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Congress and Conference Series No. 69

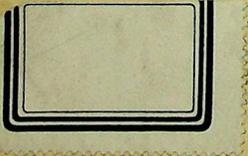
FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

Havana, Cuba

December 8-13, 1927

FINAL ACT

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Congress and Conference Series No. 69

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Division of Conferences and Organizations
Department of International Law

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

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DECREE

Issued by the President of the Republic
of Cuba, General Gerardo Machado

WHEREAS:

The Fourth Pan American Child Congress, held in Santiago de Chile, designated Havana as the seat of the Fifth Congress;

The Cuban Government was pleased to accept both the honor and the international obligation implicit in this designation; and

Time and careful attention are required for organizing the above-mentioned Congress, which is to be held in Havana at an early date, as well as for the general preparations; and

IN VIRTUE OF:

The authority invested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Republic, and pursuant to the proposal made by the Secretary of State,

I HEREBY RESOLVE:

1. To establish an Organizing Committee for the Fifth Pan American Child Congress, to be composed of a Chairmen, two Vice-Chairman, a Secretary General, an Assistant Secretary General, a Treasurer, five advisors, and five committee members.

2. To appoint, as Chairman of the said Committee, Dr. Angel Arturo Aballí, Professor of Pediatrics at the University; as Vice-Chairman, Dr. Domingo Ramos, professor at the University, and Mr. Néstor Carbonell, Director of the Pan American Bureau and formerly a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Child Congress; as Secretary General, Dr. Félix A. Hurtado, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University and formerly a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Child Congress; as Assistant Secretary General, Dr. Miguel A. Branly, Secretary of the Anti-Narcotics League; as Treasurer, Dr. Francisco M. Fernández, professor at the University and Representative in the Legislature; as advisors, Dr. Alfredo Aguayo, Aristides Mestre, Manuel Varona Suárez, Sergio García Marruz, and Pastor del Río; and, as committee members, Dr. Antonio Barrera, Chief of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Department of Public Health and formerly a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, Dr. A. Catalá, a high-ranking official in the Department of Justice and formerly a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, Dr. Ramiro Guerra, General Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Arturo Montori, professor at the Normal School, and Dr. Clemente Inclán, full professor at the University.

Executive Building
April 1, 1926

(S) Gerardo Machado,
President of the Republic

(S) Carlos Manuel de Céspedes,
Secretary of State of the Republic

REGULATIONS

Article I. In accordance with the unanimous decision of the Fourth Pan American Child Congress, held in Santiago, capital of the Republic of Chile, the Fifth Congress of the series will take place in Havana.

Article II. The Fifth Congress, comprising a period of seven working days, will be held February 13-20, 1927.

Article III. An International Child Health Exposition, covering all branches of science, industry, commerce, and the arts that concern children, shall be held in connection with the Congress.

Article IV. The Congress shall be divided into six sections, dealing respectively with the following subjects:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Medicine | (4) Education |
| (2) Hygiene | (5) Psychology |
| (3) Sociology | (6) Legislation |

Article V. The members of the Congress shall be classified under three heads: honorary, official, and regular.

The title of "honorary member" shall be assigned to the nationals or other persons so designated by the assembly of official delegates of the countries represented at the Congress.

The delegates of the governments of the countries represented at the Congress, and the members of the Organizing Committee, representing the Government of Cuba, shall be official members.

Persons engaged in child-welfare work, whether on a purely scientific basis or in actual practice, and persons representing child-welfare organizations, shall be regular members. These persons shall pay a membership fee of ten pesos (Cuban money).

Article VI. All members of the Congress shall have the right to attend its various sessions, to present papers based upon the agenda topics selected by the Organizing Committee, and to take part in the discussion of the papers presented. Only official members shall have the right to voice and vote at administrative sessions.

Article VII. The official languages of the Congress shall be English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

Article VIII. The Congress shall study two topics of general interest pertaining to the work of each section, and bearing upon any scientific questions whose discussion and clarification may result in practical recommendations on child welfare. The subjects thus studied shall be known as the "Official Topics of the Pan American Child Congress".

Article IX. In addition to the topics mentioned in the preceding article, each session /section/ shall discuss ten topics indicated by the Organizing Committee, which should serve as subject matter for the various papers to be presented by members of the Congress.

Article X. Any topic presented in a paper but not included among those indicated by the Organizing Committee shall be known as a "freely selected topic".

Article XI. The program of the Congress shall include four types of meeting: formal sessions; regular plenary sessions; section meetings; and administrative sessions.

The formal sessions shall be the Inaugural and Closing Sessions.

The regular plenary sessions, attended by all members of the Congress, shall be those at which reports on the official topics are read.

The section meetings shall be those held by the six sections of the Congress. At these meetings, papers on the topics indicated by the Organizing Committee and those on freely selected topics will be read.

The administrative sessions, in which official members alone may participate, shall consist of a Preliminary Session, to be held before the work of the Congress begins, and a final session, for approval of votes and resolutions of the Congress.

Article XII. The Secretary of State, or his representative, and the members of the Organizing Committee, shall preside over the Preliminary Session.

The procedure at the Preliminary Session shall be as follows:

- (a) presentation of the visiting delegates;
- (b) election of the Executive Committee of the Congress;
- (c) appointment of Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Congress;
- (d) designation of the honorary members referred to in Article V;
- (e) election of the chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries of the various sections; and
- (f) designation of persons making up the Committee on Votes and Resolutions.

Article XIII. The members of the Executive Committee of the Congress shall preside over the formal Inaugural Session.

At that session, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall deliver the address welcoming the members of the Congress.

A report shall be presented by the Secretary General, and the greetings of the various countries shall be delivered by the respective delegates.

The Congress shall be opened by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, or by his Representative.

Article XIV. The officers referred to in section (e) of Article XII shall preside over the section meetings.

Article XV. The persons designated in advance by the Organizing Committee to report upon topics of the agenda shall confine their reports to the topics specified by the said committee, and shall send the corresponding summaries to the General Secretariat at a date sufficiently early to allow for printing thereof, in order that these summaries may be distributed among the members of the Congress before it opens.

Article XVI. Each of the persons thus designated shall be allotted a maximum of 20 minutes in which to read his report.

Article XVII. Any member of the Congress is free to comment upon a report, provided that he has notified the chairman, in writing, of the desire to do so; but no one shall be allowed to speak more than 15 minutes for this purpose, nor, under any circumstances, more than once.

The person presenting the report shall be allowed 10 minutes for replying to comments thereon.

In special cases, and if the Assembly so agrees, he may be permitted to extend his reply for an additional five or 10 minutes.

Article XVIII. At section meetings, no more than 10 minutes shall be allowed each author for the reading of his paper, and it is therefore recommended that the maximum length for any paper shall be 2,000 words. Any person present is free to comment upon these papers, speaking once only and for not more than five minutes. Each author shall be allowed an additional five minutes for replying to comments.

Article XIX. Papers received by the General Secretariat later than January 1, 1927, shall not be listed in the order of the day for any session of the Congress.

Article XX. The final official session shall be held on the afternoon of the last working day of the Congress. Only official members of the Congress may take part therein.

The resolutions and votes submitted to the Committee on Votes and Resolutions by the various sections, or by the Congress in plenary session, shall be discussed at the final administrative session, at which action shall be limited to approval or rejection of the aforesaid resolutions and votes, without discussion, save in the event that six members request, in writing, a different procedure and the majority of those present accede to the request.

If such a request is granted, only one speech for, and one speech against, the particular resolution shall be heard, in any circumstances, so that a definitive decision upon the resolution may be taken without delay.

Lastly, the host country of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress shall be designated.

Article XXI. A formal Closing Session shall be held, attended by all members of the Congress. At this session, the votes and resolutions of the Congress shall be read aloud, and the customary closing addresses shall be delivered.

Members

President: Prof. A. ...

Vice-Presidents

Prof. ...
Dr. ...

Secretary

Prof. ...

Academic Secretary

Dr. ...

Treasurer

Prof. ...

Honorary

Prof. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...
Dr. ...

Advisors

Dr. ...
Prof. ...
Prof. ...
Prof. ...
Dr. ...
Prof. ...

SECTION CHAIRS AND SECRETARIES

Section on Mathematics

Prof. ...
Dr. ...

Section on Physics

Dr. ...
Dr. ...

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Profesor Angel A. Aballí

Vice-Chairmen:

Prof. Domingo Ramos
Dr. Néstor Carbonell

Secretary General:

Prof. Félix Hurtado

Assistant Secretary General:

Dr. Miguel A. Branly

Treasurer:

Prof. Francisco María Fernández

Members:

Prof. Clemente Inclán
Dr. Antonio F. Barrera
Dr. Ramón Catalá
Dr. Ramiro Guerra
Dr. Pastor del Río

Advisors:

Dr. Manuel Varona Suárez
Prof. Sergio García Marruz
Prof. Aristides Mestre
Prof. Alfredo Aguayo
Dr. Arturo Montori
Prof. Raimundo de Castro

SECTION CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

Section on Medicine:

Prof. Clemente Inclán
Dr. Oscar Ortiz Machado

Section on Hygiene:

Dr. Antonio F. Barrera
Dr. Julio C. Portela

Section on Education:

Dr. Ramiro Guerra
Dr. Estela Agramonte

Section on Sociology:

Dr. Pastor del Río
Dr. Gabriel García Galán

Section on Psychology:

Prof. Alfredo M. Aguayo
Dr. Odila de Quesada

Section on Law:

Dr. Ramón A. Catalá
Dr. Pablo F. Lavín

RECEPTION, LODGING, AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Dr. Francisco María Fernández

Members:

Dr. Félix Hurtado
Dr. Raimundo de Castro
Dr. Antonio F. Barrera
Dr. Miguel A. Branly
Dr. Alberto Inclán
Dr. Armando Fernández
Dr. Rodolfo Pérez de los Reyes
Dr. Alfredo Comas

OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

ARGENTINA

Dr. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro
Dr. Raúl Cibils Aguirre
Dr. Carlos Arenaza
Dr. Sergio García Uriburu

CHILE

Dr. Manuel Bianchi
Dr. Luis Rencoret

COLOMBIA

Dr. Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee

COSTA RICA

Dr. Luis Felipe González Flores

CUBA

Prof. Angel A. Aballí
Prof. Domingo Ramos
Dr. Néstor Carbonell
Prof. Francisco María Fernández
Prof. Félix Hurtado
Dr. Miguel Angel Branly
Prof. Clemente Inclán
Dr. Antonio Barrera
Dr. Ramón Catalá
Dr. Ramiro Guerra
Dr. Pastor del Río
Dr. Manuel Varona Suárez
Dr. Arturo Montori
Prof. Sergio García Marruz
Prof. Arístides Mestre
Prof. Alfredo Aguayo
Dr. Raimundo de Castro

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dr. Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Charge d'Affaires

EL SALVADOR

Dr. Juan Antiga

GUATEMALA

Dr. Manuel Mencía García

MEXICO

Dr. Rafael Santamarina

PANAMA

Dr. Raúl Alvarez Alvarado, Charge d'Affaires
Dr. Jaime de la Guardia

PERU

Dr. Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán
Dr. Pedro Villanueva

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dr. Arthur W. Dunn
Dr. Grover A. Kempf
Miss Katharine F. Lenroot
Dr. Mary Dabney Davis
Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer
Dr. Frank Howard Richardson
Dr. Frederick W. Schultz
Dr. Borden S. Veeder
Reverend Dr. John O'Grady
Mr. C. C. Carstens
Mrs. Margarette Willis Reeve
Dr. John A. Lapp
Miss Rose J. M. Hugh
Miss Anna E. Richardson
Dr. John Foote
Miss Margarette Boylan
Miss E. E. Kiernan
Mrs. J. K. Sparkman
Mr. Willie Fanger
Miss Margarette Klein
Miss Elsie MacVillsey
Dr. Francisco Vizcarrondo
Dr. A. Fernos Isern

URUGUAY

Dr. Roberto Berro
Dr. Julio Bauzá

VENEZUELA

Dr. Rafael Angel Arraiz

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Thursday, December 8:

8:00 a.m. -- Preliminary Session: (1) presentation of visiting delegates -- address of welcome by Dr. Angel A. Aballí of the Organizing Committee; (2) election of members of the Executive Committee by the Congress; (3) designation of Honorary Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Congress; (4) designation of honorary members of the Congress; (5) election of chairmen, vice-chairmen, and secretaries of the sections; (6) designation of members of the Committee on Votes and Resolutions (Building of the Department of Public Health)

11:30 p.m. -- Reception of the visiting delegates and the Organizing Committee by the President of Cuba. (Executive Mansion)

[Hour not indicated] -- Formal Inaugural Session, at which the President of Cuba will preside: (1) address of the President of the Congress, Dr. Angel A. Aballí; (2) report of the Secretary General, Dr. Félix Hurtado; (3) addresses of greeting delivered by the visiting delegates; (4) opening of the Congress by the President of Cuba (National Theatre -- music by the Army Band)

Friday, December 9:

8:30 a.m. -- Plenary session: (1) report of the Section on Medicine, by Dr. Clemente Inclán, on "Prophylactic Treatment of Tuberculosis in Children"; (2) report of the Section on Psychology, by Dr. Aurora García, on "Psychopedagogical Clinics: Systematization of Studies Relating to Subnormal Children"; (3) report of the Section on Law, by Dr. Carlos Pifreiro, on the question, "Is It Possible to Legislate at the Present Time on Determination of Paternity?"; (4) report of the Section on Psychology, by Dr. Alfredo M. Aguayo, on "Intelligence Tests in Colleges and Universities" (Assembly Hall, School of Arts and Crafts)

2:30 p.m. -- Section meetings (School of Arts and Crafts, and Building of the Department of Public Health)

5:30 p.m. -- Reception to be given by the Municipal Administration of Havana in honor of the visiting delegates (Municipal Building)

9:00 p.m. -- Banquet and dance in honor of the visiting delegates, to be given by Dr. Angel A. Aballí, President of the Congress (Havana Yacht Club)

[Saturday, December 10;]

8:30 a.m. -- Plenary session: (1) report of the Section on Hygiene, by Dr. Fernando Rensoli, on "The Influence of Environment upon Child Pathology"; (2) report of the Section on Sociology,

by Dr. Emilio Gaspar Rodríguez, on "Moral Aspects of the Theatre, with Special Reference to Motion Pictures"; (3) report of the Section on Education, by Dr. Gastón A. de la Vega, on "Education of Mentally Retarded Children: the Need for Classes and Schools Devoted to This Type of Education"; (4) report of the Section on Law, by Dr. Ofelia Domínguez, on "Marriage and Divorce in Relation to the Protection of Children" (Assembly Hall of the School of Arts and Crafts)

2:00 p.m. -- Section meetings (School of Arts and Crafts, and Building of the Department of Public Health)

5:00 p.m. -- Theatrical performance in honor of the visiting delegates (Regina Theater)

Sunday, December 11:

10:00 a.m. -- National Festival in Honor of Motherhood: (1) awarding of national prizes of motherhood, homiculture, eugenic fertility, and home hygiene; (2) speech by Dr. Rafael Guas Inclán, President of the House of Representatives; (3) exhibition of layettes (National Theater)

12:30 p.m. -- Luncheon at Manantiales de San Francisco in honor of the delegates and other participants in the Congress

4:00 p.m. -- School parade honoring motherhood (University Stadium)

6:00 p.m. -- Reception to be given by the Asociación de Repórteres for the visiting delegates (Ignacio Agramonte No. 5)

Monday, December 12:

8:30 a.m. -- Plenary session: (1) report of the Section on Education, by Dr. Ramiro Guerra, on "The Dangers of Pedagogical Empiricism, and the Need to Place Pedagogy on a Scientific Basis"; (2) report of the Section on Medicine, by Dr. Félix Hurtado, on "Intracranial Hemorrhage in the Newborn Child"; (3) report of the Section on Hygiene, by Dr. Fernando del Pino, on "The Need to Keep Separate the Concepts of Public-Welfare Work and Child Hygiene"; (4) report of the Section on Sociology, by Dr. Gabriel García Galán, on "Determination of the Duties of the State in regard to Abandoned Children and Those Who Have Been Neglected by Their Parents"

12:30 p.m. -- Meeting at a luncheon to be given for the visiting delegates by Mrs. Reeve, President of the National Parent-Teacher Association of the United States

3:00 p.m. -- Section meetings (School of Arts and Crafts, and Building of the Department of Public Health)

9:00 p.m. -- Speeches by the visiting delegates (Academy of Sciences, Cuba 84, A)

Tuesday, December 13:

8:30 a.m. -- Plenary session: speeches by the visiting delegates (Academy of Sciences, Cuba 84, A)

2:30 p.m. -- Final administrative session: (1) approval of votes and resolutions; (2) designation of the seat of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress. (Academy of Sciences)

9:00 p.m. -- Formal Closing Session: (1) reading of the votes and resolutions; (2) farewell address, to be delivered by Dr. Néstor Carbonell on behalf of the Executive Committee; (3) reply to be delivered by the delegate of the country named as host of the next Congress, on behalf of all the visiting delegations; (4) closing of the Congress by the President of Cuba (Academy of Sciences, Cuba 84, A -- music by the Army Band)

NOTES

1. The Preliminary Session, scheduled to be held on Thursday, December 8, will open at 9:30, in the Building of the Department of Public Health.
2. The reception of the visiting delegates and the members of the Organizing Committee, by the President of Cuba, will take place at 11:30 in the morning.
3. At the formal Inaugural Session scheduled for 9 p.m. on Thursday, December 8, the opening address of the Congress will be delivered by His Excellency Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State of Cuba.

VOTES AND RESOLUTIONS

(Approved at the Final Administrative Session)

The Delegations of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela met in the Assembly Hall of the School of Arts and Crafts, with Dr. Angel Arturo Aballí, President of the Congress, presiding over the session, and Dr. Félix Hurtado acting as Secretary. The delegates then proceeded to consider the votes and resolutions submitted, and approved the following.

VOTES

1

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To extend a vote of admiration and applause to His Excellency General Gerardo Machado Morales, President of the Republic of Cuba, for his zealous endeavors to promote the welfare of Cuban children, as manifested in the brilliantly successful National Festival in Honor of Motherhood, a festival of profound inter-American significance and exalted human value.

2

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To express sincere grief at the loss of a distinguished member of the Delegation of the United States of America, Dr. Arthur W. Dunn, of Washington, D.C.; and to transmit to the Government of the United States, to the American Red Cross, and to the family of Dr. Dunn, its condolences and an expression of its appreciation of the work accomplished by the late writer, who collaborated so ably in the preparations for the Congress.

3

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To record its deep sorrow at the death of Professor Arturo Caimary, of Havana, who passed away a few days before the inauguration of this admirable assembly in defense of the rights of children.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That homage should be paid to the great writer, José Enrique Rodó, teacher of Spanish American youth, by erecting a statue to his memory in the Republic of Uruguay, on a site to be selected by that sister nation.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To pay tribute to the zeal, and to the expert preparatory work, of His Excellency Dr. Francisco María Fernández, Secretary of Public Health and Welfare of Cuba, Dr. Angel Arturo Aballí, President of the Congress, and Dr. Félix Hurtado, its Secretary General, by calling attention to the debt of gratitude owed them throughout the Hemisphere for their outstanding and decisive rôle in the success of this assembly.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To extend a special vote of applause to the press of Havana, which lent skilled and idealistic support to the purposes of the Congress and gave wide publicity to its deliberations, thus contributing to the advancement of the work undertaken for the protection of children.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To applaud the execution of the plan for creating an American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, in Montevideo; and to express the hope that the American governments not yet members of the Montevideo Institute will take official steps to acquire membership, and that the achievements of the said agency will derive their inspiration from the special interests and attributes of American children.

RESOLUTIONS

8

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That the new studies, experiments, and results obtained, in regard to prophylactic measures against tuberculosis and its contraction in early childhood, make it advisable that the American governments should take steps to ensure that every child coming from a tubercular environment be inoculated with Calmette's vaccine.

9

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That the execution and extension of prophylactic campaigns for inoculation with Calmette's vaccine should be supervised and carried out through special institutes operating under government control.

10

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the American governments the adoption of measures to combat the causes of poverty, as one of the most effective methods of carrying on the campaign against tuberculosis.

11

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the establishment of hospitalization services for tubercular mothers, and to provide for protective separation of their children, either through agencies for placing newborn children in foster homes, or through such similar measures as the respective governments may deem appropriate.

When such action is not feasible, children who have not been separated from their tubercular environment should receive the benefits of inoculation with Calmette's vaccine.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the American governments the intensification of activities tending to strengthen the campaign against tuberculosis among children.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend, as a necessary social and prophylactic measure for the physical and mental development of the child, early diagnosis of intracranial hemorrhage in newborn infants.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To point out that the practice of obstetrics, which is a social function pertaining to the first stage of care for the child, should be regarded as closely connected with the campaign to protect the health of mothers and children.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

1. That, in all children's clinics and health centers where care is provided for newborn infants, and particularly in dispensaries and hospitals for tubercular children, systematic examinations of the upper respiratory tract should be conducted.

2. That a medical certificate attesting a normal condition of the upper respiratory tract be required for admission of children to public or private schools, and especially for their admission to kindergartens; and that, in the case of poor children, these certificates should be furnished through the State, without charge.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the psychology of the adolescent be studied in pathological laboratories; and also that the curricula and teaching methods of secondary schools be modified in accordance with the results of such studies.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the American governments that psycho-pedagogical clinics be established in the countries not yet provided with such clinics.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that Chairs of Normal Psychology be founded in medical schools, so that the study of psychiatry (that is to say, pathological psychology) may be conducted by persons having a knowledge of normal psychology, which is merely the science of the higher functions of the nervous system.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that, whenever the practice of psychoanalyzing children who reveal certain mental anomalies is adopted, the process of psychoanalysis be conducted in psycho-pedagogical clinics by competent specialists.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend the establishment of educational institutions for children of preschool age, such as nursery schools, kindergartens, and similar institutions; and also to recommend that courses on the psychology of children of

preschool age be introduced into institutions offering instruction for kindergarten teachers, nursery-school supervisors, and mothers who wish to be properly trained in the care of the family.

21

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the countries where this step has not yet been taken, that they lay a foundation for the protection of the child's health in the home by organizing, in all schools, child-care courses adapted to the capacities of the various students.

22

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That a foundation for the protection of the child's health in the home should be provided through the organization of child-care courses in secondary and advanced schools for boys and men.

23

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the American governments the adoption of strong legal measures that will guarantee healthful home and school environments for children.

24

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that the topic "The Effect of Environment upon Child Pathology" be included among the official topics assigned to the appropriate section of the next Pan American Child Congress.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend, as the best substitute for breast-feeding, milk obtained from healthy cows under the most sanitary conditions possible, refrigerated immediately after milking, properly modified in accordance with individual requirements, pasteurized, and kept under refrigeration until the time when it is to be used.

WHEREAS:

Science now shows that, for the protection of the child's health, it is essential that the most careful attention be given to the care of the mother's teeth during pregnancy and the nursing period,

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to all of the governments that extensive educational campaigns on this subject be carried on, and that schools of dental hygiene and free services and dispensaries for oral treatment be established.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend extensive development of the school children's camps of various kinds whose use has already been introduced.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that maternal-welfare work, in the form of special courses for the instruction of pregnant women, be carried on in cities and, above all, in rural areas.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the establishment and supervision of schools for children's nurses.

WHEREAS:

The physical condition and moral qualities of the persons entrusted with the care of children are important factors in child welfare,

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That it is necessary to establish official schools for children's nurses, with the stipulation that no one may engage in this type of work without having received a certificate from such a school attesting adequate knowledge, satisfactory physical condition, and good character.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend the creation of child-biometry stations, so that knowledge may be acquired regarding the frequent variations in the physical and mental development of children in the various countries, with a view to the establishment of standards for the regulation of growth and in order to provide bases for appropriate education.

WHEREAS:

Child-welfare work, in order to be effective, must take into account the quality of individual constitutions and, consequently, that of the factors which play a part in the fertility of sperm cells and ova,

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that measures be taken, in so far as is possible and reasonable, for extensive and positive preconceptual prophylactic hygiene.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the governments be urged to establish special schools for the training of social-service workers.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To reaffirm its adherence to the principle that the welfare of the child is basically the responsibility of the home and that institutional care of the child should be only a subsidiary factor.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the organization of social-service systems conforming to local conditions and opportunities.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That the general evaluation of the effects of environment upon the health of children should be exclusively the function of State technical institutions.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the organization of Junior Red Cross Associations, on both a national and an international basis, as a means of providing moral and civic education for children.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To urge that the governments bear in mind the fact that the future survival and progress of the human race require freedom for procreation and the most painstaking care for children, both through education and through the practical application of medical science.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend the establishment of welfare societies for children who are deaf-mutes or blind, in the countries where such child-welfare societies do not as yet exist.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments of the member states of the Pan American Union that special welfare societies for the improvement of the moral, mental, and physical condition of children be founded in the countries that still lack agencies of this kind.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the establishment of savings banks for children, as one means of combatting poverty.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the following conclusions be noted:

- (I) The first public measures taken for the treatment of juvenile delinquents were applied to cases involving children whose delinquency was already an established habit, but experience and scientific studies of cause and effect have revealed the need to adopt a comprehensive plan for dealing promptly with behavior problems and personality difficulties, at the moment of their inception;
- (II) The most important items on a preventive program are: improvement of home conditions; education of parents in methods of control and discipline; and provision of a wide variety of resources for occupying the child's free time in a wholesome manner; and
- (III) Essential measures for the prevention and treatment of delinquency include:
 - (1) assistance to parents in dealing with incipient behavior tendencies, such assistance to take the form of general instruction in the care and management of children, including particularly instruction in methods of forming or correcting habits;
 - (2) timely diagnosis and scientific treatment of abnormal behavior in children of preschool or school age;
 - (3) development of public-school resources -- for example, employment of visiting teachers, who have acquired training and experience both in teaching and in social-welfare work -- for the care of children who are difficult to control or maladjusted to their environment;
 - (4) provision of adequate recreation facilities that will be available to all children;
 - (5) supervision of commercial entertainment, and measures to promote the enactment and enforcement of laws protecting children from moral risks and from exploitation;
 - (6) treatment of delinquent children in accordance with their individual needs, as determined by scientific studies;
 - (7) research on the causes of delinquency and the results obtained from different types of treatment; and
 - (8) education of public opinion so that the need for the above-mentioned measures will be perceived, and a just and sympathetic attitude will be formed in regard to children who require attention in courts, reform schools, or institutions of a similar nature.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the duties indicated below be assigned to the State in its relation to abandoned children:

- (I) It is the duty of the State to protect and care for children, with a view partly to its own protection and partly to providing the children with opportunities for normal development and for the best possible utilization of their abilities;
- (II) It is the duty of the State to encourage and to utilize the services of private individuals in so far as such services effectively meet existing needs;
- (III) It is the duty of the State to see that children's needs are adequately met by established agencies, or to make direct provision, when necessary, for the care of children;
- (IV) It is the duty of the State to bear in mind the fact that the opportunity to be reared in one's own home is of inestimable value if the family in question discharges reasonably well the task of inculcating in the child the fundamental concepts of good home and community life; and
- (V) It is the duty of the State to prevent the lives of children from developing into tragedies owing to lack of help, inasmuch as the preventive measures involved in the protection of children are more fundamental and more effective than the remedial measures.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the following conclusions be noted:

- (I) Child-welfare work should be based on the principle of the most thorough investigation. Such investigation should precede treatment and should be followed by provision for all of the needs of the child, as indicated by the results of the inquiry. Application of this principle calls for administration of welfare activities by social workers skilled in investigation methods, able to recommend the treatment suitable for each child on the basis of the data compiled in the process of investigation, and likewise adept in the utilization of such means as may be available for the treatment of the children concerned; and

- (II) The education of social workers should include the following types of training:
- (1) informational studies covering, among other matters, legislation relative to the family, the history of child-welfare institutions and agencies, the existing policy in regard to national organizations (whether industrial or political), and physiological and psychological bases of behavior;
 - (2) practical studies connected with the methods to be used by social workers specializing in family work and also by experts in related activities, with treatment methods (including those used in management of institutions, selection and supervision of foster homes, and probational and vocational supervision), and with technical statistics and statistical methods of research;
 - (3) work in a social-service school affiliated with some university, as a desirable training factor;
 - (4) practice in the handling of records on cases dealt with by social agencies (such records being disguised sufficiently to preserve their confidential nature), and opportunities for supervised field work with children, which are the two training factors best adapted to preparation for social-service work; and
 - (5) appropriate courses for older social workers who are already active in the field but who wish to improve their methods, and also for young women who are just beginning their professional studies, the same type of training to be required for this latter group as for students of law or medicine.

Possibly the program above indicated cannot be put into effect immediately, but it should not be regarded as excessively ambitious in scope, since the delicacy, importance, and varied and intimate character of the services of child-welfare workers must be taken into account.

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the introduction, into the school systems, of classes designed exclusively for children of exceptional mental capacity, with provision for economic aid in the case of poor children selected to receive such special instruction.



The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that health be recognized as the primary objective of education, and that an effort be made to ensure, through all the various branches of the school health system, instruction in hygiene and in physical education, provision of medical-inspection services for school children, school lunches, establishment of vacation camps and playgrounds, and other health measures, including the training of expert physical-education instructors.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

That there should be a special children's section in all the libraries that have been, or may be, established.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the next Congress of the series include in its agenda the topic "Education of Deaf-Mutes".

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that families and teachers cooperate with one another, in accordance with the precepts laid down by the national Parent-Teacher Associations of the various American countries.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments of the countries where this step has not yet been taken, that they provide for intensified teacher training by including

courses on child anatomy, psychology, and hygiene in the curricula for teachers; and that increased dignity be given to the teaching profession, with respect both to the economic status of teachers and to the stability of their tenure in primary-school positions.

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To call to the attention of the governments the fact that each child has a right to education based upon moral, religious, and social ideals. In many cities of the United States of America, where religious instruction may not be given in the public schools, such instruction is offered, with the collaboration of the school authorities, outside of school hours.

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that special classrooms be equipped for active teaching programs designed to develop, among school children in the lower grades, initiative, personality, the habit of obedience, and other civic virtues, thus introducing the spirit and methods of the kindergarten into the first years of the elementary school.

53

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that careful attention be given in the elementary schools to instruction in civics, by preparing children for fulfillment of their obligations and by directing instruction in this field toward acquaintance with the basic requisites of community welfare and toward acquisition of the firm sense of responsibility that every citizen needs in order to form good civic habits; and to recommend, also, the formation of children's civic associations and clubs.

54

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that the administrative and technical direction of teaching be completely separated from party politics; and

also to recommend the establishment of national education councils, with broad executive powers.

55

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the formation of the child's character and the development of his personality be regarded in all schools as one of the supreme goals of education, and be given the most painstaking attention, particularly through the so-called "work schools" that encourage the growth of comradeship, solidarity, and shared ideals among school children.

56

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that they request the school authorities of the countries represented at the Congress to adopt recognized educational scales for the measurement of school progress.

57

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To call to the attention of the governments the need for establishment, by the State, of special schools for the blind and of ophthalmological medical inspection in the schools; and to note also the need for giving special attention, at future Child Congresses, to the problem of the education and protection of the blind and of deaf-mutes.

58

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To request of the governments represented at the present assembly that they give attention to the problem presented by children who are subnormal, mentally, physically, or socially, with a view to detecting the condition of such children and providing them with a suitable education.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that all educational institutions, from the kindergarten to the university levels, provide for intelligence tests as a means of measuring the learning capacity of the scholars; and that these tests, after being adapted to meet the characteristics of the young people in the particular country concerned, be conducted by persons especially trained for that purpose.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments the development of propaganda campaigns, in the countries represented at the Congress, as a means of promoting parent training in the preschool care that children must receive in order to be properly prepared, when they enter school, for the instruction offered there.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend cooperation between families and teachers, in accordance with the precepts laid down by the Parent-Teacher Associations of the various American countries.^{1/}

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the following conclusions be noted:

- (I) A spirit of good will and attentive tolerance on the part of the social worker concerned with individual cases is absolutely essential for his understanding of children's institutions and his relations with the latter.

In dealing with an institution, just as in dealing with an individual or a family, it is impossible to maintain effective

^{1/} Substantially a repetition of Resolution 49, supra.

relations without knowledge of the institution's history and traditions, or to bring about any change in its methods and rules without entering into its life and spirit;

- (II) The social worker must establish an understanding with each institution, on the basis of facts; he must guide the institution in such a way that its policy in treating individual cases will be determined by the facts, as established through careful social investigation. He should not attempt to impose upon it his own philosophy of child care, but should rely, instead, upon the hope that a conscientious presentation of facts will in time prove to have more effect than abstract argument;
- (III) In studying child-welfare institutions, one should not overlook the tremendous educational advantages offered by detailed population analysis. An intimate knowledge of the population is more helpful than any other factor for effecting changes in institutional rules and methods. Every institution should make an analytical study of this kind, from time to time; and
- (IV) It should always be assumed that the placement of a child in an institution is a temporary arrangement. Accordingly, the institution should maintain close contacts with the child's parents or guardians, and should constantly endeavor to make permanent plans that the child may follow when he leaves.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the following conclusions be noted:

- (I) Under the older system of education, the training provided -- including moral maxims -- was identical for children of all nationalities and backgrounds; but the main objective of modern education is to ensure for every child a well-integrated personality, through:
 - (a) understanding of the individual child as a whole; and
 - (b) an endeavor to prevent maladjustment by making of every situation that arises, in early childhood or during the succeeding stages of growth, a means for achieving normal development and for the formation of character; and

(II) The measures essential for attainment of this end include:

- (a) incorporation of the visiting-teacher program into the public-school systems as rapidly as is feasible in view of local needs and opportunities. The aim of the said program is to create an understanding of the child at home, at school, and within the community, so that all of these elements may play a part in providing an education adapted to the individual needs of each child. The work of the visiting teacher has to do primarily with maladjusted children, and such teachers are in a better position than any other school official to establish relations with parents who are failing, through ignorance or indifference, to aid their children in acquiring self-knowledge and finding their proper places in the world; and
- (b) aid to intelligent and interested parents, also, in order that such parents may take better care of their children and guide them more wisely. This type of aid should be given through such organizations as the Parent-Teacher Associations, through study groups organized to instruct parents in child care, and through the universities that are adequately equipped to conduct child-study courses and other types of parent training.

64

WHEREAS:

No scientific criterion has been formulated for determining paternity,
The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend diligent continuation of the biological research and studies necessary in order to provide a scientific method of establishing paternity.

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that, for the time being, investigation of paternity be conducted through social workers, as the currently feasible approach to the difficult problem of determining paternity in cases where it has not been legally established.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To request all of the governments represented at this assembly to promote, by every possible means, enactment of child-welfare legislation.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the American governments that they include in their respective bodies of law provisions that will make the activities of welfare organizations subject to technical direction by the State.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend, to the American governments, coordination and unification of all laws, regulations, and other provisions pertaining to child welfare.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that have not already taken this step the incorporation, in their laws, of provisions enabling mothers to take leave from work during the days immediately preceding and following childbirth; and also to recommend the official adoption of every measure required in order to ensure effective application of these legal provisions.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend to the governments that every child charged with delinquency be given a psycho-pedagogical and medical examination, with a view to scientific classification of such delinquents and determination of the treatment that each child should receive; and also to recommend that suitable institutions or departments be organized for this purpose.

Persons responsible for the administration of justice should not pass judgment in cases involving juvenile delinquency, until they have acquainted themselves with the results of the investigation made regarding each child brought before the court.

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To declare that the general evaluation of the effects of environment upon the health of children should be exclusively the function of State technical institutions.^{1/}

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The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recognize the fact that parental irresponsibility and abandonment of children are basic causes of suffering and misfortune among American children; and to recommend, therefore, that each country adopt, to the extent permitted by its juridical system, the practice of investigating paternity and issuing the pertinent regulations in order to ensure effective exercise of established paternal responsibility.

73

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To request of all the governments represented at this Congress that they promote, by every possible means, enactment of a child-welfare law that will facilitate centralization of all [pertinent] services under a single administrative agency.

74

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the State assume obligations in regard to child welfare, and that the following reforms be effected in this connection:

- (I) With respect to marriage: measures enabling poor persons to contract civil marriage without cost, provision of dowries for poor girls who are orphans or foundlings, and taxation of unmarried persons;

^{1/} Substantially a repetition of Resolution 36, supra.

- (II) With respect to the period of conception: measures to ensure personal and domestic cleanliness and hygiene in the case of poor married couples, and to provide them with training and instruction regarding morals and sanitation in the home and in conjugal relations;
- (III) With respect to raising the birth rate among the poorer classes: measures to provide sanitary inspection and instruction for pregnant women, aid for poor mothers who are nursing their children, day nurseries and milk stations, careful supervision of the feeding of infants, contests for mothers and children, and homes or asylums for foundlings and orphans; and
- (IV) With respect to lowering the infant-mortality rate: measures to ensure the most scrupulous sanitary supervision and control, as a means of protecting the child (whose health should always be guarded) from disease of any kind, and also measures for restricting the hospitalization of children to cases in which hospital treatment is rendered essential by their general condition or their particular illnesses.

75

CONSIDERING:

The problems relating to juvenile courts,

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend most particularly to the governments of the countries represented at the present Congress that they create and organize, in definitive and stable form, special juvenile courts designed to deal with all cases involving children as either the perpetrators or the victims of acts which, if committed by adults, might be defined as crimes or as violations of the law.

In so far as is possible, such courts should be organized in accordance with the basic pattern indicated below:

- (a) Each court should have a single judge, who will be the friend and counsellor of the children rather than an official charged with the administration of justice. This judge should be a person of either sex who is over 30 years of age, distinguished for devotion to child-welfare work or to the education of children, especially well informed regarding matters pertinent to skilled understanding of a child's mind, and preferably a lawyer;
- (b) The judge of such a court need not be a judge by profession. His term of office shall be five years, and he may be reelected for additional five-year periods;

- (c) In the imposition of penalties, he shall dispense with judicial procedures and formalities, passing upon the circumstances of each case rather than upon crimes committed, in accordance with his own untrammelled judgment;
- (d) The decisions of the judge shall have a provisional character, and shall be altered by him when he considers such a step necessary for the best interests of the child;
- (e) Since the decisions of the court should be based primarily on complete knowledge regarding all aspects of the children concerned, such decisions ought to be preceded by examination, observation, and medico-pedagogical classification of the children, processes which should be entrusted to technical experts, clinics, institutes, or detention homes;
- (f) In view of the purposes indicated in the foregoing paragraph, the establishment of juvenile courts necessarily implies establishment of central detention homes or child-guidance clinics, together with the various institutions that will carry out the treatments prescribed by the judge in accordance with the particular circumstances of each case;
- (g) The decisions rendered by the judge of a juvenile court shall be subject to appeal before a special tribunal composed of three persons: two connected with child-welfare institutions, and one who is a representative of the judiciary;
- (h) The premises of the juvenile court shall be simple and homelike. The hearings shall be private, admission being granted only to persons whose attendance is specifically authorized by the judge or by the family of the child concerned;
- (i) If the judge of a juvenile court is prevented from presiding, an official of the same type shall act as his substitute, and therefore an alternate must be named for each judge;
- (j) Parents who are financially able to do so are under an obligation to defray, in whole or in part, the costs of training their children, for the intervention of the judge does not dispel the obligations implicit in parental authority;
- (k) Responsibility shall be assigned to fathers and mothers, guardians, and foster parents, in cases involving criminal neglect, as well as to any person who has led a child into delinquency or exposed him to acts or influences emanating from other persons or from circumstances, when such acts or influences are potentially detrimental to the child's physical or moral well-being;
- (l) The juvenile court shall be competent to impose the appropriate penalties upon persons charged with misconduct under the terms of paragraph (k), above; and

- (11) A corps of paid probation officers shall be formed, charged with gathering information on the children and their families, and with furnishing aid and supervision for children who have been placed on probation.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend the incorporation of the reforms below indicated, in the existing infanticide laws, through appropriate revision of the penal systems currently in effect throughout America with respect to the crime of infanticide:

- (I) In countries governed by the principles of archaic codes that impose the death penalty upon all persons who commit infanticide, it is desirable to alter this criterion, and to classify the act of infanticide as homicide "of a lesser degree", when the perpetrator is a single woman of good reputation who committed the act honoris causa (for the sake of honor);
- (II) This concept of homicide, calling for special indulgence in the imposition of penalties, should be limited exclusively to cases in which the mother was the perpetrator, acting in obedience to the motive above defined. Moreover, close relatives who put to death a newborn child for reasons of honor should be considered guilty of homicide mitigated by the attendant circumstance of strong and bewildering emotion;
- (III) The fact that the mother committed infanticide while in a state of puerperal or postpuerperal delirium should constitute grounds for exemption from responsibility;
- (IV) There should be no specification as to the period of time within which the act of putting a newborn child to death for reasons of honor is to be defined as infanticide. This decision ought to be left in each case to the discretion of the court, which should take into account the various circumstances involved in the particular case;
- (V) As a deterrent to infanticide, a regulation making it obligatory to report pregnancy should be incorporated in all legal codes;
- (VI) The principle of free investigation of maternity and paternity should be formally established; and
- (VII) Impetus should be given to the establishment of alternatives to the crime of infanticide -- "penal substitutes", to borrow the language of Ferri -- which would be, with respect to this particular crime, maternity homes so operated as to ensure secrecy for the women dishonored and every care and attention for the newborn infants.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

1. To classify infanticide as homicide "of a lesser degree", when the circumstances giving it that character are present.

2. To approve the principle of such broad judicial discretion as will permit the courts to evaluate the various circumstances characterizing infanticide.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

1. To recommend to the governments that, for the protection of children, they intensify their campaigns against alcoholism; and to request of the governments of all American countries where this step has not yet been taken that they adopt the legislative provisions and measures needed in order to make scientific anti-alcoholic instruction obligatory in secondary schools, high schools, normal schools, and universities, whether public or private.

2. To recommend that the necessary legislative measures be taken for judicious restriction of the liquor traffic.

3. To request of all the governments that they prohibit the introduction into educational institutions of advertisements for alcoholic beverages, or of any material containing such advertisements.

4. To request, also, that the governments prohibit the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages to minors.

The Fifth Pan American Child Congress

AGREES:

To recommend that the following conclusions be noted:

- (a) Poverty is in large measure a preventable social disease;
- (b) The causes of poverty can be overcome, for the most part, by the concerted efforts of the community; and

- (c) The three most important measures to be taken in the campaign against poverty are: increased physical protection for children of all ages, general and practical education of youth, and protection of children and adolescents through the strengthening of family life, through the correction of conditions that constitute a threat to the moral integrity of children, and through the development of community child-welfare activities.