

VI MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN  
SOCIAL SECURITY CONFERENCE



# DECLARATION OF MEXICO

AMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY  
PRINCIPLES

MEXICAN SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTE

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MEXICO

The VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Conferences was held in Mexico, D. F. from September 14 through 17, 1960. The Mexican delegation was very favorably impressed by the results achieved at the various plenary sessions and by the special committees set up to study the agenda.

Exchange of information, experience, viewpoints, problems, and preoccupations were of great value and utility and will contribute in large measure in the future to the development of social security institutions throughout the continent.

In view of the extremely encouraging picture offered by the work of the Conference, the Mexican delegation presented a draft of a "Declaration of American Social Security Principles" for the consideration of the delegations and representatives of the international organizations present and of the International Social Security Association.

The Mexican delegation was deeply conscious of the need to prepare a statement that would, if possible, make up a compendium of the preoccupations, aspirations, and goals of the go-

vernments, peoples, and institutions that would serve to foster the intensive activity developing in the field of American social security.

In our own organization, up to now, we have had the initial Declaration of Santiago de Chile, approved in 1942 and the Buenos Aires Charter, adopted in 1951 during the Third Meeting of the Conference.

The aims of the Interamerican Conference of Social Security were laid down in these two documents and the broadness of the outlook in which the principles of social security were conceived still serves, even now, as a valuable guide.

Yet, the Mexican delegation believed it to be not only possible but particularly desirable to reassert the principles linking the peoples of America in their social security programs, to broaden their content, and, as was expressed by President López Mateos in his address at the inauguration of the VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Conference, to point the way to more ambitious security goals for our populations.

It was with this intention that the Mexican delegation drew up the document entitled "Declaration of American Social Security Principles" which was approved unanimously and given the name "Declaration of Mexico".

The "Declaration of Mexico" was signed by all delegations at the plenary session on September 27, 1960.

# DECLARATION OF MEXICO

## THE VI MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

It is a recognized fact that the development of social security in America since the establishment of the Conference in Santiago de Chile in 1942 has achieved noteworthy progress, which, with the experience accumulated, makes it possible to assert unifying principles in the activities of the governments and the institutions belonging to them, hence,

A. It is considered that in spite of the forward strides made by social security in America, there still exist stubborn and knotty problems impeding the struggle for the overcoming of poverty, unsanitary conditions, disease, destitution, ignorance, unemployment, job instability, unequal distribution of national income, the deficiencies of economic development, and the inequalities in international trade relations.

B. It is estimated that the growing and every day more positive efforts being made to bolster economic development, raise living standards, broaden and improve the educational systems, guarantee the rights of labor, increase the amount and

buying power of wages, as well as more efficacious utilization of natural resources, growing industrialization, rising production and productivity, the integral measures being taken to resolve the acute limitations of rural life, the broadening of domestic and foreign markets, and the strengthening of democratic institutions, indicate that the time has come to promote more intensively those general social security systems that provide progressively greater welfare guarantees for the peoples of America.

C. Determination is reasserted to contribute insofar as is possible to the fulfillment of the principles which have been set forth, fundamentally, in the various meetings of the International Labor Organization, those laid down in the United Nations Charter, in the Charter of World Organization, in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, in the Regional Conferences of the American member states of the International Labor Organization, those laid down in the United Nations Charter, in the Charter of World Health Organization, in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, in the Regional Conferences of the American member states of the International Labor Organization, in the Charter of Organization of American States, in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, in the American International Charter of Social Guarantees, in those approved by the International Social Security Association, and by this Conference, in such a way that the noble task of developing American social security shall find inspiration in them.

D. It is reaffirmed that the American peoples are determined to achieve a life that is free, dignified, and sovereign, built up and buttressed by their own efforts, by each individual and



each people in every nation, joined together by the power of their solidarity which should be expressed in fuller cooperation in order to transform current needs into new fruits of individual and collective well-being.

*E.* It is recognized that every man's work should be guaranteed in order that the legitimate product of his labor should be a factor of harmony and social peace within a framework of social justice which will assure the people of America an increasingly more effective and real enjoyment of material goods and spiritual values created by civilization for their benefit.

*F.* It is anxiously desired to put an end to subhuman living conditions as soon as possible; that prosperity be shared; that privileged positions give way to a general broadening of true enjoyment of liberties and rights and of thorough fulfillment of individual and collective duties and obligations in order that the peoples of America as a whole may provide an example of what can be accomplished when it has been realized that poverty, wherever it exists, endangers the liberty of all men.

*G.* New and steadfast drives are encouraged towards providing social security with more effective means of broadening its activities and systems of protection and of opening the way to a satisfactory standard of living for the masses of the American population in the city and country in face of the risks of unemployment, sickness, disability, old age, and death.

*H.* It does not underestimate the economic and technical problems under which social security systems must operate in

increasing their benefits, broadening their coverage, and protecting a larger number of people, but it is admitted that the objective inspiring their work is to approach the time when they can offer integral insurance for the total enjoyment of the people of America, and, it is to this struggle that their most effective and unstinting efforts are pledged.

I. It is hoped that it will be increasingly feasible, within the limitations of each particular nation and people, to broaden the protection embraced in the traditional framework of classical insurance, in order to increase the social benefits to infancy, youth, women and men, which will yield greater results in more effective preparation, improved capacity, and more effective labor on the part of the individual, the family, and the society, by anticipating hazards and providing protection against them, by improvement of general conditions and the means of coming out further head in the struggle for existence.

J. It is reiterated that the democratic institutions constitute the most characteristic expression of the American peoples. The struggles they have waged for independence and liberty have strengthened them. These institutions express the true collective needs and, with respect for the dignity of each individual, seek to fulfill them on a day to day basis. The ancient way of political democracy has been joined by other realities to complete the meaning of the term, namely, economic democracy, cultural democracy, and democracy in the enjoyment of social security.

K. It is pointed out that the peoples, nations, and governments continue seeking to realize the principles of social justice

and that, in order to achieve them, all efforts should be encouraged that tend to do away with fear of the outbreak of a new world catastrophe, among other causes of insecurity, under the unavoidable assumption that the way to peace will be cleared in the measure that the pacific solution of conflicts is affirmed and the routes of international cooperation are broadened in respecting the rights, independence, and sovereignty of peoples.

In view of these considerations, the Conference

## DECLARES

That, within the scope of the sphere of action of the governments, of the faculties conferred upon them by their political constitutions, and of the competency of their institutions, social security signifies:

1. Guaranteeing that each and every human being shall have sufficient means with which to satisfy his needs at a level consistent with his dignity.
2. Permitting enjoyment to the material goods and moral, cultural, and social values created by civilization for man's benefit.
3. Establishing the necessary conditions that will make it possible for every person and every people to live free of fear, threats, and distrust.

4. Teaching that nothing is accomplished without one's own efforts and that it is antisocial to fail in the fulfillment of duties and obligations that make possible the enjoyment of guarantees and rights.

5. Permitting every man the opportunity to realize his capacity, the full yield of his efforts, the greatest utility of his labor in order to possess such healthy well-being that will benefit his family, community, and country.

6. Strengthening the real exercise of the freedoms, through a systematic struggle against poverty, ignorance, disease, need, neglect, and destitution.

7. Proving the means that will make it possible for the great majorities to enjoy healthy food, a decent home, and proper clothing.

8. Creating the conditions indispensable for encouraging solidarity among men and among peoples so that it may become social security's most effective instrument.

9. Admonishing that prosperity should be indivisible and shared in common as the only means of broadening political democracy, economic democracy, and the enjoyment of social security.

10. Contributing to the more equitable distribution of the national income, according to the capacity of the individual and his personal and social responsibility, as well as his contribution

to the collective well-being, so that its redistribution will be carried out to the general satisfaction.

11. Promoting the constant increment of living standards of the population, the consolidation of the economic, social, and cultural patrimony of every people.

12. Assuring everybody the opportunity of having a place in the productive sphere with sufficient remuneration to fulfill his own needs and those of his family.

13. Patronizing and promoting familiarity with and enjoyment of the cultural values and the exercise of healthy recreation.

14. Constituting effective protection against hazards, providing for them insofar as is possible, and struggling with the most effective resources against disease, disability unemployment, and underemployment, as well as extending maternity and family, old age, and death benefits.

15. Initiating, developing, and broadening family and social coverage that will contribute to the progress of the individual, the family, and of the community of which they form a part.

16. Stimulating the sentiments of cooperation, mutual aid, and solidarity for those tasks required by the development of communities and peoples and emphasizing those activities that are necessary for transforming rural life and making the peasant's labor more remunerative, covering the contingencies of his work, his health, and the hazards of underemployment and unemployment, old age, and death.

17. And as a consequence, broadening the scope of action of the various social securities, insofar as political, economic, and legal conditions allow, in the direction of an integral concept of general security, stimulating the new welfare factors indicated, in an atmosphere of social peace, that will contribute to continuous advances towards the buttressing of social justice, the final goal of this Declaration.

*Mexico, D. F., September 27, 1960.*

## COMENTARIES



At the Fifth Plenary Session of the VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Conference, held in the Auditorium of the Mexican Social Security Institute on September 26, 1960, Mr. Benito Coquet, Director General of the Institute presented the draft to the "American Declaration of Social Security Principles" in the following words:

"Meeting for the first time in Santiago de Chile, eighteen years ago, the Inter-American Social Security Conference approved a "Declaration of General Principles" covering the measures and divulgation of social security throughout the continent.

"In 1951, nine years later, the Third Conference met in Buenos Aires and approved another Declaration defining the meaning and significance of social security in our hemisphere.

"Now, nine years after, a new Declaration has been considered practically indispensable for expressing the aspirations of our peoples, our governments, and our institutions.



"From the first day of the meeting, it was clear that the delegates had feelings of uncertainty they wished to express in regard to social security systems.

"In consideration of these doubts, The Mexican delegation presented a draft of a Declaration of American Social Security Principles" which constitutes a note of hope, faith, and optimism among men."

"The Declaration of Principles contained in Resolution No. 53 of the Inter-American Conference of Social Security was unanimously approved by the Assembly. Immediately following, Mr. Gastón Guardia Uribe, the representative from Costa Rica proposed that because of the international significance of the declaration and in homage to the country that presented it, the "Declaration of American Social Security Principles" be known as the "Declaration of Mexico."

All the delegations indicated their approval of the Costa Rican delegate's proposal by sustained applause.



Mr. Gastón Guardia Uribe proposing that the "Declaration of the Principles of American Social Security" be called "Declaration of Mexico".

**SPEECH OF MR. ANTONIO ZELENGA, REPRESENTA-  
TIVE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION**



"It is with feelings that may be readily comprehended that I take the floor at this crowning moment of the Conference when only a short interval separates us from the time when we will vote on the "Draft of the Declaration of Social Security Principles in America" prepared by the Mexican delegation, adding to their numerous activities and promotions, this document the true importance of which will not become fully evident until the future.

"It would be pointless to dwell upon the importance of this document, since it has already been fully dealt with by the eloquent speakers who preceded me. There is no doubt that the declaration proposed by the Mexican delegation is comparable to the Declaration of Santiago de Chile, when, eighteen years ago, representatives of the countries of America formulated the principles and objectives of social security and at the same time pointed out paths and measures that would have to be followed for future achievements.

"The first Inter-American Social Security Conference clearly expressed its faith in the progress of humanity as based in social

justice and the inborn rights of every man to a decent and happy life. This took place during a period in which the bitter World War was reaching its climax and when it seemed that many noble ideals had been forgotten. Forgotten perhaps by many, but not all. The Declaration of Chile had, in addition to its intrinsic value, that of being an historical testament to the fact that the fundamental values according to which all well-ordered societies function may lose regard for a certain period but cannot be destroyed.

"The Mexican draft is presented at a moment of general anxiety, at a time when the whole world is again living through a period in which insecurity and tension reign, and when all men of good faith are asking how it is possible to conciliate the enormous divergences not only among politicians but often among nations themselves; in an epoch, also, in which pessimism dominates the great national and international halls in which the decisions determining the fate of the world are made, as well as in those in which measures are being sought to prevent the cold war from turning into a fearful hot war.

"Facing this outlook, the Mexican declaration takes on transcendental importance inasmuch as the proposal permits reaffirmation of the confidence of the American nations not only in the progress of social security as part of coordinated economic and social development, but also in the preservation and final victory of all the great concepts of liberty and human dignity of every nation and every man, the foundation upon which contemporary society and culture have been built.

The concepts expressed in the principles set forth in this document, now in our hands, constitute the reaffirmation of the dominant idea in all truly human policy: the orientation in every policy is and should be towards the simple man in the street, the

man of the world of labor, who has an inalienable right to a decent life, a life that will enable him to care for his family, performing a task to which he is fitted and has been freely chosen by him, a life that guarantees him the material and cultural things of life on a proper level, in short, a life free of poverty and fear.

“Every clause of the declaration is important and every point throws a basic principle into relief or one of the objectives the scope of which can only be appreciated fully when examined as a whole. This is evidently the reason why its authors have not limited themselves to social security in the strict sense of the term, but have thought of it as part of a more general panorama, that of a socioeconomic policy conceived as a permanent activity for raising the level of social welfare.

“It is difficult to determine which are the basic points of the Declaration. Nevertheless, I believe it is advisable to emphasize two fundamental ideas that the draft contains: in the first place, it is asserted in the Declaration that the rights to social security, as in the case of all social rights, is an inborn inalienable right because, like all rights, it is the other face of the coin, namely, that of the obligation that a man must fulfill in his relation to society, his family, and his country. This close link between rights and obligations is very well expressed.

“The other important concept is the reaffirmation that is made of how indispensable a factor social security is for the achievement of the true economic freedom of man which cannot be conceived of without general freedom for every human being and every nation; liberty without which man cannot live in dignity and serenity. In other words, material and economic liberty cannot be conceived of without political liberty in the strictest sense of the term.

"We know very well that all is not well in the world and mainly that the road facing us before we reach the goals expressed in the Declaration is a very long one. Consequently, the adoption of this Declaration by the Conference imposes the permanent obligation on each of the delegates to strive for the realizations of the high precepts formulated in it without deviating from his purpose, with perseverance, and if necessary, with patience that knows no bounds.

**SPEECH OF MR. BERYL FRANK, REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE  
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**



"In conclusion, I would like to make reference to the American Social Security Principles approved by this Sixth Assembly of the Inter-American Social Security Conference, which justifiably bears the name, "Declaration of Mexico." I say "justifiably" because its contents remind me of the words of the distinguished president of this great nation, Adolfo López Mateos, who said when he described the present Constitution of Mexico, '... a clear and precise doctrine is laid down in which ideals, convictions, and reality are in exact balance. . . ' I was unable to find more fitting words to characterize this noble document drafted and presented at this meeting by the Mexican delegation. It constitutes a reaffirmation of all our aspirations and marks out the paths for us to follow in the years to come. It should come as no surprise to us that this document should have originated in the same country whose Constitution of 1917 contains such Articles as Number 123 which has been a guide for many other countries of America.

The holding of this meeting coincided with important anniversaries in the history of the Mexican nation. The new Declaration of Mexico has its true roots in the events that gave rise to



the Mexican Revolution and is a faithful reflection of the following words of Morelos, that appear in the *Acta de Apatzingán* of 1814, "Just as human law is superior to any man, those laws passed by our Congress should be such that they compel constancy and patriotism, moderate wealth and indigence, and in this manner increase the wage of the poor man, which will improve his habits and lessen his ignorance."

**SPEECH OF DR. GONZALO ARROBA, REPRESENTA-  
TIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL  
SECURITY ASSOCIATION**



"However, I would venture to assert that among all the social security institutes that make up the International Social Security Institute, those of the American continent are in a position of greatest expectancy, inasmuch as of all the regions of the world that are not in a state of advanced economic development, the Latin American part of the hemisphere has indicated the most marked trend in the direction of social security as a solution to some of the problems presented by the improvement of populations and their working and living conditions. Who knows but if in some aspects, the solutions we find to social security problems in the American context might not serve as useful experience in older but historically less favored continents such as Africa and certain regions of Asia. And I might add that I do not say this out of pride of being an American but because there are objective signs that this is true. It is natural, then, that the International Social Security Association should feel pleased and proud at the achievements of this meeting. I wish, however, to underscore a few points that are of particular importance.

"The progress of all significant human works has been accomplished on a basis of principle. Principles require a continuous

process of reaffirmation and when necessary of revision when dynamic process such as those of the socioeconomic sphere are involved. This the meaning I assign to the Declaration of Mexico: that of a renewed profession of faith on a higher level such as is required by the new conditions our hemisphere faces. It has been a felicitous achievement for which the International Social Security Association will feel proud, just as this Conference should be for the circumstance that the man who inspired it, Mr. Benito Coquet, holds the high post of Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the International Social Security Association.

LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE  
VI INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL  
SECURITY CONFERENCE

## ARGENTINA:

*Dr. Orestes F. Desalvo.*

President of the National Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Juan José Etala.*

Cabinet Adviser to the Minister, Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

*Mr. Oscar Enrique Kenny.*

Adviser, National Social Security Institute.

## BOLIVIA:

*Dr. Armando Arce.*

Bolivian Ambassador to Mexico.

*Mr. Oscar Arce Quintanilla.*

Cultural Attaché of the Bolivian Embassy.

## BRAZIL:

*Dr. Fioravanti Alonso Di Piero.*

Vice-President of the Permanent Inter-American Social Security Committee.

*Mr. Emilio De Sousa Pereira.*

Actuary, Banco de Reaseguros de Brasil.

*Miss Nilda Auxiliadora Murta.*

Observer.

## CHILE:

*Mr. Hernán Santandreu Russo.*

Counselor, Chilean Embassy in Mexico.

## COLOMBIA:

*Dr. Enrique Cortázar García.*

Director General of the Colombian Social Security Institute.

## COSTA RICA:

*Mr. Gastón Guardia Uribe.*

Head, Legal Dept. of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

*Mr. Luis Felipe Morua Carrillo.*

Head, Personnel Section, Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

*Mr. Alfredo Quesada Oconitrillo.*

Lawyer, Legal Dept., Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

*Dr. Miguel Yglesias Rodríguez.*

Director, Dept. of Medical Services, Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

#### CUBA:

*Dr. Andrés Jesús Pérez Bustamante.*

Adviser, Cuban Social Security Bank.

*Dr. Ernesto López Paz.*

Legal Vice-Secretary, Cuban Social Security Bank.

*Mr. Arnol Rodríguez Camps.*

President, Cuban Social Security Bank.

#### ECUADOR:

*Dr. Luis Yepes Calisto.*

First Secretary of the Ecuadorian Embassy in Mexico.

#### EL SALVADOR:

*Dr. Pedro Escalante Arce.*

Director General of the Salvadorian Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Rafael Cáceres Viale.*

Actuary, Salvadorian Social Security Institute.

#### GUATEMALA:

*Mr. Carlos González Sigui.*

Director, Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Ricardo Asturias Valenzuela.*

Technical Adviser, Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Jorge Barascout.*

Technical Adviser, Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Anibal Ponce Chacón.*

Head, Medical and Hospital Services, Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Carlos Carrera.*

Adviser, Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

#### HAITI:

*Dr. Adrien Louis Raymond.*

Ministerial Counselor, of the Haitian Embassy in Mexico.

## HONDURAS:

*Mr. Rogelio Martínez Augustinus.*

Director General of the Honduran Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Daniel García Quijano.*

Technical Adviser to the Main Office of the Honduran Social Security Institute.

## MEXICO:

*Mr. Benito Coquet.*

Director General, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Jorge González Durán.*

Assistant Administrative Director, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Jesús Reyes Heróles.*

Assistant General Technical Adviser, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Luis Méndez.*

Assistant General Medical Director, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Bernardo Sepúlveda.*

Head of the Department of Medical Planning, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Mariano R. Suárez.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Rafael Lebrija.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Ernesto Ayala.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Ismael Mora.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Reynaldo Cervantes Torres.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. José Joaquín César.*

Counselor, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Francisco J. Macín.*

Member of the Supervisory Commission, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Alfonso Velarde Beristain.*

Head, Actuarial Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Prof. Miguel Huerta Maldonado.*

Head, Dept. of Studies and Promotion, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Carlos Zamarripa Torres.*

Head, Dept. of Hospital Administration, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Manuel Barquín Calderón.*

Director, Zone I Hospital, *Hospital de la Raza*.

*Dr. Roberto Curiel Cueto.*

Office of the Assistant, Medical Director, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Manuel Solórzano y Solórzano.*

Head, Dept. of Budget Control, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Saúl Escobar Navarro.*

Head, Accounting Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.



*Mr. Antonio Ortega Medina.*

Head of the Control Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Héctor Espino Arias.*

Head of the Cashier's Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. J. Moisés Benítez Gavira.*

Head, Personnel Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Jesús Rodríguez y Rodríguez.*

Head, Dept., of Validity of Rights, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Fernando González Montesinos.*

Technical Adviser of the Assistant Medical Director's Office, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Guillermo Dávila.*

Medical Adviser to the Vigilance Committee, Mexican Social Security Office.

*Mr. Gregorio Baca Gavaldón.*

Head, Membership Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Javier de Cervantes.*

Head, Legal Dept., Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Miguel García Cruz.*

Adviser to the Main Office, Mexican Social Security Institute.

*Mr. Eduardo Lavalle Urbina.*

Technical Adviser, Department of Agrarian Affairs and Settlement.

*Mr. Raul Rodríguez Reyes.*

Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

*Mr. José Luis González Robles.*

Technical Adviser, Department of Agrarian Affairs and Settlement.

*Mr. Eliseo Mauricio Huerta.*

Observer, Department of Agrarian Affairs and Settlement.

## NICARAGUA:

*Dr. Alejandro Arguello Montiel.*

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

*Mr. Leandro Marín Abaunza.*

Ministerial Councillor, Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico.

*Dr. Ernesto Navarro.*

Representative of the Republic of Nicaragua, Nicaraguan Social Security Institute.

## PANAMA:

*Mr. Fernando Alegre Jurado.*

Assistant Director General of the Panamanian Social Security Fund.

*Mr. Juan Carbonell Trias.*

Regular Member of the Executive Board of the Panamanian Social Security Fund.

*Mr. Alonso Manuel Morales Villarreal.*

Regular Member of the Executive Board of the Panamanian Social Security Fund.

## PARAGUAY:

*Dr. Alberto J. Simón.*

Director of Medical Services, Paraguayan Social Security Institute.

*Dr. Jorge Manuel Pecci.*

Director, "Pedro Peña" Hospital, Paraguayan Social Security Institute.

## PERU:

*Dr. Jaime Díez-Canseco Yáñez.*

General Manager, National Employees' Social Security Fund.

## UNITED STATES:

*Mr. Robert M. Ball.*

Deputy Director, Bureau of Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance, Social Security Administration

*Mr. Robert Myers.*

Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.

## URUGUAY:

*Dr. Carlos Eduardo Abdala.*

Delegate: a) Government of Uruguay; b) Retirement Fund and Civil and School Pensions; c) Industry and Trade; d) Rural Worker, Domestic Service, and Old-Age Pensions.

*Mr. Pedro Ballefin Galeano.*

Adviser, Bank Retirement Fund.

*Mr. Antonio Gavito Barrios.*

Delegate of the State Insurance Bank.

*Mr. Luis Alberto Gutiérrez.*

Delegate of the State Insurance Bank.

*Mr. Fernando Pampin Moure.*

Administrative Secretary of the Bank Retirement Fund.

*Dr. Jorge Amada Morrison.*

Legal Adviser, Retirement and Pension Funds.

## VENEZUELA:

*Dr. Luis Antonio Mijares Ulloa.*

Adviser, Venezuelan Social Security Institute.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION:

*Mr. Enrique Bravo Caro.*

Government Representative, Geneva, Switzerland

*Mr. Fernando Yllanes Ramos.*

Employers' Representative, Mexico, D. F.

*Mr. Alfonso Sánchez Madariaga.*

Workers' Representative, Mexico, D. F.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE:

*Mr. Antonio Zelenka.*

Head, Social Security Division, Representative of the Director General of the I.L.O., Geneva, Switzerland.

*Mr. Pedro Thullen.*

Actuarial Counselor, Deputy Director General, Representative of the I.L.O., Geneva, Switzerland.

*Mr. Alberto Lagnado.*

Head, Action Center of the I.L.O. in Mexico, Deputy Director General of the I.L.O., Geneva, Switzerland.

## ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN:

*Mr. Beryl Frank.*

Head, Division of Social Affairs, Panamerican Union, Washington, D. C.

*Mr. Horace MacKinlay.*

Social Security Expert, Washington, D. C.

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

*Dr. Guillermo Samame.*

Representative of the Director, Panamerican Sanitary Office, World Health Organization, Mexico, D. F.

*Mr. Tulio Fernández Preboste.*

Consulting Engineer, Zone II, Panamerican Sanitary Office, México, D. F.

## OBSERVERS:

*Dr. Gonzalo Arroba (A.I.S.S.)*

Caracas, Venezuela.

*Dr. Ricardo Moles.*

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

*Mr. Enrique Schleback Flores.*

(I.S.S.S.T.E.) Mexico, D. F.

*Dr. Benjamín Laureano Luna.*

(International League of the Rights of Man) Mexico, D. F. General Secretariat  
of the C.I.S.S.

*Mr. Adolf Hegewisch.*

Asst. to the General Secretary.

*Mr. Juan Horacio Buelink.*

Head, Technical Dept.

*Mr. Juan B. de Quirós.*

Head, Administrative Services.

Interpretation, Translation, and Secretarial Service, in charge of "*Asociación de Personal Técnico para Conferencias Internacionales*," Director,  
Italia R. C. de Morayta; Coordinador, Gladys Diess.



Presidium.



The President of the Republic, Adolfo López Mateos, on the Presidium between Messrs. Benito Coquet and Salomón González Blanco.



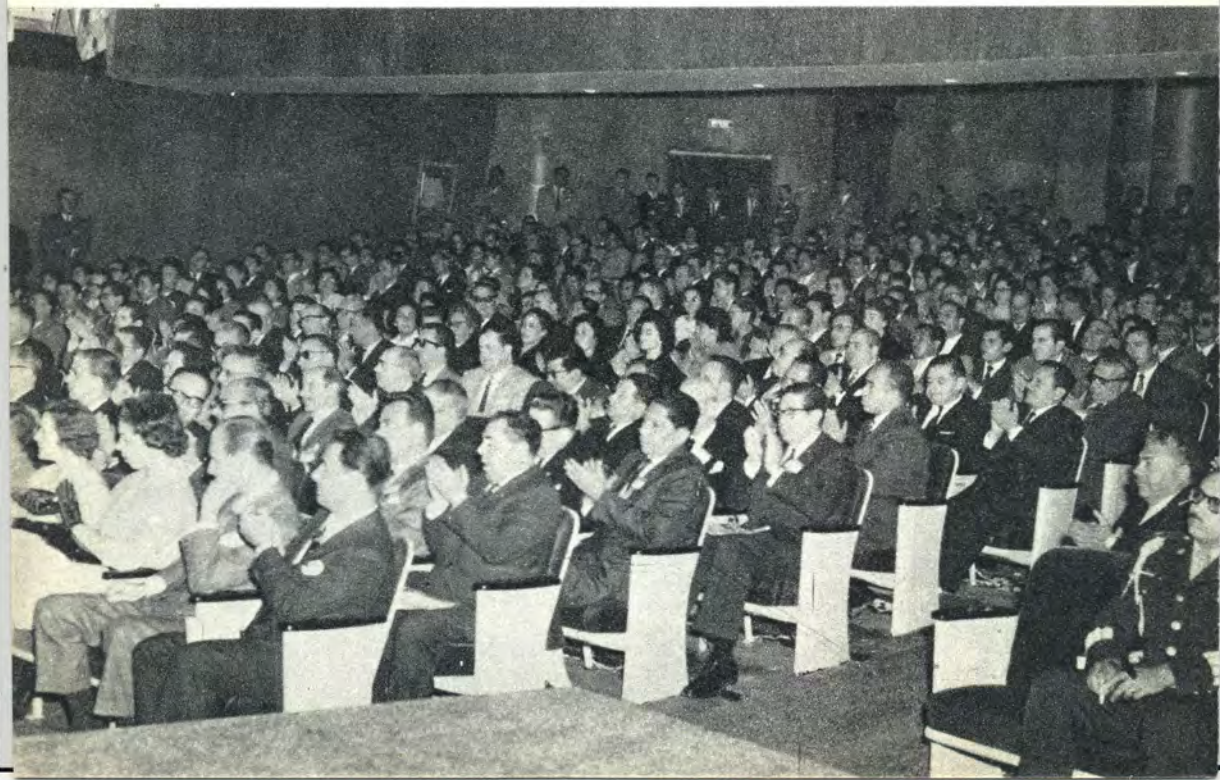


The President of the Republic, Adolfo López Mateos, reading his message of salutation and reaffirming the principles of social security, in front of the Western Hemisphere Delegations attending the VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security conference.





A view of the Delegations attending the VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Conference.







Another view of the Delegations attending the VI Meeting of the Inter-American Social Security Conference.





Dr. Fieroavanti Alonso di Piero, Vice President of the Assembly and Representative from Brasil solemnly handing the President of the Republic, Adolfo López Mateos, the "Declaration of Mexico" signed by all the Delegations.

teger la maternidad, el estado familiar, el curso de la vejez y las necesidades creadas por la muerte.

15. - Iniciar, desarrollar y ampliar las prestaciones familiares y sociales en favor del progreso individual, familiar y del de la comunidad de que se forme parte.

16. - Estimular la conciencia de cooperación, de ayuda mutua, de solidaridad para las tareas que exige el desarrollo de las comunidades y de los pueblos y enfatizar la acción para transformar la vida del campo, hacer el trabajo del campesino más remunerador; atenderlo en las contingencias de su trabajo, en sus enfermedades y en los riesgos de la subocupación, de la desocupación, de la vejez y de la muerte.

17. - En consecuencia, ampliar en la medida en que lo permitan las circunstancias políticas, económicas y jurídicas el radio de acción de los seguros sociales hacia una concepción integral de la seguridad general, alentando los nuevos factores de bienestar que sea dable realizar, en un ambiente de paz social, que permita avances constantes a un fortalecimiento de la justicia social, destino último de esta Declaración.

México, D. F., 27 de septiembre de 1960.

ARGENTINA

*Armand Rice*

BOLIVIA

*Simon*

BRASIL

*Travis or Long Kim*

COLOMBIA

*Armand Rice*  
*Manager of the Cienfuegos*

*Armand Rice*

COSTA RICA

*Don*

CUBA

*W. J. P. Le*  
*W. J. P. Le*

CHILE

*W. J. P. Le*  
ECUADOR

EL SALVADOR

*Robert M. Ball*

*Robert J. Myers*

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

*W. J. P. Le*

GUATEMALA

HAITI

*W. J. P. Le*

HONDURAS

*W. J. P. Le*

MEXICO

*W. J. P. Le*

*W. J. P. Le*

*W. J. P. Le*

  
NICARAGUA

  
PANAMA

  
PARAGUAY

  
PERU

  
URUGUAY

  
VENEZUELA

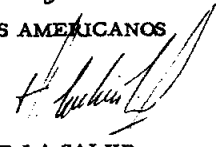
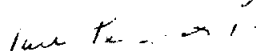
ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

  
CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION DE LA ORGANIZACION  
INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJO

  
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJO

  
ORGANIZACION DE ESTADOS AMERICANOS

  
ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY CONFERENCE  
(I.S.S.C.)

The Inter-American Social Security Conference had its origin in the Inter-American Social Security Committee which was set up in Lima in 1940, and began operations in Santiago de Chile in 1942. It was the international organ, of a permanent character, the purpose of which was to develop and facilitate co-operation of social security institutions among the Western Hemisphere countries, with an eye toward the progress and perfecting of the social security idea.

*Constitution.*

Forming a part of the Conference, as creative elements there of, are the representatives of:

The administrative and ministerial department of those countries subscribing to the goals of the Conference.

The social security institutes and their various branches.

The advisory councils with technical consultants versed in social security matters.

The International Labor Organization, The Pan-American Union, and the Pan-American Health Office, are also ex officio members of the Conference.

With a goal toward getting the direct participation of those most involved in Social Security, the delegations to the Conference were formed on a tripartite basis representing Government, Management, and Labor.

### *Action.*

In line with its objective the Conference was to organize periodic international meetings facilitating an exchange of information and experiences among the members. These meetings gave rise to resolutions, which to date number 58. These 58 resolutions constitute a real Inter-American Social Security Code.

To date, six conferences have taken place situated as follows:

Santiago de Chile 1942; Río de Janeiro 1947; Buenos Aires 1951; México City 1952; Caracas 1955; México City 1960.

There have also been regional Social Security Seminars to study the characteristics of specific regions in the various aspects of their social security problems. These have taken place in:

Costa Rica 1951; Brasil 1952; Panamá and Paraguay 1957.

In order to analyze special Social Security problems, four American Regional Commissions were formed in collaboration with the International Social Security Association. These are:

Organization and Methods; Social Medicine; Statistics; Safety and Prevention. Of these commissions the first two met in México City in 1960, and the third in Buenos Aires in 1961.

A Technical Department is at the service of the Organization which conducts studies and compiles statistics.



The Organization, through its Secretary General, expounds the theory and practice of social security by means of publications such as its "Reports" and the magazine "Social Security". This latter is published in collaboration with the International Social Security Association.

*Structure.*

The Inter-American Social Security Conference comprises the following organs:

The Plenary Assembly; the Permanent Committee; the General Commission; and the Secretariat.