

SA 2004 RF 0013

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(909)889-3147  
January 29, 2004

Ms Tricia Knight, Initiative Coordinator/SSA  
Attorney General's Office  
State of California  
1300 "I" Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RECEIVED**  
FEB 25 2004

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR  
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

*Proposed Initiative*

Dear Ms. Knight;

I am the proponent of a proposed measure entitled the "Child's Day," a copy of which is attached hereto. In accordance with the applicable provisions of California law and with the rules established by your office, I hereby request that your office prepare a title and summary.

That a summary be prepared for the attached proposed measure.

The purpose of this initiative is to obtain a special day in the American Calendar as the rest of the Countries in the world, most of them celebrates the Child's Day in April 30th.

This Day the people rise funds for scholarships, funds for children generating happiness, confidence and hope to carry out some of its dreams on them.

I am a registered voter in the state of California. my address as registered to vote is set forth on an attachment page. I request that this address be used to verify my status as a registered voter, but otherwise to be kept confidential pursuant to your policy. I have signed and attached to this letter the declaration required by elections code section 9608. You are hereby authorized to direct all inquiries and correspondence relative to this proposed measure to my self.

(909) 889-3147  
miguelangelvega@netmio.com

- \* Enclose or accompanying a Signed Statement made pursuant to Elections Code section 9608**
  - \* The text of the proposed initiative**
  - \* A check for \$200 made payable to the State of California**
- I am a citizen of the United States and registered to vote in California, my residence address is set forth in an attachment hereto, which I request.**

**Thank you for your assistance in this matter**  
**Sincerely**  
**Miguel Angel Vega**

**Proponent**  
**(909) 889-3147**  
**miguelangelvega@netmio.com**

SA2004RF0013

**DECLARATION PURSUANT TO ELECTIONS CODE SECTION 9608**

**I, Miguel Angel Vega, acknowledge that it is a misdemeanor under state law(California Section 18650 of the Elections Code) to knowingly or willfully allow the signatures on an initiative petition to be used for any purpose other than qualifications of the proposed measure for the ballot. I certify that I will not knowingly or willfully allow the signatures for this initiative to be used for any purpose other than qualifications of the measure for the ballot.**

**Miguel Angel Vega**

**Dated this 22 day of February, 2004**

**RECEIVED**  
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INITIATIVE COORDINATOR  
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

*A century that began with children having virtually no rights is ending with, children having the most powerful legal, instrument that not only recognizes but, protects their human rights." - Carol, Bellamy, UNICEF*

America is one of the Countries that but laws has in favor of the children, America has large programs of aid for the children but does not count with a holiday in the calendar, the children are the future of our country, they deserve also to have their festive day, as in all the countries of the world, , because they have the right to have a holiday in the Calendar

Most of the Countries celebrates the Child's Day in April 30

My initiative is the following one

### **A CHILD'S DAY**

Festive day in the calendar dedicated to the children, any children, without importing the color of the skin, religion, or race

The different school districts brought to public light the best students of the year, the State should create something for the better students (as diplomas, plates, recognitions, remembrances, or scholarships)

The Schools will close that day

The Governor will send a message that day to all the children in United States, encourage them to study, or practice some sport.

The human rights of children and the standards to which all governments must aspire in realizing these rights for all children, are most concisely and fully articulated in one international human rights treaty: the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention is the most universally accepted human rights instrument in history - it has been ratified by every Country in the World except two - and therefore uniquely places children center-stage in the quest for the universal application of human rights. By ratifying this instrument, national governments have committed themselves to protecting and ensuring children's rights and they have agreed to hold themselves accountable for this commitment before the international community.

Built on varied legal systems and cultural traditions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a universally agreed set of non-negotiable standards and obligations. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere - without discrimination - have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child. The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care, education and legal, civil and social services. These standards are benchmarks against which progress can be assessed. States that are party to the Convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the light of the best interests of the child.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international

instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights - civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Two Optional Protocols, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, were adopted to strengthen the provisions of the Convention in these areas. They entered into force, respectively on 12 February and 18 January 2002.

Prior to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, standards applicable to all members of the human family had been expressed in legal instruments such as covenants, conventions and declarations, as did standards relating to the specific concerns of children. But it was only in 1989 that the standards concerning children were brought together in a single legal instrument, and spelling out in an unequivocal manner the rights to which every child is entitled, regardless of where born or to whom, regardless of sex, religion, or social origin. The body of rights enumerated in the Convention are the rights of all children everywhere.

The idea of *everywhere* is important. In too many countries, children's lives are plagued by armed conflict, child labor, sexual exploitation and other human rights violations. Elsewhere, for example, children living in rural areas may have fewer opportunities to obtain an education of good quality or may have less access to health services than children living in cities. The Convention states that such disparities - within societies - are also a violation of human rights. In calling on governments to ensure the human rights of all children, the Convention seeks to correct these kinds of inequities.

Some people assume that the rights of children born in wealthy nations - where schools, hospitals and juvenile justice systems are in place - are never violated, that these children have no need for the protection and care called for in the Convention. But that is far from the truth. To varying degrees, at least *some* children in *all* nations face unemployment, homelessness, violence, poverty and other issues that dramatically affect their lives.

**Human rights belong to each of us equally**

All of us are born with human rights - a principle the Convention on the Rights of the Child makes very clear. Human rights are not something a richer person gives to a poorer person; nor are they owned by a select few and given to others as a mere favor or gift. They belong to each and every one of us equally. Children living in developing countries

have the same rights as children in wealthy countries. And human rights apply to all age groups - they do not magically begin with a child's passage into adulthood, nor do they stop when the mandate of the Convention ceases on the child's reaching the age of 18.

The Convention places equal emphasis on all of the rights for children. There is no such thing as a 'small' right and no hierarchy of human rights. All the rights enumerated in the Convention - the civil and political rights as well as the economic, social and cultural rights - are indivisible and interrelated, with a focus on the child as a whole.