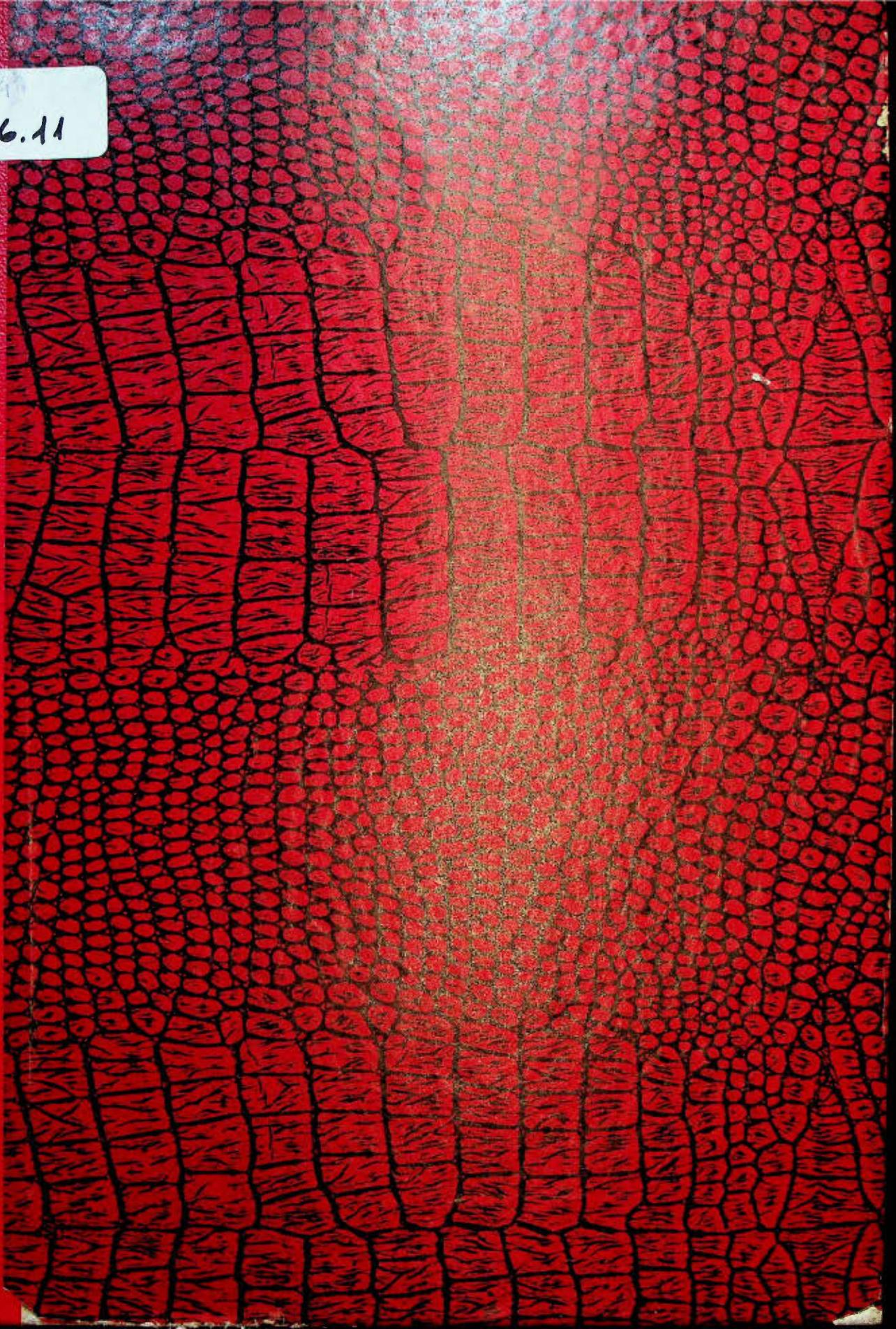


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XV PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS



D O C U M E N T S

Montevideo, Uruguay

June 6 to 11, 1977

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XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

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**AGENDA FOR THE FIFTEENTH
PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS**

(Approved by the Permanent Council
in the meeting held on January 19, 1977 -
CP/RES. 199 (273/77))

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTEENTH
PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

Main Topic: Integral Protection of Minors

The Pan American Child Congress will consider the following aspects of this topic:

1. Health. Community development and its action on health.
2. Education. Causes of marginality. Immediate and medium term commitments of education with respect to marginal minors.
3. Special education. Outlook for the education of marginal minors.
4. Legal-Social Aspects. Special legislation and minors and the family as instruments for prevention and integration of marginal minors. Normative and institutional aspects.
5. Social service. The process of social integration of minors.
6. Statistics. Sources of statistical data for determining the problems of marginal minors in the Americas.

Discussion of the Agenda

Participants may make proposals on the agenda, and the Congress may take into consideration specific aspects, such as the following:

I. Community underdevelopment and its effect on health.

Development and environmental sanitation in urban and rural areas.
Means of communication and sources of power. Hospitals, water, sewerage, housing, etc.

Community development. Mother-child programs in marginal areas. Malnutrition. Infections, digestive and respiratory diseases. Oral and dental health. Vaccinations.

Food and nutrition. Food guidelines. Production and family and community education in underprivileged areas.

Mental health. Current mental hygiene trends. Early diagnosis of mental illness. Prevention and treatment.

Organization and administration of health services for children in underdeveloped areas.

Training of professional, paraprofessional and volunteer personnel in health programs for minors in marginal areas.

II. Causes of marginality. Immediate and intermediate commitments of education to the marginal minor.

School education. Integral protection. Structure and functioning. The preschool child in marginal communities.

-- Education for health, habits.

-- Early stimulation.

-- Communication in its various forms.

The social-economic-cultural environment and the educational system. School organization. Methods.

-- For urban and rural areas. Curriculum.

Secondary education. Technical-vocational education. Planning.

Free and directed recreation. Sports. Organization of recreation. Inclusion of volunteer personnel in recreational programs.

Mass media: movies, radio, television, and press.

The inclusion of marginal minors in the work force and the community.

-- Their vocational guidance. Vocational training and labor markets.

Education of marginal adolescents for parenthood. Information on the effects of deprivation on human development.

-- Parents as agents of change. Paternal responsibility.

III. Outlook for the education of marginal minors.

Poverty and its impact on children and adolescence. Medical, educational and social aspects.

Intelligence and its evaluation. Myths and reality.

Educational implications.

-- Cultural outlook for the education of minors in marginal areas.

-- Migratory and marginal populations.

-- Special education in rural and urban areas. Optional models (physical and human resources).

Specific learning problems. Preventive and remedial action in marginal areas.

Education for normalization.

Research in the field of rehabilitation.

-- Elimination of architectonic barriers in integration programs for defective individuals.

IV. Special legislation on minors and the family as instruments for prevention and for integration of the marginal minor. Normative and institutional aspects.

Planning agencies. Coordination. Resources.

Need for special legislation. Bases. Objectives. Modern guidelines. Judicial organization. Specialization. Juvenile and domestic relations courts. Guardian procedures. Classification in the area of minors and the family.

Marginal situations. Abandonment of minors; dangerous situations (vagrancy, begging, drug addiction, etc.); antisocial conduct. Treatment systems. Juvenile squad police.

Parental authority. Obligation and responsibility of parents and other legal representatives. Runaways. Family breakdown. Adoption, family placement and other kinds of substitute homes.

Social security and the problem of marginality. Means to prevent or avoid the risks of unemployment, family breakdown, etc. Social allotments. Social security systems. Work of minors.

The Civil Register as an instrument for participation and incorporation in the economic and social development process.

Government and private international agencies. External cooperation. Multinational and bilateral agreements.

V. The social integration process of minors.

Demography and family. Migrations.

Integrated services in marginal farm areas.

Human resources. The family. The social environment. The sub-culture of poverty.

Excluded social groups at the urban, peri-urban and rural level.

Social mobilization. Social promotion for the protection and integral development of minors. Housing and community equipment.

Training of professional, paraprofessional and volunteer personnel for social work in marginal urban and rural areas.

Administration and supervision of services and training to promote and encourage active participation in the socio-economic process of marginal communities.

VI. Sources of statistical data for determining problems of marginal minors in the Americas.

Important statistics for determining, defining and ranking problems of marginal minors.

The method of special surveys as a source of supplementary current statistics on marginal minors.

Characteristics of the urban and rural population of marginal minors.

Organization and improvement of the Civil Register in marginal rural areas.

Assisting international agencies in planning and conducting surveys, research and training of technical and administrative personnel.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

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19 May 1977
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**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE FIFTEENTH
PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS**

(Approved by the Permanent Council
in the meeting held on January 19, 1977 -
CP/RES. 199 (273/77))

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE FIFTEENTH
PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

I. CHARACTER AND PURPOSE OF THE CONGRESS

Article 1. The Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress has the character of an Inter-American Specialized Conference, in accordance with Article 128 of the Charter of the Organization and resolution AG/RES. 224 (VI-O-76) of the General Assembly.

The Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN), as an Inter-American Specialized Organization, shall, in agreement with the host country, propose to the Permanent Council dates for holding that Congress, so that that Council may approve them and the General Secretariat may send the notices of convocation of the Congress to the governments of the member states of the Organization.

Article 2. The Congress meets to consider the topics concerning the integral protection of minors that appear on the agenda approved by the Permanent Council of the Organization, and the studies, proposals, and drafts that the participants may present on that agenda.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Delegations

Article 3. The governments of the member states of the Organization may accredit delegations to the Congress. The delegations may be composed

of a principal representative, alternate representatives, advisers, and such other members as the governments may deem necessary. The accreditation shall be accomplished by written communication to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

Secretary General

Article 4. The Secretary General of the Organization, or his representative, shall participate with voice but without vote in the deliberations of the Congress, in accordance with Article 116 of the Charter of the Organization.

Other organs and entities of the Organization

Article 5. The representatives of the organs or entities of the Organization whose spheres of competence are related to the agenda of the Congress shall have the right to speak but not to vote.

Precedence

Article 6. The order of precedence of the delegations shall be established by lot at the preliminary session.

Permanent Observers

Article 7. Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States may attend the Pan American Child Congress, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Permanent Council.

Other Observers

Article 8. The following may accredit observers to the Pan American Child Congress:

- a. Inter-American Specialized Organizations and intergovernmental regional agencies of the Americas;

- b. The United Nations and its specialized agencies;
- c. International or national organizations that maintain cooperative relations with the Inter-American Children's Institute or, when this is not the case, if the Permanent Council so decides;
- d. Governments of states that are not members of the Organization or of the Inter-American Children's Institute when these governments have expressed an interest in doing so and the Permanent Council authorizes it;
- e. The Secretary General shall invite the international institutions mentioned in this article and in Article 5.

Special Guests

Article 9. Persons of recognized competence in the topics to be considered by the Congress may attend it as special guests, when so determined by the Permanent Council. The invitations shall be issued by the Inter-American Children's Institute.

Opportunity for the Observers and Special Guests to Speak

Article 10. The Permanent Observers, other observers, and special guests may speak in the plenary sessions of the Congress and in the meetings of its working committees, when invited to do so by the president or chairman concerned.

III. PRESIDENCY

Article 11. The government of the host country shall designate a provisional president of the Pan American Child Congress, who shall serve until the Congress elects its permanent president.

Article 12. The President of the Congress shall be elected by the vote of a majority of the delegations.

Article 13. The President shall:

- a. Preside over the sessions of the Congress and put matters under discussion in accordance with the order of business;
- b. Recognize speakers in the order in which they request the floor;
- c. Decide on points of order that are raised in the discussions of the Congress, without prejudice to the rights of the delegations established in Article 28 of these Rules of Procedure;
- d. Put the points under discussion to a vote and announce the results;
- e. Transmit to the delegates the order of business of the plenary sessions as much as possible in advance of each session;
- f. Convoke the chairmen of the delegations whenever the business of the Congress requires it;
- g. Take such steps as he deems appropriate to promote the progress of the work and compliance with the Rules of Procedure.

Article 14. The chairmen of the delegations shall be vice presidents of the Congress and shall take the place of the President in the event of his absence, in the order of precedence established in accordance with Article 19.d.

IV. SECRETARIAT

Article 15. The General Secretariat and the IIN shall provide technical and secretariat services to the Congress, in cooperation with the government of the host country, in accordance with the Agreement signed on _____ by that government and the General Secretariat. These services shall be under the supervision of the officer appointed for this purpose by the Secretary General of the Organization.
Secretary General of the Conference

Article 16. The Director General of the Inter-American Children's Institute shall serve as Secretary General of the Congress.

Article 17. The Secretary General of the Congress shall have the following functions, among others:

- a. To cooperate with the President in arranging all matters concerning the functioning of the plenary sessions;
- b. To adopt appropriate administrative measures; and
- c. To record votes at plenary sessions.

V. SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 18. The Conference shall hold a preliminary session, an inaugural session, plenary sessions, and a closing session.

Article 19. Prior to the inaugural session, the chairmen of delegations shall hold a preliminary session, which shall have the following order of business:

- a. Agreement on the election of the President;
- b. Agreement on the agenda;

- c. Agreement on the rules of procedure;
- d. Establishment, by lot, of the order of precedence of the delegations;
- e. Agreement on the working committees and the topics assigned to them;
- f. Agreement on the Committee on Credentials and the Style Committee;
- g. Agreement on the deadline for presentation of draft resolutions or any other drafts or proposals that the delegations may wish to present; and
- h. Miscellaneous matters.

Article 20. The agreements reached at the preliminary session shall be formally adopted at the first plenary session.

Article 21. The plenary sessions of the Congress and the meetings of the working groups shall be public.

The meetings of the Committee for Drafting Conclusions, the Committee on Credentials, and the Style Committee shall be closed. The meetings of the working groups shall also be closed, unless they themselves decide otherwise.

VI. DISCUSSIONS AND PROCEDURES

Article 22. English, French, Portuguese and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Congress.

Article 23. A majority of the delegations of the member states participating in the Congress shall constitute a quorum in the plenary sessions. In the working committees and groups, a majority of the delegations making up the body concerned shall constitute a quorum.

Article 24. Proposals shall be presented in writing to the Secretariat and may not be discussed until twenty-four hours after they have been distributed to the delegations. Nevertheless, the Congress may, by the vote of a majority of the delegations of the states represented in the Congress, authorize discussion in its plenary sessions of a proposal that has not been distributed in time. In each case, the proposing delegation shall indicate the committee that, in its opinion, should study the proposal, unless such proposal concerns matters that should be discussed only in plenary sessions.

Article 25. At any time during the consideration of a proposal, a motion may be made to amend it.

A motion shall be considered to be an amendment to a proposal only when it adds to or eliminates something from that proposal or changes part of it. A motion that would totally replace the original proposal or that is not directly related to it shall not be considered to be an amendment.

Article 26. A proposal or an amendment may be withdrawn by its proponent before it has been put to a vote. Any delegation may present again a proposal or amendment that has been withdrawn.

Article 27. For the reconsideration of a decision taken at a plenary session of the Congress, the approval of the corresponding motion by a majority of the delegations of the states participating in it shall be required. For the reconsideration of decisions taken in the working groups or committees, the approval of the corresponding motion by a majority of the delegations that are members of the body in question shall be required.

Article 28. During the discussion of a topic, any delegation may raise a point of order, which shall be decided upon immediately by the President. Any delegation may appeal this decision, in which case the appeal shall be put to a vote.

While raising a point of order, a delegation may not go into the substance of the matter under discussion.

Article 29. The President or any delegation may propose suspension of discussion. Only two delegations may speak in favor of, and two against the suspension, which shall then be put to a vote immediately.

Article 30. The President or any delegation, when he or it considers that a topic has been discussed sufficiently, may propose that discussion be closed. This motion may be opposed by two delegations, after which it shall be declared approved if voted by a majority of the delegations present at the session or meeting.

Article 31. During any discussion the President or any representative may propose that the session or meeting be suspended or adjourned. Such a motion shall be put to a vote immediately and without discussion.

Article 32. Decisions on the matters dealt with in articles 29, 30 and 31 shall be taken by the vote of a majority of the delegations present.

Article 33. Except as provided in Article 29, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order set forth below, over all other proposals or motions:

- a. Suspension of the session;
- b. Adjournment of the session;

- c. Suspension of discussion on the topic under consideration;
- d. Close of discussion on the topic under consideration.

Article 34. The provisions regarding discussion and procedure contained in this chapter shall govern the plenary sessions and the meetings of the working committees and groups.

VII. VOTING

Article 35. Each delegation shall have the right to one vote.

Article 36. In both the plenary sessions and the committee meetings decisions shall be taken by the vote of a majority of the states participating in the Congress.

Article 37. In the Committee on Credentials, the Style Committee, and the working groups, decisions shall be taken by the vote of a majority of the delegations present.

Article 38. Votes shall be taken by a show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call vote, which shall be taken beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the president or chairman and continuing in the order of precedence of the delegations.

No representative may interrupt the voting except for a point of order relating to the manner in which it is being conducted. The voting shall be considered terminated when the president or chairman has announced the results.

Article 39. After discussion is closed, the proposals presented, together with any amendments thereto, shall be put to a vote immediately.

Proposals shall be voted upon in the order in which they are presented.

20. An amendment shall be considered for discussion as well as the original proposal that it is intended to modify to put

21. When several amendments to a proposal are presented, the amendments shall be voted upon in the order in which they were originally introduced. In case of a tie, they shall be considered in the order of their pre-

22. When the adoption of an amendment necessarily implies the rejection of the original proposal, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal as amended shall be put to a vote.

VIII. COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS

23. The Congress shall have the following working committees:

- 1. Administration;
- 2. Finance;
- 3. Education;
- 4. Health;
- 5. Labor;
- 6. Science.

24. Each committee shall have the right to be represented in each one of the sessions.

25. Each committee shall elect from among its members a chairman, and a rapporteur.

26. Each committee shall be responsible exclusively for the study, and making of recommendations on the topics assigned to it.

Article 46. When necessary, committees may establish working groups. Delegates who are not members of a working group shall have the right to participate in its discussions with voice but without vote.

Article 47. In addition to the working committees mentioned in Article 43, a Steering Committee, a Committee on Drafting Conclusions, a Committee on Credentials, and a Style Committee shall be established.

Article 48. The Steering Committee, which shall act as Executive Board, shall be composed of the President of the Congress, two Vice Presidents, the Chairman of the Committee for Drafting Conclusions, and the Secretary General of the Congress.

Article 49. The Committee for Drafting Conclusions shall be composed of a Chairman designated by a plenary session of the Congress and the rapporteurs of each of the working committees mentioned in Article 43.

Article 50. The Committee on Credentials shall be composed of delegates designated at the preliminary session. The Committee shall examine the credentials of the delegations and submit a report thereon to a plenary session of the Congress.

Article 51. The Style Committee shall be composed of delegates designated at the first plenary session, each of whom shall represent one of the four official languages. The Style Committee shall receive the drafts adopted by the committees before they are submitted to a plenary session for consideration and shall introduce in them such style changes as it deems necessary. If it notes that a draft suffers from defects of form that it cannot correct without altering the substance, the Style Committee shall raise the question with the committee concerned or at a plenary session.

Article 52. The reports of the committees shall be prepared by the rapporteurs with the help of the Secretariat and shall include a summary of the background, a list of the documents considered, the essential points of the discussions, and the full text of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations decided upon.

Article 53. The reports of the committees shall be delivered to the Secretariat sufficiently in advance of the plenary session at which they are to be discussed so that they may be distributed to the delegations.

Article 54. Any proposal of an activity that has financial implications for the Organization shall be presented to the Congress together with an estimate of its cost; the Secretariat shall provide any assistance necessary for this purpose.

Article 55. Summary minutes shall be kept of the plenary sessions and committee meetings; such verbatim statements may be added as the Congress may decide.

Article 56. The minutes shall be prepared and distributed as promptly as possible. They shall be published first in provisional form, and later in definitive form, after the text has been revised with any corrections in style included at the request of the respective delegations.

Article 57. There shall be a final report of the Congress, which shall contain, in addition to conclusions and decisions adopted, background information on its organization, the list of participants, and basic information on the work of the Congress, and the reports of the rapporteurs of the committees. The original text of this report shall be delivered to the Inter-American Children's Institute.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

GEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
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6 June, 1977
Original: Spanish

WORK SCHEDULE

<u>TIME</u>		<u>PLACE</u> City Hall
<u>Sunday, June 5</u>		
15:00 - 19:00	Registration of Participants	"Lobby"
<u>Monday, June 6</u>		
9:00 - 19:00	Registration of Participants	"Lobby"
9:30 - 10:30	Preliminary Meeting (Heads of Delegations only)	Room "A"
15:00 - 16:30	Opening Session	Sala de Congresos
17:00 - 18:30	First Plenary Session	Sala de Congresos
<u>Tuesday, June 7</u>		
9:00 - 19:00	Registration of Participants	"Lobby"
9:30 - 12:30	Setting up of Committees	
	First Work Session of Committee I. Health	Sala Consejo de Intendentes
	First Work Session of Committee II. Education	Room "A"
	First Work Session of Committee III. Legal aspects	Sala de Congresos
	First Work Session of Committee IV. Social Service	Room "C - 1"
	First Work Session of Committee V. Statistics	Room "C - 2"

TIME

PLACE
City Hall

Tuesday, June 7 (cont.)

15:00 - 18:30	Second Work Session of Committee I. Health	Sala Consejo de Intendentes
	Second Work Session of Committee II. Education	Room "A"
	Second Work Session of Committee III. Legal aspects	Sala de Congresos
	Second Work Session of Committee IV. Social Service	Room "C - 1"
	Second Work Session of Committee V. Statistics	Room "C - 2"

Wednesday, June 8

9:30 - 12:30	Third Work Session of Committee I. Health	Sala Consejo de Intendentes
	Third Work Session of Committee II. Education	Room "A"
	Third Work Session of Committee III. Legal aspects	Sala de Congresos
	Third Work Session of Committee IV. Social Service	Room "C - 1"
	Third Work Session of Committee V. Statistics	Room "C - 2"
10:00 - 11:00	Credentials Commission	Room 362
15:00 - 18:30	Fourth Work Session of Committee I. Health	Sala Consejo de Intendentes
	Fourth Work Session of Committee II. Education	Room "A"

Time

Place

Wednesday, June 8 (cont.)

15:00 - 18:30	Fourth Work Session of Committee III. Legal Aspects	Sala de Congresos
	Fourth Work Session of Committee IV. Social Service	Room "C - 1"
	Fourth Work Session of Committee V. Statistics	Room "C - 2"

Thursday, June 9

9:30 - 12:30	Official ceremonies (to be announced in the order of business)	
15:00 - 18:30	Second Plenary Session	Sala de Congresos

Friday, June 10

8:00 - 11:30	Fifth Work Session: Presentation of the Report with recommendations	
	Committee I - Health	Sala Consejo de Intendentes
	Committee II - Education	Room "A"
	Committee III - Legal Aspects	Sala de Congresos
	Committee IV - Social Service	Room "C - 1"
	Committee V - Statistics	Room "C - 2"
12:00 - 13:30	Style Committee	Room 303/201
	Drafting of Conclusions Committee	" "
15:00 - 17:30	Official ceremonies (to be announced in the order of business)	
18:00 -	Third Plenary Session	Sala de Congresos

Time

Place

Saturday, June 11

9:00 - 11:00	Fourth Plenary Session	Sala de Congresos
11:30	Closing Session	Sala de Congresos



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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

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5 June 1977
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MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
DELIVERED BY DR.GASTON URRIOLAGOITIA, DIRECTOR OF GAS,
DURING THE OPENING SESSION HELD ON JUNE 6TH. 1977

Doc.6/77

MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
DELIVERED BY DR. GASTON URRIOLAGOITIA, DIRECTOR OF OAS,
DURING THE OPENING SESSION HELD ON JUNE 6th. 1977

The possibility of attending the opening of this Congress by reading these words, will indeed compensate my regrets in not being able to personally shake hands with each of the participants and authorities of the Congress.

When four months ago the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture held its ordinary session in this same city of Montevideo, the Uruguayan authorities had the happy idea of gathering school children who, dressed in their white uniforms and holding the flags of all American nations, reminded all the participants that they were the recipients of the deliberations and agreements to be adopted in that session. If today I could have accompanied you in this meeting held to show our concern for our childhood and our youth, I am sure I would have experienced the same satisfaction and the same clarity of purpose that the gathering of school children at the ICESC aroused in me.

Due to its importance the XV Pan-American Child Congress has been declared an Inter-American Specialized Conference by Resolution AG/RES 24 approved by the General Assembly during its meeting held at Santiago de Chile on June 17, 1976.

The main topic of this Congress "integral protection of minors" clearly indicates the importance and magnitude of the agenda to be dealt with during the Congress. For this reason, the General Secretariat--as central and permanent body of the Organization of American States--is pleased to extend to all the Delegates its encouragement and support, aware of the fact that the problems affecting childhood in some parts of America and of the world need resolutions which should go much further than to simply express wishes and concerns.

This important Congress will in this occasion take advantage of the ample experience accumulated by the Inter-american Children's Institute. This experience will serve as background in order to consider the problems of the protection of minors at the highest scientific, technical and human level.

The participation of the Delegates of all American countries, the presence of observers from many countries outside the continent and the cooperation of several international organizations and agencies will ensure the success of this Congress, since this is acknowledging that this subject is of common interest as well as of first priority for all the public and private Organizations, national and international, devoted to taking care of and solving all the problems related to health, education and social welfare of the child and the family.

The consideration of the several topics included in its agenda will lead to a better and deeper knowledge of the child's basic needs in urban as well as in suburban and rural environments. Its conclusions and recommendations will serve, no doubt, to begin a new stage and I am convinced that the General Secretariat as well as the Organization of American States and all the Member States, will pay the maximum attention to all the proposals arisen from this forum since they will constitute the background for new joint programs to be carried out with the participation of several International Agencies.

To finish this message, I would like to express again that the General Secretariat under my responsibility has always shown the greatest concern for everything regarding the integral protection of childhood and has constantly and effectively supported the valuable professional and technical activities carried out since its creation by the Inter-American Children's Institute. This is true at present and will continue to be the policy of the General Secretariat with regard to all future activities of the Inter-American Children's Institute.

I am pleased to wish you all the best of success in your scientific and professional work as well as in your personal activities. I consider there exists no nobler topic than the subjects and goals under which this Congress is being held and that the future depends also on these subjects and goals.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS

June 6 to 11, 1977

Montevideo, Uruguay

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MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE, READ BY
DR. GASTON URRIOLAGOITIA, DIRECTOR OF THE OAS OFFICE
IN URUGUAY, AT THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION,
HELD ON JUNE 9, 1977

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE, READ BY
DR. GASTON URRIOLAGOITIA, DIRECTOR OF THE OAS OFFICE
IN URUGUAY, AT THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION,
HELD ON JUNE 9, 1977

When the then International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood was established in June 1927 in compliance with a prior resolution adopted by the Fourth Pan American Child Congress meeting in Santiago, Chile, in 1924, it marked the beginning of a task that time and the work accomplished have proved to be necessary, useful and of the great importance to the destiny of Latin America, as stated in a recent resolution of the General Assembly, approved in Santiago, Chile.

The organizing committee of the Institute, presided by Dr. Luis Morquio, and formed by Drs. Roberto Berro, Víctor Escardó y Anaya, Rafael Schiaffino, Julio A. Bauzá, Dardo Regules and Prudencio de Pena deserves to be remembered with gratitude, and, likewise, the Minister of Public Education of Uruguay, Dr. Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, and it is thanks to his foresight and capacity that this Institute has become a constructive reality, incorporated into the inter-American system through its agreements with the Organization of American States.

On that occasion, the presence of the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, United States and Venezuela added prestige to and consolidated the newborn Institute, which was put in charge of a council formed by Drs. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, as president, Víctor Escardó y Anaya as secretary, and Luis Morquio as director.

The Organization of American States became involved in the Institute in 1949, very shortly after its creation in Bogotá, when an agreement was signed in Washington between the then General Director of the Institute, Dr. Roberto Berro and the Secretary General of the OAS, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, whereby the Inter-American Children's Institute was incorporated as a specialized agency of the OAS.

More recently, during my administration, I had the pleasure of visiting the city of Montevideo for the purpose of signing a new agreement which ratifies previous agreements, strengthens the bonds and ties of cooperation between the organs and agencies of the inter-American system and paves the way for a new strategy to deal with the problems of childhood, youth and the family. The task of the Inter-American Children's Institute--accomplished with abnegation, disinterest and efficiency--contemplates the child from his birth to the moment when he is delivered to society with a healthy mind and strong body, ready to fight for development, justice and freedom.

The convergence and coordination of tasks undertaken by the Institute and other international agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of American States have also provided the governments of the region with technical cooperation and been an effective instrument in the identification, definition, and even in the execution, of policies directed toward affording the child of today, the adolescent and the youth of the future, the priority protection they deserve and require.

The General Secretariat I am in charge of aims at attaining closer connections, establishing a more effective coordination, and achieving more rapid results from our development programs for youth and the Inter-American Children's Institute. I have established as one of my administration's constant concerns that the youth development program must grow, take root and evolve according to the requirements of the region, following the example of the Inter-American Children's Institute during the fifty years of responsible professional and technical work.

I also anticipate a closer cooperation with the programs and projects executed by the Regional Program for Educational Development, and particularly with everything connected with special education and the integral protection of the preschool child as a way to prepare responsible citizens who will participate in the future in the region's political, economic and cultural life.

It should also be pointed out that the Inter-American Children's Institute has introduced new procedures in certain fields and struggled strenuously to make sociology, cultural anthropology, social psychology, and especially ethics, an integral part of the economic order and planning, since the protection and exaltation of the human condition are essential for our countries' integral development.

In conclusion, I want to extend my words of gratitude and encouragement to all the professional, technical and assistant staff who, during the past fifty years, have given their valuable services to the best cause in the world: that of human development, beginning with childhood.

I wish you all and, in particular, the Directing Council and its General Director, renewed success for the good of America, the Organization that we all serve, and the promise on which our future depends: the child.

D O C U M E N T S 8 - 9

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
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ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

(Established in the Preliminary Session)

1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Nicaragua
4. Paraguay
5. Jamaica
6. Honduras
7. Guatemala
8. United States
9. Trinidad and Tobago
10. Bolivia
11. Panama
12. Grenada
13. El Salvador
14. Dominican Republic
15. Colombia
16. Barbados
17. Venezuela
18. Haiti
19. Peru
20. Chile
21. Mexico
22. Costa Rica
23. Ecuador
24. Uruguay

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1954

D O C U M E N T S 11 - 12

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
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ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
OF URUGUAY, DR. DANIEL DARRACQ, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE
FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS, HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
OF URUGUAY, DR. DANIEL DARRACQ, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE
FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS, HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

I have the pleasure of welcoming the delegations gathered here on behalf of the government of Uruguay.

The American scene is an ensemble of similarities and differences reflected in the individual characteristics of each and every one of our countries, in the existence of common problems in different walks of life, but with enormous variations in the degree of intensity with which they are revealed.

In the western hemisphere there are different levels of economic development and of demographic and social evolution, regional factors caused by the diversity of environments, the geography and the climate of each country; but over and above the differences of degree that give rise to dissimilar situations and dissociating forces that tend to disappear, there is a predominance of the Americanist spirit that imbues us, the uniform-goals pursued by our governments, and the ability that distinguishes the minds of the people of the Americas to harmonize standard criteria in concerting protection programs for the child in those aspects in which the state must consider itself responsible for his destiny, while respecting the primary right of his parents.

Without detracting from the sovereignty of the American nations, they are evolving toward homogeneity; this is an advanced manifestation of their political maturity.

The intensity and rapidity of demographic growth and the decrease in infantile mortality, in the western hemisphere are decisive facts that must be pointed out as an expression of a most important reality at the inauguration of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress, because the different aspects of its vast agenda are directly related to that reality, which calls for our entire capacity to study the problems. Without disregarding the different arguments, based on economic reasons, in form of limiting demographic growth, which must be considered with a sense of the progressive evolution of the American nations, our hemisphere, if conscious of its historic destiny, in the face of this reality, must adopt a population policy that does not seek to start its demographic growth fearlessly, with broadminded criteria and profound faith in the destiny of mankind.

The importance of this subject is reflected in the voluminous and rich "Bibliografía sobre el aumento de la población y su incidencia sobre la infancia, la adolescencia, la juventud y la familia americana" (Bibliography on the increase in population and its incidence on childhood, adolescence, youth and family in the Americas), published by the Institute's Library in 1968, which deserves to be brought up to date with more recent studies and information.

We have referred to problems that present different degrees of evolution: in the educational field, there are countries in which there is a number above normal of children of elementary school age; in other fields, the differences lie in the birth and death rates--the latter, as we said before, is, happily, tending to decrease.

Education, together with the nutrition, health and environmental conditions of the child living in the bosom of his family, and the neglected or marginal child, must be the principal goals pursued by the policy established by the governments of the countries represented here.

In some cases, the limitation of the educational possibilities open to a child assumes importance, whatever factors it may be attributed to, such as the preponderance of rural populations with lower real incomes and less access to social services than urban marginal populations.

The very low index of rural school attendance should be attributed to such factors.

The increase in the school enrollment rates is auspicious and so is the average education as regards quantity, though its qualitative improvement has been slight, despite the efforts made to raise the qualifications of teachers. Essentially, the great problems of children's education in the Americas are financial, owing to their complexity; those of a technical nature can be overcome without great difficulties.

It is necessary to raise the per capita income and to rationalize its distribution; to promote economic growth that will make it possible to increase the means for financing education; to form a collective awareness of the benefits to be derived from making education compulsory and efficient, without forgetting that education is a natural right of man. The efficiency we are seeking will be greater if we adapt the study curricula to the requirements of real life and accord due importance to pedagogic research.

To achieve such high purpose it seems to be necessary to integrate social and economic policies. The combination of financing sources can be decisive in the development process, provided the latter is introduced into the moral structure of human conduct.

The problem of the abandoned child was the sole topic on the agenda of the 1959 Congress, at which it was exhaustively analyzed.

Without detriment to the work already accomplished, it continues to be one of the topics that requires our governments' attention because it is linked to some very different and complex factors.

A child's solitude, his partial or absolute neglect, must be seen as a result of the insecurity and weakness of the modern family; of the error of regarding the child as a biological unit and not as part of the triangle formed by father, mother and child, which constitutes the vital cell of the social edifice.

At times, unity is broken through paternal desertion; at others, by the demands of modern life that remove the mother from the home in order to attend to her outside work; by the lack of resources which disrupt the home; the child's chronic illness; or by grave defects in the teaching or the moral crisis that accompanies the unbridled pace of modern life.

To prevent the disintegration of low-income families and the consequent neglect of their children, we have introduced the child's social salary in our country. The best indication of the effectiveness of this system was the fifty percent decrease in the rate for abandoned children. This is a serious social ill, likewise caused by the minor's incapacity to adapt to the conditions of community life, which include problems of vagrancy and alienation, but are due to an even greater extent to socio-cultural problems. We believe that the days when this problem could be resolved through repressive measures are now over. All efforts directed toward the well-being of the abandoned child must be of a protective nature.

Boarding a child out does not redeem solitude. A better method for dealing with abandoned children than placing them in homes or institutions is, without a doubt, that of adoption with the child's well-being at heart.

The law for legitimate adoption that we owe to the wise inspiration of Dr. Martín Echegoyen is a perfect instrument for the abandoned minor's reintegration into society.

The central topic of the agenda of the Fifteenth Congress beginning today is "The Integral Protection of Children". The different aspects thereof are related, in general, to marginal minors: their education, the causes of this marginal situation, and statistics for a knowledge of the problem of marginal children in the Americas.

We optimistically hope that the Inter-American Children's Institute, a specialized organization of the OAS, through this Congress, will harmonize the determination of the countries of the Americas to express their concern and to describe the work carried out in favor of the child and his future, of children, as a whole, who have been described as the potential of the nation.

It is comforting to our spirit and an inspiration to our faith in the future of the Americas, to see how man--who had been forgetting his own self in attempting to conquer nature, submerged in technology--is reacting by applying his intelligence and spirit of solidarity to the study and solution of children's problems, which concern the future of our nations and at the same time stir our deepest feelings.

On inaugurating the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress, I want to thank you for the honor conferred to Uruguay when it was chosen as the venue for this meeting, and I hope that your constructive efforts will enable us to find effective means for the integral protection of the children of the Americas.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



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SPEECH DELIVERED BY DOCTOR FLORENCIO VARELA,
HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPATING DELEGATIONS,
AT THE OPENING SESSION, ON JUNE 6, 1977.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY DOCTOR FLORENCIO VARELA,
HEAD OF DELEGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPATING DELEGATIONS,
AT THE OPENING SESSION, ON JUNE 6, 1977.

It is very difficult for me to accomplish the mission I have been entrusted with and express the feeling of the various delegates from all the countries represented at this Pan American meeting, in which we intend to consider a topic that undoubtedly involves the problem of mankind. Sometimes we resort to different techniques to explain ourselves or make ourselves understood. Very often it is useful to question oneself and to extract from the answers the various concepts so as to identify those onto which we want to draw attention.

I started asking myself what gathers us? Why are we here? There are two answers and both are valid: a meeting and a cause.

Not in vain has this conference been given a chronological number before being qualified, the XV Pan American Conference. Through that formal aspect of the problem we can effect a very subtle analysis of all that has happened up to now. We can evaluate the problem and ascertain what success has been attained in these organizations in the international field or in our respective countries in dealing with all the aspects of social problems. Undoubtedly this has to be dealt with and it is a main goal of the Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute. But as regards the other possible answer: a cause, which is it? No doubt all of us, statesmen, local authorities, ambassadors, professional men of every kind, doctors, lawyers, teachers, are here desiring something.

Which is that common denominator? I should say it is a cry for help coming right from the bottom of history, calling on us increasingly louder as we go forward in this process of civilization and paradoxically receiving each time a weaker answer. Continuing with this questioning, where do we wish to arrive? Because we are undoubtedly performing in this world actions, efforts, developing a capability, a technology which is really amazing, but, what for? As already often stated, the purpose of this Congress is to deal with the integral protection of minors. I also said at the beginning that this is in brief the problem of mankind. But, how are we going to achieve the integral protection of minors? What kind of protection must we give them? In which context? Dr. Altenfender has saved me many words. It is within the family, at the core, the starting point, the foundation of our own existence. We are absolutely sure that if the man of our time does not return to the family, all the struggles, the suffering and imbalances which we have heard mentioned right here as examples a few minutes ago, will subsist.

But what has happened to the family of our time? This is a question we very seldom ask ourselves. We make a diagnosis of a whole situation, or rather of its effects, and have forgotten to place the family of our time within the world, within that changing, fascinating, and so dangerous reality of the last years.

There is no doubt that in the course of very few years, not more than 30 or 40, society has suffered tremendous upheavals that have faced mankind with a most difficult task. Those who are parents today and are responsible for raising their children, were at their time raised within a family which lived according to certain parameters springing from a reality which largely exists no longer. How many of these parents of today have faced all these problems, and, in the face of their tremendous diversity, have reacted in different ways! We have intended to explain this through the generation gap. Liberty was confused with licence, the search for a pseudo liberation in fact often was a mere option for the easy way or the resignation of irrenounceable responsibilities; there were attempts to return to a past which are always doomed to failure; many parents adopted the disguise of young people, adopting the attitudes and garments of their children. The result is at sight: we are all suffering its effects. In our countries, a few years ago the only problem of youth from the point of view of misconduct was juvenile delinquency. Then drug addiction made its appearance, and later on, subversion.

Thus we can today see the continent in a blood bath provoked by a lost and misguided youth for which we are all responsible. There is not the slightest doubt, and I would like to emphasize it, that our only hope of finding the right way is returning to the source, to the core of the family, in order to restore lost values or to support those dangerously attacked.

Otherwise, we may develop the most sophisticated techniques, the most ambitious plans, we may use the largest resources, but yet we will not be able to solve this problem of man, which, as such, is a philosophical problem. The amazing material development of the world has not had its counterpart in the development of humanism to allow us to interpret this reality. There is, no doubt, a crisis in philosophy that has led us to frustration, to deep anguish and bitterness.

I must not take up too much time, but I should like to express some ideas by which I believe I am interpreting my colleagues at this Congress, most of them colleagues at the Institute's Council. This 50th anniversary shows us an old international organization bound together by love and solidarity but also battered by the pressure of these changing times.

I dare say we are not completely satisfied with the Institute, not because of the work accomplished but taking regard to what the Institute can and should do, and this leads us to consider in this forum the responsibility of bigger organizations within the international sphere. Here in our hemisphere that means the Organization of American States. Insofar as these organizations promote actions not related to the everyday needs of each of the member countries, we will be wasting very valuable resources that our countries might use to cover other needs. What do we think about our present responsibility vis-a-vis the Organization? We believe it can be to serve as a light guiding or contributing to guide the actions of bigger organs. This is not a problem of financial resources, what is involved is our reason for being. Sometimes it is painful for us to attend meetings in the Americas where the topics regarding child's protection are dealt with, and it is painful because sometimes it seems as if it was not known that in the Americas there are enormous distortions which place different countries in very different position regarding their possibilities of offering their children the necessary protection. And as I said, it is painful because in those meetings, solidarity and love, the reasons for holding them, are absent. And it is even more painful when the organs which must promote protection and development techniques in the social field are carried away by political controversies and by man's selfishness which unfortunately is spread all over the world. Which is our commitment? Within the Institute, we hope to contribute with our opinion and our effort to guide its action, since we do not want to deceive ourselves, and we would like to return to our countries with the knowledge that we have done our duty.

To finish, I would like to tell you an anecdote of one of my countrymen, and I will not give his name because the important thing is his attitude, which has universal values. In the XIX century, this man was president of my country and at the end of many years, more than 20, he returned to his native province and addressed his countrymen as follows: "I have made a long way, the crowded way of ambitions, but in spite of that I can tell you all: look at me, look at the furrows on my forehead, look at the grey hairs in my head, but look, before the tombstones of my ancestors, I am back from a long journey and can tell you: look at me, I am the same". This is an ideal which does not belong to any one country, it is an ideal of mankind. This is the commitment that will allow us to tell those who come behind us, look, I am the same, I am the same in spite of all the bitter feelings, in spite of the difficult struggle, in spite of the many times I would often have wished to abandon the struggle because I was tired.

I apologize to my colleagues if I failed to express their feelings faithfully. Anyway, my words were the expression of my deepest feelings and I humbly ask your forgiveness if I have erred.

DOCUMENTS 15 - 16

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XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
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ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. MARIO ALTENFELDER,
PRESIDENT OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE, AT
THE OPENING SESSION HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. MARIO ALTENFELDER,
PRESIDENT OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE, AT
THE OPENING SESSION HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

In this noble and generous Uruguayan land, the scene of many struggles for the recognition of the American man, the Fifteenth Pan-American Child Congress, sponsored by the Inter-American Children's Institute, opens today.

At the same time, the Institute celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation in 1927, as a result of the foresight of pioneers who decided to put into practice what up to that moment was just slogan: "in the child lies the future of a nation".

The achievements of the Inter-American Children's Institute as well as the results of the Pan-American Child Congresses are countless. And those achievements and results are not only engraved in our hearts but are part of the progress reached in every country in the protection of childhood and youth.

This is not the occasion to enumerate them, but to continue from here toward greater achievements.

It has been said that, according to numerical results the problems relating to the child have increased during the past fifty years, in spite of the efforts of all well-meant governments and citizens.

But on the other hand we are firmly convinced that this problem would have been even greater had not the Institute carried out its work, especially taking into account the explosive demographic growth experienced in our countries. A great deal, in relative terms, has been done in all American countries regarding awareness, motivation and mobilization of national efforts in favor of the child and the family.

It is generally believed that a celebration of fifty years of activity is usually devoted to recalling men, ideas and studies long past. There is a trend to consider all things in the past as being obsolete in the face of new ideas, but experience has shown that all that is presented as modern has already been thought of and experienced years ago. In 1927, the pioneers of the Institute already knew in general lines what should be done. Over this period of fifty years their followers even in Brazil, where Mrs. Pérola Byington has played such an outstanding role, have been trying to lay the bases for renovating action in the social field. What is new indeed, is the greater attention by governments and the deeper interest of the public opinion in seeking solutions to a problem that had hitherto been left in the hands of the police. Thank God we believe now that this social problem is not a police matter.

Practical recommendations, also, have issued from conferences such as this one. Regarding my country, I would like to mention an effort we are now developing in Sao Paulo, to take medical assistance to the outlying parts of the towns and not wait till the patient comes to the hospital. This shows that the recommendations have not been made in vain.

And it is precisely to assert the basic usefulness of these congresses that we must try to stop the trend to discredit the holding of international congresses and meetings, which the mass media and public opinion very seldom see as positive contributions for the participating countries but, rather, as an opportunity for the host country to promote its tourist industry.

Also, the rising of a new caste has been criticized all over the world: that of professionals of congresses, men full of theories and doctrines, who shirk actual practice because such practice, in the social field, is a very difficult, painful, tiresome and poorly rewarded task. Psychological gratification, the satisfaction of serving fellow men, of being faithful to God's laws, have no value for those people who gather at the exotic and attractive sites of most Conferences and often forget all about the environment of sadness and poverty which should have been their main concern.

However, this is not true of this Congress. The participants in the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress, normal and interested human beings, competent technicians who without neglecting social activities, which are useful and necessary, meet here to reflect on what our countries have done in favor of the children of the Americas, to exchange experiences and devise new formulas to attain more rapidly the goals we all seek: the welfare of children, of adolescents and of the family.

As a demonstration that this Congress is attuned to the new way of thinking prevailing in the world of today, it has chosen as its main topic the overall rather than the detailed aspect of the problem. The subject is the "Integral protection of the minor" with that "integral" which does not encourage the more detailed approaches to the topic.

At this Specialized Conference of the OAS, the words of the distinguished Minister, Mr. Darracq, are proof that many things have already changed. We are used to international meetings but we are not used to listen to words such as those. And it is very good indeed to listen to them here, in Uruguay, from where arose the call of Morquio, of Berro, of Alfaro, of Escardó, who for so many years directed the Institute.

Today's opening ceremony, with the reception accorded us by thousands of children was very moving. We do not frequently see such a pleasant scene. We mostly meet at palaces, in places where the maximum comfort is provided for, but very seldom are we able to see the children

for whose welfare we are struggling. We were very pleased to see the children in this place; they were disciplined, aware, listening to the National Anthem and singing with love, feeling what they were singing, giving a wonderful demonstration of understanding order, that order which in many places is bound to disappear because many people find discipline no longer necessary, that teachers, and aged and experienced people are also no longer necessary.

This attitude brings about chaos, disorder, disaffection, the breaking up of the family.

And we, the authorities in charge of the care of marginal children, must hear their cries, see their tears and feel their anguish, their affliction and their despair.

It is when everything threatens to collapse as the result of the great lack of sensitiveness, that we decide to call our fellow citizens in the Armed Forces and ask them to restore order.

But it is we who must, all together, create that order. The Armed Forces, supporting the Judiciary, the Legislative Executive Powers, are there and will be there, ready to watch over our countries. To them our greatest respect is due.

We, the peoples of the Americas, have always loved liberty but we hate that which aims at destroying liberty. We want to go ahead improving democracy and face with great confidence this transitional, difficult and complex period we are undergoing; and it is our duty to begin with the children.

It is not true that youth loves disorder: youth loves normal things for their time of life. It is necessary that youth should always love the traditional things of their countries, their music, their art in every aspect; but it is also necessary that youth should distrust that frenetic music, without love, without tenderness, schizophrenic music which provokes epileptic contortions and leads nowhere.

A President of the United States, Mr. Hoover, once said that the world walks on the feet of the children. Words like many others, easy to say. Nothing else.

But it is necessary to take care of those feet and to be aware that they are joined to a body, and that that body has a soul and that we must all protect that child, whom we call "niño" or "criança", since the word does not matter. They all mean our children.

In this lonely world, life must prevail. The world needs solidarity. Electronic appliances are beginning to replace the father and the mother. It is necessary to face this problem very carefully. In my country, as in many others, many surveys have been made on this subject. Last Saturday a newspaper published a complete report of a survey carried out at a respectable school. I would like to quote the answers of two children, 13 and 14 years old respectively.

One girl, answering the question: What do you think of television? said: "Television is like the mother of the people, what it orders, people do".

The other child answered: "My mother is a psychologist and tells me I am going to go crazy from watching so much television, but I notice that she does not move from her place in front of the T.V. Set".

Are the mother and father, then, an electronic device?

Where then is love, that extraordinary feeling of human beings?

Where then is love for one's children, one's grandchildren?

Is it possible that love is no longer necessary?

To-day, as I came from Brazil by car, in the company of the famous professor Prego-Silva, I could see how concerned he was about the toys and candy he was bringing for his grandchildren. And, he, a man respected all over the world, kept on saying:

"Where are the gifts for my grandchildren?"

"Take care of them" ...

Now, that I consider is a wonderful thing!

It is not possible to kill this feeling, it is not possible to say that feeling is a thing of the past, that it is obsolete, that it is no longer in vogue, and now the only valid things are science and technology, and all the rest no longer matters.

But ...

Shame on the people who think that way!

Those people may be successful, may be rich, but they are going to cry a good deal and are going to witness their own misery as they reach the summit of material development. Nineteen civilizations have disappeared in this way.

The topic of this Congress is the integral protection of minors.

This is an era of interdisciplinarian teams, of groups of specialists seeking a single goal - the welfare of the child, considering this not as an expense but as an investment, the soundest that any nation can make for its future.

This is an era when the child is regarded not as a cause but as an effect of the greater problem - indeed truth - of the only problem: that of a suffering society. The child is not the problem, but society as a whole.

Hence, it is also an era to demand that children should not be cared for in institutions or elsewhere isolated from their environment, from their family, from the community to which they belong and to which they should return. The concern of all must be not only to feed them, to clothe them, to provide a place for them to live in, to teach them how to read, or to give them professional training; the great concern should be to provide all these together with the indispensable education, values, principles, beliefs regarding what we are, and what we believe.

This is an era in which the governments alone are not responsible for the protection of the child, but the community as a whole; since only the communities are permanent and the social action requires stability and permanence.

This is an era which demands preventive care of the child, and, only exceptionally curative assistance. We must provide preventive care for marginal children, as a whole, at a social and economic cost consistent with the scarce budgetary possibilities of our countries.

This is an era that demands attention to place social development at the same level as economic development in order to attain the necessary political development. Such joint attention to economic and social development must logically be accompanied by an ever increasing allocation of budgetary resources to the social field necessary political development.

This is an era in which generations should meet, not only to work in favor of the underprivileged, but also for the benefit of the community and for their own. Youth is potentially what it will be, and not what it is now.

This is an era of social leaders. Anybody who has some kind of power or influence, either in government circles or in private business, cannot remain spectator but become a leader change, if he is not to be left aside.

This is an era when the family is an institution composed of father, mother and children, and not only of the "mother-child" binomial. The father cannot be excluded from the social programs on behalf of the family.

This is an era of mental hygiene as a prerequisite for all community planning, including social planning.

Finally, more than ever, this is an era of crusades.

We are fighting for, requesting, demanding the rights of children, adults, men.

But, we should not demand from others what we do not practice at home. Violence should not be exported "in cans" for the televisions of all the world. This is a right that brooks no delay: to receive fair and positive communication leading to the solution of social problems, such as marginal children, and preventing the situation from becoming worse.

To what extent are we aware of the intensification of violence and delinquency, of the lowering of morals and the disintegration of family values? To what extent do we realize the responsibility of television as a vehicle in that process? To what extent are we aware of the exportation and absorption of subculture of violence, opportunism and erotism, that is alien to our education and our aims? We hear much talk about human rights. What are those rights, which make a good topic for preaching but do not help to prevent the children of our countries from being affected in this way?

There is an escalate of violence in television programs, nearly always imported. The TV-watcher has practically no choice. After a survey of children's programs over barely one month in the Federal Capital, a team from the Communications Ministry of Brazil concluded that in 200 hours of films and shows, there had been 30 violent deaths, 1018 fights, 3592 accidents, 32 robberies, 616 cases of people carrying arms, 57 kidnappings, 819 cases of defiance, 410 frauds, 86 cases of extortion and 321 apparitions of monsters and savage animals. Another Brazilian authority affirmed: "The aim of television is not to educate nor inform, but to sell. To sell habits, ideas and products".

But if it induces, persuades, sells products, why cannot we believe that it induces, persuades, sells violence?

In our countries --because this problem is common to us all-- the family lives under a permanent and devastating tension, a permanent reinforcement of the natural aggressive impulses of its members.

What are our children drawing in our schools --not to mention our reformatories or jails? Flowers, joy, the commonplaces of their lives? No: they do not make such drawings. Their subject matter is death, suffering, fires, madness, pathology, homosexuality, vices, wars, violence, pollution, human deformities. They are drawing monsters, vampires and they believe computers "are good because they are not human". Drownings, disasters, attacks, assaults, cemeteries, ghosts, furious Christs, broken crosses, mutilated or distorted human figures, make up the terrifying motif of infantile and juvenile expression of plastic art of generations constantly assailed by imported violence.

We must also be alert to the influence that this massive dose of television has on the psychological profile of the children concerned. If these children regularly design death and give signs of grief and violence in their expression of plastic art, they logically react the same when submitted to psychological tests which attempt to define their emotional state.

And what happens? Parents are held responsible for the tragedy expressed in their children's drawings, as if it were caused by the family atmosphere, overlooking the inducement to horror and to Dantesque visions caused by the overwhelming exhibition of programs always intended to underline not the beautiful but the sad side of life.

What is the parents' responsibility and contribution when their homes are invaded by pessimist messages which they have not the slightest authority to stop?

One wonders to what extent the psychological profile of a child with problems corresponds to the family atmosphere.

To what extent shall we provide "integral" protection for the minor in the Americas, the family of the Americas, unless we take measures against this indiscriminate attack committed daily against our men of tomorrow?

Why can we not demand that our homes not be invaded from morning to night by the images and sounds of catastrophes, disasters and barbarity filmed and presented vividly throughout the world?

We do not want to leave Montevideo without undertaking this crusade to save our children and our families.

- Let us set children free from the cult of violence!

- Let us demand the human right to protect the privacy of our homes from being attacked by such aggressive and harmful films!

We formally propose as one of our basic recommendations at this Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress that our Governments, our entrepreneurs, and our communities be requested to adopt measures that will promote a more suitable programming for TV-watchers of all American countries and, essentially, for all the children of the world.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS

June 6 to 11, 1977

Montevideo, Uruguay

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6 June 1977

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ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN
CHILD CONGRESS, DR. RAFAEL SAJON, AT THE OPENING SESSION,
HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN
CHILD CONGRESS, DR. RAFAEL SAJON, AT THE OPENING SESSION,
HELD ON JUNE 6, 1977

At this solemn ceremony, in the presence of so many hundreds of children who are the heart, muscles, blood and nerves of this great Uruguayan people and who also symbolize the heart of all the peoples of the Americas, I can do no less than recall the illustrious memories, of those who founded this organization that is today called the Inter-American Children's Institute, with their inspiration, their encouragement, but without any financial resources, humbly proclaiming that it was the work of the Americas for the children of the Americas.

We must point out that it was the medical doctors, with their clear social foresight, who were most concerned with the plight of children because they were more closely in touch with human misery, with the families, with the most vulnerable groups of the population. For that reason, in the presence of this select audience formed by representatives of nearly all the countries of the Americas, I cannot do less than mention our beloved, illustrious founder, Dr. Luis Morquio; the great teacher of paediatrics, Dr. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro; Dr. Roberto Berro; Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya, and so many other distinguished American personalities: Bejarano from Colombia, Andrade • Marin from Ecuador, Clinto de Oliveira from Brazil.

It is true that America is a single entity but different in its individual features. We cannot solve the problems of America by means of overall schemes. Each country, each region has problems of its own, basic requirements which may be similar or different to those of other countries. The demographic issue is not the same in Argentina, or in Uruguay, as in the Caribbean countries or in Central America. In average terms, the rate of growth of the population is 2.8 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, but in some countries birth rates climb up to 2.8 percent even over 4 percent. On the other hand, in Argentina and Uruguay, "to govern is to populate" is the maxim. The same is true if we study morbidity and death rates, and rates of death of pregnant mothers. It is not the same to solve the problems of social groups with ample resources than those of groups with medium level or few resources. In consequences, it is not easy to identify and define a policy or protection of minors, its strategies, its tactics; careful research, diagnosis and forecast is required, bearing in mind individual needs and resources, in order to formulate thereon suitable priority policies and plans to find constructive solutions to all those issues affecting the different population groups.

Some groups are more vulnerable than others. Children are the most vulnerable group of a country's population. Children experience the most acute uncertainty and needs; they are defenseless, they require help, protection, guidance, either on the part of their families, when they are legally constituted, or of their natural families and, above all, when they have no family. This is a crucial problem in the Americas: the mother-child binomial. In some countries 67 percent of the population are children born out of wedlock who have never met their parents. They are extra-marital children and a great number of them are neglected. So somebody must afford them help; in the juridical framework we utilize the concepts of patronage rights and within the Anglo-Saxon law that of "parent patriae", that is to say, the state, through its competent organs, becomes the ultimate parent of that child.

As Dr. Florencio Varela, Secretary of State for Minors and Families of Argentina, stated, there is no better child welfare agency than the family, because the family is the key cell of society; the family provides the natural order in which a child should normally grow up and develop to be able to reach majority of age in his full physical, mental and spiritual possibilities. Now the question is: what happens when there is no family? At the medical, educational, socio-legal and legislative levels, the problem is therefore: how should we care for the health and education of those children? how should we train them professionally to enable them to have access to the employment market, so that they become useful, productive and moral men?

In the name of social defense and security, there is a superior national interest in providing them with the most suitable means, organizing, improving and establishing services, training personnel and, insofar as possible, if the family exists but does not know how to take care, educate and train that child that family group must be guided and helped economically.

Genetic research affords information to the human couple, if it faces high risk and is likely to have a deficient child, and helps it to have a normal child. All the problems of prenatal, perinatal and neonatal protection; the critical period of the first years of life of the child are fundamental. Infant mortality is highest during the first year of life. There are high death rates of children from ages one to five due to accidents, which have become the second or third cause of children's death in many countries of America. As population grows, there is also an increase of physically and mentally deficient, mentally retarded, blind, deaf-mute, amblyopic, and cerebral paralytic children, children with difficulties for learning, reading or writing, or deficient children who have nor or will not have access to education if they are not detected and diagnosed in time, and, if they are not stimulated at an early stage and in this sense we see the example set by some countries which are making great efforts in the field

of education. In the sector of public primary education there is no relation between investment and school results. School attendance rates reach 90, 80 or 70 percent of the school age population. But 50 percent desert below third grade. The main issue is desertion and repetition.

Another great problem refers to the changes in human behaviour of adolescents; up to a certain degree our adolescents and young people depend on their nutritional, family, environmental and social background; this age is a crucial stage in the life of the human being. The whole problem of moral and material neglect is not a purely economic problem. Antisocial behavior of minors takes place in countries with scarce economic resources and with excessive economic resources; it is closely linked to the problem of parental responsibility since the last medical, pediatric, psychiatric, sociological, psychological and educational research shows us, in conclusion, that the difference between children who do not behave antisocially and those who do lies on the affection and warmth received by those children in their first years of life.

As far as hospitalization and placement in institutions is concerned, except as an exceptional remedy, we must point out the need to find new methods; new educational, psychological and social techniques, to face the problem of growth and development and the changes of human behavior of our adolescents, resorting to family measures based on real facts and research undertaken in the medical behavior field.

All these topics should be analyzed by the Representatives in the different Committees; distinguished Representatives of the American countries, physicians, psychologists, sociologists, educators, social workers, in compliance with the instructions you have received from your respective Governments, you are responsible for finding a solution to these problems, both for today and the years to follow, through the proposals and recommendations that you will adopt. However, we should reach an agreement to identify, both from the semantic and conceptual points of view, what we understand by integral protection, its significance, and what we understand by minors.

I also wish to refer to the aspect of international cooperation. It is necessary to coordinate and integrate efforts at the national, regional, and international levels to attain better cooperation, better external aid to the nations. If, in accordance with the needs of a country, a group of countries or a region, we could set up a package of coordinated programs based on integrated services, to meet the basic needs of our children, regarding mother and child health, education, professional training, mental hygiene, and to solve as well the fundamental problem of food, nutrition, of the aid to the mother and child, and specially to prevent neglect. I believe we would be achieving a great, useful and beneficial work.

Today there are four working methods to study and resolve all the economic problems of education, health and investment of funds in these fields; I will not refer to these topics at length because they are on the agenda of the Committees and working groups, but we are able to affirm: there are precise possibilities of measuring and qualifying what is invested in the protection of minors and to determine its efficiency; we can affirm that those are not expenses but investments with multiplier effects. Economic accounts are not equal to human accounts. In anticipation that the year 1979 has been declared the International Children's Year by United Nations and the Organization of American States, it is indeed a fundamental concern to be able to achieve and define children's rights in programs which finally imply their future incorporation as young men and later as adults, to the process of social and economic development. This is the decade of education for development and I believe that in defending children's rights we defend the nationality of each country, the nationality of the Americas and--I wish to repeat what has been said at fifty international meetings: the struggle for children is the struggle for peace and for integration in the Americas.

We wish to thank the generous Uruguayan government and people for all their extraordinary cooperation and effort so that this Congress, which honors Uruguay and the Americas, shall constitute a great scientific and cultural event and, in the long range, bring advancement and profit to what the peoples of the Americas cherish most: our own children, and all children.

DOCUMENTS 19 - 24

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XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS

June 6 to 11, 1977

Montevideo, Uruguay

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Doc.25/77

7 June 1977

Original: Spanish

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING

President: Daniel Darracq (Uruguay)

Vicepresidents: Heads of Delegations
(Art. 14 of the Rules of Procedure)

Secretary General of the Congress: Rafael Sajón

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Nicaragua

Perú

Mexico

STYLE COMMITTEE

Brazil

Chile

Haití

United States

COMMITTEE I - HEALTH

Chairman: Adolfo Schiaffino (Uruguay)

Vice Chairman: Ernesto Vizcarrondo (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Carlos Cossich Márquez (Guatemala)

COMMITTEE II - EDUCATION

Chairman: José Martín O'Gorman (Argentina)

Vice Chairman: Ambrosio Vergara (Paraguay)

Rapporteur: Dora Sarasola (Dominican Republic)

COMMITTEE III - JURIDICAL

Chairman: Teresa Albanez Barnola (Venezuela)
Vice Chairman: Julio José Martínez Vivot (Argentina)
Rapporteur: Gloria Bluske de Ayala (Bolivia)

COMMITTEE IV - SOCIAL SERVICE

Chairman: Alberto Reyes Terra (Uruguay)
Vice Chairman: Eduardo Carrasquilla (Panamá)
Rapporteur: Fernando Saravia Toledo (Argentina)

COMMITTEE V - STATISTICS

Chairman: Guadalupe Belloc Ibarra (Mexico)
Vice Chairman: Pascual Luis Perera (Argentina)
Rapporteur: Renée V. Piriz (Uruguay)

COMMITTEE ON DRAFTING OF CONCLUSIONS

Mexico (Chairman)
Guatemala (Rapporteur of Committee I - Health)
Dominican Republic (Rapporteur of Committee II - Education)
Bolivia (Rapporteur of Committee III - Juridical)
Argentina (Rapporteur of Committee IV - Social Service)
Uruguay (Rapporteur of Committee V - Statistics)

DOCUMENTS 26 - 30

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Montevideo, Uruguay

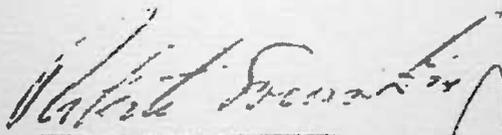
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Doc.31/77
8 June 1977
Original: Spanish

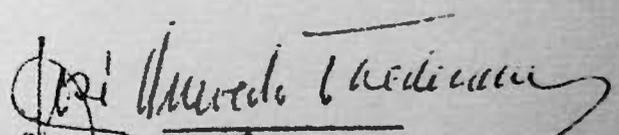
REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Credentials Committee of the Fifteenth Pan American Children's Congress, made up by representatives from Nicaragua, Peru and Mexico, has studied the credentials presented by the participating delegations and has found them in good and due form.

Montevideo, June 8, 1977



Nicaragua



Perú



México

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Doc.40/77
9 June 1977
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DRAFT RESOLUTION

SOURCES OF STATISTICAL DATA FOR DETERMINING THE PROBLEMS OF MARGINAL MINORS IN THE AMERICAS

(Submitted by Committee V - Statistics for
consideration at the Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The problem of minors in the Americas is highly important because of the high percentage of population living in marginal conditions is especially in the developing countries where, in consequence, more needs have to be satisfied to improve their living conditions;

The concept of marginal child implies previous identification of a number of variables which are not necessarily constant over time nor geographically uniform;

A system of integral information should allow the selective use of those variables and the utilization of different criteria for identifying marginal children;

It is necessary to establish identification criteria permitting the use of statistics and their adaptation to socio-economic changes;

Understanding of the problems of marginal minors may be acquired through a specific analysis based not only on information derived from special statistics and research, but also on other statistical data concerning the living conditions of minors;

The problem of marginal minors is of an inter-sectoral nature, and

The results of the efforts undertaken by Governments and international organizations to obtain complete and timely statistical information are still inadequate,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

1. That they outline a methodology and create uniform criteria permitting the study and statistical analysis of the problems of marginal children at national and international levels, in order to enable the subsequent adoption of measures designed to achieve their integral development.

2. That specialized research and statistical organizations use the studies undertaken by sectoral centers such as those on health, education, housing, town planning, economy, and social research, among others, to supplement the required information.

3. That they establish a "System of Integral Information" which may serve for the exchange and easy access of data produced by the periodical collection of reports and for the dissemination of experience carried out at different levels.

4. That they comply with the principles, rules, and recommendations adopted by international statistics and census organizations in order to ensure uniformity of criteria and comparability at national and international levels.

5. That instruments and indicators permitting early diagnosis for the prevention and treatment of the causes of marginality should be tested.

6. That immediate publication of statistics prepared by competent organizations, should be published immediately for their timely use in the planning of programs.

7. That special surveys designed to identify the factors hindering the integral development of the family should be furthered and carried out.

8. That with due awareness of the importance of civil register systems, particularly in rural and native areas, they strengthen their organization and implementation.

9. That they undertake a critical analysis of the implementation of the recommendations approved on these subjects.

10. That they do their utmost to comply with these recommendations, adopting special action in response to the declaration of 1979 as the "International Children's Year".

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REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE V - STATISTICS

Committee V--Statistics--had available three papers entitled: "Las Fuentes de Información Estadística para el Conocimiento de la Problemática del Menor Marginado en América" (Sources of statistical data for determining problems of marginal minors in the Americas) by Angélica Gaudiano, Adolfo Arteaga Calvo and Adolfo Gaete-Darba. These documents are contained in the "Documento de Información Básica y de Referencia" (Document on Basic and Reference Data) presented by the Inter-American Children's Institute.

The Committee discussed the study presented by the Uruguayan Delegation: "Informe sobre la educación primaria" (Report on primary education). Papers presented by the Delegation of Chile, "Protección Integral del Menor" (Integral protection of minors), published as OAS Doc.5/77 and Doc. 5/77 add. 1 and add. 2, and the Delegation of Argentina, "Informe técnico estadístico 1975" (Technical statistical report 1975) and "Aporte para los aspectos Jurídico Sociales, Educación Especial, Servicio Social, Estadística, Otros Enfoques" (Contribution to the legal and social aspects, special education, social service and statistical aspects--Other Approaches) were also available for reference.

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ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE OF URUGUAY, DR. DANIEL DARRACQ, AT THE
SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PAN
AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS, HELD ON JUNE 9, 1977

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE OF URUGUAY, DR. DANIEL DARRACQ, AT THE
SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PAN
AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS, HELD ON JUNE 9, 1977

It is a privilege for the city of Montevideo to be the headquarters of the Inter-American Children's Institute. On June 9, 1927, at the office of the Minister of Public Education, located at that time in a sector of the building of our historical "Cabildo", the Directing Council of the International American Institute for the Protection of Children was set up. Present at the event were, among other official personalities, representatives from ten countries, Drs. Luis Morquio, Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, Víctor Escardó y Anaya, Roberto Berro, Rafael Schiaffino. The event, whose fiftieth anniversary we are now celebrating, did not take place in Montevideo by accidental circumstances. Since 1900, when he was appointed Full Professor of Child Medicine, Luis Morquio had devoted his life as a professor, at the Pediatrics Society, at the Institute of Clinical Pediatrics, and in international congresses to create in the Americas a concern to study the problems of childhood, in close contact with his colleagues from all the continent.

Those problems were not only pediatric; their nature was also legal, social and educational. They had to be assessed from an integral point of view. Morquio gathered valuable background from domestic tradition on which to base his zeal on behalf of a wide-ranging social achievement. Already in 1818, due to the superior inspiration of our wise humanist Father Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga, the Foster Home had been established in Montevideo, where abandoned children found a home. Larrañaga's thoughts, which gave rise to its creation, summed up the more advanced ideas of that period concerning the duties of the State and society towards the child.

Dr. Morquio, President of the Second American Child Congress, held in Montevideo in 1919, proposed on that occasion to create an American Bureau for the Protection of Children. This idea was taken up during the third congress held in Rio de Janeiro, where the following goal was enounced: "The third American Child Congress hopes for the creation of the International American Bureau for the Protection of Children, similar to that existing in Brussels".

The government of Uruguay made this ambition its own: it established the proposed Bureau on July 24, 1924. Morquio was appointed Honorary Director, a decision which was supplemented by the law of August 20, 1925 providing for the establishment of the Institute, under the guidance of an Honorary Council whose main responsibility was to obtain the support of the countries of the continent to make up the international organization which was established on June 9, 1927.

The action accomplished by the Inter-American Children's Institute during half a century is fruitful, full of positive results, and it has influenced the life of the hemisphere through material achievements, through the permanent eagerness applied to discover and study the different cases affecting the fate of children and, in particular, to create a collective conscience regarding a social reality which nobody can no longer ignore nor disregard.

The efforts exerted, the goals achieved in favour of the abandoned and marginal child, his health and education, and the evolution of concepts; these and many other aspects are the result of a collective effort accomplished since 1949 under the lofty sponsorship of the OAS and of eminent American pediatricists who have encouraged and conducted this noble enterprise.

Let me recall together with the name of Luis Morquio those of Drs. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, first president of the International Council; Roberto Berro, Director General of the Institute from 1935 to 1956. During his long service he obtained, in 1949, the conclusion of an agreement through which the Institute was incorporated to the Organization of American States as a specialized organ. Let me also recall Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya who, from 1956 to 1964, a period during which the Institute reached a substantial development in its internal structure, served as Director General both with exceptional efficiency and ability.

They all identified themselves with the life of the Institute, undertaking a persistent action with imagination and courage in order to expand the program of activities in favour of children. At the domestic level, Dr. Roberto Berro, without reducing his active participation in national public service, brought about the creation, in 1934 of the Ministry for Children, forerunner of the Child Council and the Child Code, both inspired by the currents of thought that the Inter-American Institute succeeded in influencing into governmental action programs.

I conclude these historical memories, inspired by a feeling of justice, with a suggestion: that the Congress should stand up in honour of the great personalities who furthered the foundation of the Inter-American Children's Institute, and of the ten sister countries which joined to held it become a reality on June 9, 1977.

D O C U M E N T 47

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

POLICY AND RESOURCES OF EXECUTIVE ORGANS

(Approved by Committee III for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Effective implementation of a real integral protection policy by the executive organs depends on the resources at their disposal;

The budgets assigned to them constitute their most important source of funds;

It is indispensable, in consequence, that governments act with full awareness of the importance of this type of investment;

The concept of integral protection involves not only the aspect of assistance but also and preeminently that of prevention; and

All preventive action must be addressed to the family, the denaturalization of which is the cause of all deficiencies and conflicts,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments should act with full awareness of the need of providing their specific executive organs with the resources required for the adequate financing of their protection action.

2. That the governments should adopt complementary protection policies mainly designed to cover the aspect of prevention, which should center round the family.

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REPORT OF THE RAPPOREUR OF COMMITTEE II - EDUCATION

Committee II on Education was set up on June 7, 1977, with the following authorities: Chairman, José Martín O'Gorman (Argentina); Vice-Chairman, Ambrosio Vergara (Paraguay); Rapporteur, Dora Sarasola (Dominican Republic). Other participants were the delegates of Brazil, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, United States, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and Uruguay. In addition to the observers, Miriam T. de Tannhauser and Ernesto Bollit attended as special guests. Eloisa García Etchegoyhen de Lorenzo was appointed Technical Advisor.

Bearing in mind the purpose of finding the best solutions to achieve a truly effective integral education to which the children of the Americas were entitled, making the main theme of the Congress a tangible reality, irrespective of their individual conditions, the unanimous concern was to point out as a top-priority condition the need to create educational opportunities to permit the individual to contribute to society their best productive capacity, in order to live in comfort and happiness.

The Committee had the following documents available in considering the proposed agenda and conducting its work: reports from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay and those published by the Inter-American Children's Institute in the "Documento de Información Básica y Referencia" (Document of Basic Information and Reference) submitted to the current Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress.

It was decided to hold plenary meetings, granting each delegation fifteen minutes to present a summary of their papers.

At the second meeting, after listening to the statements made by the different delegates, it was decided to set up three groups to draw up basic recommendations which, after approval by the Committee, would be submitted for consideration to the Congress.

At the next meeting, the Committee decided to conduct a joint analysis of the work prepared by the groups so that the full Committee should finally consider the conclusions reached concerning Education. At the fourth working meeting, it was decided to appoint a group made up of the Chairmen and secretaries of the sub-committees and the Chairman of Committee II, to draw up the final report, including forty-two recommendations, to be submitted to a plenary session of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress.

Several Delegates expressed their satisfaction at the spirit of understanding and enthusiasm evidenced during the working sessions, since the members of the Committee endeavored to combine their ideas in order to reach agreement on the different matters discussed.

(s)

Dora Sarasola
Rapporteur

DOCUMENTS 50 - 51

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June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

REGULARIZATION OF PENDING BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

(Approved by Committee III for consideration in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Failure to register the birth of a child in the Civil Register deprives it of its real juridical status,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That the American Republics carry out intensive campaigns designed to further registration of births that have not been made in the Civil Register at the proper time.



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DRAFT RESOLUTION

SWIFT EXECUTION OF ALIMONY SENTENCES IN OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee -
for consideration in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Constant migration between the American republics very often leads to the abandonment of the family by the individual responsible for its support,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments conclude multilateral agreements designed to ensure brief, prompt and free execution of alimony sentences pronounced in alimony suits in other countries.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

PROMOTION OF MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee, for consideration
in plenary session)

CONSIDERING:

The advantages afforded by the institution of marriage with regard to
the status of minors,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American States adopt measures to disseminate information
concerning the advisability of marriage as the institution that regulates
the legal and social relations of the members of the family, and to facili-
tate marriage procedures.



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DRAFT RESOLUTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT SPECIALIZED COURSES
FOR JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES,
COMPETENT AUTHORITIES, AND TECHNICAL STAFF

(Approved by Committee III - Legal Aspects -
for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The subject of minors involves special modalities requiring juridical learning as well as knowledge of other disciplines from those who are concerned with it;

In view of these circumstances it is essential to establish permanent specialization courses for Juvenile and Family Court Judges and for assistant technical staff within the higher education system of each country;

The present recommendation is proposed as an homage to the Inter-American Children's Institute on the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment and in recognition to the countries of America for their constant concern with the problems of minors and the establishment of courses leading to the attainment of specialization on the part of Juvenile Court Judges and assisting technical staff,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

To reiterate to the Governments of America the need to establish multi-disciplinary Permanent Specialization Courses for Juvenile and Family Court Judges, competent authorities and assistant technical staff within the higher education system of each country.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

CREATION OF FAMILY ADVISORY COUNCILS

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee,
for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Marriage bestows on the contracting parties duties and responsibilities that concern not only their mutual relations, but which also especially affect their offspring;

In cases of matrimonial crisis, the institutional nature of the family, fundamentally made up by the minor children, demands a strengthening of the measures for their protection; and

For the above Family Advisory Councils, made up by multidisciplinary teams specialized in socio-family problems, to provide guidance on the above responsibilities to parents contemplating separation or divorce, would be able to assist family courts,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. The creation of Family Advisory Councils made up by multidisciplinary teams specialized in socio-family problems, charged with:

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

UNIFICATION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee, for consideration
in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

At birth all children are equal as the offspring of their parents,
irrespective of the type of union existing between the latter;

It is desirable that all minors develop without being subject to dis-
crimination because of their origin,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That all children have the same legal status, irrespective of the
type of union existing between their parents.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

COORDINATION OF SERVICES RELATIVE TO MINORS AND INSERTION OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee -
for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

There exist organizations that render similar services to minors; and

There is a dynamic relationship between social security and social
services,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. The coordination of all services concerning minors in the field of social security, integrating existing services and promoting the establishment of others, for the purpose of improving and extending the assistance rendered in contingencies affecting minors.

2. Furthering the inclusion of social services in the planning and implementation of social security programs, with a view to their extension and their operation in benefit of the most deprived groups.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

PERSONNEL TRAINING

(Approved by Committee I - Health, for consideration
in plenary session)

CONSIDERATION

The need for training professional, semiprofessional and volunteer personnel in health programs for minors in marginal areas,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That every training team be formed in a comprehensive manner, emphasizing the basic problems that affect the population it serves so as to be able to provide an effective and timely service according to the needs.
2. That to increase the multiplier effect of services be increased through the training of already existing health personnel.
3. That the post of health assistant, rural health technician, with polyvalent duties, to cooperate in the development of activities as an integral part of health programs, be created where it does not already exist.
4. That education for health be encouraged at all educational levels and at every stage of learning of the individual, and through mass communication media.

5. That university students as well as specialized professionals practice or assist in rural environments, so as to enable them to come into contact with the socioeconomic problems of those areas.

6. That regional schools be established for the training of personnel from countries having similar problems, to carry out accepted programs, and that such centers be located near rural areas and far from urban areas.

7. That health teams participate in the training of volunteers, imparting simple and concrete knowledge, assigning them specific tasks to be performed in a short time, emphasizing the change of attitude of the social group to which they belong and increasing their understanding of the problems of the more deprived areas.

8. That the training of personnel be based on the needs of the country, recommending the exchange of professionals from different countries for short periods.

9. That the definitive transfer of professionals from one country to another (brain drain) not be encouraged.

10. That teaching programs include basic aspects of child problems and emphasize refresher courses of pediatry and of mother and child health problems.

11. That courses for auxiliary nurses, be promoted, seeking that graduates take refresher courses to keep permanently up-to-date.

12. That continuing education programs be maintained for health team staff, and that volunteer or other auxiliary personnel, belong to the community

concerned, living there and being trained by the professional staff; and have access to continuous and permanent advice, supervision and teaching, as an integral part of the whole health team.

13. That close coordination among professional, technicians and assistants be sought, to decrease training costs and adopt uniform criteria.

14. That all possible audiovisual aids be made available in the place where the health action is performed.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

CAUSES OF MARGINALITY. IMMEDIATE AND MEDIUM TERM COMMITMENTS OF EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO MARGINAL MINORS

(Submitted by Committee II - Education -
for consideration in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

The purpose of education is the integral formation of all minors in the Hemisphere so that they may attain personal and social maturity with a view to their incorporation, with their own values, into productive life;

Through the educational process the community is mobilized to provide real learning experiences to children;

It is indispensable to increase the participation of the family in the educational and formation process, to attain the goal of its very active participation;

The action of education being preeminently preventive, it is necessary to capacitate the family to carry out an effective action;

In view of the evident interdependence existing between the various community, health, juridical, social service, and education agencies they should combine their efforts so that their effective action benefits the development of children;

The efficiency of services is in direct relation to the professional and technical competence of those responsible for the development of programs; and

In the case of marginal children negative situations become aggravated and place obstacles to constructive experiences,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments assign to preschool level the priority it deserves within the general national development programs.
2. That unifying principles and goals that should govern the preschool level be established in each country, with a view to the coordination of the public and private agencies involved in this area of education.
3. That by reinstating the family as the basic unit of the community, the obtainment of technical and economic resources in the national and international spheres be promoted in order to assist in the task of ensuring the integral development of the minor's personality up to the age of 6.
4. That working methodologies be studied, tested and disseminated for the guidance of parents, as the persons mainly responsible for their children's education, to permit their effective and conscious participation in actions that benefit minors.

5. That the integration of preschool children, particularly in marginal zones, in the process of child care be increased through work programs and methods suited to real conditions and enabling the community to participate in this educational task.
6. That national and intergovernmental programs designed to identify at an early stage the needs of the marginal preschool child be implemented, in order to afford timely biopsychosocial attention.
7. That public and private programs be organized with their own financial resources, and/or the support of international agencies, to provide the "high risk" child with an early diagnosis, care and treatment by multiprofessional specialized teams, as a measure to reduce mortality and morbidity rates, as well as other possible undesirable consequences.
8. That, bearing in mind the importance of language in the child's development, social adaptation and learning habits, the operation of centers for research and treatment in language problems be promoted in the various countries.
9. That the detection of anomalies and their treatment be included in the curriculum for training personnel working with preschool children in the area of language and communication.
10. That social communication media be used to disseminate and create awareness among the population regarding the principles of early encouragement, family education, and the community's responsibility for the integral development of children.

11. That programs for training and qualifying personnel to attend to preschool children be organized at national level, with each country's resources and/or the support of international agencies.
12. That the incorporation of voluntary local groups be procured in each community, including students at other levels and parents, to assist in the care of preschool children, having previously been trained to do so, particularly in the case of marginal communities.
13. That, within the Inter-American Children's Institute, a specialized department be organized for the following purposes:
 - (a) Centralizing information on preschool and school education regarding the activities performed in the various member countries.
 - (b) Providing information and advice in regard to plans, programs and methods.
14. That programs be promoted for the training of marginal minors in the planning of intermediate education courses, so that they may enter in the labor field within a short term, paying particular attention to the technical and pedagogical training of teachers.
15. That institutions connected with physical and recreational activities be included in national programs, this service being given with the proper operational methodology and instrumentation.
16. That the incorporation of socio-recreational programs be favored, to prevent the child's and the family's marginality.

17. That governments and entrepreneurs in social communication media favor the transformation of television and radio programs into educational programs that will make it possible to promote the child's integral development within his family.
18. That compulsory incorporation of a multidisciplinary group in the area of education be included in the government commissions entrusted with the evaluation of television and radio station programs.
19. That the establishment of institutions specializing in the preparation, production and distribution of teaching material be fostered with a view to their use by communications media.
20. That the organization of courses, seminars, workshops, short training courses as well as the granting of scholarships for multiprofessional personnel, including voluntary personnel, be promoted with resources of the state and of the active sectors of the community, for action in marginal areas.
21. That educational and vocational guidance be included, starting from the elementary education level.
22. That research programs on the effects of deprivation on the human development be promoted.
23. That programs of further education for parents be promoted to help strengthen family relations, and improve the quality of life, through the development of intrafamily and community relations.

24. That the establishment of free basic in-service training centers for minors by private enterprise be promoted through fiscal stimuli with a view to their incorporation in the technical staff within a short term.
25. That supplementary education programs for children be promoted and/or increased through private educational institutions and/or organizations, aimed at the development of their personality and their gradual integration in the socioeconomic and cultural activities of their community.
26. That the participation of properly trained university students in socio-preventive programs in marginal areas be encouraged.
27. That educational methods for awakening an awareness of the value and significance of the preservation and promotion of integral health be intensified.
28. That health, as a subject of fundamental importance, be included in the school curriculum.
29. That the Inter-American Children's Institute be requested to establish a center for research, experimentation and design, which, jointly with national agencies, shall determine the techniques to be used to evaluate the operational profiles that are best suited to real conditions in each of the countries of Latin America.

30. That programs be prepared which, in addition to their instrumental nature, propose actions to train our individual to understand the values that will enhance his human nature, establish a scale of national values, which enable him to adopt a participating and creative attitude to life.
31. That private initiative and the coordination of its efforts to care for marginal children be encouraged, recognizing the value of its achievements as regards experience and the possibility of a greater extension of this service.
32. That integration and coparticipation be promoted as a means of qualifying the inhabitants of marginal zones in a gradual process, to the extent that the responsible group finds recreational or cultural community institutions in the area capable of self-government.
33. That research be promoted in the field of qualifying the marginal population to attain an effective training for work and, thereby, their suitable insertion in the labor field.
34. That the present policy of further education for teachers in the areas of special education be encouraged at government level, by generating further encouragement at national level, which will enhance the service on account of its efficiency and increase the range of choice in specialization.

35. That member countries, bearing in mind the valuable experience already garnered in this field, give due consideration to making the special education of underprivileged persons compulsory, in accordance with their individual potential.
36. That the necessary financial resources required to increase those that already exist be obtained to implement the necessary assistance to the underprivileged.
37. That regionalization of integral assistance services to the marginal population be promoted.
38. That the different human resources that participate in the integration of the marginal groups be trained in team-work.
39. That the community be made sensitive on the subject and a recommendation be made to any agencies that may have a direct participation in the future building and town planning programs at the public and private levels for them to establish mechanism to eliminate, as far as possible, all important architectural barriers; to cooperate in the effective integration of the less favored by increasing their possibilities of being mobile and accessible and supporting normalization and social integration.
40. That a policy be defined, aimed at recommending bases for a mass media production suited to the needs of marginal children.

41. That special support, interest and understanding be afforded to the official and private parents and community associations that promote the well-being of the less favored.
42. That a greater production of books and magazines be encouraged, taking into account regional programs, in coordination with the production centers of the reference system already existing in the Americas, as well as specific teaching material and instruments for the education of children with other deficiencies.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

GRANTING OF SPECIAL POWERS TO JUVENILE COURT JUDGES OR
FAMILY COURT JUDGES TO DECIDE ON MEDICAL OR SURGICAL MEASURES

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee,
for consideration in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

For various reasons, guardians sometimes refuse to authorize medical treatments or surgical operations necessary or essential to keep minors in good health or to obtain their psychological or physical recovery,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American countries approve definite measures which in case of absence or refusal of minors' representatives, empower the judges to authorize any medical or surgical treatments necessary to maintain or recover the physical or psychological health of minors, requesting, if necessary, the technical advice of medical doctors appointed by the judge.

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DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

INCLUSION OF SPECIALISED DEPARTMENTS IN FAMILY COURTS

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee for consideration
in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The institutional nature of the family, foundation of society;
calls for solutions to its problems that should conform to its
substantial unity;

That it is advisable to include among such solutions the
establishment of Family Courts to deal with conflicts arising
within the family itself;

In the settlement of such conflicts, priority consideration
should be given to all problems in connection with minor children,
in view of their natural defenselessness and of the particular
influence of the conjugal crisis on their formation; and

It would be convenient that specialized technical officials
should cooperate in the family court work on such urgent
(provisional) decisions regarding the situation of children,

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THE FIFTEENTH PANAMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

The advisability of setting up departments with a multiprofessional staff within the Family Courts.

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REPORT BY THE RAPPOREUR OF COMMITTEE IV, SOCIAL SERVICE

At its first working session, Committee IV elected its authorities as provided under the terms of the Rules of Procedure of the XV Pan American Child Congress.

From among its members it elected Dr. Alberto Reyes Terra (Uruguay) as Chairman; Mr. Eduardo Carrasquilla (Panama) as Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Fernando Saravia Toledo (Argentina) as Rapporteur.

Following the setting up of a Working Group with delegates of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, United States, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Uruguay and Brazil (the latter as observer), work was started on the topics: "Demography and family. Migrations. Integrated services in marginal farm areas. Human resources. The family. The social environment. The subculture of poverty. Social mobilization. Social promotion for the protection and integral development of minors," and other proposals .

Mention must be made of the cooperation lent by all the delegations for the fulfilment of the task entrusted to this Committee, with special emphasis on the performance of the Delegate of Venezuela (Mr. Domingo Rivas Vásquez) and the Delegate of Argentina (Miss Lidia Inés López), as well as the valuable contribution of the observers from various countries who assiduously followed all the deliberations of the Committee.

(Sgd.) Fernando Saravia Toledo
Rapporteur

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE FAMILY

(Approved by Committee IV - Social Services,
for discussion in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

The family is the integrating element that favors the development of the individual's potentialities within society, and, a high percentage of them find it impossible or are unable to achieve their aims,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That comprehensive programs aimed at strengthening the family and giving it social and economic support, so as to ensure a full development of the individual within his family.



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DRAFT RESOLUTION

HUMAN RESOURCES

(Approved by Committee IV--Social Service,
for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The lack of definition of human resources requirements for planning, administration, and implementation of social welfare programs, has made it difficult to train professional personnel and to recruit auxiliary and voluntary workers,

The Fifteenth Panamerican Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That human resources requirements in the field of social welfare should be scientifically formulated in order to determine the training necessary at the different levels of professional, auxiliary and voluntary staff.
2. That the actual use made of available human resources should be the subject of ongoing evaluation in order to adapt programs and projects.
3. That in training service at all levels should be adopted as a continuing training system.



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DRAFT RESOLUTION

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION, SOCIAL PROMOTION FOR THE INTEGRAL PROTECTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINORS

(Approved by Committee IV - Social Service, for consideration in
plenary session)

WHEREAS:

There is a trend to carry out isolated activities in connection with the protection of minors and the problems related to minors cannot be separated from the general family-community context,

THE FIFTEENTH PANAMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, as a priority matter, activities related to the protection of minors be integrated within the general policies and plans of each country, stimulating social mobilization through coordinated action;
2. That mass media be used for the integral protection of marginal minors.
3. That efforts be made to obtain that the content of mass media programs truly contribute to a sound cultural, ethical, spiritual and civic formation of minors;

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

DEMOGRAPHY - MIGRATIONS

(Approved by Committee IV - Social Service -
for consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

There exists a permanent inadequacy in the distribution of population and resources, and the continuous flow of internal and external migration does not obey any rational programming,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

1. An adequate distribution of resources in order to obtain a balanced establishment of services which should enable developing countries to face the acute dispersion of population in rural areas and its high concentration in urban centers.

2. The promotion of better systems of land distribution leading to the settlement of family groups with inherent and shared cultural patterns.

3. The strengthening of the social and cultural identification of the individual with his environment so as to prevent, the migration of young people seeking better conditions and standards of living.

4. The organization of domestic migration taking into account the development plans of the countries in order to assure the suitable placement of migratory groups. International migration should be in conformity with bilateral conventions between the countries and follow a policy assuring adequate living conditions for the migrant and his family.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

INTEGRATED SERVICES IN MARGINAL RURAL AREAS

(Approved by Committee IV - Social Service, for
consideration in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Marginality is a multidimensional phenomenon that affects all aspects of human life, and marginal individuals are unable to overcome it on their own,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That programs be established to stimulate the development of ~~their~~ own resources in marginal areas and to strengthen and make existing programs more dynamic.
2. That the people be made aware that they must participate in their country's development process, and the means for their integration facilitated.
3. That Services be organized for marginal areas within a policy combining the various sectors of planning and development, and that the techniques being applied to solve the conflicts arising from the subculture of poverty be revised, as a first step to achieve a more effective treatment of the problem.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee,
for consideration in plenary session)

WHEREAS:

It is necessary to remedy the growing wave of violence induced, among other things, by our social communications media, which are daily promoting and selling ideas, products and habits of an infraculture of violence; and

Radio and television should always be instruments for the cultural education and advancement of our peoples,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That all American countries give special attention to the drafting of legislation designed to protect the child and the family from the pernicious influence of unsuitable programs, especially in television and radio.



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DRAFT RESOLUTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS
ADOPTED BY PREVIOUS CONGRESSES

(Approved by Committee III - Juridical Committee - to be considered
in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The reiteration of proposals and recommendations on topics already considered in previous Congresses is evident;

Those topics and matters have been studied and dealt with by other Congresses, assemblies and meetings through the years; and

It is necessary to avoid such repetitions in order to carry out constructive, progressive and positive work, except when changes in the fields concerned or new legislation make reconsideration necessary,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Inter-American Children's Institute establish a Working Group to study those topics that have been dealt with, in the first place, in previous Pan American Child Congresses and, subsequently, in other international fora, undertaking a comparative analysis and clearing of those topics, thus preventing duplication and permitting the compilation of background information and a fruitful and positive action in the future.

2. That, in any case such a working group should at least, be set up, firstly for juridical and social security matters, as part of the preparatory work for the next Pan American Congress.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION

MENTAL HEALTH

(Approved by Committee I - Health - for consideration
at the Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

In mental health, present tendencies indicate that primary prevention is of fundamental importance,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, if possible, the "problem" child not be placed in an institution. If it is absolutely necessary to do so, that this be for the shortest possible time, and never in an asylum type of institution with many inmates; that the creation or multiplication of small residences, resembling well balanced homes with the characteristics of the area from which the minor has come be promoted, and that out-patient centers of assistance be established for the treatment of the family group.
2. That the mental health team always be multidisciplinary.

3. That all medical care services include mental health care, and that basic psychology be included in the training of paediatricians and general practitioners.

4. (a) That there should be an opportune and efficient control of pregnant women and adequate assistance in delivery.

(b) That the occasion for an early diagnosis of brain damage be stressed in all medical attention for children, and that instruction in practical detection procedures for professionals and paramedical staff be provided.

(c) That a system of centralized units for diagnosis and determination of the required level of attention be created where possible.

(d) That mental health programs be required to consider the human being from the time of his conception to his integration in the family and the social group to which he belongs.

5. That mass communication media be used for the benefit of the minor's mental health by promoting educational programs and suppressing harmful aspects like violence, drugs, alcohol, sex.

That family guidance programs be intensified for the purpose of arousing the sensibility of, and educating, the population for better child care.

6. That existing national efforts to combat alcoholism and drug addiction be coordinated, directing action toward the integral education of the individual and the strengthening of the family group.

7. That the creation of programs of activities tending to make better use of a child's leisure be promoted by stimulating his creative capacity and encouraging an active participation in youth associations, and, where possible, by creating appropriate centers to this end, as these activities are fundamental in the fight against alcoholism and drug addiction.

8. That the personnel (paramedical staff, nurses, teachers, professors) in charge of the child should have the necessary basic knowledge of a child's physical, psychological, and social normal development.

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RECOMMENDATION

FOOD AND NUTRITION

(Approved at the third plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Correct food and nutrition have a fundamental effect on health,
THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the countries of the area undertake systematic studies to enable them to make a diagnosis of nutrition problems of their marginal populations, without direct interference in the area, which will make it possible for them to draw up suitable policies.
2. That national nutrition and food policies be formulated and implemented, explicitly including them in the national development policies of each country, to increase the biological utilization of nutrients by the individual, as well as the quantity and quality of the food eaten.
3. That the projects and programs included in the national nutrition and food policies of each country be coordinated in the different countries in the region.
4. That records of nutritional diseases, whether caused by deficiencies or excesses be improved and an epidemiology control system be implemented to assess the state of nutrition.

5. That in the event of disasters food supplies be coordinated at regional level.

6. That mass education programs be introduced, with emphasis on the excellence of breast feeding owing to its many advantages (nutritional, anti infectious, psychological and financial).

7. That breast feeding be intensified through proper encouragement and legal protection provided (in the countries that have not yet introduced it) to give nursing mothers more time to rest.

8. That pregnant women be provided with proper food in order to reduce the number of underweight children at birth and the dangers that this entails in the first weeks of a child's life, as well as to reduce the prevalence of nutritional anemia.

9. That children's nurseries and kindergartens be created in the agencies, institutions and international, national and private enterprises that employ women.

10. That rules governing publicity for children's foods be controlled in order that such foods do not detract from breast feeding.

11. That continuing education programs for adolescent and adult women be developed, stressing the social and financial importance of breast feeding, the benefits derived therefrom for the child's physical and mental health and the mother-and-child relationship.

12. That when a child is weaned, the necessary steps be taken to ensure that it is provided with effective protection, through adequate food and nutrition.

13. That suitable secondary roads be built and kept in repair to permit the development of farming and fishing areas and offer greater possibilities for the transportation commodities for the population.

14. That projects designed to diversify production (community farms, chicken farms, cooperatives and the like) be developed and intensified, with technical assistance and, naturally, with the active participation of the community.

15. That family education programs be promoted to improve family feeding habits, undertaking studies on feeding habits in different regions of the Americas so as to make the best possible use of local foods.

16. That, in order to change the pattern of consumption, continuing educational action be taken based on the specific subject of nutrition at all levels, with the participation of the health and education team.

17. That programs to enrich foods, as well as to develop new sources of calories and nutrients, be undertaken and their importance stressed.

18. That fellowships be granted in the countries that do not possess nutrition and dietetics schools, and that exchange of information and financing of specific programs be promoted for all the member countries of the OAS.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS

**June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay**

IIN

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1

Doc.74/77

10 June 1977

Original: Spanish

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

(Approved by Committee I - Health, to be considered at the
Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The organization and administration of health services for the children in underdeveloped areas is a necessity,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the organization of different levels of health care begin in the home and go on from there to the more complex and specialized centers (central hospitals);
2. That health care include all activities related to: pre-natal control with stress on breast feeding, consultation, growth and development, health education, immunizations, dental care, nutrition programs (posts: own natural resources; environmental health including housing, drinking water, schools, garbage disposal, and so on), and that the development plans of each country contemplate

the conservation of natural resources, improvement of the environment and avoidance of environmental pollution.

3. That, prior to carrying out any program, the community be motivated so that it may subsequently go to work on establishing a link between the home and the school.

4. That advantage be taken of all scattered efforts made by different agencies conducting health programs, bringing them all under a single national health program.

5. That the Governments demand of radio and T.V. consortia that the programs be educational and suitable for children, considering it a human right that homes are not invaded by aggressive or harmful programs, and that they supervise the programs to ensure observance.

6. That they consider the adoption of a single and individual health document, to be applied from the beginning of pregnancy, which should be produced on demand at any time, in order to evaluate its development.

7. That the division of each country be made according to the country's access facilities to health centers without taking into consideration local or provincial boundaries.

8. That the coordination among different institutions carrying on programs for the community (housing development) be encouraged.

9. That the experiences of Brazil, where health services are integrated with educational and social services, be studied.

10. That the problem of abandoned children be carefully studied and that an effort be made in each country to offer them a substitute home or an institution similar to the home.

11. That programs related to the community's health be directed by a medical doctor and also have a coordinator.

12. That each group of national delegates in each country be responsible for making an all out effort to see that the recommendations of this Conference are implemented.



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.75/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE I - HEALTH

The Health Committee was installed on June 7, at 10.20 a.m.

Messrs. Adolfo Schiaffino (Uruguay), Ernesto Vizcarrondo (Venezuela), and Carlos Cossich (Guatemala), respectively were elected as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.

Mr. Marco Tulio Magaña (Salvador), served as Technical Adviser, and Mrs. Ofelia R. Bessio (Uruguay), as Secretary.

The agenda was duly considered and it was decided to conduct the discussion in the same order as presented in the original document.

The Rules of Procedure were read to remind the committee members that it was an OAS Specialized Conference.

The representatives of the various countries spoke about the health conditions in their respective regions.

Six meetings were held, in which the different items of the agenda were discussed, and subcommittees were established to consider the conclusions on the six topics proposed.

At the last meeting a formal discussion was held on the final recommendations to be submitted to the plenary session.

(signed) Dr. Carlos Cossich

Rapporteur

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

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REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE III - JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Chile, Mexico, United States, and international organizations were represented in Committee III - Juridical Committee.

The Committee had available several papers presented by Ubaldo Calvento, Technical Adviser of the Committee, in collaboration with Rafael Sajón, entitled "Protección integral del menor - Consideraciones sociales y legales"; by Graciela Osborne, entitled "Protección integral del menor - Organismos de planificación - Condiciones - Recursos"; by Perla R. de Marinelli, observer from the I.L.D., entitled "La O.I.T. y el trabajo y la formación profesional de los menores"; by the Delegate of Peru, Mr. Quevedo, entitled "Protección integral del menor", included in the "Documento de Información Básica y de Referencia", and by the Delegate of Chile, Ana Luisa Prieto, published as OAS document 5/77 Add.1.

The development of the work of Committee III is clearly set out in the corresponding minutes.

The recommendations approved have been transmitted to the Secretariat. Nevertheless, their operative part is included in the aforementioned minutes.

Dr. Mariana Argudo

Rapporteur

DOCUMENT 77

Is missing

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

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RECOMMENDATION

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Approved at the third plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Health is the individual's responsibility, and the state is obliged to give him the necessary means to keep healthy; and

A child's health is the responsibility of his parents and of the state.

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That health education programs be intensified, in addition to using traditional mass or group methods, establishing health education programs in schools, radio, the press, T.V., in a positive, continuous or periodic manner, so that the population may be correctly informed of the programs.

2. That coordinated zonal hospital services, be promoted, with a well equipped central hospital and hospitals of decreasing complexity in the more distant areas.

3. That mother and child care programs, be intensified, considering the child's health as a harmonious whole, that medical doctors give greater attention to a child's growth and development; that all disabilities be detected at birth, for an early recovery of the child; and that modern scientific systems be introduced to reduce infant mortality.

4. That mothers be given an incentive to breast-feed their babies; that malnutrition be combated, bearing in mind the consumption of nutrients, the parallel action of infection, problems of pregnancy and influence of the environment; that effective early detection of pregnancy be made and mother and child care programs be strengthened or created; that the "mother and child" concept be substituted by that of the family; and that systems for transferring technology and appropriate regional marketing systems be established.

5. That programs at rural and semi-rural levels be established to encourage people to remain in those zones, so as to prevent their migration to the large towns. For dispersed populations, budgets should be channeled toward formation of groups with the same programs, to encourage their settlement and permanence in the zones where they resettle; that larger budgets be channeled toward the building of roads, the building of low-cost housing to solve health problems in semi-rural, rural and urban areas.

6. That the Latin American countries recommend or support, according to their resources and the characteristics of the population, the establishment of single health systems to avoid duplication of efforts, medical services, and the like, and to lower the cost of health investments in our economically weak countries; that social security extend its coverage to all the population; and that specific allocations be included in national

budgets, or the allocation for health be increased, to maintain basic health programs (nutrition; mother and child care; oral and dental health; mental health, and so on), extending the services to the whole family.

7. That vaccination at an early age (under 2 years) be intensified and made compulsory; that each country ensure the availability of sufficient vaccines and sera with a suitable organization to ensure the continuity of the program; that inoculation with B.C.G., triple, antipolio and measles vaccines, be considered as the basic compulsory immunization at the already established ages; that presentation of the child's vaccination, certificate be made compulsory, like any other document to be presented by his parents whenever required by the government for adequate control; and that vaccination against smallpox not be considered compulsory for the time being.

8. That child, mother, and community care be entrusted to a multidisciplinary team formed by medical doctors (pediatricians, obstetricians, and the like), nurses, social workers, health educators, health inspectors, nutritionists, and so on; that this team participate directly with the community, to state problems, seek solutions and find the way out; that the population be informed of health programs and put them into practice, so that its participation may be real, effective and direct; and that hospital and health centers be planned to serve the community.

9. That greater attention be paid to oral and dental diseases, and a dental program developed, taking into account the influence of nutrition on dental health and continuous doses of fluorine to afford adequate protection to the teeth, through the water supply, in tablets, or in the form of a mouth-wash.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

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DRAFT FINAL REPORT
(Provisional)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from June 6 to 11, 1977.

A. Background

The Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute --a Specialized Agency of the OAS--at its 55th Meeting held in Caracas, Venezuela in 1975, taking into account that on June 9, 1977 the Institute would commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, decided, in agreement with the Uruguayan Government, to hold the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Third Plenary Session of the OAS General Assembly which took place in Santiago de Chile on June 17, 1976 resolved to declare the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress a Specialized Inter-American Conference and requested the Permanent Council to review the Agenda and Rules of Procedure, the drafts of which, prepared by the Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute, should be submitted for consideration by the Governments according to Art. 128 of the Charter of the OAS (AG/RES.224- (VI-C/76)).

The Permanent Council of the OAS approved the Agenda and Rules of Procedure of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress on January 19, 1977 and submitted them to the member states for consideration (CP/RES.199 (273/77)).

The Permanent Council of the OAS, at its meeting held on January 26, 1977, approved Resolution CP/RES.202 (274/77) setting the date for holding the Congress as June 6 to 11.

B. Preliminary Session

According to Art. 18 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress, the chairmen of delegations held a preliminary session, chaired by Mr. Daniel Darracq, Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, as Provisional President of the Congress.

At that session the following agreements were reached:

1. To elect Mr. Daniel Darracq, Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, as President of the Congress.
2. To approve the Agenda, Rules of Procedure and Provisional Work Schedule.
3. To establish by lot the order of precedence, as follows:

(Doc.10/77):

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Argentina | 13. El Salvador |
| 2. Brazil | 14. Dominican Republic |
| 3. Nicaragua | 15. Colombia |
| 4. Paraguay | 16. Barbados |
| 5. Jamaica | 17. Venezuela |
| 6. Honduras | 18. Haiti |
| 7. Guatemala | 19. Peru |
| 8. United States | 20. Chile |
| 9. Trinidad Tobago | 21. Mexico |
| 10. Bolivia | 22. Costa Rica |
| 11. Panama | 23. Ecuador |
| 12. Grenada | 24. Uruguay |

4. To determine a working method according to the topics on the agenda, and establish Working Committees: Health, Education, Juridical, Social Services and Statistics, as mentioned in Art.43 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress.

5. To establish the Committee on Credentials, composed of the delegations of Nicaragua, Peru and Mexico.

6. To set up the Style Committee with representatives from the delegations of Brazil, Chile, United States, and Haiti.

7. To establish Wednesday, June 8, at 3 pm. as the deadline for presentation of draft recommendations.

8. To invite the members of the respective delegations to put down their names for the different committees of the Congress.

9. To designate Mr. Florencio Manuel Varela, Secretary of State for Minors and the Family of Argentina, to speak at the Opening Session on behalf of the participating delegations.

C. Opening and Closing Sessions

The Opening Session was held on June 9, 1977 with the participation of the Ministers and Counselors of State, Government authorities, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Delegations, Permanent Observers to the OAS, Observers of International and Inter-American Organizations, and special guests.

Speeches were delivered, in the order listed, by the Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, Mr. Daniel Darracq (Doc.13), the Director of the OAS Office in Uruguay, Dr. Gastón Urriolagoitia, who read a Message from the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (Doc.6); the President of the Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute, Dr. Mario Altenfelder (Doc.17); the Secretary of State for Minors and the Family of Argentina, Mr. Florencio Manuel Varela, speaking on behalf of the attending delegations (Doc.14) and the Secretary General of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress, Dr. Rafael Sajón (Doc.18).

The Closing Session was held on June 11 at 11:30 a.m..

When the President of the Congress, Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, Dr. Daniel Darracq, gave an address (Doc.80).

D. Agenda

The following Agenda approved by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (CP/Res.199) was confirmed by the fifteenth Pan-American Child Congress at its First Plenary Session held on June 6, 1977;

Main Topic: Integral Protection of Minors

1. Community underdevelopment and its effect on health.
2. Causes of marginality. Immediate and intermediate commitments of education to the marginal minor.
3. Outlook for the education of marginal minors.
4. Special legislation on minors and the family as instruments for prevention and for integration of the marginal minor. Normative and institutional aspects.
5. The social integration process of minors.
6. Sources of statistical data for determining problems of marginal minors in the Americas.

E. Officers

The following officers were elected:

President:	Daniel Darracq (Uruguay)
Vicepresidents:	Chairmen of Delegations (Art.14 of Rules of Procedure)
Secretary General of the Congress:	Rafael Sajón

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Nicaragua

Perú

México

STYLE COMMITTEE

Brazil

Chile

United States

Haiti

COMMITTEE I - HEALTH

Chairman: Adolfo Schiaffino (Uruguay)
 Vice Chairman: Ernesto Vizcarrondo (Venezuela)
 Rapporteur: Carlos Cossich Márquez (Guatemala)

COMMITTEE II - EDUCATION

Chairman: José Martín O'Gorman (Argentina)
 Vice Chairman: Ambrosio Vergara (Paraguay)
 Rapporteur: Dora Sarasola (Dominican Republic)

COMMITTEE III - JURIDICAL

Chairman: Teresa Albanez Barnola (Venezuela)
 Vice Chairman: Julio José Martínez Vivot (Argentina)
 Rapporteur: Gloria Bluske de Ayala (Bolivia)

COMMITTEE IV - SOCIAL SERVICES

Chairman: Alberto Reyes Terra (Uruguay)
 Vice Chairman: Eduardo Carrasquilla (Panamá)
 Rapporteur: Fernando Saravia Toledo (Argentina)

COMMITTEE V - STATISTICS

Chairman: Guadalupe Belloc Ibarra (Mexico)
 Vice Chairman: Pascual Luis Parera (Argentina)
 Rapporteur: Renée V. Píriz (Uruguay)

COMMITTEE FOR DRAFTING CONCLUSIONS

Mexico (Chairman)
 Guatemala (Rapporteur of Committee I - Health)
 Dominican Republic (Rapporteur of Committee II - Education)
 Bolivia (Rapporteur of Committee III - Juridical)
 Argentina (Rapporteur of Committee IV - Social Services)
 Uruguay (Rapporteur of Committee V - Statistics)

F. List of Participants

The List of Participants (Doc.20 rev.1) is included as Appendix A to this Final Report

G. Plenary Sessions

The first plenary session, held on June 6, ratified the agreements adopted at the Preliminary Session. In accordance with Article 49 of the Rules of Procedure, the meeting designated the Chairman of the Committee for Drafting Conclusions.

The second plenary session, held on June 9, was a formal session in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Inter-American Children's Institute.

High government officials, members of the diplomatic corps, delegates, Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States, Observers from international and inter-American organizations, special guests and members of the Institute staff attended the session.

The Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, Dr. Daniel Darracq, first addressed the gathering (Doc.46), followed by the Director of the OAS Office in Uruguay, Dr. Gastón Urriolagoitia, who read a message from the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (Doc.7), and the Secretary General of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress, Dr. Rafael Sajón (Doc.45).

A commemorative plaque donated by the staff of the Inter-American Children's Institute was presented, following which a minute's silence was kept in remembrance of deceased members of the Institute.

The Director General of the Institute received a commemorative plaque and parchment from the Directing Council. Medals commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Institute were then presented to national authorities, members of the Institute staff and former members of the Directing Council.

The third plenary session, held on June 10, considered and approved the rapporteur's reports and recommendations of the five committees.

After the third plenary session, the Style Committee and the Committee on Drafting Conclusions met for the style revision of the Final Report and the recommendations approved in plenary session.

The fourth plenary session approved the Final Report of the Congress which contains the recommendations and resolutions proposed by the delegations.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE CONGRESS



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

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RECOMMENDATION

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Approved at the third plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Health is the individual's responsibility, and the state is obliged to give him the necessary means to keep healthy; and

A child's health is the responsibility of his parents and of the state.

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That health education programs be intensified, in addition to using traditional mass or group methods, establishing health education programs in schools, radio, the press, T.V., in a positive, continuous or periodic manner, so that the population may be correctly informed of the programs.

2. That coordinated zonal hospital services, be promoted, with a well equipped central hospital and hospitals of decreasing complexity in the more distant areas.

3. That mother and child care programs, be intensified, considering the child's health as a harmonious whole, that medical doctors give greater attention to a child's growth and development; that all disabilities be detected at birth, for an early recovery of the child; and that modern scientific systems be introduced to reduce infant mortality:

4. That mothers be given an incentive to breast-feed their babies; that malnutrition be combated, bearing in mind the consumption of nutrients, the parallel action of infection, problems of pregnancy and influence of the environment; that effective early detection of pregnancy be made and mother and child care programs be strengthened or created; that the "mother and child" concept be substituted by that of the family; and that systems for transferring technology and appropriate regional marketing systems be established.

5. That programs at rural and semi-rural levels be established to encourage people to remain in those zones, so as to prevent their migration to the large towns. For dispersed populations, budgets should be channeled toward formation of groups with the same programs, to encourage their settlement and permanence in the zones where they resettle; that larger budgets be channeled toward the building of roads, the building of low-cost housing to solve health problems in semi-rural, rural and urban areas.

6. That the Latin American countries recommend or support, according to their resources and the characteristics of the population, the establishment of single health systems to avoid duplication of efforts, medical services, and the like, and to lower the cost of health investments in our economically weak countries; that social security extend its coverage to all the population; and that specific allocations be included in national

budgets, or the allocation for health be increased, to maintain basic health programs (nutrition; mother and child care; oral and dental health; mental health, and so on), extending the services to the whole family.

7. That vaccination at an early age (under 2 years) be intensified and made compulsory; that each country ensure the availability of sufficient vaccines and sera with a suitable organization to ensure the continuity of the program; that inoculation with B.C.G., triple, antipolio and measles vaccines, be considered as the basic compulsory immunization at the already established ages; that presentation of the child's vaccination, certificate be made compulsory, like any other document to be presented by his parents wherever required by the government for adequate control; and that vaccination against smallpox not be considered compulsory for the time being.

8. That child, mother, and community care be entrusted to a multidisciplinary team formed by medical doctors (pediatricians, obstetricians, and the like), nurses, social workers, health educators, health inspectors, nutritionists, and so on; that this team participate directly with the community, to state problems, seek solutions and find the way out; that the population be informed of health programs and put them into practice, so that its participation may be real, effective and direct; and that hospital and health centers be planned to serve the community.

9. That greater attention be paid to oral and dental diseases, and a dental program developed, taking into account the influence of nutrition on dental health and continuous doses of fluorine to afford adequate protection to the teeth, through the water supply, in tablets, or in the form of a mouth-wash.

RECOMMENDATION

FOOD AND NUTRITION

(Approved at the third plenary session)

WHEREAS:

Correct food and nutrition have a fundamental effect on health,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the countries of the area undertake systematic studies to enable them to make a diagnosis of nutrition problems of their marginal populations, without direct interference in the area, which will make it possible for them to draw up suitable policies.
2. That national nutrition and food policies be formulated and implemented, explicitly including them in the national development policies of each country, to increase the biological utilization of nutrients by the individual, as well as the quantity and quality of the food eaten.
3. That the projects and programs included in the national nutrition and food policies of each country be coordinated in the different countries in the region.
4. That records of nutritional diseases, whether caused by deficiencies or excesses be improved and an epidemiology control system be implemented to assess the state of nutrition.

5. That in the event of disasters food supplies be coordinated at regional level.

6. That mass education programs be introduced, with emphasis on the excellence of breast feeding owing to its many advantages (nutritional, anti-infectious, psychological and financial).

7. That breast feeding be intensified through proper encouragement and legal protection provided (in the countries that have not yet introduced it) to give nursing mothers more time to rest.

8. That pregnant women be provided with proper food in order to reduce the number of underweight children at birth and the dangers that this entails in the first weeks of a child's life, as well as to reduce the prevalence of nutritional anemia.

9. That children's nurseries and kindergartens be created in the agencies, institutions and international, national and private enterprises that employ women.

10. That rules governing publicity for children's foods be controlled in order that such foods do not detract from breast feeding.

11. That continuing education programs for adolescent and adult women be developed, stressing the social and financial importance of breast feeding, the benefits derived therefrom for the child's physical and mental health and the mother-and-child relationship.

12. That when a child is weaned, the necessary steps be taken to ensure that it is provided with effective protection, through adequate food and nutrition.

13. That suitable secondary roads be built and kept in repair to permit the development of farming and fishing areas and offer greater possibilities for the transportation commodities for the population.

14. That projects designed to diversify production (community farms, chicken farms, cooperatives and the like) be developed and intensified, with technical assistance and, naturally, with the active participation of the community.

15. That family education programs be promoted to improve family feeding habits, undertaking studies on feeding habits in different regions of the Americas so as to make the best possible use of local foods.

16. That, in order to change the pattern of consumption, continuing educational action be taken based on the specific subject of nutrition at all levels, with the participation of the health and education team.

17. That programs to enrich foods, as well as to develop new sources of calories and nutrients, be undertaken and their importance stressed.

18. That fellowships be granted in the countries that do not possess nutrition and dietetics schools, and that exchange of information and financing of specific programs be promoted for all the member countries of the OAS.

RECOMMENDATION

MENTAL HEALTH

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

In mental health, present tendencies indicate that primary prevention is of fundamental importance,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, if possible, the "problem" child not be placed in an institution. If it is absolutely necessary to do so, that this be for the shortest possible time, and never in an asylum type of institution with many inmates; that the creation or multiplication of small residences, resembling well balanced homes with the characteristics of the area from which the minor has come be promoted, and that out-patient centers of assistance be established for the treatment of the family group.
2. That the mental health team always be multidisciplinary.

3. That all medical care services include mental health care, and that basic psychology be included in the training of paediatricians and general practitioners.

4. (a) That there should be an opportune and efficient control of pregnant women and adequate assistance in delivery.

(b) That the occasion for an early diagnosis of brain damage be stressed in all medical attention for children, and that instruction in practical detection procedures for professionals and paramedical staff be provided.

(c) That a system of centralized units for diagnosis and determination of the required level of attention be created where possible.

(d) That mental health programs be required to consider the human being from the time of his conception to his integration in the family and the social group to which he belongs.

5. That mass communication media be used for the benefit of the minor's mental health by promoting educational programs and suppressing harmful aspects like violence, drugs, alcohol, sex.

That family guidance programs be intensified for the purpose of arousing the sensibility of, and educating, the population for better child care.

6. That existing national efforts to combat alcoholism and drug addiction be coordinated, directing action toward the integral education of the individual and the strengthening of the family group.

7. That the creation of programs of activities tending to make better use of a child's leisure be promoted by stimulating his creative capacity and encouraging an active participation in youth associations, and, where possible, by creating appropriate centers to this end, as these activities are fundamental in the fight against alcoholism and drug addiction.

8. That the personnel (paramedical staff, nurses, teachers, professors) in charge of the child should have the necessary basic knowledge of a child's physical, psychological, and social normal development.

RECOMMENDATION

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR CHILDREN IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

(Approved at the third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The organization and administration of health services for the children in underdeveloped areas is a necessity,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the organization of different levels of health care begin in the home and go on from there to the more complex and specialized centers (central hospitals);
2. That health care include all activities related to: pre-natal control with stress on breast feeding, consultation, growth and development, health education, immunizations, preventive dental care, nutrition programs (posts, own natural resources; environmental health including housing, drinking water, schools, garbage disposal, and so on), and that the development plans of each country contemplate

the conservation of natural resources, improvement of the environment and avoidance of environmental pollution.

3. That, prior to carrying out any program, the community be motivated so that it may subsequently go to work on establishing a link between the home and the school.

4. That advantage be taken of all scattered efforts made by different agencies conducting health programs, bringing them all under a single national health program.

5. That the Governments supervise radio and T.V. consortia to ensure that the programs be educational and suitable for children, considering it a human right that homes be not invaded by aggressive or harmful programs.

6. That they consider the adoption of a single and individual health document, which should be produced on demand at any time, to be applied from the beginning of pregnancy in order to evaluate its development.

7. That the division of each country be made according to the country's access facilities to health centers without taking into consideration local or provincial boundaries.

8. That coordination among different institutions carrying on programs for the community (housing development) be encouraged.

9. That the experiences of Brazil, where health services are integrated with educational and social services, be studied.

10. That the problem of abandoned children be carefully studied and that an effort be made in each country to offer them a substitute home or an institution similar to the home.

11. That programs related to the community's health be directed by a medical doctor and also have a coordinator.

12. That each group of national delegates in each country be responsible for making an all-out effort to see that the recommendations of this Conference are implemented.

RECOMMENDATION

PERSONNEL TRAINING

(Approved at the Third Plenary Session)

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

CONSIDERING:

The need for training professional, semiprofessional and volunteer personnel in health programs for minors in marginal areas,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That every training team be formed in a comprehensive manner, emphasizing the basic problems that affect the population it serves so as to be able to provide an effective and timely service according to the needs.
2. That the multiplier effect of services be increased through the training of already existing health personnel.
3. That the post of health assistant, rural health technician, with polyvalent duties, to cooperate in the development of activities as an integral part of health programs, be created where it does not already exist.
4. That education for health be encouraged at all educational levels and at every stage of learning of the individual, and through mass communication media.

5. That university students as well as specialized professionals practice or assist in rural environments, so as to enable them to come into contact with the socioeconomic problems of those areas.

6. That regional schools be established for the training of personnel from countries having similar problems to carry out accepted programs, and that such centers be located near rural areas and far from urban areas.

7. That health teams participate in the training of volunteers, imparting simple and concrete knowledge, assigning them specific tasks to be performed in a short time, emphasizing the change of attitude of the social group to which they belong and increasing their understanding of the problems of the more deprived areas.

8. That the training of personnel be based on the needs of the country, recommending the exchange of professionals from different countries for short periods.

9. That the definitive transfer of professionals from one country to another (brain drain) not be encouraged.

10. That teaching programs include basic aspects of child problems and emphasize refresher courses of pediatry and of mother and child health problems.

11. That courses for auxiliary nurses be promoted, seeking that graduates take refresher courses to keep permanently up-to-date.

12. That continuing education programs be maintained for health team staff, and that volunteer or other auxiliary personnel belong to the community

concerned, living there and being trained by the professional staff; and have access to continuous and permanent advice, supervision and teaching, as an integral part of the whole health team.

13. That close coordination among professional, technicians and assistants be sought, to decrease training costs and adopt uniform criteria.

14. That all possible audiovisual aids be made available in the place where the health action is performed.

RECOMMENDATION

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH FUTURE CONGRESSES

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The extension of the scope of the Inter-American Children's Institute's work to include new fields is to be applauded, but should not weaken its action in the field of child health; and

Health aspects constitute an important factor in the preparation of statistical data and in the rehabilitation of physically or mentally handicapped children,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That at all times activities in the above fields be closely linked with those of the health sector.
2. That it is of mutual interest that the institutional strengthening action taken by the Inter-American Children's Institute in the field of health be coordinated, through the corresponding channels with that of PAHO/WHO and the International Center for Children, as well as other international organizations working on behalf of children in the Americas.

3. That, in future Pan American Child Congresses, participating countries be provided with fuller information to avoid a repetition of what happened in the Health Committee, which was unable to follow the recommendation regarding method of work of the Fourteenth Congress, to the effect that national proposals be based on duly documented actual experiences.

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.61/77 rev.1.
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

RECOMMENDATION

CAUSES OF MARGINALITY. IMMEDIATE AND MEDIUM TERM COMMITMENTS
OF EDUCATION WITH RESPECT TO MARGINAL MINORS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The purpose of education is the integral formation of all minors in the Hemisphere so that they may attain personal and social maturity with a view to their incorporation, with their own values, into productive life;

Through the educational process the community is mobilized to provide real learning experiences to children;

It is indispensable to increase the participation of the family in the educational and formation process, to attain the goal of its very active participation;

The action of education being prominently preventive, it is necessary to capacitate the family to carry out an effective action;

In view of the evident interdependence existing between the various community, health, juridical, social service, and education agencies they should combine their efforts so that their effective action benefits the development of children;

The efficiency of services is in direct relation to the professional and technical competence of those responsible for the development of programs; and

In the case of marginal children negative situations become aggravated and place obstacles to constructive experiences,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments assign to preschool level the priority it deserves within the general national development programs.
2. That unifying principles and goals that should govern the preschool level be established in each country, with a view to the coordination of the public and private agencies involved in this area of education.
3. That by reinstating the family as the basic unit of the community, the obtainment of technical and economic resources in the national and international spheres be promoted in order to assist in the task of ensuring the integral development of the minor's personality up to the age of 6.
4. That working methodologies be studied, tested and disseminated for the guidance of parents, as the persons mainly responsible for their children's education, to permit their effective and conscious participation in actions that benefit minors.

5. That the integration of preschool children, particularly in marginal zones, in the process of child care be increased through work programs and methods suited to real conditions and enabling the community to participate in this educational task.
6. That national and intergovernmental programs designed to identify at an early stage the needs of the marginal preschool child be implemented, in order to afford timely biopsychosocial attention.
7. That public and private programs be organized with their own financial resources, and/or the support of international agencies, to provide the "high risk" child with an early diagnosis, care and treatment by multiprofessional specialized teams, as a measure to reduce mortality and morbidity rates, as well as other possible undesirable consequences.
8. That, bearing in mind the importance of language in the child's development, social adaptation and learning habits, the operation of centers for research and treatment in language problems be promoted in the various countries.
9. That the detection of anomalies and their treatment be included in the curriculum for training personnel working with preschool children in the area of language and communication.
10. That social communication media be used to disseminate and create awareness among the population regarding the principles of early encouragement, family education, and the community's responsibility for the integral development of children.

11. That programs for training and qualifying personnel to attend to preschool children be organized at national level, with each country's resources and/or the support of international agencies.
12. That the incorporation of voluntary local groups be procured in each community, including students at other levels and parents, to assist in the care of preschool children, having previously been trained to do so, particularly in the case of marginal communities.
13. That, within the Inter-American Children's Institute, a specialized department be organized for the following purposes:
 - (a) Centralizing information on preschool and school education regarding the activities performed in the various member countries.
 - (b) Providing information and advice in regard to plans, programs and methods.
14. That programs be promoted for the training of marginal minors in the planning of intermediate education courses, so that they may enter in the labor field within a short term, paying particular attention to the technical and pedagogical training of teachers.
15. That institutions connected with physical and recreational activities be included in national programs, this service being given with the proper operational methodology and instrumentation.
16. That the incorporation of socio-recreational programs be favored, to prevent the child's and the family's marginality.

17. That governments and entrepreneurs in social communication media favor the transformation of television and radio programs into educational programs that will make it possible to promote the child's integral development within his family.
18. That compulsory incorporation of a multidisciplinary group in the area of education be included in the government commissions entrusted with the evaluation of television and radio station programs.
19. That the establishment of institutions specializing in the preparation, production and distribution of teaching material be fostered with a view to their use by communications media.
20. That the organization of courses, seminars, workshops, short training courses as well as the granting of scholarships for multiprofessional personnel, including voluntary personnel, be promoted with resources of the state and of the active sectors of the community, for action in marginal areas.
21. That educational and vocational guidance be included, starting from the elementary education level.
22. That research programs on the effects of deprivation on the human development be promoted.
23. That programs of further education for parents be promoted to help strengthen family relations, and improve the quality of life, through the development of intrafamily and community relations.

24. That the establishment of free basic in-service training centers for minors by private enterprise be promoted through fiscal stimuli with a view to their incorporation in the technical staff within a short term.
25. That supplementary education programs for children be promoted and/or increased through private educational institutions and/or organizations, aimed at the development of their personality and their gradual integration in the socioeconomic and cultural activities of their community.
26. That the participation of properly trained university students in socio-preventive programs in marginal areas be encouraged.
27. That educational methods for awakening an awareness of the value and significance of the preservation and promotion of integral health be intensified.
28. That health, as a subject of fundamental importance, be included in the school curriculum.
29. That the Inter-American Children's Institute be requested to establish a center for research, experimentation and design, which, jointly with national agencies, shall determine the techniques to be used to evaluate the operational profiles that are best suited to real conditions in each of the countries of Latin America.

30. That programs be prepared which, in addition to their instrumental nature, propose actions to train our individual to understand the values that will enhance his human nature, establish a scale of national values, which enable him to adopt a participating and creative attitude to life.
31. That private initiative and the coordination of its efforts to care for marginal children be encouraged, recognizing the value of its achievements as regards experience and the possibility of a greater extension of this service.
32. That integration and coparticipation be promoted as a means of qualifying the inhabitants of marginal zones in a gradual process, to the extent that the responsible group finds recreational or cultural community institutions in the area capable of self-government.
33. That research be promoted in the field of qualifying the marginal population to attain an effective training for work and, thereby, their suitable insertion in the labor field.
34. That the present policy of further education for teachers in the areas of special education be encouraged at government level, by generating further encouragement at national level, which will enhance the service on account of its efficiency and increase the range of choice in specialization.

35. That member countries, bearing in mind the valuable experience already garnered in this field, give due consideration to making the special education of underprivileged persons compulsory, in accordance with their individual potential.
36. That the necessary financial resources required to increase those that already exist be obtained to implement the necessary assistance to the underprivileged.
37. That regionalization of integral assistance services to the marginal population be promoted.
38. That the different human resources that participate in the integration of the marginal groups be trained in team-work.
39. That the community be made sensitive on the subject and a recommendation be made to any agencies that may have a direct participation in the future building and town planning programs at the public and private levels for them to establish mechanism to eliminate, as far as possible, all important architectural barriers; to cooperate in the effective integration of the less favored by increasing their possibilities of being mobile and accessible and supporting normalization and social integration.
40. That a policy be defined, aimed at recommending bases for a mass media production suited to the needs of marginal children.

41. That special support, interest and understanding be afforded to the official and private parents' and community associations that promote the well-being of the less favored.
42. That a greater production of books and magazines be encouraged, taking into account regional programs, in coordination with the production centers of the reference system already existing in the Americas, as well as specific teaching material and instruments for the education of children with other deficiencies.

RECOMMENDATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS
ADOPTED BY PREVIOUS CONGRESSES

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The reiteration of proposals and recommendations on topics already considered in previous Congresses is evident;

Those topics and matters have been studied and dealt with by other Congresses, assemblies and meetings through the years; and

It is necessary to avoid such repetitions in order to carry out constructive, progressive and positive work, except when changes in the fields concerned or new legislation make reconsideration necessary.

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Inter-American Children's Institute establish a Working Group to study those topics that have been dealt with, in the first place, in previous Pan American Child Congresses and, subsequently, in other international fora, undertaking a comparative analysis and clearing of those topics, thus preventing duplication and permitting the compilation of background information and a fruitful and positive action in the future.

2. That, in any case such a working group should at least, be set up, firstly for juridical and social security matters, as part of the preparatory work for the next Pan American Congress.

RECOMMENDATION

INCLUSION OF SPECIALISED DEPARTMENTS IN FAMILY COURTS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The institutional nature of the family, foundation of society; calls for solutions to its problems that should conform to its substantial unity;

That it is advisable to include among such solutions the establishment of Family Courts to deal with conflicts arising within the family itself;

In the settlement of such conflicts, priority consideration should be given to all problems in connection with minor children, in view of their natural defenselessness and of the particular influence of the conjugal crisis on their formation; and

It would be convenient that specialized technical officials should cooperate in the family court work on such urgent (provisional) decisions regarding the situation of children,

THE FIFTEENTH PANAMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

The advisability of setting up departments with a multiprofessional staff within the Family Courts.

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.85/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

RECOMMENDATION

FAMILY COURTS

(Approved at the Third Plenary Session)

CONSIDERING:

The advisability of creating family courts to deal with family problems;

That it is most advisable to be able to have recourse to legal process;

That the Courts should be used to solve problems with the utmost celerity; and

That it is necessary to be able to rely on a team of specialists in the various disciplines to advise family judges,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That Family Courts be created with competence in all matters relating to family problems, without detriment to the juvenile courts dealing with other matters within their competence.

2. That the main features of these courts be the possibility of having recourse to them and the celerity of the proceedings, and that they have at their disposal an advisory team in the various disciplines required by the judges to complete their information regarding the matters to be dealt with and resolved.

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.86/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

RECOMMENDATION

PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY HOME

(Approved at the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

It is essential to preserve a suitable dwelling for the family to fulfill its high purpose, to neutralize one of the possible causes of marginal minors,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That the countries of the American establish legally, that the real estate not registered as a homestead, whether urban or rural, be inalienable if used as a family home, save in exceptional cases to be expressly determined.

RECOMMENDATION

REGULARIZATION OF PENDING BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Failure to register the birth of a child in the Civil Register deprives it of its real juridical status,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That the American Republics carry out intensive campaigns designed to further registration of births that have not been made in the Civil Register at the proper time.

RECOMMENDATION

SWIFT EXECUTION OF ALIMONY SENTENCES IN OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Constant migration between the American republics very often leads to the abandonment of the family by the individual responsible for its support,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments conclude multilateral agreements designed to ensure brief, prompt and free execution of alimony sentences pronounced in alimony suits in other countries.

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.54/77/rev.1
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

RECOMMENDATION

PROMOTION OF MARRIAGE REGISTRATIONS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

CONSIDERING:

The advantages afforded by the institution of marriage with regard to the status of minors,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American States adopt measures to disseminate information concerning the advisability of marriage as the institution that regulates the legal and social relations of the members of the family, and to facilitate marriage procedures.

RECOMMENDATION

CREATION OF FAMILY ADVISORY COUNCILS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Marriage bestows on the contracting parties duties and responsibilities that concern not only their mutual relations, but which also especially affect their offspring;

In cases of matrimonial crisis, the institutional nature of the family, fundamentally made up by the minor children, demands a strengthening of the measures for their protection; and

For the above Family Advisory Councils, made up by multidisciplinary teams specialized in socio-family problems, to provide guidance on the above responsibilities to parents contemplating separation or divorce, would be able to assist family courts,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. The creation of Family Advisory Councils made up by multidisciplinary teams specialized in socio-family problems, charged with:

- a. Advising couples about to be married on the responsibilities they are assuming;
- b. Carrying out research work on the causes affecting the marriage stability;
- c. Advising on steps for the strengthening of the family.

2. That no legal action towards a divorce or separation may be started before the competent courts of each country without proof of a previous reconciliation attempt before the corresponding Family Advisory Council.

RECOMMENDATION

UNIFICATION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

At birth all children are equal as the offspring of their parents, irrespective of the type of union existing between the latter;

It is desirable that all minors develop without being subject to discrimination because of their origin,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

That all children have the same legal status, irrespective of the type of union existing between their parents.

RECOMMENDATION

THE NEED FOR NEW REALISTIC STANDARDS REGARDING MINORS

(Approved at the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Profound social changes are generating an ever-increasing gap between existing codified legal systems and the specific reality to which they are to be applied; and

The population of the next 25 years will be formed by the minors of today and demographic indexes point to their quantitative and qualitative significance, and particularly of their future influence as an important factor that must be taken into account in development planning.

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That standards be adapted to present reality, so as to offer the possibility of being successfully enforced.
2. That the standards establish that consideration be given to the needs of minors in development planning to permit their participation therein and to prevent the loss of the potential energy they represent.
3. That new standards regarding minors be prepared systematically and in strict conformity with the principle of integral protection of minors.

RECOMMENDATION

POLICY AND RESOURCES OF EXECUTIVE ORGANS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Effective implementation of a real integral protection policy by the executive organs depends on the resources at their disposal;

The budgets assigned to them constitute their most important source of funds;

It is indispensable, in consequence, that governments act with full awareness of the importance of this type of investment;

The concept of integral protection involves not only the aspect of assistance but also and preeminently that of prevention; and

All preventive action must be addressed to the family, the denaturalization of which is the cause of all deficiencies and conflicts.

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments should act with full awareness of the need of providing their specific executive organs with the resources required for the adequate financing of their protection action.

2. That the governments should adopt complementary protection policies mainly designed to cover the aspect of prevention, which should center round the family.

RECOMMENDATION

COORDINATION OF SERVICES RELATIVE TO MINORS AND INSERTION
OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

There exist organizations that render similar services to minors; and

There is a dynamic relationship between social security and social
services,

THE FIFTEENTH IAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. The coordination of all services concerning minors in the field of social security, integrating existing services and promoting the establishment of others, for the purpose of improving and extending the assistance rendered in contingencies affecting minors.

2. Furthering the inclusion of social services in the planning and implementation of social security programs, with a view to their extension and their operation in benefit of the most deprived groups.

RECOMMENDATION

GRANTING OF SPECIAL POWERS TO JUVENILE COURT JUDGES OR
FAMILY COURT JUDGES TO DECIDE ON MEDICAL OR SURGICAL MEASURES

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

For various reasons, guardians sometimes refuse to authorize medical treatments or surgical operations necessary or essential to keep minors in good health or to obtain their psychological or physical recovery,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That the American countries approve definite measures which in case of absence or refusal of minors' representatives, empower the judges to authorize any medical or surgical treatments necessary to maintain or recover the physical or psychological health of minors, requesting, if necessary, the technical advice of medical doctors appointed by the judge.

RECOMMENDATION

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

It is necessary to remedy the growing wave of violence induced, among other things, by our social communications media, which are daily promoting and selling ideas, products and habits of an infraculture of violence; and

Radio and television should always be instruments for the cultural education and advancement of our peoples,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That all American countries give special attention to the drafting of legislation designed to protect the child and the family from the pernicious influence of unsuitable programs, especially in television and radio.

RECOMMENDATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT SPECIALIZED COURSES
FOR JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES,
COMPETENT AUTHORITIES, AND TECHNICAL STAFF

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

MEREAS:

The subject of minors involves special modalities requiring juridical training as well as knowledge of other disciplines from those who are concerned with it;

In view of these circumstances it is essential to establish permanent specialization courses for Juvenile and Family Court Judges and for assistant technical staff within the higher education system of each country;

The present recommendation is proposed as an homage to the Inter-American Children's Institute on the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment and in recognition to the countries of America for their constant concern with the problems of minors and the establishment of courses leading to the attainment of specialization on the part of Juvenile Court Judges and assisting technical staff,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

To reiterate to the Governments of America the need to establish multi-disciplinary Permanent Specialization Courses for Juvenile and Family Court Judges, competent authorities and assistant technical staff within the higher education system of each country.

RECOMMENDATION

THE FAMILY

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The family is the integrating element that favors the development of the individual's potentialities within society, and, a high percentage of them find it impossible or are unable to achieve their aims,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

That comprehensive programs aimed at strengthening the family and giving it social and economic support, so as to ensure a full development of the individual within his family.

RECOMMENDATION

HUMAN RESOURCES

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The lack of definition of human resources requirements for planning, administration, and implementation of social welfare programs, has made it difficult to train professional personnel and to recruit auxiliary and voluntary workers,

The Fifteenth Panamerican Child Congress

RECOMMENDS:

1. That human resources requirements in the field of social welfare should be scientifically formulated in order to determine the training necessary at the different levels of professional, auxiliary and voluntary staff.
2. That the actual use made of available human resources should be the subject of ongoing evaluation in order to adapt programs and projects.
3. That in training service at all levels should be adopted as a continuing training system.

RECOMMENDATION

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION, SOCIAL PROMOTION FOR THE INTEGRAL PROTECTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINORS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

There is a trend to carry out isolated activities in connection with the protection of minors and the problems related to minors cannot be separated from the general family-community context,

THE FIFTEENTH PANAMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, as a priority matter, activities related to the protection of minors be integrated within the general policies and plans of each country, stimulating social mobilization through coordinated action;
2. That mass media be used for the integral protection of marginal minors.
3. That efforts be made to obtain that the content of mass media programs truly contribute to a sound cultural, ethical, spiritual and civic formation of minors;

RECOMMENDATION

DEMOGRAPHY - MIGRATIONS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

There exists a permanent inadequacy in the distribution of population and resources, and the continuous flow of internal and external migration does not obey any rational programming,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS,

RECOMMENDS:

1. An adequate distribution of resources in order to obtain a balanced establishment of services which should enable developing countries to face the acute dispersion of population in rural areas and its high concentration in urban centers.

2. The promotion of better systems of land distribution leading to the settlement of family groups with inherent and shared cultural patterns.

3. The strengthening of the social and cultural identification of the individual with his environment so as to prevent, the migration of young people seeking better conditions and standards of living.

4. The organization of domestic migration taking into account the development plans of the countries in order to assure the suitable placement of migratory groups. International migration should be in conformity with bilateral conventions between the countries and follow a policy assuring adequate living conditions for the migrant and his family.

RECOMMENDATION

INTEGRATED SERVICES IN MARGINAL RURAL AREAS

(Approved by the Third Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

Marginality is a multidimensional phenomenon that affects all aspects of human life, and marginal individuals are unable to overcome it on their own,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That programs be established to stimulate the development of their own resources in marginal areas and to strengthen and make existing programs more dynamic.
2. That the people be made aware that they must participate in their country's development process, and the means for their integration facilitated.
3. That Services be organized for marginal areas within a policy combining the various sectors of planning and development, and that the techniques being applied to solve the conflicts arising from the subculture of poverty be revised, as a first step to achieve a more effective treatment of the problem.

Understanding of the problems of marginal minors may be acquired through a specific analysis based not only on information derived from special statistics and research, but also on other statistical data concerning the living conditions of minors;

The problem of marginal minors is of an inter-sectoral nature, and

The results of the efforts undertaken by Governments and international organizations to obtain complete and timely statistical information are still inadequate,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RESOLVES:

1. That they outline a methodology and create uniform criteria permitting the study and statistical analysis of the problems of marginal children at national and international levels, in order to enable the subsequent adoption of measures designed to achieve their integral development.
2. That specialized research and statistical organizations use the studies undertaken by sectoral centers such as those on health, education, housing, town planning, economy, and social research, among others, to supplement the required information.
3. That they establish a "System of Integral Information" which may serve for the exchange and easy access of data produced by the periodical collection of reports and for the dissemination of experience carried out at different levels.

4. That they comply with the principles, rules, and recommendations adopted by international statistics and census organizations in order to ensure uniformity of criteria and comparability at national and international levels.

5. That instruments and indicators permitting early diagnosis for the prevention and treatment of the causes of marginality should be tested.

6. That immediate publication of statistics prepared by competent organizations, should be published immediately for their timely use in the planning of programs.

7. That special surveys designed to identify the factors hindering the integral development of the family should be furthered and carried out.

8. That with due awareness of the importance of civil register systems, particularly in rural and native areas, they strengthen their organization and implementation.

9. That they undertake a critical analysis of the implementation of the recommendations approved on these subjects.

10. That they do their utmost to comply with these recommendations, adopting special action in response to the declaration of 1979 as the "International Children's Year".

APPENDICES

Appendix A

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(Published as Doc.20 Rev.1 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)



XV CONGRESO PANAMERICANO DEL NIÑO
Del 6 al 11 de junio de 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

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OBSERVADORES ORGANISMOS NACIONALES (Cont.)

SECRETARIA DA PROMOÇÃO SOCIAL DO BRASIL
(FUNDAÇÃO ESTADUAL DO BEM-ESTAR DO MENOR)

Antonio Jordao Neto
Sociólogo

José Mauro Volpon
Pedagogo

Laura Bessa Rodrigues
Assistente Social

Oswaldo Dante Milton Di Loretto
Psiquiatra

Joao Benedito de Azevedo Marques
Promotor de Justiça

Hilton Maurício Araújo
Ministério Público

Haroldo Ferreira
Delegado de Polícia

Jonas Rodrigues
Advogado

INVITADOS ESPECIALES

Elisabeth Shirley Enochs
Estados Unidos

Ernesto Pollit
Estados Unidos

Emilio Verdesio
Uruguay

A - 2

Doc.78/77

Appendix B

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
COMMITTEE I - HEALTH

(Published as Doc.75 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.75/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE I - HEALTH

The Health Committee was installed on June 7, at 10.20 a.m.

Messrs. Adolfo Schiaffino (Uruguay), Ernesto Vizcarrondo (Venezuela), and Carlos Cossich (Guatemala), respectively were elected as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.

Mr. Marco Tulio Magaña (Salvador), served as Technical Adviser, and Mrs. Ofelia R. Bessio (Uruguay), as Secretary.

The agenda was duly considered and it was decided to conduct the discussion in the same order as presented in the original document.

The Rules of Procedure were read to remind the committee members that it was an OAS Specialized Conference.

The representatives of the various countries spoke about the health conditions in their respective regions.

Six meetings were held, in which the different items of the agenda were discussed, and subcommittees were established to consider the conclusions on the six topics proposed.

At the last meeting a formal discussion was held on the final recommendations to be submitted to the plenary session.

(signed) Dr. Carlos Cossich

Rapporteur

Appendix C

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
COMMITTEE II - EDUCATION

(Published as Doc.49 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)

REPORT OF THE RAPPOREUR OF COMMITTEE II - EDUCATION

Committee II on Education was set up on June 7, 1977, with the following authorities: Chairman, José Martín O'Gorman (Argentina); Vice-Chairman, Ambrosio Vergara (Paraguay); Rapporteur, Dora Sarasola (Dominican Republic). Other participants were the delegates of Brazil, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, United States, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and Uruguay. In addition to the observers, Miriam T. de Tannhauser and Ernesto Bollit attended as special guests. Eloisa García Etchegoyhen de Lorenzo was appointed Technical Advisor.

Bearing in mind the purpose of finding the best solutions to achieve a truly effective integral education to which the children of the Americas were entitled, making the main theme of the Congress a tangible reality, irrespective of their individual conditions, the unanimous concern was to point out as a top-priority condition the need to create educational opportunities to permit the individual to contribute to society their best productive capacity, in order to live in comfort and happiness.

The Committee had the following documents available in considering the proposed agenda and conducting its work: reports from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay and those published by the Inter-American Children's Institute in the "Documento de Información Básica y Referencia" (Document of Basic Information and Reference) submitted to the current Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress.

It was decided to hold plenary meetings, granting each delegation fifteen minutes to present a summary of their papers.

At the second meeting, after listening to the statements made by the different delegates, it was decided to set up three groups to draw up basic recommendations which, after approval by the Committee, would be submitted for consideration to the Congress.

At the next meeting, the Committee decided to conduct a joint analysis of the work prepared by the groups so that the full Committee should finally consider the conclusions reached concerning Education. At the fourth working meeting, it was decided to appoint a group made up of the Chairmen and secretaries of the sub-committees and the Chairman of Committee II, to draw up the final report, including forty-two recommendations, to be submitted to a plenary session of the Fifteenth Pan American Child Congress.

Several Delegates expressed their satisfaction at the spirit of understanding and enthusiasm evidenced during the working sessions, since the members of the Committee endeavored to combine their ideas in order to reach agreement on the different matters discussed.

(s)

Dora Sarasola
Rapporteur

Appendix D

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
COMMITTEE III - JURIDICAL

(Published as Doc.76 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.76/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

REPORT OF THE RAPPOREUR OF COMMITTEE III -
JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Chile, Mexico, United States, and international organizations were represented in Committee III - Juridical Committee.

The Committee had available several papers presented by Ubaldino Calvento, Technical Adviser of the Committee, in collaboration with Rafael Sajón, entitled "Protección integral del menor - Consideraciones sociales y legales"; by Graciela Osborne, entitled "Protección integral del menor - Organismos de planificación - Condiciones - Recursos"; by Perla R. de Marinelli, observer from the I.L.D., entitled "La O.I.T. y el trabajo y la formación profesional de los menores"; by the Delegate of Peru, Mr. Quevedo, entitled "Protección integral del menor", included in the "Documento de Información Básica y de Referencia", and by the Delegate of Chile, Ana Luisa Prieto, published as OAS document 5/77 Add.1.

The development of the work of Committee III is clearly set out in the corresponding minutes.

The recommendations approved have been transmitted to the Secretariat. Nevertheless, their operative part is included in the aforementioned minutes.

Dr. Mariana Argudo

Rapporteur

Appendix E

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
COMMITTEE IV - SOCIAL SERVICES

(Published as Doc. 64 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)

REPORT BY THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE IV, SOCIAL SERVICE

At its first working session, Committee IV elected its authorities as provided under the terms of the Rules of Procedure of the XV Pan American Child Congress.

From among its members it elected Dr. Alberto Reyes Terra (Uruguay) as Chairman; Mr. Eduardo Carrasquilla (Panama) as Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Fernando Saravia Toledo (Argentina) as Rapporteur.

Following the setting up of a Working Group with delegates of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, United States, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Uruguay and Brazil (the latter as observer), work was started on the topics: "Demography and family. Migrations. Integrated services in marginal farm areas. Human resources. The family. The social environment. The subculture of poverty. Social mobilization. Social promotion for the protection and integral development of minors," and other proposals .

Mention must be made of the cooperation lent by all the delegations for the fulfilment of the task entrusted to this Committee, with special emphasis on the performance of the Delegate of Venezuela (Mr. Domingo Rivas Vásquez) and the Delegate of Argentina (Miss Lidia Inés López), as well as the valuable contribution of the observers from various countries who assiduously followed all the deliberations of the Committee.

(Sgd.) Fernando Saravia Toledo
Rapporteur

Appendix F

REPORT OF THE RAPPOREUR
COMITÉ V - STATISTICS

(Published as Doc.41 during the
XV Pan American Child Congress)

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF COMMITTEE V - STATISTICS

Committee V--Statistics--had available three papers entitled: "Las Fuentes de Información Estadística para el Conocimiento de la Problemática del Menor Marginado en América" (Sources of statistical data for determining problems of marginal minors in the Americas) by Angélica Gaudiano, Adolfo Arteaga Calvo and Adolfo Gaete-Darbo. These documents are contained in the "Documento de Información Básica y de Referencia" (Document on Basic and Reference Data) presented by the Inter-American Children's Institute.

The Committee discussed the study presented by the Uruguayan Delegation: "Informe sobre la educación primaria" (Report on primary education). Papers presented by the Delegation of Chile, "Protección Integral del Menor " (Integral protection of minors), published as OAS Doc.5/77 and Doc. 5/77 add. 1 and add. 2, and the Delegation of Argentina, "Informe técnico estadístico 1975" (Technical statistical report 1975) and "Aporte para los aspectos Jurídico Sociales, Educación Especial, Servicio Social, Estadística, Otros Enfoques" (Contribution to the legal and social aspects, special education, social service and statistical aspects--Other Approaches) were also available for reference.

The Committee discussed at plenary meetings, and in complete harmony, the various topics within its competence. All delegations cooperated fully and Angelica Gaudiano, Carlos Amado, and the special guest, Ernesto Pollit, provided valuable advice. Observers from different countries regularly attended the meetings and participated in the discussions.

(s): Renée V. Piriz
Rélatora

Appendix G

LIST OF DOCUMENTS



XV CONGRESO PANAMERICANO DEL NIÑO
Del 6 al 11 de junio de 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.1/77 Rev.1
10 junio 1977
Texto Original

LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS PUBLICADOS DURANTE EL CONGRESO

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u> ^{1/}	<u>Idioma</u> ^{2/}
OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1		
Doc.1/77	Lista de documentos registrados por la Secretaría hasta el 8 de junio de 1977	Texto original
Doc.1/77 rev.1	Lista de documentos publicados durante el Congreso	Texto original
Doc.2/77	Temario del Décimoquinto Congreso Panamericano del Niño (Aprobado por el Consejo Permanente en la sesión celebrada el 19 de enero de 1977 - CP/RES. 199 (273/77))	E I F P
Doc.3/77	Reglamento del Décimoquinto Congreso Panamericano del Niño (Aprobado por el Consejo Permanente en la sesión celebrada el 19 de enero de 1977 - CP/RES. 199 (273/77))	E I F P
Doc.4/77	Calendario provisional de actividades	E I F P
Doc.4/77 rev.1	Calendario de actividades	E I F P
Doc.5/77	Protección integral del menor, Informe nacional presentado por el Gobierno de Chile	E
Doc.5/77 add.1	Protección integral del menor. Informe nacional presentado por el Gobierno de Chile	E

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1. Título registrado en el idioma original
 2. E - español; I - inglés; F - francés; P - portugués.

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.5/77 add.2	Protección integral del menor. Informe nacional presentado por el Gobierno de Chile	E
Doc.6/77	Mensaje del Secretario de la OEA, leído por el Dr. Gastón Urriolagoitia, en la sesión celebrada el 6 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.7/77	Mensaje del Secretario de la OEA, leído por el Dr. Urriolagoitia, en la segunda sesión celebrada el 9 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.10/77	Orden de Precedencia	E I F P
Doc.11/77	Acta resumida de la Sesión Preliminar	E
Doc.12/77	Informe Nacional presentado por el Gobierno Argentino	E
Doc.13/77	Exposición del Excmo. Señor Ministro de Educación y Cultura de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Dr. Daniel Darracq, pronunciada en la Sesión Inaugural, el día 6 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.14/77	Palabras pronunciadas por el Dr. Florencio Varela, Jefe de la Delegación de la República Argentina, en nombre de las delegaciones participantes, en la Sesión Inaugural, el día 6 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.15/77	Experiencias de la implantación del sistema integrado de salud de la provincia de Colón. Tema: Salud - Informe presentado por el Gobierno de Panamá	E
Doc.16/77	Educación del pre-escolar. Experiencias panameñas. Tema: Educación - Informe presentado por el Gobierno de Panamá	E
Doc.17/77	Exposição do Presidente do Conselho Diretivo do Instituto Interamericano da Criança, Doutor Mario Altenfelder, pronunciada na Sessão inaugural, em 6 de Junho de 1977	E I F P

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.18/77	Exposición del Secretario General del XV Congreso Panamericano del Niño, Dr. Rafael Sajón, pronunciada en la Sesión Inaugural, el día 6 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.19/77	Acta Resumida de la Sesión Inaugural	E
Doc.19/77 corr.1	Acta Resumida de la Sesión Inaugural	E
Doc.20/77	Lista provisional de participantes	E
Doc.20/77 rev.1	Lista de participantes	E
Doc.21/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión Plenaria	E
Doc.21/77 corr.1	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión Plenaria	E
Doc.22/77	Proyecto de Ley del Instituto de Protección al Menor. Documento de referencia presentado por el Gobierno de Venezuela	E
Doc.23/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E
Doc.24/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión V - Estadística	E
Doc.25/77	Mesa Directiva	E I F P
Doc.26/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión I - Salud	E
Doc.27/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E
Doc.27/77 corr.1	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E
Doc.28/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión V - Estadística	E
Doc.29/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.30/77	Acta Resumida de la Primera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión II - Educación	E
Doc.31/77	Informe de la Comisión de Credenciales	E I F P
Doc.32/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E
Doc.33/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión I - Salud	E
Doc.34/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión II - Educación	E
Doc.35/77	Acta Resumida de la Tercera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión II - Educación	E
Doc.36/77	Acta Resumida de la Tercera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión V - Estadística	E
Doc.37/77	Acta Resumida de la Tercera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión I - Salud	E
Doc.38/77	Acta Resumida de la Cuarta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión V - Estadística	E
Doc.39/77	Acta Resumida de la Tercera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E
Doc.40/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Las Fuentes de Información Estadística para el conocimiento de la Problemática del Infractor en América. Presentado por la Comisión V - Estadística, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria.	E I F P
Doc.41/77	Informes del relator de la Comisión V - Estadística	E I F P
Doc.42/77	Acta Resumida de la Cuarta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E
Doc.43/77	Acta Resumida de la Tercera Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.44/77	Acta Resumida de la Cuarta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión I - Salud	E
Doc.45/77	Discurso del Secretario General del XV Congreso Panamericano del Niño, Dr. Rafael Sajón, pronunciado en la Segunda Sesión Plenaria el día 9 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.46/77	Discurso del Excmo. Señor Ministro de Educación y Cultura de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Dr. Daniel Darracq pronunciado en la Segunda Sesión Plenaria el día 9 de junio de 1977	E I F P
Doc.47/77	Acta Resumida de la Segunda Sesión Plenaria	E
Doc.48/77	Recursos y Política de los Organos Ejecutivos. (Proyecto de Recomendación aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.49/77	Informe del Relator de la Comisión II - Educación	E I F P
Doc.50/77	Acta Resumida de la Cuarta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Educación	E
Doc.51/77	Acta Resumida de la Cuarta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E
Doc.52/77	Proyecto de Resolución, Producción de Inscripciones de Nacimientos omitidas. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.53/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Ejecución rápida de Sentencias de Alimentos en los demás países Americanos. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.54/77	Proyecto de Resolución, Promociones de Inscripciones Matrimoniales (Aprobado por Comisión III - Para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.55/77	Implantación de Censos Permanentes de Especialización (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.56/77	Acta Resumida de la Quinta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E
Doc.57/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Creación de Consejos Asesores de Familia. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.58/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Unificación del Estatus Jurídico de los hijos. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.59/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Coordinación de Servicios atinentes al Menor e inserción del Servicio Social en los programas de Seguridad Social	E I F P
Doc.60/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Entrenamiento de personal. (Aprobado por la Comisión I - Salud, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.61/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Causas de la marginalidad. Compromisos inmediatos y mediatos de la educación frente al menor marginado. (Aprobado por la Comisión II - Educación, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.62/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Concesión facultades especiales a Jueces de Menores o de Familia para decidir sobre medidas médicas o quirúrgicas. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.63/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Inclusión de Departamentos especializados en los Tribunales de Familia. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.64/77	Informe del Relator de la Comisión IV - Servicio Social	E I F P
Doc.65/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Familia. (Aprobado por la Comisión IV - Servicio Social, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.66/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Recursos Humanos. (Aprobado por la Comisión IV - Servicio Social, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.67/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Movilización Social. La promoción social para la protección y desarrollo integral del Menor. (Aprobado por la Comisión IV - Servicio Social, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.68/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Demografía. Migración. (Aprobado por la Comisión IV - Servicio Social, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.69/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Los servicios integrados en las áreas marginadas campesinas. (Aprobado por la Comisión IV - Servicio Social, para ser considerado por Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.70/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Disposiciones relativas al uso de los medios de comunicación. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.71/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Formación de un Grupo de Trabajo para considerar recomendaciones formuladas en Congresos anteriores. (Aprobado por la Comisión III - Jurídica, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P

<u>Número del Documento</u>	<u>Título</u>	<u>Idioma</u>
Doc.72/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Salud Mental (Aprobado por la Comisión I - Salud, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.73/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Alimentación y Nutrición. (Aprobado por la Comisión I - Salud, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.74/77	Proyecto de Resolución. Organización y Administración. Servicios de Salud para el Niño en áreas subdesarrolladas. (Aprobado por la Comisión I - Salud, para ser considerado en Sesión Plenaria)	E I F P
Doc.75/77	Informe del Relator de la Comisión I - Salud	E I F P
Doc.76/77	Informe del Relator de la Comisión III - Jurídica	E I F P
Doc.77/77	Proyecto de Resolución. El desarrollo y el saneamiento ambiental en las áreas urbanas y rurales. El desarrollo comunitario.	E I F P
Doc.78/77	Informe final (Provisional)	E I F P
Doc.79/77	Acta Resumida de la Quinta Sesión de Trabajo de la Comisión I - Salud	E

DOCUMENTS 79 - 82

Are missing

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES



XV PAN AMERICAN CHILDREN'S CONGRESS
June 6 to 11, 1977
Montevideo, Uruguay

IIN

OEA/Ser.K/XXIII.15.1
Doc.83/77
10 June 1977
Original: Spanish

DRAFT RESOLUTION

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH FUTURE CONGRESSES

(Approved by Committee I - Health, for consideration
in Plenary Session)

WHEREAS:

The extension of the scope of the Inter-American Children's Institute's work to include new fields is to be applauded, but should not weaken its action in the field of child health; and

Health aspects constitute an important factor in the preparation of statistical data and in the rehabilitation of physically or mentally handicapped children,

THE FIFTEENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

RECOMMENDS:

1. That at all times activities in the above fields be closely linked with those of the health sector.
2. That it is of mutual interest that the institutional strengthening action taken by the Inter-American Children's Institute in the field of health be coordinated, through the corresponding channels with that of PAHO/WHO and the International Center for Children, as well as other international organizations working on behalf of children in the Americas.

3. That, in future Pan American Child Congresses, participating countries be provided with fuller information to avoid a repetition of what happened in the Health Committee, which was unable to follow the recommendation regarding method of work of the Fourteenth Congress, to the effect that national proposals be based on duly documented actual experiences.

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D O C U M E N T S 84 - 90

Are missing

