

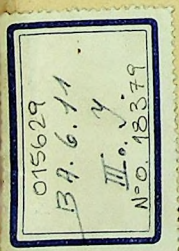
THIRD AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

August 27 - September 5, 1922

ORGANIZATION
AND
CONCLUSIONS APPROVED

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



THIRD AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

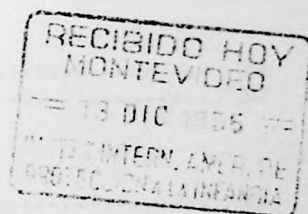
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Division of Conferences and Organizations
Department of International Law

PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1954

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PRELIMINARY DATA

The Third American Child Congress met at Rio de Janeiro on August 27, 1922, under the distinguished sponsorship of His Excellency Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President of the Republic.

The first of this series of Congresses was held at Buenos Aires in July 1916, as the result of a proposal made by an eminent Argentine physician, Dr. Antonio Vidal.

The Second Congress, an exceptionally significant and brilliant event, took place at Montevideo in May 1919, under the auspices of the Uruguayan Government and the chairmanship of the celebrated pediatrician, Dr. Luis Morquio. All the countries of North and South America were officially represented at the Montevideo meeting, as were the majority of American institutions dedicated to the protection and care of children, to education, to hygiene, or to similar matters. The Chairman of the Brazilian Executive Committee on that occasion was Professor Fernandes Figueira, and the official Brazilian delegates were Professors Aloysio de Castro, Nascimento Gurgel, Zeferino de Faria, Martagão Gesteira, Fernando Magalhães, Olinto de Oliveira, and Oscar D'Utra e Silva. At its Closing Session, the Second Congress designated Rio de Janeiro as the seat of the next meeting, and the Brazilian Delegates were appointed to form the corresponding Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Aloysio de Castro.

Once installed, the said Committee approached the President of Brazil, who accepted the title of Honorary President of the forthcoming Congress, decided that this inter-American assembly -- together with the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood -- should form a part of the ceremonies marking the Centenary of the Independence of Brazil, and set August 27 - September 5 as the period during which the Third Congress should meet.

The Committee then made arrangements with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil for inviting the American governments, through his agency, to be represented at the meeting. In all of the countries concerned, publicity committees were established whose membership included the most prominent figures in the fields of medicine, sociology, pedagogy, journalism, and similar pursuits, chosen from among the persons who had shown the greatest interest in the promotion of child welfare.

Other committees of different kinds were organized; the official topics for discussion were selected, and the work of preparing the respective reports was distributed among outstanding national and foreign scientists; lists of additional "recommended" topics were drawn up; the appropriate bulletins were published, and various preparatory steps were taken. In accordance with a suggestion made by the President of the Republic, the Executive Committee of the Third American Child Congress entered into an arrangement with the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, regarding the bases of an agreement that would facilitate joint functioning of the two assemblies, whose analogous aims logically called for such a relationship. One of those assemblies was to represent the

Brazilian contribution to the cause and the other would represent a foreign contribution, both consecrated to attainment of the same high aim. Participants in either of the two Congresses would be considered as participants in the other. The various sessions, as well as the visits, excursions, entertainments, and ceremonial functions, would be conducted jointly, without impairing the individuality or autonomy of either assembly; for their paths, crossing once by sheer coincidence, would diverge again immediately, and each of the two was to continue along its own course of development.

As has been noted, the office of President of the American Child Congress had been entrusted to Dr. Aloysio de Castro. Upon the departure of Dr. de Castro for Europe, where he was to represent Brazil on an important committee of the League of Nations, Dr. Olinto de Oliveira, formerly professor of clinical pediatrics at the Porto Alegre College of Medicine, was elected to serve as President of the Congress.

In accordance with the program that had been drawn up, the sessions of the Congress were held for the most part in the afternoons, the mornings being reserved for visits and excursions to the various institutions dedicated to, or more or less directly connected with, the protection and care of children.

The Sections on Medicine, Hygiene, and Welfare Services carried on their work in the main rooms on the ground floor of the "Syllogeu Brasileiro", located at the corner of Augusto Severo and Texeira de Freitas Streets; the Section on Sociology and Legislation worked on the top floor of the same building; and the Section on Education, at the Deodoro School on Gloria Street.

REGULATIONS OF THE CONGRESS¹

Article 1. The Third American Child Congress shall be held in Rio de Janeiro, August 27 - September 5, 1922.

Article 2. The object of the Congress is to deal with all questions relating to children, in the fields of medicine, sociology, pedagogy, hygiene, etc.

Article 3. Delegates of governments, those representing official or unofficial institutions, and every individual who submits a written request for membership and pays the corresponding fee, are members of the Congress.

Article 4. The Executive Committee may confer the title of Honorary Member upon Brazilians or foreigners who merit special recognition from the Congress.

Article 5. The membership fee shall be 25 milreis, Brazilian currency, with a 50 per cent reduction for teachers and students.

Article 6. Members of the Congress shall have the right to submit papers, to take part in the discussions, to vote, to attend the sessions, to participate in all the entertainments and excursions (the only requirement for this purpose being that they shall show their membership cards), and to receive all the publications.

Article 7. The Executive Committee shall inform the members of the Congress, at the proper time, of the accommodations that it is able to secure from steamship and railroad companies, hotels, and similar agencies.

Article 8. The Congress shall be divided into four sections, concerned respectively with Medicine, Education, Hygiene and Welfare Services,² and Sociology and Legislation.

The aforesaid sections may be subdivided in accordance with the judgment of the Executive Committee.

Article 9. The Executive Committee, the supreme organ of the Congress, is charged with the following functions:

- (a) To direct the work of organizing the assembly;
- (b) To preside over the Congress;
- (c) To approach institutions or individuals in the American countries, in regard to the organization of the different committees;

¹

One widely circulated Portuguese edition of these Regulations contains a number of typographical errors, notably, secções for sessões in several passages. The present English version is based upon the correct Portuguese text.

² This section was subsequently divided into two groups, one dealing with hygiene and one with welfare services.

- (d) To secure new members;
- (e) To name the official topics;
- (f) To designate the official rapporteurs, in consultation with the national committees of the respective countries;
- (g) To appoint the officers of the sectional committees;
- (h) To seek the patronage and cooperation of the public authorities and the official adherence of the American countries; and
- (i) To draw up the program of work and social events.

Article 10. Each section shall function separately from the others and under the direction of its own officers, who shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Article 11. The Executive Committee shall appoint, in each American republic, a representative to preside over, and to take charge of organizing, the respective national committees. The membership fees shall be sent to the Executive Committee prior to the opening date of the Congress. The Treasurer of the Executive Committee is the person responsible for all financial aspects of the Congress, and it will be his duty to take the action best calculated to safeguard the interests of the assembly.

Article 12. The papers presented shall be divided into three classes:

- (a) reports on official topics, the rapporteurs on such topics being likewise designated by the Executive Committee;
- (b) papers on "recommended" topics; and
- (c) papers on topics chosen at will.

Article 13. The official rapporteurs shall be allowed 30 minutes for reading their reports and 10 minutes, after discussion thereof, for answering objections raised in the course of the discussion.

Reading of papers on "recommended" and freely chosen topics should last not more than 15 minutes, and the authors may have the floor for 10 minutes in order to answer objections. Every member of the Congress may have the floor for five minutes, and once only, for the discussion of each topic or paper. Immediately thereafter, he shall deliver to the officers of the Congress a written summary of the views expressed by him. When the said officers believe that the importance of the topic so requires, the time for reading and discussion may be extended as much as is necessary.

All papers shall be typed or printed. Each paper shall be accompanied by a résumé and by the pertinent conclusions, written in Portuguese and limited to a total of 1,500 words.

Article 14. All papers shall be submitted to the Secretariat of the Congress by June 30, 1922, at the latest.

Article 15. Only unpublished works will be eligible for acceptance.

Article 16. The Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice Presidents of the Congress shall be designated at the Preliminary Meeting.

Article 17. At a plenary session preceding the Closing Session, the Congress shall approve or reject, without discussion, the conclusions reached at the section meetings in regard to the official topics on the Agenda, and also any conclusions on special topics that are referred to the Plenary Session. Immediately thereafter, the seat of the Fourth Congress shall be designated.

Article 18. The Congress shall hold two ceremonial sessions: the Inaugural and Closing Sessions.

The following persons shall speak at the Inaugural Session:

- (a) the speaker appointed for that purpose by the Executive Power;
- (b) the Chairman of the Executive Committee;
- (c) a representative of each visiting delegation, to be designated by the latter; and
- (d) the Secretary General of the Executive Committee, who shall report on the work accomplished.

The following persons shall speak at the Closing Session:

- (a) a speaker designated by the Executive Power;
- (b) a Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee;
- (c) a representative of each visiting delegation, to be chosen in advance by the latter; and
- (d) the Secretary General of the Executive Committee, who shall report on the conclusions approved.

Article 19. The Congress shall hold such plenary sessions as the Executive Committee considers necessary, and these sessions shall be devoted to the discussion of topics specified by the Committee.

Article 20. The Executive Committee shall draw up the Agenda of the Congress as far in advance as is necessary in order for all members thereof to become informed of the content before work begins.

Article 21. The order of the day shall be determined daily by the Chairmen of the Sections, and it shall be printed and published.

Article 22. Each section may approve conclusions by vote, and these shall be referred to the Plenary Session for further approval, or shall retain the character of simple sectional decisions, according to their importance.

Article 23. The order of the sessions shall be determined by the Executive Committee, acting in conjunction with the sections.

Article 24. The duration of the Congress shall be for 10 days.

Article 25. The Executive Committee shall publish all the papers presented and conclusions approved, in as many volumes as may be required, exercising its own judgment, according to the importance of the aforesaid papers, as to whether these shall be published in their entirety, in summarized form, or merely in the form of conclusions implicit therein; and it shall make the necessary provisions for this purpose.

Article 26. English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish are regarded as official languages of the Congress.

Article 27. The Third American Child Congress and the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood undertake to hold their sessions jointly, in conformity with the Agreement concluded at the preparatory meeting held on August 10, 1921.

[The Portuguese text contains no Article 28.]¹

Article 29. The Executive Committee will be responsible for organizing two expositions in connection with the Congress, dealing respectively with "Puericulture and Child Hygiene" and with "Education and School Hygiene", the plans for the said expositions having been entrusted to special subcommittees appointed by the Executive Committee.

1

A Spanish version of these Regulations, contained in the report of the Peruvian Delegation to the Third Congress, gives the text of Article 27 as follows: "Cualquier caso no previsto en el presente Reglamento será resuelto por la Comisión Ejecutiva" ("Any question not covered in the present Regulations shall be decided by the Executive Committee"). Article 28 of the Spanish version corresponds to Article 27 of the Portuguese text, and Article 29 of the former is identical in substance with Article 29 of the latter. Thus consultation of the Peruvian report will solve the problem presented by an obvious omission in the Portuguese Regulations.

BASES OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
FIRST BRAZILIAN CONGRESS ON THE PROTECTION
AND CARE OF CHILDHOOD
AND THE THIRD AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

(Approved by the Respective Executive Committees)

1. The two Congresses shall be held jointly, in 1922.
2. Each of the said Congresses shall preserve its absolute autonomy, retaining its own name, its present Executive Committee, and the organizational structure originally planned in accordance with its program.
3. The participants in the Third American Child Congress shall be regarded as members of the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, and vice versa, for purposes of joint assembly and joint discussion of the subjects to be considered by the two Congresses; and the members of both Congresses shall participate in all entertainments, excursions, and other benefits that may be offered.
4. Subject to the limitations set forth in the present Agreement, the Regulations of the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, approved on August 11, 1919, and hitherto in full force, shall be observed in every respect.
5. The Third American Child Congress shall draw up its Regulations on the same bases as those adopted for the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, but with the inclusion therein of the provisions set forth in the present Agreement.
6. Until the two Congresses shall be jointly assembled, in September 1922, both shall continue to function with absolute autonomy of action; neither of the Executive Committees will encroach upon the rights and duties of the other; an attempt will be made to preserve a harmonious relationship, with due respect at all times for the Regulations of both Congresses; and each Congress will maintain its individual Secretariat.
7. Each Congress shall have its own basic fund, defraying its individual expenses for publicity and other needs in conformity with the decisions to be taken by its own Committee.
8. Aside from the contributions made by the Government [of Brazil] for the joint meeting of the said Congresses in September 1922, to cover the costs of stenographic services, publication of bulletins and other printed matter, and arrangements regarding entertainments, excursions, and lodgings for participants, any sum obtained by either Congress from official or unofficial sources shall be added to its individual fund and only its Executive Committee shall be empowered to make use of that sum, for which purpose each Congress shall keep its own completely separate accounts until the close of the sessions.

9. The Treasurers of the two Committees shall keep, in addition, a joint account of the contributions received from official sources for the joint meeting of the Congresses, recording in a special book the corresponding receipts and expenditures, the balance to be divided equally at the close of the sessions between the said Committees, pending their utilization thereof for the purposes set forth in the respective Regulations or for such other purposes as they deem preferable.

10. In the bulletins and other publications issued, a distinction shall always be made between minutes of separate and joint sessions, and also between the papers, reports, lists of participants, etc., pertaining to one or another of the two Congresses.

11. In the absence of an express agreement to that effect, neither of the two Executive Committees may demand that the other defray the expenses of any costly undertaking (such as an exposition, exhibition, or similar project) that may be carried out on the initiative of one Congress acting alone.

12. The Executive Committees of the two Congresses may hold joint meetings, at the suggestion of the respective Chairmen, whenever the occasion so requires.

PROGRAM OF THE THIRD AMERICAN
CHILD CONGRESS

Sunday, August 27:

- 10 a.m. -- Preliminary Meeting, attended by the visiting delegates and the members of the Executive Committee (Assembly Hall of the National Academy of Medicine)
- 3 p.m. -- Formal Inaugural Session of the Congress, attended by His Excellency the President of Brazil (Municipal Theater)

Monday, August 28:

- 9 a.m. -- Visit to the Children's Polyclinic (Miguel de Frias Street)
- 10 a.m. -- Visit to the Barbara Ottoni School (Senador Furtado Street)
- 11 a.m. -- Inauguration of the Pedagogical Exposition at the Deodoro School
- 1:30 p.m. -- Sessions of the different Sections ("Syllogeu Brasileiro" and Deodoro School)
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture at the National Academy of Medicine

Tuesday, August 29:

- 9 a.m. -- Sessions
- 1:30 p.m. -- visit to the Rio de Janeiro College of Medicine
- 2:30 p.m. -- Visit to the Bourneville Pavilion of the National Asylum for the Insane, to the Foundlings' Asylum, and to the Minors' Welfare Foundation
- 4 p.m. -- Drive to the Sugar Loaf, for the visiting delegates
- 8:30 p.m. -- Showing of motion picture films on child-welfare services in Brazil (National Academy of Medicine)

Wednesday, August 30:

- 9 a.m. -- Visit to the Instituto "Oswaldo Cruz" (Manguinhos), and demonstration of cases of Chagas disease in children (departure from "Syllogeu Brasileiro" at 8:30)
- 1:30 p.m. -- Sessions
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture (National Academy of Medicine)

Thursday, August 31:

- 9 a.m. -- Visit to the São Zacharias Hospital
- 10 a.m. -- Visit to the Rivadavia Corrêa Professional School (Praça da República)
- 1:30 p.m. -- Sessions
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture (Hall of the Academy of Letters)

Friday, September 1:

- 9 a.m. -- Sessions
- 2 p.m. -- Drive to the "Corcovado" and garden party at the "Paineras", for the families of members of the Congress. Trains will leave the "Aguas Férreas" Station every 20 minutes; trains for the return trip will run on the same schedule
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture (National Academy of Medicine)

Saturday, September 2:

- 9 a.m. -- Visit to the "Instituto Profissional Visconde de Mauá"
- 1:30 p.m. -- Sessions
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture (National Academy of Medicine)

Sunday, September 3:

- 9 a.m. Entertainment offered by the "Escoteiros dos Patronatos Agrícolas" (Campo de São Christovão)
- 3 p.m. -- Visit to the "Jão Alves Affonso" Asylum, and children's party
- 8:30 p.m. -- Lecture (National Academy of Medicine)

Monday, September 4:

- 9 a.m. -- Visit to the Prophylactic Section of the Bureau of Public Health
- 1:30 p.m. -- Sessions
- 8:30 p.m. -- Reception given by the medical and pediatric societies for the delegates to the Congress (Building of the "Sociedade de Medicina e Pediatria", Avenida Mem de Sá, n. 197)

Tuesday, September 5:

- 9 a.m. -- Drive along the coast of Guanabara Bay, at the invitation of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of the Navy (departure from "Os Caes")
- 2 p.m. -- Session of the delegates and the members of the Executive Committee to designate the seat of the Fourth American Child Congress
- 2:30 p.m. -- Plenary session for approval of conclusions and closing of the Congress (National Academy of Medicine)

In the evening, a farewell banquet (admission charge)

Autos will be available in front of the "Syllogeu Brasileiro", 30 minutes in advance of scheduled hours, for trips and excursions offered to the visiting delegates.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE CONGRESS

Official Topics Relating to Medicine (Section I)

(1) Classification of digestive disturbances in nursing infants

Rapporteurs:

Professor Juan Carlos Navarro (Argentina)

Professor Luis Mosquito (Uruguay)

Professor Leonel Gonzaga (Brazil)

(2) Encephalitic tumors in children

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Rodolfo Rivarola (Argentina)

Dr. Prudencio de Pena (Uruguay)

Professor Juliano Moreira (Brazil)

(3) Alcoholism in infant pathology

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Bernardo Etchepare (Uruguay)

Professor Miguel Couto (Brazil)

Dr. Ernani Lopes (Brazil)

Dr. Alfredo Neves (Brazil)

(4) Anaphylactic syndromes in children

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Florencio Bazán (Argentina)

Professor Nascimento Gurgel (Brazil)

(5) Encephalitis lethargica

Rapporteurs:

Professor Gregorio Araoz Alfaro (Argentina)

Dr. Andrés Puyol (Uruguay)

(6) Tuberculosis in children

Rapporteurs:

Professor Gregorio Araoz Alfaro (Argentina)

Professor R. Cibile Aguirre (Argentina)

Dr. Víctor Zerbino (Uruguay)

Dr. Alvaro Reis (Brazil)

(7) Endocrinological studies relating to children

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Antonio Carran (Uruguay)
Dr. Annes Dias (Brazil)

(8) Forms of acidosis in children

Rapporteur:

Professor Plinio Olinto de Oliveira (Brazil)

(9) Amoebic dysentery

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Alejandro Volpe (Uruguay)
Dr. Nicolás Leone Bloise (Uruguay)
Dr. Henrique Aragão (Brazil)

(10) Parasitic dysentery (exclusive of amoebic dysentery)

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Arnaldo Berta (Uruguay)
Dr. Aristides Marques da Cunha (Brazil)

Recommended Topics Relating to Medicine (Section I)

(1) Statistics on tuberculosis in American children

(2) Fernandes Figueira congenital dystrophic syndromes

Rapporteur:

Dr. Fernandes Figueira (Brazil)

(3) Hemoclastic shock in children

Rapporteur:

Dr. Eduardo Meirelles (Brazil)

(4) Radiotherapy in pediatrics

Rapporteur:

Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya (Uruguay)

(5) Ultraviolet rays in therapeutic treatment of children

(6) Causes of congenital deformities

Rapporteur:

Dr. Moncorvo Filho (Brazil)

(7) Indirect influence of alcoholism in parents upon the nervous systems of children

(8) Influenzal colitis in children

(9) Diagnosis of meningitis

(10) Epidemic nephritis

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Mario Ponce de León (Uruguay)

Dr. Plinio Olinto de Oliveira (Brazil)

(11) Epidemic jaundice

Rapporteur:

Dr. Mario Ponce de León (Uruguay)

(12) Diagnosis of recurrent pyelitis

(13) Children's diseases resulting from privation

Rapporteur:

Professor Martagão Gesteira (Brazil)

(14) Forms of Heine-Medin disease in America

Rapporteurs:

Professor Luis Morquio (Uruguay)

Dr. Rezende Puech (Brazil)

Dr. Raul Moreira (Brazil)

(15) Study of arterial pressure in children

Rapporteurs:

Dr. José Bonaba (Uruguay)

Dr. Alejandro Lacáchaga (Uruguay)

(16) Heliotherapy for children

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Roberto Berro (Uruguay)

Professor Alfredo Ferreira Magalhães (Brazil)

(17) Clinical and radiological heart studies

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya (Uruguay)

Dr. Alicia Armando Ugón (Uruguay)

- (18) Forms of tubercular osteoarthritis
- (19) Tuberculosis of the spine and its treatment through orthopedic surgery
- (20) Scoliosis: its prevention, pathogenesis, and treatment
- (21) Orthopedic surgical treatment of flaccid paralysis, and particularly of the forms resulting from Heine-Medin disease
- (22) Orthopedic surgical treatment of forms of spastic paralysis and particularly of Little's disease
- (23) Hydrocephalus and its surgical treatment
- (24) Cineplastic orthopedics, with special reference to cases of amputation
- (25) Osseous dystrophy: its prevention and treatment
- (26) Cranial rachitis and its surgical treatment
- (27) Cerebral pseudotumors in children
- (28) Malignant tumors in children
- (29) Congenital anomalies in the arms and hands, in relation to modern surgery
- (30) Congenital anomalies in the legs and feet, in relation to modern surgery
- (31) Atypical appendicitis
- (32) Blood transfusions
- (33) Tuberculosis of the ganglia
- (34) Arthroplasty for children
- (35) Grafting
- (36) Pyelocystitis
- (37) Paranephritis

Official Topics Relating to Education (Section II)

- (1) Biological retardation: causes and remedies; methods of grouping retarded children in schools, and of educating them and improving their condition

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Losfranco Ciampi (Argentina)
Dr. Rafael Schiaffino (Uruguay)
Dr. Plinio Olinto de Oliveira (Brazil)

- (2) Retardation in school -- recognition and correction thereof; the problem of illiteracy and its speedy solution

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Matilde Flaixoto Ciampi (Argentina)
Professor Ana Bruzzone de Scarone (Uruguay)
Dr. Manoel Bomfim (Brazil)

- (3) Instruction on sanitation through the schools; education in hygiene

Report by:

School Medical Board (Uruguay)

- (4) Sex education in the schools

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Paulina Luisi (Uruguay)
Dr. Raúl E. Balthgen (Uruguay)
Dr. Martim Bueno de Andrade (Brazil)

- (5) From physical education to moral and civic education: methods and programs

Reports by:

Pedagogical Society (Uruguay)
Professor Sebastián Morey (Uruguay)

- (6) Graphic methods of expression, manual training, and aesthetic and intellectual education in the elementary schools

Rapporteurs:

Miss Eulalia Campos (Uruguay)
Miss Debora Vitale D'Amico (Uruguay)

- (7) The most important subjects of instruction, for the purposes of elementary education (namely, mental development and preparation for social life through education); and the relative importance of the said subjects

Rapporteur:

Dr. Abel J. Pérez (Uruguay)

- (8) The most important subjects of instruction for the purposes of secondary education (namely, formation of an "élite" element through general culture); and the relative importance of the said subjects

Rapporteur:

Dr. José Pedro Segundo (Uruguay)

- (9) Selection, through secondary instruction, of underprivileged persons possessing special gifts; social protection for those who show the most ability, in order to form an "élite" element

Rapporteur:

Professor Afranio Peixoto (Brazil)

- (10) Integral education, and specialization: points of similarity and dissimilarity between the two fields, and their bearing upon the maximum contribution to individual and collective welfare

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Santino Carlos Rossi (Uruguay)
Professor Clemente Estable (Uruguay)

Recommended Topics Relating to Education (Section II)

- (1) The problem of primary education: the Froebel and Montessori methods

Rapporteur:

Dr. Augusto Linhares

- (2) Teachers and texts in elementary schools

Rapporteur:

Miss Margarita Munar de Sanguinette (Uruguay)

- (3) Effect of seasons upon the elementary school; the most appropriate schedules of hours and holidays for schools in specific regions
- (4) Improvement of school discipline: the best methods for this purpose

Rapporteur:

Professor José Tomás Portela (Uruguay)

- (26) Analytical psychology and fragmentary education; synthetic psychology and integral education

Rapporteur:

Professor José H. Figueiras (Uruguay)

Official Topics Relating to Hygiene and Medical
Welfare Services (Section III) 1

- (1) School clinics; medical services for pupils

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Carlos S. Cometto (Argentina)
School Medical Board (Uruguay)
Dr. Massillon Saboia (Brazil)

- (2) Popular instruction in child care

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Delio Aguila (Argentina)
Dr. Américo Mola (Uruguay)
Dr. Joaquim Nicoláo (Brazil)

- (3) Visiting nurses for child care

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Alberto Ziwanck (Argentina)
Dr. Alicia Armand Ugón (Uruguay)
Professor Luis Barbosa (Brazil)

- (4) Organization of work for the protection of newborn babies

Rapporteurs:

Dr. S. Madrid Páez (Argentina)
Dr. María Armand Ugón (Uruguay)
Dr. Camara Brasil (Brazil)

- (5) Statistics on infant mortality and on mortality among small children in America; introduction of uniformity into such statistics

Rapporteur:

Dr. Joaquim de Salterain (Uruguay); and

1

Subsequently divided into two sections. See note 2, p. 3.

Infant mortality in Uruguay

Rapporteur:

Dr. Julio A. Bauzá

(6) School dental care

Reports by:

School Medical Board (Uruguay)
Professor Frederico Eyer (Brazil)

(7) Maternity homes in American countries: information and statistical data

Rapporteurs:

Professor A. Peralta Ramos (Argentina)
Dr. Augusto Turenne (Uruguay)

(8) Protection for unmarried mothers

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Augusto Turenne (Uruguay)
Professor Fernando Magalhães (Brazil)

(9) Welfare services for pregnant women in South American countries

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Paulino Luisi (Uruguay)
Dr. Almir Cardoso de Oliveira (Brazil)

(10) Nephrology and the "Instituto de Nefrologia"

Rapporteur:

Professor Luis Morquio (Uruguay)

Special Rapporteur:

Dr. E. Cacace (Italy)

Recommended Topics Relating to Hygiene and Medical
Welfare Services (Section III)

(1) The best services for the protection of small children

(2) Dangers involved in hospitalization of children; desirable conditions for a modern children's hospital

- (5) Indolence in pupils: its causes and remedies

Rapporteur:

Miss María García San Martín (Uruguay)
Dr. Manoel Bomfim (Brazil)

- (6) Teaching methods for reading: comparison and results of methods

Rapporteur:

Miss Isabel Puig (Uruguay)

- (7) Pedagogical value of orthophony

Rapporteur:

Miss Josefina Tarigo (Uruguay)

- (8) Grammar, and logical thinking, in the elementary school

Rapporteur:

Miss Isabel A. de la Fuente (Uruguay)

- (9) The need to develop instruction in drawing and to make it more widely available
- (10) Singing in schools
- (11) The most suitable manual training in elementary education

Rapporteur:

Professor Teófilo Gratwahl (Uruguay)

- (12) Calisthenics in the schools: the best method of deriving benefits therefrom
- (13) Elementary mathematics, taught by the method of presenting concrete evidence from which abstract conclusions can be deduced
- (14) From physical geography to political geography, in the elementary school
- (15) From national to world history, through the history of civilization; essentials of instruction in the subject, for the elementary school

Rapporteur:

Mrs. Aurora Velasco de Brunetto (Uruguay)

- (16) The natural sciences, as essentially educational, in the elementary school
- (17) Books about children, and books for children

Rapporteur:

Professor Afranio Peixoto (Brazil)

- (18) School libraries

Rapporteur:

Professor Anterp Urioste (Uruguay)

- (19) Teacher training above the normal-school level
- (20) Teacher training in normal schools and in model schools

Rapporteur:

Miss Leonor Hourticou (Uruguay)

- (21) Preferred principles of modern school hygiene

Report by:

School Medical Board (Uruguay)

- (22) Rules of hygiene in elementary professional instruction

Report by:

School Medical Board (Uruguay)

- (23) School medical inspection: the function of the school doctor in extensive prophylactic campaigns
- (24) Psychoanalysis (Freudian) in education

Rapporteurs:

Professor José H. Figueiras (Uruguay)
Mr. Medeiros e Albuquerque (Brazil)

- (25) Observations on the public-school system in Uruguay

Rapporteur:

Professor Emilio Fournié (Uruguay)

- (3) Consolidation and centralization of the associations for the physical and moral protection of children

Rapporteur:

Dr. F. Rodríguez Gómez (Uruguay)

- (4) School for mothers; the advisability of popularizing such schools

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Heitor García San Martín (Uruguay)
Professor Fernando Magalhães (Brazil)

- (5) Child nutrition; uniform regulation of boarding-school food, and inspection thereof

Rapporteur:

Dr. Adamastor Barbosa (Brazil)

- (6) Tuberculosis prevention in schools

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Sebastián Rodríguez (Uruguay)
Dr. Cirne Lima (Brazil)

Official Topics Relating to Sociology and Legislation
(Section IV) 1

- (1) Abandonment of minors

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Ricardo Secher (Argentina)
Dr. Octavio Murgel de Rezende (Brazil)

- (2) The patria potestas: suspension, loss, renunciation, and recovery thereof

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios (Argentina)
Dr. Astolpho Rezende (Brazil)

- (3) Wages [of minors]

Rapporteur:

Dr. Alfredo Russell (Brazil)

1 Section V, after the division of Section III. See note 1, p. 20.

- (4) Special courts for the protection, defense, trial, and judgment of abandoned and delinquent minors

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Jorge Coel (Argentina)
Dr. Edgard Costa (Brazil)

- (5) Indeterminate sentence

Rapporteur:

Dr. Carvalho Mourão (Brazil)

- (6) Probation

Rapporteur:

Dr. Arthur Lemos (Brazil)

- (7) Institutions for education, protection, and reform

Rapporteurs:

Dr. Víctor M. Delfino (Argentina)
Dr. Lanfraneo Ciampi (Argentina)
Mr. Franco Vaz (Brazil)

- (8) The rôle of welfare foundations

Rapporteur:

Dr. Zeferino de Faria (Brazil)

- (9) The right to life and health

Rapporteur:

Judge Nabuco de Abreu, of the Court of Appeals (Brazil)

- (10) Social security

Rapporteur:

Dr. Alfredo Pinto (Brazil)

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One messenger for each section



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Dr. Pedro Insua Dorrego

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Dr. Nascimento Gurgel
Dr. Zeferino de Faria
Dr. Martagão Gesteira
Dr. Fernando Magalhães
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El Salvador:

Mr. Gustavo A. Ruiz*

Guatemala:

Dr. Carlos Augusto Faller*
Dr. Máximo Soto Hall

¹ The names marked with an asterisk are those of the delegates designated as spokesmen of their governments at the Inaugural Session.

Italy:

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Mexico:

His Excellency Ambassador Alvaro Torre Díaz*
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Professor Mamerto Acuña
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National University of the Coast (Rosario, Santa Fe)

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Dr. Edmundo Smith
Miss Ester Smith Bunge

Argentine Model School, Buenos Aires

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Brazil

"Instituto de Prophylaxia de Moléstias Mentaes e Nervosas"; "Ambulatório Rivadavia Corrêa"

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CONCLUSIONS PROPOSED AND ACCEPTED AT SECTION MEETINGS
AND APPROVED BY THE PLENARY SESSION

Section I: On Medicine

Meeting of August 29

I. -- Dr. Benito Soria, Delegate of Argentina, proposes a vote of applause for the admirable paper prepared by Professor Luis Morquio, of Montevideo, presenting a "Clinical View of Digestive and Nutritional Disturbances in Artificially Fed Infants".

Meeting of August 30

II. -- Dr. Benito Soria, Delegate of Argentina, submits the following proposal:

"The Third American Child Congress recommends that pediatricians give the fullest possible attention to children showing symptoms of nutritional disturbances; and that they seek by every means at their disposal to determine the hereditary factors affecting the constitutions of such children, in order to obtain guidance in the treatment to be applied not only for remedying the disturbance but also for correcting any constitutional abnormality that may exist."

Meeting of September 2

III. -- Dr. Nascimento Gurgel, Secretary General of the Congress, proposes that the study of encephalitic tumors in children be considered an official topic of the Fourth Congress.

IV. -- Dr. R. Rivarola, Delegate of Argentina, proposes a vote of applause for the excellent paper presented by Mr. A. Gutiérrez on "The Form of the Duodenum and Its Relation to the Mesentery and the Transverse Mesocolon," in the belief that its content will open up new horizons for surgical work.

In addition, since he regards this subject as one of prime importance, Dr. Rivarola proposes that it be studied again at the Fourth Child Congress, in order that fuller benefits may be derived from the observations presented, which need to be supplemented through a radiological study of the gastroduodenal tract in nursing infants.

Meeting of September 4

V. -- Dr. E. Cienfuegos, Delegate of Chile, proposes that, in view of the increasing prevalence of scurvy among American children, as evidenced by the numerous studies published in the different countries, and bearing in

mind the dangers involved for very young children in defective feeding with canned and manufactured products, advertised independently of any governmental control, the Third American Child Congress shall recommend to the American governments:

"(1) The study in every nation -- from the scientific, economic, and social standpoints -- of judicious feeding of small children; and adaptation thereof, in so far as is possible, to the practises and customs of the respective countries.

"(2) The establishment of regulations to prevent excessive use of patented foods, with provision for optional prohibitions against those known to be possible causes of ailments resulting from malnutrition."

VI. -- Dr. José Jorge, Delegate of Argentina, and Dr. Rezende Pusch, Vice-Chairman of the Section, submit the following proposal:

"With a view to establishing closer relations among pediatric physicians and surgeons for purposes of scientific progress, the hope is expressed that, at the next American Child Congress and subject to the decisions of the Organizing Committee thereof, the official and recommended topics for the Section on Medicine will include subjects and problems of interest to both groups, and that a physician and a surgeon will serve as Rapporteurs."

VII. -- Dr. E. Cienfuegos, Delegate of Chile, proposes a vote of applause for the President of the Congress, Professor Plinio Olinto de Oliveira, to whom the success of the present assembly is due.

VIII. -- Dr. Escardó y Anaya, Delegate of Uruguay, suggests that it is desirable that respiratory exercises be included in all hospital psychotherapeutic services, in order to encourage better breathing habits.

Section II: On Education

Meeting of September 1

IX. -- Professor José Rangel, of Minas Gerais, proposes that the Executive Committee of the Congress arrange for publication, in pamphlet form, of the monograph prepared by Professor Afranio Peixoto on literature about children and for children, in order that it may be widely distributed by the teachers of the nation.

Meeting of September 2

X. -- Mr. G. Ruiz, Delegate of El Salvador, proposes a vote in behalf of inter-American fraternal relations.

Meeting of September 4

XI. -- Dr. Benito Soria proposes the selection of a "Latin American Hymn", whose words might be those written by the famous Chilean poet, Víctor Domingo Soto.

XII. -- Dr. Afranio Peixoto proposes that the attention of the Latin American governments be called to the question of selecting, for the purpose indicated [by the Agenda], gifted persons from among the underprivileged, with a view to establishing on the secondary-school level suitable measures for the social protection of those shown in the elementary schools to have the greatest ability, such protection to take the form of scholarships, monthly payments, subsidies, and free instruction on the intermediate and higher levels, in order that an élite group qualified to direct the national destinies may thus be formed.

XIII. -- Professor Afranio Peixoto, Chairman of the Section on Hygiene, Mr. Guillermo Martínez, of Chile, and Professor Emilio Fournié, Delegate of Uruguay, propose that the following resolution be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress resolves that the Section on Education shall take the form of a separate assembly, to be known as the 'American Congress on Education'; and that the city of Buenos Aires shall be designated as the seat of the first meeting of the new Congress, which will take place in 1925."

Section III: On Hygiene

Meeting of August 28

XIV. -- Professor Afranio Peixoto, Chairman of the Section, proposes a vote of applause for the Government of Peru, because of its humanitarian undertakings and activities for the protection of children.

Meeting of August 30

XV. -- Dr. Estrada Coelho, Delegate of Ecuador, proposes that a suggestion be submitted to the American countries for the creation of Ministries of Child Welfare charged with all matters relating to the protection of children; with endeavoring not only to centralize but also to provide direction and mark out courses of action for private and official enterprises, and with suggesting the most suitable methods of work in order to prevent waste of effort and energy.

XVI. -- Dr. Estrada Coelho, Delegate of Ecuador, proposes that there be created in Rio de Janeiro, in recognition of the Centenary of the Independence of Brazil, an International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, whose duty it shall be to centralize and classify all data pertaining to children and their protection, including information relative to laws, societies, existing and planned protective activities, and statistics; and that international commissions on cooperation be established in conjunction therewith.

XVII. -- Dr. Plinio Olinto de Oliveira, representing the "Instituto de Prophylaxia Mental do Ambulatório Rivadavia Corrêa", proposes that recommendations be addressed:

(1) To the American governments, for the installation, in all children's polyclinics, of dispensaries for the treatment of nervous and mental disturbances in children;

(2) To the Government of Brazil, for the speediest possible establishment of colony shelters devoted to the training of abnormal children;

(3) To the Prefecture of the Federal District, for the organization, in the model schools, of special classes for backward pupils.

Meeting of August 31

XVIII. -- Professor Ferreira de Magalhães, of Bahia, proposes that the Third American Child Congress ask the public authorities to take effective measures for preventing the manufacture and sale of rubber nipples and other objects contrary to infant hygiene.

XIX. -- [Professor Ferreira de Magalhães] proposes that the delegates of the different American countries request their governments to arrange for the establishment and widespread use of gymnasiums and fresh-air schools for sickly and run-down children, as a means of combating the diseases to which school-age children are susceptible.

Meeting of September 1

XX. -- The following proposal is received from Professor Luis Morquio, of Montevideo:

"That the Third American Child Congress shall extend congratulations to Professor E. Cacace, in support of the concept of nepiology and the 'Instituto de Nipiologia', which represent in synthesis the whole modern principle of child study and protection of very young children."

XXI. -- Professor Escardó y Anaya, Delegate of Uruguay, proposes a congratulatory vote addressed to Professor Cacace for his achievement in formulating the science of nepiology.

XXII. -- Dr. Eduardo Meirelles and Dr. Almeida Pires, of Brazil, propose that the Third American Child Congress, in view of the magnitude of the problem involved in the education, protection, and care of small children, shall approve the following decisions:

"(1) That nepiology be made a separate and compulsory subject of study in American medical schools, along the lines marked out by Professor Cacace.

"(2) That the same subject be included on an obligatory basis in American normal-school curricula, and that the rudiments of nepiology be taught in the elementary schools of America.

"(3) That the practical purposes of this science be brought into effect through the foundation of numerous infant-hygiene institutes and associations, in every American country where such institutions do not as yet exist."

Meeting of September 2

XXIII. -- The Third American Child Congress and the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, expressly recognizing the advantages inherent in the concept of nepiology and in its treatment as an independent subject, approve the following decisions:

"(1) That Institutes of Nepiology be established in the universities, either as annexes to, or independently of, the Institutes of Clinical Pediatrics.

"(2) That provincial Institutes of Child Hygiene be established, at least in the capitals of provinces.

"(3) That the creation of Nepiological Societies in the various countries be promoted, and that a warm expression of applause be extended to Professor Cacace."

XXIV. -- Dr. E. Cienfuegos and Dr. Moncorvo Filho propose that the Third American Child Congress and the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood, mindful of the indisputable importance of school hygiene as revealed by the results obtained in all civilized countries where it has been regularly practised, shall call upon all American nations to give the most careful attention to this matter, endeavoring through their respective governments to make their legislation on the subject uniform and compatible with the most modern principles; and that the said nations shall likewise be called upon to make similar endeavors in regard to medical care for pupils, in order that this indispensable service may produce the hoped for results.¹

XXVI. -- Dr. Moncorvo Filho proposes a vote of applause, by telegram, for Dr. Genaro Susto, of Buenos Aires, in connection with the discussion on school medical inspection.

Section IV: On Welfare Services

Meeting of August 30

XXVII. -- Dr. Maurity Santos proposes that the Congress, after hearing the paper prepared by Dr. Edmundo Smith, of Buenos Aires, on the Child

¹ The original Portuguese version contains no item XXV.

Welfare Foundation's school for mothers, unanimously applauds Dr. Smith's contribution, expressing conformity with the requirements laid down in it and also with the additional proposal formulated by Dr. Mario Magalhães, which advocates the introduction of a course on child care into the curriculum of the graduating class in girls' schools.

XXVIII. -- Dr. Maurity Santos proposes that the following decision be approved:

"After hearing the report presented by Dr. Alberto Zwanck on visiting nurses for child care, the Congress unanimously recognizes the advantages to be derived from the establishment of such services in countries where they do not yet exist, and from the encouragement and direction thereof in countries where this device for the protection of society has already been set in operation."

Meeting of August 31

XXIX. Professor Fernando de Magalhães proposes that the following declaration be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress hopes for the establishment, in the American countries, of schools for mothers where women will be enabled to acquire knowledge concerning:

- (a) the concept of hygiene, as a safeguard for the race;
- (b) the concept of duty, as an heritage to be transmitted to their children; and
- (c) the moral law, for the protection of their homes."

Meeting of September 1

XXX. -- Professor Fernandes Figueira proposes, under the head of "State participation in social-welfare activities on behalf of children", that the Third American Child Congress and the First Brazilian Congress on the Protection and Care of Childhood shall jointly approve the following decisions:

"(1) That, in every American state, the so-called "foundlings' turntables" should be abolished, and speedily replaced by the institutions known as "free admissions offices".

"(2) That all hospitals where nursing infants are received shall be compelled to supply them with adequate nourishment; and that, in the case of babies who have previously been breast-fed, such hospitals shall make provision for lodging the mothers of sick babies.

"(3) That, in hospital waiting rooms, polyclinics, and similar institutions, the always undesirable mingling of sick adults with children (ill or well), and of well children with those who are ailing, shall be absolutely prohibited.

"(4) That practical knowledge relative to infant hygiene shall be made widely available everywhere, special instruction for this purpose to be given in consulting clinics for nursing infants, where the greatest possible degree of privacy for the consultants is essential.

"(5) That favorable publicity be given to child-welfare projects for the encouragement of breast-feeding, and particularly to those that provide rooms for nursing and mothers' canteens.

"(6) That all establishments where nursing mothers are employed, shall be required to provide rooms where mothers may nurse their babies at fixed hours, without deductions from their pay.

"(7) That the State shall exercise constant supervision over welfare work for small children, so that the worthy purposes inspiring such work may not be defeated."

XXXI. -- Professor Fernando de Magalhães proposes that the following declaration be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress expresses the hope that the city of Rio de Janeiro, whose aid to mothers is inadequate, will organize welfare services for poor mothers, in a manner befitting its own material wealth and along the lines followed in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Santiago."

XXXII. -- Professor Estrada Coelho, Delegate of Ecuador, proposes that the Third American Child Congress extend a vote of applause to Mr. Ismael Valdés, as an act of justice and in recognition of the altruistic and humanitarian activities of that eminent Chilean statesman.

Meeting of September 2

XXXIII. -- Professor Fernando de Magalhães proposes that the following declaration be approved, for the protection of public health:

"In regard to offenses detrimental to the interests of the community (as is the case with all offenses affecting the life or health of individuals, from the moment of their conception), there can be no professional seal of secrecy to impede cooperation in any measures for the repression of such detrimental acts."

XXXIV. -- Professor Paz Soldán, Delegate of Peru, proposes that the following declaration be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress declares that, side by side with the work of children's associations, there should be express recognition in the laws of the right of children to both life and health."

XXXV. -- Professor Estrada Coelho, Delegate of Ecuador, proposes that the Third American Child Congress extend a vote of applause to the Government of Brazil and to all the governments that have sent delegations to the present assembly, in acknowledgment of their contributions to its success.

Meeting of September 4

XXXVI. -- Dr. J. Garrahan, Delegate of Argentina, proposes that the following declaration be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress, recognizing the importance of the work carried on by private institutions in behalf of children, declares that this work can be intensified and rendered more beneficial through coordination of the activities involved."

XXXVII. -- Dr. Cora Mayers, Delegate of Chile, submits this declaration for approval:

"The Third American Child Congress expresses the hope that an American International Office for the Protection of Childhood will be created, similar to the office already established at Brussels."

XXXVIII. -- Professor F. A. Almeida, Junior, proposes that the Third American Child Congress remind the American governments of the need to provide protection for blind children, in the respective countries, through the following basic measures:

- (a) Establishment of institutions where blind children under eight years of age will receive the treatment and education appropriate to their age;
- (b) Establishment of elementary schools, on an extensive scale, for blind children between eight and 16 years of age;
- (c) Establishment of asylums for underprivileged blind children;
- (d) Adoption, by the competent authorities, of rigorous measures designed to prevent the exploitation of blind children as beggars; and
- (e) Publicity regarding, and adoption of, measures for the prevention of blindness in children.

XXXIX. -- Professor Fernando de Magalhães proposes that the following declaration be approved:

"Whereas plausible suggestions are being received from many sources, recommending legislative measures to bring about the

practice of eugenic precepts; and whereas a preliminary step toward such legislation must necessarily be the establishment, in each country, of a corps of technical experts qualified not only to disseminate authoritative knowledge of such precepts but also to cooperate in the advancement of the science of eugenics, the Third American Child Congress resolves to advocate the establishment of research centers possessing the resources necessary for exhaustive study of the factors bearing upon normal and pathological heredity."

XL. -- Professor Fernando de Magalhães also submits this declaration for approval:

"The Third American Child Congress applauds the distinguished Argentine, Chilean, and Uruguayan women who have taken such an active interest in the care of sickly school children."

XLI. -- Mrs. E. Santa Cruz, Delegate of Chile, submits the following declaration for approval:

"The Third American Child Congress believes that the idea of establishing school colonies should be implanted in all teaching centers as a means of protecting and preserving the race."

XLII. -- Dr. Juan Patrone, Delegate of Argentina, submits a declaration in the following terms:

"The Third American Child Congress believes that dental care for children of both preschool age and school age is absolutely essential; and it therefore urges that the public authorities sponsor the speediest possible establishment of dental clinics to meet this grave need on the part of poor children."

XLIII. -- Dr. Gustavo Lessa, Professor Fernando de Magalhães, Dr. Henrique Autran, and Dr. Juan Patrone, propose that the following declaration be approved:

"The Third American Child Congress, mindful of the need to undertake the protection of child health at the earliest possible time, believes that obligatory notification of births is advisable, such notification to be given to the public health authorities by the parents or by the physicians in attendance at the births."

XLIV. -- Dr. Gustavo Lessa, Professor Fernando de Magalhães, Dr. Henrique Autran, and Dr. Juan Patrone likewise submit the following declaration:

"The Third American Child Congress, mindful of the extraordinarily important part played by visiting-nurse and health-visitor systems in the work of popular health education, believes that there is a basic need for the establishment of such systems in American countries not yet possessing them, and for their further development in the countries where they have already been established; and

it furthermore believes that scrupulous selection and thorough technical training of the corresponding personnel are fundamental requisites for the efficacy of the said systems."¹

Section V: On Sociology and Legislation

Meeting of September 4

XLVI. -- Dr. Almir Madeira submits for approval this declaration:

"The Congress suggests that October 12 be designated in the American countries as 'Children's Day'."

XLVII. It is proposed that, in every American country where no law on the protection of childhood has been established, such a law be enacted: one that will place the government in the position of parent to the children of its people and supreme guardian over the children's sacred right to life; a law that will be -- like the constitution of the nation -- fundamental, inviolable, and respected to the point of veneration.

XLVIII. -- Dr. E. Louret, of Argentina, submits this declaration for approval:

"The Third American Child Congress advocates the establishment of censorship for motion pictures."

Conclusions Proposed and Approved
by the Plenary Session

Session of September 5

XLIX. -- It is proposed that the countries which have not yet done so shall incorporate in their laws the measures listed below:

"(a) Inclusion of a medical certificate among the documents required in order to prove fitness for marriage; and adoption, in regard to impediments, of a prohibition against marriage by persons afflicted with serious communicable diseases (whether contracted through contagion or inherited) that are capable of injuring the health of the other spouse or of the offspring; and

"(b) The declaration that contamination of others with such diseases, whether in or out of the marital status, is an offense punishable by law."

L. -- Professor Paz Soldán, Delegate of Peru, proposes a special vote of homage to Professor Aloysio de Castro, in the following words:

"Mr. President: Before the reading of the conclusions approved by the Third American Child Congress is brought to a close,

¹ The original Portuguese version contains no item XLV.

I venture to request that the members of the Congress approve a special tribute addressed to one who is not present in person at this moment but who is, I am certain, with us in spirit and in the force of his noble sentiments. I propose a vote of homage to assure an illustrious Brazilian, the very embodiment of the lavish intellectual gifts enriching this assembly, that our hearts are with him in the present hour of spiritual growth; a tribute that will proclaim our belief in, and sympathy with, the work that he carried on here until recently as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress in an endeavor to build for the future of America, and also the work that he is now undertaking in the Old World, where he seeks to strengthen the foundations of the present by engendering a conscious acceptance of peace-loving doctrines as a necessary prelude to the effective establishment of peace in the political life of Europe and the entire world. You will not need to be told that I am proposing a vote of homage to Aloyso de Castro, beloved by all of us for his magnificent intellect and generous heart."

LI. -- Dr. Benito Soria, speaking for the various delegations, proposes a vote of applause for the Executive Committee of the Third American Child Congress and, in particular, for its present Chairman, Professor Plinio Olinto de Oliveira, and its Secretary General, Professor Nascimento Gurgel.