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SIXTH PAN AMERICAN
CHILD CONGRESS

LIMA
JULY 4-11, 1930

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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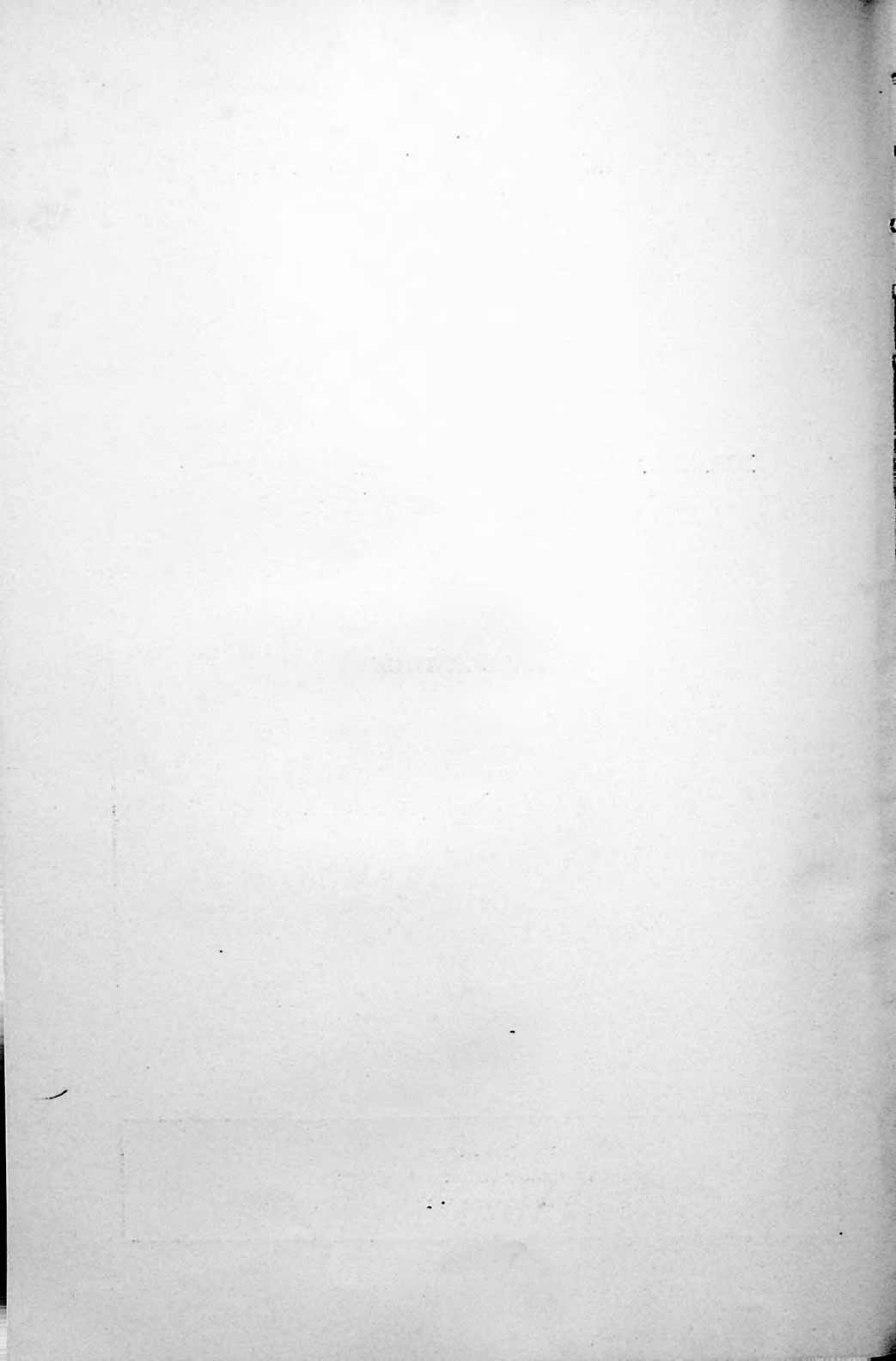
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WITH APPENDICES



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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, November 28, 1930.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the delegates of the United States of America to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress held in Lima, Peru, July 4 to July 11, 1930. This report was prepared by Miss Katharine F. Lenroot of the Children's Bureau, who was chairman of the official delegation designated by the State Department. The report has been approved by all members of the delegation.

In addition to the report with appendices, a set of the Spanish translations of papers presented by United States delegates is transmitted for the files of the State Department. These papers, in mimeographed form, were distributed at the congress.

I am, sir, with great respect.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBE CARL WHITE,
The Assistant Secretary.

HON. HENRY LEWIS STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 17, 1930.

SIR:

The delegation of the United States to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress submits herewith its report, to which certain documents relating to the organization and work of the congress are attached.

Respectfully submitted.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chairman.*

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE.

HERBERT E. CHAMBERLAIN.

NEVA R. DEARDORFF.

C. R. ESKEY.

BESS GOODYKOONTZ.

CLARA E. HAYES.

J. H. MASON KNOX, Jr.

Rev. Father C. H. LeBLOND.

JOHN D. LONG.

KATHRYN SELLERS.

E. BLANCHE STERLING.

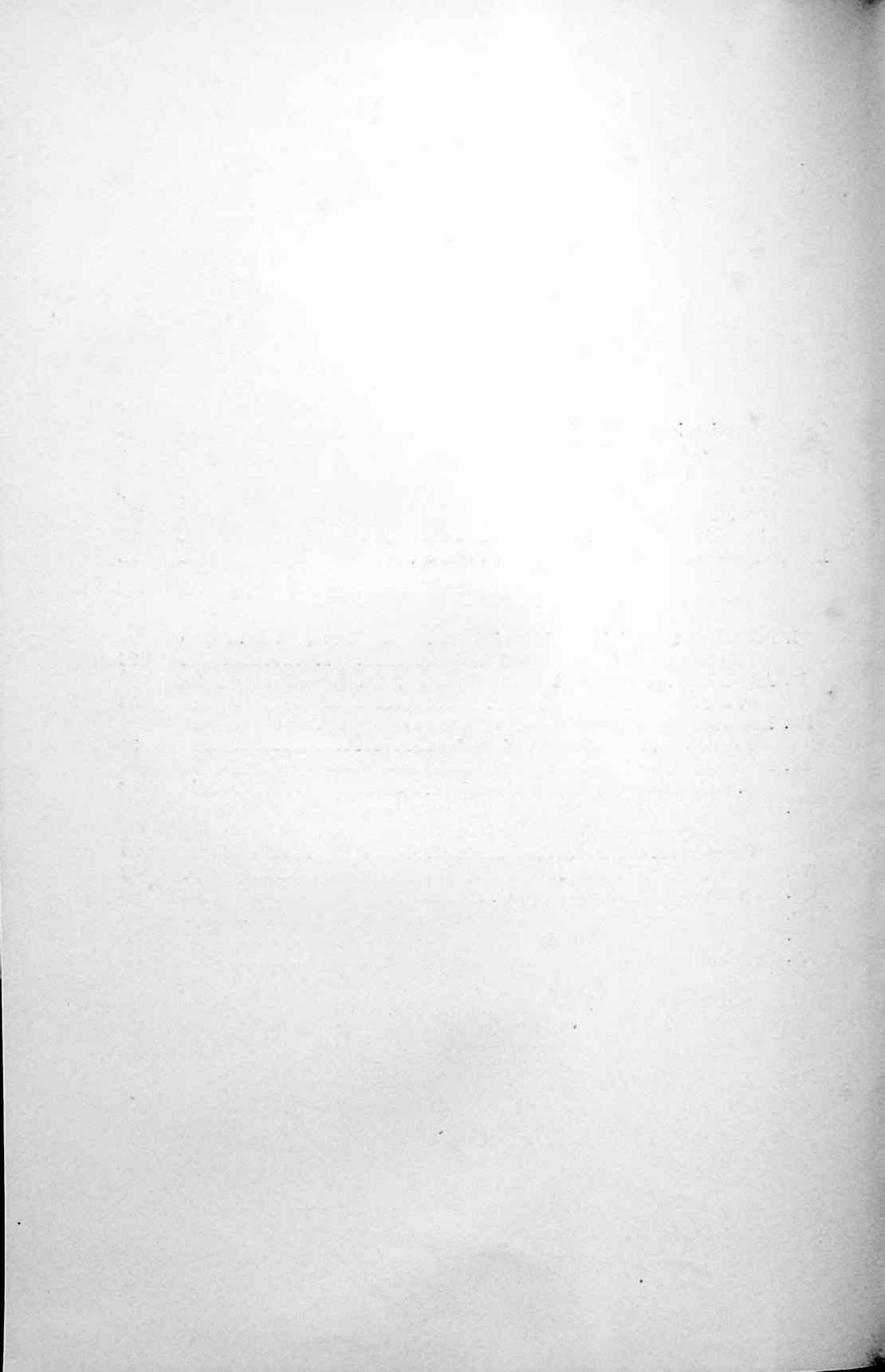
HON. HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

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CHILD PROTECTION IN THE AMERICAS

Cooperation in safeguarding the health and well-being of children truly has been said to afford one of the soundest means of promoting understanding and harmony among nations. Methods by which disease may be prevented, health promoted, and children safeguarded in their inherent rights to home life and educational opportunity are not subject to disputes as to national supremacy, liquidation of indebtedness, or customs levies. The close proximity of nations which modern means of communication and transit have brought about, and the world character of economic and political life, make it impossible for any people to remain indifferent to the conditions under which the children of other countries live and the opportunities they enjoy. As democracy is dependent upon universal education and social well-being within a nation, so international harmony and peace must depend ultimately upon world diffusion of standards of material and cultural life which make possible healthy, prosperous, intelligent, and independent citizenship.

The United States has given expression to its recognition of these principles through participation in international conferences, membership in international organizations, and current informal contacts maintained by the various Government bureaus concerned with social welfare and child protection, as well as by unofficial organizations and by individuals. It has followed with especial interest the development of national and international child-welfare activities throughout the Western Hemisphere, including the first, second, and third Pan American Child Congresses, held in Buenos Aires in 1916, in Montevideo in 1919, and in Rio de Janeiro in 1922, and has sent official delegations to the fourth congress, in Santiago de Chile in 1924, the fifth in Habana in 1927, and the sixth, held in Lima this year. As a member of the permanent International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, established in Montevideo as a result of action by the second, third, and fourth child congresses, the United States pays an annual membership quota of \$2,000 and is represented on the governing board. Through a quarterly bulletin and in other ways this institute serves as a center for the collection and exchange of information concerning all aspects of child health and protection.

The oldest hospitals and orphanages in the Western Hemisphere were established in those sections which were under Spanish rule. Charitable organizations founded over 100 years ago are still active in the great Latin American cities. The educational systems of Argentina and Uruguay obtained their early stimulus from the great New England educator, Horace Mann, and two generations ago a number of devoted young women from the United States went to South America to establish normal schools. The first national department with cabinet rank devoted to health and welfare in the Western Hemisphere was the Cuban department of health and welfare. Ten American Republics, of which Cuba and the United States were the first, have established special Government bureaus devoted to the promotion of better standards of child care and protection.

Leadership in child welfare in Latin America has come mainly from physicians, many of whom have a broad social viewpoint, realize the close interrelationship of health and social welfare, and are careful students of developments in Europe and the United States. The earnestness, courage, and ability of the pioneer professional women, and the devotion and generosity of the many women who, without remuneration, dedicate their time and ability to the service of women and children, are eloquent of the day when men and women together and on an equal footing will labor for racial betterment and social progress. That these leaders are not alone in their conception of the importance of safeguarding human interests is indicated by examples of excellent social and labor legislation which are on the statute books of many countries. The experience of France, Belgium, Germany, England, and the United States has been widely drawn upon, cultural relationships with certain European countries being especially close. In some instances—for example, the promotion of indigenous culture in Mexico and Peru, the Mexican Penal Code and the Mexican juvenile court system—original experiments of great interest are being made.

In spite of these advances the child-welfare movement in Latin American countries for the most part is unspecialized. The introduction of scientific methods has been postponed by the comparatively sparse populations of many Latin American countries, the relatively small development of large-scale machine industry, with its accompanying grave social problems, the financial limitations, and the difficult problem of assimilation of populations of indigenous European, African, and even Asiatic origin, with which some of the nations have been and still are confronted. With certain notable exceptions such institutions as public health nursing service, family welfare and children's aid organizations, juvenile courts, centers of child study and child guidance, and training schools for social work,

are still lacking or are in early stages of development. Illiteracy and infant mortality are high, though in some countries they are yielding rapidly to the determined campaigns which are being made against them; large numbers of children are born out of wedlock; the problems of pure water and milk supplies are still extremely grave in many sections; the day nursery is the principal means of assisting mothers who must carry the double burden of support and care; and foundling asylums and orphanages still, for the most part, receive children with little or no investigation of the possibility of preventing the severing of family relationships. Many of these conditions exist also, in greater or less degree, in large areas of the United States. The work of the committees preparing for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, held in November, 1930, has shown how much remains to be done before principles generally agreed upon as fundamental are actually applied for the benefit of all the children throughout the Nation. Delegations from the United States to Pan American child conferences have much to learn as well as much to give. Measured on an impartial scale, according to our resources and opportunities, we should probably find no cause for complacent self-approval.

Inasmuch as health problems are of such fundamental importance and are so closely bound up with problems of child care and protection, it is indeed fortunate that many of the physicians in Latin America are leaders in the development of public health, social service, and legislative programs. The membership of the Pan American child congresses is predominantly medical, and two or three of the four to six sections into which the congress is usually divided are devoted to medicine, surgery, and hygiene. The other sections deal with education, legislation, and sociology or social service, and here lawyers and educators join with physicians in discussing the topics under consideration. Public health nursing, professional social service, and modern methods of dealing with delinquency are subjects, however, which arouse very keen interest, and promising undertakings in these fields are reported in several countries, notably the juvenile courts of Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santiago de Chile; the development of public health nursing in Brazil and Chile; the child health work developed by the National Child Welfare Board of Peru; study of delinquent children in Argentina; child placing in Uruguay; the social-service schools of Chile, and the school recently established in Argentina. As the newer professions of public health and social service develop, women will inevitably receive more recognition in Pan American child-welfare gatherings, which at the present time, with the exception of delegations from the United States, are composed almost entirely of men.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

In planning what form the participation of the United States in the Sixth Pan American Child Congress should take, the points at which our experience would be most helpful and most timely were kept in mind. It was believed that the organization of maternal and child-health work was of primary importance and that other points at which the United States, through competent delegates, could make a real contribution included the development of social case work in the care of dependent children; training for social work; the formulation of a broad philosophy and the accumulation of factual material on which to base social service programs; scientific child study and child guidance; and the newer tendencies in education.

Accordingly, the delegation of 12 persons designated by the State Department with the approval of the President as official representatives under authority of a special act¹, included five physicians engaged in public-health work, a notable pioneer and leader in the professional preparation of social workers, the head of a diocesan bureau of social service who is establishing Catholic work for children upon a sound basis of social case work, the woman judge of a juvenile court, the director of a child-guidance clinic, the director of the research bureau of the welfare council of our largest metropolis, the Assistant Commissioner of Education of the United States, and the Assistant Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, who by reason of previous experience in Pan American child congresses was designated by the State Department as chairman of the delegation. Included among the 5 public-health physicians were two detailed to South America for special health work under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, one of whom, through years of service in Latin American countries, has taken an important part in the development of their public-health programs; a noted pediatrician, associate and clinical pediatrician of Johns Hopkins Hospital and chief of the bureau of child hygiene of the State of Maryland; a woman physician who has had state-wide and national experience in the administration and study of maternal and child-health programs; and a physician of the Public Health Service who is engaged in important research in child hygiene.²

¹ 46 Stat. L. 584.

² For list of delegates, see p. 39.

In addition to the official delegates, three delegates represented, respectively, the Pan American Union as official observer, the American Red Cross, and the National Council of Catholic Women and the Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn. A fourth unofficial delegate was a public-school teacher. The staff included a secretary who was also an interpreter, an interpreter-translator, and a secretary-stenographer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

In accordance with action taken by the fifth congress, Lima, Peru, was designated as the seat of the sixth congress and an organizing committee was appointed by the Government of Peru. Nineteen of the twenty-one American Republics were represented in the sixth congress, most of them by one or two delegates. The nations sending more than two delegates, official and unofficial, were as follows: Argentina, 14; Chile, 7; United States, 16. Other countries represented were Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was represented by the general secretary of the congress and the Pan American Union by an official observer. As in preceding congresses, most of the delegates were physicians. Other professions represented were law and pedagogy. Professional social workers were included only in the delegation from the United States, and public-health nursing was not represented, although a number of the delegates were very much interested in the development of these two professions. Women were included in the delegations only of the United States and Chile.

The congress was originally organized in six sections, as follows: Medicine, surgery, hygiene, education, social service, and legislation. At a preliminary meeting held on July 2 these were grouped into three main divisions: (1) Medicine and surgery; (2) legislation, hygiene, and social welfare; and (3) education. Sessions of the congress were of two types, plenary sessions and section meetings, many of the papers being presented in plenary sessions.

The officers of the organizing committee were elected officers of the congress at a preliminary session on July 4. These officers, together with the honorary officers of the congress, were as follows:

Honorary presidents.—Señor Don Augusto B. Leguía, Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru; the Presidents of all the countries represented in the congress; Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, president of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Argentina and former president of the National Department of Hygiene¹; Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor,

¹ Since the congress Dr. Aráoz Alfaro has been again appointed to this position.

Washington, D. C.; Dr. Luis Morquio, director of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Montevideo.

Vice presidents of honor.—Sr. Dr. Pedro M. Oliveira, Minister of Foreign Relations, Peru; Sr. Don Alfredo Mendiola, Minister of Fomento, Peru; Sr. Dr. J. Angel Escalante, Minister of Instruction, Peru; the ministers of Foreign Relations of the countries represented in the congress.

President.—Dr. Sebastián Lorente, Director General of Health of Peru and president of the National Child Welfare Board.

Secretary General.—Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, director of the National Child Welfare Institute, professor of hygiene of the School of Medicine of Lima and permanent secretary of the National Academy of Medicine of Peru.

Vocal member.—Dr. Rómulo Eyzaguirre, medical director of the National Service of Demography of Peru.

The officers of the sections are given on page 42.

An executive committee was designated, consisting of the chairmen of the delegations of the countries represented. Among other functions, this committee acted as a committee on resolutions, working through subcommittees on medicine and surgery; legislation, health, and social welfare; and education.

In advance of the congress the organizing committee prepared agenda for each section, consisting usually of 10 or 12 topics of discussion. Twenty-four topics, however, were on the agenda of the education section.² Any delegate was at liberty to present papers, limited in length, on any subjects he desired to discuss. In all, 285 papers were presented. It was not possible to have all these papers read, but an effort was made to review their conclusions in plenary sessions or section meetings.

Special effort was made by the organizing committee to give representation to delegates from other countries at the plenary sessions, at which important papers were presented at greater length than was possible in the section meetings. In former congresses most of the work had been done in section meetings, or else most of the papers presented at the plenary sessions were given by persons resident in the country entertaining the congress. The plan as developed by the organizing committee had the advantage of promoting close acquaintance on the part of the delegates in the different sections, and providing an opportunity to present the most important features of various aspects of child hygiene and child-welfare work to all the delegates. Through liberal newspaper publicity and attendance at meetings the plan was also useful in developing public opinion in Peru with reference to the questions discussed.

² For list of subjects, see p. 43.

As in most congresses, little opportunity was provided for extended discussion by small and more or less homogeneous groups. Several evenings were devoted to conferences given by delegates at the National Academy of Medicine under the patronage of the congress, and other arrangements for lectures were made also.

Every courtesy was extended to the delegates by the President of the Republic, the Government departments, the organizing committee, health and charitable institutions, and civic and social organizations of Lima. The office of the general secretary of the congress gave an unusual example of efficiency and dispatch in the handling of the resolutions, which were in printed form the morning following their adoption by the executive committee. The publicity arrangements were also outstanding in their efficiency and completeness. The breadth of vision, intelligence, and delightfully friendly and skillful diplomacy of the secretary general contributed greatly to the good spirit which animated the congress and to the enjoyment of the delegates.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS

The preliminary session on July 4, at which the officers of the congress were elected, was under the presidency of the Minister of Foreign Relations. Recognition of the anniversary of the independence of the United States was expressed in a resolution proposed by the secretary general greeting the United States in memory of George Washington and his compatriots. Impressive occasions symbolizing Pan American fraternity were the exercises at the tomb of Simón Rodríguez, teacher of Bolívar, on July 5, Venezuela's Independence Day, and at the statue of San Martín July 9, the national holiday of Argentina.

Following the preliminary session on the first day the delegates were received by the Minister of Fomento, the Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and the President of the Republic. During the course of the congress official visits were paid to a number of organizations, including child health centers maintained by the Child Welfare Board, dental clinics, the new children's hospital, the hospital for women and children, the maternity hospital, and the "Puericultorio" (a large seaside institution with sections for orphans and for vacation and convalescent schools for city children). Individual visits to day nurseries, schools, and other institutions were arranged in accordance with the desires of the delegates. The Second National Health Exposition of Peru was held in connection with the congress.

The formal opening session of the congress was held on the afternoon of July 4, under the presidency of the Minister of Foreign Relations. The President of the Republic, his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Presidents of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Supreme Court and the Archbishop of Lima were in attendance. Addresses were made by the Minister of Foreign Relations, the president of the congress, Doctor Lorente, and the general secretary, Dr. Paz Soldán. The chairman of each delegation gave a brief message of greeting. In his opening address the Minister of Foreign Relations said in part:

America has ceased to be a simple geographic term and has become an expression denoting a growing international community. This happy circumstance is due in part to these conferences, general and special, which for over 40 years have been meeting in the different capitals of this continent, in various stages

of development. * * * Gatherings like the present work in an effective manner by agreement, establishing permanent relations of trust, respect, and confidence among nations, which will create American public spirit.

At a session on the morning of July 5, the organization of the sections was completed and papers on medical subjects were presented. In the afternoon, under the presidency of the Minister of Instruction, a plenary session was devoted to education. Two plenary sessions, on July 7 and 9, respectively, dealt with hygiene, legislation, and social welfare, and on July 10, a plenary session was held for the consideration of subjects relating to education and hygiene. Papers were presented and discussed, and resolutions adopted, at meetings of the sections on medicine, surgery, and education. At a joint meeting of the sections on hygiene, social welfare, and legislation, the conclusions of papers submitted to these sections were reviewed and resolutions were adopted.

The president of the medical section was Dr. Enrique León García, professor of pediatrics of the School of Medicine of Lima. Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo, professor of surgery of the School of Medicine of Lima, was president of the section on surgery. Papers on a number of technical subjects were submitted by delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. As indicated by the resolutions adopted, special attention was given to standards of supervision of newborn children, rickets, seashore and mountain sanatoria, preventive work carried on by public-health nurses, and social service in hospitals.

The education section was under the presidency of Dr. Alberto A. Giesecke, technical advisor to the Minister of Instruction, ex-Director General of Instruction, and ex-president of the University of Cuzco. Dr. Amador Merino Reyna, of the school medical inspection service of Lima, and Dr. Luis E. Galván, director of a boys' high school in Lima, were secretaries of the section. Only six delegates, in addition to the officers, registered in this section—two from the United States, and one each from Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, and Uruguay. Although the group was small, more than a hundred papers were submitted on the 24 subjects suggested by the organizing committee—more than twice as many as were submitted to any one of the other five sections. Seventy-eight of these came from Peru, 11 from Chile, 8 from Mexico, 6 from Argentina, and 2 from the United States. Since it was impossible to have all these papers read, the plan was adopted of reading one paper on a given subject and presenting only the conclusions of the other papers on the same subject.

At the first plenary session devoted to education 11 papers were presented by delegates from Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, the

United States, and Uruguay. Several of the papers dealt with school medical inspection. Dr. Cora Mayers, of Chile, pointed out the desirability of generalized rather than specialized child-health services in countries where such services are in early stages of development. In Chile public-health nurses of the National Department of Health carry on maternity, infancy, preschool, and school health work. Two very interesting papers were presented by Peruvian delegates on the subjects of scientific study of the Peruvian child with special reference to the indigenous and mixed population, and the education of the Indian. Sex hygiene, open-air schools, and development of education in Mexico were also discussed at this session.

One of the section meetings centered on open-air schools, a field in which Uruguay has made outstanding contributions. Another focussed on the new aims of social education, emphasizing the necessity of basing school organization, methods and materials of instruction on a study of the actual needs and interests of the people. The final session of the education section was a joint plenary session with the hygiene section, at which five papers on educational subjects were presented by delegates from Chile, Mexico, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay. These papers dealt with the social aims of education, the selection and classification of pupils, school retardation, and the education of abnormal children. A sixth paper, by the delegate from Mexico, discussed the question of whether child-hygiene service belongs exclusively to the school authorities.

Thirty recommendations and resolutions relating to education were adopted by the Congress. Among those which received the greatest amount of consideration and discussion were those dealing with psycho-educational child-guidance clinics in the schools; establishment of bureaus of child study; education of indigenous people and their incorporation in current civilization; extension of instruction in maternal care, child care and sex hygiene, and antialcoholic instruction; and continuation and development of international interests through the adoption of an American hymn, the organization of international parents' associations, and the publication of school budgets in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, with a view to showing progress in the various countries.

The chairmen of the sections on hygiene, social welfare, and legislation, respectively, were Dr. Rodolfo Neuhaus, physician of the San Sebastián health center in Lima; Dr. Baltazar Caravedo, medical director of the colony for the insane, and member of the Child Welfare Board of Peru; and Dr. Augusto Peñaloza, member of the National Congress of Peru. Dr. Gustavo A. Cornejo, dean of

the law school of the University of Lima, was honorary chairman of the legislation section. Over 50 papers were submitted to these sections. Twenty-eight of these papers were presented at plenary sessions.

Among the significant papers given at plenary sessions on hygiene, social welfare, and legislation were those dealing with the organization of maternal and child-health work by delegates from Argentina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and the United States; prenuptial medical certificates, by a delegate from Peru; prevention of tuberculosis in childhood by delegates from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Peru; syphilis in childhood, by the delegate from Brazil; periodical examinations of employed children, by the delegate from Brazil; juvenile courts and protection of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, by delegates from Argentina, Chile, Peru, and the United States; development of social work for children by delegates from Argentina and the United States; and care of the abnormal and psychopathic child, by a delegate from Peru.

Eugenic marriage was discussed extensively at a plenary session by Dr. Guillermo Fernández Dávila, professor of legal medicine of the School of Medicine, Peru, and in a special conference by Dr. Diego Carbonell, ex-rector of the Universities of Caracas and Mérida, Venezuela. In the course of the discussions the difficulties in the enforcement of legal regulations intended to prevent the marriage of diseased persons, in regions remote from medical service and in countries with high illegitimacy rates, were pointed out, and the importance of popular education in these matters was emphasized.

Dr. Carlos de Arenaza, of Argentina, presented a scholarly and comprehensive review of legislation relating to dependent and delinquent children in North and South America. Excellent papers on juvenile courts were presented by Dr. Samuel Gajardo, judge of the juvenile court of Santiago de Chile, and Dr. Carlos A. Bambarén, of the law school of the University of Lima. A paper on health visitors to newborn infants in Buenos Aires gave rise to a discussion of the distinction between the public-health nurse, the health visitor, and the social worker, as a result of which a special committee was appointed to prepare a statement defining the functions and preparation of these workers. Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya, of Uruguay, secretary of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, presented a paper containing valuable suggestions for strengthening the work of the institute and its relationship to the Pan American child congresses.

At conferences held at the Academy of Medicine, papers on medical, educational, health, and social subjects were given by delegates

from Argentina, Chile, Mexico, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Subjects discussed included technical medical subjects, tuberculosis, educational developments in Uruguay, child-health work in Mexico, protection of maternity and infancy in the United States, prenuptial health certificates by the delegate from Venezuela, and the development of social case work in connection with institutions for dependent children in the United States. At the Institute of Social Medicine, Dr. Cora Mayers, director of the division of health education of the Department of Health of Chile, gave an address illustrated by a film, on the development of child health work in her country. She also gave several addresses before various organizations in Lima. Dr. João de Barros Barreto, assistant to the director of the National Department of Health in Brazil, gave an interesting exposition illustrated by a film, of the successful campaign against yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro. This address was given at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine at which honorary membership was conferred upon a number of the delegates.

President Leguía presided over the closing session, which was held July 11. Dr. Isidro Espinosa y de los Reyes, of Mexico, and Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, of Argentina, honorary president of the congress, spoke in behalf of all the delegates. In a penetrating review of the work of the congress, Dr. Aráoz Alfaro said in part:

It is not possible to summarize in a brief exposition the principal questions that have been debated or the conclusions that have been reached, of capital importance in the code of the rights of the woman and the child, which we are developing little by little in our successive reunions. One of the most auspicious characteristics of the work which we complete to-day, in my opinion, is the considerable predominance which questions of a social order have received in this congress.

The campaign on behalf of the child is complex and vast. It is not only the work of the physician or the hygienist, but also of the educator, the legislator, the sociologist, the statistician, who ought all to contribute all that they have to offer to harmonious and coordinated action in behalf of the fortunate birth, orderly nature, and intellectual and moral development of the child. The great importance ascribed by this assembly to questions of social welfare, legislation, and education is, then, one of the most promising signs for the future of American childhood.

The admirable cooperation of corps of social visitors and public health nurses especially prepared to struggle efficiently against the ills that afflict mothers and children, is one of the most striking facts of recent times. To incorporate such elements, after ample preparation, in the public health of all our countries, ought to be, as this congress has recommended, one of our greatest aspirations. I am convinced, for my part, that we can do few things more useful than to create and perfect such bodies of collaborators in the majority of our American countries.

In his closing remarks the President of Peru called attention to the continental spirit that is being created, and to the fact that the

flags of Chile and Peru, for a long time far apart, were to-day together, signifying the dawn of a new day in the world of Columbus. "If the protection of the child is a social and an international function," the President said, "it is so by reason of the magnitude of the effort which it requires. Private initiative, private charity, is always a laudable gesture, but it has a very limited range, and needs always the protection of the State if it is to have abundant success."

WORK OF THE DELEGATION

With the exception of two delegates who were already in Peru, the United States delegation sailed from New York on June 20, arriving in Peru June 29. At daily meetings held on shipboard the organization of the Pan American child congresses was discussed, material assembled by the Children's Bureau on child hygiene and child welfare in Latin America was reviewed and general information concerning Latin American civilization was presented. At Panama, where they were received by Señor Paredes, mayor of Colon, and his brother, Dr. Guillermo Paredes, Director of Health of Panama, the United States delegates were joined by delegates from Cuba and Venezuela, who participated in the daily meetings for the discussion of child-welfare work in Latin America. Spanish lessons were given daily by the interpreter-translator, papers of some of the delegates were translated, and accounts were prepared.

Five meetings of the delegation were held in Lima. At the first meeting, on June 30, the program of the congress, official visits and entertainments, and the subjects which should be given special emphasis by the United States delegation were discussed. Doctor Long stressed the importance of infant mortality, stating that the three principal factors in the high rates were poverty, ignorance of mothers, and illegitimacy. He asked that emphasis be given whenever possible to the importance of public health nursing service similar to that functioning in Chile under the direction of Dr. Cora Mayers.

At a meeting on July 8, Doctor Long proposed that the delegation draft a set of resolutions for submission to the congress which would constitute a platform for the development of child health and welfare work in America. He then proposed a draft of resolutions on maternal and child hygiene which was approved. A motion was made and carried to appoint a committee on resolutions. This committee was later appointed by the chairman and consisted of the following: Dr. Neva R. Deardorff, chairman; Dr. Herbert E. Chamberlain, Miss Bess Goodykoontz, Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, jr., and Dr. John D. Long.

The resolutions committee of the United States delegation prepared a statement covering the essential principles of child health and child-welfare work which was approved by the delegation at a

meeting on July 9 and presented to a plenary session of the congress on the same day. This statement was later taken by the subcommittee on resolutions of the entire congress which dealt with hygiene, social welfare and legislation, as an outline for a summary of the principles developed in the papers and discussions. Practically all the material submitted by the United States delegation in its resolutions was incorporated in the final resolutions of the congress. A special committee consisting of the chairman and Dr. S. P. Breckinridge and delegates from Argentina, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay, prepared resolutions concerning public health nursing and social work which were adopted.

At a meeting on July 11 plans for the report of the delegation were discussed briefly. Resolutions were adopted with reference to the staff of the delegation and the courtesies extended in Lima.

The seat of the next congress was discussed at several meetings of the delegation. It was the consensus of opinion that if it seemed to be the desire of the congress to come to the United States, an invitation should be extended, subject to the approval of the Congress of the United States. It was later ascertained that Mexico desired to entertain the next congress and that this suggestion met with general approval. At a meeting of the executive committee of the congress, July 11, Mexico was proposed by the chairman of the United States delegation as the seat of the next congress, the proposal being accepted by acclamation. The suggestion of the National Conference of Social Work expressed in a resolution adopted at its annual meeting in Boston June 14, 1930, that representatives of Latin American countries participate in the 1932 conference to be held in Philadelphia, was brought to the attention of the executive committee and of the Mexican delegation. It is hoped that the Seventh Pan American Child Congress will be held at a time which will permit subsequent participation of delegates in the National Conference of Social Work.

Ten papers were presented to the congress by members of the official United States delegation, and two by unofficial members, six of these papers being given at plenary sessions. In addition, two papers prepared especially by Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, were submitted. All papers were translated into Spanish, mimeographed, and distributed to the delegates and those attending the sessions of the congress. A list of the papers presented is appended.¹

The chairman of the delegation made a brief address at the opening session of the congress and also spoke at the banquet given by the Minister of Fomento. Reverend LeBlond spoke at exercises

¹ See p. 40.

at the tomb of Simón Rodríguez in commemoration of the anniversary of Venezuelan independence. At the evening conferences held under the patronage of the congress the following members of the United States delegation gave addresses on the topics specified: Maternal and infant mortality, Doctor Long, Doctor Knox, Doctor Sterling; social service in children's institutions, Reverend LeBlond. The chairman of the delegation spoke on the development of child-welfare work in the United States at a meeting arranged by the Feminist Cultural Legion. Judge Sellers spoke on juvenile-court work at the American Women's Club.

Several informal luncheons with delegates from various countries gave an opportunity for better acquaintance and exchange of experiences. These included a luncheon at which Dr. Cora Mayers, of Chile, explained the health work which she is developing in that country; one at which several delegates from Argentina told of the development of health work and work for delinquent children; and a luncheon at which delegates from Uruguay and Chile discussed, among other subjects, the work of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo. As a result of suggestions made at this luncheon a resolution was proposed by the chairman of the Uruguayan delegation and approved, to the effect that there should be two members of the council of the institute from each country, instead of one, as at present, one of the members to be technical and the other a representative of the country stationed at Montevideo. This form of organization would enable the technical members to meet at the time of the Pan American Child Congress and plan for the work of the institute.

At all these luncheons and in individual conferences the subjects of professional preparation of public-health nurses, health visitors, and social workers were discussed. Through individual conferences with delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, Doctor Chamberlain discussed the possibilities of developing specialized services to deal with behavior problems, these services to be identified as much as possible with educational systems.

A luncheon arranged by Doctor Knox was attended by delegates especially interested in child hygiene work from several countries. The discussions of concrete problems of maternal and child health organization at this luncheon were especially interesting.

The United States delegation as a whole entertained the president and general secretary of the congress, together with the delegates from Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, on the first evening in Lima, June 29, and on July 12 gave a tea to the officers and delegates of the congress, the organizing committee, and those in Lima who had extended courtesies to the delegation. Judge Sellers personally

gave a tea to several professional women and women students of Lima.

The delegates from the United States were shown every courtesy by the President of the Republic, who received the delegation twice in addition to the general reception to all members of the congress. Generous courtesies were also extended by official and unofficial organizations interested in the work of the congress, and by the women of Lima, of whose exceptionally cordial hospitality special mention should be made. Among the technical organizations extending courtesies were the faculty of medicine of the University of San Marcos and the National Academy of Medicine, the latter bestowing honorary membership or associate membership upon two of the delegates.

Those delegates who had been in Peru before were especially impressed with the development of women's activities in that country in the last six years, due in part at least to the impetus given by the Pan American Congress of Women which met in Lima in 1924. Among the subjects which are engaging the interest of women's organizations are: Legal protection of women, enforcement of labor laws, promotion of maternal and child health through assistance in health centers and home visits, preparation and distribution of layettes, instruction of girls and women in home making, management of day nurseries and hospitals, promotion of better housing and improved sanitation, professional advancement and cultural progress.

The National Council of Women and the committee of university alumnae bestowed honorary membership upon the women of the delegation, and extended many other courtesies. The Feminist Cultural Legion gave a special program and tea at the home of its president. A few of the many other organizations which extended generous courtesies were: Peruvian Feminism, the Society for the Welfare of the Home, the Federation of University Women, the League of Hygiene and Preventive Social Measures, several day nurseries, and the women's club *Entre Nous*. Among the women who were helpful to the delegation were a member of the board of charities of Lima, and members of the boards and staffs of hospitals, day nurseries, schools and institutions which were visited.

Significant of Peruvian hospitality and the desire for close relations with other countries were the delegations from women's organizations which called on the women of the United States delegation on the last day of their visit, bringing beautiful bouquets as tokens of their affection for the women of North America.

Official visits and special visits arranged for individual delegates gave them an opportunity to observe something of the great progress which has been made in Peru in recent years in public

health, education, and philanthropic activity. The children's hospital, the modern hospital for women and children, the child health centers—some under the direction of the National Child Welfare Institute and others under private auspices; the day nurseries, public and private, the new institution for children, the school for girls and women giving instruction in home making and in commercial subjects, the public vocational schools, and the private schools, bore witness to the enthusiasm, interest, and ability of the Peruvian people in developing better provision for the health, care, and education of their children. Visits were made also to the penitentiary and the women's prison, which has a separate section for delinquent girls.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The resolutions proposed were acted upon at section meetings or plenary sessions, reviewed by subcommittees of the executive committee, and adopted by the executive committee, which included the president and the general secretary of the congress and the chairmen of all the delegations. Those thus approved were read partly in full and partly by title at the closing session of the congress. They may be divided into two parts: Those dealing with the general principles of child hygiene and child welfare as developed by the congress, and general resolutions and votes of congratulation and appreciation.

The resolutions dealing with general principles are grouped under the following headings: (1) Medicine and surgery; (2) hygiene, social welfare, and legislation, including the promotion of health, the protection of family life, the development of education, the care of dependent children, the care of children presenting special mental and physical problems, juvenile delinquency, efficient social and health administration; and (3) education. They constitute goals which no country has yet attained, and which it will take years of effort to reach, but they should be of great value as indicating the general directions which it is believed, in the light of the best American thought and experience, should govern the development of child welfare undertakings.

The resolutions relating to medicine and surgery (five in number) recommend the establishment of legal standards to insure compulsory official medical supervision of newborn infants through specialized institutions and organizations; studies of the frequency of rickets, its causes, prevention, and factors susceptible of modification, requesting the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood to formulate general plans by which such inquiries may be made international in character; establishment of mountain and seashore sanatoria for children; intensification of health education through public health nurses; and establishment of social service in all hospitals.

The 15 resolutions dealing with child hygiene provide a broad program of maternal, infant, and child care through adequate sanitation, vital statistics, studies of growth and development, laws

recognizing the rights of maternity and providing maternity insurance, prenatal and child health centers, public-health nurses, and better educational facilities for obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives and nurses.

Eight resolutions deal with measures for the protection of family life, including laws for the establishment of paternity, laws relating to abandonment and desertion, prevention of alcoholism, vice, and exploitation of the work of women and children, sickness and unemployment insurance, family relief, improved housing, recreational facilities, and administration of social and philanthropic services in accordance with the primary aim of conserving home life.

Thirty resolutions relate to public education. The general aim of the educational system is stated as follows:

A guaranteed minimum of education and preparation for life of every child to include the elements of instruction, knowledge of the fundamentals of health, vocational training, knowledge of the practical world and society sufficient to enable him to participate in the social and civic life of his community, establishment of habits of worthy use of leisure time, and essentials of character education.

Among the specific recommendations are the following: Establishment of psychoeducational child-guidance clinics in schools, creation of open-air schools, extension of the Junior Red Cross, establishment of international parents associations, intensification of educational provision for indigenous populations and protection of these populations in their landed rights.

Twelve resolutions deal with the care of dependent and delinquent children and children presenting special physical and mental problems. Social investigation, individual study and treatment, maintenance of contacts with the child's own family, extension of foster home care, and cottage plan institutions, are recommended for dependent children. For delinquent children, protection and treatment through socialized police departments, special juvenile courts with social and medical service, and correctional schools giving individual study and treatment to each child are recommended.

Seven resolutions deal with general social and health administration, declaring that the protection of minors is an obligation of the State and recommending the centralization of health and child-welfare service in a technical department; State supervision of private child-welfare institutions; enactment of adequate laws, published in convenient form and revised from time to time; recognition of the services of health visitors as indispensable in both urban and rural districts, these visitors to have the necessary technical preparation in accordance with the conditions and needs of each

country; provision of technical education for social workers; and adequate social and health records and statistics.

Among the general resolutions are those felicitating the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay for especially notable progress in various fields of child health and protection, and expressing appreciation of the hospitality of Peru, the work of the organizing committee, and the vigorous campaign carried on by President Leguía in behalf of Peruvian childhood. Several important resolutions indicate the desire of the congress to effect a closer coordination with the work of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood. It is suggested that future continental reunions take account of the extent to which the agreements and resolutions of the previous congress have been carried out, the institute to gather such data in preparation for the congress. The congress expressed the desire that the bulletin of the institute, without losing its present character, should become an official organ of the child congress. The institute is requested to prepare before the next congress a glossary of the most important technical terms in the field of child health and child protection, in the four languages of the Western Hemisphere. Resolutions of felicitation for their work to be sent to the director of the institute, Dr. Luis Morquio, and to the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, Miss Grace Abbott, were adopted. The Pan American Union was requested to organize a contest for the adoption of an American hymn which could be sung in all the schools of the continent, in conformity with a resolution of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, and to publish annual information concerning school finances.

Subjects recommended for inclusion in the program of the next congress were as follows: Topics dealing with progressive education adapted to the actual needs of the countries participating in the congress; the effect of psychological factors on the development of the hospitalized nursing infant; and programs of preparation of health visitors and social workers.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXTENDING CHILD-WELFARE WORK

Pan American child congresses afford an invaluable means for the development of international understanding and friendship, the exchange of information and the promotion of cooperation in the field of child welfare. Realization that programs can not be transplanted from one country to another without adaptation to particular national needs and conditions, and that development of specialized child-health and welfare services can not go far ahead of general economic and social conditions and diffusion of education, is prerequisite. Appreciation of the fundamental progress that is being made in a number of countries can not come from study at a distance of laws and documents relating to special measures in behalf of childhood. Land development and colonization schemes looking toward the establishment of independent small farmers, labor regulations, social insurance, reform of marriage laws, public sanitation, housing reform, the campaign against illiteracy, promotion of indigenous culture, and the development of modern methods of public administration—including the merit system in the selection of personnel—will result in great improvement in conditions under which children live and affect profoundly the development of special organization for their care and protection.

Measures for the protection of the health of mothers and children are of primary importance in a child-welfare program. The following suggestions are submitted by one of the delegates from the United States, Dr. J. H. Mason Knox:

Child morbidity and mortality are favorably affected by sanitary measures, tending to improve the general health and to raise the standards of living. The provision, for example, of adequate supplies of pure drinking water and milk and of adequate systems of sewage disposal and waste removal is always followed by a reduction of deaths among children, and these important measures should be introduced as generally as possible.

The health of infants and young children depends largely upon the health of the mother, the child's natural caretaker, and the kind of attention she is able to give to her child. It is of prime importance, therefore, that the mother's health be conserved, and if she is without proper instruction and assistance that these be furnished.

Experience in the United States in the development of child hygiene has demonstrated that most of the reduction in infant mortality has occurred after the first month of life. In proportion to the number of live births there has been little reduction in the number of maternal deaths, in the number of stillbirths, or in the number of infant deaths from birth to one month. These

three groups involve the loss of more potential human lives in the United States than any single disease and comprise perhaps the most important current public-health problem. Although statistics concerning the maternal, prenatal, and neonatal deaths in many of the countries of South America are not available, there is reason to believe that the death rates for these groups are quite as high, if not higher, than in the United States. The problem is made more difficult of solution in South America because of the admixture of races, the large percentage of illiteracy, the isolation of many of the rural homes, the low standards of sanitation, and the scarcity of physicians, except in the larger centers of population.

Doctor Sterling's studies of stillbirths in the United States show that about one-quarter of them are due to dystocia or some complication of labor occurring in the latter months of pregnancy. A smaller proportion are the result of toxemia often occurring in the same period, and a still smaller number are the result of syphilis. For more than one-quarter no definite cause could be given.

The deaths to mothers in childbearing can be ascribed in a general way to three outstanding causes, each responsible for approximately one-third of the total maternal deaths, namely: (1) Accidents of labor including hemorrhage; (2) sepsis, and (3) toxemia.

The deaths of the newly born infants are due usually to the same causes which result in stillbirths or are associated with the death or serious illness of the mothers.

It is manifest, therefore, that the only means by which stillbirths, maternal deaths and neonatal deaths can be reduced is by extending proper care and supervision to the expectant mother during her months of pregnancy and at the time of labor. This is a difficult matter in rural United States and even more so in the sparsely settled portions of South America.

We suggest that the agencies by which a beginning can be made in reducing these maternal and early infant deaths are: (1) Public-health nurses visiting in the homes; and (2) prenatal and child-health conferences under the supervision of competent physicians. These conferences could be held in permanent centers in the larger communities, and as itinerant conferences in the less populated regions.

We believe plans should be made for a gradually expanding program extending over a number of years. Training schools for selected nurses should be established in all the hospitals with sufficient clinical material and staff to furnish experience and instruction. In many hospitals such training schools have already been established.

In each capital city there should be a course of public-health nursing of at least six months' duration to which graduates from the various schools who wish to enter this important field could be admitted.

Instruction in public-health nursing should be under the national or local department of health. It is believed that financial assistance might be obtained for such a course, if properly set up, from philanthropic individuals or foundations.

It would be advisable to send as public-health nurses into rural areas native women who know something of the health conditions they will meet in their work. A considerable part of the time of these nurses should be spent in advising mothers about their own health and that of their infants.

As far as possible, public-health nurses should serve under medical supervision, preferably official.

Wherever public-health nurses are employed arrangements should be made to have prenatal and child-health conferences conducted at regular intervals.

To these conferences patients could be referred who were found by the nurse to be in need of examination and advice. Physicians from fairly distant centers could conduct an occasional series of itinerant conferences without sacrificing a large amount of time.

In all this work the missionary spirit must prevail. Those nurses and physicians who engage in it because of a desire to help their fellows in great need will be most satisfactory.

To meet the usual obstetrical needs, it is believed that courses in midwifery should be offered to selected women in the obstetrical hospitals and that they should be encouraged to return to their home communities to practice. One of the lowest maternal death rates occurs in Norway, where this plan is followed.

The midwife should work under medical direction, and should be expected to refer her cases, certainly the primiparae and those presenting complications, to the prenatal conference.

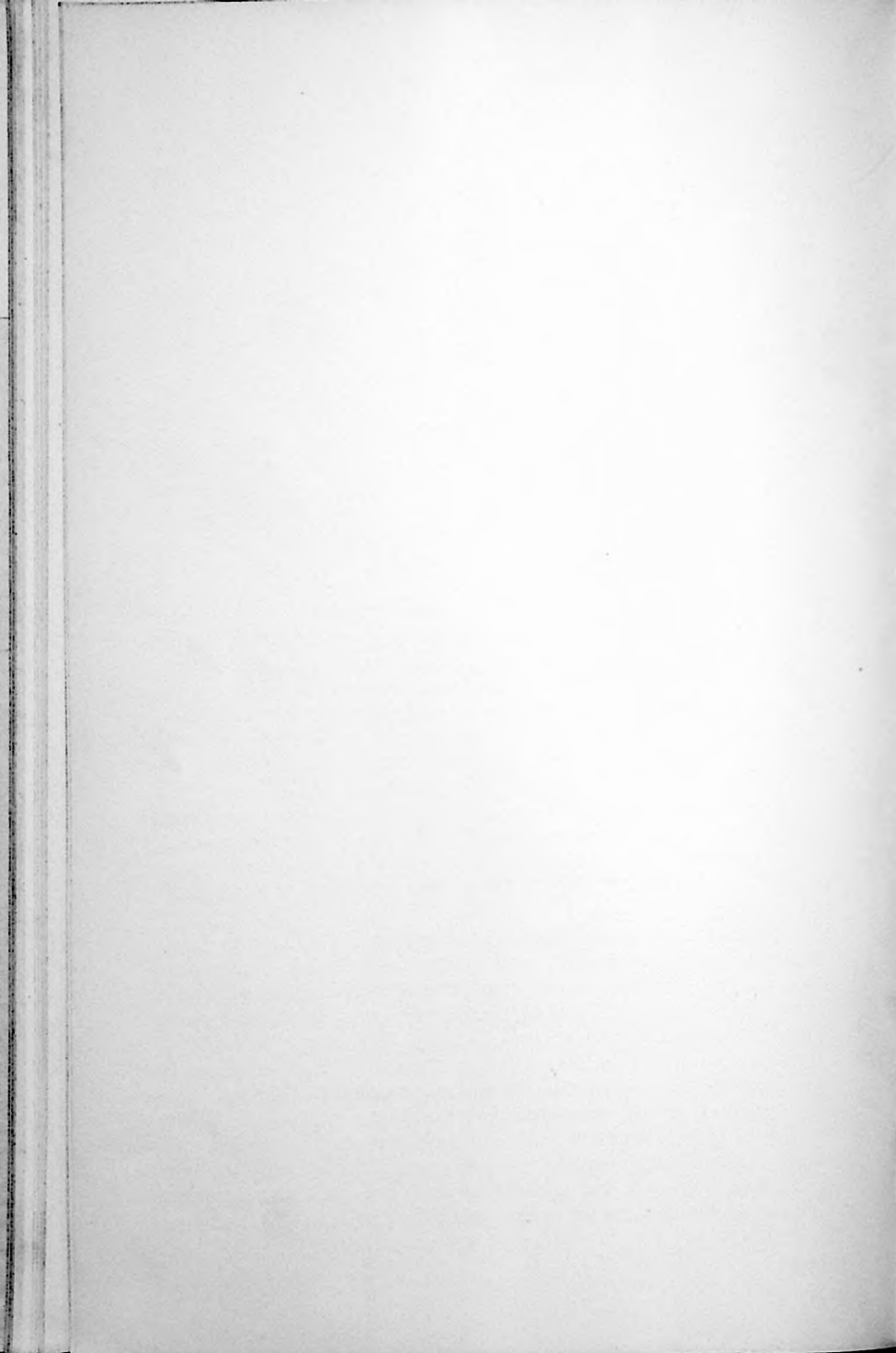
A plan such as this we believe would bring some measure of relief to those women and children of Indian and mixed races who are now in great need.

These suggestions should be carried out together with community and school instruction in motherhood and child care and with such specific direction in general and personal hygiene as is applicable in each home.

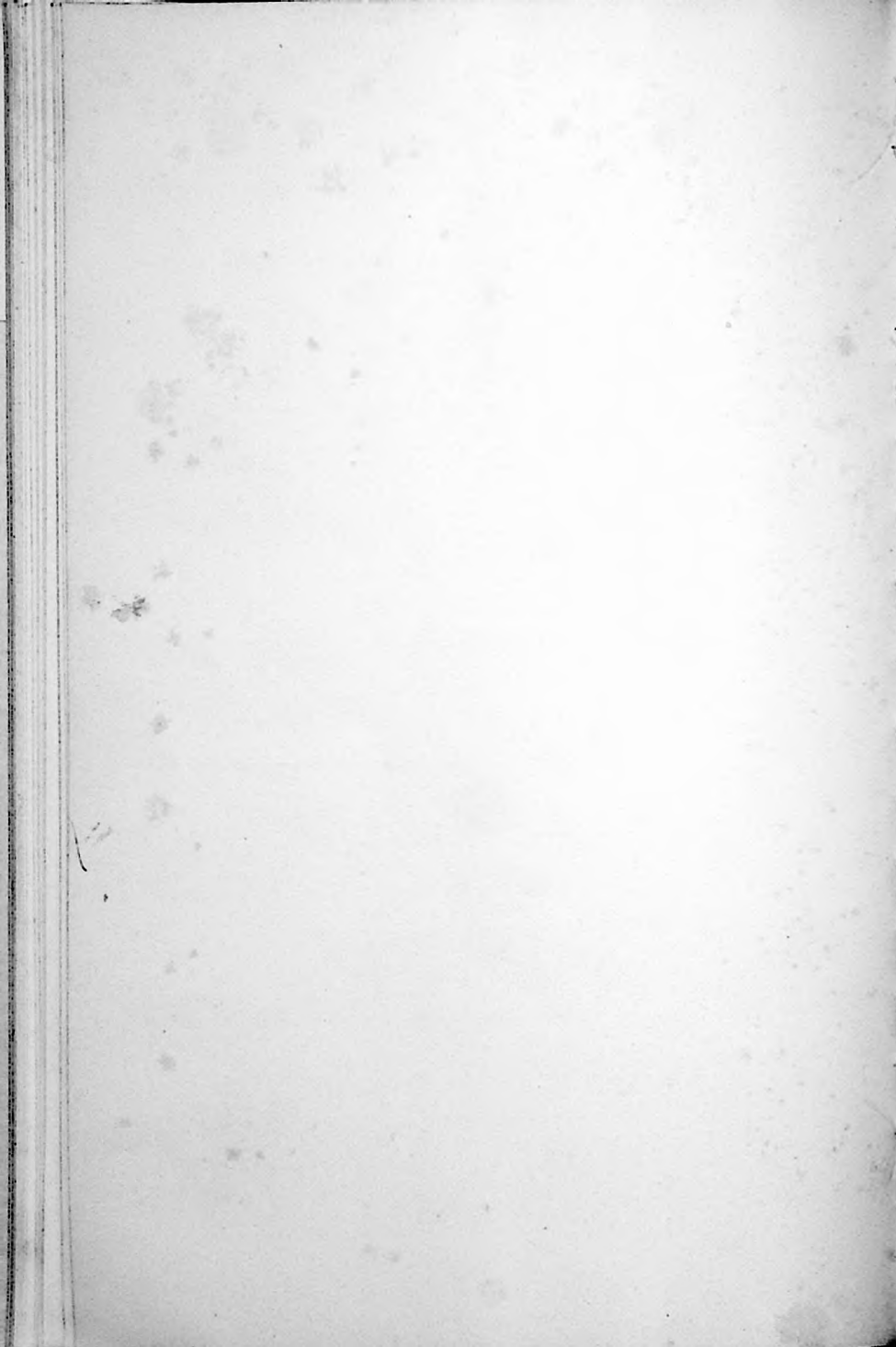
Although health needs are of primary importance, the need for social case work with families and children is urgent, especially in the larger centers of population. Services which await the development of professional workers with sound theoretical knowledge of economics and sociology and supervised practical experience, include service to families and to mothers of children born out of wedlock, looking toward the conservation of family ties whenever possible, investigation of applications for admission to child-caring institutions and supervision of children discharged from these institutions, development of foster-home care, social case work with delinquent children and with those suffering from physical handicap or mental defect, and social work connected with schools, hospitals, agricultural, and industrial establishments. Only in Chile, and very recently in Argentina and Uruguay, has provision been made for training such workers.

The resolutions of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress clearly indicate the importance of establishing the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo on a more assured financial basis that will enable it to expand its activities and function more fully as an organ of the child congresses. The interest and help of the Pan American Union have contributed greatly to international cooperation in work for children. Through these two permanent agencies, working with other organizations, it is to be hoped that systematic provision may be made for extensive first-hand observation by experts of developments in other American countries than their own, and possibly the development of inter-American centers of demonstration and research in special fields.





APPENDICES



I

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

Dr. PEDRO M. OLIVEIRA

Delivered at the inaugural session

In the name of the Government of Peru, I take pleasure in welcoming the delegates of the sister republics to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, which, as a happy augury, begins its labors on this day on which is being celebrated one of the greatest anniversaries of the continent.

Peru considers as a very high honor the fact that its capital serves as the place of this important gathering in which 20 nations are represented—a fact which is worthy of mention because it testifies to American solidarity and at the same time proves the respect in which our country is held.

America has ceased to be a simple geographic term and has become an expression denoting a growing international community. This happy circumstance is due in part to these conferences, general and special, which for over 40 years have been meeting in different capitals of this continent, in various stages of development. These conferences are developing the consciousness of continental unity based on the principle of juridic equality of the States.

The American Union used to be considered as something artificial from the point of view of sociology. The point of view that the living together of many nations on the same continent establishes between them, by the mere fact of their coexistence within a definite geographic unit, special bonds which bring about solidarity among them and convert them into members of the same community, in spite of the differences of race and origin—this point of view has not as yet penetrated many minds trained in the study of the old standards of international coexistence. But it has so happened—and it is advisable to call attention to this fact—that this doctrine, considered by some persons Utopian and by others absurd, has crossed the seas, has been accepted by the most prudent and experienced politicians of the world and, purified by adversity, seems to be called upon to impregnate the mother earth of Europe. This doctrine constitutes the essence of the memorandum on the United States of Europe submitted by Briand to the Governments of the Old World belonging to the League of Nations. The Union of the States of Europe considered in this historical document is not based on ethnographical unity, because Europe is inhabited by peoples of different races; nor on common history, because the past has produced there great differences between the States; but on economic solidarity—solidarity of fact, which is just a consequence of geographic unity. The new European doctrine of cooperation is based, then, like the Pan American doctrine from which it has originated, on geography and economics; and both of these, together with a common civilization, are called upon to serve in an international society—signs of which are already becoming slightly discernible—as bonds of union just as powerful as common nationality or common origin. Of course, this does not mean that we are relegating to the background this huge wealth of ours produced by our race, our language, our

religion, our traditions, and our customs. On the contrary, we are certain that we are interpreting the thought and the sentiment of all the nations here represented when we say that we have received with a friendly feeling the following statement made by the Duke of Alba, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, in his reply to Briand's memorandum on the United States of Europe: "Because of her particular relations with the countries of Spanish America, Spain is compelled to reserve her opinion on any project which, in her judgment, may affect the bonds established between her and the Spanish American countries by the community of origin and civilization, bonds which have been happily maintained by the Governments concerned."

If we are to abide by the results of experience, it is necessary to recognize that the value of these conferences as factors in international cooperation is in inverse ratio to the extent and complexity of their objectives. Those Latin American legislative assemblies of the romantic period of our diplomatic history which planned leagues or federations to the detriment of the sovereignty and independence of the States concerned produced no result whatever. From the same sterility would suffer present-day American conferences, unless they exclude from their programs vast general subjects and give preference to legal, economic, sanitary, educational, or scientific matters, or questions relating to roads or other such subjects. These and other similar questions, the common discussion of which is producing community of civilization, constitute at present almost the only attainable field of inter-American cooperation. Consequently, gatherings like the present work in an effective manner by agreement, establishing permanent relations of trust, respect, and confidence among nations, which will create American public spirit. This point of view, no longer concerned with the sociological reasons for unity among the American nations, but with the best method of accomplishing this unity, is quite correct. According to Aristide Briand it is advisable to proceed from the simple to the complex, leaving to time the task of assuring through a constant evolution and a kind of continuous creation, the full development of the possibilities of the doctrine of continental unity.

If the doctrine of American unity has an indisputable sociological basis and if it also has the method recommended for achieving it, then we can await the future with faith, no matter what the errors of the past, the imperfections and even the faults of the present. Americanism in fact is at the present time and will be in the future, as long as there is complete harmony among the neighbors, nothing else but a movement resulting from close nearness to the peoples of the continent, and in this respect something has already been accomplished, as shown by this very gathering.

Speaking of our America I have forgotten to speak of the child. Pardon this temporary forgetfulness as well as the dryness of the part of my speech that is to follow, and its technical and fragmentary nature due to the circumstances under which I speak.

The child is the future of America. Therefore, it has been the favorite object of attention on the part of my Government. I shall describe here only that part of its work which I was able to observe at close hand either as a member of the committee on the reform of the Civil Code, or as former Minister of Education. The ruling class has not failed to heed the appeal to its conscience contained in the following conclusion reached by the First Conference on the Peruvian child which took place in 1924: "Infant mortality in the city of Lima is one of the highest on record. The greatest number of deaths occur among white children born out of wedlock, then follow the native children born out of wedlock, and then the white children born in wedlock."

This fact of the alarming mortality rate of illegitimate children was kept in view while the Civil Code was being redrafted. For the good of the child the draft maintains the indissolubility of the marriage bond, and facilitates marriage in various ways because it creates the most favorable conditions for the proper physical and mental development of the children; at the same time in order not to interfere with the above conditions the age of legal marriage has been postponed until 21 years for boys and 18 for girls; marriage is prohibited when the contracting parties are suffering from a contagious chronic disease which may be transmitted to children or from a defect which constitutes a danger to children; the draft of the Civil Code also requires a pre-nuptial health certificate as a means of proving freedom from such defects; it prohibits marriage on account of consanguinity up to the third grade in the collateral line and specifies among the causes of divorce syphilis and the habitual and unjustifiable use of narcotics. Other noteworthy provisions favorable for the child are those relating to the period of widowhood, facilitating proof of marriage and providing for its validity when there is no circumstance requiring its annulment and when the marriage would serve the interests of the child.

Everything concerning the relations between parents and children is also inspired by a desire for the good of the child. The code facilitates legitimation, a measure recommended by the Second Pan American Child Congress. In case legitimation is not possible by subsequent marriage, the draft of the code permits under certain conditions legitimation by a court decision, which can be requested not only by the parents or by one of them, but also by the child whose father or mother, no longer living, had shown in his or her will a desire to pronounce the child legitimate. After the child's death this right passes on to his descendants.

The draft facilitates voluntary recognition upon proof of illegitimate filiation. In case of the father's or mother's death or permanent disability, the illegitimate child may be recognized by a paternal or maternal grandfather, if they were the legitimate parents of the deceased or of the incapacitated person. It is also permitted in compliance with other provisions to recognize a child to be born and a dead child.

According to the draft, which in this respect agrees with the conclusions of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, illegitimate paternity may be declared in the following cases: When there is a written statement without doubt made by the father and in which paternity is expressly acknowledged; when the child has had continuously the status of illegitimate child of the defendant father and if this status is proved by acts on the part of the father himself or his family; in cases of rape, etc., if the time of the crime coincides with that of conception; when the assumed father and the mother have lived in concubinage during the time between conception and birth; and in case of the mother's seduction if the time of seduction agrees with the time of conception. Outside of the cases when the illegitimate child possesses sufficient rights of inheritance, he may demand from the father support only up to the age of 18 years; the mother is in any case entitled to support at least during 30 days before and 30 days after confinement; the father must also pay all the expenses connected with pregnancy and confinement and a monetary indemnity as reparation for the moral damage caused by him, among other cases, when the defendant promised marriage, or when the mother was a minor. One might say that the above provisions were inspired by the following vote of the Congress of Habana: "The Fifth Pan American Child Congress advises that recognition be given to the irresponsibility of parents and the abandonment of children as fundamental causes of the suffering and misery of children in America,

and in consequence recommends the introduction, within the legal possibilities of each country, of the investigation of paternity and the issuing of regulations to make paternal responsibility effective."

Parental authority, the exercise of which is entrusted jointly to the father and mother as long as the marriage lasts, is intended in the draft of the Penal Code for the protection of the child. Therefore, the draft wishes to limit the traditional rights of parental authority, above all the usufruct, mere survival of the Roman law, and to legislate with care on the loss, limitation, or suspension of parental authority.

The new Penal Code which has enacted legislation on minors recommended by all the congresses concerned with the child, contains such wise precepts for dealing with delinquent children and those who are physically or morally neglected or are in moral danger, that the draft of the Civil Code merely states that the protection of these children is to be governed by the provisions of the Penal Code and by special laws and regulations. In the matter of common guardianship there is introduced an important innovation, which will benefit the wards and which provides for the appointment of guardianship judges in Lima and in those capitals of the Provinces where they would be needed in the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Educational reform has as its main object the child's health. For this purpose there has just been established in the Ministry of Education a Bureau of Physical Education and School Health, which has important functions described in a special decree. In this way Peru has complied with the following resolution passed at the Congress of Habana: "The Fifth Pan American Child Congress agrees to recommend to the governments that health be recognized as the first objective of education and that measures be taken to provide by means of the school, which should be healthful in all its aspects, instruction in hygiene and physical education, and to establish medical inspection of school children, school lunches, vacation camps, playgrounds, and other health measures, including the training of special teachers of physical education."

Naturally, our educational system, which is inspired by a Christian spirit, has as its purposes, besides health and culture, morality and patriotism directed toward social and international peace.

II

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS

Dr. SEBASTIÁN LORENTE

Delivered at the inaugural session

Beautiful and highly important is the event which we are celebrating to-day, namely, the meeting of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, which continues the glorious tradition established by the persons dedicating themselves in the New World to the care, protection and guardianship of childhood; it is on the occasion of this congress that there have come together at this time in our country the most distinguished representatives of this science which is distinctly biological and human.

Because I have been performing in Peru the functions of president of the Council for the Protection of Childhood and collaborating with enthusiasm and determination in the patriotic work of the distinguished executive who is directing our country with clear vision, I have been honored with appointment as chairman of the organizing committee; and for the generous selection as president of this congress I express to my colleagues my cordial gratitude and greetings. Gratitude, because their decision, which fills me with legitimate pride, I consider as a sign of friendly respect for my country; and greetings, which I express with joy, because the delegates to this gathering represent the most earnest champions of the cause of the child in America; in their own countries they typify the elements directing the work of child welfare, and in the Pan American concert they are the master minds of this work.

In the work of cooperation and study which is being done in America, the meeting which took place in Buenos Aires in 1916 on the occasion of the First Pan American Child Congress signifies a memorable date and represents the realization of the noblest effort for the protection of the human capital of the Continent.

No work is more scientific and humane than the protection of the child; in order to protect and guide the child it is necessary to apply the most accurate scientific concepts of eugenics and biology because it is so required by the demands of racial selection and the systematic struggle against the causes which impair its effectiveness. This work is also humane because in this generous impulse man uses the dictates of his heart and the knowledge of his brain for the improvement of the future generations, those generations which will engage to-morrow in the conquest of new ideals and in the shaping of the mankind of the future.

The congresses which took place in the capital of Argentina, in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile and Habana, and the congress which is taking place now in Lima, constitute concrete and definite proof of the fact that men of science and men in the Government, guardians of national greatness, have combined efforts in their earnest desire to work out a scientific basis for child welfare.

In former times charity was accepted as the only method of aiding the child, mainly the orphan, and it constituted a powerful incentive for these acts of benevolence and love; but now since science has become enriched, now since medicine offers technical methods for achieving the same purposes with greater efficiency and better results, it is only right that we make use of their information and their methods.

It is the function of men of science to direct the care of human health and particularly that of the child, within whom are stored the potential energies of the future, and who deserves an opportunity for proper development and proper care, so that to-morrow he may have the strength to work for science and for society.

In all the American countries the scientific organizations have already made so much progress that they are capable of directing the care of human life; and it is due to these scientific bodies that child welfare has been included in Government work.

In Peru, child-welfare work has been existing as a State function since 1919; this is provided by the State Constitution, which recognizes the protection of the child not only as a duty, but also as a positive obligation on the part of the State.

From this significant idea there has developed fundamental legislation which includes all children without distinction, those who work in the factory, workshop, or fields, as well as those who in civil life work for the Nation's greatness.

Such is the social meaning of the work performed by President Leguía on behalf of childhood; work which, like so much of his other work, will leave an everlasting mark in the history of Peru. He was the first to proclaim the rights of the child and to incorporate them in our political charter. It was he who, within our public-health organization, established a technical body for child welfare. He was the first to erect a children's hospital. He was the first to destroy the prejudices and obsolete ideas on motherhood. It was he who ordered measures for the protection of the health of the working woman and child. For all this work, for all these disinterested and highly important efforts, he has acquired a place of special honor among his fellow citizens who have been exalting and always will exalt his name.

Since the countries of the New World have reached a considerable degree of progress which permits a vision of future leadership for our continent, and since Government work has been greatly improved since technicians have assumed the direction of public affairs, it has become possible to extend the Pan American idea to hygiene and health, both of which occupy a very important place when they are connected with child welfare.

There is no other field of human activity in which Pan Americanism can show a greater development than in the matter of health and particularly child health. The cooperation among the American States in the matter of health is a magnificent tribute to Americanism, which establishes the most perfect form of solidarity because it will manifest itself in the race of the future.

In conclusion, I express the hope that the work of this sixth Pan American Congress which is beginning to-day may be as successful as that of the preceding congresses, and that the American delegates assembled in Lima to discuss the cause of the child, apply to this work all the ability of their keen minds and carry to their countries pleasant reminiscences of the friendly reception given them in Peru and the pleasant memory of friendships formed in the atmosphere of scientific work for the good of humanity and eagerness for the welfare of our continent, which animates our hearts.

In the name of the Peruvian delegation please accept, messieurs delegates, our warmest and sincerest greetings.

III

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dr. CARLOS ENRIQUE PAZ SOLDÁN

Submitted at the inaugural session

The duty of the secretary-general of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, with which I have been honored by the President of the Republic, compels me to speak at this impressive and solemn ceremony, at which authorized representatives of the 20 nations constituting the American confraternity, meet once more in Lima—this city with the unique prestige of being the original capital of America—in order to carry on this modern crusade, which began about 15 years ago in Buenos Aires and which pointed out to the continent as its chief task the protection of its children, so that they may be delivered from misery and enabled to fulfill their chief mission, namely, to populate with native elements the vast expanse of our fertile but uncultivated lands.

This duty I shall have to perform briefly because it is so required by the nature of this procedure, but I must state those main points which will permit a clear understanding of the general outline of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, with the preparations for which we have had the honor to be entrusted.

It was a difficult journey which is now concluded with this glorification by the whole continent of a great and magnificent idea, the realization of which is beginning at this moment. Fortunately the generous cooperation of the national committees of each of the countries here represented has brought us unprecedented success, and we have been able to secure the attendance of all the American countries so that they may now work in common for the sacred cause of the child, which is the most important cause of the future.

The splendor of the present occasion proves that the work of preparation was correctly done.

Moreover, before I go on to report to the assembly the work done in order to bring about the present occasion, may I perform an act of justice prompted by considerations of fairness, namely, to announce that none of these ardent aspirations would have been achieved without the very generous aid given to the organizing committee by the President of the Republic, Señor Augusto B. Leguía. To his clear understanding of the fundamental problems of the country, to his undaunted will, and to his optimism is due the fact that the present congress is meeting at the appointed time and on the same date on which began the independence of this continent with those words by Thomas Jefferson in which, after having invoked the Supreme Judge of mankind in testimony of the righteousness of the intentions declared at the congress of Philadelphia, he announced the independence of that democracy, the wonder of the present generation, which is called the United States.

And this date, which thus became one of the sacred dates of history, has for us a very important meaning, and I do not think I fail in my duty as reporter if, voicing the feelings of justice on the part of the members of this assembly, I ask you to join me in a tribute of loyal applause.

Now let us discuss the significance of this congress as shown by its accomplishments.

Twenty delegations have gathered in Lima, representing 20 different countries and bringing a message of friendship from 200,000,000 people. Never has the spirit of brotherhood been more pronounced in a gathering of this kind; but the fact is that all our countries realize that no bond can assure the peace of the New World on a firm foundation as much as this worship at the cradle, which is the starting point of the successful future of our continent.

Ninety official delegates and over 300 reports constitute the contribution from the American countries.

The previous Pan American child congresses have prepared the course according to which the organizing committee has organized the present congress. Experience has taught us in fact that the main purpose to be pursued in these great gatherings of persons of intellect and good will is to awaken in the nations that close interest in child welfare, which becomes all-powerful only when the noblest sentiments are combined with a strong will, and when the public is inspired with a social spirit.

Until a few years ago America, mainly Spanish America, was following in the matter of child welfare the charitable traditions of the colonial days. Then the young nations were not yet realizing that childhood was the best promise of that growing nationalism which began to awaken everywhere among the peoples of the continent. Fortunately, at the call of the new ideas, which by many people were regarded as bold and revolutionary, the aspect of child-welfare work began to change; new and beautiful things appeared and the shadows of the past, with its cold asylums, began to disappear before the light of the new day—this new day, when every person is required to become a convinced defender of the fundamental rights of the child, and every home the center for the noblest work on behalf of children, who are unable to protect themselves in any other way except by rapidly and tragically disappearing from this earth.

But it is necessary to correct the mistake made by many who do not know that those congresses and their aspirations are intended not for the child, but mainly for motherhood, the serious and always acute problem of humanity which is the accompaniment of that unsolved puzzle which we call love.

The new doctrine maintains with sufficient reason that in the matter of welfare work by the State and private charity the child should be considered not as an entity by itself, but an inseparable part of the mother; that mother who, upon feeling within herself the signs of approaching motherhood, submitted herself to it like the Mother of God when she said: "Be it unto me, O Lord, according to Thy will."

It is with these high principles in mind that the subjects of this congress have been selected; and if this congress is to be a step in the direction of progress it must continue the work on the subjects given in the program under the sections on welfare, legislation, hygiene, and education.

Already at previous congresses I had occasion to point out this significant aspect presented by these gatherings: A great collective worship of the *American Mother*, the woman, who over a century ago performed without doubt a marvel, when prompted by love for the blessed land of the continent, she gave life to that group of liberators, which began with Washington, was continued with San Martín and Bolívar, Sucre and Gamarra, O'Higgins and Martí, without forgetting Morelos, Hidalgo, Artigas, José Bonifacio, and others who, in their eagerness for liberty broke the bonds between the colonies and the mother countries in order to affirm that, since they were born in America they would make sure that this continent will belong to those born here from native mothers.

It is for this purpose of affirming that the *mother* is the fundamental object of all child-welfare work on a large scale that these congresses have been organized, and they have been named "congresses of the child" in order to designate them with the name of the flower, as otherwise it might mean forgetting the branch and the plant from which they originate.

And this sixth meeting of the nations of America will be therefore full of the blessings of progress. This is indicated by the spectacle presented at present not only to the enthusiastic eyes of the inhabitants of Lima, but also to the attentive eyes of the peoples of America.

In my capacity of secretary-general of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress I shall conclude here my report on the preparatory work, but before I do that may I perform two tasks which I have had the honor to be asked to perform before this great gathering of all American nations.

The first task is to greet the Government and people of Peru in the name of Costa Rica, that beautiful country which, like a belt of emeralds, girdles the waist of the American continent. His Excellency, Señor Cleto Gonzales Viques, President of that noble Republic, has wished to present here his greetings of friendship and his promise of cooperation; and on the advice of Dr. Solón Núñez, who was prevented from coming, he has asked that this message be delivered through my lips, incapable of flattery and never used for any other task than that of proclaiming the unbounded love which I feel for my country.

The second task that I must perform is that of presenting the greetings of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of Washington to this assembly and to the Government of Señor Leguía, who has aided it with his high authority. Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, director of the bureau, desires that, in the capacity of honorary president of the bureau, an office which was bestowed on me three years ago by the overwhelming confidence of the public health workers of America, I speak about the child-welfare work done by this center of information on the social medicine and sanitary policy of Latin America.

One of the most competent experts on the staff of that bureau, in an excellent report on the comparative mortality of children in the countries of the New World, was able to say the following words which appear to be an indisputable conclusion of a close study of the scarce and scattered documents existing on this subject: "The terrible fact which appears very conspicuously from all these statistics is that in the countries which need more population, a great many more children die, thousands more of them, than is necessary." This thought expresses in very good form the chief aim of these congresses, which have put into motion the minds, wills and all the forces of the present time in order to preach the holy crusade for the saving of the cradles.

Pardon the length of my speech, gentlemen. Pardon me for having taken the time needed for your legitimate purposes by saying in the beginning the words which I know you have brought in your minds to our capital from the distant capitals from which you came. But I had to comply with the orders received from the Government of Peru and the Government of Costa Rica and I had to fulfill the task entrusted to me by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of Washington. Now before I close, I wish to make a solemn prayer to the Almighty that he may enlighten our discussions and permit us, through this work, to contribute to the health and happiness of the coming generations and to sow deeply and well the blessed seed of disinterested brotherhood.

IV

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION

MISS KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Delivered at the inaugural session

On this memorable anniversary of my country I have the great honor of greeting you in the name of the United States and of my colleagues of our delegation, on an occasion so auspicious for the future of American youth. The Government of my country at present is especially interested in strengthening inter-American relations and in the work in behalf of children which is being carried on in the Americas. The visit of President Hoover to some of the Republics of our hemisphere has greatly increased his personal interest, already profound, in the promotion of good inter-American relationships, and has contributed greatly, through attendant publicity, to the knowledge which the North American people have of their sisters to the South. With reference to the protection of childhood, our Executive is now organizing, with extensive scientific preparation, a National Conference on Child Health and Protection, which will probably be held the end of this year.

Our experience in the United States has shown that although child welfare has many specialized branches, it is necessary to coordinate all efforts, public and private, national and local, embracing the life of the child in all its aspects and all the elements of the child's social environment.

The country of the Peruvian Board for the Protection of Childhood, fatherland of the noted Doctors Lorente and Paz Soldán, and of women such as Señora Dammert, Elisa Rodríguez Parra de García Rosell, and Mercedes Gallagher de Parks, is not for us a foreign country. Neither do we find ourselves strangers in a congress where old friends are found, such as Doctor Arenaza of Argentina, Señor Fournié of Uruguay, and Doctor Cora Mayers of Chile.

For 14 years we have been discussing problems of childhood in Pan American Child Congresses, and little by little we are elevating the standards of care and protection of our treasure, the children of to-day, who to-morrow will direct the political and economic destinies of the peoples. We have all been very easily satisfied, however. Let us from now on intensify our efforts and our cooperation. The civilizations of Bolívar, Sucre, San Martín and O'Higgins, and of Jane Addams, Julia Lathrop, and Luis Morquillo, will never be content while children pay unnecessary tribute of life; remain homeless in the streets; suffer from hunger or from lack of adequate housing; are without paternal love and care, or remain outside of school. There is no material problem which the genius of our Americas can not solve. Let us all be conquerors of our own spirits, and of the social environment in all its aspects, strong *conquistadores*, such as those described by the immortal Santos Chocano. Only thus shall we be able to assure to the American child the glorious patrimony to establish which our forefathers lived and died.

V

I—UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE SIXTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

- Katharine F. Lenroot, Assistant to the Chief, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Ph. D., J. D., LL. D., Samuel Deutsch Professor of Public Welfare Administration, The Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Herbert E. Chamberlain, M. D., Director, Child Guidance Clinic, Board of Education, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Neva R. Deardorff, Ph. D., Director, Research Bureau, Welfare Council of New York City, New York, N. Y.
- C. R. Eskey, M. D., Surgeon, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, detailed to South America under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
- Bess Goodykoontz, M. A., Assistant Commissioner of Education, Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
- Clara E. Hayes, M. D., Assistant Director, Division of Medical Service, American Child Health Association, New York, N. Y.
- J. H. Mason Knox, jr., M. D., Ph. D., Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore, Md.
- Rev. Father C. H. LeBlond, Director of Charities, Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio.
- John D. Long, M. D., Medical Director, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, detailed to South America under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
- Kathryn Sellers, LL.B., LL.M., Judge, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
- E. Blanche Sterling, M. D., Medical Officer in Charge of Field Investigations in Child Hygiene, Public Health Service, United States Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZATIONS

- Isabel K. Macdermott, official observer for the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
- Marguerite T. Boylan, Executive Secretary, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn., also representing the National Council of Catholic Women, Washington, D. C.
- Lucille A. Boylan, representative of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- Marcella Boylan, Public Schools, Columbus, Ohio.

STAFF

- Gregorio Márquez, *secretary*.
- Ana María Sherwell, *interpreter and translator*.
- Cecilia R. Mailloux, *secretary-stenographer*.

II—ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF PERU

President, Dr. Sebastián Lorente.

Member, Dr. Rómulo Eyzaguirre.

Secretary-General, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán.

III—DELEGATES FROM OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

Dr. Juan Carlos Navarro, *Chairman*.

Dr. Raúl Cibils Aguirre.

Dr. Florencio Bazán.

Dr. Mario J. del Carril.

Dr. Enrique M. Olivieri.

Dr. Carlos de Arenaza.

Dr. José M. Macera.

Dr. Enrique M. Pueyrredón.

Dr. Felipe de Elizalde.

Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray.

Dr. Eugenio González Guerreros.

Dr. Ricardo Guajardo.

Chairman of the Organizing Committee.—Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro.

Representing the University of Córdoba.—Dr. Francisco de la Torre.

BOLIVIA

Dr. Adolfo Durán.

BRAZIL

Dr. João de Barros Barreto.

CHILE

Dr. Eugenio Cienfuegos, *Chairman*.

Dr. José M. Vergara Keller.

Dr. Samuel Gajardo.

Dr. Juan Gandulfo.

Dr. Guillermo Morales.

Dr. Cora Mayers.

Representing the Chilean Red Cross.—Dr. Pedro L. Ferrer.

COLOMBIA

Dr. José Manuel Osorio.

COSTA RICA

Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán.

Dr. Rodrigo Franco Guerra.

CUBA

Dr. Teodosio Valledor.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Alejandro Busalleu.

ECUADOR

Dr. José R. Boloña.

EL SALVADOR

Sr. Manuel Francisco de Cossio.

GUATEMALA

Sr. Pablo Emilio Guedes.

MEXICO

Dr. Isidro Espinosa y de los Reyes.

NICARAGUA

Dr. Baltasar Caravedo.

PANAMA

Dr. Guillermo Arosemena.

PARAGUAY

Dr. Isidro Ramírez.

Dr. Miguel C. Aljovín.

URUGUAY

Dr. Victor Escardó y Anaya.

Sr. Emilio Fournié.

VENEZUELA

Dr. Diego Carbonell.

VI

OFFICERS OF THE SECTIONS

FIRST SECTION—MEDICINE

President.—Dr. Enrique León García, professor of pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine.

Secretaries.—Dr. Z. A. Cárdenas Sinclair, physician of the Child Health Centers of San Sebastián and Magdalena.

Dr. Ernesto A. Ego Aguirre, physician of the Recoleta milk station.

SECOND SECTION—SURGERY

President.—Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo, professor of surgery of the Faculty of Medicine of Lima.

Secretaries.—Dr. Carlos Morales Macedo, professor of orthopedic surgery of the Faculty of Medicine of Lima.

Dr. Guillermo A. Delgado Cornejo, physician of the Child Health Center of La Victoria.

THIRD SECTION—HYGIENE

President.—Dr. Rodolfo Neuhaus, physician of the Child Health Center of San Sebastián.

Secretaries.—Dr. Nicolás Cavassa, departmental health officer and physician of the Day Nursery of Callao.

Dr. Luis A. Suares, chief medical officer of the Child Health Center of La Victoria.

FOURTH SECTION—SOCIAL WELFARE

President.—Dr. Baltasar Caravedo, chief medical officer of the insane asylum, member of the Child Welfare Board, and of the Local Board of Protection.

Secretaries.—Dr. Juan Fco. Valega, medical officer in charge of health work, and physician of the Public Health Service.

Dr. Carlos Krumdieck, physician of the Julia Swayne de Leguía Children's Hospital.

FIFTH SECTION—LEGISLATION

Honorary president.—Dr. Gustavo A. Cornejo, dean of the law faculty of the University of Lima, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Lima.

President.—Dr. Augusto Peñaloza, National Congressman.

Secretaries.—Dr. Guillermo Fernández Dávila, professor of legal medicine of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Carlos A. Bambarén, professor of the law faculty, secretary of the Academy of Medicine.

SIXTH SECTION—EDUCATION

President.—Dr. Alberto A. Giesecke, ex-Director General of Public Education of Peru, in commission.

Secretaries.—Dr. Amador Merino Reyna, school physician.

Dr. Luis E. Galván, educator.

VII

OFFICIAL THEMES OF THE CONGRESS

I—MEDICINE

1. Amoebic colitis in infants.
2. Rickets.
3. Whooping cough; means for early diagnosis; value of vaccines in prevention and treatment; clinical complications.
4. Epidemic encephalitis.
5. Infantile paralysis.
6. Anemias in children; blood count in infants; agranulocytosis; Schilling's hemogram; Whipple's method.
7. Spasmophilia and convulsions in infants; interpretation and pathogenesis.
8. Malaria in children.
9. Tuberculosis in children.
10. Diphtheria and its prevalence in American countries.
11. Classification of the digestive disturbances of infants. Pathogeny of toxicosis.
12. The adenoid problem in the Americas.
13. Congenital and acquired syphilis in children.

II—SURGERY

1. Treatment of clubfoot in the newborn.
2. Osteosynthesis in children.
3. Pyloric stenosis in infants.
4. Treatment of osteoarthritic tuberculosis.
5. Tarsalgia in adolescents.
6. Treatment of congenital pseudo-arthritis.
7. Treatment of paraplegia caused by Potts' disease.
8. Congenital malformations of the anus.
9. Treatment of spinal bifida.
10. Treatment of hydrocephalus.

III—HYGIENE

1. Standards of height, weight and physique for American children.
2. Breast feeding of infants. Use of commercial foods; value and importance of each method.
3. Children of American aborigines; their biology and social condition.
4. The employed child; his physical condition and social environment.
5. Housing and the home and their influence on the health of the child.
6. Smallpox and its present importance in the American Republics as a cause of infant mortality. Alastrim.
7. Infant mortality in the American Republics and means for estimating it from present vital statistics. Practical charts for its computation.
8. Stillbirths; statistics, causes and prevention.
9. Pure milk supply; means adopted in American countries for securing it. Legal provisions and administrative standards; results.

10. Value of new preventive methods in tuberculosis.
11. The pacifier and effects of its use.
12. Prevention of measles.

IV—SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The American Institute for the Protection of Childhood at Montevideo; its present status, extension, functions, and results obtained.
2. Present status of maternal welfare in America.
3. Child health centers in American countries; their organization, purposes, and results; programs for future development.
4. The family as a unit in the protection of maternity and infancy.
5. Institutions; their present condition in America, proper function, organization and results.
6. Social service as related to the child; its development on the American continent.
7. The backward child and his care in America.
8. The mentally abnormal child and the morally neglected child; their care in American countries.
9. Alcohol, opium, cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs; their influence on the child and campaign against their improper use.
10. Popular education in the hygiene of maternity and infancy; methods practiced in American countries and their results.
11. The specialized care of the preschool child.
12. School medical inspection.

V—LEGISLATION

1. Eugenic marriage and its possibilities in America; the prenuptial examination and health safeguards in marriage.
2. Rights of the mother; their recognition in specific American legislation.
3. Rights of the child as they have been formulated on various occasions and their incorporation in the legislation of the countries of this continent.
4. Paternal responsibility for deserted children. Would it be possible to establish inter-American standards for securing such responsibility in cases of expatriation or repatriation?
5. Legal means for the prevention of poverty and suffering of children.
6. Standards which should govern the relations between private child-welfare institutions and the State.
7. The illegitimate child; present legal status in America; desirable changes in legislation.
8. The orphan, foundling, and deserted child; present problem on the American continent and program for future action.
9. The morally neglected child; legislation on this subject.
10. Investigation of paternity as treated in American legislation.
11. Children's codes; their necessity and importance in the protection of American childhood.
12. Juvenile courts in America; results of their work.

VI—EDUCATION

1. New aims of social education.
2. Financial aspects of public education problems. Budgets for primary education.
3. Administrative centralization and decentralization in the primary school system.

4. Cooperation of the Ministries of Education and Public Health in the education and care of the child.
5. Preparation of teachers for health education.
6. Education in the campaign against poverty and alcoholism.
7. The function of the school nurse.
8. The cooperation of the family in the moral education of the child; character training.
9. Sex education; its beginning in the home and continuation in the school.
10. Psychology as the basis for the educational system.
11. The problem of the aborigines in America and its relation to elementary education.
12. The classification and grading of pupils. Application of mental tests.
13. Readers as a medium for health education.
14. Instruction in child care in primary schools.
15. The education of undernourished children.
16. Open-air schools.
17. School excursions.
18. Education of the abnormal child.
19. School playgrounds.
20. Courses in health education.
21. The organization of the kindergarten.
22. Courses in physical education.
23. The Junior Red Cross and its present status in America.
24. The Boy Scout movement in the school; its educational importance and health value in America.

VIII

LIST OF PAPERS PRESENTED BY UNITED STATES DELEGATES

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

BRECKINRIDGE, SOPHONISBA P., Ph. D., J. D.

Recent Developments in the Education of Child Welfare Workers in the United States.

CHAMBERLAIN, H. E., M. D.

Scientific Child Study as the Basis for the Educational System.

DEARDORFF, NEVA R., Ph. D.

Review of Laws Relating to Children.

GOODYKOONTZ, BESS, M. A.

Recent Developments in the Social Aims of Education.

HAYES, CLARA E., M. D.

School Medical Inspection in Certain Cities of the United States.

KNOX, JR., J. H. MASON, M. D., Ph. D.

Maternal and Early Infant Deaths in a Child Health Program.

LEBLOND, REV. C. H.

Institutions for Children—Their Present Status in America, Proper Function, Organization, and Results.

LENROOT, KATHARINE F.

The Rights of Childhood in America.

SELLERS, HON. KATHRYN, LL. B., LL. M.

The Development of Juvenile Courts.

STERLING, E. BLANCHE, M. D.

The Stillbirth Problem in the United States.

UNOFFICIAL DELEGATES

BOYLAN, LUCILLE A.

Message of the American National Red Cross to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress.

BOYLAN, MARGUERITE T.

Legal Measures for the Protection of Illegitimate Children in the United States.

OTHER PAPERS ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE CONGRESS

HEALY, WILLIAM, M. D.

Results of the Work of Juvenile Courts—The Child Guidance Movement.
Post Encephalitic Behavior Disorders.

IX

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES DELEGATES

WHEREAS the welfare of the children of a nation is determined by the quality of the care and education which they receive from parents and teachers, and

WHEREAS the quality and success of the work of parents and teachers are largely determined by the aid and assistance which they in turn receive from other institutions of society such as Government, church, the medical profession, industry, and higher education, and

WHEREAS a child welfare program should consist of all factors which tend to furnish every child from conception through adolescence with the care and environment necessary to give him as an individual the best opportunity to develop into a healthy adult and a useful citizen, and

WHEREAS the experience of the various countries and the results of scientific study and research have provided the bases upon which such a program may be erected: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sixth Pan American Child Congress recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the inclusion of the following fundamental factors in their programs in favor of child welfare:

FOR PROMOTION OF HEALTH

1. The provision of adequate supplies of pure drinking water and milk for cities and communities and instruction as to the best method of obtaining such supplies in rural districts;

2. The provision of adequate systems of sewage disposal and waste removal;

3. The widest possible extension of public-health education, through—

(a) The creation of schools for the education and preparation of public-health nurses, which will operate under the national, State, or provincial health departments, the Red Cross, or other voluntary agencies.

(b) The maintenance of medical and health services in the schools of the country, for a twofold purpose: (1) To educate the children in the precepts of hygiene, and (2) to care for their physical and mental health, including the utilization of facilities such as are offered by child guidance clinics.

(c) The education of mothers in prenatal and postnatal care in the interest of their own health and that of their children, through the medium of lectures, demonstrations, correspondence courses of instruction, and the ministrations of public-health nurses in the home.

(d) The inclusion in the curriculums of the normal schools of a course in health education, to the end that the teachers may be competent to provide the children of the country with the fundamental precepts of hygiene.

4. The provision of an adequate and accurate system of vital statistics.

FOR MATERNITY CARE

1. The recognition by the State of its obligation to provide prenatal and postnatal care for indigent mothers as a means of reducing maternal mortality, stillbirths, and the high infant mortality that occurs during the first months of life.

2. The provision of facilities for the better education of obstetricians, pediatricians, and midwives.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF FAMILY LIFE

1. The approval of laws which will tend to solve the problem of illegitimacy, to establish and exalt the responsibility of parenthood, and to discourage abandonment and desertion.

2. The preservation of family life through the prevention of the premature death of parents and incapacitating illness and accidents and through the establishment of insurance against the hazards of life, health, and employment.

3. The encouragement of good family life through the provision of housing which guarantees to each family, privacy, light, air, comfort, cleanliness, and play space. Town planning in the wise use of land and community services for sanitation, conveniences, and recreation are indispensable.

4. Adequate relief to preserve families when other measures of social security fail, together with social service which works toward the strengthening of family ties and the elevation of family life.

5. The administration of institutions for children and of child placement in such a way that they do not relieve parents of responsibility, but instead, preserve home life whenever possible.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. A guaranteed minimum of education and preparation for life for every child, that minimum to include literacy, a knowledge of the fundamentals of health, vocational training, a knowledge of the practical world and society sufficient to enable him to participate in the social and civic life of his community, the establishment of habits of worthy use of leisure time, and the essentials of character education, these objectives to be reached through:

(a) Careful planning of curriculums with a view to imparting that knowledge and skill which are socially useful and contribute directly to the preparation of the citizens and parents of the future.

(b) Adequate provisions for the housing and equipment of schools to accomplish these ends.

(c) Conditions in schools such that every child shall be treated as an individual and that his special problems and aptitudes of learning and development shall receive scientific attention specifically applicable to his personal requirements, including those of health, behavior, and capacity to learn.

(d) Work by the schools for more democratic administration of public education, encouraging the interest and participation of parents and other members of the community and better cooperation with the other child-welfare organizations, such as health organizations, foster-care agencies, social settlements, juvenile courts, and recreational agencies.

FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES

1. Foster-family care.

(a) For those children whose families can not be preserved or reconstructed, an earnest effort to secure foster-family care which provides the elements of

normal family life including parental and fraternal affection, and of participation in normal community life.

(b) In the use of foster homes, social service to find suitable homes, to study the compatibility of the individual home and the child to be placed, to aid the foster parents to assimilate the child into their family, and to meet the problems arising in his care and education, and finally to protect the child and the community against abuses.

2. Institutional care for normal children.

(a) In the demonstrated absence of a sufficient supply of good foster homes, the provision of institutional care. Preference in placement in such foster families as can be secured should be given children under 12 years and for the older children schools providing vocational education should be utilized.

(b) The same individual study and guidance of children in institutions as that given those going to other schools and the use by institutions of the public system of education wherever possible.

(c) Conditions in institutions which approximate those in family life, with the children living in small groups under the guidance of especially qualified "house mothers" capable of skillful and affectionate management of children.

(d) Since institutions caring for normal children use their resources best when they maintain a careful policy of admission, accepting no child whose home can be made to serve his needs, the provision of social service either directly or through other organizations for investigation of applications for admission, and for maintaining contact with the child's family, for preparing it as early as possible to resume its normal function and for helping him afterwards to conserve the education and training he received in the institution.

(e) Where foster homes can be secured, the use of children's institutions for care over comparatively short periods to prepare children for normal home life, through intensive attention to their health and education.

3. The care of children with special physical and mental problems.

(a) The provision for children with special physical or mental problems with which the home can not cope, of the same elements of good care as all children require, together with those special forms made necessary by their handicaps. Plans of treatment should be based upon individual diagnosis of medical, mental, and social factors.

FOR CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

1. For all children who violate the law, protection and constructive treatment through socialized police departments and courts. Juvenile courts, provided with especially qualified judges, skilled investigators, and competent probation officers are the best means we now know of protecting children from the rigors of the penal law and of applying methods of reconstructing their behavior. In this task the help of many forms of social and medical service is required. Juvenile courts do well to avail themselves of the services of social and health agencies, especially child-guidance clinics and agencies providing foster-family care, as well as institutions giving corrective care.

2. A program in correctional institutions of studying each child committed to their care to learn of his strong as well as his weak points, to find the clues of his motivation, and to develop a plan of care and treatment designed to meet his special problems and to return him to the community at the earliest possible time.

3. Police departments equipped with women police officers of professional standing as social workers, to perform the necessary police functions in the cases of women and children.

FOR EFFICIENT SOCIAL AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1. Clear and well understood legal foundations, as the basis of efficient administration of all measures in behalf of children's health and well-being. Every Government should make easily available information about all laws and administrative rulings which govern its own child-welfare activities and its exercise of supervision over voluntary agencies, and which provide for the protection of children. From time to time this body of law should be examined and appraised in the light of adequate child-welfare standards.

2. Preparation of social workers to perform the social service functions listed above, to aid natural and foster families, to care for children in institutions, and to work in juvenile courts and police departments. It is as necessary to provide this training as to educate and train persons to administer the functions of health officer and public-health nurse. The questions presented to social workers are as interesting and as challenging as those presented to practitioners of the other professions and require analogous forms of training as well as the same high personal character and special aptitude.

3. Good record keeping in all social and health work, since the ideal of scientific social welfare is comparatively new in the world's history, to analyze experience, to test methods, to demonstrate achievement, and to provide the basis for social research; population census data together with other social records form the basis of all social administration and cooperative control.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the delegates of a number of the Governments have presented interesting, instructive, and convincing evidence of the progress realized in their respective countries in favor of infant welfare, be it

Resolved, by the Sixth Pan American Child Congress, to extend a vote of congratulation to those Governments that have manifested special interest in child welfare, for the progress obtained in the reduction of infant mortality, and to express its thanks to the delegates of Chile and Peru for the interesting and graphic manner in which their reports were presented.

X

RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS

FIRST GROUP

SECTION OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Sixth Pan American Child Congress declares the necessity of establishing legal standards to insure compulsory official medical supervision of the new born by specialized institutions or organizations.

Recommends to the American Governments inquiries to determine the frequency of rickets, its causes, its prevention, the influence of racial, geographic, and other factors which may play a part in the causation of this disease, and requests the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood to take charge of the general plans for these inquiries in order to give them an international scope.

Recommends to the American Governments the founding of sea and mountain sanatoria affiliated with children's hospitals, and the establishing of orthopedic sections connected with such hospitals.

Asks the public-health authorities of the continent to intensify preventive education by means of the public-health nurse, in order to obtain through the education of the people the early treatment of congenital affections and deformities.

The surgery section declares that the services of the visiting nurse are urgently needed in all hospitals.

SECOND GROUP

SECTIONS ON HYGIENE, SOCIAL WELFARE, AND LEGISLATION *

FOR THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH

1. Provision for cities and study of the methods of providing for rural districts an adequate supply of pure drinking water and milk, and systems of sewage disposal and waste removal. (*United States.*)

2. Establishment or promotion of the establishment of satisfactory systems of vital statistics. (*United States.*)

3. Organization in all cities of child-health centers, which should be supplied with all the necessary resources for extending their sphere of action to rural districts. (*Peru.*)

4. Development of the services of physicians and public-health nurses for the preschool child. (*United States, Mexico, and Brazil.*)

* In each case the delegation or delegations proposing the resolution are indicated.

5. Maintenance of medical services and of preventive work in the schools for the double purpose of educating the children in the rules of hygiene and of caring for their physical and mental health, including the utilization of facilities afforded by child guidance clinics. (*United States.*)

6. Establishment of prophylactic and corrective care of diseases of the mouth and teeth among school children, in order to promote better mental and physical development of the children; since it has been proven that the largest percentage of sickness among children is caused by dental caries. (*Argentina.*)

7. Provision for compulsory periodic physical examinations of employed children in industries. (*Brazil, United States and Mexico.*)

8. Study by child-health centers of the problems related to child biometrics in its various aspects and promotion of interchange among the child-welfare institutions of the countries represented in this congress, in order to learn the characteristics of the physical development of the American child. (*Peru, Uruguay, Chile.*)

9. Declaration of the desirability of the American Governments obtaining the enactment of laws recognizing the rights of motherhood. (*Unanimously by all the delegations.*)

10. Recommending the enactment of maternity insurance laws. (*Unanimously.*)

11. Recognition by the State of its duty to provide prenatal and postnatal care for needy mothers, as a means of reducing maternal mortality, stillbirths and the high infant mortality that occurs during the first month of life. (*United States.*)

12. Reiteration of the declaration of the preceding Congress, recommending the establishment of prenatal consultation centers, which should have social workers on their staffs. (*Peru, Ecuador and Costa Rica.*)

13. Work for the prevention of hereditary syphilis, by early regular and intensive treatment of syphilitic pregnant women, uniting the efforts of obstetricians, syphilologists and public health nurses. (*Brazil, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Cuba.*)

14. Education of mothers in prenatal and postnatal care in the interest of their own health and that of their children, through the medium of lectures, demonstrations, correspondence courses, and public health nurses in the homes. (*United States.*)

15. Provision of facilities for the better education of obstetricians, pediatricians, midwives and nurses. (*United States.*)

FOR THE PROMOTION OF FAMILY LIFE

16. Enactment of laws which tend to solve the problem of illegitimacy, to establish and to exalt the responsibility of parenthood, and to discourage abandonment and desertion by parents. (*United States.*)

17. Establishment of adequate legal measures for making the investigation of paternity effective. (*Chile, Peru, Venezuela, and Mexico.*)

18. In cases of expatriation and repatriation, making effective paternal responsibility resulting from abandonment of children, by establishing inter-American standards for enforcing orders issued by juvenile courts, in order to secure their compliance as regards the persons or properties of the accused, in whatever country they may reside. (*Chile, Peru, Venezuela, United States, Mexico, Argentina, and Bolivia.*)

19. Provision of adequate measures for the prevention of alcoholism and vices of parents, irregular unions, exploitation of the work of women and children and, in general, all causes of family distress.

Provision of economic protection to relieve the poverty of indigent homes which can not be saved by other means. (*Chile, Peru, Venezuela, United States, Mexico, and Argentina.*)

20. Adequate material relief to families when other measures of social security fail. (*United States.*)

21. Promotion of the establishment of systems of life, health, and unemployment insurance. (*United States.*)

22. Encouragement of good family life through the provision of housing which guarantees privacy, light, air, comfort, cleanliness, and play space; it being indispensable to develop good projects for town planning, wise use of land, sanitary conditions, and means of recreation. (*United States.*)

23. Promotion of the administration of all social and charitable services in such a way that they do not relieve parents of responsibility, but keep children in their own homes whenever possible. (*United States.*)

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

24. A guaranteed minimum of education and preparation for life for every child, that minimum to include the elements of instruction, a knowledge of the fundamentals of health, vocational training, a knowledge of the practical world and society sufficient to enable him to participate in the social and civic life of his community, the establishment of habits of worthy use of leisure time, and the essentials of character education; these objectives to be reached through—

(a) Careful planning of curriculums with a view to imparting the knowledge and the skill which are socially useful and contribute directly to the preparation of the citizens and parents of the future.

(b) Adequate provision for the housing and equipment of schools to accomplish these ends.

(c) Conditions in schools such that every child shall be treated as an individual and that his special problems and aptitudes of learning and development shall receive scientific attention specifically applicable to his personal requirements, including those of health, behavior, and capacity to learn.

(d) Work by the schools for more democratic administration of public education, encouraging the interest and participation of parents and other members of the community and better cooperation with child-welfare organizations, health organizations, juvenile courts, and recreational agencies. (*United States.*)

25. Inclusion in the curriculums of the normal schools of a course in health education to the end that the teachers may be competent to provide the children of the country with the fundamental precepts of hygiene. (*United States.*)

26. Organization or intensive development of the Junior Red Cross in the schools of the American countries, including in its program a campaign among school children to prevent sickness and to improve health conditions.

Promotion of the exchange of correspondence among the school children of the different countries, which tends to create in the child a sense of responsibility and to give him a real incentive for his work through the interchange of letters and gifts. (*United States.*)

FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES

27. For those children whose families can not be preserved, an effort to secure foster-family care, which provides the elements of normal family life including parental and fraternal affection, and participation in normal community life. (*United States.*)

28. When foster homes are used, employment of social service to find suitable homes, to study the compatibility of the individual home and the child to be placed, to aid the foster parents to assimilate the child into their family, and to meet the problems arising in his care and education, and finally to protect the child and the community against abuses; giving preference to children under 12. (*United States.*)

29. In the demonstrated absence of a sufficient supply of foster homes, care of children in institutions until the age of 12 years, placing older children in vocational schools. (*United States.*)

30. Individual study and guidance of children in accordance with systems of public-school education, using public schools for the education of the children. (*United States.*)

31. Conditions in institutions approximating those in family life, with the children living in small groups under the guidance of specially qualified "house mothers" capable of skillful and affectionate management of children. (*United States.*)

32. Admission of children in accordance with social-service standards, maintaining contact with the families to prepare them as early as possible to resume their normal function and to help the children afterward to conserve the education and training received by them in the institution. (*United States.*)

Provision of care over short periods, utilizing these institutions to prepare children for normal home life, giving special attention to their health and education. (*United States.*)

FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

33. Provision for children with special physical or mental problems with which the home can not cope, of the same elements of good care as are given all children, together with those special forms made necessary by their handicaps. Plans of treatment should be based upon individual diagnosis of medical, mental, and social factors. (*United States.*)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

34. For all children who violate the law, protection and constructive treatment through socialized police departments and courts. Juvenile courts should be provided with especially qualified judges, skilled investigators, and competent probation officers, as the best means we now know to protect children from the rigors of the penal law and to apply methods of reconstructing their behavior. In this task the help of many forms of social and medical service is required. Juvenile courts do well to avail themselves of the services of social and health agencies, especially child-guidance clinics and foster family care, as well as the services of correctional schools. (*United States.*)

35. Through a program in correctional schools, the study of each child committed to their care, finding the motives of his actions and developing a plan of care and treatment adapted to his special problems, returning him to the community as soon as possible. (*United States.*)

36. Performance of the necessary police functions in the cases of women and children through police departments which include policewomen who are trained social workers. (*United States.*)

37. Recommending to the American Governments the following standards as the fundamental basis for protective legislation concerning children:

(a) The State should protect all children who are morally or physically neglected or in moral danger, and to accomplish this the compilation in special codes for minors of all the legal provisions with this aim is indispensable.

(b) Children's delinquencies should not be considered in themselves as punishable offenses, but rather as the results of conditions of neglect or danger which require State protection.

(c) Measures applicable to children in the conditions mentioned in the foregoing articles are of a protective and educational nature and therefore they should be adopted, not in consideration of the offense committed, but of the condition and characteristics of the child; this requires a comprehensive investigation of his personality and the conditions of his family and social environment.

(d) In the application of the above concept, the psychological question of the child's being able to distinguish right from wrong is disregarded.

(e) The intervention of the State in behalf of children does not relieve parents or guardians of their duties and responsibilities toward their children or wards; these duties and responsibilities should be carried out by them as far as they are financially able to do so.

(f) The protection of the State should be exercised through special juvenile courts, with sufficient jurisdiction to deal with all the situations mentioned in articles (a) and (b) and to hold responsible parents, guardians, or other persons whose conduct or negligence is in any way detrimental to the children.

(g) In order to insure their independence in the exercise of their duties the officials of these courts should not be subject to removal, and the proceedings should not be formally conducted, but should be a simple measure of protection.

(h) In case higher courts are established they should be of the same nature as the courts of original jurisdiction.

(i) To carry into effect protective measures, special institutions, adequate for this purpose, should be provided.

(j) All the services for the protection of children should be under the direction of a central technical body, which will supervise private institutions for the reeducation of children included in these provisions. (*Argentina, Venezuela, United States, Chile, Peru, and Mexico.*)

38. In order to prevent or at least to reduce the large amount of immorality and of incitement to crime caused by the unhealthful, constant and (in some instances) indecent publicity given to crime, which has an evident ill effect on the psychology of the child, recommending to the public authorities of the American countries the inclusion in their respective penal codes of the *crime of objectionable publicity* of criminal deeds, regardless of the place where they were committed, for which crime the corresponding penalty should be prescribed. (*Peru, Argentina, and Bolivia.*)

FOR EFFICIENT SOCIAL AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

39. Declaring the protection of children to be the duty of the State. (*Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru.*)

40. Recommending the centralization of child health and welfare service in one technical body. (*Peru.*)

41. Supervision and control of private child-welfare organizations by specially trained employees of the State. (*Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Peru.*)

42. Enactment of clear and adequate laws, and provision of easily available information concerning these laws and the regulations for their administration and enforcement; from time to time these laws should be examined in the light of adequate standards of child health and child welfare. (*United States.*)

43. Considering the services of health visitors as indispensable in any program of child protection, in the rural districts and towns as well as in cities. This body of health visitors should have the technical training necessary for the discharge of its duties, in accordance with the particular necessities and conditions of each country. (*Chile, United States, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela.*)

44. Facilitating provision for the technical training of social workers, which should include, above all, the economic, social, and moral problems of the child in relation to his family and to the community. (*Chile, United States, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela.*)

45. Recording all social and health work so as to analyze experiences, test methods, demonstrate achievements, and provide the basis for social research; population census data together with other social records form the basis of all social administration and cooperative control. (*United States.*)

THIRD GROUP

SECTION OF EDUCATION

1. Recommends that through the efforts of the Pan American Union a contest be organized for the purpose of adopting an American hymn to be sung in all the schools of the continent, in accordance with a resolution of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

2. Recommends to the organizing committee of the Seventh Pan American Child Congress that it include in the program subjects on progressive education more adapted to the real needs of the countries represented at the congress.

3. Declares that it is urgent and of the utmost importance to include instruction in motherhood and child care in the educational programs of the American countries which have not yet done so, and to increase the facilities for adult education.

4. Declares that it is absolutely necessary to organize school medical service in all the countries of the American continent.

5. Declares that it is absolutely necessary to include in programs of primary and secondary education a course of antialcoholic instruction, confirming the resolutions and recommendations approved in preceding congresses.

6. Recommends to the Governments of the American continent the creation of clinics for the mental and educational guidance of children, in the places where they have not been instituted.

7. Recommends the establishment of a sufficient number of open-air schools in the American countries, so that they may extend their benefits to all delicate children, and the provision in the budgets for public instruction of an annually increasing appropriation for the equipment of these schools, so that in the future they may be extended to all school children, since their organization is the most appropriate means for the fulfillment of the ideals of the active school at the smallest cost. Requests also of the public authorities the establishment of open-air schools in the countries where they do not exist, and the provision of funds for this purpose.

8. Recommends to the countries represented at the congress the creation of international parents' associations whose duty will be to cooperate with the teachers in the education of the school child.

9. Recommends to the American Republics the formulation of plans of studies and programs of action to promote the children's theater of an

historic and educational nature, for kindergarten and elementary school children, eliminating anything that might be a cause for weakening international friendship.

10. Asks the governments of the American countries that have not as yet done so to incorporate kindergartens in the system of free education.

11. Suggests to the American Governments the importance of not using buildings for school purposes which can not be operated in full accordance with the precepts of school hygiene.

12. Recommends to the governments and to the American countries the organization of school excursions, on account of their high health and educational value.

13. Recommends to the governments of the American countries the establishment of bureaus of paidologic investigation, whose data shall be duly distributed and sent for publication to the Bulletin of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo.

14. Recommends to the American countries the building of their educational systems on the solid basis of paidologic investigations, inasmuch as the child of the New World has his own racial and social characteristics which should be scientifically studied.

15. Recommends to the American countries that they endeavor to obtain in each region or zone indicated, the type index of the normal child in the scale of his physical and mental development, giving special attention to children of mixed races who make up the majority of the child population, and to the study of the native child whose racial qualities determine the best way in which he can be incorporated in the present day civilizing movement.

16. Requests the Pan American Union to publish annual information on the appropriations and expenditures for education in the countries of the continent, in order that progress in this field may be evaluated.

17. Recommends again to the American Governments which have not done so the provision of sex education, beginning in primary school, and in conformity with the age of the children of both sexes and the social characteristics of each country.

18. Recommends to the governments of the American countries provision for the teaching body of salaries which would enable them to improve their home and social conditions in conformity with the dignity of their calling.

19. Recommends to the American countries which have not solved their Indian problem the intensification of their educational campaign on behalf of the Indian.

20. Requests the governments of the American countries which have not yet done so to pay due attention to the education of retarded and defective children.

21. Suggests to the governments and welfare associations of the American countries that they increase the number of school lunch rooms and of any arrangements which can improve the feeding of children.

22. Recommends to the governments of the American countries, the promulgation of laws protecting the land ownership of the Indian, as well as his economic and social relations, as an important factor in the development of the educational work.

23. Recommends to the governments of the American countries the active and productive school for the education of the aborigines.

The executive committee of the congress, composed of the chairmen of all the delegations, having met and approved the preceding technical resolutions, and having appointed the respective editorial subcommittees, proceeded to examine and discuss the general resolutions and resolutions of applause submitted to the consideration of the congress by the delegates and by the different delegations, and has formulated the following resolutions which express the unanimous sentiments of the official delegations to this Sixth Pan American Child Congress:

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS OF APPLAUSE

The congress * * * as an act of justice, expresses to His Excellency Don Augusto B. Leguía, President of Peru, its gratitude for the enthusiastic and energetic assistance he has given to the organizing committee and to the congress, contributing in this way to its great success, and extends to him a vote of applause for his energetic work for the improvement of the situation of the children of Peru, evidences of which are the recent measures for child protection he has introduced in compliance with the new precepts of the Constitution of Peru.

The Sixth Pan American Child Congress agrees to place a wreath on the tomb of the departed noble Peruvian matron, Julia Swayne de Leguía, and to send greetings to Señora Doña Juana Alarco de Dammert and to Señora Doña Carmen García de Portes Gil, in Mexico.

The Sixth Congress * * * declares once more that in the protection of childhood it is necessary to concentrate the work and to unify the directing principles, by means of a central technical organization, preferably a ministry of health; and remembering that Cuba is the first country in the world to establish such a State organization, it sends the Cuban department fraternal greetings, affection, and applause.

The Sixth Congress * * * sends its applause to Prof. Luis Morquio for his enthusiastic direction of the American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo, and to Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, for the valuable scientific contributions in matters relating to childhood which this institution is making to the civilization of the continent.

The Sixth Congress * * * expresses its gratitude to the following institutions which have offered spontaneous hospitality: Club de la Unión, Club Nacional, Jockey Club, Rotary Club, and the other institutions which have extended generous hospitality.

The Sixth Congress * * * expresses its satisfaction at the inclusion of Indian folklore in the public education program of Peru, and congratulates the Peruvian Government for this work of an American nature which tends to superimpose on present-day culture the vigorous originality of the old civilizations.

The Sixth Congress * * * after having listened with profound satisfaction to Dr. de Barros Barreto's address on the work to eradicate yellow fever which the Brazilian Government is doing in Rio de Janeiro, signifies its applause for this work, since the improvement of general conditions of urban health has benefited society and consequently the child.

The Sixth Congress * * * agrees to request the editorial section of the Bulletin of the International Institute in Montevideo to insert in each number of this publication a loose leaf with a summary of the papers published which can be given wide publicity in all the countries of the continent.

The Sixth Pan American Child Congress resolves to send congratulations to Prof. Arturo Aballí, president of the preceding child congress, in recognition of his great services and his work in behalf of child protection in Cuba. It also sends greetings to Dr. Olinto de Oliveira, of Brazil, and Ismael Valdés Valdés, of Chile, great leaders of pediatric and child-welfare work in their respective countries and presidents of the Third and Fourth Pan American Child Congresses, respectively, and to Dr. Julieta Lanteri, the woman who initiated these congresses.

The Sixth Congress expresses its wish to have the International Council of the American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo composed of two delegates from each country, one residing in this capital and the other a technical delegate residing in his respective country.

The Sixth Congress extends a vote of congratulation to the Government of Uruguay for the achievements of this country in public education as set forth in the address given by Prof. Emilio Fournié.

The Sixth Congress * * * after hearing the account by Dr. José R. Pareja, delegate of Peru, in the first plenary session, of the campaign undertaken by the Government of Peru in behalf of the Indian, for whose education it has recently established numerous special schools of a distinctive type and the Bureau of Indian Education, entrusted with the technical guidance of this work under the Department of Public Instruction, agrees to send a vote of applause to His Excellency Dr. Augusto B. Leguía, President of Peru, principal originator and sponsor of this very important and humanitarian social movement; and to recommend to the American Governments having large illiterate indigenous populations, to intensify as much as possible their educational efforts in order to include the Indian as soon as possible in the culture and progress of the Continent.

The Sixth Congress * * * after learning of the development and improvement of the school medical service of the capital of the Argentine Republic, sends a vote of applause to the Argentine Government and to President Irigoyen.

The Sixth Congress recommends that in the subsequent continental conferences attention be given to the practical results of the agreements and resolutions of the preceding congresses in all the countries of America, and suggests that to this end it would be desirable for the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood to request the needed information from the different countries, at a sufficiently early date, in order to determine the influence that the Pan American Congresses exert in the care and aid of the American child.

The Sixth Congress * * * expresses its desire that the bulletin of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood in Montevideo, without giving up its present editorial policy, be made the organ of the Pan American Child Congress and publish all its official documents.

The Sixth Congress * * * agrees to entrust the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood with the preparation before the next child congress of a glossary of the most important terms used in this field, in the four languages spoken on the continent—Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English.

The Sixth Congress fulfills a duty in affirming that the Gaffre-Guinle Foundation, the work of which has been discussed by Dr. Barros Barreto, delegate of Brazil, in giving to specialists in syphilis the material and moral means which enable them freely and in conformity with the progress of science to

in their work, not only in its preventive and curative aspects but also in original investigations, is a model worthy of being imitated in the field of private pediatrics.

The Sixth Congress * * * recommends to the Latin American Conference of Neurology, Psychiatry and Legal Medicine that it define at one of its early meetings the concepts of the abnormal, retarded and psychopathic child, and every other term of pathologic psychology referring to the child, as a measure of cooperation with the work of the child congresses.

The Sixth Congress * * * recommends as a subject for the next congress the study of the effect of psychological factors in the development of the nursing child in the hospital.

The Congress * * * considering that the delegates from several of the Governments have submitted interesting, instructive and clear proofs of the progress achieved in their respective countries on behalf of children, agrees to convey a vote of congratulation to the Governments which have shown special interest in the problem of child protection for their work in decreasing infant mortality, and to express its thanks to the delegates of Mexico, Chile, and Peru for the interesting and graphic form in which they have presented their information.

The medical section of the Sixth Congress * * * extends a vote of cordial applause and definite support to the Society of Pediatrics of Lima, the basic principles of which have already been well defined.

The Sixth Pan American Child Congress recommends to the countries of America the organization of welfare work with mentally defective children, in conformity with a plan of individual care in accordance with medical and educational indications and the standards and procedure indicated by prevention and social protection.

The Sixth Congress * * * having considered several papers relative to the work of the public-health nurse in the campaign against infant mortality, agrees to extend a vote of applause to the American Governments that have incorporated public-health nurses in their public-health services, and expresses its ardent desire that other American Republics may show the same progress.

The Sixth Congress * * * recommends that programs of training of health visitors and social workers should be considered as the subject of an official report to the next Pan American Child Congress.

The surgery section of the Sixth Congress * * * agrees to send a word of encouragement to the Peruvian Society of Surgery in order that it may strengthen its relation with the other similar organizations of America; to extend a vote of applause to Prof. Constantino J. Carvallo for his work on behalf of general surgery and orthopedics in Peru, and for his activities as president of this section; to ask the directing board to send a message of friendship and fellowship to the colleague, Carlos Morales Macedo, for his cooperation; and to extend a vote of applause to the Chilean surgeons for their contributions.

As smallpox is still causing considerable damage in some cities of the American Continent, the congress recommends to the American Governments that they make compulsory the practice of vaccination and revaccination.

Declares that in order to protect the mental health of the American child it is necessary to disseminate widely the principles of mental hygiene.

Recommends to hospital administrations that in case of the hospitalization of children, the mothers should be allowed to maintain contact with their sick children, within sanitary possibilities.

The American delegations at the Sixth Pan American Child Congress agree to include in the minutes of votes and resolutions, a tribute to the organizing committee for the splendid organization of this congress, which demonstrates the skillful work of preparation carried out with great earnestness, and especially to the president of the congress, Dr. Sebastián Lorente, and the secretary-general, Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, for the cordial way in which they have conducted the deliberations and for the perfect organization of the work of the sections and of the plenary sessions; and it requests the executive committee to transmit this vote to the Peruvian Government, through the Department of Foreign Relations.

