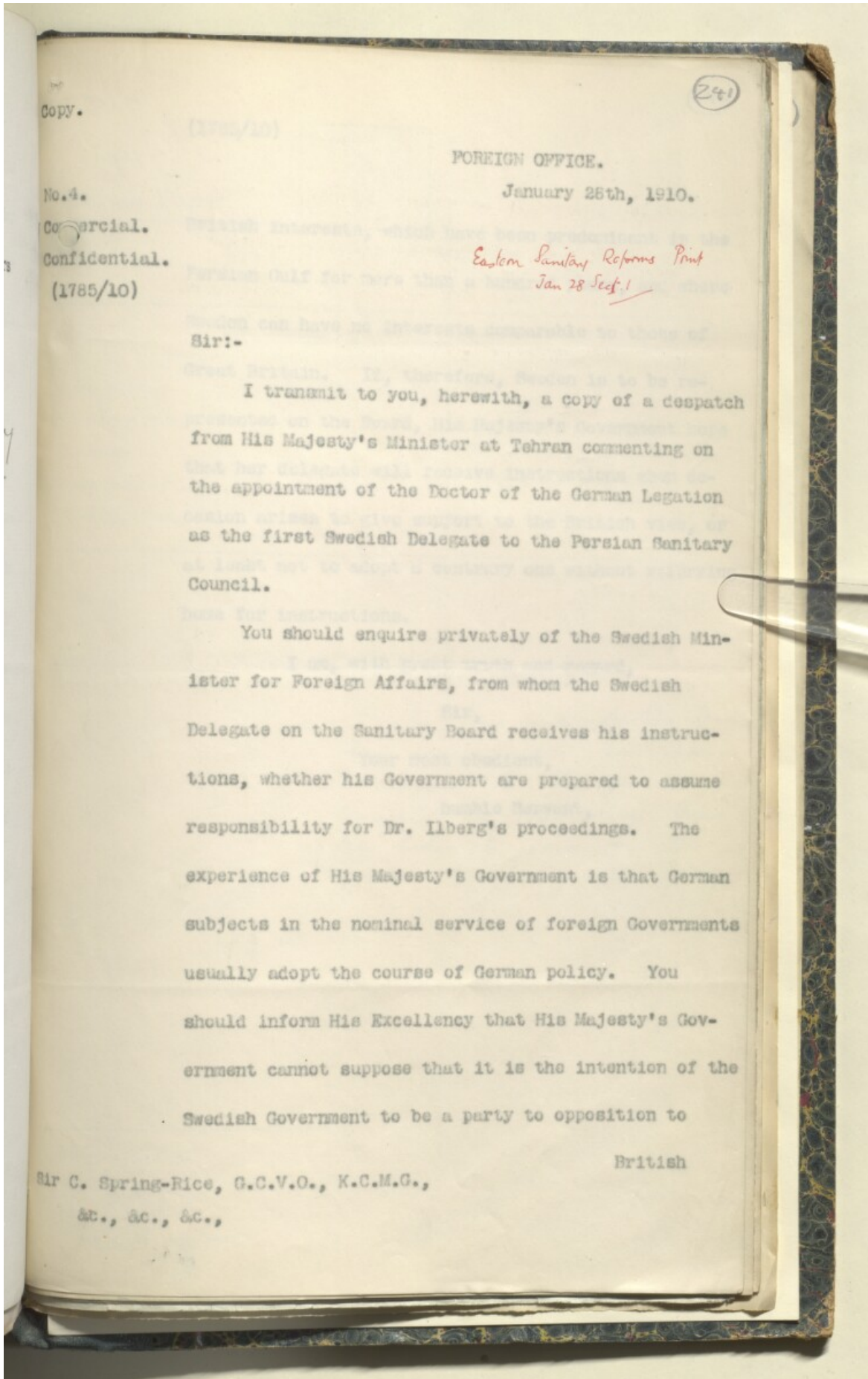
would



would give the Persian Government a handle to take part in the affairs connected with the Gulf, which it does not now possess, and would add to the labours of the quarantine officers.

I have &c.

(Sd.) J. Barclay



Copy.

(241)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

January 28th, 1910.

No. 4.

Commercial.

Confidential.

(1785/10)

*Eastern Sanitary Reforms Print  
Jan 28 Sect. 1*

Sir:-

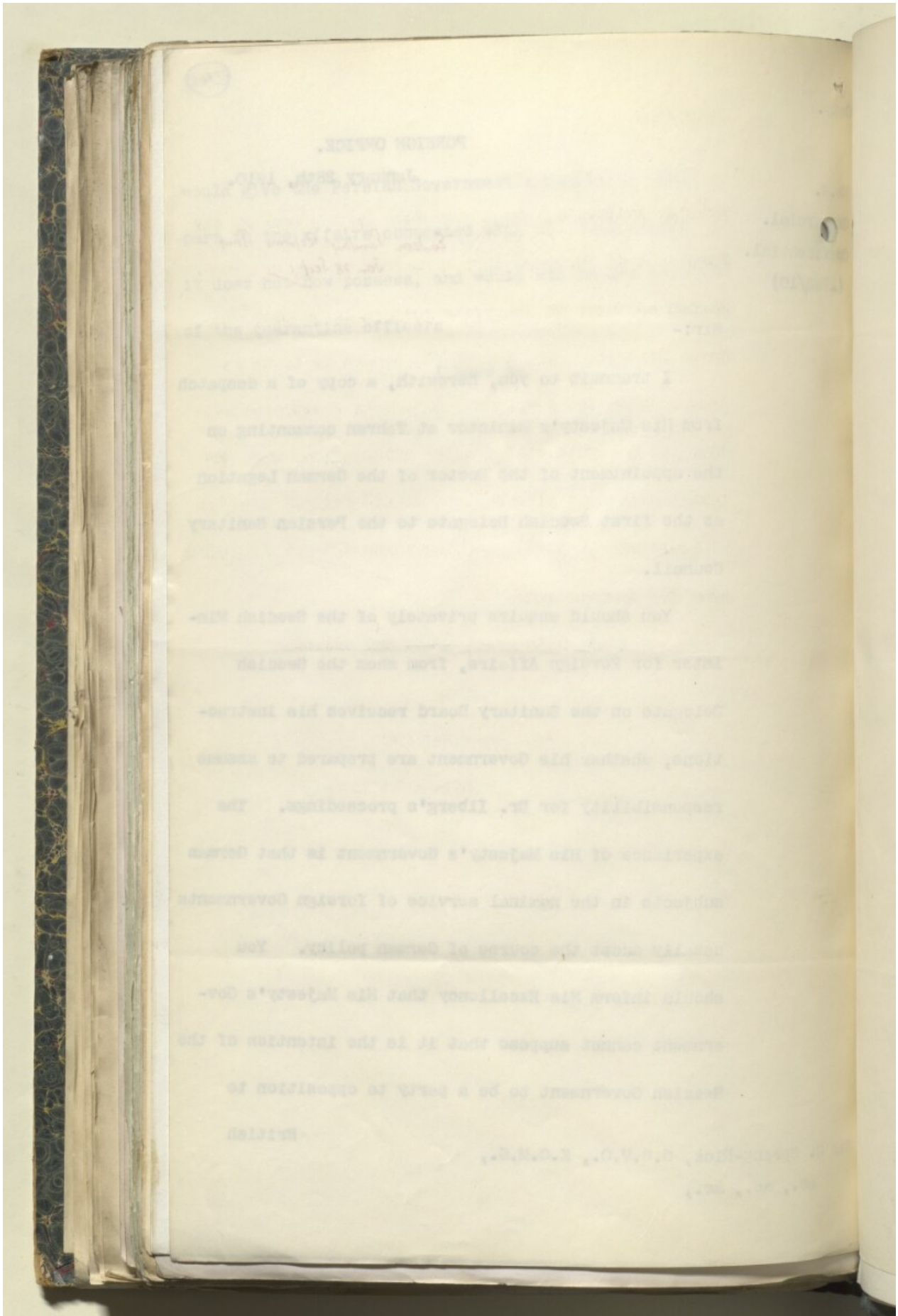
I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Tehran commenting on the appointment of the Doctor of the German Legation as the first Swedish Delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council.

You should enquire privately of the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, from whom the Swedish Delegate on the Sanitary Board receives his instructions, whether his Government are prepared to assume responsibility for Dr. Ilberg's proceedings. The experience of His Majesty's Government is that German subjects in the nominal service of foreign Governments usually adopt the course of German policy. You should inform His Excellency that His Majesty's Government cannot suppose that it is the intention of the Swedish Government to be a party to opposition to

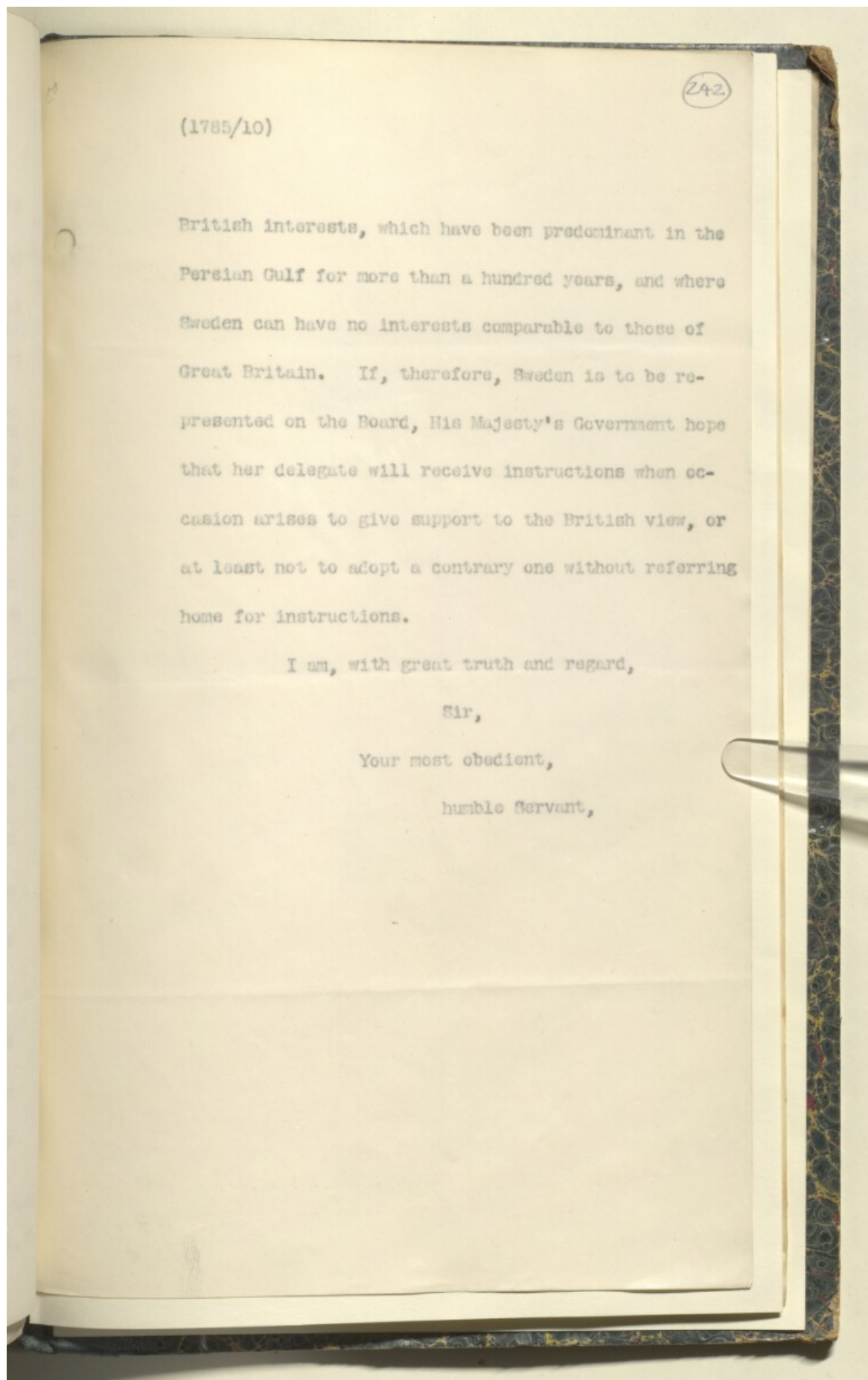
British

Sir C. Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,







(1785/10)

242

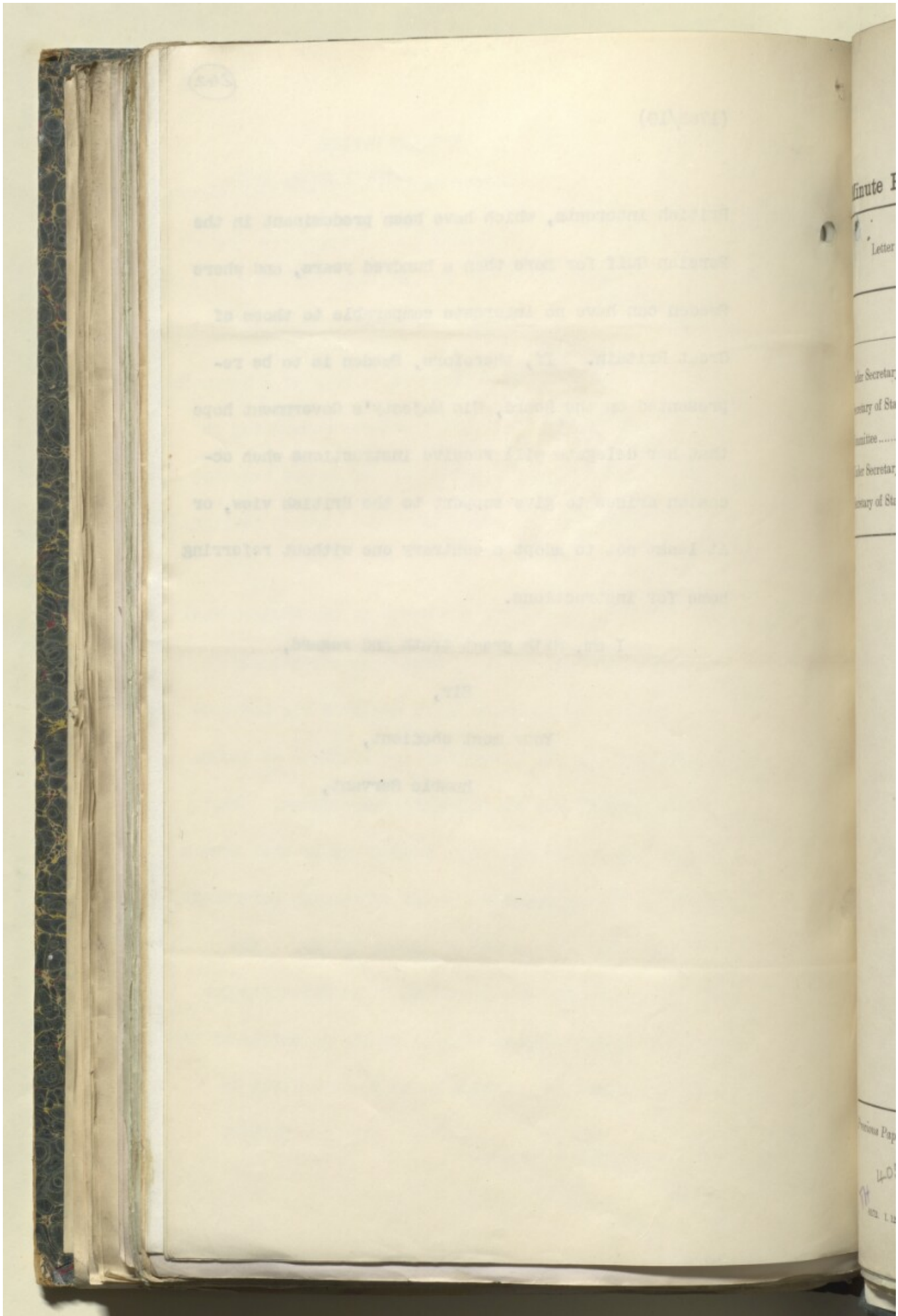
British interests, which have been predominant in the Persian Gulf for more than a hundred years, and where Sweden can have no interests comparable to those of Great Britain. If, therefore, Sweden is to be represented on the Board, His Majesty's Government hope that her delegate will receive instructions when occasion arises to give support to the British view, or at least not to adopt a contrary one without referring home for instructions.

I am, with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,





243

Register No.  
42.13

WWS

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

---

Letter from *Z.O.* Dated 10 } Nov. 1909.  
Rec. 11 }

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	15 Nov.	<i>Z.O.</i>	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Persia.</i></div> Procès-verbal of the 68th meeting of the Tehran Sanitary Council. Points raised by the German Minister: as to reply to Minister's letter.
Secretary of State.....	16	<i>W.</i>	
Committee.....	17.	<i>W.</i>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State....			

Copy to *W.S.*

COPY TO INDIA  
12 November 1909  
 SECRETARY'S NO. 46

**FOR INFORMATION.**

*The President of the Sanitary Council was commissioned to explain to the German Minister the steps that have been taken to provide for the sanitary defence of the Gulf.*

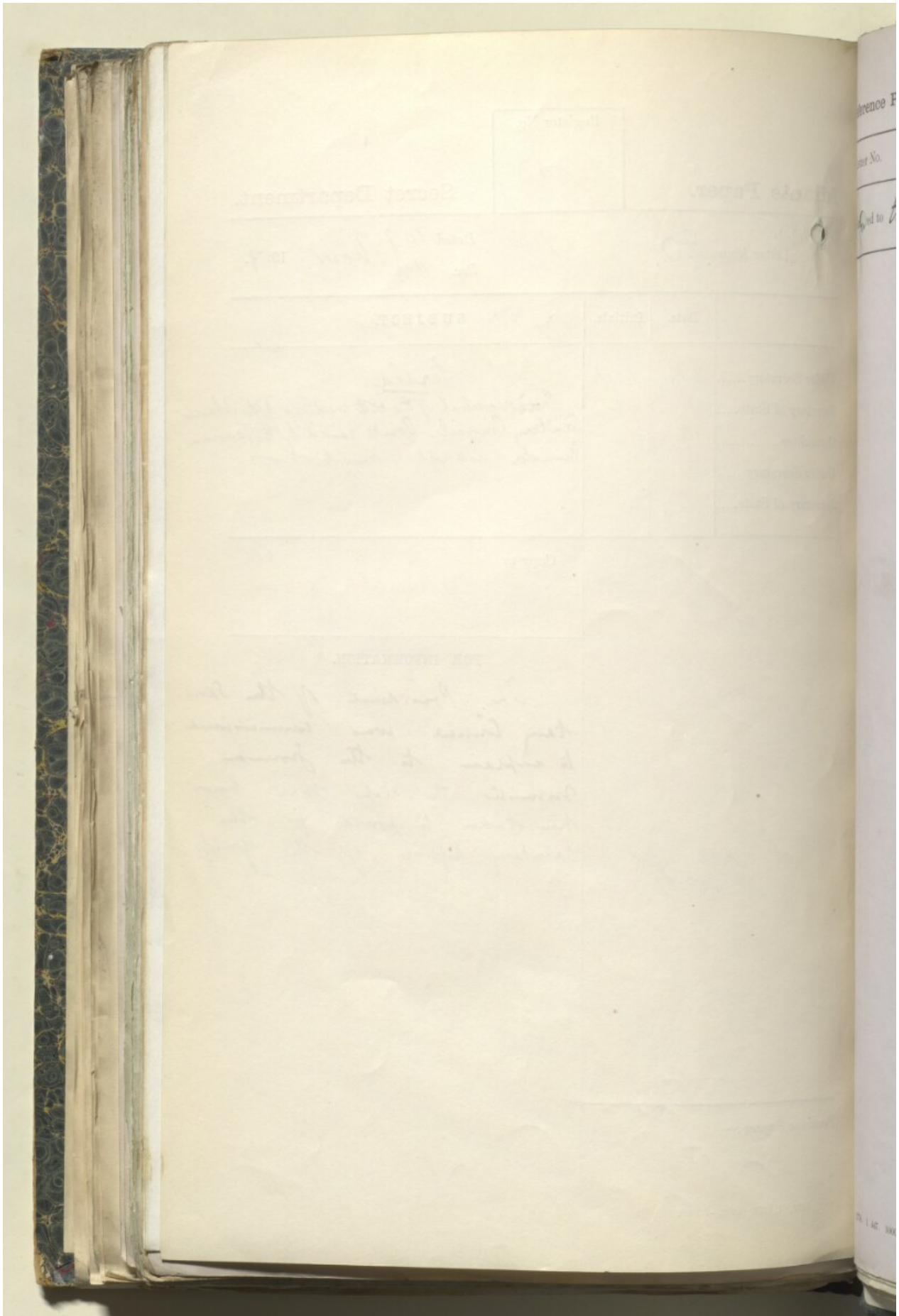
Secty of State  
 30 NOV. 1909

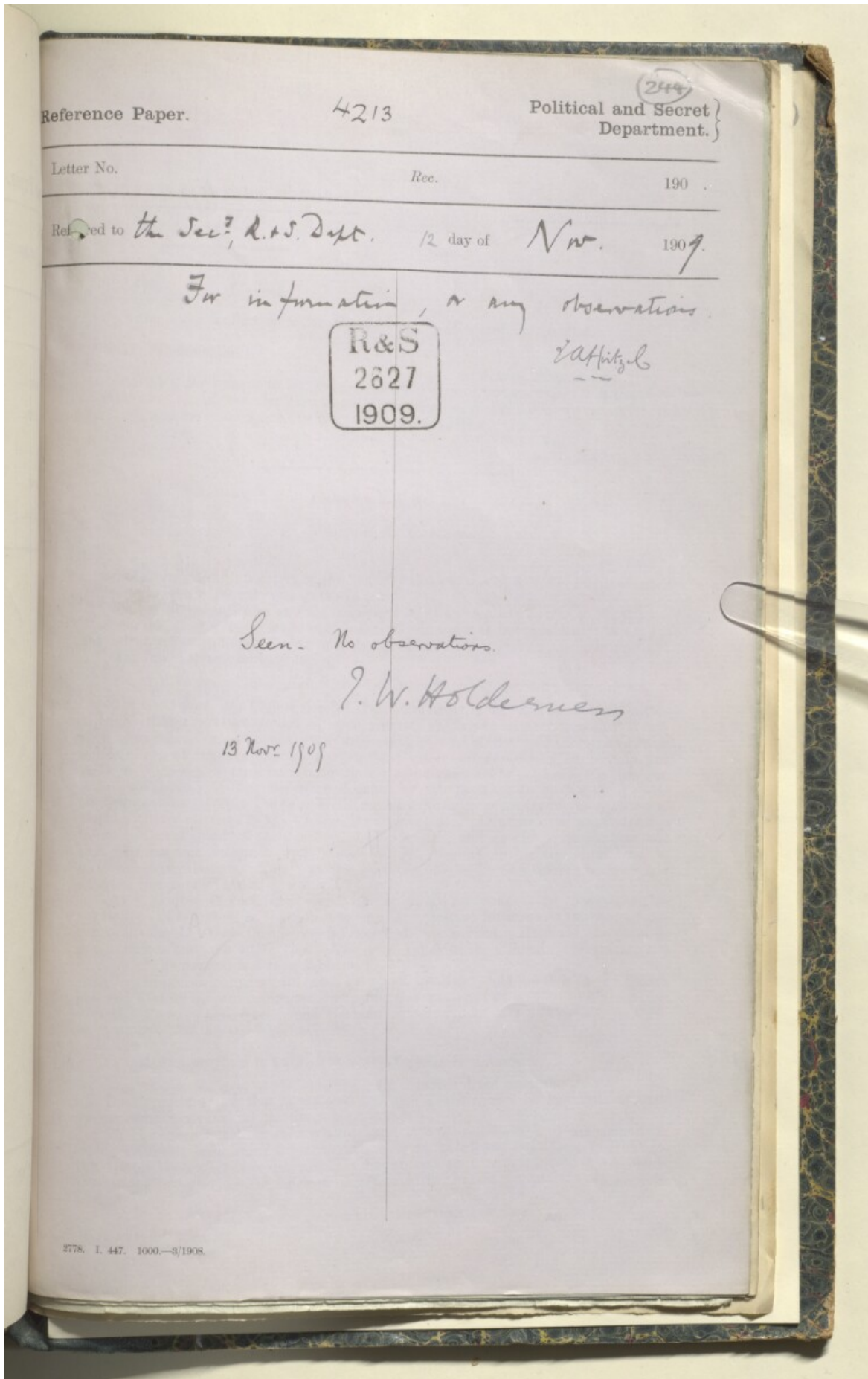
Previous Papers:—

4059

77

6172. I. 1278. 1000.—7/1900.





Reference Paper.

4213

<sup>(244)</sup>  
Political and Secret  
Department.

Letter No.

Rec.

190

Referred to the Secy, R. & S. Dept.

12 day of

Nov.

1909.

For information, or any observations.

R&S  
2627  
1909.

جائزگی

Seen - No observations.

J. W. Holderness

13 Nov. 1909





4213

M. 4039

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[October 25.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[39203]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.*—(Received October 25.)

(No. 22. Commercial.)

Sir,

*Tehran, September 17, 1909.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of the *procès-verbal* of the sixty-eighth meeting of the Sanitary Council, together with Dr. Neligan's report of the meeting, and his remarks on the German Minister's letter.

I have, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

*Dr. Neligan to Sir G. Barclay.*

Sir,

*Gulahek, September 17, 1909.*

THE sixty-eighth meeting of the Sanitary Council was held on the 6th September. Dr. Coppin, the president, was in the chair.

The principal business was the consideration of the reply to be sent to the German Minister in answer to a letter which he had addressed to the president. A copy of this letter, given to me by Dr. Coppin, is attached.

The letter raises four points:—

1. The immediate publication of changes in the Quarantine Regulations.

Article 10 of the Convention of Paris, referred to by the German Minister, provides that the Government of each country shall give immediate notice of any such changes. Owing to the disordered state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, notice of recent changes, though sent to the Persian Government by Dr. Coppin and Captain Williams, has not been immediately communicated to the foreign representatives at Tehran. It was therefore decided by the meeting to advise the Persian Government to instruct Captain Williams to inform the consular representatives at Bushire of any changes in the Quarantine Regulations. The president was instructed to notify Count Quadt of the decision of the council, and at the same time to add that the council was not, and would not be, responsible for the publication of quarantine regulations. This was the business of the Persian Government as laid down in the convention.

As a matter of fact, Captain Williams posts all changes in the quarantine regulations at his office, so that consular representatives at Bushire and shipping agents can, and should, keep themselves informed of new notices. However, the point is not a serious one, and so, in view of the inefficiency of the Central Government, the decision of the council is a reasonable one.

Dr. Coppin, in conversation with me about the letter, told me that Count Quadt had said that he did not understand why his Government had written to him on the subject. Presumably, then, some German shipping firm had complained to their Government, and not the legation here.

2. The proposal to publish Sanitary Police Regulations.

This was passed over at the meeting. Dr. Ilberg did not press the point.

Dr. Coppin told me that in conversation with Count Quadt he had insisted that the convention covered all the necessary ground.

This question has been raised before, and it was even decided by the council to draw up a set of local rules for the gulf, such as, I believe, is in force in Turkey. The matter, however, was dropped. It might not be a bad thing to have them, as their absence provides the German Legation with a handle for interference in gulf affairs.

\* Copy sent to Local Government Board, October 28, 1909.

[2475 bb—1]



3. The proposal to form complete quarantine stations (such as exists at Bushire) in the south and the north of the gulf as well as at Bunder Abbas and Lingah.

Article 35 of the convention provides that every country shall have at least one fully equipped (disinfecting stove, Clayton apparatus, lazarets) quarantine station on each sea frontier. The gulf has one such station—Bushire. The letter of the convention has therefore been complied with; but over and above this there are disinfecting stoves and lazarets (though indifferent ones) at Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Jask, and Mohammerah. The gulf would therefore appear to be particularly well protected. The proof of the pudding is in the eating—neither plague nor cholera has gained a footing in Persia, though endemic at Bombay, Kurrachee, and Bahrein, places which are in constant communication with Persia. In addition, there are stoves at Bahrein and Muscat, though these places are not Persian territory.

The council replied to the proposal in the above sense, and stated that it was satisfied with the quarantine precautions, although the lazarets left much to be desired; in the present state of the finances of the country it was hopeless to think of improving them.

4. The proposal to form a mobile Sanitary Service.

The danger of the "cabotage" has long been recognised by the council, and so when the question of improving the personnel and apparatus of the Gulf Service was discussed in 1907-8 the council asked for a mobile assistant for Captain Williams, and a portable disinfecting stove. Both have been provided. In replying to this point, the president was instructed to point this out to the German Minister.

I have, &c.

A. R. NELIGAN, M.D.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

*Count Quadt to the President of the Sanitary Council.*

M. le Président,

[Non datée.]

SUR les instances de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Conseil sanitaire ce qui suit:—

Il est de toute nécessité que la publication des mesures de police sanitaire prescrite par l'article 10 de la convention internationale du 3 décembre, 1903, soit faite sans retard, avant que l'on ait commencé à exécuter ces mesures. Par la publication préalable les intéressés ont la possibilité de se conformer pour leurs affaires aux nouvelles mesures de quarantaine. Il serait donc désirable que le Conseil sanitaire tout en émettant un nouveau règlement de quarantaine par lequel les droits et les devoirs de la police sanitaire doivent être réglés, y ajoutât un article pour assurer la publication régulière et immédiate des mesures sanitaires prises à nouveau.

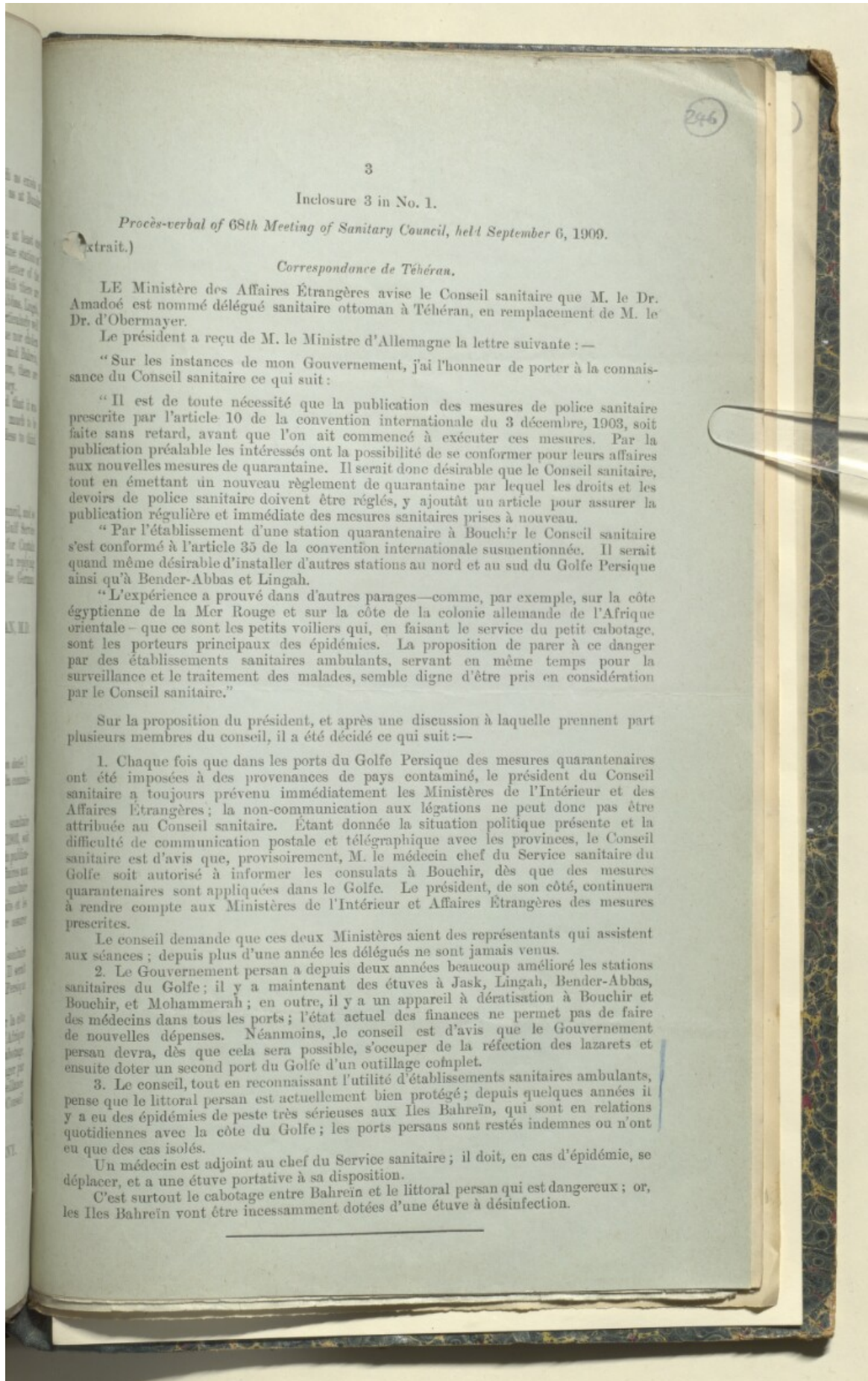
Par l'établissement d'une station quarantenaire à Bouchir le Conseil sanitaire s'est conformé à l'article 35 de la convention internationale susmentionnée. Il serait quand même désirable d'ériger d'autres stations au sud et au nord du Golfe Persique ainsi qu'à Bender-Abbas et à Lingah.

L'expérience a prouvé dans d'autres parages—comme, pour exemple, sur la côte égyptienne de la Mer Rouge et sur la côte de la colonie allemande de l'Afrique orientale—que ce sont les petits voiliers qui, en faisant le service du petit cabotage, sont les porteurs principaux des épidémies. La proposition de parer à ce danger par des établissements sanitaires ambulants, servant en même temps pour la surveillance et le traitement des malades, semble digne d'être pris en considération par le Conseil sanitaire.

Veillez, &c.

QUADT WYKRADT ISNY.





## Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

*Procès-verbal of 68th Meeting of Sanitary Council, held September 6, 1909.*

(Extrait.)

*Correspondance de Téhéran.*

LE Ministère des Affaires Étrangères avise le Conseil sanitaire que M. le Dr. Amadoé est nommé délégué sanitaire ottoman à Téhéran, en remplacement de M. le Dr. d'Obermayer.

Le président a reçu de M. le Ministre d'Allemagne la lettre suivante :—

“ Sur les instances de mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Conseil sanitaire ce qui suit :

“ Il est de toute nécessité que la publication des mesures de police sanitaire prescrite par l'article 10 de la convention internationale du 3 décembre, 1903, soit faite sans retard, avant que l'on ait commencé à exécuter ces mesures. Par la publication préalable les intéressés ont la possibilité de se conformer pour leurs affaires aux nouvelles mesures de quarantaine. Il serait donc désirable que le Conseil sanitaire, tout en émettant un nouveau règlement de quarantaine par lequel les droits et les devoirs de police sanitaire doivent être réglés, y ajoutât un article pour assurer la publication régulière et immédiate des mesures sanitaires prises à nouveau.

“ Par l'établissement d'une station quarantenaire à Bouchir le Conseil sanitaire s'est conformé à l'article 35 de la convention internationale susmentionnée. Il serait quand même désirable d'installer d'autres stations au nord et au sud du Golfe Persique ainsi qu'à Bender-Abbas et Lingah.

“ L'expérience a prouvé dans d'autres parages—comme, par exemple, sur la côte égyptienne de la Mer Rouge et sur la côte de la colonie allemande de l'Afrique orientale—que ce sont les petits voiliers qui, en faisant le service du petit cabotage, sont les porteurs principaux des épidémies. La proposition de parer à ce danger par des établissements sanitaires ambulants, servant en même temps pour la surveillance et le traitement des malades, semble digne d'être pris en considération par le Conseil sanitaire.”

Sur la proposition du président, et après une discussion à laquelle prennent part plusieurs membres du conseil, il a été décidé ce qui suit :—

1. Chaque fois que dans les ports du Golfe Persique des mesures quarantenaires ont été imposées à des provenances de pays contaminé, le président du Conseil sanitaire a toujours prévenu immédiatement les Ministères de l'Intérieur et des Affaires Étrangères ; la non-communication aux légations ne peut donc pas être attribuée au Conseil sanitaire. Étant donnée la situation politique présente et la difficulté de communication postale et télégraphique avec les provinces, le Conseil sanitaire est d'avis que, provisoirement, M. le médecin chef du Service sanitaire du Golfe soit autorisé à informer les consulats à Bouchir, dès que des mesures quarantenaires sont appliquées dans le Golfe. Le président, de son côté, continuera à rendre compte aux Ministères de l'Intérieur et Affaires Étrangères des mesures prescrites.

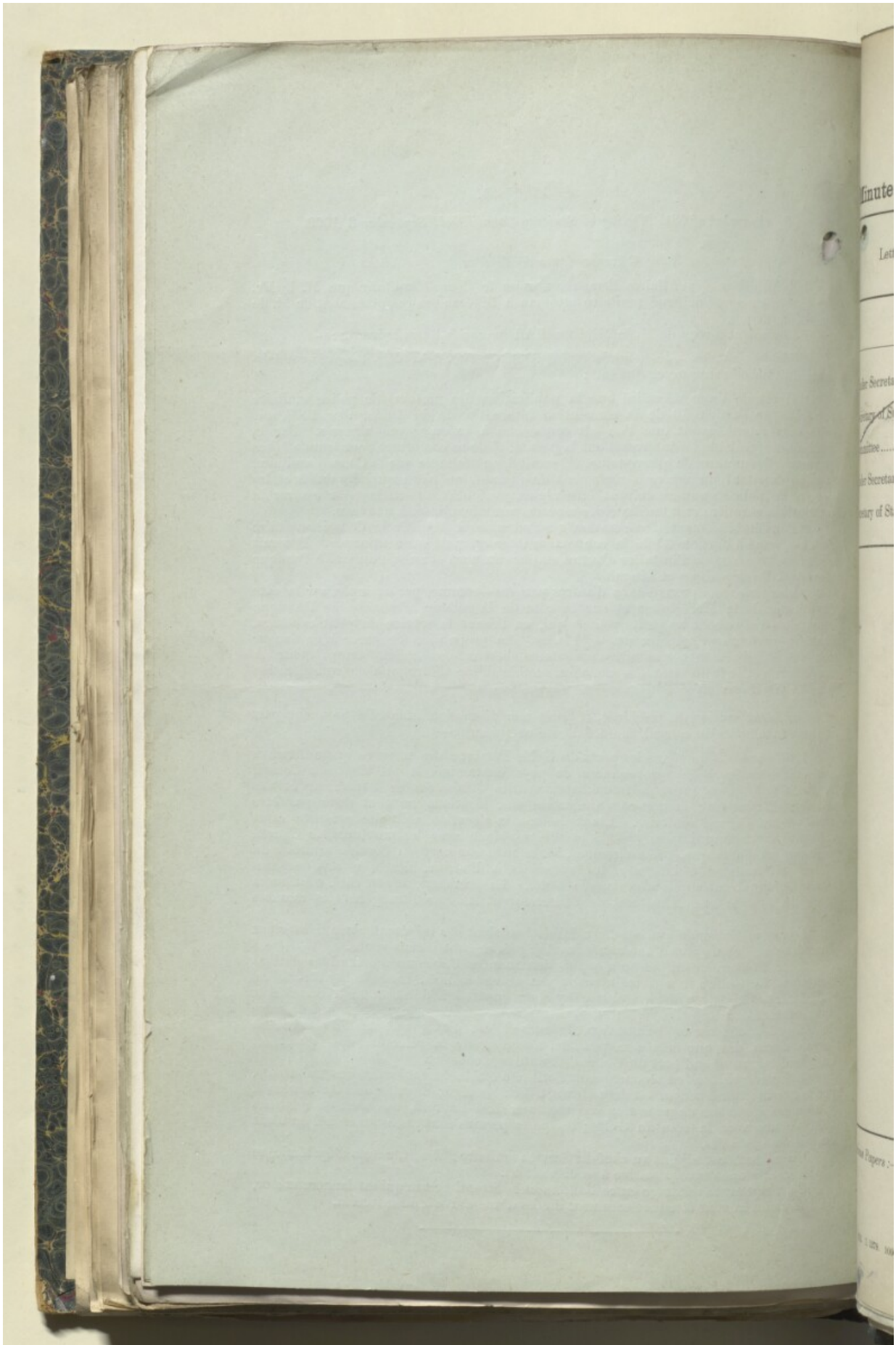
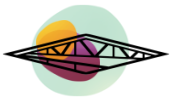
Le conseil demande que ces deux Ministères aient des représentants qui assistent aux séances ; depuis plus d'une année les délégués ne sont jamais venus.

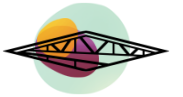
2. Le Gouvernement persan a depuis deux années beaucoup amélioré les stations sanitaires du Golfe ; il y a maintenant des étuves à Jask, Lingah, Bender-Abbas, Bouchir, et Mohammerah ; en outre, il y a un appareil à dératization à Bouchir et des médecins dans tous les ports ; l'état actuel des finances ne permet pas de faire de nouvelles dépenses. Néanmoins, le conseil est d'avis que le Gouvernement persan devra, dès que cela sera possible, s'occuper de la réfection des lazarets et ensuite doter un second port du Golfe d'un outillage complet.

3. Le conseil, tout en reconnaissant l'utilité d'établissements sanitaires ambulants, pense que le littoral persan est actuellement bien protégé ; depuis quelques années il y a eu des épidémies de peste très sérieuses aux Iles Bahreïn, qui sont en relations quotidiennes avec la côte du Golfe ; les ports persans sont restés indemnes ou n'ont eu que des cas isolés.

Un médecin est adjoint au chef du Service sanitaire ; il doit, en cas d'épidémie, se déplacer, et a une étuve portative à sa disposition.

C'est surtout le cabotage entre Bahreïn et le littoral persan qui est dangereux ; or, les Iles Bahreïn vont être incessamment dotées d'une étuve à désinfection.





1705 / (247)

Register No.  
**4-059**

**Minute Paper.** **Secret Department.**

Letter from 30, Dated 4 } Octr. 1909  
 Rec. 5 }  
and 3 + 11 March 1910

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	5 Oct	WU	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Persia</u></p> <p>The Tehran Sanitary Council. Position of Germans on the Council. As to intention of Germany to strengthen its powers of interference in affairs connected with the Persian Gulf.</p>
Secretary of State.....	<del>6</del>	<del>WU</del>	
Committee.....	<del>6</del>	<del>WU</del>	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

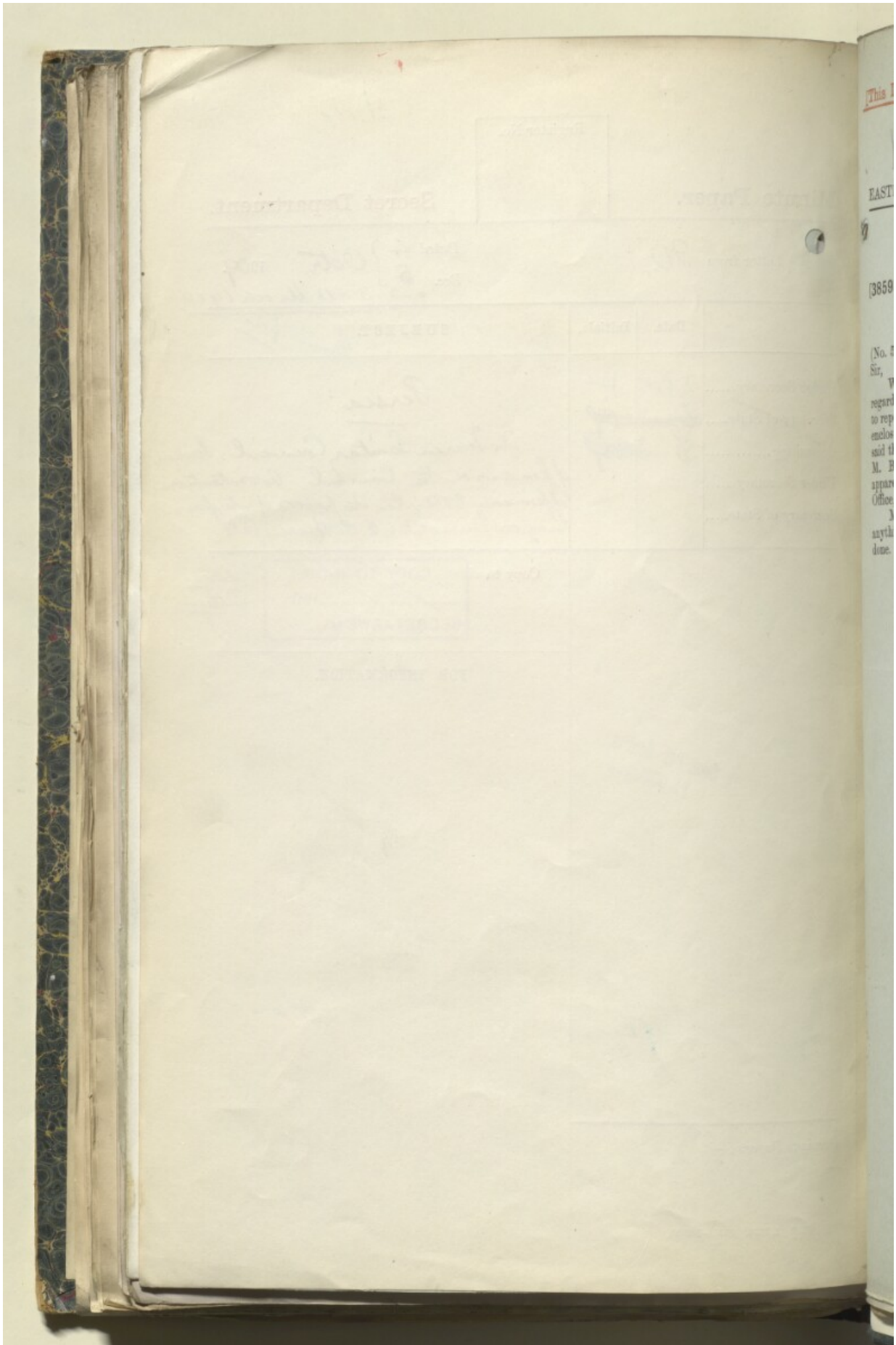
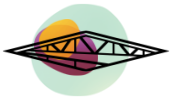
Copy to COPY TO INDIA  
190  
SECRETARY'S N<sup>o</sup> See within

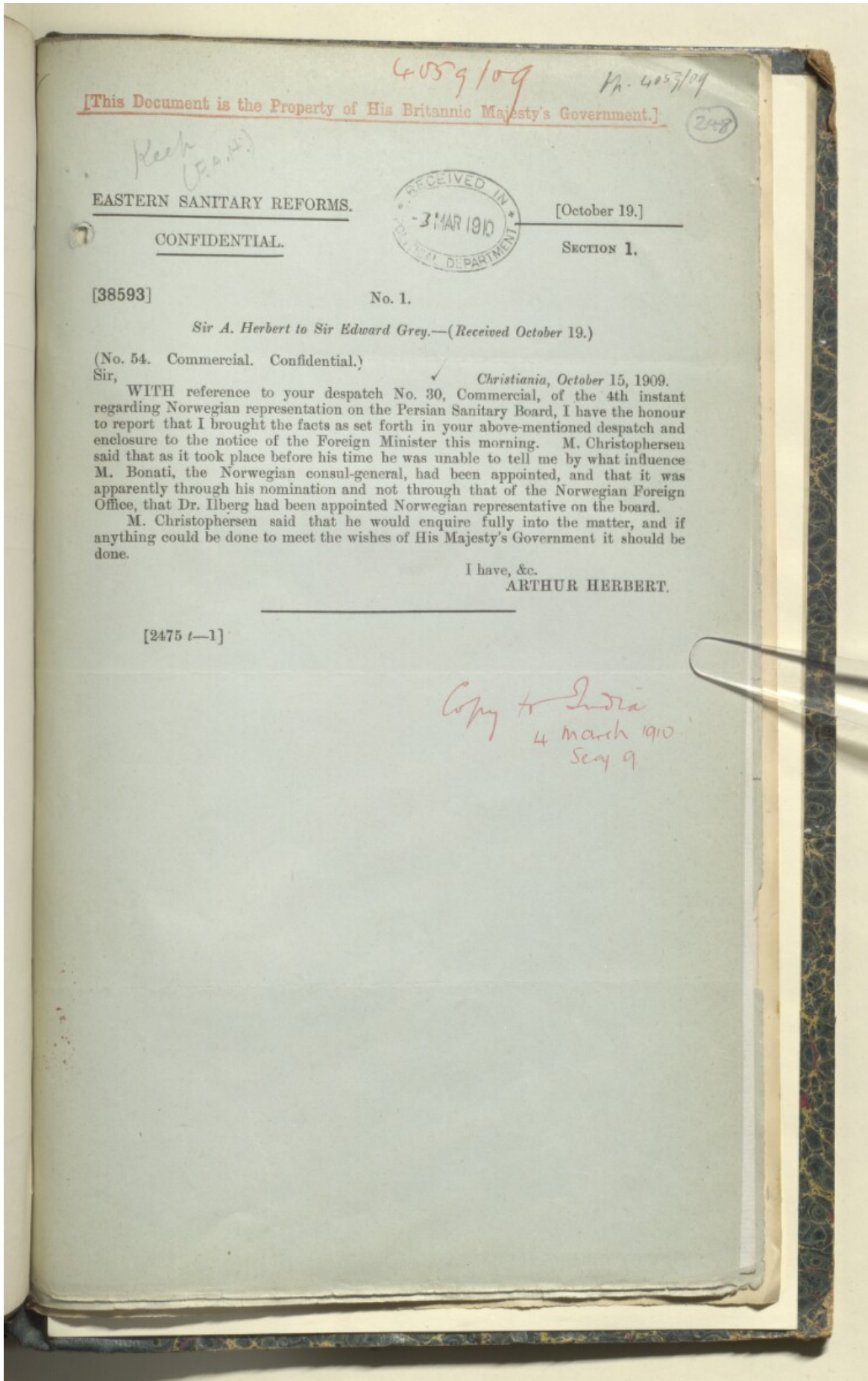
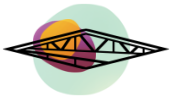
FOR INFORMATION.

Seen Pol Com'ee,  
13 OCT. 1909

Previous Papers :—

6172. I. 1278. 1000.—7/1909.





*4059/09* *12. 4057/09*  
[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.] (248)

*Keck (P.A.H.)*  
EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[October 19.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 1.

[38593]

No. 1.

*Sir A. Herbert to Sir Edward Grey.*—(Received October 19.)

(No. 54. Commercial. Confidential.)

*Christiania, October 15, 1909.*

Sir,

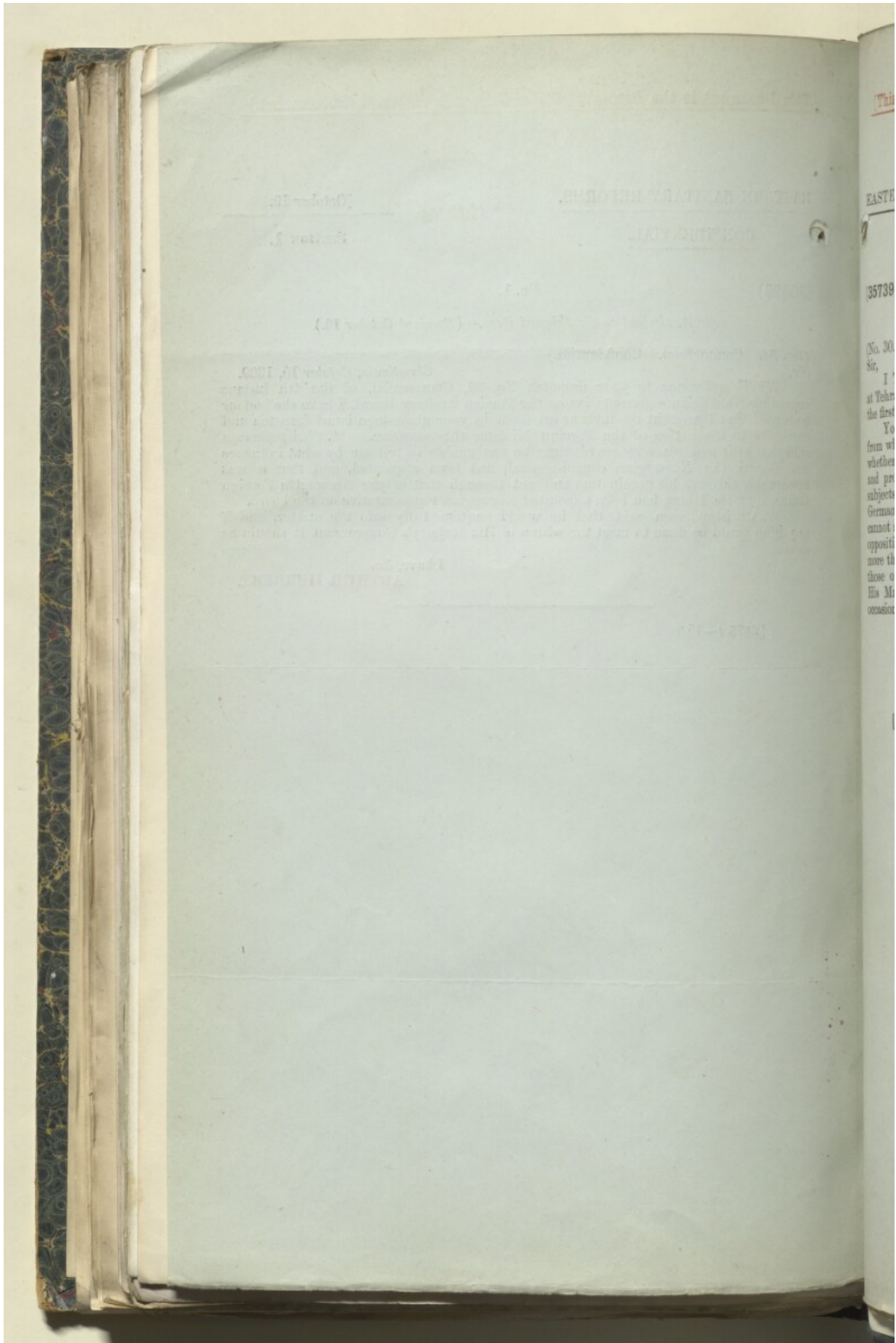
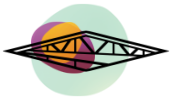
WITH reference to your despatch No. 30, Commercial, of the 4th instant regarding Norwegian representation on the Persian Sanitary Board, I have the honour to report that I brought the facts as set forth in your above-mentioned despatch and enclosure to the notice of the Foreign Minister this morning. M. Christophersen said that as it took place before his time he was unable to tell me by what influence M. Bonati, the Norwegian consul-general, had been appointed, and that it was apparently through his nomination and not through that of the Norwegian Foreign Office, that Dr. Ilberg had been appointed Norwegian representative on the board.

M. Christophersen said that he would enquire fully into the matter, and if anything could be done to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government it should be done.

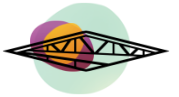
I have, &c.  
ARTHUR HERBERT.

[2475 t-1]

*Copy to India  
4 March 1910  
Scy 9*



EAST  
35739  
(No. 30  
Sir,  
I  
at Tehr  
the first  
Yo  
from wh  
whether  
and pr  
subjects  
German  
cannot  
opposit  
more th  
those o  
His M  
occasion



4059/09

[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.



[October 4.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[35739]

No. 1.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir A. Herbert.*

(No. 30. Commercial. Confidential.)

*Foreign Office, October 4, 1909.*

Sir,  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Tehran,\* commenting on the appointment of the doctor of the German Legation as the first Norwegian delegate to the Persian Sanitary Council.

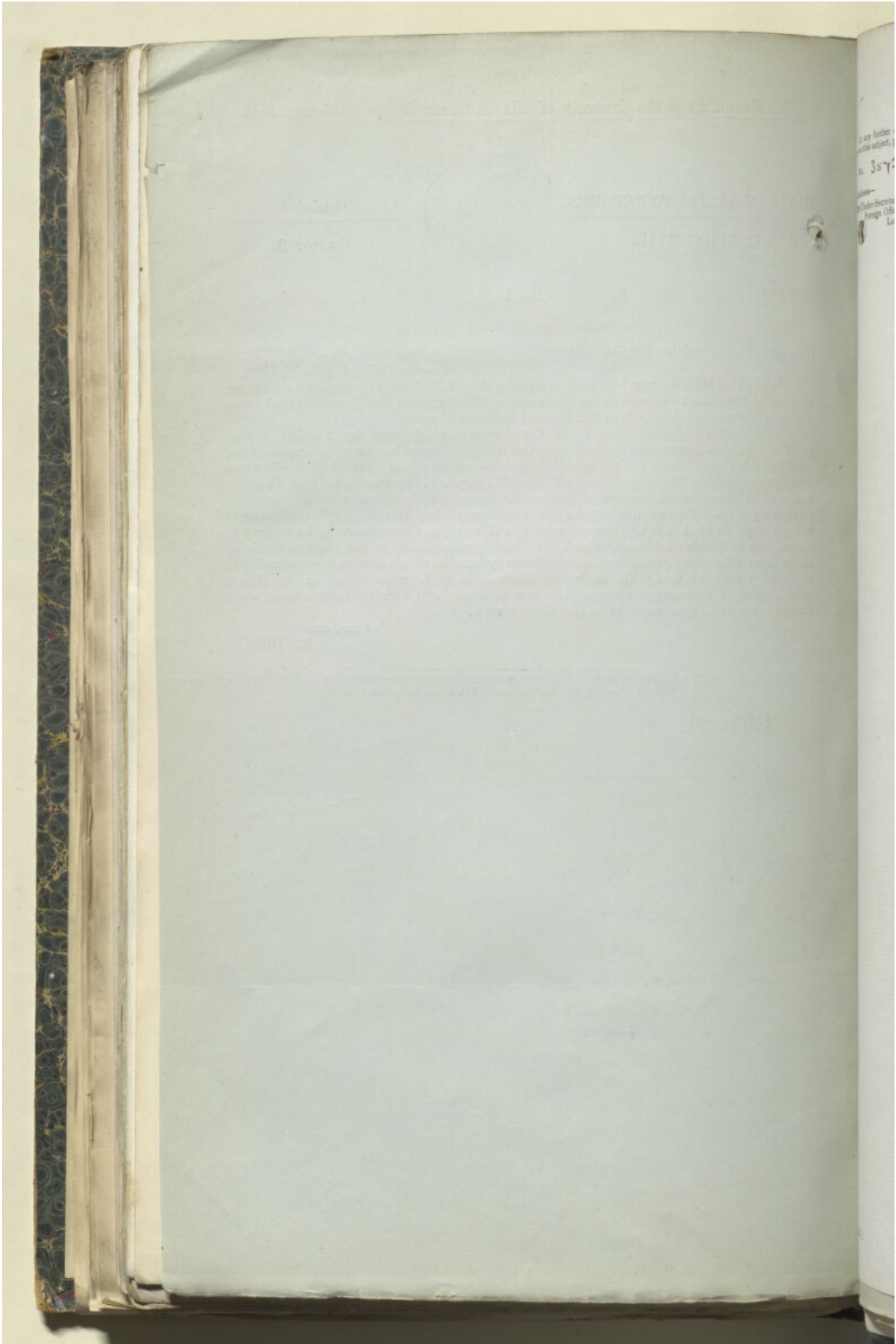
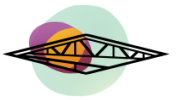
You should inquire privately of the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, from whom the Norwegian delegate on the Sanitary Board receives his instructions, whether his Government are prepared to assume responsibility for Dr. Ilberg's votes and proceedings. The experience of His Majesty's Government is that German subjects in the nominal service of foreign Governments usually adopt the course of German policy. You should inform his Excellency that His Majesty's Government cannot suppose that it is the intention of the Norwegian Government to be a party to opposition to British interests, which have been predominant in the Persian Gulf for more than a hundred years, and where Norway can have no interests comparable to those of Great Britain. If, therefore, Norway is to be represented in the Board, His Majesty's Government hope that her delegate will receive instructions when occasion arises to give support to the British view.

I am, &c.  
E. GREY.

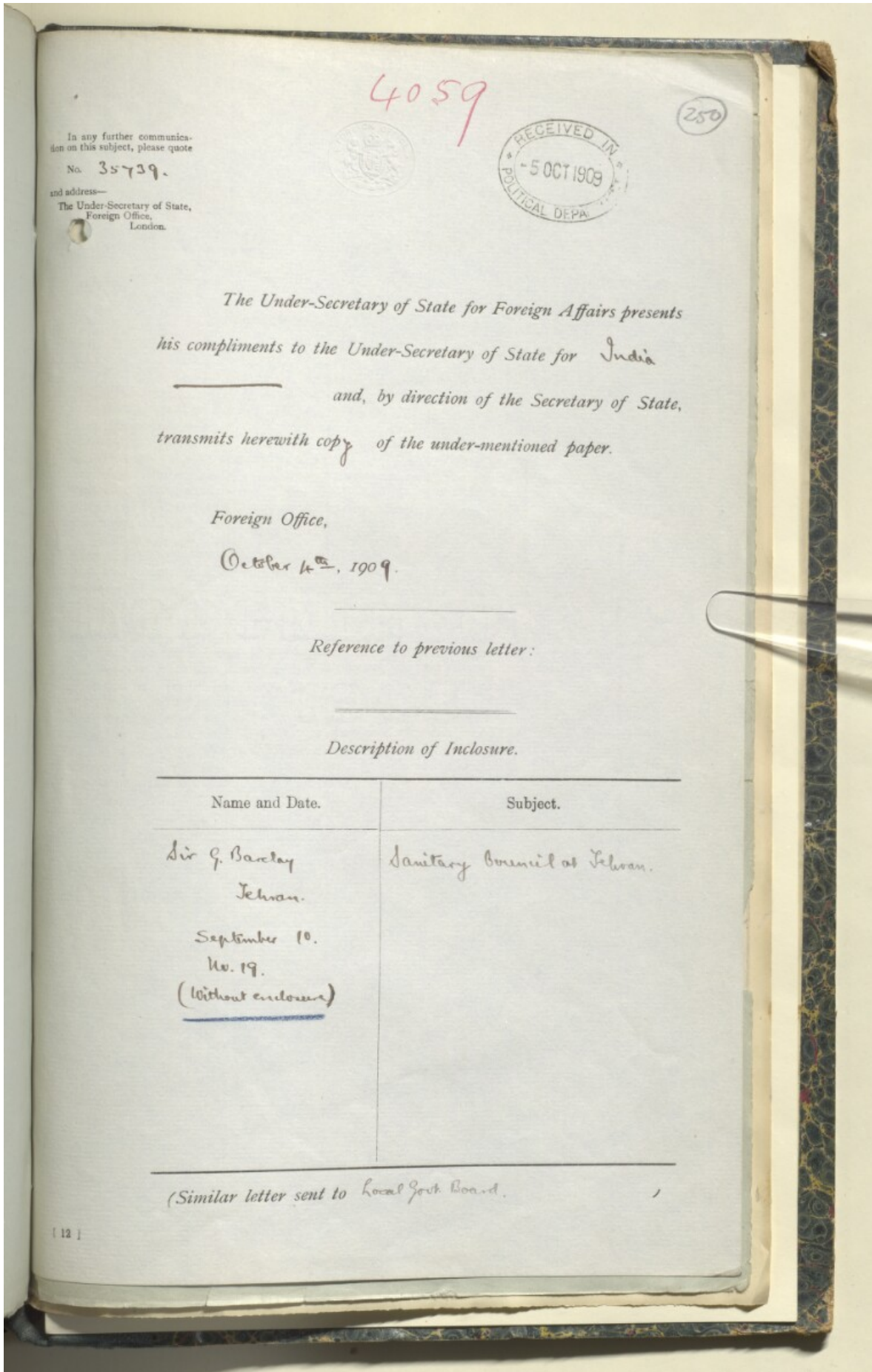
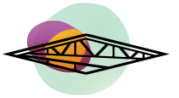
\* Sir G. Barclay, No. 19, Commercial (without inclosure.)

[2475 d-2]

*Copy to Lucia  
Datt 11 March 10  
Seq 10*







In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. 35739.

and address—  
The Under-Secretary of State,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

4059

(250)



The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents  
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India  
\_\_\_\_\_ and, by direction of the Secretary of State,  
transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,

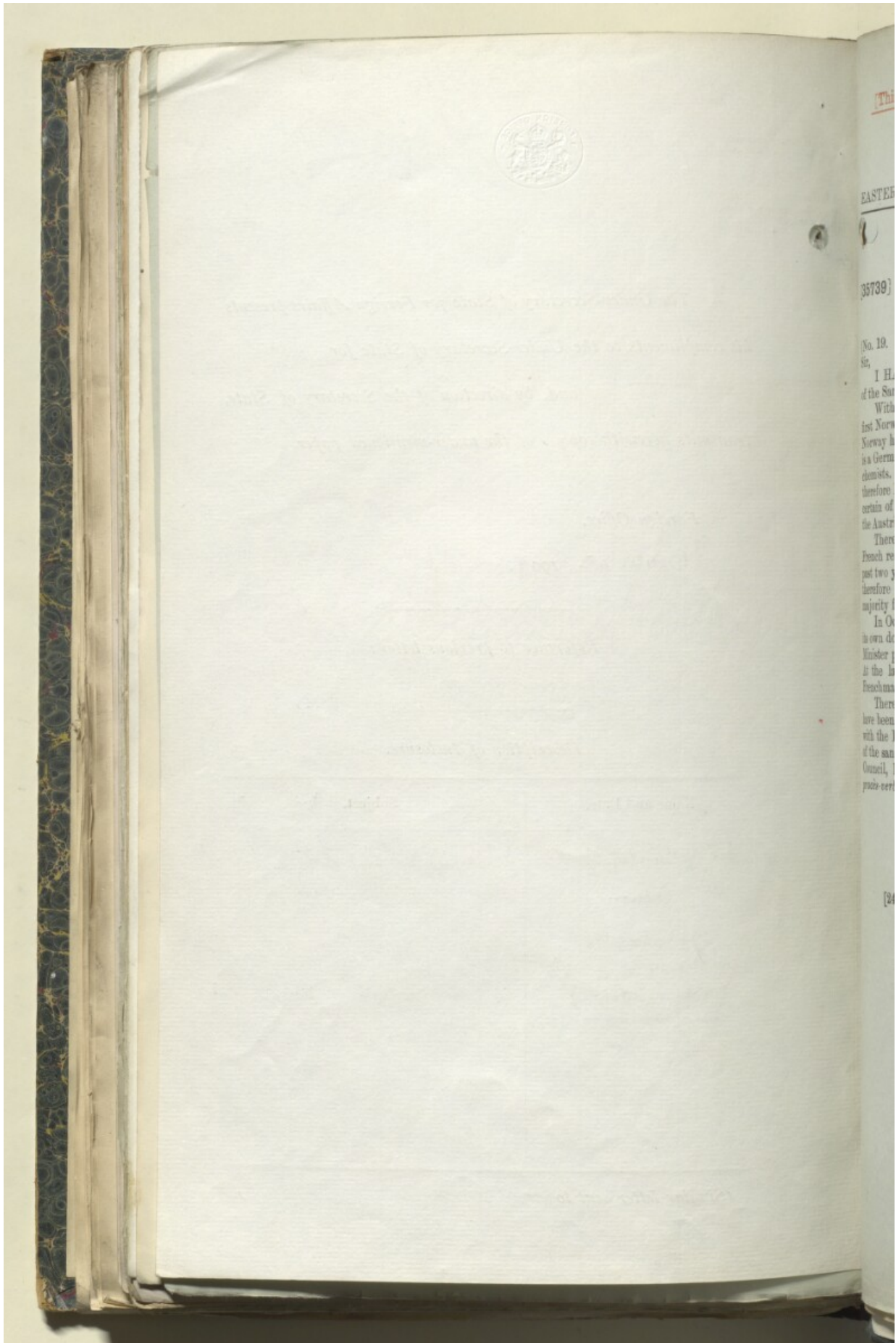
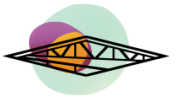
October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1909.

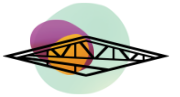
Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir G. Barclay Tehran. September 10. No. 19. <u>(without enclosure)</u>	Sanitary Council at Tehran.

(Similar letter sent to Local Govt Board.)





[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

251

EASTERN SANITARY REFORMS.

[September 27.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[35739]

No. 1.

*Sir G. Barclay to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received September 27.)*

(No. 19. Commercial.)

*Gulahek, September 10, 1909.*

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the *procès-verbal* of the 67th meeting of the Sanitary Council, held at Tehran on the 2nd August.\*

With regard to the appointment of the doctor of the German Legation to be the first Norwegian delegate to the council, it would be instructive to know what interests Norway has in Persia. M. Bonati, the Norwegian consul-general, it may be added, is a German subject, and the representative of one of the largest firms of German chemists. The German doctor continues to represent his own Government, and therefore has now two votes. For the future, therefore, Germany will presumably be certain of four votes in the council, namely, those of her own two representatives, of the Austrian, and now of the Norwegian votes.

There are three Englishmen on the council and one American; the Russian and French representatives have voted with them on questions of importance during the past two years, so have the majority of the twelve Persian representatives. It will therefore be safe to prophesy that the British side of any question will command a majority for some time to come.

In October 1907 the German Legation very nearly succeeded in getting one of its own doctors appointed as Dutch delegate to the council, in fact, the then Dutch Minister practically assured the legation that a German doctor would be nominated. At the last minute, however, and without explanation, he appointed Dr. Georges, a Frenchman. Baron Richtofen, the German chargé d'affaires, was very much annoyed.

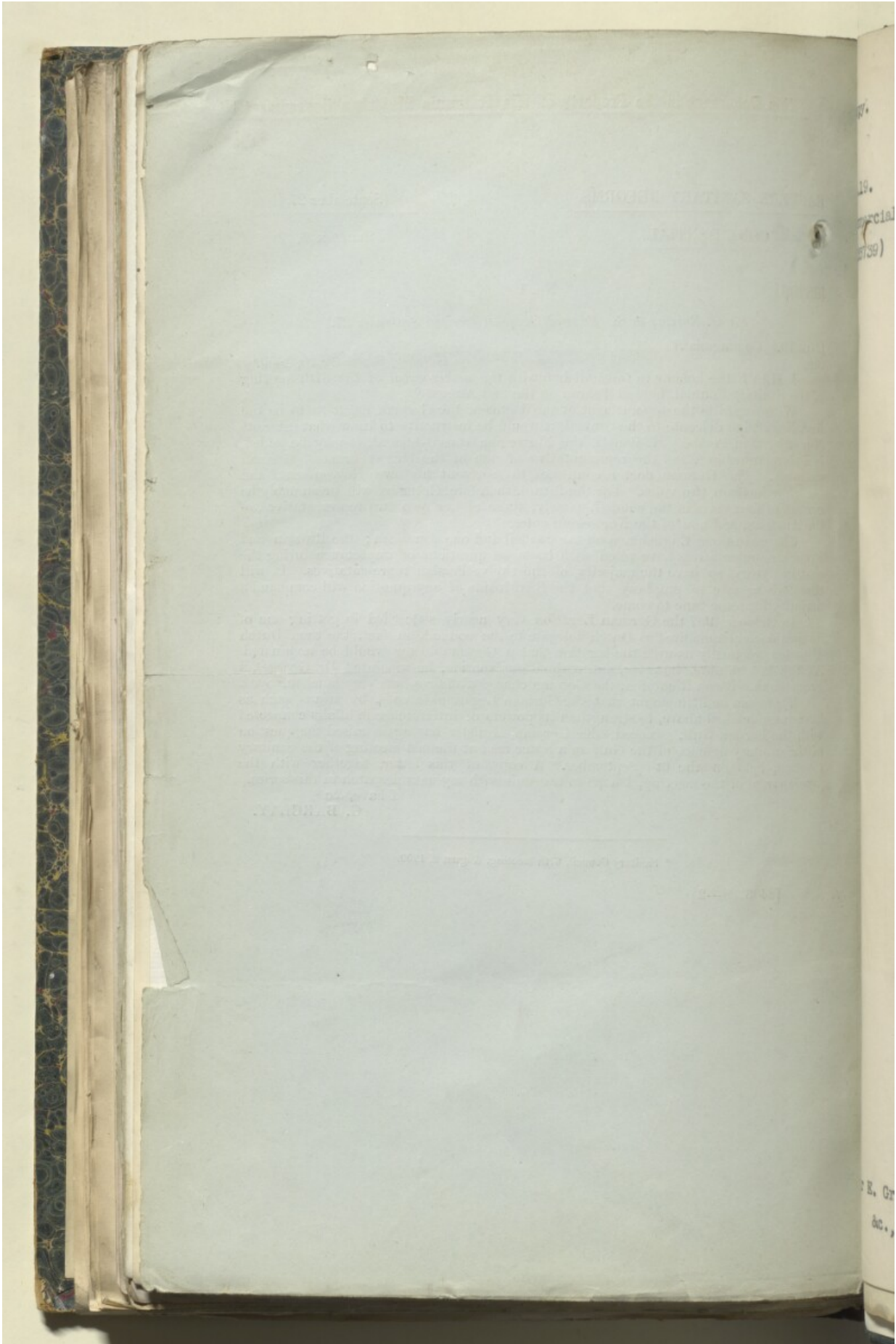
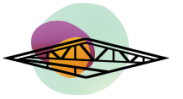
There can be little doubt that the German Legation intends, by means such as have been detailed above, to strengthen its powers of interference in affairs connected with the Persian Gulf. Indeed, the German Minister has again raised the question of the sanitary defence of the Gulf in a letter read at the last meeting of the Sanitary Council, held on the 6th September. A copy of this letter, together with the *procès-verbal* of the meeting, I hope to transmit with my next despatch in this series.

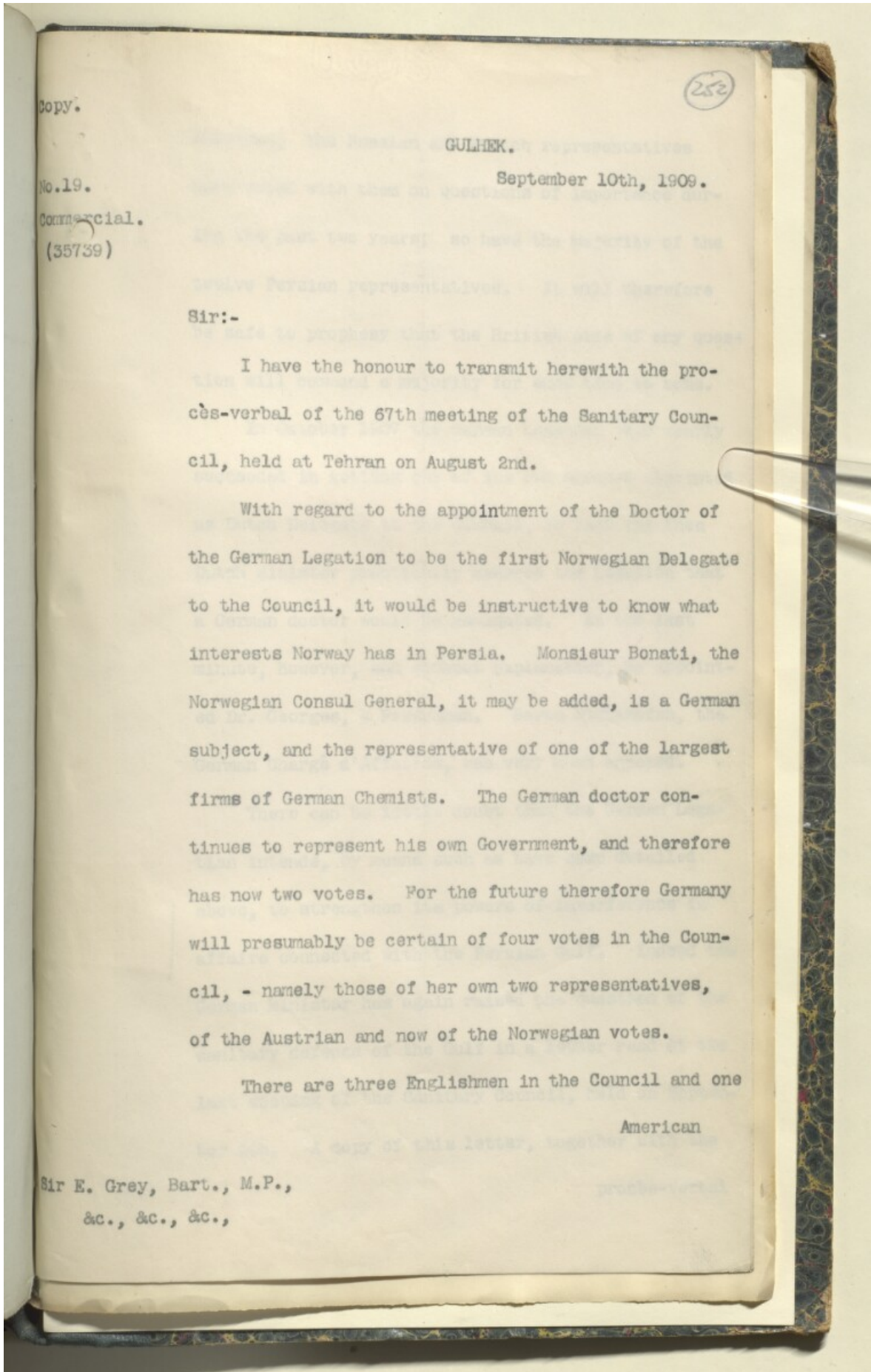
I have, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

\* Sanitary Council, 67th meeting, August 2, 1909.

[2443 dd—2]





252

Copy.

No.19.

Commercial.

(35739)

GULHEK. representatives

September 10th, 1909.

Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith the procès-verbal of the 67th meeting of the Sanitary Council, held at Tehran on August 2nd.

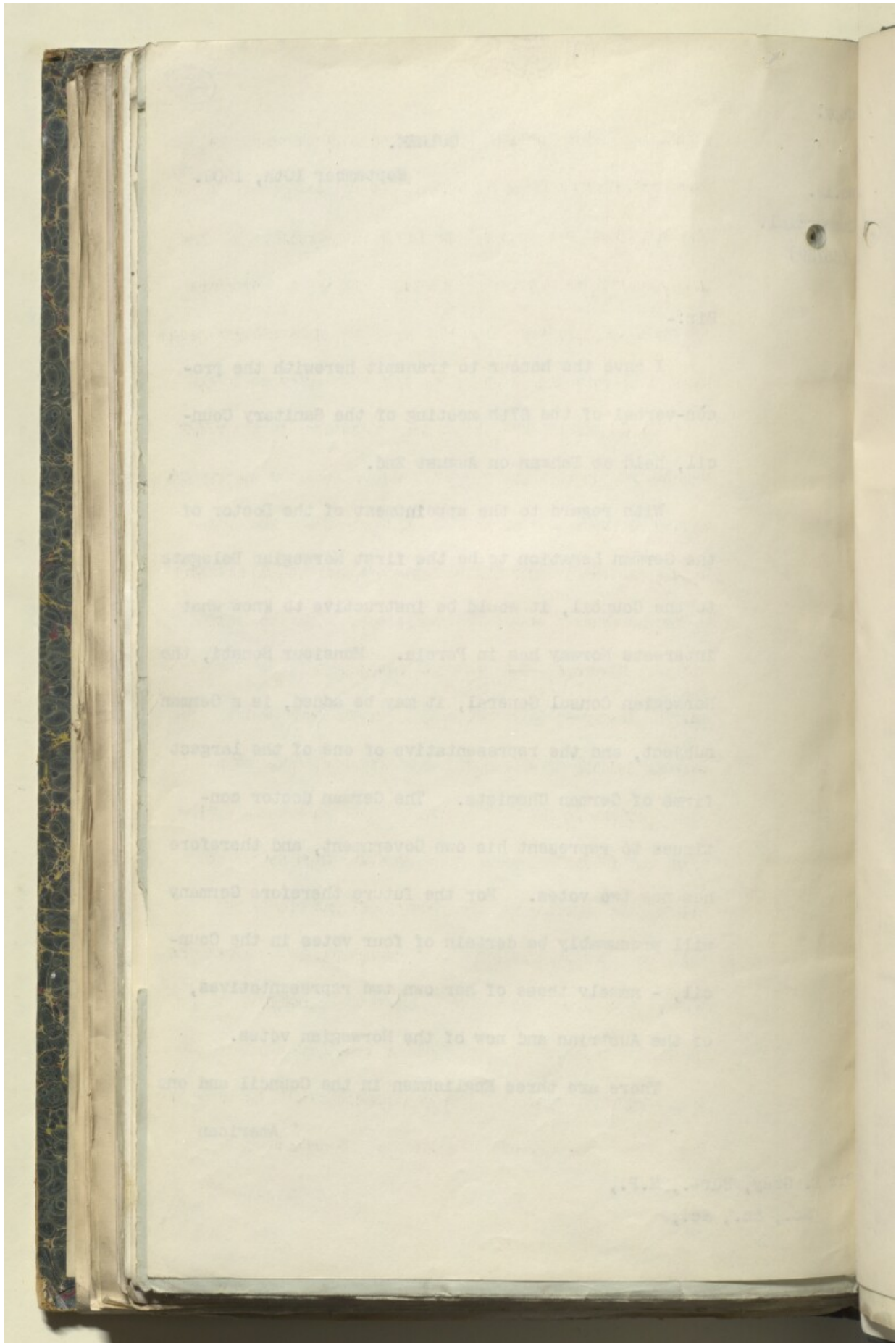
With regard to the appointment of the Doctor of the German Legation to be the first Norwegian Delegate to the Council, it would be instructive to know what interests Norway has in Persia. Monsieur Bonati, the Norwegian Consul General, it may be added, is a German subject, and the representative of one of the largest firms of German Chemists. The German doctor continues to represent his own Government, and therefore has now two votes. For the future therefore Germany will presumably be certain of four votes in the Council, - namely those of her own two representatives, of the Austrian and now of the Norwegian votes.

There are three Englishmen in the Council and one

American

Sir E. Grey, Bart., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.,





(253)

American; the Russian and French representatives have voted with them on questions of importance during the past two years; so have the majority of the twelve Persian representatives. It will therefore be safe to prophesy that the British side of any question will command a majority for some time to come.

In October 1907 the German Legation very nearly succeeded in getting one of its own doctors appointed as Dutch Delegate to the Council, in fact the then Dutch Minister practically assured the Legation that a German doctor would be nominated. At the last minute, however, and without explanation, he appointed Dr. Georges, a Frenchman. Baron Richthofen, the German Chargé d'Affaires, was very much annoyed.

There can be little doubt that the German Legation intends, by means such as have been detailed above, to strengthen its powers of interference in affairs connected with the Persian Gulf. Indeed the German Minister has again raised the question of the sanitary defence of the Gulf in a letter read at the last meeting of the Sanitary Council, held on September 6th. A copy of this letter, together with the

procès-verbal

