REPORT I (1)

Inter-American Conference on Social Security
PERMANENT INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE
General Secretariat

THE INTER AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Origin – Creation – Constituent Agencies – Publications
Financial Resources – International Relations
Resolutions and their Effects

GENEVA
International Labour Office
1950
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INTRODUCTION

As Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the undersigned has the honour to submit his first Report to the members of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and the delegates to the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

Following his appointment on 23 December 1949 by Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office, in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as an official of the I.L.O., visited Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and Cuba during January to April 1950. He met and took the opportunity of conversing with the distinguished personalities—Ministers and Secretaries of State for Labour and Social Insurance, Directors and General Managers of national social insurance institutes or funds, technicians and experts concerned with social insurance and public health and social services—who are responsible for the progress and development of Social Security on the American Continent.

During these conversations the Secretary-General learned much that will be useful for the future work of the Secretariat. If the American countries are to take a real interest in the activities of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and of its Permanent Committee, the Secretariat must give the States, institutions and persons concerned an up-to-date, frank and full account of their work. The Conference and the Committee can only achieve full stature through the solidarity and sustained mutual effort of the member States, the institutions and the men who are their worthy representatives in the specialised inter-American social security organisation; and those States, institutions and men can only make that effort if they are accurately informed as to the matters on which they are called upon to take decisions and have all the data which will enable them to take such decisions on a sound basis.

In accepting his post, with all the responsibilities inherent in it at this time of transformation of new values in the history of
humanity and of the American continent, the Secretary-General pledged himself to serve unswervingly and loyally the high purposes of the Committee, of which the Secretariat is the active working instrument.

This report is inspired by these two motives. In assembling this historical account of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee, the undersigned is fulfilling his first duty: to keep the members of the Permanent Committee, the delegates to the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and institutions and persons interested in the development of American social security properly informed as to the past and present nature and activities of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

This report represents the initial step in the accomplishment by the Secretary-General of his first duty. He has carried it out in the realisation that the common effort of the American countries, drawing inspiration from the experience of the past, will forge a vigorous modern instrument to fulfil their objective of the past, the present and the future: to serve America and the world in their ceaseless struggle to achieve the free expression of the human personality.

Dr. Manuel de Viado

Secretary-General of the Permanent
Inter-American Committee on
Social Security.
1. ITS ORIGIN

THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE
TO PROMOTE SOCIAL SECURITY

From 8 to 12 December 1940 some of the heads of social insurance institutions in America and diplomatic representatives who were attending the official opening of the Workers’ Hospital at Lima, built by the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru, took the opportunity to discuss the need for the establishment of a permanent agency for collaboration among the countries of America in the promotion of Social Security.

On 12 December 1940, in Lima, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo, Peruvian Minister of Public Health, Labour and Social Insurance, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the National Insurance Fund, a meeting took place attended by the representatives of the National Social Insurance Institutes of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and the United States, by diplomatic representatives of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela; by the Director and the Chief of the Social Insurance Section of the International Labour Office and by a representative of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

In view of the development attained by the social insurance systems of the American continent, and inspired by a profound spirit of inter-American co-operation, these representatives set up, provisionally, an Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security. This Committee, working in close co-operation with the International Labour Office and in accordance with the standards of social insurance adopted by the sessions of the International Labour Conference organised by the I.L.O., was to examine the possibility of establishing a permanent agency for study, exchange of information and action on technical matters among social security institutions of the American countries, to serve as a basis for the constitution of an inter-American conference on social security.
As a result of these discussions a number of resolutions and declarations were unanimously adopted by the meeting. Among these were the following:

**Resolution I**

That there be established an Inter-American Committee to forward Social Security, to make possible a systematic and continuous exchange of information among the social security institutions of the American countries, which might serve as a basis for the future organisation of an Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

That this Committee operate in relation with the International Labour Office.

**Resolution II**

That the Committee adopt the principles underlying the resolutions on Social Security approved by the Labour Conferences of the American countries which are Members of the International Labour Organisation, held in Santiago de Chile, in January 1936 and in Havana in December 1939.

**Resolution III**

That the Committee request the International Labour Office to secure the collaboration of the social security institutions which are not represented at this meeting.

That the Committee also request the International Labour Office to consider the establishment of a General Secretariat and the location of headquarters.

**Declaration I**

The International Labour Office endorses the establishment of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security and will provide its facilities for the accomplishment of the Committee purposes.

**Declaration II**

The diplomatic representatives of the Republics of the United States of Brazil, of Colombia, of the United States of Mexico and of the United States of Venezuela, attending on behalf of their Governments the inauguration of the services of the Workers’ Hospital of Lima and invited to attend this meeting, note with pleasure the establishment of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security and express
their willingness to report and recommend these resolutions to their respective Governments.

Declaration III

The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, represented by its special delegate expresses its congratulations for the work which the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security intends to accomplish and offers its co-operation to facilitate the achievement of its high purposes.

The present Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security feels it his duty to express the high regard and gratitude due to the eminent personalities, both deceased and living, who in 1940 showed such acumen in interpreting the needs of the American peoples in regard to social security.

When the Inter-American Conference on Social Security was subsequently set up, Resolution I adopted by the Lima meeting formed the basis for the establishment of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security. Resolution III was the basis for the constitution of its general Secretariat and Declarations I and III were the origin of the good relations which the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee maintain with the International Labour Office and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, which is now the American Regional Office of the World Health Organization.

2: ITS CREATION

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND ITS PERMANENT COMMITTEE

In accordance with Resolution III adopted at the Lima meeting, the International Labour Office brought the establishment of the Inter-American Committee to the notice of the social security administrations and insurance institutions which had not been represented there at that meeting. Dr. Salvador Allende, who was then Minister of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance of Chile, in his double capacity as a member of the Inter-American Com-
mittee and Chairman of the Council of the Workers’ Insurance Fund, suggested, in a letter addressed to the Acting Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Edward J. Phelan, that the Committee should hold its next meeting in Santiago de Chile.

The Office thereupon consulted the other members of the Inter-American Committee and the invitation of Chile was unanimously accepted.

At its session in New York in October-November 1941, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office took note of a report from the Acting Director of the Office concerning the Lima meeting. During the same session the Governing Body heard an account by the Chilean Minister of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance of the aims pursued in the creation of the Inter-American Committee and of the programme of the Conference to be held in Santiago.

The Governing Body authorised the Office, at that session, to continue to afford to the Inter-American Committee on Social Security such assistance as the Committee might desire. It also appointed its representatives to attend the Santiago meeting.

The Inter-American Conference on Social Security was held from 10 to 16 September 1942 in Santiago, by invitation of the Government of Chile and under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Miguel Etchebarne, Chilean Minister of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance, delegates from social security institutions and diplomatic representatives from all the American nations met in Santiago, together with representatives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the United States Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and other cultural institutions of the American countries.

The International Labour Office, in addition to co-operating directly in the preparations for the Conference and in the work of its Secretariat, was represented by a tripartite delegation from its Governing Body. The delegation consisted of Mr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, Mr. Clarence G. MacDavitt, representing the Employers’ group and Mr. Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, representing the workers’ group.

On 16 September 1942 Resolution No. 15 was submitted to the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and unanimously adopted by it. This Resolution creates, under the title
"Inter-American Conference on Social Security" a permanent agency of co-operation, to act in concert with the International Labour Office and to be governed by the following Statute, which was adopted on the same occasion.

**Title I**

**PURPOSES OF THE CONFERENCE**

*Article 1.* The Inter-American Conference on Social Security, inspired by the principles concerning social security approved by the tripartite Labour Conferences of the American countries which are Members of the International Labour Organisation, is intended to facilitate and develop the co-operation of the social security administrations and institutions.

**Title II**

**MEMBERSHIP**

*Article 2.* Membership of the Conference is open to the representatives of:

The central administrations and ministerial departments interested in the purposes of the Conference;
Social security and social insurance institutions and funds;
Central advisory and technical councils concerned with social security and social insurance.

Efforts should be made to include representatives of employers and workers in the delegations.

**Title III**

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE**

*Article 3.* A Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security is established with the functions of:

(a) Giving effect to the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Conference;
(b) Preparing the sessions of the Conference and fixing the agenda of the sessions;
(c) Contributing by every other means to the attainment of the purposes of the Conference.

*Article 4.* The Permanent Committee consists of one regular member, and at least one substitute member, from each country represented in the Conference, who are appointed by the respective Governments.
Article 5. The following are members of the Committee if they so desire:

(a) A tripartite delegation appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office;
(b) The Director of the International Labour Office;
(c) The Director-General of the Pan American Union;
(d) The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Article 6. The place at which the sessions of the Conference are held is not fixed, and the seat of the Permanent Committee shall be in the country to which its Chairman belongs.

Article 7. The Permanent Committee draws up its standing orders and determines its procedure. It may appoint an Executive Body to act for it during the intervals between its sessions.

Article 8. Each country shall have the right to propose items for inclusion in the agenda.

Article 9. At the request of the Committee and in consultation with it, the Director of the International Labour Office may appoint one of his assistants who is competent for social security questions to act as Secretary-General of the Committee.

Title IV

PERIODICAL REPORTS

Article 10. The Conference and the Committee will be kept informed by the Director of the International Labour Office, by means of periodical reports, on international developments in this field.

Article 11. The Director of the International Labour Office will inform the Governing Body of the Office, from time to time, on the work of the Conference and the Committee.

Title V

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 12. The expenses resulting from the decisions of the Conference and the Committee may be financed by the subscriptions of the administrations and institutions which are members of the Conference, as may be determined by the members of the Committee referred to in Article 4.

The Committee may authorise the Secretary-General, or a Treasurer whom it may appoint, to collect the subscriptions and administer the finances.

This Statute was the concrete realisation of the principles which inspired the various Resolutions adopted at the Lima
meeting of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security, whose sole mandate had been to make ready for the establishment of a permanent agency for the promotion of social security on the American continent.

During the Santiago meeting, it was clear from the enthusiasm with which Resolution No. 1, known as the Declaration of Santiago, was adopted by the Inter-American Conference on Social Security that there was a very favourable disposition for the establishment of such a permanent organisation, since the representatives of all the Governments and social security institutions of America unanimously supported its creation.

Apart from the fundamental motives for its establishment, arising from the spirit which inspired the Santiago Declaration and from the need for a regional organisation better able to achieve the objectives of international social security, there was an additional reason for setting up a permanent Inter-American social security agency. In the words of the former Secretary-General:

"Experience has shown conclusively that it would not be possible to include social insurance as an item on the agenda of every Labour Conference of the American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, and that these Regional Conferences, planned to take place every three years, will have to deal more and more with other subjects connected with labour and social legislation.

The rapid developments and continual modifications in the progress of, and legislation on social security, and the fact that not all the countries of this continent are Members of the International Labour Organisation, made opportune the creation of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, an organisation which works in full conformity with the principles of the International Labour Organisation and in complete co-ordination with its activities, the two institutions complementing and helping each other mutually in the regional American sphere."

In any case, whatever the immediate causes of the establishment of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee, they responded to the deep-rooted desire of the American countries.
3. ITS CONSTITUENT AGENCIES

The drawing up of the Statute gave definitive and constitutional form to the organisation which had existed on a provisional basis since the inauguration of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security, which had functioned through the agency of a Conference and a Committee.

Under the constitutional precepts established by the Santiago Conference, the new Inter-American social security organisation was to function through four agencies. These are specifically mentioned in the Statute, although the duties and procedure of only three of them have been determined by subsequent decisions.

The four constituent agencies mentioned in the Statute are:

(a) the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, which functions through the holding of sessions and is constitutionally based on Article 1 of the Statute; (b) the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the executive body of the Conference, which functions through the holding of sessions and is constitutionally based on Article 3 of the Statute; (c) the Executive Committee or Executive Body of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, which may be appointed as provided for in Article 7 of the Statute and whose functions are further set out in Article 16 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee. The Executive Body carries out its tasks through correspondence and relations between the general Secretariat and its own members; and (d) the general Secretariat, of which the constitutional basis is contained in Article 9 of the Statute. Its duties have not been specifically defined, as has been the practice in the case of similar bodies, inter-American or international.

The Secretary-General feels that he should point out to the members of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security that the only agencies established by the Santiago Conference were those mentioned above and that the more generally employed description "Inter-American Committee on Social Security" has no statutory basis but merely came into use on account of the title of the former Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security.

The Secretary-General also considers that the fundamental Statute and Standing Orders of the inter-American social security
organisation now lack co-ordination and require adjustment and suggests that, if the members agree, the constitution should be revised and established on a properly co-ordinated basis.

(a) The Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

When the inter-American co-operation agencies entitled the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security were established in 1942, the meeting held from 10 to 16 September of that year became the First Session of the newly formed body, the terms First Inter-American Conference or First Inter-American Congress on Social Security being dropped.

The object of entitling this meeting the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security—following perhaps too strictly the pattern of the sessions of the International Labour Conferences—was to establish the permanent character of the new organisation, the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

The agenda of the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security contained three technical items proposed by the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security and on which the Chilean, Peruvian and United States delegations submitted reports. The first of these items, which were all of especial concern to the American countries at the time, concerned: “Extension of social insurance coverage to agricultural workers, the self-employed and domestic servants”. A report on the subject, prepared by Dr. J. Bustos, Dr. Manuel de Viado and Dr. José Vizcarra, was presented by Dr. de Viado, Chilean Government delegate. A supplementary study concerning agricultural workers, ejidatarios and the self-employed was presented on behalf of the Mexican Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, and a report on domestic service by Mr. J. Vizcarra, of Chile, and Mrs. Paula Alegría of Mexico. The report on the second item, concerning: “The efficacy and economy of medical and pharmaceutical benefits in health insurance plans”, was prepared by Dr. Edgardo Rebagliati, Peruvian Government delegate, a supplementary study being presented by Dr. J. Vizcarra, Government delegate of Chile. Mr. A. J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board of the United States, presented a report on the third item, formulating a disability insurance programme, and supplementary studies were submitted by Mr. J. Vizcarra, of Chile, and Mr. Fioravanti Alonso di Piero, of Brazil.
In addition to these three technical items, the Chilean Organising Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Julio Bustos, Chief of the Social Insurance Department of the Ministry of Health, Insurance and Social Assistance, placed on the agenda the following three technical items, on which the Committee submitted reports: (a) Protection of the people’s health through social insurance on which a report was prepared by Dr. J. Bustos and Dr. Manuel de Viado and presented by Dr. Bustos; supplementary studies were prepared by the Workers’ Hospital of Lima and the Costa Rican Social Insurance Fund; (b) Systems of financing social insurance, on which a report was presented by its author, R. González; and (c) The desirability of organising a uniform system of vital statistics on an etiological basis. A report on the last mentioned item, prepared by Dr. Oscar Avendaño, Dr. Hermes Ahumada, Dr. Raúl López and Dr. Gregorio Garayar, was presented by Dr. Avendaño and supplementary studies were submitted by the Chilean Compulsory Social Insurance Fund and the United States Public Health Service.

During the discussions on these six technical items the 134 delegates and observers heard interesting general statements concerning social security, supplemented by publications issued in Bolivia on the problem of her social insurance scheme, Brazil in regard to the various items on the agenda and on invalidity insurance and the rehabilitation of disabled persons and social insurance in the liberal professions, Costa Rica concerning health protection through social insurance, Mexico on the Mexican Social Insurance Bill and on social insurance for the ejidatarios, Peru on social insurance for salaried employees and Chile concerning social security, preventive medicine legislation, the reports issued by various institutions, etc.

Of the results of this First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, the following were particularly important: the “Declaration of Santiago de Chile” which affirms the principles and aspirations which should guide the development of social security on the American continent; the establishment of the permanent agency of co-operation, the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, and the adoption of its Statute; and the adoption of thirteen further resolutions concerning the following important questions of social insurance: the unification of social insurance; the scope and object of social insurance in the American countries; the extension of social insurance to white-collar workers; compulsory social insurance against industrial
accidents and occupational diseases; the efficacy and economy of medical and pharmaceutical benefits in sickness insurance plans; invalidity insurance; participation of employers and workers in the administration of social security; maintenance of insurance rights of mobilised persons; the functional co-ordination of agencies of social programmes; the financial organisation of social insurance; the unification of bio-statistical information; the protection of maternity, childhood and adolescence; and the co-ordination of social assistance with social insurance.

The Inter-American Conference on Social Security did not meet again until 1947, when the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security was held in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November. Ninety-five delegates and observers were present. On the basis of the work which had been carried out between 1942 and 1947, the following items formed the agenda of the Second Session: (1) Report of the Secretary-General, containing, in addition to a summary of the work of the Secretariat, introductory studies on child nutrition in relation to social insurance on the American continent and on the investment of the funds of social security institutions; (2) Report on the Insurance of Occupational Risks, presented on behalf of the Mexican Social Insurance Institution by Dr. Enrique Arreguin; (3) Report on Unemployment Insurance, prepared by the Canadian Department of Labour; and (4) Conclusions of the Joint Meeting of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, with reports prepared by Miss Laura Bodmer, of the International Labour Office and by Dr. Alejandro Flores and Dr. Manuel de Viado, of the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

During the discussion of these five technical points, ninety-five delegates and observers, who were attending the Session, heard interesting general statements made by representatives of various countries, among them the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Venezuela, concerning the various items on the agenda and the situation in regard to social security in their respective countries.

Among the most important results of the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security may be mentioned the ten resolutions adopted on important problems of social insurance. These relate to social security and international collaboration; social security and social services; employment
service and unemployment insurance; insurance of occupational risks; the extension of social insurance to agricultural workers; statistics of social insurance, and their connection with the 1950 Census of the Americas; the principle of tripartite representation of Governments, employers and workers at the sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security; the standardisation of social security terminology; and the co-ordination of social security services with public social services.

From an administrative point of view, the Secretary-General draws the attention of the members of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of the Inter-American Conference to the fact that the Conference adopted the following Standing Orders during this Second Session:

Chapter I
OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 1. The Officers of the Conference are the President elected by the Conference, and the Vice-Presidents.

Article 2. The first delegate from each country represented at the Conference is ex-officio a Vice-President of the Conference.

Chapter II
DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

Article 3. The President shall declare the opening and close of the sittings, bring before the Conference any communication which may concern it, direct the debates, maintain order, ensure the observance of the Standing Orders, accord or withdraw the right to address the Conference, put questions to the vote and announce the result of the vote.

Article 4. In the absence of the President during a sitting one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside and have the same rights and duties as the President.

Chapter III
GENERAL COMMITTEE

Article 5. The General Committee of the Conference shall consist of the following persons:

(a) the President of the Conference as chairman;
(b) the Vice-Presidents;
(c) the chairman of the Organising Committee;
(d) the members of the delegation from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the Director-General of that institution or his representative;

(e) the representative of the Pan-American Union and the representative of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

Article 6. The General Committee shall arrange the programme of work of the Conference, fix the date and agenda of the plenary sittings and deal with all proposals concerning the establishment and composition of other Committees.

Chapter IV

RIGHT TO ADDRESS THE CONFERENCE

Article 7. No delegate shall address the Conference without having asked and obtained permission of the President.

Article 8. Speakers shall be called upon in the order in which they have signified their desire to speak.

Article 9. With the exception of the authors of reports and rapporteurs of Committees, no delegate shall speak for more than 15 minutes, exclusive of the time taken for translation, unless he has the special permission of the Conference.

Chapter V

MOTIONS, AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Article 10. Any delegate may move the adoption of a proposal, amendment or resolution subject to the following requirements.

Article 11. No motion, amendment or resolution shall be discussed until it has been seconded by at least one delegate.

Article 12. Motions as to procedure may be moved verbally and without previous notice.

Motions as to procedure include the following:

(a) a motion to postpone consideration of the question;
(b) a motion to adjourn the sitting;
(c) a motion to adjourn the debate on a particular question;
(d) a motion to proceed with the next item on the agenda of the sitting.

Article 13. No resolution, amendment or motion, other than a motion as to procedure, shall be discussed unless it has been submitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Conference.

Whenever possible the text of any resolution or amendment shall be circulated by the Secretariat to the delegates before it is put to a vote.
Article 14. No resolution relating to a matter not included in an item on the agenda of the Conference shall be moved unless it has been examined by the General Committee and the latter has given particulars thereon to the Conference.

Chapter VI

Method of Voting

Article 15. Voting shall be by country, and each country represented shall be entitled to one vote.

Article 16. Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority.

Article 17. If the result of a vote of show of hands is challenged, the President shall cause a record vote to be taken.

Article 18. A record vote shall also be taken if a request to that effect is made by not less than 10 delegates present at the sitting.

Article 19. No resolution, amendment or motion shall be adopted if an equal number of votes are cast for and against.

Chapter VII

Official Languages

Article 20. The Spanish, English, Portuguese and French languages shall be the official languages of the Conference.

Article 21. Delegates shall be entitled to speak in any of the official languages.

Article 22. The Secretariat shall take the necessary measures for the interpretation of speeches and the translation of documents in accordance with the staff at its disposal.

The observations previously made by the Secretary-General in regard to the Statute also apply to these Standing Orders.

In the opinion of international social security experts, the technical reports on the Insurance of Occupational Risks and on Unemployment Insurance, as well as certain of the technical studies prepared for the First Session of the Inter-American Conference, considered in relation to the region with which they are concerned and the period at which they were written, constitute contributions of real utility to international social security. The report on Insurance of Occupational Risks was prepared, on the basis of an inter-American questionnaire, by Messrs. Enrique Arreguín, Gustavo Arce Cano, Juan Bernaldo de Quiros, Roberto
Curiel Cueto and José de Jesús Domínguez. The Report on Unemployment Insurance was the work of Messrs. A. MacNamara, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labour of Canada; O. O'Gorman, Chief of the Coverage Division; A. D. Watson, Chief Actuary; Neil L. McKellar, Chief of the Unemployment Statistic Department of the National Statistical Office of Canada; and the late Eric Stangroom, Technical Adviser to the Department of Labour and to the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The Secretary-General would like to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Stangroom, with whose work he was personally acquainted and whose death was a great loss for Canadian Social Security.

On 21 November 1947 the Colombian delegation to the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, in the name of the Colombian Government, invited the Inter-American Conference and its Permanent Committee to hold the next session of the Conference in the city of Bogotá. The Colombian proposal, seconded by the delegations of Chile, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, was accepted by the Permanent Committee with an expression of cordial thanks to the Government of Colombia. In December 1947 Dr. Delio Jaramillo Arbelaez, Minister of Labour of the Republic of Colombia, in the name of the Colombian Government expressed sincere pleasure at this decision. In January 1950, the Government and social security institutions of Colombia notified the present Secretary-General of their desire that the next session of the Conference in Bogotá should be held if possible during 1950 or 1951. In May 1950 the Assistant Secretary of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs renewed the invitation given in 1947 and requested the present Secretary-General to transmit it officially to the authorities of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee.

The Secretary-General complied with this request and the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security will, therefore, in accordance with the decision of the Rio de Janeiro meeting, be held in Bogotá at the end of 1950 or early in 1951, on the generous invitation of the Government of the Republic of Colombia.

The Secretary-General expresses the hope that the attendance at the Bogotá session will be as great as or greater than at the sessions held in Santiago de Chile and Rio de Janeiro and that the technical quality of the reports submitted to that session will be even higher, in testimony of the progress made in social security in America during the last three years.
(b) THE PERMANENT INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

Title III of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference, adopted by the Santiago de Chile session, establishes a Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

On 17 September 1942, the heads of the delegations of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, the United States and Uruguay attending the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security met in order to constitute a Provisional Committee entrusted with the duty of drawing up the Standing Orders and preparing for the creation of the Permanent Committee as prescribed by the Statute of the Conference.

On 10 July 1943, on the occasion of the Social Security Consultation held under the auspices of the International Labour Office in Montreal, a number of members and friends of this Provisional Committee held an informal meeting, attended by experts from Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and the United States, at which various questions connected with the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee were discussed.

On 9 May 1944, on the occasion of the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, in Philadelphia, a further informal meeting was held, attended by the members who had so far been appointed to the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and by the representatives at the Conference of the labour and social security authorities concerned with its activities.

In July 1945, in Mexico City, a meeting was held which may be regarded as the official constituent meeting of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the previous meetings having been of a provisional character. The meeting was attended by delegates from all the American countries and by representatives of the Governing Body and of the Director of the International Labour Office, the Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The public inauguration of the session was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, General Avila Camacho. Nine sittings were held, during which the nine items on the agenda
were discussed and most useful exchanges of views took place concerning the specific problems of organisation of the Committee.

The Standing Orders of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the existence of its Executive Body or Committee, its financial bases and the establishment of its Technical Committees, date from this meeting in Mexico.

The Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee, as set out hereunder, were adopted at the sittings held on 24 July 1945.

**Article 1.** The Permanent Committee of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security shall be composed of one regular member and at least one substitute member from each country represented in the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and who shall be designated by the respective governments.

In addition, the following shall be members of the Permanent Committee: a tripartite delegation appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the Director-General of the International Labour Office, the Director General of the Pan American Union, and the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

**Article 2.** The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee shall be elected from among regular members of the Committee by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee, and shall hold office until the next ordinary session of the Committee following that at which they were elected.

**Article 3.** The Chairman shall act as presiding officer and shall have the right to vote and to take part in the debates. The Vice-Chairman shall take the place of the Chairman in his absence and, in the absence of both, the chair shall be taken by a regular member designated by the particular session. If an equal number of votes is cast for and against a motion in the Committee, the vote of the Chairman shall not count and the motion under discussion shall be deemed to have been rejected.

**Article 4.** The substitute members attending meetings of the Committee in their capacity as substitutes have only the right to take part in the debates, but shall have the same rights as the regular members in the absence of the regular members or if such rights are delegated to them by the regular members.

**Article 5.** There shall also be Corresponding Members of the Committee who shall have the same rights as the regular members, except the right to vote. The Committee can delegate as Corresponding Members outstanding experts in the field of social security.

**Article 6.** The agenda of each session of the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and shall include all questions the consideration of which the Committee at its previous session had decided to adjourn.
The agenda and the relevant documents shall be communicated in good time to the members of the Permanent Committee through the agency of the Secretary-General.

Article 7. The Committee shall determine the agenda of the sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, as well as the place and date of each session.

Article 8. Any regular or substitute member of the Committee may move resolutions, amendments or motions, which, with the exception of those relating to procedure, must be submitted in writing to the Chairman, who shall have them communicated to the other members. Questions of procedure need not be submitted in writing beforehand, but shall be voted upon immediately, unless the Committee decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority.

Article 9. Unless the Committee decides otherwise, the Committee shall vote by a show of hands, except for the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, which shall be made by a secret ballot.

Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes cast at the sitting without counting abstentions, except decisions regarding the agenda of the sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, which shall be taken by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee, and except as provided in Articles 2, 8, 12 and 17.

Article 10. The meetings of the Committee shall be held regularly once in every year; extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Chairman on his own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of the members of the Permanent Committee.

Article 11. The Committee may appoint technical commissions, which shall consist of the persons designated by the Committee. The Committee may also appoint some of its members to represent it on such commissions. The number, composition and terms of reference of a commission shall be determined when the commission is appointed.

Article 12. The countries represented in the Inter-American Conference on Social Security shall finance directly or in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute the expenses which result from the decisions of the Conference and the Committee and are provided for in its annual budget, as approved by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee.

Article 13. The Chairman of the Committee may accept donations and legacies offered to the Committee.

Article 14. The Treasurer shall be elected by an absolute majority of the members of the Committee, and shall be responsible for the collection of contributions and the administration of the finances.

Article 15. The Chairman may act for the Committee in approaching and consulting with the Director-General of the International Labour Office with regard to the appointment of a Secretary-General in conformity with Article 9 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.
Article 16. An Executive Body, consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee and four other members appointed by the Committee, shall act for the Committee during the intervals between its sessions. In addition, a representative of the country in which the next session of the Conference is to be held shall be a member of the Executive Body if no such representative is included among the other members.

The Executive Body shall hold office until the next ordinary session of the Committee.

Article 17. The sessions of the Committee shall require a quorum consisting of a majority of the members of the Committee.

Article 18. Amendments of these Standing Orders shall require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast without counting abstentions.

Article 19. Matters not dealt with in these Standing Orders shall be decided upon by a majority of the members of the Committee, by the Executive Body or by the Chairman, as the case may be.

These Standing Orders, although they repeat some of the provisions of the Statute, constitute the definition of the duties and powers of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security as the second agency of the inter-American organisation on social security. As already stated, however, the Secretary-General considers that all the existing statutory provisions and orders adopted by the Inter-American Conference require coordination.

On 17 November 1947 the Third Session of the Permanent Committee was held. The members of the Permanent Committee decided that this meeting, although it was the second since the official constitution of the Permanent Committee in Mexico and the fifth since the Santiago meeting, should be called the Third Session, the meeting of the 14 delegates in Santiago being regarded as the First Session and the constituent meeting in Mexico as the Second Session.

Advantage was taken of the presence at the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security of a number of regular or substitute members of the Permanent Committee to hold this Third Session of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and various items relating to internal administration were discussed and approved. The present Executive Body of the Permanent Committee was appointed and the invitation of the Colombian Government to hold the Third Session of the Conference in Bogotá was accepted.

The present Secretary-General feels that he should bring to the attention of the members of the Permanent Inter-American
Committee and of the members of the Inter-American Conference the fact that under Article 4 of the Statute of the Conference and Article 1 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee, the members of the Permanent Committee are appointed by the American Governments. A precedent exists, however, which is at variance with the provisions of these Articles.

During the discussions at the Third Session, although no such provision appears in the Standing Orders, it was decided—taking as a precedent the fact that the heads of the delegations of the Argentine Republic, Canada and Chile had attended the Third Session of the Committee without being members thereof—that the heads of delegations attending the Conference could, in the absence of the regular or substitute members of the Committee appointed by the Governments, attend the meetings of the Permanent Committee in the same capacity as substitute members when the regular member was present, i.e. with the right to take part in the discussions, although for the purposes of the election of the Executive Body they were granted, for that occasion only, the right to vote.

By 2 June 1950 the Government of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela had either appointed new members to or confirmed their previous representatives on the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

The Secretary-General duly approached the various American Governments with a view to completion of the membership of the Permanent Committee. It is hoped that the Governments of Canada, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua, which have not yet nominated their representatives on the specialised inter-American social security agency, will shortly make such appointments.

(c) The Executive Body

Article 7 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security establishes that the Permanent Committee “may appoint an Executive Body to act for it during the intervals between its sessions”.

Between the Santiago meeting in 1942 and the Mexico Session of 1945, in accordance with the decision of the Provisional Committee of 14 members, which met in Santiago, the Argentine
Republic, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and the United States were considered as forming this Executive Body.

Only after the constitution in 1945 of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, however, was an Executive Body of an official character actually established in accordance with Article 16 of the Standing Orders of the Committee. At the Mexico Session a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of the Executive Body were elected for the first time. These positions were filled respectively by Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, regular member for the United States, and Mr. Ignacio García Tellez, regular member for Mexico. The regular members for Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Peru were elected members of the Executive Body.

At the sitting held on 17 November 1947 during the Third Session of the Permanent Committee, decisions were taken in regard to two further points concerning the Committee’s Executive Body which had not been dealt with in the Standing Orders.

The first decision settled that only regular members of the Permanent Committee were eligible for election to the Executive Body.

The second decision laid down that the appointment of members of the Executive Body was to be in a personal capacity and not on a basis of nationality.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee, “a representative of the country in which the next session of the Conference is to be held shall be a member of the Executive Body if no such representative is included among the other members.”

The Secretary-General feels that he should draw the attention of the members of the Permanent Committee and of the representatives at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security to the situation which may arise in the case of a member of the Executive Body who was appointed as such in a personal capacity and who does not continue to represent his Government on the Permanent Committee.

(d) The General Secretariat

From the formation of the Permanent Inter-American Committee and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in September 1942 until his unexpected and tragic death on 28 Decem-
ber 1943, the office of Secretary-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security was filled by Mr. Osvald Stein, who was in the first place Chief of the Social Insurance Section and later Assistant Director of the International Labour Office. Mr. Stein had played a very extensive part in the creation of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security in 1940 and acted as Secretary-General at the First Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

The present Secretary-General wishes to pay a tribute of admiration and homage to the memory of the first Secretary-General of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee.

After the death of Mr. Stein, the duties of Secretary-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security were carried out by Mr. Alejandro Flores, who was in the first place a member of the Social Insurance Section and later Chief of the External Services Section of the International Labour Office. Mr. Flores had collaborated with the first Secretary-General since 1942.

The first Secretary-General carried out the duties attaching to his office during the informal meetings of the Permanent Committee in Santiago de Chile in 1942 and in Montreal in 1943, and was responsible for publication of Provisional Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, in addition to dealing with all the correspondence involved in the organisation of the new specialised institution for inter-American social security.

From December 1943 until September 1945 the work of the general Secretariat was carried out by Mr. Alejandro Flores, in the capacity of Acting Secretary-General. In September 1945, the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Edward J. Phelan, after consultation with the Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, appointed Mr. Flores Secretary-General, in accordance with Article 9 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, which had been in force since 1942, and with Article 15 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee, recently adopted at the Mexico session. This appointment was communicated to all the countries concerned on 20 September 1945.

The second Secretary-General carried out the work incumbent on his office during the informal meeting in Philadelphia, the constituent session of the Committee in Mexico in 1945 and the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro.
in 1947. In addition to the work involved in the development of the activities of the new specialised inter-American institution for social security and to presenting the relevant reports at the sessions of the Inter-American Conference, the Secretary-General supervised the publication of Provisional Bulletins Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of official Bulletins Nos. 8, 9 and 10, as well as of the Inter-American Handbook of Social Security Institutions. The present Secretary-General also had the privilege of collaborating in the preparation of these publications.

The second Secretary-General also made the preparations for the only Joint Session of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, held in Washington from 6 to 11 January 1947.

On 7 November 1949 the second Secretary-General submitted his resignation to the Director-General of the International Labour Office. This was accepted on 14 November and the appointment of the third Secretary-General was communicated to the Government and social security institutions concerned on 23 November 1949.

The present Secretary-General, who had the privilege of collaborating with the former Secretary-General in connection with various activities of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security in 1944 and 1947, takes this opportunity to reiterate his appreciation of the high qualities of the second Secretary-General and to assure the representatives of the American countries and the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security that he will endeavour to serve them with the utmost loyalty and to the best of his ability, following the example of the former Secretary-General.

Article 9 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security lays down that "at the request of the Committee and in consultation with it, the Director of the International Labour Office may appoint one of his assistants who is competent for social security questions to act as Secretary-General of the Committee ".

Article 15 of the Standing Orders of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security states that "the Chairman, may act for the Committee, in approaching and consulting with the Director-General of the International Labour Office with regard to the appointment of a Secretary-General in conformity with Article 9 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security".
Article 16 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee establishes that “An Executive Body, consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee and four other members appointed by the Committee, shall act for the Permanent Committee during the intervals between its sessions . . . The Executive Body shall hold office until the next ordinary session of the Committee”.

For the first time since the constitution of the Conference and its Permanent Committee the appointment of the Secretary-General has been effected in accordance with the terms of the Standing Orders.

On 25 October 1949 the Chairman of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of its Executive Body, Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, regular member for the United States, cabled to the members of the Executive Body elected at the Rio de Janeiro session in 1947, who were the titular members for Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. On 27 October and 3, 7 and 18 November 1949, replies were received from the members of the Executive Body, who all expressed their agreement with the appointment of the present Secretary-General. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee and in view of the agreement of the Executive Body, the Director-General of the International Labour Office, Mr. David A. Morse, appointed the third Secretary-General, who assumed office on 23 December 1949.

The present Secretary-General wishes once again to thank the Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the members of the Executive Body of the Committee and the Director-General of the International Labour Office and assures them that he will make every endeavour to justify the confidence which they have placed in him.

He is aware that it has fallen to his lot to assume these duties at a time when values in the field of social security are changing, and being in full sympathy with the new ideas and spirit of the times, he undertakes to accomplish all such duties as may be required of him as the active and executive instrument of the agreements and decisions reached by the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee.

(e) The Technical Commissions

At the Santiago de Chile meeting the report on the sixth item on the agenda dealt with the desirability of a uniform system of
vital statistics on an etiological basis, an indication of the interest felt by the delegates in statistical matters. Discussion by the delegations of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile and the United States led to the submission by the first-mentioned delegation of a resolution which was adopted (as No. 14) by the First Session of the Inter-American Conference. The resolution affirms that the Permanent Inter-American Committee should undertake to study certain statistical points.

Article 11 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee establishes that the Committee may appoint technical commissions.

At the Mexico session in 1945, when the Permanent Committee was constituted, the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security examined proposals which had been put forward for the formation of two technical commissions, one to deal with statistics of social insurance, the other with medical problems. After hearing interesting reports from the regular members for Mexico and Peru the Committee decided to appoint the two commissions proposed with a maximum membership of eight persons each, to be appointed by the Executive Body.

The Chairman and Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security appointed experts from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and the United States as members of the Medical Commission and from Brazil, Canada, Chile and the United States as members of the Statistical Commission.

In January 1947 the members of the technical commissions held a joint meeting in Washington which was also attended by representatives of important statistical organisations, including the Public Health Service, the Bureau of the Census and the National Vital Statistics Office, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Observers from Colombia and Panama were also present at this meeting.

The commissions adopted certain conclusions, after a week's discussion of points which included the necessary social characteristics of persons covered by the social insurance system; determination of the minimum items in a morbidity code, to cover cases of greatest frequency throughout the Americas; statistics for computation of standard units of morbidity statistics; and basic points for statistics of medical care services.

These conclusions, together with documents mentioned elsewhere in this report, were incorporated in Technical Report
No. IV submitted to the Second Session of the Conference, held in November 1947 in Rio de Janeiro.

At its Third Session, in Rio de Janeiro, the Permanent Committee confirmed the appointments to membership of the Technical Commissions made by the Chairman in 1945 and authorised the latter to nominate additional members in order to bring the membership of each Commission up to eight. The duration of all these appointments was fixed at three years.

The present Secretary-General feels bound to point out to the members of the Permanent Committee that, taking January 1947, the date of the Washington meeting, as the date of appointment of the experts, the term of three years fixed by the Permanent Committee has long since been exceeded and that, therefore, subject to the agreement of the members the appointments to the Technical Commissions should be reconsidered. A review of this situation is all the more called for as the membership has never been brought up to strength and the experts have not met again since 1947.

It should also be mentioned that, despite the decision of the Committee at Rio de Janeiro, Article 11 of the Standing Orders has not been fully complied with.

The conclusions reached by the Technical Commissions have been used as minimum standards by some of the recently-formed statistical services of social security institutions; they also represent a first step towards the standardisation of methods, a step which should be carried further in the future.

4. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Although the three official reports and other publications of the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, bore the name of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, its first publications did not acquire an established character until the fourteen representatives who attended the First Session of the Permanent Committee in Santiago took the decision to publish an Information Bulletin. Seven numbers were published by the first and second Secretaries-General under the title "Provisional Bulletin"; these appeared in February (No. 1), June (No. 2), August (No. 3), October (No. 4) and December 1943 (No. 5), June 1944 (No. 6) and March 1945 (No. 7).
The seven Provisional Bulletins contained the following summaries: No. 1: Panorama of Social Insurance in the Americas; No. 2: Social Security Plans in the United States; No. 3: in addition to information concerning the Committee itself, an article by Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer on International co-operation in achieving social security; No. 4: an article by Mr. John J. Corson on Social Security in Mexico and notes on the Planning of Medical Care in the British Commonwealth of Nations and on Family Allowance Laws in the Americas; No. 5: an article by Dr. Rudolf Aladár Métall on Social Insurance and International Law and information concerning social insurance in Mexico and in Chile; No. 6: an account of the deliberations and decisions of the 26th Session of the International Labour Conference so far as they concerned social security; and No. 7: an article on the Emergency Maternity and Infant-Care Programme in the United States, by Dr. Martha M. Eliot, and notes on the Meeting of Actuaries at the International Labour Office in Montreal, Occupational Risk Insurance and Social Insurance, and the Inter-American Handbook of Social Security Institutions.

At the Second Session of the Permanent Committee held in Mexico in 1945 the Committee decided that the provisional bulletin should continue to be published as the official organ of the Committee and entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of preparing it for publication.

The former Secretary-General accordingly published three further numbers of the official bulletin of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, No. 8 in August 1947, No. 9 in February 1948, and No. 10 in November 1948.

No. 8 was devoted to the issue in compact form of the constitutional documents and Standing Orders of the Conference and the Committee, which had previously appeared in separate publications, and to bringing up to date, in preparation for the Second Session of the Conference, the Inter-American Handbook of Social Insurance Institutions. No. 9 gave an account of the work of the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the Third Session of the Permanent Committee and No. 10 published in printed form documents which had been in the possession of the former Secretary-General.

Since November 1948 the publication of the bulletin has been suspended. As part of his duties, the Secretary-General is resuming publication of the Bulletin of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security with this Bulletin No. 11, containing
all data in his possession concerning the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

Other publications of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security comprise the reports submitted in printed form to the Rio de Janeiro session and off-prints of various articles published on the occasion of the various meetings.

The most successful publication is the Inter-American Handbook of Social Insurance Institutions, which was prepared by the former and the present Secretaries-General in 1944 and published in July 1945. This work contains a survey, in the language of each country, of a common outline of the monographs of the various social insurance institutions which were in existence at that time in each country and a brief synthesis of the international organisations which were directly concerned with social security in the hemisphere. It briefly describes the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee, the International Labour Organisation, the Pan American Union as it existed then and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and gives a short account of the legislative provisions and statistical data of social insurance institutions in the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela, the countries in which social insurance schemes had at that time been established. The preparation of this work by the former and the present Secretaries-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security was in accordance with official decisions of the Conference and with the unanimous wish of the Latin American countries which had at various conferences and meetings requested publication of a handbook of this type. Its usefulness has been shown by the extensive correspondence received by the Secretary-General and by the constructive observations sent in by certain organisations and, encouraged by its successful sale and distribution, the Secretary-General has prepared a second edition of this handbook, which will include new developments in social security in the American countries.

The Secretary-General has the honour to inform the members of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and the representatives at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security that the second edition of the Handbook of Social Security Institutions is now ready and is going to press at the time of writing this report, published in virtue of the decision taken
at Rio de Janeiro by the Permanent Committee concerning the Committee’s publications.

In addition to the publications of the Committee itself, information regarding these and its activities has appeared in numerous American periodicals. Among these may be mentioned the *Revue du Travail* and *The Labour Gazette* of Canada; the *Social Security Bulletin* and other United States technical reviews; the *Boletín de Información* and other publications of the Mexican Social Security Institute; the publications of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute; the publications of the Social Insurance Fund of Panama; *Seguridad Social*, notes and diagrams issued by the Colombian Social Insurance Institute; the publications of the *Boletín de Estudios e Información* of Ecuador; the studies, reports and publications of the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru; *Protección Social*, of the Workers’ Insurance and Savings Fund, now the National Social Insurance Fund, of Bolivia; the *Revista* of the Directorate of Social Insurance, the *Boletín Médico Social* and *Acción Social* of the Compulsory Insurance Fund of Chile; the *Boletín* of the National Social Insurance Institute and the technical reviews on Labour Legislation of the Argentine Republic; *Iapetec, Industriarios, Trabalho e Seguro Social*, the *Revista* of the Actuarial Service and various other technical publications of Brazil; *Seguridad Social* of the Venezuelan Institute of Social Insurance; *Seguridad Social* of the National Insurance Institute of Spain; the *Bulletin* of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; the *Bulletin* of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; the *International Labour Review* of the International Labour Office; and all periodicals concerned with social security in Latin America.

The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to all the editors of technical social security periodicals who, through their important publications, have kept the nations on the American Continent and throughout the world informed regarding ideas, activities and experience connected with social security in America.

5. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The expenses of the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago de Chile were met by the Government of Chile and by the International Labour Office.
The International Labour Office also paid the expenditure incurred in connection with the various informal meetings held in Montreal and Philadelphia.

The financial basis of the inter-American organisation of social security was fixed for the first time at the constituent session of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security in Mexico in 1945, although Article 12 of the Statute of the Conference adopted in 1942 mentioned the finances of the institution.

Article 12 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee and Article 12 of the Statute of the Conference state that "the countries represented in the Inter-American Conference on Social Security shall meet, directly or by the subscriptions of the administrations and institutions which are members of the Conference, the expenses resulting from the decisions of the Conference and the Committee."

The third item on the agenda of the Mexico session was the question of the Committee's financial resources. This was discussed at considerable length and following consideration of various ways of fixing contributions to be paid it was decided that each State member of the Conference and of the Committee should participate in the financing of the organisation, paying the Treasurer the same number of units that it paid to the International Labour Office, other units being assessed for the countries which were members of the Committee but not of the International Labour Organisation.

The following list shows the number of units which it was decided at the Mexican union should be paid by each country as its contribution to the expenses of the Conference and its Permanent Committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The present Secretary-General feels that he should point out that although all countries on the American Continent are considered as members of the Permanent Committee, Haiti and Honduras do not appear on the above list, although an annual budgetary unit was assigned to each of them and the Republic of Honduras has paid its contributions for 1948 and 1949. The total number of units which should serve as a basis for the annual budget is, therefore, 240 and not 238.

The Permanent Committee decided at the Mexican session to fix the total annual budget of the Committee at U.S. $30,000. Each budgetary unit—on the basis of 238 units—was, therefore, equivalent to $126.05. It was decided at the same session, in accordance with Article 12 of the Statute and Article 14 of the Standing Orders, that the Secretary-General should also carry out the duties of Treasurer.

The Secretary-General therefore has the pleasure to set out below the situation as at 30 June 1950 in regard to the payment of contributions by the various countries:

(a) States which have paid for 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950: Ecuador.

(b) States which have paid for 1946, 1948, 1949: Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

(c) States which have paid for 1946, 1948: Canada, Chile and the United States.

(d) States which have paid for 1948, 1949: the Argentine Republic and Honduras.

(e) States which have paid for 1949: Brazil.
(f) States which have paid for 1946: Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay.

(g) States which have not so far paid any contribution: Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Uruguay.

The Secretary-General, in accordance with the duties of his office, wrote to the members of the Permanent Committee, the Ministers responsible for social insurance or the chairmen and managers of the social insurance institutes of Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, El Salvador and Uruguay in regard to payment of the contributions owing. A representative of the Secretariat is discussing the question directly with the Canadian authorities and the Secretary-General has written to the Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, who is the regular member for the United States, setting out the current financial position.

In regard to financial resources the present Secretary-General endorses in every particular the following statements made by the former Secretary-General in his report submitted to the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security:

"In the course of the meetings in Mexico it was clearly established that the Conference and the Committee can only continue to function on such a small budget so long as the International Labour Office continues to contribute to the work of the Committee the valuable assistance which it has given until now as regards the expenses of the members of the staff who assist the Secretariat (salary of the Secretary-General, his assistants, the translators, secretaries and proof readers with respect to the time they devote to the work of the Committee and the travelling expenses of the members of the staff to and from the places where the meetings of the Committee and the technical commissions are held), and provided also that the countries where the Conference and the Committee hold their meetings continue to offer the help which is indispensable to the success of those meetings. (Expenses incurred by the employment of local staff and general office expenses, as for instance in the case of the meetings of the Conference, the Committee and technical commissions, are covered by the social insurance institution or institutions of the country where they are held and where the necessary local staff is placed at the disposal of the Secretariat.)"

The Governments and social insurance institutions of Chile, Mexico, the United States and Brazil furnished all the assistance
necessary for the meetings which were held in those countries in 1942, 1945 and 1947.

The present Secretary-General accordingly wishes to express his gratitude to those Governments and institutions for the facilities which they provided and which greatly contributed to the success of these meetings. In regard to the expenses which will fall on the Colombian Government in connection with the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Bogotá, the Secretary-General has the pleasure to state that the regular member for Colombia, Dr. Carlos Echeverri, has confirmed that the Colombian Government will provide the necessary financial assistance in order to ensure the success of the Bogotá meeting. The members of the Permanent Committee and the representatives at the Conference will doubtless wish to join in thanking the Colombian Government, the Colombian Institute of Social Insurance and its General Manager for the financial assistance which they have undertaken to provide for this purpose.

As far as the participation of the International Labour Office in the finances of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security is concerned, the Secretary-General is able to state that the International Labour Office, since the Mexico session, has paid half of the expenses of the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference and made the following provision in the budgets for 1949, 1950 and 1951 for financial assistance to the Permanent Committee on Social Security, under the items shown:

1949: Chapter II, Item 13, Schedule I
      Sub-Schedule D, (a)
      Inter-American Committee on Social Security $11,682

1950: Chapter II, Item 13 (d)
      Conferences and Committees of Social Security Bodies $23,364

1951: Chapter II, Item 13 (d)
      Conferences and Committees on Social Security $19,812

In 1948 and 1949, during which period the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security was not active, the financial contribution of the International Labour Office was limited to payment of the expenses of the members of the Secretariat for the part-time work which the former Secretary-General and his assistant were able to devote to the Committee.
In the 1950 budget half the amount of this item is allocated for assistance to the International Social Security Association and the other half for assistance to the Inter-American Committee on Social Security. In addition to payment of the part-time expenses of the Secretary-General and his assistant, the Office will contribute towards the expenses of any meetings held this year.

In regard to the allocation in the 1951 Budget, when paragraph 128 on page 20 of Report II (Financial and Budgetary Questions) was being discussed on 14 June 1950 in the Finance Committee of Government Representatives of the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference, the Argentine delegation, seconded by the Mexican and Chilean delegations and supported by the delegations of Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and other Latin-American countries represented at the meeting, submitted a motion concerning the financing of the Committee. This motion was adopted by the Finance Committee of Government Representatives and is reproduced in the Provisional Record of the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference, No. 19, as follows: "After discussion on the Committee it was agreed that the credit of 14,502 dollars provided under Item 13 (d) for social security in Latin America will be available either for expenditure on the participation of the Organisation in the work of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security or for carrying on directly work in respect of social security on the American continent. It was understood that the funds in question would not be used for direct work until the Inter-American Committee had reached a decision on the question whether or not to continue its activities. If the Committee were to continue its activities, the credit provided would be used to cover the participation of the I.L.O. in the work of the Inter-American Committee, and if the Committee were not to continue, the credit could be used to finance direct action by the I.L.O. in the field of social security in Latin America."

It does not come within the province of the Secretariat to comment on the above decision, but the Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Director-General and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the States Members of the International Labour Organisation, for the facilities which they have provided for the greater success of the work of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee. This expression of gratitude is made not only in the name of the Secretariat but also on behalf of the Inter-American
Conference on Social Security, in accordance with the sentiments voiced at the meetings held in Santiago de Chile and Rio de Janeiro.

To sum up: the financial resources of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee are provided, in the first place, by the contributions paid by the Member States, in accordance with the scale established in 1945, when social security conditions on the American continent were different from those of today; in the second place, by financial assistance granted in different ways by the International Labour Office; and in the third place by help given by the countries in which meetings of the Conference or Committee are held and which cover the local expenditure incurred by such meetings in each country.

By means of such financial resources and since its financial system was regulated in 1945, the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security has paid from its own budget its expenses in connection with publications—which before 1945 were met by the International Labour Office with the financial aid of United States cultural institutions—the entire expenses of the Joint Meeting of the Technical Commissions in 1947 and half the expenses of the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security. The remaining expenses of the last-mentioned session were paid by the International Labour Office, apart from the expenditure met by the Governments of the countries where the meetings were held, as mentioned previously.

The Secretary-General has the honour once again to express gratitude for the generous aid of all the States, organisations and institutions which have contributed and continue to contribute to the financial resources of the Committee.

It rests with the Member States, through their direct representatives on the Permanent Inter-American Committee and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, to make a detailed study of the above data concerning the current financial position. Effective financial co-operation will give that stability which is the essential basis of all work of an international organization such as the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee.
6. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Article 5 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Article 5 of its Standing Orders and Article 1 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, provide for the maintenance of statutory relations between the Conference and its Permanent Committee and the International Labour Office, the former Pan American Union and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

In addition to these statutory relations, however, the Conference and its Permanent Committee have, in the course of their activities, entered into relations with other inter-American or international organisations, for instance, the World Health Organization, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Organization of American States, the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the International Social Security Association, etc., which are all concerned with work which is of interest to the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

(a) RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The relations of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security with the International Labour Organisation are of a three-fold nature.

The Conference has maintained relations with the Governing Body of the International Labour Office since the attendance of a tripartite delegation of Government, employers' and workers' representatives at the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago de Chile, on the invitation of the Chilean Government, which organised what was then called the First Conference or First Inter-American Congress on Social Security. The tripartite delegation was composed of Mr. Paul van Zeeland (Government delegate), Mr. Clarence G. McDavitt (Employers' Delegate), and Mr. Robert J. Watt (Workers' delegate).

As a result of the report submitted by these representatives to the 91st Session of the Governing Body, held in December 1943, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided
at its 93rd Session in Philadelphia in 1944 to appoint members as its representatives on the Permanent Inter-American Conference on Social Security in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and that each group should be represented on the Permanent Inter-American Committee by one delegate and one substitute.

The membership of the Governing Body delegation to the Permanent Inter-American Conference on Social Security in 1945 was made up as follows: Government group: regular member, Belgium, substitute, Greece; Employers' group: regular member, Mr. Harriman, substitute, Colonel Chapa; Workers' group: regular member, Mr. Watt, substitute, Mr. Ibañez.

As some of those designated were unable to attend the Mexico Session, the actual membership of the Governing Body delegation at that session was as follows: Government group: Mr. P. Philon, Greece; Employers' group: Mr. Fernando Yllanes Ramos, Mexico; Workers' group: Mr. Robert Watt, United States.

The Governing Body delegation to the meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 was composed as follows: Government group: Mr. Wou Sao-fong, China; Employers' group: Mr. Julio Pons, Uruguay; Workers' group: Mr. Bernardo Ibañez, Chile. These personalities played an active part in the meetings of the Second Session of the International Labour Conference on Social Security and of the Third Session of the Permanent Committee.

Accordingly, and in compliance with Article 5 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Article 5 of its Standing Orders of the Conference and Article 1 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security,—the three groups of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—Governments, Employers and Workers—were appropriately represented at the First and Second Sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in 1942 and 1947 and at the Second and Third Sessions of the Permanent Committee in 1945 and 1947.

The Secretariat hopes that the representatives of the three groups of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., continuing in this tradition of close co-operation, will honour with their presence the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Bogotá and the Fourth Session of the Permanent Committee.

Article 5 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference, Article 5 of its Standing Orders and Article 1 of the Standing
Orders of the Permanent Committee provide for a second basis of relationship of the specialised inter-American body with the I.L.O., through the Director-General of the Office who, in virtue of these provisions, is—personally or by means of a representative—a member of the General Committee of the Conference and of the Permanent Committee.

In 1942 the representative of the Director of the I.L.O. was Mr. Osvald Stein, then Chief of the Social Insurance Section. In 1945 the Director was ably represented by Mr. Jef Rens, Assistant Director of the I.L.O., and in 1947 by Mr. Affonso de Toledo Bandeira de Mello. The Director-General of the International Labour Office has therefore been appropriately represented at the Second and Third Sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and at the Second and Third Sessions of the Permanent Inter-American Committee.

As in the case of the Governing Body, the Secretariat ventures to hope that the Director-General of the International Labour Office—or his representative—will attend the important meetings to be held in Bogotá.

The relations of the specialised inter-American social security organisation with the Director-General of the I.L.O. are, however, even more strictly assured. Article 9 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference and Article 15 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Committee empower the Director-General of the I.L.O. to appoint, at the request of the Permanent Committee and in consultation with it, the Secretary-General of the Committee, with no other stipulation than that he shall be "one of his assistants who is competent for social security questions".

In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the statutory provisions, the Director-General in 1945 and in 1949 appointed the Second and Third Secretaries-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

Through the appointment as Secretaries-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security of officials of the Social Security Section of the International Labour Office, paid by the Office in their capacity as such officials and not by the Committee in the capacity of Secretaries-General, very close working relations have been established between the Social Security Section and other Sections of the I.L.O. and the Secretariat of the Permanent Inter-American Committee. These relationships consist not only in the use by the Secretary-General, for Committee purposes, of working time for which he is paid by the I.L.O. as an
official of the Office, but also of technical and official relations between the Secretary-General, the Committee and the higher authorities of the Office, colleagues in the Social Security Section and other officials of the Office employed in Sections concerned with social security problems, regarded in their broad sense.

The Secretary-General wishes to take this occasion of thanking the Director-General, the higher officials and colleagues of the I.L.O. for their co-operation, which has greatly assisted him in carrying out his tasks.

The third relationship of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security with the I.L.O. is established through the participation of representatives of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, who in their capacity of experts appointed with the agreement of their respective Governments, form part, as such representatives, of the Committee of Social Security Experts of the International Labour Office.

At its 102nd Session, held in Geneva in June 1942, the Governing Body of the I.L.O. decided that the Committee of Social Security Experts, which was set up by the Governing Body as a Correspondence Committee in that same 1942 Session, in reconstitution of the former Committee established in 1921, and transformed into a permanent body under its present title at the 107th Session of the Governing Body in December 1948, should be composed of representatives of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security appointed in consultation with the Executive Body of the Permanent Inter-American Committee.

The representatives of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security on the I.L.O. Committee of Social Security Experts are Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and United States Social Security Commissioner, and Mr. Edgardo Rebagliati, member of the Executive Body of the Permanent Committee and Managing Director of the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru. In this capacity Mr. Altmeyer and Mr. Rebagliati attended the First Session of the Social Security Experts Committee held in Wellington, New Zealand, from 8 to 17 February 1950.

Thus, at the present time, the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee maintain relations with the International Labour Organisation through the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, through the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the Committee of Social Security Experts.
The Secretary-General ventures to hope that the close cooperation between the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and the International Labour Office will persist and that the I.L.O. will continue to assist the Inter-American Conference, as a specialised inter-American organisation, on the effective lines which it has followed up to the present, both in regard to finance and the loan of personnel.

(b) Relations with the Pan American Union

Article 5 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Article 5 of its Standing Orders and Article 1 of the Standing Orders of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security establish that the Director-General or the representative of the Pan American Union shall be members of the General Committee of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

In virtue of these statutory provisions the first Secretary-General established the requisite relations with the late Dr. L. S. Rowe, who was then Director-General of the Pan American Union, with a view to participation by the Director-General or his representative in the activities of the Permanent Committee and of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

At the constituent session of the Permanent Committee on Social Security in Mexico in 1945, the eminent Mexican diplomat, Mr. Pedro de Alba, who was at that time Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, which he represented at the session, played an effective and active part in the work and discussion which took place in connection with the Standing Orders of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security. The Rio de Janeiro session in 1947 was attended by Mrs. Carlota Pereira Queiroz as personal representative of the Director-General of the Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union was thus appropriately represented at the Second Session of the American Conference on Social Security in 1947 and at the Second and Third Sessions of the Permanent Inter-American Committee in 1945 and 1947, and close working relations have been likewise maintained with the Division of Labor and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, which has now become the Secretariat of the Organization of American States.
The Secretary-General hopes that the Secretary-General of the Pan American Union or his representative will attend the forthcoming meeting in Bogotá, maintaining the tradition established by the Director of the Pan American Union in appointing representatives to the meetings in Mexico and Rio de Janeiro.

The collaboration between the former Pan American Union and the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, however, went beyond mere statutory relationship. The Director-General of the Pan American Union, in his annual report for the year ending June 1943, officially recorded the relations established, while Resolution LVIII adopted, under the title of the Declaration of Social Principles of America, by the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico City from 21 February to 8 March 1945, contains the following recommendations (No. 1(b)):

"The American nations should ratify Conventions and incorporate in their legislation and enforce measures to protect the worker against the various risks, in accordance with the bases of social insurance, assistance and security, approved by the sessions of the International Labour Conference and by the Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

Point No. 3 of this Declaration of Social Principles affirms that "all the American republics should be members of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security set up by the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago de Chile in September 1942 and should appoint the members of that Committee.

Point No. 5 recommends the American countries "through the intermediary of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, to study methods of co-operating in the building of hospitals, supplying sanitary equipment and all the material needed for the development of a proper programme of medical care and the training of doctors, dentists, nurses and other personnel essential for such a programme."

This cordial desire of the Pan American Union for collaboration with the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee met with an active response. In his inaugural speech at the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, affirmed the desire of the bodies over which he presides to enlist "the effective co-operation of international, and especially inter-American organisations with a view to considering not only social insurance but also social assistance and welfare services in general, not confining their interest to the
inter-relationship of the activities of American organisations but taking account also of the relationship of inter-American activities with action throughout the world."

Furthermore, Resolution B, on Social Security and Social Services, adopted by the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security reads as follows:

B. SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro, from 10 to 21 November 1947, Considering:

(a) the terms of the Declaration of Santiago de Chile regarding social security and of other resolutions on social subjects adopted by the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the steadily increasing interest of the American countries in the development of social security programmes, as expressed in resolutions, recommendations and declarations of the international conferences of American States and other conferences and meetings of specialised inter-American agencies;

(b) that such programmes require a wide and harmonious development of social insurance, social assistance and essential welfare systems, in order to meet the requirements of the population;

(c) that the Ninth International Conference of American States, meeting in Bogotá in 1948, is to establish the permanent organisation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which was set up on a provisional footing by the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, Mexico, 1945, and that questions of a social character are to be referred to the said Council for study and decision;

(d) that the question of the development and improvement of social services in the American countries is included in the agenda of the Ninth International Conference of American States;

Expresses its wish that the Ninth International Conference of American States to be held shortly should consider the immediate development of a practical plan of action for the encouragement of social services in the Americas and that, with this object in view, it should recommend the most effective means of organising and administering such services;

And invites the Permanent Committee to co-operate with any body which may be established by the Conference of American States and to take any action which may contribute to putting into effective practice the resolutions on this subject which may be approved by the Ninth International Conference of American States.
In April 1948 the Organization of American States was constituted in Bogota. Its Secretariat is now known as the Pan American Union and the title of the head of the Union has been changed from Director-General to Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security considers that, if the members of the Committee agree, the Statute and Standing Orders of the Inter-American Conference and of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security should take account of the situation which has arisen and of the new denomination of the Secretary-General.

Besides an interchange of correspondence between the Assistant Secretary-General of the Pan American Union and the Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, on 23 January 1950 the Pan American Union, in its capacity as Secretariat of the Organization of American States, invited the Permanent Inter-American Committee to be represented at the Seminar on Social Affairs organised by the Division of Labor and Social Affairs of the Pan American Union, to be held in the City of Quito from 28 May to 10 June 1950. For personal reasons it was not possible for either the Chairman or the Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security to attend the Seminar, but they requested the National Social Insurance Institute of Ecuador to represent the Permanent Committee. The Institute delegated a high official to attend the Seminar in that capacity.

In May 1950 the Secretary-General sent a cable to Quito expressing the best wishes of the Chairman and of the Members of the Executive Body of the Permanent Inter-American Committee for the success of the Seminar.

The General Secretariat takes the view that, in the light of the circumstances set out above and of the interdependence and co-relationship existing between social security, which is the principal objective of the specialised inter-American body, the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, and social services, which constitute the principal concern of the Division of Labour and Social Affairs of the Economic and Social Department of the Pan American Union and of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, a basis may be found for active, effective and loyal collaboration between the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanents Committee and the Organization of American States.
If the States represented at the Bogotá meeting consider it desirable, that session may provide the opportunity for an exchange of viewpoints which, with due respect for the autonomy and membership of the bodies concerned, will ensure close collaboration between the two inter-American organisations which promote social security, social assistance and social services on the American continent.

(c) RELATIONS WITH THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The relations of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, like those with the International Labour Office, have their origin in the Lima meeting in 1940 of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security.

At that first meeting, the representative of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Anthony Donovan, signed Declaration III, which has been faithfully observed by the Bureau. Effective collaboration between the two institutions was established by means of subsequent agreements between the first Secretary-General and the then Director and Secretary of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming and Dr. Aristides Moll.

Personal representatives of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau attended the First and Second Sessions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in 1942 and 1947 and the Second and Third Sessions of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security in 1945 and 1947. Working relations were, furthermore, established in connection with the decisions reached at the Fifth Conference of National Health Directors and the Twelfth Pan American Health Conference held in Caracas in 1947 on the subject of "Relations between social insurance and public health" and with the statistical studies of the Joint Meeting of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions of the Permanent Inter-American Committee, held in Washington in 1947.

The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation of the full co-operation given by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and looks forward to even closer relationships now that the Pan American Sanitary Organization and its Bureau have become the regional body of the World Health Organization.

The World Health Organization has also established relations, in the form of representation, with the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee.
At the Second Session of the Conference and the Third Session of the Permanent Committee, Dr. Geraldo Horacio de Paula Souza, Member of the Executive Council of the World Health Organization, attended the meeting of the specialised inter-American organization for social security, as an observer. Cordial relations were thus initiated in 1947.

The Secretary-General, while expressing his appreciation of the facilities furnished by the World Health Organization for the establishment of relations and the exchange of publications, feels that he should point out to the members of the Permanent Committee and the representatives at the Conference that these relations have not been established on a formal basis as between a regional inter-Governmental institution and an international inter-Governmental organisation.

As in the case of the transformation of the Pan American Union into the Organization of American States and the new structure given to its Secretariat (the Pan American Union) the agreements between the World Health Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Organization and the transformation of its office into the Regional American Office of the World Health Organization create different legal and structural situations which it is necessary to take into account. The Secretary-General suggests, subject to the agreement of the members of the Committee, that the official relations between the Permanent Committee and these institutions should be reviewed and given constitutional form appropriate to the present situation.

(d) Relations with the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood

The First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, was attended by official observers from the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood. Working relations were subsequently established by means of an exchange of publications, the reports on activities contained in the Bulletins published by each institution and consultation by the former Secretary-General with the Institute on the occasion of the publication of an introductory chapter on Child Nutrition in Report No. 1, prepared for the Second Session in Rio de Janeiro.

The Secretary-General is appreciative of the relations established in the past and hopes that these will be strengthened in the future.
(e) Relations with the Inter-American Statistical Institute

Relations with the Inter-American Statistical Institute began through co-operation in connection with the Joint Meeting of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions in Washington. These excellent relations have been maintained in view of the common interest of both institutions in social security statistics.

During the year 1947 the Inter-American Statistical Institute was represented at the Joint Meeting in January, the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in November and the Third Session of the Permanent Committee, in Rio de Janeiro, by Dr. Alexander de Moraes.

The Inter-American Statistical Institute invited the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security to be represented at the First Inter-American Statistical Conference held in Washington in September 1947 and at the Second Conference held in Bogotá in January 1950. The present Secretary-General had the honour to represent the Inter-American Committee on Social Security at both these meetings and established cordial relations with this fellow organisation.

As is the case with other Inter-American institutions connected with the continental system of specialised institutions, however, these working relations have not yet been given an official character.

The third Session of the Permanent Committee in Rio de Janeiro took the following decisions:

(a) to maintain the existing close relationship with the World Health Organization and to urge social security institutions of the Member States to accord the greatest possible assistance to the anti-venereal disease campaign initiated by that organization;

(c) to strengthen the ties between the Permanent Inter-American Committee and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Pan American Union, more especially with the Pan American Economic and Social Committee which is to be finally established at the forthcoming Ninth International Conference of the American States, to be held in March 1948;

(d) to give all the help for which the Inter-American Statistical Institute may ask in the preparation and carrying out of the 1950 Census of the Americas and to urge the social security institutions of Member States to collaborate with the Institute in the said continental census;
(e) to include the International Children's Emergency Fund, together with all other inter-American and international social security organizations, among the institutions with which the Inter-American Conference and its Permanent Committee should maintain collaboration in the achievement of common objectives.

In view of these decisions the Secretary-General submits for the consideration of the members of the Permanent Committee, as a possible subject for discussion at the Bogotá Conference, the official revision, completion and confirmation of all aspects of the relations between the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee and the international and inter-American organisations.

7. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND ITS PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION

The International Social Security Association had its origins in the former International Conference of National Unions of Mutual Benefit Societies and of Sickness Insurance Funds founded in Brussels on 4 October 1927. In 1936 this organisation was converted into the International Conference of Mutual Benefit and Social Insurance Institutions, and under that title continued its activities until July 1940 as an almost exclusively European institution, although the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru and some institutions in Brazil, both of which countries are members of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, were considered as members of the Conference before the suspension of its activities through the war.

The Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security was founded in Lima in December 1940 and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and its Permanent Committee in September 1942.

There was no contact between these two institutions until 1946. From 2 to 5 September of that year the officers of the International Conference of Mutual Benefit and Social Insurance Institutions met in Geneva, and at that meeting, which was attended by representatives of central institutions or national unions of mutual benefit societies or social insurance funds of Austria, Belgium,
Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, it was decided to resume the activities of the Organization, to modify its Constitution “so as to enable the Conference to deal with all questions in the field of social security” and give “all democratic countries an opportunity to be represented in the Conference” and to convocate a General Assembly to adopt the proposed Statute submitted by the then Secretary-General of the Organization.

In the name of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security the former Secretary-General of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security cabled to the then Conference of Mutual Benefit and Social Insurance Institutions expressing good wishes on the resumption of its activities and adding «Trust close co-operation between our organizations ».

The Chairman of the Conference acknowledged this cable affirming that “our Organisation hopes to be able to establish friendly relations with the American regional social security organization”. The 1946 meeting of the officers further decided to invite the Inter-American Committee on Social Security to be represented at the next General Meeting and thus “to represent the American institutions affiliated to the International Mutual Benefit and Social Insurance Institutions”. The first relations were thus established by correspondence between the Secretaries-General of the two organisations.

The Eight General Meeting of the International Social Security Association was held in Geneva from 4 to 11 October 1947. On the invitation of the Secretary-General of the I.S.S.A. the Inter-American Committee on Social Security was represented by an observer, Mr. Murray, of the United States Social Security Administration, who made a general statement concerning co-operation between the two institutions. The Inter-American Committee on Social Security paid all the expenses of its representative at this meeting.

At this Eight General Assembly of the I.S.S.A. the title of the organisation was changed to its present form, the International Social Security Association. The new Constitution of the Association was adopted, giving the Association an international character which was extended, by means of invitations from the Secretary-General of the I.S.S.A., in conformity with its Constitution, to the social security institutions of the American continent.

Article 2 of the Constitution of the International Social Security Association establishes that “central institutions, national unions
of institutions or of mutual benefit societies, and ministerial
departments administering social security or one of its branches,”
shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

Article 2 of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on
Social Security establishes that “membership of the Conference
is open to the representatives of the central administrations and
ministerial departments interested in the purposes of the Con­
ference; social security and social insurance institutions and funds;
and central advisory and technical councils concerned with social
security and social insurance”.

A close perusal of these two constitutional provisions shows
that, contrary to the generally accepted idea that the Inter-
American Conference is exclusively a governmental organisation
and the International Social Security Association exclusively an
institutional body, the same entities are eligible for membership
of both these social security organisations, with the sole exception
that mutual benefit societies or associations are not included in
membership of the inter-American regional social security orga­
nisation.

There thus arose—and only as far as the American continent
is concerned, owing to the fact that the Inter-American Committee
was established after the creation of the International Conference
of Mutual Benefit and Social Insurance Institutions but before the
International Social Security Association came into being, and
that provision for the latter was not contained in the original
constitution—a double affiliation of American social security
institutions.

This duplication may not present any difficulties if there is a
clear delimitation of functions and if effective co-operation exists
between the two institutions, but failing such delimitation and
co-operation difficulties may arise.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social
Security and the Third Session of the Permanent Committee were
held in Rio de Janeiro from 1 to 21 November 1947.

On the invitation of the former Secretary-General of the Com-
mittee, the International Social Security Association was repre­
sented at these meetings by the former Secretary-General of the
Association. In his speech to the Inter-American Conference, the
representative of I.S.S.A. expressed “the sincere wishes of the
Association for the success of the meeting” and his desire to
“enter into collaboration and permanent friendly relationship
with the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the regional
organisation of social insurance institutions of the American continent”. He also hoped that “relations between the two organisations would develop and become daily stronger in their work for universal social security”. The expenses of the personnel of the International Social Security Association’s Secretariat were paid by the International Labour Office and the Inter-American Committee on Social Security in equal proportions, as this personnel, in their character as officials of the Office, formed part of the secretarial staff of the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

The relations between these two institutions were discussed at the Third Session of the Permanent Committee and it was decided:

(b) to reaffirm the desirability of establishing close direct relationship between the work of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security and of the International Social Security Association, as agency to agency, the Executive Body being authorized to establish the means for ensuring this collaboration between the two organizations;

The Secretary-General feels that he should point out to the members of the Permanent Inter-American Committee and the delegates to the Conference that no action has been undertaken since the decision recorded above to carry into effect collaboration between these organisations as agency to agency. In his view, subject to the agreement of the members of the Committee, it is of the utmost importance to fix clearly the terms of competence which shall govern this co-operation as agency to agency; at present both organisations, the International Association and the Inter-American Committee, address themselves separately to the same social security institutions, in the American continent without consulting or officially informing the other organisation.

In October 1949, the Ninth General Assembly of the International Social Security Association was held in Rome. On the invitation of the Secretary-General of the Association, the Inter-American Committee on Social Security was represented by Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security. Mr. Altmeyer made a statement to the Assembly concerning the relations and objectives of the two agencies. The Inter-American Committee on Social Security bore the total expenses of its representative.

The Rome meeting was also attended by Mr. Edgardo Rebagliati, Director of the National Social Insurance Fund of Peru and
a member of the Executive Body of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security. Mr. Rebagliati was elected Vice-President of the International Social Security Association. He took a very active and useful part in its activities and made a particularly distinguished contribution to the discussion of the relationship between the Inter-American Committee on Social Security and the International Social Security Association, when the question of the possible formation of a regional committee of the latter in America was raised. The present Secretary-General of the Committee (who did not hold that appointment at the time) also had the honour of attending the Rome meeting as a member of the secretariat of the International Labour Office and the International Social Security Association.

In the light of the information set out in this report it may be seen that the existing relations between the two fellow institutions rest on a basis of correspondence and representation. The International Social Security Association was represented at the Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the Third Session of the Permanent Committee in Rio de Janeiro in 1947.

The Inter-American Conference on Social Security was represented at the Eighth and Ninth General Meetings of the Association held in Geneva in 1947 and in Rome in 1949.

The Secretary-General of the Permanent Committee feels that this mutual representation should be continued and hopes that the International Social Security Association will be represented at the Third Session of the Conference in Bogotá.

Both Secretaries-General, who are agreed on this point in principle, take the view that each organisation should be represented at the meetings of the other, whether these are General Meetings, Sessions of the Conference or meetings of the executive bodies, by a delegation which should be composed of, at least, the Chairman or a member of the Executive Committee or Body and the Secretary-General.

No other type of collaboration as agency to agency has, however, existed up to the present. Both Secretaries-General are likewise in agreement in principle as regards the question of publications. At the moment the International Social Security Association publishes a mimeographed monthly information Bulletin in English, French and Spanish; publication in English and Spanish of the printed Bulletin of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security has been suspended since November 1948. The Bulletin of the
Association publishes information concerning the international social security movement as well as developments in Europe, Asia and America.

It is part of the duties of the Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security to edit and publish the Bulletin which is the organ of the Committee and which necessarily contains the same type of information in regard to international and American developments in social security. This being so, another case immediately arises of the duplication of work on common ground, to which reference was made previously in this Report.

With the object of avoiding this duplication the two Secretaries-General have discussed the possibility of discontinuing both Bulletins and publishing jointly a Social Security Review as the technical organ of the International Social Security Association, the Inter-American Committee on Social Security and the International Labour Office. This was agreed to in principle at the meeting of the Executive Committee of I.S.S.A. in Rome.

In case such a publication may not be feasible, as the agreement and financial assistance of the International Labour Office would be required, discussions on points of principle have been held in regard to the discontinuation of the Spanish edition of the mimeographed Bulletin of the Association and its replacement by a printed joint Bulletin of the International Social Security Association and the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, although from the point of view of the Committee, the question of an English edition would still remain.

The Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security records these discussions on points of principle with a view to their consideration by the Fourth Session of the Permanent Committee and the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, so that a decision may be taken in regard to the future publications of the Committee in the light of the foregoing information.

An agreement as agency to agency in regard to joint publications, although very useful, is not, however, sufficient as a basis for common activity. Effective economic and technical collaboration between the two institutions, not by way of independent action, but as agency to agency, may take the form of joint study by experts of problems which are both European and American in character, of courses, lectures and seminars organised jointly by both institutions, and of the common discussion of experience to
the benefit of the future action of both organisations. The Secretary-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security considers that in order that this co-operation may be realistic, frank and full, it must be on a well-defined and clearly established official basis, with properly delimited functions, specifying that the principal field of action of the Inter-American Committee is the American continent, and that of the International Association, Europe and Asia, the other body furnishing subsidiary co-operation in each area.

In view of the discussions which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Rome and Geneva, and of the ideas put forward—which ranged from total exclusion of one institution in favour of the other or amalgamation of both institutions into a new organisation on a new and regional constitutional basis, to the dispersion and duplication of present activities or recourse to one institution, in its own sphere of action, totally ignoring the other—effective co-operation in accord with the present situation of both organisations is essential.

It is for both executive bodies to decide the bases and form of such co-operation, taking into consideration all possibilities of action.

In view of decision (b) taken by the Third Session of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security, the open and friendly relations between the two Secretaries-General, who are colleagues on the staff of the International Labour Office, and the spirit of international collaboration already shown by the Executive Committee of the International Social Security Association, it should not be a difficult task for the executive bodies to decide on the bases of such co-operation.

The present Secretary-General of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security hopes that the Fourth Session of the Inter-American Committee will decide to discuss the ways and conditions in which useful, cordial and effective relations, as agency to agency, can be officially established with the International Social Security Association.
3. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN 1950

January  The Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security was represented by the Secretary-General at the Third Session of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas and at the Second Inter-American Statistical Congress held in Bogotá.

February  The Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security was represented by Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Edgardo Rebagliati, Member of the Executive Body, at the Session of the Committee of Experts on Social Security of the International Labour Office held in Wellington.

This meeting was also attended by representatives of the national social security institutions of the Argentine Republic and Brazil and by Mr. Alfredo Chavero, Mexican substitute member of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

March  In the course of a tour of certain countries of Latin America effected by the Secretary-General, personal contact was renewed with the members of the Permanent Committee and with the Directors or Chairmen of the social security institutions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and Cuba.

April  Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela paid their contributions for 1948 and 1949 to the Permanent Committee. The amounts were deposited in the Committee's account in Washington.

May  The Argentine Republic paid its 1948 and 1949 contributions to the Permanent Committee and, by a Decree published in the Official Bulletin No. 16,641 of 12 May 1950 appointed as its representatives Mr. Roque V. Policicchio, Chairman of the National Social Insurance Institute, and Mr. Anselmo Malvicini, Chief of the I. L. O. Division of the Ministry of External Relations.
In the name of the Government of Colombia, the Assistant Secretary of the Diplomatic Department of the Colombian Ministry of External Relations renewed the official invitation of the Republic of Colombia—issued and accepted in Rio de Janeiro in 1947—for the holding in Bogotá, towards the end of 1950, of the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

By Decree No. 1,630 of 12 May 1950 Colombia appointed as its representatives on the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security Mr. Carlos Echeverri, Managing Director of the Colombian Social Security Institute, Mr. Marino Dávalos, Chief of the Department of Information, Propaganda and International Affairs, and Mr. Jorge Vergara, Chief of the Medical Department.

The Chairman of the Permanent Committee instructed the Secretary-General to undertake preliminary consultations with a view to fixing the date and agenda of the next session of the Conference in Bogotá.

In co-operation with the Secretary-General, the International Organisations Section of the Colombian Social Insurance Institute, under the direction of Mr. Fernando Charry Lara, began the preliminary work of organisation for the Conference.

June

In connection with the date and agenda of the Third Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security the Secretary-General consulted the members of the Executive Body of the Permanent Committee, Messrs. Arthur J. Altmeyer (United States), Antonio Díaz Lombardo (Mexico), Edgardo Rebagliati (Perú), Helvecio Xavier Lopez (Brazil), Nicasio Silverio (Cuba), Amadeo Almada (Uruguay) and Carlos Echeverri (Colombia).

At the meeting of the Finance Committee and at plenary sittings of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva, the delegations of the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Venezuela introduced or gave their support in matters connected with the Committee.
Costa Rica and Honduras paid its contributions to the Permanent Committee.

The Secretary-General published, in Bulletin No. 11 of the Committee, his First Report, reviewing the activities and present situation of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

9. RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

I. THE DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO DE CHILE

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Assembled in Santiago de Chile from 10 to 16 September 1942, at the invitation of the Government of Chile, under the auspices of the Inter-American Committee to Promote Social Security, In the presence of delegates from twenty-one countries of the Continent, With the participation of a tripartite delegation from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and a delegation from the Pan American Sanitary Bureau,

Considering:
That freedom and dignity are essential and inalienable attributes of human personality;
That, to be able to enjoy fully the basic freedoms of thought, expression and activity, every man and woman must be afforded physical and economic protection against social and economic risks through properly organised social action;
That it is the common desire of the American nations to increase constantly the moral and material welfare of individuals and families,
Adopts the following Declaration:

I. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

(1) Society must find a new inspiration in a movement of solidarity of all men and nations to abolish poverty and secure the means of living in health and decency.

(2) The potentialities of economic and technical resources must be turned to account in order to satisfy the necessities of life of the greatest number of persons and peoples everywhere.

(3) The economic objective will not suffice to evoke a hearty and generous co-operation unless identified with the moral objective of a just social order, which equitably distributes the fruits of production.

(4) Each country must create, conserve and build up the intellectual, moral and physical vigour of its active generation, prepare the way for
its future generations, and support the generation that has been discharged from productive life. This is social security: a genuine and rational economy of human resources and values.

(5) The provision of such basic security will promote personal effort and initiative and improve the structure of society by the elimination of the causes of social insecurity.

II. SOCIAL INSURANCE

(6) Social insurance, as an expression of social security, is called upon:

(a) To organise the prevention of risks the occurrence of which deprives the worker of his earning capacity and means of subsistence;

(b) To restore, as quickly and fully as possible, the earning capacity lost or reduced by reason of sickness or accident;

(c) To supply the means of subsistence in case of cessation or interruption of gainful activity as the result of sickness or accident, temporary or permanent disability, unemployment, old age, and premature death of the breadwinner.

III. A CONTINENTAL PROGRAMME

(7) A policy of social security for the Americas should comprise measures for promoting employment and maintaining it at a high level, for increasing the national income and sharing it more equitably, and for improving health, nutrition, clothing, housing and general and vocational education for workers and their families.

(8) The health, capacity and welfare of the workers of any one American nation is a concern of all American nations, and therefore concerted action by social security institutions is imperative for the preservation of their human assets as a guarantee of continental defence and integrity.

(9) This action implies for the American nations the necessity of establishing a common reservoir of all things required for maintaining the continuity of their social policy, for preserving their unity, and for meeting any eventuality in this connection.

(10) A continental agreement entered into by the social security institutions will forge new links of solidarity by solving problems in which the fate and conscience of all peoples are deeply engaged, and will strengthen the belief in the future of the Americas.

IV. A WORLD ASPIRATION

(11) The decisions of the Americas with a view to a new structure of social security represent a contribution to world solidarity in seeking the well-being of peoples and the attainment and maintenance of peace.
The Declaration of Santiago de Chile was the first resolution adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942. It constitutes today an historic affirmation, which still retains its full value, of the ideals and objectives of social security.

II. SOCIAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

Considering that:

(a) the Declaration of Santiago de Chile states that “a policy of social security for the Americas should comprise measures for promoting employment and maintaining it at a high level, for increasing the national income and sharing it more equitably, and for improving health, nutrition, clothing, housing and general and vocational education for workers and their families”;

(b) the economic charter of the Americas includes the raising of the standard of life of the American peoples among the fundamental objectives of economic policy which the nations of the Continent should adopt;

(c) Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations reiterates the desirability of securing high standards of living and full employment;

(d) the industrialization of those national economies which have not yet reached an advanced stage of development will enable them to achieve an appropriate standard of living and thus guarantee the effective character of social insurance,

Resolves:

That for the pursuit and achievement of the principles referred to in the preceding paragraphs it is indispensable that the American nations' incipient industrial organization be provided with such economic progress and stability as would enable them to maintain on a growing scale comprehensive social security and protection services and to enjoy a satisfactory standard of life, and to provide them also with wide possibilities of employment and sufficient means to give their workers the guarantee of improved health, nutrition, clothes, housing and general education.

This resolution was adopted, as resolution A, by the Second Session of the Conference in 1947. It represents a further development of the principles set out in paragraph 7 of the Declaration of Santiago de Chile, in reaffirmation of the desire of the American peoples.
III. Scope and Object of Social Insurance

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security:

 Recommends that health protection should be organised on the basis of national insurance applied to wage earners and their families and also, under like conditions, to the self-employed; this insurance should cover general and occupational risks and should be financed by the State, the employers and the workers.

 The Conference likewise urges that, in pursuance of a policy of prevention, it is necessary to restore to activity in national production all persons involuntarily unemployed, and to provide treatment for the debilitated and sick, including those whose illness is not apparent, by incorporating periodical health examinations in the sickness insurance scheme. For this purpose it proposes:

 (1) The establishment, at the sole cost of the employer, of compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, to be co-ordinated with, and if possible unified with, compulsory insurance against sickness, disability, old age and death.

 (2) The extension of the scope of compulsory sickness insurance so as to include all wage earners, salaried employees, artisans, professional workers and small shopkeepers, and their families; this insurance should provide medical, surgical, pharmaceutical, hospital, dental and prosthetic benefits and cash benefits.

 (3) Disability and old-age provision for the groups mentioned in the preceding paragraph, by means of temporary and life benefits varying, between a minimum of subsistence and a suitable maximum, according to the amount of the wages earned, the length of the contribution period, and the family responsibilities of the beneficiary.

 (4) Provision for death, by means of widows' and orphans' insurance benefits.

 (5) Aid for the involuntarily unemployed, by means of cash benefits or loans, co-ordinated with an adequate employment service.

 (6) Creation of a State technical organisation with the function of affording general guidance to and supervising social security institutions.

 (7) Establishment of chairs of social medicine.

 Side by side, with purely sanitary functions, there should be a State authority to administer the sanitary code.

 Resolution B adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942 further defines, on certain points which constitute guides for practical application, the general concepts in regard to social insurance, as an expression of social security, set forth in the Declaration of Santiago.
IV. EXTENSION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND THE SELF-EMPLOYED

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security decides:

(1) That it is urgent to extend the scope of social insurance to include agricultural workers, domestic servants and the self-employed, so as to afford them physical and economic protection;

(2) That such extension should include also persons who, not being wage-earners, perform agricultural work and do not earn enough to provide for their own security;

(3) That social insurance measures should be accompanied by efforts to improve by every means economic conditions, educational opportunities and healthy environment.

In addition the Conference declares:

That, where it is desired to proceed by stages to the integral application of social insurance to agricultural and other workers, the process should be divided as follows:

(a) In the first period contributions should be levied and benefits granted in respect of those risks to which a current-cost system can be applied, including sickness, maternity, early diagnosis, temporary incapacity and industrial accidents;

(b) In the second period the benefits should be extended to include pensions for permanent disability, old-age and death, i.e. risks which require the accumulation of considerable reserves.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947, Resolves:

1. To repeat Resolution No. 9, adopted by the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago de Chile in 1942, to the effect that "it is urgent to extend the scope of social insurance to include agricultural workers."

2. To recommend to any member countries which have not brought their social security benefits to the stage of fully covering the risks of rural workers to do so to the extent and at the pace permitted by the national and regional characteristics of each such country.

3. To recommend, in view of the importance of agricultural work in the economy of American countries, that future national delegations to this body should include among their members representatives of rural workers.
These two resolutions, which constitute respectively resolution C adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942 and resolution E adopted by the Second Session in 1947, are an expression of the desire of those concerned with the development of social security in the Americas to extend the benefits of social security to the rural population. Although in some American countries certain progress has been made in this respect, study and fulfilment of the plans for effective social insurance for the rural population remain an urgent preoccupation.

V. Extension of Social Insurance to White-Collar Worker

Considering:
That there exist groups of white-collar workers in the liberal professions who must be regarded as economically insecure, so that the public authorities ought to provide for their protection,
The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security decides:
That it is urgent to include in the agenda of the next Inter-American Conference on Social Security, with the due co-operation of the International Labour Organisation, the question of extending to the white-collar workers of the liberal professions the recognised benefits of social security.

In connection with this resolution D, adopted at the First Session of the Conference in 1942, the Secretary-General has to draw attention to the backward state of American legislation in general in relation to certain recent European legislation and to the fact that no action has been taken in connection with this resolution.

VI. Unification of Social Insurance

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security:
Recommends to the countries of America which possess various schemes and institutions of insurance and social assistance in the course of development, but have not yet established an integral system of social insurance, that they should direct their social security policy towards the unification and generalisation of the various benefits within a compulsory scheme of social insurance.

The principles laid down in resolution A adopted at the First Session of the Conference in 1942 have inspired all the new social insurance systems in America. The trend towards unification of social insurance is nowadays a characteristic of American social insurance.
VII. MAINTENANCE OF INSURANCE RIGHTS OF MOBILISED PERSONS

Considering:

(a) That it is a matter of social necessity that all persons who perform labour and all groups of workers should enjoy the benefits of insurance;

(b) That the suspension of the contract of employment before its termination should not entail loss of insurance benefits, especially where the suspension is due to the performance of services or duties required by the Government;

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security Recommends that, in case of mobilisation of the armed forces, the State should take measures for the maintenance of the rights of insured persons.

Resolution I adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942 reflects the influence at the time of the recent world conflict in which the countries of the American continent took part.

VIII. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November, 1947,

Considering:

(a) that one of the most important features of social security plans is that each State should endeavour to find the means necessary to achieve full employment, without impairing the protection given to workers against the risk of involuntary unemployment;

(b) that the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, at its First Session in Santiago de Chile, declared that "A policy of social security for the Americas should comprise measures for promoting employment and maintaining it at a high level";

(c) that the American countries have concurred with, and given their approval to, the International Labour Conferences and the Regional Conferences of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, which have considered the problems of involuntary unemployment, of the maintenance of high levels of employment, and of the organisation of employment services;

(d) that while there do not exist in many Latin American countries, at the present moment, mass unemployment problems requiring the adoption of emergency measures, it is nevertheless desirable to undertake in each country studies necessary to the introduction
of a compulsory unemployment insurance system in accordance with its needs;

(e) that efforts should be made to give unemployment insurance the appropriate and necessary scope, as part of a general social security system, so as to ensure all due safeguards for the social interests of the worker and his family;

(f) that the fundamental basis of a sound unemployment insurance system consists in the existence of a national employment service offering suitable employment to the workers;

(g) that the Report submitted by the Department of Labour of Canada constitutes a most valuable technical contribution to the development of the general principles of unemployment insurance;

1. Recommends to the American countries the establishment of a national employment service in order to bring together workers and employers and to enable them to become acquainted with, and solve their respective employment problems.

Such national employment service must also be utilised for: the compilation of information concerning employment and unemployment; the occupational and geographical mobility of manpower; the collaboration with social insurance institutions, and the study and coordination of the general problems of national employment.

2. Adopts the following general principles on unemployment insurance

(a) compulsory unemployment insurance should cover only the risk arising from the lack of suitable employment for those workers who, being available for, and able and willing to work, are unable to obtain such employment;

(b) the insurance benefits should be paid only to claimants who register for work at public employment offices;

(c) the rate of benefits should be less than the rate of previous earnings; provided, however, that a sufficient minimum account is granted in accordance with the cost of living in the country concerned;

(d) the total amount of benefits should include allowances for dependents, except in the case of countries where systems of family allowances have been or may be established;

(e) the period for which benefits are payable should vary with the length of time the claimant was previously employed;

(f) the unemployed worker who becomes incapacitated for work should not receive unemployment insurance benefit, but sickness benefit, or public assistance when on account of such insurance he cannot receive the benefit;

(g) there should be only one fund and one administrative organisation which, insofar as possible, should be within the national social insurance institution.
The first point of the continental programme set forth in the Declaration of Santiago, the achievement of "full employment" was further developed in certain fundamental aspects in resolution C of the Second Session of the Conference.

IX. SICKNESS INSURANCE

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security declares:

(1) That sickness insurance should grant efficient medical care, providing the insured persons and their families with all the facilities of modern medicine for the conservation of their health and for the detection and treatment of disease as soon as the first symptoms appear; it recognises as measures conducive to this object:

(a) The direct provision of benefits by duly qualified medical officers;

(b) The organisation of medical services and equipment in such a way as to be available to the various groups of insured persons under conditions that are satisfactory in respect of range, quality and accessibility;

(c) Active participation in the campaign against diseases which, by their etiology or frequency, may be considered as social, epidemic or endemic diseases.

(2) That, in order to maintain the efficacy of the service and prevent it from falling below the standards of suitability and sufficiency, it is necessary to rationalise its administration by applying the principle of economy, which, without infringing the freedom of doctors to direct the diagnosis and prescribe the therapy, enables a maximum result to be obtained with a minimum of expenditure; it recognises as measures conducive to economical medical care:

(a) The adoption of methods to secure an accurate diagnosis, and the choice of those therapeutical means which are least costly among those which possess the greatest efficacy;

(b) Proper and sufficient medication which excludes unnecessary, excessive and superfluous prescriptions;

(c) The formulation of guiding principles, and instruction in those methods of treatment which possess the greatest efficacy and are at the same time the most economical.

(3) That the doctors of the institutions should, having regard to their responsibility, participate in the technical organisation of benefits; and that the institutions should, where salaried medical officers are concerned, provide for the improvement of their professional skill, offer opportunities for economic advancement, and, if possible, grant them retirement pensions.
In addition the Conference

(1) Invites the delegates to seek the adoption, by their Governments, of measures to facilitate the interchange of the pharmaceutical products manufactured by the industry or public establishments of their countries.

(2) Invites the attention of the countries represented to the suggestion that they should, in co-operation with the International Labour Office and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, set up committees on medical rationalisation and economy which should be officially entrusted with carrying out the following duties:

(a) Formulation and application of uniform methods for the registration and statistics of the services, needs and forms of medical care. Formulation of uniform standards for the application of these methods. The registration and statistics should be simple in their mechanism and offer such evident and practical advantages that they will be taken up by the institutions concerned as measures of economy and discipline. Similarly, endeavours should be made to establish uniform names and classifications for the items entering into the accounts, so that the figures and results may be directly comparable without previous elaboration;

(b) Study of the characteristics of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits of each country. Promotion of studies of the technical rationalisation and economy of benefits, subdividing the subjects and aspects to be investigated and enlisting the co-operation of institutes, university faculties and any other competent existing bodies;

(c) Carrying out studies of medical economy, defining the medical and sanitary problems of regions and countries, and determining which are the most urgent measures.

(3) Decides in turn set up its own committee on medical rationalisation and economy, which will co-ordinate and direct the work of the national committees, organise international enquiries and conferences, take part from time to time in experiments of general interest, establish scholarships and issue studies and publications in harmony with the policy and activities of the International Labour Office.

Sickness insurance has come to hold a very important place in the insurance systems of the American continent, the development of social medicine—in its various forms—being another feature of social security in America.

Resolution F adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942 relates to certain interesting practical aspects of sickness insurance, for instance the efficacy and economy of medical and pharmaceutical benefits and the rationalisation of medical care. The Secretary-General points out that the national committees mentioned in this resolution have not been set up, although the
Medical Technical Commission of the Permanent Inter-American Committee could be reconstituted as the "Committee on Medical Rationalisation and Economy" mentioned in the last paragraph (3) of the resolution and although this Medical Technical Commission began—at its sole meeting, held in 1947—the work mentioned in the second of the paragraphs numbered (2) (a) in the resolution.

X. Disability Insurance

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security proposes that:

(1) A person should be deemed to be disabled if his mental and physical capacity for any occupation on the labour market suitable to a person of the same sex, age or occupation is not such as to enable him, after rehabilitation, to earn a substantial wage.

(2) Disability insurance should cover permanent incapacity for any remunerative work.

(3) When the beneficiary recovers his capacity for work, preference should be accorded to finding him work suitable for his regained capacity.

(4) Insurance against permanent disability should be linked up without interruption with insurance against sickness or temporary incapacity.

(5) Any person entering insurance for the first time should undergo a complete medical examination by the insurance institution, when he takes up his employment.

(6) Both insured persons and beneficiaries should be medically examined at intervals for the purpose of discovering incapacity in the course of development, avoiding simulation and verifying the permanence of the incapacity.

(7) Centres for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons should be established within the framework of social insurance schemes.

(8) Disability benefits should be awarded on a provisional basis, except where there is no possibility of rehabilitation.

(9) Beneficiaries should be required to undergo treatment, especially surgical treatment, where, in the opinion of the doctors, it will be conducive to recovery.

(10) A qualifying period of insurance as a condition for the award of disability benefits is advisable as an effective means of preventing an excessive growth of claims.

(11) The rate of the disability benefit should be adequate to afford a minimum of subsistence compatible with the position of the insured person and his family responsibilities, but nevertheless so limited as to leave an incentive to return to work in cases where recovery is possible.
(12) Employers should reserve for rehabilitated persons a certain number of jobs and employments which are compatible with their new working capacity.

Resolution G adopted by the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security set out the principal points of a programme for the application of disability insurance. The unification of health insurance and of medical benefits granted in all conditions requiring medical care and especially the co-ordination of sickness, employment injury and disability insurance is at the present time of predominant interest for the American countries.

XI. SOCIAL INSURANCE OF OCCUPATIONAL RISKS

Considering:

(a) That industrial accidents and occupational diseases involve, for the workers who suffer them or their survivors, an economic disaster which the community should mitigate by introducing insurance of a social character, the contributions for which should be paid by the employers concerned;

(b) That such insurance should be compulsory, so that there exists for every case a sound institution to carry the liability in respect of industrial accidents and occupational diseases;

(c) That it is not possible that such insurance, which is social by nature, should be carried on for profit and that its finances should be loaded with heavy expenses for acquisition and commissions which make it dearer, whereby a heavy burden is laid on production;

(d) That the policy of prevention of occupational risks is not practicable except through a unified and co-ordinated scheme of compulsory social insurance, administered from a social standpoint and not with a view to profit;

(e) That the International Labour Organisation has always advocated that insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases should be a branch of social insurance;

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security

Recommends to the Governments of the American nations that they should promote legislation to establish social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases and an organisation for systematic prevention.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

1. Draws the special attention of the Governments of the countries of America to the Recommendation formulated at the First Session
of the Conference in Santiago de Chile, that they "should promote legislation to establish social insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases and an organisation for systematic prevention."

2. Requests the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security to institute a study among the American countries regarding the unification of occupational injury insurance with social insurance, in order that, with a full knowledge of the subject, the Conference may adopt a recommendation concerning the much needed systematisation of social insurance in accordance with facts and practice.

And declares that:

3. (a) in order to ensure the efficacy of employment injury insurance, all workers should be included in its scope, whatever their age;

(b) apprentices should also be included within the scope of employment injury insurance and should be eligible for all the benefits in cash and kind granted to other workers. Special provision may be made as to the grant of benefit by the employer or the insurance institution, but in all cases the amount taken as basis for such benefit should be not less than the minimum wage in the district as determined by national legislation or by the rules of the insurance institution if there is no such legislation;

(c) all employed persons, from those earning low wages to those earning high salaries, should be covered. A maximum limit may be fixed as the basis for calculation of benefits, but it is desirable that this limit should be revised on the basis of actual wages and of the economic conditions obtaining in the country or region concerned;

(d) foreign workers should also be included under similar conditions to those applying to nationals and should be eligible for similar benefits;

(e) in order to ensure that the whole national territory comes within the scope of the insurance under similar conditions as to benefit, it is desirable that national legislation (except in countries where the political organisation makes it impossible) should prescribe the benefits and see that no district is excluded;

(f) there is no justification for the exclusion, from cover against occupational risks, of seasonal, temporary or casual workers, since the injury suffered is the same, and the worker's capacity is equally affected, whatever the type of employment relationship and even if the employment is of an accessory character not constituting the principal means of livelihood. In industry, commerce and agriculture, cover against occupational risks should not be restricted to habitual workers but should extend to all others exposed in the same way. In including casual and temporary workers in employment injury insurance schemes, the necessary provision should be made regarding the amount of contributions in order to guarantee a sufficient income, since in such cases contributions will only be paid during the periods when the insured person is employed;
(g) manual and intellectual workers should be included in employment injury insurance without distinction as to income, liability or benefits arising from the predominance of manual or intellectual activity in their work;

(h) it is desirable that all workers in the service of the State should be included in the scope of employment injury insurance so that they may be eligible for at least the same benefits and security as other workers;

(i) in order that employment injury insurance may be really effective in the American countries, protecting the groups that include most of the population, its application should be extended to agricultural workers, whether or not their work involves the handling of machinery. In this case, special provisions in respect of contributions and benefits should be made in accordance with the agricultural economy in each country. The medical and cash benefits should be as extensive as those granted to workers in industry, or even more so, since it is well known that agricultural workers are in a less favourable economic, social and cultural position than urban workers;

(j) it is also essential to include, if necessary by special action, three classes of workers usually excluded from insurance: those engaged in domestic service, home work and family undertakings. Special provisions may be made in respect of persons in these occupational categories but they should be entitled to all the benefits available to other insured persons;

(k) workers in small undertakings should be covered by occupational injury insurance, with benefits similar to those available to persons in other industrial categories;

(l) both industrial accidents and occupational diseases should be included in insurance under similar conditions as to benefit, in order to establish the concept of a single occupational risk in the place of a dual one;

(m) it is advisable to make protection against occupational risks complete, so that every such risk without exception, whatever its character and in whatever manner it may occur, shall carry with in the right to compensation. For this purpose, industrial accidents should be regarded as comprehending all cases of accident directly or indirectly related to the occupation or arising as a result of services rendered by the worker to the employer; and similarly occupational diseases should be considered as including not only those recognised as such in present schedules but also any further diseases caused by other specific agents or by the health and hygiene conditions in which the work is carried on.

4. Employment injury insurance, within the social security scheme, should grant benefits in kind in the form of health services for injured workers; adequate importance should be placed on these benefits, more particularly by:
(a) the application of methods of investigation in order to discover cases of incipient occupational diseases and to take the necessary hygienic and safety measures to prevent the occurrence of the risks;

(b) the provision of complete health care, including medical and surgical care, pharmaceutical services, hospital care, dental care, X-rays, laboratory analyses, specialist care and artificial limbs, etc.;

(c) the establishment by the insurance institution of its own medical institutions, such as hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, laboratories, first-aid posts, rest centres, etc., thus eliminating as far as possible the use of services lent, or provided under contract by private agencies;

(d) the organisation of a body of doctors and members of the allied professions working for the insurance institution on a salary basis, that is to say as salaried employees or public officials;

(e) the establishment of the necessary facilities for the training of medical personnel, including specialists, and for the interchange of experience and knowledge among the social security institutions of the American Continent;

(f) the co-ordination of the medical services of the insurance institution with the health and welfare services of the State;

(g) the application of treatment to attain occupational rehabilitation of the injured person, to reduce his incapacity to a minimum and to establish him in productive work;

(h) with a view to providing medical services in the most economical manner possible without reducing their efficiency, the formation of a technical agency within each social insurance institution is recommended; such agencies would study the various aspects of the problem, recommend and apply measures of efficiency that can be combined with the maximum economy. Particular attention should be given to the pharmaceutical services.

5. In order that the cash benefits may be sufficient to cover the needs of the injured worker and his family during temporary or permanent incapacity for work resulting from an occupational risk they should be assessed as follows:

(a) in case of temporary incapacity, the rate of benefit should be at least 75 per cent. of the wages. A limit may be fixed for high wages, but this rate is considered to be essential if the benefit is to be adequate;

(b) in case of permanent incapacity, partial or total, cash benefit should take the form of a pension corresponding to the loss of earning capacity which has occurred, save in the case of small reductions of capacity where this form of benefit is not advisable;

(c) in case of death as a result of employment injury benefit should take the form of a pension paid to the insured person's beneficiaries and corresponding to the full amount of this wages;
(d) where the insured worker requires the attendance of another person, it is desirable to provide a supplementary pension to cover the cost of such care;

(e) in case of death as the result of an employment injury, a sum should be provided to pay for the funeral expenses according to the cost in the district;

(f) in case of temporary incapacity, the waiting period should be abolished in order to provide adequate cash benefits, and benefit should be allowed from the date of the accident or of the incapacity from occupational disease;

(g) in case of permanent incapacity, it is desirable to establish the principle of revision of benefit in order that it may be increased or decreased according to the present degree of incapacity;

(h) pensions already granted should be periodically revised in order that they may be adjusted to any subsequent variation in the cost of living;

(i) in case of disablement pensions granted to minors, provision should be made for readjustment of the amount of benefit when the pensioner comes of age;

(j) countries which grant cash benefit for temporary incapacity whether due to occupational injury or to non-occupational sickness, after a certain waiting period, should arrange that benefit be paid without interruption (having regard to the limit placed on benefit by the appropriate legislation) when an insured person temporarily incapacitated by occupational injury in affected by non-occupational sickness during treatment for such injury;

(k) in the compulsory social insurance schemes of the American countries, provision should be made for the payment of a sufficient cash benefit whenever the insured person has fulfilled the prescribed conditions, even if he has been hospitalised and has no family responsibilities.

6. In view of the fact that employment injuries, resulting from the unsatisfactory conditions of hygiene and safety prevailing in industrial establishments, as well as from the defective conditions of personal hygiene, nutrition, housing, and so on, in which the greater part of the workers live, are one of the main causes affecting the health and the life of the worker, as well as the quantity and quality of production, it is necessary that social insurance institutions should put into effect extensive measures for prevention of employment injuries, by creating a special agency for this task which would co-ordinate its work with the activities of public and private institutions in the field of safety, industrial hygiene and occupational guidance and placement.

7. The working programme of this special agency should include, in principle, the following items:

(a) investigation of the causes of occupational accidents and diseases in order to organise their prevention;
(b) the compilation of statistics from the data obtained, which would enable the conditions prevailing in each establishment and in the different branches of industry to be ascertained;

(c) occupational guidance and placement;

(d) industrial safety;

(e) hygiene of workplaces;

(f) education of workers and employers in the field of industrial hygiene and safety;

(g) special protection for women and young workers in their employment.

8. In order to secure the co-operation of workers and employers in the work of prevention, it is recommended that these sectors should be properly represented within the said institution and that they should actively participate in all practical activities.

9. It is desirable to stimulate in every way the establishment and development of organisations specialised in the technique of prevention of industrial accidents, to promote the standardisation of methods of investigation, accident reporting and registration, and their publication and exchange, and to encourage the introduction of special accident prevention courses in the technical schools.

10. In order to encourage preventive measures, there should be provision for reducing the contributions payable by those employers who adopt such measures and prove their efficiency with lasting results. Therefore, both under schemes requiring contributions from employers only and under those which provide for a tripartite contribution, the amount paid by the employer should be reduced in proportion to the efficiency of any preventive measures introduced.

11. The complete restoration of health after occupational accidents and diseases should—besides medical care aiming at the cure of the injury and the payment of the compensation in cash for the maintenance of the victim and his family—include occupational rehabilitation which would allow the worker to re-enter productive employment in the best biological conditions, and to make it possible for the country to recover numerous elements which constitute a considerable force in production. Social insurance institutions should address themselves to this problem and should devote attention to rehabilitation of the victims of employment injuries.

12. In order to make occupational rehabilitation as effective as possible, it is recommended that provision should be made for the training of specialists in the field of placement, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, orthopedics, and so on.

13. Occupational therapy organised by social insurance institutions should be co-ordinated with the activity of the State and of the employers since these two sectors pursue the same interests as the insurance itself in the return of the worker to his employment in as fit a condition as possible.
14. It is desirable that institutions in charge of occupational rehabilitation should have a service which, in co-operation with the employment offices, would take care of the placement of rehabilitated persons and supervise them in their new employment.

15. Autonomous or decentralised institutions are recommended as being the most suitable for the administration of social insurance schemes

(a) in order to guarantee a more efficient functioning of the scheme, the autonomous institution should be able to call on the assistance of representatives of the Government, the workers and the employers.

(b) workers and employers should have equal representation, and the right of the workers' and employers' organisations to recall their delegates should be recognised. The delegates should be elected directly by the employers' and workers' organisations.

Resolution E adopted by the First Session of the Conference in 1942 recommended the promulgation of legislation for the grant of benefits in this branch of social insurance. This has been carried into practice in the new systems of social insurance instituted on the continent, and in some cases comprehensive accident insurance has even been introduced. Resolution D adopted by the Second Session of the Conference in 1947 dealt at considerable length, in the light of experience acquired by the American countries, with the various general technical aspects of the social insurance of occupational risks.

XII. PROTECTION OF MATERNITY, CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security recommends to the countries represented the necessity of organising services for the protection of maternity, childhood and adolescence, in their economic, medical, social, legal and educational aspects, in accordance with public policy and a general technical programme which contemplates each and all the phases of the problem. These services should be organised within the framework of social insurance.

The Secretary-General takes the view that resolution M adopted by the First Session of the Conference on Inter-American Social Security, might be revised in the light of the wider current conceptions of modern social security, in order to co-ordinate, within the framework of social security and not of social insurance only, all the methods of protection of maternity, childhood and adolescence.
XIII. Financial Organisation of Social Insurance

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security decides that:

(1) The financial system depends, not only on the branch of insurance to which it is to apply, but also on various environmental factors (degree of economic development of the country, the stability of its currency, the stage of evolution reached by the insurance scheme, etc.).

(2) Generally speaking, the reserve system, with individual premium or general average premium, is advisable, for insurance schemes covering disability, old age and death, and the current-cost system for schemes covering sickness and maternity. It should, however, be left to the experts to consider whether the local circumstances mentioned above should modify the financial system as theoretically applicable.

(3) Experience shows that, notwithstanding the impossibility of laying down absolute rules for the matters dealt with in Question V, the conclusion formulated in the preceding paragraph is generally corroborated by the social insurance practice of various countries (Czechoslovakia, Italy, France, Germany, England, etc.) since the variations from this principle which occur at different times and places are due to local circumstances which experts are able to take into account.

(4) The selection of the financial system, in conformity with the above considerations and having regard to general and particular circumstances affecting the insurance scheme, is a matter of great importance for securing the payment of benefits, and is bound up with the judicious investment of the reserves according to the guiding principles drawn up by the Committee of Experts (Geneva 1938).

(5) Whatever may be the financial system adopted in conformity with the above considerations, it should afford an absolute guarantee of the continuity of insurance protection.

(6) It is considered that the proper working of financial systems is conditional upon the existence of an independent technical body competent to advise, subject to any statutory limitations, on the expediency or otherwise of any amendments proposed for insurance schemes.

This theme, dealt with in general terms in resolution K of the First Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in 1942, is one of the fundamental points which might later on be studied in all its practical applications.

XIV. Tripartite Representation

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security
Reaffirms the position of the International Labour Organisation and
Recommends again the principle of the participation of representa­
tives of employers and workers, designated by their respective organisa­
tions, in a consultative and advisory capacity in the administration of
social security.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social
Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,
Considering that:

(a) the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, by
establishing a tripartite representation of the Governments, the
Employers and the Workers in the composition of the respective
bodies dealing with international labour legislation and administra­
tion, introduced a new and useful political concept not until then
resorted to for the practical adjustment of social problems;

(b) by associating the representative of the public authorities with
those of the classes concerned giving them equal voting power,
the International Labour Organisation has given added stimulus
to international democratic life, enabling the social categories of
employers and workers to take part in the elaboration of laws
which effect more directly economic interests and human aspirations;

(c) this tripartite composition which is characteristic of the Inter­
national Labour Organisation has demonstrated its full value as
a result of the accomplishments already achieved in its intern­
national sphere of influence;

(d) it is even possible to credit the democratic origin of this tripartite
structure with the survival of the International Labour Orga­
nisation, and

the intensive and yet pacific development of social legislation during
the past twenty years has, to a large extent, been determined by the
useful formula which is at the basis of the International Labour Orga­
nisation.

Declares its entire confidence in the pacific solution of social problems
by means of the agreement resulting from the necessary co-operation of
Governments, workers and employers and, at the same time, advocates
that as far as possible there should be adopted for the composition of its
own sessions the tripartite system which, in the end, has made possible
the extraordinary realisations of the International Labour Organisation
in the field of social justice.

Resolution H adopted by the First Session of the Conference
in 1942 recommends the representation of employers and workers
in the administration of social security institutions. In confor­
mity with the principle of tripartite participation followed by the
International Labour Organisation, resolution J adopted by the
Second Session in 1947 advocated the sending of tripartite delegations to the sessions of the Conference, in accordance with the recommendation contained in Article 2 of the Statute.

XV. Statistics of Social Insurance

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security decides that:

1. It is necessary to proceed to the unification of biostatistical data with the object of making them comparable internationally.

2. With a view to obtaining efficient morbidity statistics from which positive conclusions can be drawn, it is necessary to recommend periodical medical examinations.

3. In order to render comparable internationally the statistics referred to in the previous point, it is necessary for the American countries to adopt uniform methods of medical investigation by means of physical examinations and clinical analyses, and likewise to unify as far as possible the details of the diagnosis.

4. It is necessary to adopt a nomenclature such as the International List of Causes of Death and adapt it so as to yield morbidity data of maximum utility.

5. The Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security should proceed to study the existing nomenclatures with the object of rendering possible the adaptation mentioned in the preceding point.

6. With a view to obtaining complete knowledge of population, it is necessary that laws be enacted by Governments to provide for the taking of a General Census at intervals of ten years at most.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

(a) having studied carefully the conclusions of the Joint Meeting of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions concerning the collection of general data of social importance from among the population covered by social insurance schemes, the standardisation of morbidity statistics and the standardisation of statistics of medical care;

(b) having examined the document entitled “Preparatory Study of a Common Plan of Work for the Statistical Services of Social Insurance on the American Continent” which was submitted to it by the Secretary-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security;
(c) considering that the Conclusions submitted by the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions should be approved in principle pending their definitive integration in the general plan of statistical information;

(d) considering that the World Health Organisation has proposed an International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, and that statistics of morbidity and death for social security purposes should be formulated in accordance with whatever Statistical Classification may finally be approved by the World Health Organisation,

Resolves:

1. To thank the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions and the Secretary-General of the Inter-American Committee on Social Security for the Reports which they have submitted and to approve in principle the conclusions submitted by the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions, with the exception of the Provisional Minimum List of Selected Diagnoses for the Codification of Causes of Illness, in the place of which shall be adopted provisionally the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death proposed by the International Committee for the preparation of the Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death of the World Health Organisation;

2. That the Inter-American Committee on Social Security

(a) send to Governments and social security institutions of the American countries the conclusions of the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions and the "Preliminary Study of a Common Plan of Work for the Statistical Services of Social Insurance on the American Continent" submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) request the before-mentioned entities to transmit to it as soon as possible their suggestions and the results of their experiences on the subject treated;

(c) convene the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions so that, on the basis of this Resolution and the informative material which it will collect, and in consultation with the World Health Organisation as regards the statistical classification of diseases and causes of death, they may carry on their work with a view to the preparation of a general basic plan of social security statistics for submission to the consideration of the next Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

Considering:

(a) the urgent need for obtaining statistical information on the operation of social security programmes in order that there shall be
available information necessary for the evaluation, revision and broadening of social security programs in accordance with actual needs and experience;

(b) that it is not possible to profit by the experience of the different countries without collecting, arranging, standardising and inter-changing statistical data;

(c) that the demographic conditions obtaining in each country are an important factor in social security,

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governments of the American countries the desirability of taking advantage of the census agreed upon in Washington at the meeting of the Inter-American Statistical Institute in September 1947, with the object of obtaining the necessary minimum data for the elaboration of social security statistics; the Statistical Technical Commission should seek the necessary cooperation of the Coordinating Board of the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas of the Inter-American Statistical Institute which was agreed upon in Washington.

Social insurance statistics are a technical matter of the greatest interest to the American institutions. Resolution L adopted at the First Session of the Conference established some of the general principles for the unification of biostatistical data. Such data were studied by the former and the present Secretaries-General and by the Medical and Statistical Technical Commissions and gave rise to resolution F, concerning statistics of social insurance, adopted at the Second Session of the Conference in 1947. The decisions numbered 1 and 2 (a) and (b) of resolution F were put into effect by the former Secretary-General, but the Technical Commissions have held no further meeting as laid down in point 2 (c).

Relations with the Coordinating Board of the Committee of the 1950 Census of the Americas and with the Inter-American Statistical Institute, established by resolution G of the Second Session of the Conference in 1947, are cordial. The present Secretary-General has acted in accordance with the terms of the resolution and in almost all countries, representatives of the social security institutions now participate in the National Vital Statistics Committees. Various statistical matters concerning social security have also been dealt with at the Inter-American Statistical Congresses. In the view of the Secretary-General, however, social insurance statistics still provide a wide field for study by the Inter-American Committee on Social Security, possibly in collaboration with other institutions.
XVI. STANDARDISATION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE TERMINOLOGY

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

Resolves:
To request the Inter-American Committee on Social Security to study, for inclusion in the agenda of the next Conference, the question of the standardisation of American social security terminology, bringing the various terms used into uniformity and giving the equivalent of each in the four official languages of the Conference.

The Secretary-General wishes to point out that resolution H adopted by the Second Session of the Conference has not been put into effect. From his own experience in connection with the publication of the Handbook of Social Security Institutions, he considers that compliance with this resolution should be given a foremost place in the programme of work of the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security.

XVII. FUNCTIONAL CO-ORDINATION OF STATE SOCIAL AGENCIES

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security

Recommends those countries in which social security does not cover the entire population but which possess poor-relief and social assistance services, to co-ordinate and unify these services with those of social insurance, for the purpose of increasing their efficacy and economy.

The First Inter-American Conference on Social Security

Recommends to the Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security the study of the best methods of assuring the technical and functional co-ordination of the bodies administering social programmes.

The Second Session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, meeting in Rio de Janeiro from 10 to 21 November 1947,

Considering:
(a) that in view of the comprehensive character of the aims of social security, it is indispensable to arrange for the co-ordination of its services with public services pursuing similar objects;
(b) that this co-ordination should relate not only to the classical aspects of public welfare, such as the development of assistance institutions, the struggle against social diseases, the prevention of risks and the spread of rules of health, but also to the principle of maintaining the continuity of benefit and of the right to benefit from public services when insurance benefit ceases or cannot be allowed;

(c) and that the efficiency of social security measures depends to a large extent on co-ordinated action of this sort and in other equally important aspects of social insurance and public administration,

Resolves:

1. That at the next session of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security or at a subsequent session consideration be given to the question of the bases, scope and methods of co-ordination of social insurance services with Government services pursuing similar objects; and

2. That this question should include a sufficiently comprehensive study of questions connected with the maintenance of medical benefit in cases where that provided by social security institutions to insured persons and their families ceases or is not due.

Resolution N adopted by the First Session of the Conference relates to the somewhat limited theme of the co-ordination of social assistance with social insurance. Resolution J adopted at the same session has a wider scope, recommending the study of the best methods of assuring the technical and functional co-ordination of the agencies administering social programmes. Resolution I adopted by the Second Session in 1947 again upheld this idea and gave it the form of a mandate for consideration by a future session of the Conference.

So far nothing has been done to translate this reiterated request of the Conference into action but the Secretary-General considers that, if the members of the Permanent Committee think fit, this subject—which is of great importance both nationally and internationally and is very closely linked with the problem of the relations of the Committee itself with certain fellow institutions—should be dealt with at a future session of the Conference, in the light of national and international experience in the matter of co-ordination.

An examination of the resolutions adopted by the Conference shows that although they have not all been carried into effect, almost all have given rise to study and action by the American
social security institutions. It is thus from the activities of those institutions that the effect of the resolutions may be seen.

The resolutions of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security and the free exchange of ideas at its meetings among the representatives of the American peoples are a constructive factor in the ideological and practical movement of American social security, which is—in the words of the Declaration of Santiago—the contribution of the Americas to "world solidarity in seeking the wellbeing of peoples and the attainment and maintenance of peace."
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