

SIXTEENTH
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
CONFERENCE



LONDON

1938



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XVITH
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
CONFERENCE

LONDON

JUNE, 1938



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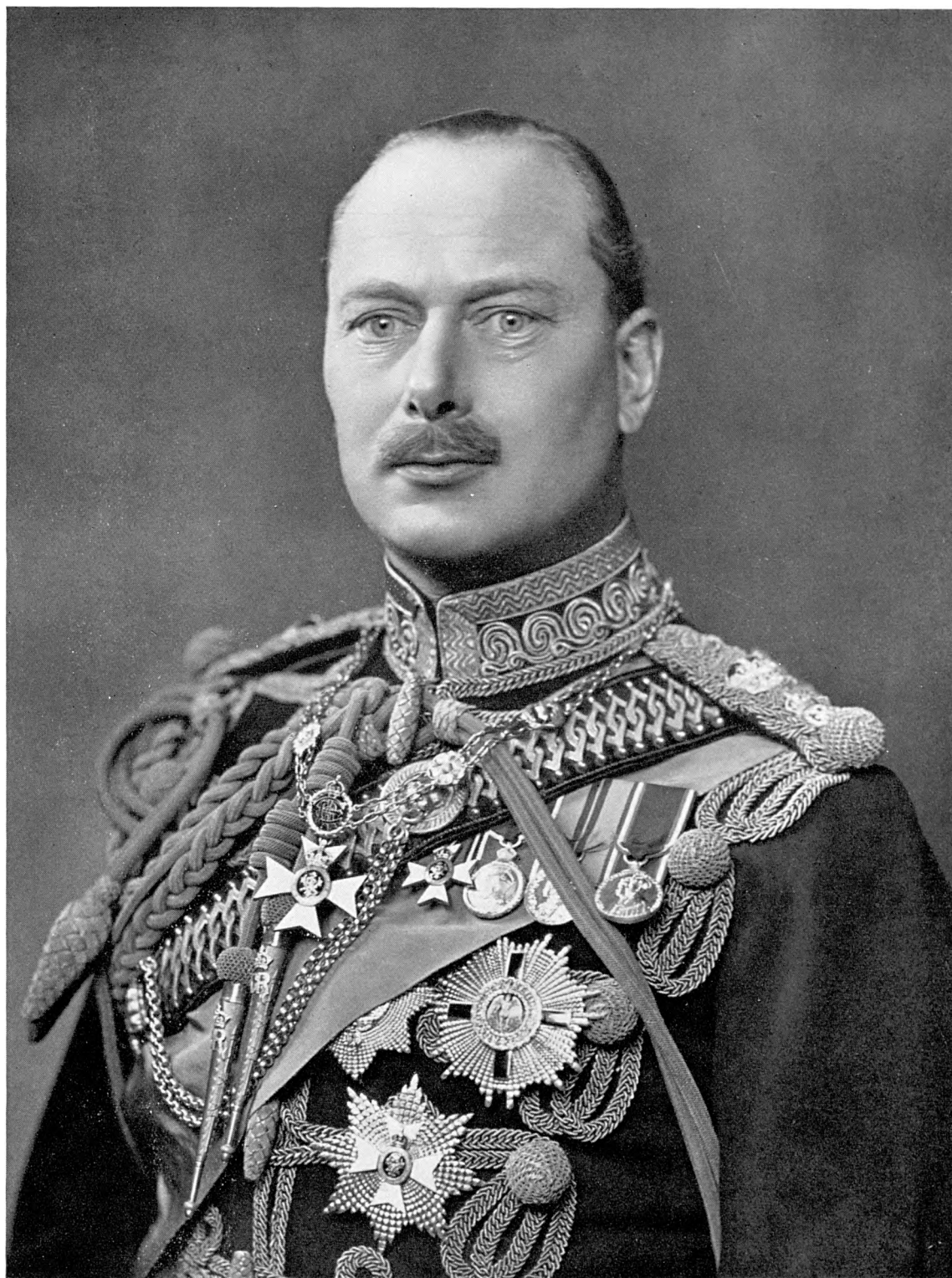
REPORT



H.M. THE KING.
Patron of the British Red Cross Society.



H.M. THE QUEEN.
President of the British Red Cross Society.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.
Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society.



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
Commandant-in-Chief, British Red Cross Society Detachments.



PROFESSOR MAX HUBER.
President, International Red Cross Committee.



HON. NORMAN H. DAVIS.
Chairman, Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies.



THE HON SIR ARTHUR STANLEY,
G.B.E., C.B.
Chairman, Executive Committee, the British Red Cross Society.

[Message which H.M. The Queen was graciously pleased to address to the Conference.]



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 20th. 1938.

As President of the British Red Cross Society, I wish to assure the Delegates to the XVith. International Red Cross Conference of my keen interest in their work, and to convey to them my best wishes for the success of their labours.

During the thirty years since an International Red Cross Conference was last held in London the Movement has made great progress, due to the persevering efforts of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, the effective work of the League of Red Cross Societies, and, above all, to the devoted service of many millions of Red Cross Members in sixty-two countries.

I earnestly hope that the Conference will contribute to the further strengthening of the power for good which our Movement represents, and bring nearer the day when the Red Cross will be universally regarded as an effective guarantee that human sufferings, where they cannot be prevented, shall nowhere continue to go unrelieved.

Elizabeth R

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The Minutes of the Conference comprise the stenographic report of the meetings of the Board of Delegates, and of the Conference in Plenary Session.

Multigraphed Minutes of the work of the Commissions have been prepared by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

A record of the meetings of the Board of Governors of the League is published separately by the League Secretariat.

PART I

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

AGENDA

LIST OF DELEGATES

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE AND
COMPOSITION OF COMMISSIONS

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

International Red Cross.

No. 6.

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

122, rue de Lausanne, GENEVA, March 17th, 1937.

To the Central Committees of National Red Cross Societies.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference met at Geneva, at the Headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee, on March 4th, 1937.

The Commission was composed as follows:—

Mr. S. Yamanouchi, representing H.E. Prince Tokugawa, President (Japan).

H.E. General D. Ricardo Burguete y Lana (Spain).

Mr. J. C. Muniz, Brazilian Consul General at Geneva, representing General Alvaro Tourinho (Brazil).

Lt.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, Director General of the British Red Cross Society, representing the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Great Britain).

Mr. Nedin Veysel Ilkin, First Secretary of the Turkish Delegation to the League of Nations, representing H.E. Mr. Refik Seydam, President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society (Turkey).

The League of Red Cross Societies was represented by:—

Colonel P. Draudt, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors

Mr. B. de Rougé, Secretary General.

The International Red Cross Committee by:—

Mr. Max Huber, President.

Mr. Jacques Chenevière, and

M. Paul des Gouttes, Members.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE XVITH CONFERENCE.

The Commission observed with deep regret the impossibility, in the present circumstances, of beginning preparations with a view to the XVIth International Red Cross Conference meeting in 1938 at Madrid.

In view of the terms of Article 3 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, and of the urgency of finding solutions for certain immediate problems, the suggestion of General Burguete that the adjournment of the Conference to a later date be contemplated, could not be upheld. The Commission, however, desired to express the hope that a later International Conference might be able to meet in Madrid.

The representative of the British Red Cross Society having intimated that his Society would be prepared to take the place of the Spanish Red Cross and act as host to the XVIth Conference, the Commission took grateful note of this proposal, which was unanimously approved. The Commission decided to leave it to the British Red Cross Society to select, in agreement with the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, a suitable date for the opening of the Conference. Sir Harold Fawcus intimated that his Society would prefer a date near the end of June 1938. This date being relatively near, the Commission felt that it could not postpone its acceptance of the British proposal as the preparations for the Conference could not be long deferred.

AGENDA OF THE XVITH CONFERENCE.

The Standing Commission was presented with draft agenda prepared jointly by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. The text of the draft adopted by the Commission is annexed to the present circular.⁽¹⁾

The National Societies are requested to be good enough to study this text and inform the President of the Standing Commission of any remarks or proposals they may wish to make.

We have the honour to be . . .

S. YAMANOUCI,
For Prince Tokugawa, President.

British Red Cross Society.

XVITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

To the Central Committees of National Red Cross Societies.

LONDON, July, 1937.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

As Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society I have learnt with much pleasure of the decision of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference to accept this Society's invitation to hold the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference in London next year, when the Red Cross, as an international movement, will be celebrating the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

⁽¹⁾ See footnote, page 11.

Since the Commission kindly left the exact date to be settled by the British Red Cross Society, the Society has decided that the Conference shall open on the morning of Monday, June 20th, and close on the afternoon of Friday, June 24th, 1938.

I accordingly have the honour to invite your Society to appoint delegates to represent it at the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference between the dates above mentioned.

My Society is in consultation with the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies regarding arrangements for the Conference, and a programme of these arrangements will be prepared and sent to you in due course. From preliminary study of the Agenda, it would seem probable that it will be necessary to appoint three or four Commissions to deal with the points which cannot conveniently be handled in plenary session.

It will be greatly appreciated if the national Societies which are disposed to present general reports on their work to the Conference, or special reports on particular points on the Agenda, will kindly arrange to forward these reports so as to reach the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society as soon as possible and in any case not later than May 1st, 1938. Reports prepared for the Conference should be forwarded in 300 copies and should be addressed to Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, K.C.B., Director General of the British Red Cross Society.

Similarly, it will be appreciated if the national Societies will, so far as possible, advise Sir Harold Fawcus by January 1st, 1938:—

- (1) of any proposals they may wish to make regarding additions to or changes in the draft Agenda circulated by the Standing Commission.
- (2) the names of the delegates appointed to represent their respective Societies at the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference.

The British Red Cross Society is looking forward with the highest gratification to acting as host to the distinguished representatives of the Red Cross Societies in all parts of the world, and will do its utmost to render their stay in London enjoyable. A Reception Committee will be appointed in due course and will be very glad to do anything in its power to assist delegates in regard to Hotel reservations and to the arranging of visits to places of interest, and in any other respect.

All Red Cross delegates attending the Conference may be assured of a most friendly and hearty welcome.

HENRY,
Chairman of Council.

British Red Cross Society.

XVITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

To Governments party to the Geneva Convention.

LONDON, July, 1937.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with the decision of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, the British Red Cross Society is convoking the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference to be held in London from June 20th to 24th, 1938. Your Excellency will recollect that the Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo in October, 1934.

In conformity with the by-laws of the Conference and with the precedents established in connection with previous Conferences, I have the honour to invite your Government, as one of the signatories of the Geneva Convention, to appoint one or more delegates to represent it at the London Conference.

Attached to this letter is a copy of the circular letter of invitation addressed to the national Red Cross Societies.

The British Red Cross Society greatly appreciates the honour of acting as host to the Conference, and will be happy to extend to the Red Cross and Government delegates attending all the facilities in its power.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

British Red Cross Society.

XVITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

To certain International and British Organizations.

LONDON, July, 1937.

SIR,

In accordance with the decision taken by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, at its meeting in Geneva on March 17th, 1937, the XVIth International Red Cross Conference will be held in London in 1938, from June 20th to 24th.

I have the honour, therefore, in my capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society, to request that you will be good enough to nominate delegates to represent your organization in an advisory capacity on this occasion. It will be a great pleasure for me, and for the British Red Cross Society, to receive your delegation and to extend all possible facilities to its members.

I enclose herewith a copy of the draft Agenda of the Conference, as approved by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference,⁽²⁾ and further details regarding the arrangements for the Conference will be forwarded to you in due course.

Nomination of Delegates. The arrangements to be made by the British Red Cross Society, as well as by the delegates themselves, will be greatly facilitated if the names of the delegates appointed by your organization can reach me not later than March 1st, 1938.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

International Red Cross.

No. 7.

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

14, Grosvenor Crescent, LONDON, S.W.1.
January 25th, 1938.

To the Central Committees of National Red Cross Societies.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference met in London at the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society on January 24th, 1938.

The Commission was composed as follows:—

Mr. S. Yamanouchi, representing H.E. Prince Tokugawa, President (Japan).

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross Society (Great Britain).

Mr. H. H. Anli, First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in London, representing H.E. Mr. Refik Seydam, President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society (Turkey).

The International Red Cross Committee was represented by:—

Mr. E. Clouzot, Head of the Secretariat.

The League of Red Cross Societies by:—

Mr. B. de Rougé, Secretary General.

The following also attended:—

Sir Edward Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society.

Lt.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, Director General.

Mr. F. C. Davies, Secretary.

Mr. R. C. Murchison, Assistant Secretary.

Mr. L. E. Gielgud, Under-Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

AGENDA OF THE XVITH CONFERENCE.

The Standing Commission took cognizance of the additions and modifications to the agenda of the XVIth International Conference submitted to it by the British Red Cross Society, by the American Red Cross, and by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

The additions are as follows:—

2 d) General Report of the League of Red Cross Societies; Revision of the Articles of Association.

2 i) Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Red Cross Committee.

4 c) Desirability of grouping in a single Convention the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions and the draft Conventions dealing with similar questions. (Proposed by the British Red Cross Society.)

9 1b) The Children's History of the Red Cross, published by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

9 2c) Training and Rôle of Red Cross volunteer personnel. (Proposed by the American Red Cross.)

Item 10 has been removed from the Agenda. Items previously numbered 11 and 12 become items 10 and 11.

The text of the draft agenda as modified is annexed to the present circular.⁽³⁾

In conformity with the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the Board of Delegates, at its meeting on June 20th, 1938, will fix the final agenda for the Conference.

The question of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Convention has been referred by the Standing Commission to the Board of Delegates, in accordance with item 4 on the agenda of the Board of Delegates.

We have the honour . . .

S. YAMANOUCHI,
For Prince Tokugawa, President.

⁽²⁾ See footnote, page 11.

⁽³⁾ See footnote, page 11.

British Red Cross Society.

XVITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

To the Central Committees of National Red Cross Societies.

LONDON, March, 1938.

SIR,

His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, addressed official invitations to all National Red Cross Societies in July last requesting that they would appoint delegates to represent them at the XVITH International Red Cross Conference, which is to be held in London from June 20th to 24th, 1938.

2. Similar invitations were addressed to the Governments of all States which are party to the Geneva Convention, and a certain number of International Bodies were invited to attend the Conference in an advisory capacity.

3. In these letters it was asked that Sir Harold Fawcus, Director-General of the British Red Cross Society, should be advised by January 1st of any proposals which National Societies might wish to make for the Agenda and also of the names of the Delegates appointed. As regards the Agenda, the proposals made were considered at a recent meeting of the Standing Commission from which you will have received a communication on this subject.

4. Up to the present the names of delegates have been received from a certain number of Societies and Governments. It will be greatly appreciated if Red Cross Societies and Governments which have not yet notified the names of their delegates will do so without delay, as this will facilitate the arrangements to be made in London.

5. May I also venture to direct your attention to the request made that the general Reports of Societies and the special Reports on subjects appearing on the Agenda should be forwarded in time to reach the Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society by May 1st at latest. It is essential that this be observed as the Agenda contemplates the summarizing of these Reports and it may be impossible to include in the summary Reports received later than May 1st.

6. It will be appreciated if Societies in presenting their printed Reports will, so far as possible, keep to the format followed at previous Conferences, i.e. 160 mm. by 225 mm., and forward (for distribution at the Conference) not less than 300 copies of each Report.

7. It would facilitate the work of the Conference if each Society would, in addition, circulate to all national Societies and Governments a copy of each special Report it desires to make on any subject appearing on the Agenda.

8. Enquiries have been received from some Societies regarding travel arrangements. As it has not been possible to arrange for reduced rates for Delegates travelling to the Conference it is suggested that all enquiries regarding travel should be made of the official Travel Agents to the Conference, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, who will also be able to give complete information regarding hotel accommodation in London. A list of hotels, shewing prices of accommodation, together with a reservation form, is enclosed herewith.

9. You will also find annexed hereto revised Agenda of the Conference,⁽⁴⁾ as approved by the Standing Commission at its recent Meeting, and a time-table showing the working programme and some of the social events already arranged. A further edition of this programme will be sent you in due course. You will note that the information and registration office of the Conference will be open at British Medical Association House, 19b, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, from Wednesday, June 15th onwards, and that Delegates are requested to register at that address and apply there for their papers as soon as convenient to them after that date.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Chairman of Executive Committee,
British Red Cross Society.

Same letter addressed to Governments party to the Geneva Convention.

⁽⁴⁾ See footnote, page 11.

AGENDA.*

I.

XVIth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries. Appointment of Commissions.
2.
 - a) Report of the Standing Commission.
 - b) Summary of the general reports of national Red Cross Societies (13th resolution of the XIVth International Conference.)
 - c) General Report of the International Red Cross Committee.
 - d) General Report of the League of Red Cross Societies; revision of the Articles of Association of the League.
 - e) Report of the Joint Commission entrusted with the administration of the income from the Empress Shōken Fund.
 - f) Report of the funds administered by the International Red Cross Committee :
 - i) Allocation of the income from the Augusta Fund.
 - ii) Florence Nightingale Medal.
 - g) Report of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
 - h) Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Material.
 - i) Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Red Cross Committee.
3. Co-operation of the national Societies with governmental bodies in their respective countries :
 - a) in connection with their peacetime activities.
 - b) in relation to their war-time activities.
4. Drafting of International Conventions :
 - a) Revision, interpretation and extension of the Geneva Convention.
 - b) Draft Convention for the adaptation to warfare at sea of the principles of the Geneva Convention.
 - c) Desirability of grouping in a single Geneva Convention the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and of the draft Conventions dealing with similar questions (proposal of the British Red Cross Society).
 - d) Plan for the creation of neutralized hospital areas ("villes sanitaires").
5. Function and activity of the Red Cross in time of civil war.
 - 5 bis. Protection of women and children against the sufferings resulting from armed conflicts (proposal of the French Red Cross).
 - 5 ter. Relations of national Societies *inter se* (proposal of the Chilean Red Cross).
6. The International Relief Union: report of the President of the Executive Committee.
7. Red Cross disaster relief work :
 - a) Relations between Governments and Red Cross Societies.
 - b) The rôle of the nurse and voluntary aid personnel (conclusions of the Conference of Experts).
 - c) Functions of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies.
8. Specialized first aid activities :
 - a) First aid on highways.
 - b) Air ambulances.
 - c) First aid at sea, in the mountains, in mines, etc.

*NOTE.—The agenda as adopted by the Board of Delegates differed from the draft agenda approved by the Standing Commission in March, 1937, in the following respects :

Item 2 *d*).—The words " Revision of the Articles of Association of the League " were added by the Standing Commission in January, 1938;

Item 2 *i*) was added by the Standing Commission in January, 1938;

Item 4 *c*) was added by the Standing Commission in January, 1938;

Items 5 *bis* and 5 *ter* were added by the Board of Delegates in accordance with Article 11 of the Rules of the International Red Cross Conference;

Items 9 (1 *b*) and 9 (2 *c*) were added by the Standing Commission in January, 1938.

A further item figured in the original draft under the title: " Extension of the Red Cross Movement : (a) Present World Position of the Red Cross; (b) Collaboration between the national Societies through the League. (Regional and Technical Conferences.)" The decision to omit this item was taken by the Standing Commission in January, 1938.

9. The educational work of the Red Cross :
 1. Educating public opinion for Red Cross work :
 - a) The Junior Red Cross.
 - b) The " Children's History of the Red Cross," published by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.
 - c) Enlisting the interest of adults.
 - d) Co-operation of the Red Cross with official and private bodies in the educational field.
 2. The Red Cross educational programme :
 - a) Moral education : neutrality, solidarity, development of the peace spirit. (The " Red Cross Truce.")
 - b) Practical education : popular instruction in regard to hygiene, public health, safety, and social welfare, in the national and international field.
 - c) The training and work of Red Cross volunteer personnel (proposal of the American Red Cross).
10. Election of members of the Standing Commission for the period 1938-1942.
11. Place and date of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference.

II.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Appointment of the officers of the Conference : designation (subject to ratification by the Conference) of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries.
3. Agenda of the Conference. Order of business.
4. Any questions which may be referred to the Board of Delegates by the Standing Commission or by the Conference.

PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17TH.

- 10 a.m. Executive Committee, League of Red Cross Societies, at 14, Grosvenor Crescent.
 3 p.m. Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies, at 14, Grosvenor Crescent.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH.

- 10 a.m. Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies, at 14, Grosvenor Crescent.

MONDAY, JUNE 20TH.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| 11 a.m. Board of Delegates | } | St. James's Palace. |
| 12 noon. Opening Session of Conference | | |
| 3 p.m. Plenary Session | | |

TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 10 a.m. Meetings of Commissions | } | British Medical Association House. |
| 3 p.m. " " " | | |

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND.

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|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 10 a.m. Meetings of Commissions | } | British Medical Association House. |
| 3 p.m. " " " | | |

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD.

- 10 a.m. Meetings of Commissions at British Medical Association House.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 10 a.m. Plenary Session | } | St. James's Palace. |
| 3 p.m. Closing Session of Conference | | |
| 5 p.m. Board of Delegates | | |

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.

- 10.30 a.m. Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies, at British Medical Association House.

LIST OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE XVIIth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

Professor Max Huber, President.
Mr. Paul Des Gouttes.
Mr. Jacques Chenevière.
Mr. Rodolphe de Haller, Treasurer.
Colonel Georges Patry.
Miss Lucie Odier.
Colonel Franz de Planta.
Colonel Guillaume Favre.
Mr. Edouard Chapuisat.
Mr. Frederick Barbey-Ador.

Mr. E. Clouzot.
Mr. R. Gallopin.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Hon. Norman H. Davis, Chairman, Board of Governors.
Marquis de Lillers
Mr. S. Yamanouchi
The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O. } Vice-Chairmen.
Mr. B. de Rougé, Secretary-General.
Mr. A. Mater, Legal Adviser.

Mr. L. E. Gielgud, M.B.E., Under Secretary-General.
Mr. A. R. Larrosa, Under Secretary-General.
Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor.
Major C. Petersén, Technical Counsellor.
Mr. G. Milsom, Director, Junior Red Cross Division.
Mrs. Maynard L. Carter, Director, Nursing Division.

DELEGATES REPRESENTING GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

AFGHANISTAN.

Government:

H.E. Muhammed Haidar Khan, Permanent Afghan Representative to the League of Nations.

ALBANIA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Lec Kurti, Albanian Minister in London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Lec Kurti, Albanian Minister in London.

ARGENTINE.

Government:

Dr. Molina Salas.
Dr. Braum Menendez.

Red Cross:

Dr. Molina Salas.
Dr. Braum Menendez.

AUSTRALIA.

Government:

Colonel T. E. V. Hurley, C.M.G., V.D.
Mrs. Vera Deakin White, O.B.E.

Red Cross:

Miss P. N. Robertson, O.B.E., Secretary-General.
Mr. Robert Nettlefold, O.B.E. (Tasmanian Division).
Dame Mary Cook, O.B.E. (New South Wales Division).
Mrs. W. Butter (New South Wales Division).
Lady Clark (Tasmanian Division).

BELGIUM.

Government:

Mr. Edmond Dronsart, Director-General, Belgian Red Cross Society.
Dr. René Sand, Secretary-General, Department of Public Health.
Lieut.-General Declercq, Inspector-General, Army Medical Service.
Colonel J. Voncken, Director, Liège Military Hospital.

Red Cross:

Mr. Alfred Goldschmidt, Treasurer-General.
Mr. Henri Van Leynseele.
Mr. Edmond Dronsart, Director-General.
Mr. Paul Grosjean.
Mrs. Lippens-Orban, Member, General Council.
Mrs. Voncken.
Mr. Caron.

BOLIVIA.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Antenor Patiño.

BRAZIL.

Government:

Captain Arthur Luiz Augusto de Alcantara, Secretary, Central Committee, Brazilian Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Dr. Daniel de Carvalho, Vice-President.
Mrs. Isabel W. Gomm.
Captain Arthur Luiz Augusto de Alcantara, Secretary, Central Committee.

BULGARIA.

Government:

Mr. Milio C. Mileff, Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Red Cross:

Mr. Milio C. Mileff, Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires in London.
Mr. Stefan Laftchieff, First Vice-President.

CANADA.

Red Cross:

Mr. Norman Sommerville, K.C., Chairman, Central Council.
Dr. F. W. Routley, Acting National Commissioner.
Mrs. Plumptre.
Mrs. T. D. Brown.
Mr. E. V. Buchanan.
Mrs. T. P. Grubbe.
Miss Frances Stetson.
Mrs. Frank R. Fairweather.
Miss Margaret S. McCready.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

CHILE.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Augustin Edwards, G.B.E., Chilean Ambassador in London.
Mr. Luis Renard, Counsellor, Chilean Embassy, London.
Admiral D. Calixto Rogers, Naval Attaché, Chilean Embassy, London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Augustin Edwards, G.B.E., Chilean Ambassador in London.
Mr. Luis Renard, Counsellor, Chilean Embassy, London.
Admiral D. Calixto Rogers, Naval Attaché, Chilean Embassy, London.
Mrs. Amanda Brieba de Lorca, Honorary Director, Chilean Women's Red Cross.
Mr. Fausto Arturo Soto.

CHINA.

Government:

Dr. C. C. Wang.
Professor Tuan-Cheng Chien.
Mr. Liu Chieh, First Secretary, Chinese Embassy, London.

Red Cross:

Mr. K. H. Ling.
Dr. Robert B. McClure.
Mr. Poeliu Dai.
Mr. Pau-Kang Chu.

COLOMBIA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Luis Tamayo, Colombian Minister in London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Luis Tamayo, Colombian Minister in London.
Dr. Armando Garcés.
Mr. Antonio Izquierdo.

COSTA RICA.

Government:

H.E. Dr. Constantino Herdocia, Nicaraguan Minister in London.
Dr. Crisanto Dobles Segreda.

Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Constantino Herdocia, Nicaraguan Minister in London.
Dr. Crisanto Dobles Segreda.

CUBA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Guillermo de Blanck, Cuban Minister in London.
Mr. C. Blanco.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Guillermo de Blanck, Cuban Minister in London.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister in London.

Red Cross:

Dr. A. G. Masaryková, President.
Mrs. Z. M. Havránková, Member, Headquarters Committee.
Professor J. B. Kozák, Member, Headquarters' Committee; Chairman, Central Advisory Board, Junior Red Cross.
Dr. J. M. Linhart, Director-General.
Dr. Fr. Šmakal, Director, Slovak Division.
Dr. V. Kálalová di Lotti, Chief, Section of Voluntary Aids.
Dr. Ludmila Dudková, Member, Turčiansky sv. Martin Committee.

DANZIG.

Red Cross:

Dr. V. Böttcher, Secretary-General.

DENMARK.

Government:

Dr. Fr. Vogelius, Vice-President, Danish Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Dr. Fr. Vogelius, Vice-President.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Government:

H.E. Dr. Max Henriquez Ureña, Dominican Minister in London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Max Henriquez Ureña, Dominican Minister in London.
Mr. J. Benardout, Consul General in London.
Dr. Miguel Canela Lázaro.

ECUADOR.

Red Cross:

Dr. Octavio Pacifico Gallegos.

EGYPT.

Government:

Dr. Mahmoud Maher bey.
Abdel Moneim Riad bey.
Lt.-Col. Dr. Ahmed Abdel Nabi.

Red Crescent:

Dr. Mahmoud Maher bey, Member, Administrative Board.

EIRE.

Government:

Mr. M. J. Beary, Assistant Secretary, Department of Defence.
Major T. McKinney, Director, Army Medical Services.

ESTONIA.

Red Cross:

Surgeon-General H. Leesment, President.

FINLAND.

Government:

H.E. Mr. G. A. Gripenberg, Finnish Minister in London.

Red Cross:

Colonel G. Taucher, Secretary-General.

FRANCE.

Government:

Mr. Basdevant, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Sabrie, Ministry of Defence and War.
Lieut.-Commander Ausseur, Ministry of Defence and War.
Dr. Ployé, Chief Naval Surgeon, Ministry of Marine.
Dr. Goett, Chief Naval Surgeon, Air Ministry.
Dr. P. G. Passa, Assistant Inspector-General of Medical Services, Colonial Office.

Red Cross:

Marquis de Lillers, President, Central Committee.
Mrs. M. de Wendel, Vice-President, Association des Dames Françaises.
Mrs. Saint-René Taillandier, Vice-President, Union des Femmes de France.
H.E. Count Clauzel, Delegate on the League of Nations Committee on Social Questions.
Miss d'Haussonville.
Mrs. Pissard.
Mr. Amédée Roussellier.
Mr. B. Flûry-Herard, Secretary-General, Central Committee.

GERMANY.

Government:

H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, German Commissioner of Voluntary Aid Service.
Dr. Ernst Grawitz, First Representative of the German Commissioner of Voluntary Aid Service.
Dr. Edmund Pflugmacher, Surgeon General (Rtd.).
Dr. Johann G. Lohmann, Councillor of Legation, German Foreign Office.
Mr. Friedrich Ruppert, Privy Councillor, Home Office.
Dr. Paul Steffan, Surgeon Captain (Navy).
Dr. Hermann Vespermann, Privy Councillor, Air Ministry.
Dr. Wilhelm Tafel, Captain, High Command of the Armed Forces.

Red Cross:

H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President.
Dr. Ernest Grawitz, Permanent Acting President.
Mrs. L. von Oertzen, Matron-in-Chief.
Dr. Otto Hornemann, Surgeon-General (Rtd.).
Mr. Oswald Pohl.
Mr. Walther G. Hartmann.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government:

Lieut.-General W. P. MacArthur, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D., Director-General, Army Medical Services.
Major-General D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., Colonel Commandant, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major-General J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O.
Surgeon-Captain J. A. O'Flynn, M.D., R.N.
Air Vice-Marshal A. V. J. Richardson, C.B., O.B.E., M.B., K.H.S., Director, Medical Services, Royal Air Force.
Miss E. M. Blair, Matron-in-Chief, Royal Air Force.
Mr. E. D. Macgregor (Ministry of Health).
Dr. H. A. Macewen (Ministry of Health).
Dr. R. P. Williams (Board of Education).

Red Cross:

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., Vice-Chairman of Council; Chairman, Executive Committee.
The Right Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., D.L., Vice-Chairman of Council.
Sir Edward Stewart, K.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P., Member of Council; Deputy Chairman, Executive Committee.
Mr. Arthur C. Abrahams, C.B.E., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Mr. Cecil H. Armitage, C.B.E., D.L., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Mrs. Blount, O.B.E., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Major-General D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., D.L., M.D., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Mrs. Doyne, Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Colonel C. R. Evans, D.S.O., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Dame Maud McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Dame Beryl Oliver, D.B.E., R.R.C., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
Major-General Oliver L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., Member, Council and Executive Committee.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Member of Council; and Chairman of Council, Scottish Central Council Branch.
Miss C. D. Allen, O.B.E., Member, Executive Committee.
Mr. R. H. W. Hope, M.C., Member, Executive Committee.
Colonel The Lord O'Hagan, Member, Executive Committee.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Ross, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Member, Executive Committee.
Sir William H. Willcox, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Member, Executive Committee.
Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., M.B., Director-General.
Mr. F. C. Davies, O.B.E., Secretary.
Mr. R. C. Murchison, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary.
Brigadier T. C. Mudie, D.S.O., Secretary, Scottish Central Council Branch.
Miss M. B. Cross, Director, Junior Section.
Miss E. M. Bowering, Secretary, Appeals Committee.
Mrs. Bryans.
Miss M. Naylor-Smith.
Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, F.R.C.S.
Major-General Sir Walter Maxwell Scott, Bart. (Scottish Branch).

GREECE.

Government:

Mr. J. Athanasaki, President, Greek Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Mr. J. Athanasaki, President.
Mr. Michel Pasmazoglou, Legal Adviser.
Dr. Mathieu Maccas, Director, Surgical Clinic, Greek Red Cross Hospital.
Mr. Alexander Ractivand, Special Member, Central Committee.
Mrs. A. Ractivand.
Mrs. Cléa Vassilopulo, Chief Nurse, Voluntary Nursing Service.

GUATEMALA.

Government:

Dr. Francisco A. Figueroa, Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Red Cross:

Dr. Francisco A. Figueroa, Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires in London.
Mr. José P. Ugarte.

HAITI.

Government:

H.E. Mr. S. Leon Defly, Haitian Minister in London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. S. Leon Defly, Haitian Minister in London.

HUNGARY.

Government:

H.E. Dr. Elemér de Simon, President, Hungarian Red Cross.
Major R. de Utassy, Military Attaché, Hungarian Legation, London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Elemér de Simon, President.
Mrs. de Simon, Member, Central Committee.
Mrs. H. Faltys, Director, Junior Red Cross Inter-Schools Correspondence.
Captain Jules Vállay, Deputy Director, Red Cross Headquarters.

INDIA.

Government:

Lieut.-General W. P. MacArthur, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D., Director General, Army Medical Services.
Major-General D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., Colonel Commandant, Royal Army Medical Corps.
Major-General J. W. L. Scott, D.S.O.

Red Cross:

Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C.
Mrs. G. G. Armstrong (Madras Provincial Branch).
Mr. G. G. Armstrong (Madras Provincial Branch).
Mrs. Cuthbert King (Punjab Provincial Branch).
Mr. Cuthbert King (Punjab Provincial Branch).
Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E. (U.P. Provincial Branch).
Major-General H. C. Buckley, K.H.P., I.M.S. (Bombay Branch).

ITALY.

Government:

H.E. Senator Guiseppa de Michelis.
Mr. Pietro Gerbore, First Secretary of Legation.
Professor Giacinto Bosco.
Dr. Alberto Canaperia, Ministry of the Interior.
Colonel Giovanni Magli, Ministry of War.
Admiral Giuseppe Raineri Biscia, Ministry of Marine.
Colonel Giuseppe Baudoin.
Colonel Augusto Muzioli.
Dr. Paolo de Michelis.

Red Cross:

H.E. Senator Giuseppe de Michelis, Member, Governing Board.
Count Guido Vinci Gigliucci, Delegate in Switzerland.
Dr. Vittorio Minnucci, Chief, Bureau of General Affairs.

JAPAN.

Government:

Mr. Yoshio Muto, First Secretary, Japanese Embassy, London.
Captain Hideo Yano, Naval Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London.
Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Sunao Fujiki.
Surgeon Captain Kiyoshi Haniuda.

Red Cross:

Mr. Chuichi Ariyoshi, Member, Board of Directors.
Major-General Yenji Inouye, Chief, Department of Research and Investigation.
Mr. Shiro Yamanouchi, Representative in Europe.
Mr. Yoshio Muto, First Secretary, Japanese Embassy, London.
Captain Hideo Yano, Naval Attaché, Japanese Embassy, London.
Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Sunao Fujiki.
Surgeon Captain Kiyoshi Haniuda.

LATVIA.

Red Cross:

Professor K. Barons, President.

LITHUANIA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Bronius Kazys Balutis, Lithuanian Minister in London.

Red Cross:

Dr. A. Petrikas, President.
Mr. J. Kajeckas, Secretary-General.

LUXEMBURG.

Government:

Mr. A. Rockenbrod, Director, Luxemburg Red Cross.
Mr. Mathias Stensel, Secretary, Medical College of Luxemburg.
Mrs. Mayrisch de St. Hubert, President, Luxemburg Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Mrs. Mayrisch de St. Hubert, President.
Mr. A. Rockenbrod, Director.

NETHERLANDS.

Government:

Surgeon General S. W. Praag, Inspector, Army Medical Service, Second Vice-President, Netherlands Red Cross.
Dr. J. W. Meijer Ranneft, Previous Vice-President, Council of the Netherlands Indies; Previous President, Executive Committee, Netherlands East Indies Red Cross.
Dr. J. P. A. François, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius, Secretary General, Netherlands Red Cross.
Captain K. van Rijn.
Lieut. C. Moolenburgh, Netherlands Royal Navy.

Red Cross:

Surgeon General S. W. Praag, Second Vice-President; Inspector, Army Medical Service.
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius, Secretary-General.
Dr. J. W. Meijer Ranneft, Previous President, Executive Committee, Netherlands East Indies Red Cross.

NEW ZEALAND.

Government:

Dr. Bernard Myers, C.M.G.
Mr. C. J. Drake, Department of Health.

Red Cross:

Mrs. T. H. Lowry, O.B.E., Dominion President.
Lady Wigram, O.B.E., Member, Canterbury Executive Committee.

NICARAGUA.

Government:

H.E. Dr. Constantino Herdocia, Nicaraguan Minister in London.

Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Constantino Herdocia, Nicaraguan Minister in London.

NORWAY.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Erik Colban, Norwegian Minister in London.

Colonel J. C. Meinich, President, Norwegian Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Colonel J. C. Meinich, President.

Mrs. Elinor Bachke, Member, Central Committee; President, Executive Committee, Oslo Branch.

Mr. T. E. Steen.

Miss Bertha Helgestad, President, Norwegian Nurses' Association.

Mr. Jens Meinich, Jr.

PANAMA.

Government:

Mr. Eligio Ocaña V., Consul General of Panama in London.

Red Cross:

Mr. Eligio Ocaña V., Consul General of Panama in London.

THE PAPAL STATE.

Government:

Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

PARAGUAY.

Red Cross:

Dr. Eduardo Leyba, Counsellor, Paraguayan Legation, Paris.

PERU.

Government:

Dr. J. Eduardo Rivera.

Red Cross:

Dr. Juan García Calderón.

POLAND.

Government:

H.E. Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador in London.

General Alexander Osiniński, President, Central Committee, Polish Red Cross.

Mr. Antony Baliński, Second Secretary, Polish Embassy, London.

Red Cross:

General Alexander Osiniński, President, Central Committee.

Miss Anna Paszkowska, Member, Central Committee; Vice-President, Junior Red Cross Central Committee.

Professor Antony Jurasz, Chairman, Poznań Regional Committee.

PORTUGAL.

Government:

Mr. Antonio de Faria, First Secretary, Portuguese Embassy, London.

Red Cross:

Mr. Joaquim de Barros Ferreira da Silva, Attaché, Portuguese Embassy, London.

ROUMANIA.

Government:

General R. Rosetti, Vice-President, Roumanian Red Cross Society.

Red Cross:

General R. Rosetti, Vice-President.

SIAM.

Government:

H.E. Phya Rajawangsan, Siamese Minister in London.
Khun Bibidh Virajjakar, Second Secretary, Siamese Legation, London.
Major Sanguan Rojanavongse, Army Medical Service.
Captain Kamol Balajiva, Army Medical Service.
Lieut. Dibya Sutabaha, Army Medical Service.

Red Cross:

H.E. Phya Rajawangsan, Siamese Minister in London.
Mr. Sakol Varavarn.
Dr. Chaleom Puranananda.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Government:

Mr. F. J. du Toit.
Mr. Eugene Kevin Scallon.

Red Cross:

Mrs. E. Kane Berman, Chief Commandant, Voluntary Aid Detachments.
Mrs. A. Kemp.

SPAIN.

Red Cross:

Dr. Aurelio Romeo Lozano, President.
Mr. Vincent Orche Martinez.
Mr. Julian Fernandez Alvarez.

NATIONALIST SPAIN.

Red Cross:

Marquis del Moral.
Count de la Granja.
Count de Torrellano.

SWEDEN.

Government:

Colonel C. E. Westerberg, Chief Medical Adviser, Royal Air Force.

Red Cross:

Lieut.-General Axel Hultkrantz, Vice-President.
Baron E. Stjernstedt, Secretary-General.
Lieut.-Colonel S. Rydman, Assistant Secretary-General.

SWITZERLAND.

Government:

Colonel Paul Vollenweider, Chief Medical Officer, Federal Army.
Mr. Camille Gorgé, Counsellor of Legation.
Colonel Paul Wacker.

Red Cross:

Lieut.-Colonel E. Denzler, Medical Director.
Dr. R. F. de Fischer, Secretary-General.
Mrs. J. Turretini, Geneva Section.

TURKEY.

Government:

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam, President, Turkish Red Crescent.
Dr. Assim Arar, Secretary-General, Turkish Red Crescent.
Mr. Seyfi Oran, Member, Central Committee, Turkish Red Crescent.

Red Crescent:

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam, President.
Dr. Assim Arar, Secretary-General.
Mr. Seyfi Oran, Member, Central Committee.

UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

Government:

Mr. M. Korj, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:

Mr. M. Korj, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Government:

Hon. Norman H. Davis, Chairman, American National Red Cross.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary, American National Red Cross.
Mrs. August Belmont, Member, Central Committee, American National Red Cross.
Mr. Gustavus D. Pope, Member, Central Committee, American National Red Cross.
Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman, American National Red Cross.
Hon. Eliot Wadsworth, Member, Central Committee, American National Red Cross.

Red Cross:

Hon. Norman H. Davis, Chairman.
Mrs. August Belmont, Member, Central Committee.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary.
Mr. Gustavus D. Pope, Member, Central Committee.
Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Member, Central Committee.
Hon. Eliot Wadsworth, Member, Central Committee.
Mrs. William K. Draper.
Mrs. Frederic W. Upham.
Colonel Joseph M. Hartfield.
Miss R. E. Henderson (Junior Red Cross).
Mr. James T. Nicholson (Manager, Chicago Chapter).
Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman.

URUGUAY.

Red Cross:

Dr. Joaquin Villegas Suarez.
Miss Maria Luisa Zimmermann.

VENEZUELA.

Government:

Dr. Temístocles Carvalho, Hon. Attaché, Venezuelan Legation, London.

Red Cross:

Dr. Temístocles Carvalho, Hon. Attaché, Venezuelan Legation, London.
Mr. H. Blanco Fombona.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Government:

H.E. Mr. Dragomir Kassidolatz, Yugoslav Minister in London.
General Zarko Ruvidić, Director of Medical Services.

Red Cross:

Senator Svet. Tomitch, First Vice-President.
Colonel Mirko Marinkovitch, Director.

DELEGATES INVITED IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

BOY SCOUTS' INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION.

Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still, D.B.E.

Miss Olive Baggallay, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RECOGNISED AUTOMOBILE CLUBS.

Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.L.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

Miss Anna Schwarzenberg, Executive Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Dame Janet Campbell, D.B.E.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. G. R. Parker, B.A., B.Sc., Past-President.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Mr. M. R. K. Burge, Director, London Branch Office.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE ON AVIATION.

Mr. E. S. M. Perowne.

Mrs. Deslandes-Grandpré.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Sir Harold Pink, J.P.

Mr. R. H. P. Orde, O.B.E., Hon. Secretary, British Hospitals Association.

Dr. W. McAdam Eccles, F.R.C.S.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

Major Basil Neven-Spence.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

Marquis de Lillers, Vice-President.

Mr. Camille Gorgé.

Mr. Walther Hartmann.

Mr. Algernon Maudslay, C.B.E.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. H. R. Cummings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON SOCIAL WORK.

Dr. René Sand.

Mrs. Farquharson.

Mr. A. Farquharson, Secretary-General.

Dr. A. G. Masarykova.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Colonel Wallace Benson, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Professor Albert de Geouffre de la Pradelle de Leyrat.

Colonel J. Voncken.

THE SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA.

Count Guido Palagi del Palagio, O.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Iddesleigh.

SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Mr. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., C.B.E., Vice-President.
Mrs. G. M. Morier, Member, Executive Committee.
Mrs. Lothian Small.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF GIRL GUIDES AND GIRL SCOUTS.

Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E.

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Miss Pollard, Secretary for Health and Physical Education, Y.W.C.A. of Great Britain.

WORLD'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Z. F. Willis.

BRITISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Colonel E. M. Cowell, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.
Mr. A. W. Haslett.

BRITISH HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION.

Sir Harold Pink, J.P., Chairman.
Major R. P. Woodhouse, Vice-Chairman.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.

Miss B. Monk, C.B.E., R.R.C.
Miss D. S. Coode.
Miss E. S. Innes, R.R.C., D.N. (Leeds).
Miss E. J. Morgan.

COUNCIL OF COUNTY TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Colonel Sir William Coates, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Charles M. Power, M.C., President.
Mr. S. Clayton Fryers, F.H.O.A., Chairman of Council.
Mr. S. R. Speller, LL.B., Secretary.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Mrs. Woolrych Perowne.
Miss O. Moffatt, Secretary.

THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Major-General Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Mr. Ernest Arthur Ebbelwhite, LL.D., F.S.A.
Major Eden Wilberforce Paget, C.B.E.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.

Mr. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., C.B.E., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer.
Mrs. G. M. Morier, Vice-Chairman.
Brig.-General J. G. Browne, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Member of Council.
Miss J. Halford, O.B.E., Member of Council.
Captain G. F. Gracey, D.S.O., General Secretary.
Mr. Edward Fuller.

ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Colonel Donald J. Mackintosh, C.B., M.V.O., D.L., LL.D., M.B., Chairman of Council.
Mr. James H. H. Henderson, General Secretary.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

Colonel Sir William Coates, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

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The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., Chairman, Executive Committee, British Red Cross Society.

Deputy Chairman:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., D.L.

Vice-Chairmen:

Professor Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee.

Hon. Norman Davis, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, Chairman of the American National Red Cross.

Mr. Norman Sommerville, K.C., Chairman of the Central Council, Canadian Red Cross.

Dr. A. G. Masaryková, President, Czechoslovak Red Cross.

Surgeon-General Leesment, President, Estonian Red Cross.

Marquis de Lillers, President, Central Committee, French Red Cross.

H.R.H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President, German Red Cross.

Mr. J. Athanasaki, President, Greek Red Cross.

H.E. Dr. Elemér de Simon, President, Hungarian Red Cross.

Professor K. Barons, President, Latvian Red Cross.

Dr. A. Petrikas, President, Lithuanian Red Cross.

Mrs. Mavrisch de St. Hubert, President, Luxembourg Red Cross.

Mrs. T. H. Lowry, O.B.E., Dominion President, New Zealand Red Cross.

Colonel J. C. Meinich, President, Norwegian Red Cross.

General A. Osiniński, President, Central Committee, Polish Red Cross.

Dr. Aurelio Romeo Lozano, President, Spanish Red Cross.

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam, President, Turkish Red Crescent.

Secretary General:

Lt.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries General:

Mr. E. Clouzot, Head of the Secretariat of the International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. L. E. Gielgud, M.B.E., Under-Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

International Red Cross Committee:

Professor Max Huber, President (Chairman).

Mr. Paul Des Gouttes.

Colonel Guillaume Favre.

League of Red Cross Societies:

Hon. Norman Davis, Chairman.

Mr. B. de Rougé, Secretary General.

Albanian Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Lec Kurti, Albanian Minister in London.

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.:

Mr M. Korj, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in London.

American Red Cross:

Hon. Norman Davis, Chairman.

Mrs. August Belmont, Member, Central Committee.

Hon. Eliot Wadsworth, Member, Central Committee.

Australian Red Cross:

Miss P. N. Robertson, O.B.E., Secretary General.

Dame Mary Cook, D.B.E.

Mrs. W. Butter.

Belgian Red Cross:

Mr. Edmond Dronsart, Director-General.

Brazilian Red Cross:

Captain Arthur Luiz Augusto de Alcantara, Secretary, Central Committee.

British Red Cross Society:

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., Vice-Chairman of Council, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
The Right Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E., D.L., Vice-Chairman of Council.
Sir Edward Stewart, K.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P., Member of Council; Deputy Chairman, Executive Committee.

Bulgarian Red Cross:

Mr. Stefan Laftchieff, First Vice-President.

Canadian Red Cross:

Mr. Norman Sommerville, K.C., Chairman, Central Council.
Dr. F. W. Routley, Acting National Commissioner.
Mrs. Plumptre.

Chilean Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Augustin Edwards, G.B.E., Chilean Ambassador in London.
Mr. Luis Renard, Counsellor, Chilean Embassy.
Admiral D. Calixto Rogers, Naval Attaché, Chilean Embassy, London.

Chinese Red Cross:

Mr. K. H. Ling.

Colombian Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. Luis Tamayo, Colombian Minister in London.

Czechoslovak Red Cross:

Dr. A. G. Masaryková, President.
Dr. J. M. Linhart, Director-General.

Danzig Red Cross:

Dr. V. Böttcher, Secretary General.

Danish Red Cross:

Dr. Fr. Vogelius, Vice-President.

Dominican Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Max Henriquez Ureña, Dominican Minister in London.
Mr. Jack Benardout, Consul General in London.

Ecuadorian Red Cross:

Dr. Octavio Pacifico Gallegos.

Egyptian Red Crescent:

Dr. Mahmoud Maher bey, Member, Administrative Board.

Estonian Red Cross:

Surgeon-General H. Leesment, President.

Finnish Red Cross:

Colonel G. Taucher, Secretary General.

French Red Cross:

Marquis de Lillers, President, Central Committee.

German Red Cross:

H.R.H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President.
Dr. Ernst Grawitz, Permanent Acting President.
Mr. Walther G. Hartmann.

Greek Red Cross:

Mr. J. Athanasaki, President.

Guatemalan Red Cross:

Dr. Francisco A. Figueroa, Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Haitian Red Cross:

H.E. Mr. S. Defly, Haitian Minister in London.

Hungarian Red Cross:

H.E. Dr. Elemér de Simon, President.
Mrs. de Simon, Member, Central Committee.
Mrs. H. Faltys, Director, Junior Red Cross Inter-Schools Correspondence.

Indian Red Cross:

Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E. O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C.

Italian Red Cross:

H.E. Senator Guisepppe de Michelis, Member, Governing Board.

Japanese Red Cross:

Major-General Yenji Inouye, Chief, Department of Research and Investigation.
Mr. Shiro Yamanouchi, Representative in Europe.

- Latvian Red Cross:*
Professor K. Barons, President.
- Luxemburg Red Cross:*
Mrs. Mayrisch de St. Hubert, President.
- Netherlands Red Cross:*
Surgeon-General S. W. Praag, Second Vice-President.
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius, Secretary General.
- New Zealand Red Cross:*
Mrs. T. H. Lowry, O.B.E., Dominion President.
Lady Wigram, O.B.E.
- Norwegian Red Cross:*
Colonel J. C. Meinich, President.
Mrs. Elinor Bachke, Member, Central Committee.
Miss Bertha Helgestad.
- Panama Red Cross:*
Mr. Eligio Ocaña V., Consul General of Panama in London.
- Paraguayan Red Cross:*
Dr. Eduardo Leyba.
- Peruvian Red Cross:*
Dr. J. García Calderón.
- Polish Red Cross:*
General Alexander Osiniński, President, Central Committee.
Miss Anna Paszkowska, Member, Central Committee; Vice-President, Junior Red Cross Central Committee.
Professor Antony Jurasz, Chairman, Poznań Regional Committee.
- Portuguese Red Cross:*
Mr. Joaquim de Barros Ferreira da Silva, Attaché, Portuguese Embassy, London.
- Roumanian Red Cross:*
General R. Rosetti, Vice-President.
- Siamese Red Cross:*
Mr. Sakol Varavarn.
- South African Red Cross:*
Mrs. E. Kane Berman, Chief Commandant, Voluntary Aid Detachments.
Mrs. A. Kemp.
- Spanish Red Cross:*
Dr. Aurelio Romeo Lozano, President.
Mr. Julian Fernandez Alvarez.
Mr. Vincent Orche Martinez.
- Spanish Nationalist Red Cross:*
Marquis del Moral.
Count de la Granja.
Count de Torrellano.
- Swedish Red Cross:*
Lt.-General Axel Hultkrantz, Vice-President.
Baron E. Stjernstedt, Secretary General.
Lt.-Colonel S. Rydman, Assistant Secretary General.
- Swiss Red Cross:*
Lt.-Colonel E. Denzler, Medical Director.
Dr. R. F. de Fischer, Secretary General.
- Turkish Red Crescent:*
H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam, President.
Dr. Assim Arar, Secretary General.
Mr. Seyfi Oran, Member, Central Committee.
- Uruguayan Red Cross:*
Dr. J. V. Suarez.
- Venezuelan Red Cross:*
Dr. Temístocles Carvallo, Hon. Attaché, Venezuelan Legation, London
- Yugoslav Red Cross:*
Senator Svet. Tomitch, First Vice-President.
Colonel Mirko Marinkovitch, Director.
- Secretaries:*
Mr. E. Clouzot.
Mr. L. E. Gielgud, M.B.E.

FIRST COMMISSION (General Commission).

AGENDA:

- I. Report of the Standing Commission.
- II. General Report of the International Red Cross Committee.
- III. General Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- IV. Report of the Joint Commission entrusted with the administration of the income from the Empress Shōken Fund.
- V. Report of the funds administered by the International Red Cross Committee.
- VI. Report of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
- VII. Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Red Cross Committee.
- VIII. Proposal of the Chilean Red Cross in connection with the relations of national Societies *inter se*.
- IX. Conclusions of the report of the Yugoslav Red Cross.
- X. Summary of the General Reports of national Red Cross Societies.

Chairman:

Hon. Eliot Wadsworth (United States).

Secretaries:

Mr. E. Clouzot (International Red Cross Committee).
Mr. L. E. Gielgud (League of Red Cross Societies).
Mr. A. R. Larrosa (League of Red Cross Societies).

Members:

Professor Max Huber }
Mr. Chenevière } International Red Cross Committee.
Mr. de Haller }
Colonel Favre }

Hon. Norman Davis }
Mr. B. de Rougé } League of Red Cross Societies
Mr. A. Mater }

H. E. Muhammed Haidar Khan (Afghanistan).

Dr. Braum Menendez }
Dr. Molina Salas } Argentine

Colonel Hurley }
Mrs. Deakin White }
Miss P. N. Robertson } Australia
Mr. Nettlefold }
Dame Mary Cook }
Mrs. Butter }
Lady Clark }

Mr. E. Dronsart }
Mr. Paul Grosjean } Belgium.
Mrs. Lippens-Orban }
Mr. Caron }

H.E. Mr. Antenor Patiño (Bolivia).

Dr. D. de Carvalho }
Mrs. Gomm } Brazil.

Mr. Mileff (Bulgaria).

Mr. Norman Sommerville }
Dr. Routley }
Mrs. Plumtre } Canada.
Mrs. Fairweather }
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor }

H.E. Mr. Augustin Edwards }
Mr. Luis Renard } Chile.

Dr. C. C. Wang }
Mr. K. H. Ling }
Dr. Robert McClure } China.
Mr. Poeliu Dai }

H.E. Mr. Luis Tamayo }
Dr. Armando Garcés } Colombia.
Mr. A. Izquierdo }

H.E. Dr. C. Herdocia }
Dr. C. Dobles Segreda } Costa Rica.

H.E. Mr. G. de Blanck (Cuba).

H.E. Mr. J. Masaryk }
Dr. A. G. Masaryková } Czechoslovakia.
Dr. Fr. Šmakal }

Dr. V. Böttcher (Danzig).

Dr. Fr. Vogelius (Denmark).

H.E. Dr. M. Henriquez Ureña }
Mr. J. Benardout } Dominican Republic.
Dr. M. Canela Lázaro }

Dr. O. Pacifico Gallegos (Ecuador).

Dr. Mahmoud Maher bey } Egypt
Abdel Moneim Riad bey }

Colonel G. Taucher (Finland).

Marquis de Lillers }
Mr. Basdevant } France.
Dr. Passa }
H.E. Count Clauzel }
Mr. Flûry-Hérard }

Dr. E. Grawitz }
Dr. Lohmann } Germany.
Mr. Ruppert }
Mr. O. Pohl }
Mr. W. G. Hartmann }

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley }
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham }
Sir Edward Stewart }
Major-General J. W. L. Scott }
Surgeon-Captain J. A. O'Flynn }
Air Vice-Marshal A. V. J. Richardson }
Miss E. M. Blair }
Mr. E. D. Macgregor }
Dr. H. A. Macewen }
Dr. R. P. Williams }
Mr. Arthur C. Abrahams }
Mr. Cecil Armitage }
Mrs. Blount }
Major-General D. J. Collins }
Mrs. Doyne }
Dame Beryl Oliver }
Major-General O. L. Robinson } Great Britain.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird }
Miss C. D. Allen }
Mr. R. H. W. Hope }
Colonel The Lord O'Hagan }
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Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus }
Mr. F. C. Davies }
Mr. R. C. Murchison }
Brigadier T. C. Mudie }
Miss M. B. Cross }
Miss E. M. Bowring }
Mrs. Bryans }
Miss M. Naylor-Smith }
Dr. H. Gordon-Thompson }

Mr. J. Athanasaki }
Mr. M. Pesmazoglou } Greece.
Mr. A. Ractivand }
Mrs. Ractivand }

Dr. F. A. Figueroa } Guatemala.
Mr. J. P. Ugarte }

H.E. Mr. S. L. Defly (Haiti).

H.E. Dr. E. de Simon }
Major R. de Utassy } Hungary.
Mrs. de Simon }
Mrs. H. Faltys }
Captain J. Vállay }

Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield } India.
Miss Norah Hill }

H.E. Mr. G. de Michelis }
Dr. A. Canaperia } Italy.
Count Guido Vinci Gigliucci }
Dr. V. Minucci }
Dr. Paolo de Michelis }

Mr. Chuichi Ariyoshi } Japan.
Mr. S. Yamanouchi }

Mr. J. Kajeckas (Lithuania).

Mr. Rockenbrod } Luxemburg.
Mr. Stensel }

Surgeon-General S. W. Praag }
Dr. J. W. Meijer Ranneft } Netherlands.
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius }
Dr. François }
Captain K. van Rijn }

Dr. Bernard Myers } New Zealand
Mrs. T. H. Lowry }
Lady Wigram }

H.E. Mr. E. Colban } Norway.
 Mrs. E. Bachke }
 Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh (The Papal State).
 Dr. E. Leyba (Paraguay).
 Dr. E. Rivera } Peru.
 Dr. J. G. Calderon }
 General A. Osinski } Poland.
 Miss A. Paszkowska }
 Mr. A. Baliński }
 Mr. A. de Faria } Portugal.
 Mr. J. de Barros Ferreira da Silva }
 General R. Rosetti (Rumania).
 Mr. Sakol Varavarn } Siam.
 Khun Bibidh Virajjakar }
 Dr. Ch. Puranananda }
 Mr. F. J. du Toit } South Africa.
 Mrs. Kane Berman }
 Mrs. A. Kemp }
 Dr. A. Romeo Lozano } Spain.
 Mr. Vincent Orche Martinez }
 Mr. J. Fernandez Alvarez }
 Count de Torrellano (Nationalist Spain).
 Colonel C. E. Westerberg } Sweden.
 Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz }
 Baron E. Stjernstedt }
 Colonel Paul Vollenweider } Switzerland.
 Lieut.-Colonel Denzler }
 H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam } Turkey.
 Dr. Assim Arar }
 Mr. Seyfi Oran }
 Mr. M. Korj (U.S.S.R.).
 Hon. Norman H. Davis } United States.
 Mrs. Belmont }
 Mrs. Rea }
 Mrs. Draper }
 Mrs. Upham }
 Colonel J. M. Hartfield }
 Mr. J. T. Nicholson }
 Mr. Ernest J. Swift }
 Mr. J. Villegas Suarez } Uruguay.
 Miss Maria L. Zimmermann }
 Dr. Temistocles Carvallo (Venezuela).
 Mr. S. Tonitch } Yugoslavia.
 Colonel M. Marinkovitch }

Dame Rachel Crowdy (Boy Scouts' International Bureau).
 Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still } Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
 Miss O. Baggallay }
 Miss Anna Schwarzenberg (International Council of Nurses).
 Dame Janet Campbell (International Council of Women).
 Dr. W. McAdam Eccles (International Hospital Association).
 Mr. Algernon Maudslay (International Relief Union).
 Mr. H. R. Cummings (League of Nations).
 Mr. A. Farquharson (Permanent Committee of the International Conferences of Social Work).
 Count Guido Palagi del Palagio } The Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Iddesleigh }
 Mr. H. D. Watson } Save the Children International Union.
 Mrs. G. M. Morier }
 Mrs. Lothian Small }
 Mr. A. W. Haslett (British Medical Association).
 Miss B. Monk } College of Nursing.
 Miss D. S. Coode }
 Miss E. J. Morgan }
 Colonel Sir William Coates (Council of County Territorial Associations).
 Mr. C. M. Power } Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.
 Mr. S. R. Speller }
 Mrs. Woolrych Perowne (National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare).
 Brig.-General J. G. Browne } Save the Children Fund.
 Captain F. C. Gracey }

SECOND COMMISSION (Legal Commission).

AGENDA.

- I. Drafting of International Conventions:
(a) Revision, interpretation and extension of the Geneva Convention.
(b) Draft Convention for the adaptation to warfare at sea of the principles of the Geneva Convention.
(c) Desirability of grouping in a single Convention the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and of the draft Conventions dealing with similar questions (Proposal of the British Red Cross Society).
(d) Plan for the creation of neutralized hospital areas ("villes sanitaires").
- II. Function and activity of the Red Cross in time of civil war.
- III. Proposal of the French Red Cross in connection with the protection of children from the sufferings resulting from armed conflicts.

Chairman:

Mr. Camille Gorgé (Switzerland).

Secretary:

Mr. R. Gallopin (International Red Cross Committee).

Members:

Professor Max Huber
Mr. P. Des Gouttes
Mr. F. Barbey-Ador
Mr. E. Clouzot } International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. de Rouge }
Mr. A. Mater } League of Red Cross Societies.

H.E. Muhammed Haidar Khan (Afghanistan).

H.E. Mr. Lec Kurti (Albania).

Colonel Hurley
Mrs. Deakin White
Miss P. N. Robertson
Mr. R. Nettlefold
Dame Mary Cook
Mrs. Butter
Lady Clark } Australia.

Colonel J. Voncken
Mr. Henry Van Leynseele
Mrs. Lippens-Orban
Mr. Caron } Belgium.

H.E. Mr. Antenor Patiño (Bolivia).

Dr. D. de Carvalho
Mrs. Gomm
Captain A. L. A. de Alcantara } Brazil.

Mr. S. Laftchieff (Bulgaria).

Mr. Norman Sommerville
Dr. Routley
Mrs. Plumptre
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor } Canada.

H.E. Mr. Augustin Edwards (Chile).

Professor Tuan-Cheng Chien
Mr. K. H. Ling
Mr. Poeliu Dai } China.

Dr. A. Garcés
Mr. A. Izquierdo } Colombia.

H.E. Dr. C. Herdocia
Dr. C. Dobles Segreda } Costa Rica.

H.E. Mr. G. de Blanck (Cuba).

H.E. Mr. J. Masaryk (Czechoslovakia).

Dr. V. Böttcher (Danzig).

H.E. Dr. M. Henriquez Ureña
Mr. J. Benardout
Dr. M. Canela Lázaro } Dominican Republic.

Dr. O. Pacifico Gallegos (Ecuador).

Lieut.-Colonel Ahmed Abdel Nabi
Abdel Moneim Riad bey } Egypt.

Colonel G. Taucher (Finland).

Marquis de Lillers	}	France.
Dr. Sabrie		
Lieut.-Commander Ausseur		
Dr. Ployé		
Dr. Goett		
Dr. Paul G. Passa		
Mrs. Maurice de Wendel		
H.E. Count Clauzel	}	Germany.
Mr. Amédée Roussellier		
Mr. B. Flury-Hérard		
Dr. Grawitz		
Dr. Lohmann		
Mr. Ruppert		
Dr. Steffan		
Dr. H. Vespermann	}	Great Britain.
Dr. Tafel		
Dr. Hartmann		
The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley		
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham		
Major-General J. W. L. Scott		
Surgeon Captain J. A. O'Flynn		
Mr. A. C. Abrahams	}	Greece.
Mrs. Blount		
Major-General D. J. Collins		
Mrs. Doyne		
Dame Beryl Oliver		
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaid		
Miss C. D. Allen		
Major-General O. L. Robinson	}	Guatemala.
Sir William H. Willcox		
Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus		
Mr. F. C. Davies		
Mr. R. C. Murchison		
Brigadier T. C. Mudie		
Miss M. B. Cross		
Miss E. M. Bowring	}	Hungary.
Mrs. Bryans		
Miss M. Naylor-Smith	}	India.
Mr. J. Athanasaki		
Mr. M. Pesmazoglou	}	Italy.
Dr. F. A. Figueroa		
Mr. J. P. Ugarte		
H.E. Mr. S. L. Defly (Haiti).		
H.E. Dr. E. de Simon		
Major R. de Utassy		
Mrs. H. Faltys		
Captain J. Vállay	}	Japan.
Mr. C. King		
Major-General H. C. Buckley	}	Netherlands.
H.E. Mr. G. de Michelis		
Mr. Pietro Gerbore		
Professor G. Bosco		
Colonel Giovanni Magli		
Admiral G. Raineri Biscia		
Colonel A. Muzioli		
Dr. Paolo de Michelis	}	Luxemburg.
Mr. Yoshio Muto		
Mr. Chuichi Ariyoshi		
Captain Hideo Yano		
Surgeon-Captain Kiyoshi Haniuda	}	Poland.
Mr. J. Kajeckas (Lithuania).		
Mr. A. Rockenbrod		
Mr. Stensel		
Surgeon-General S. W. Praag	}	Norway.
Dr. François		
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius		
Lieut. C. Moolenburgh		
Captain K. van Rijn	}	The Papal State).
Dr. Bernard Myers (New Zealand).		
H.E. Mr. E. Colban	}	Peru).
Colonel J. C. Meinich		
Mr. Jens Meinich, Junr.	}	Poland.
Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh		
Dr. J. García Calderón	}	Poland.
General A. Osiniński		
Mr. A. Baliński		

Mr. A. de Faria
Mr. J. de Barros Ferreira da Silva } Portugal.

General R. Rosetti (Roumania).

Mr. Sakol Varavarn } Siam.
Dr. Ch. Puranananda }

Mrs. A. Kemp
Mrs. Kane Berman } South Africa.
Mr. F. J. du Toit }

Dr. A. Romeo Lozano
Mr. Vincent Orche Martinez } Spain.
Mr. J. Fernandez Alvarez }

Marquis del Moral } Nationalist Spain.
Count de la Granja }

Colonel C. E. Westerberg
Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz } Sweden.
Baron E. Stjernstedt }
Lieut.-Colonel S. Rydman }

Colonel P. Wacker (Switzerland).

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam
Dr. Assim Arar } Turkey.
Dr. Seyfi Oran }

Mr. M. Korj (U.S.S.R.).

Hon. Norman Davis
Mr. G. D. Pope
Colonel J. M. Hartfield } United States.
Mr. J. T. Nicholson }
Mr. Ernest J. Swift }

Mr. Villegas Suarez
Miss Maria L. Zimmermann } Uruguay.

General Zarko Ruvidiç
Colonel M. Marinkovitch } Yugoslavia.

Dame Rachel Crowdy (Boy Scouts International Bureau and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts).

Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still } Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
Miss O. Baggallay }

Mrs. Deslandes-Grandpré (International Committee for the Study of Air Ambulance problems).

Mr. E. S. M. Perowne (International Legal Commission on Aviation).

Mr. Algernon Maudslay (International Relief Union).

Mr. H. R. Cummings (League of Nations).

Mr. A. Farquharson (Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Social Work).

Professor A. de G. de la Pradelle de Leyrat (Permanent Committee of International Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy).

Count Guido Palagi del Palagio
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Iddesleigh } Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

Mr. H. D. Watson
Mrs. G. M. Morier } Save the Children International Union.
Mrs. Lothian Small }

Colonel E. M. Cowell
Mr. A. W. Haslett } British Medical Association.

Miss B. Monk
Miss D. S. Coode } The College of Nursing.
Miss E. S. Innes }
Miss E. J. Morgan }

Colonel Sir W. Coates (Council of County Territorial Associations).

Mr. Ch. M. Power
Mr. S. R. Speller } Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.

Mr. E. A. Ebblewhite (Order of St. John of Jerusalem).

THIRD COMMISSION (Relief Commission).

AGENDA:

- I. Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Material.
- II. Co-operation of national Societies with Governmental bodies in their respective countries:
 - (a) In connection with their peacetime activities.
 - (b) In relation to their wartime activities.
- III. Red Cross disaster relief work:
 - (a) Relations between Governments and Red Cross Societies.
 - (b) The rôle of the nurse and voluntary aid personnel (Conclusions of the Conference of Experts).
 - (c) Functions of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.
- IV. Specialised First Aid activities:
 - (a) First Aid on Highways.
 - (b) Air Ambulances.
 - (c) First Aid at sea, in the mountains, in mines, etc.
- V. International Relief Union: Report of the President of the Executive Committee.

Chairman:

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam (Turkey).

Secretaries:

Major Petersén (League of Red Cross Societies).
Mrs. Maynard L. Carter (League of Red Cross Societies).

Members:

Professor Max Huber
Colonel G. Patry
Miss L. Odier
Colonel F. de Planta
Mr. E. Clouzot } International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. de Rougé } League of Red Cross Societies.
Mr. A. Mater }

H.E. Muhammed Haidar Khan (Afghanistan).

Colonel Hurley
Mrs. Deakin White
Miss P. N. Robertson
Mr. R. Nettlefold
Dame Mary Cook
Mrs. Butter
Lady Clark } Australia.

Mr. E. Dronsart
Mrs. Lippens-Orban
Mr. Caron } Belgium.

H.E. Mr. Antenor Patiño (Bolivia).

Mr. M. Mileff (Bulgaria).

Mr. Norman Sommerville
Dr. Routley
Mrs. Plumptre
Miss F. Stetson
Mrs. Fairweather } Canada.

Admiral D. C. Rogers (Chile).

Mr. R. B. McClure
Mr. K. H. Ling
Mr. Poeliu Dai } China.

Dr. A. Garcés
Mr. A. Izquierdo } Colombia.

H.E. Dr. C. Herdocia
Dr. C. Dobles Segreda } Costa Rica.

H.E. Mr. G. de Blanck (Cuba).

H.E. Mr. J. Masaryk
Mrs. Z. M. Havránková
Dr. V. Kálalová di Lotti } Czechoslovakia

Dr. V. Böttcher (Danzig).

H.E. Dr. M. Henriquez Ureña
Mr. J. Benardout
Dr. M. Canela Lázaro } Dominican Republic.

Dr. O. Pacifico Gallegos (Ecuador).

Surgeon-General H. Leesment (Estonia).

Colonel G. Taucher (Finland).

Marquis de Lillers	}	France.
Dr. Sabrie		
Dr. Ployé		
Dr. Goett		
Dr. Paul G. Passa		
Mrs. Maurice de Wendel		
Miss d'Haussonville		
Mrs. Pissard		
Mr. B. Flûry-Hérard	}	Germany.
Dr. Pflugmacher		
Mrs. L. von Oertzen	}	Great Britain.
Dr. O. Hornemann		
The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley		
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham		
Sir Edward Stewart		
Major-General J. W. L. Scott		
Surgeon Captain J. A. O'Flynn		
Dr. E. D. Macgregor		
Dr. H. A. Macewen		
Mr. A. C. Abrahams		
Mr. C. H. Armitage		
Mrs. Blount		
Major-General D. J. Collins		
Mrs. Doyne		
Dame Beryl Oliver		
Major-General O. L. Robinson		
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird		
Miss C. D. Allen		
Mr. R. H. W. Hope		
Lieut.-Colonel H. Ross		
Sir William H. Willcox		
Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus		
Mr. F. C. Davies		
Brigadier T. C. Mudie		
Miss M. B. Cross		
Miss E. M. Bowring		
Mrs. Bryans		
Miss M. Naylor-Smith		
Dr. H. Gordon Thompson		
Mr. A. Ractivand	}	Greece.
Mrs. Ractivand		
Dr. F. A. Figueroa	}	Guatemala.
Mr. J. P. Ugarte		
H.E. Mr. S. L. Defly (Haiti).		
H.E. Dr. E. de Simon	}	Hungary.
Major R. de Utassy		
Mrs. H. Faltys		
Captain J. Vállay		
Mrs. C. King	}	India.
Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh		
H.E. Mr. G. de Michelis	}	Italy.
Dr. A. Canaperia		
Count Guido Vinci Gigliucci		
Dr. Vittorio Minucci		
Dr. Paolo de Michelis		
Mr. Chuichi Ariyoshi	}	Japan.
Surgeon-Lieut. Commander Sunao Fujiki		
Professor K. Barons (Latvia).		
Mr. J. Kajeckas (Lithuania).		
Dr. J. W. Meijer Ranneft	}	Netherlands.
Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius		
Dr. Bernard Myers (New Zealand).		
H.E. Mr. E. Colban	}	Norway.
Mrs. E. Bachke		
Miss B. Helgestad		
Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh (The Papal State).		
Dr. J. E. Rivera	}	Peru.
Dr. J. García Calderón		
Professor A. Jurasz (Poland).		
Mr. A. de Faria	}	Portugal.
Mr. J. de Barros Ferreira da Silva		
General R. Rosetti (Roumania).		

Khun Bibidh Virajjakar Major Sanguan Rojanavongse Captain Kamor Balajiva Lieut. Dibya Sutabaha Mr. Sakol Varavarn Dr. Ch. Puranananda	}	Siam.
Mrs. A. Kemp Mrs. Kane Berman Mr. F. J. du Toit	}	South Africa.
Colonel C. E. Westerberg Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz Baron E. Stjernstedt Lieut.-Colonel S. Rydman	}	Sweden.
Colonel Paul Vollenweider Colonel P. Wacker Dr. R. F. de Fischer Mrs. J. Turretini	}	Switzerland
Dr. Assim Arar Dr. Seyfi Oran	}	Turkey.
Mr. M. Korj (U.S.S.R.).		
Mrs. August Belmont Miss Mabel Boardman Mrs. W. K. Draper Mrs. Upham Mr. J. T. Nicholson Mr. Ernest J. Swift	}	United States.
Dr. J. V. Villegas Suarez Miss Maria L. Zimmermann	}	Uruguay.
General Z. Ruvidiĉ (Yugoslavia).		

Dame Rachel Crowdy (Boy Scouts International Bureau and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts).

Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still Miss O. Baggallay	}	Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
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Sir Bruce Bruce-Potter (International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs).

Miss Anna Schwarzenberg (International Council of Nurses).

Mr. M. R. K. Burge (International Labour Office).

Mrs. Deslandes-Grandpré (International Legal Committee on Aviation).

Dr. W. McAdam Eccles (International Hospitals Association).

Mr. Algernon Maudslay (International Relief Union).

Mr. H. R. Cummings (League of Nations).

Mrs. A. Farquharson (Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Social Work).

Colonel J. Voncken (Permanent Committee of International Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy).

Count Guido Palagi del Palagio The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Iddesleigh	}	Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
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Mr. H. D. Watson Mrs. G. M. Morier Mrs. Lothian Small	}	Save the Children International Union.
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Colonel E. M. Cowell Mr. A. W. Haslett	}	British Medical Association.
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Sir Harold Pink (British Hospitals' Association).

Miss B. Monk Miss D. S. Coode Miss E. S. Innes Miss E. J. Morgan	}	The College of Nursing.
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Colonel Sir W. Coates (Council of County Territorial Associations).

Mr. Ch. M. Power Mr. S. R. Speller	}	Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.
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Major E. W. Paget (Order of St. John of Jerusalem).

Mr. H. D. Watson Mrs. G. M. Morier Mrs. Lothian Small	}	Save the Children Fund.
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FOURTH COMMISSION (Educational Commission).

AGENDA:

- I. Educating public opinion for Red Cross work:
- (a) The Junior Red Cross.
 - (b) The "Children's History of the Red Cross", published by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.
 - (c) Enlisting the interest of adults.
 - (d) Co-operation of the Red Cross with official and private bodies in the educational field.
- II. The Red Cross educational programme:
- (a) Moral education: neutrality, solidarity, development of the peace spirit. (The "Red Cross Truce".)
 - (b) Practical education: popular instruction in regard to hygiene, public health, safety and social welfare, in the national and international field.
 - (c) The training and work of Red Cross volunteer personnel (proposal of the American Red Cross).

Chairman:

H.E. Dr. Elemer de Simon (Hungary).

Secretaries:

Dr. René Sand (League of Red Cross Societies).
Mr. G. Milsom (League of Red Cross Societies).

Members:

Professor Max Huber
Mr. E. Chapuisat
Mr. E. Clouzot } International Red Cross Committee.

Mr. de Rougé
Mr. A. Mater } League of Red Cross Societies.

H.E. Muhammed Haidar Khan (Afghanistan).

H.E. Mr. Lec Kurti (Albania).

Mrs. Deakin White
Miss P. N. Robertson
Mr. R. Nettlefold
Dame Mary Cook
Mrs. Butter
Lady Clark } Australia.

Mrs. Lippens-Orban
Mrs. Voncken
Mr. Caron } Belgium.

H.E. Mr. Antenor Patiño (Bolivia).

Mrs. Gomm (Brazil).

Mr. S. Laftchieff (Bulgaria).

Mr. Norman Sommerville
Dr. Routley
Mrs. Plumtre
Miss T. P. Grubbe
Miss F. Stetson
Miss M. S. McCready
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor } Canada.

Mrs. Amanda Brieba de Lorca (Chile).

Mr. K. H. Ling
Mr. Poeliu Dai } China.

H.E. Mr. Luis Tamayo
Dr. A. Garcés
Mr. A. Izquierdo } Colombia.

H.E. Dr. C. Herdocia
Dr. C. Dobles Segreda } Costa Rica.

H.E. Mr. G. de Blanck (Cuba).

H.E. Mr. J. Masaryk
Professor J. B. Kozak
Dr. V. Kálalová di Lotti
Dr. L. Dudkova } Czechoslovakia

Dr. V. Böttcher (Danzig).

H.E. Dr. M. Henriquez Ureña
Mr. J. Benardout
Dr. M. Canela Lázaro } Dominican Republic.

Dr. O. Pacifico Gallegos (Ecuador).

Dr. Mahmoud Maher bey } Egypt.
Abdel Moneim Riad bey }

Colonel G. Taucher (Finland).

Marquis de Lillers
Mr. Basdevant
Dr. Paul G. Passa
Mrs. Maurice de Wendel
Mrs. Saint-René Taillandier
Miss d'Haussonville
Mr. B. Flûry-Hérard } France.

Dr. Grawitz (Germany).

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley
The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham
Sir Edward Stewart
Major-General J. W. L. Scott
Surgeon Captain J. A. O'Flynn
Dr. R. P. Williams
Mr. A. C. Abrahams
Mr. C. H. Armitage
Mrs. Blount
Major-General D. J. Collins
Mrs. Doyne
Dame Beryl Oliver
Major-General O. L. Robinson
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird
Miss C. D. Allen
Colonel the Lord O'Hagan
Sir William H. Willcox
Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus
Mr. F. C. Davies
Brigadier T. C. Mudie
Miss M. B. Cross
Miss E. M. Bowring
Mrs. Bryans
Miss M. Naylor-Smith } Great Britain.

Mrs. Clea Vassilopulo (Greece).

Dr. F. A. Figueroa } Guatemala.
Mr. J. P. Ugarte }

H.E. Mr. S. L. Defly (Haiti).

Major R. de Utassy
Mrs. H. Faltys
Captain J. Vállay } Hungary.

Mrs. G. G. Armstrong } India.
Mr. G. G. Armstrong }

H.E. Mr. G. de Michelis
Dr. A. Canaperia
Count Guido Vinci Gigliucci
Dr. Vittorio Minucci
Dr. Paolo de Michelis } Italy.

Mr. Chuichi Ariyoshi
Major-General Y. Inouye
Surgeon-Lieut. Commander Sunao Fujiki } Japan.

Mr. J. Kajeckas (Lithuania).

Dr. F. W. Donker Curtius (Netherlands).

Dr. Bernard Myers
Mrs. T. H. Lowry
Lady Wigram } New Zealand.

H.E. Dr. C. Herdocia (Nicaragua).

H.E. Mr. E. Colban
Mr. T. E. Steen
Miss B. Helgestad
Mr. Jens Meinich, Junr. } Norway.

Mr. E. Ocaña V. (Panama).

Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh (The Papal State).

Dr. J. E. Rivera
Dr. J. García Calderón } Peru.

Miss A. Paszkowska (Poland).

Mr. A. de Faria
Mr. J. de Barros Ferreira da Silva } Portugal.

General R. Rosetti (Roumania).

Mr. Sakol Varavarn } Siam.
Dr. Ch. Puranananda }

Mrs. A. Kemp } South Africa.
Mrs. Kane Berman }
Mr. F. J. du Toit }

Count de la Granja (Nationalist Spain).

Colonel C. E. Westerberg } Sweden.
Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz }
Baron E. Stjernstedt }

Colonel Paul Vollenweider } Switzerland.
Dr. R. F. de Fischer }
Mrs. J. Turretini }

H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam } Turkey.
Dr. Assim Arar }
Dr. Seyfi Oran }

Mr. M. Korj (U.S.S.R.).

Mrs. August Belmont } United States.
Miss Mabel Boardman }
Mrs. Henry H. Rea }
Mrs. W. K. Draper }
Mrs. Upham }
Miss Henderson }
Mr. J. T. Nicholson }

Mr. Villegas Suarez } Uruguay.
Miss Maria L. Zimmermann }

Mr. S. Tomitch (Yugoslavia).

Dame Rachel Crowdy (Boy Scouts International Bureau and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts).

Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still } Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
Miss O. Baggallay }

Sir Bruce Bruce-Potter (International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs).

Miss Anna Schwarzenberg (International Council of Nurses).

Mr. G. R. Parker (International Federation of Secondary Teachers).

Dr. W. McAdam Eccles (International Hospitals Association).

Mrs. A. Farquharson (Permanent Committee of the International Conferences on Social Work).

Count Guido Palagi del Palagio } Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Iddesleigh }

Mrs. Lothian Small (Save the Children International Union).

Mrs. Z. F. Willis (World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations).

Miss Pollard (World's Young Women's Christian Association).

Mr. A. W. Haslett (British Medical Association).

Miss B. Monk } The College of Nursing.
Miss D. S. Coode }
Miss E. S. Innes }
Miss E. J. Morgan }

Colonel Sir W. Coates (Council of County Territorial Associations).

Mr. Ch. M. Power } Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.
Mr. S. R. Speller }

Miss O. Moffat (National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare).

Miss J. Halford (Save the Children Fund).

PART II

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD
OF DELEGATES

BOARD OF DELEGATES.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, JUNE 20th, 1938.

SUMMARY.—ROLL CALL.—APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMEN, SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL.—COMPOSITION OF COMMISSIONS.—PROPOSALS TO PLACE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ON THE AGENDA: FRENCH PROPOSAL, CHILEAN PROPOSAL.—ALLOCATION OF ITEMS ON THE AGENDA TO DIFFERENT COMMISSIONS.—EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL.—DISCUSSION.—WITHDRAWAL OF THE EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL.—PROPOSAL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS TO SELECT STOCKHOLM FOR THE XVIITH CONFERENCE.

The Board met at 11 a.m., with the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society, in the Chair.

The platform was occupied by:

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

Professor Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee.

Hon. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY: Ladies and Gentlemen, I will first ask Sir Harold Fawcus, Director-General of the British Red Cross Society, to call the roll.

LT.-GENERAL SIR HAROLD FAWCUS (Great Britain) *called the roll of the delegates representing the International Red Cross bodies and national Red Cross Societies.*⁽¹⁾

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY: We have now to appoint a Chairman for the meeting of this Board. I have the pleasure of proposing that we elect as Chairman Professor Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee.

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): I take great pleasure in seconding Sir Arthur Stanley's proposal.

Professor Max Huber, elected by acclamation, took the Chair.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to thank you warmly for this testimony of your feelings for the International Committee, of which I have the honour to be President.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Great Britain): I would further propose that we appoint, as Secretaries of the Board of Delegates, Mr. Clouzot, Head of the Secretariat of the International Red Cross Committee, and Mr. Gielgud, Under-Secretary General of the League.

(Messrs. Clouzot and Gielgud were elected).

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): The first decision to be taken, in accordance with the rules, is the appointment of the Officers of the Conference. We have, first, to appoint a Chairman, and I am sure that you will all agree with my proposal, when I put forward the name of the distinguished Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society, Sir Arthur Stanley. I am sure we could make no better choice, not only because of Sir Arthur's splendid record as Chairman of the Society whose guests we are to-day, but also because of his personality. *(Applause).*

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Great Britain): I should like to thank the Chairman very warmly for his kind words. I appreciate very much the way in which his proposal has been received by the Board. My appointment as Chairman of this Conference is a great honour for me, as well as for the British Red Cross Society. I shall be grateful if you will facilitate my discharge of the duties of this post by agreeing to appoint Lord Ebbisham, a Vice-Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, as Deputy-Chairman.

(The proposals of Professor Huber and Sir Arthur Stanley were adopted).

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBBISHAM: I shall be very much honoured to accept this responsibility, but I hope that there will be no need to call upon me.

⁽¹⁾ See page 25.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): I would venture to remind you that it is in conformity with the tradition of International Red Cross Conferences to appoint as Vice-Chairmen all the Chairmen of national Societies who are attending the Conference. There are seventeen at the present time and, if you agree, I would suggest that we act in conformity with tradition.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Great Britain): I would like to second that and to add, at the head of the list, the name of the President of the International Red Cross Committee.

(Proposals adopted).

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): I now propose that we appoint, as Secretary-General of the Conference, Sir Harold Fawcus, and as Assistant Secretaries-General, Mr. Clouzot and Mr. Gielgud.

(Agreed).

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): These are all the appointments to be made. I will now ask Mr. Gielgud to explain the procedure proposed as regards the composition of the Commissions.

MR. GIELGUD (Assistant Secretary-General): The delegates have been good enough to indicate, on their registration forms, on which of the Commissions they wish to serve. A list, showing the composition of the Commissions, in accordance with these indications, is now being prepared and will be posted up to-morrow at British Medical Association House.⁽²⁾

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): I would remind you that the proposal made is to form four Commissions. Of course, any delegate who wishes to go from one Commission to another is free to do so, provided he informs the Secretary of any Commission he goes to, for which his name has not been entered in advance. The custom is for each delegation to be, so far as possible, represented in each Commission. In a certain number of cases, this involves one delegate serving on several different Commissions.

Are you in agreement with the Agenda, as approved by the Standing Commission and with the proposed allocation of items between the Commissions? Any proposal for additions to the Agenda should be brought forward now.

I have here a proposal from the French Red Cross, supported by the Brazilian, British, Japanese and Norwegian delegations, for adding to the Agenda: "The protection of women and children from the sufferings resulting from armed conflicts." If you decide to add this question to the Agenda, I would suggest it should be allocated to the Second Commission. *(Agreed).*

That is agreed to.

We also have a proposal from the Chilean Red Cross, endorsed by twelve other delegations. The Chilean proposal is entitled: "Relations of national Societies *inter se*." It is proposed to specify that no Red Cross Commission, Delegation or Committee should be established in foreign territory without the agreement of the Central Committee of the national Society concerned; and that no initiative of this kind should be recommended except in an emergency, and then only on a provisional basis, for purposes determined in advance, and without any kind of confusion being created regarding the use of the uniform and the display of the insignia of the Red Cross.

(Agreed that the French and Chilean proposals be placed on the Agenda).

MR. DES GOUTTES (International Red Cross Committee): As regards the allocation of different items on the Agenda to the various Commissions, I would venture to suggest that point No. 3, which is closely connected with items 6, 7, and 8, which will be discussed in the Third Commission, should go to this same Commission, so as to relieve the First Commission, which already has a very heavy Agenda. In the same way, I think that item No. 2 *h*, dealing with the report of the Standing Commission for the Study of Medical Material, might usefully go to the Third Commission. *(Agreed).*

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): Are there any further remarks regarding the Agenda?

DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY (Egypt): I think that the Conference will feel it its duty to take up the important problem of aerial bombardments, the fearful consequences of which are creating a new class of war sufferers, to whose fate the Red Cross cannot remain indifferent.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): The question of aerial bombardments is certainly closely related to certain problems which already figure on our Agenda. The question, however, is a vast one, and very careful preparation should be made for its discussion. Such preparation has not been made in time for to-day's Conference. I am quite ready, however, to lay before the Board, for discussion, the question whether this matter should be added to our Agenda. I would ask delegates kindly to keep strictly to this point, and to take the greatest care to avoid debating the actual question of aerial bombardment itself.

DR. MASARYKOVA (Czechoslovakia) and DR. GALLEGOS (Ecuador) *spoke in support of the Egyptian proposal.*

MR. LING (China) *also spoke in support.*

⁽²⁾ See page 28.

MISS ROBERTSON (Australia), MR. SAKOL VARAVARN (Siam), HIS EXCELLENCY MR. AUGUSTIN EDWARDS (Chile), THE MARQUIS DEL MORAL (Nationalist Spain), THE MARQUIS DE LILLERS (France) *expressed themselves in the opposite sense.*

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Great Britain): I should like to pay tribute to the high motives behind the Egyptian proposal, but at the same time I am, personally, inclined to agree with what has been said by the other speakers. The Egyptian delegate will, perhaps, feel that he can be satisfied with having drawn the attention of the Conference, at this first meeting of the Board of Delegates, to the importance of this matter, which is one to which, of course, nobody here can be indifferent.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): Does the Egyptian delegation maintain its proposal?

DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY (Egypt): I am quite prepared to accept the point of view expressed by Sir Arthur Stanley.

(The proposal of the Egyptian delegation was withdrawn).

BARON STJERNSTEDT (Sweden): Mr. Chairman, as representative of the Swedish Red Cross, I have the honour, in accordance with the instructions given me by the Council of the Swedish Red Cross, to propose to you that the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference in 1942 be held in Stockholm.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): I would like to thank the Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross for his invitation. The proposal will be discussed later in a Plenary Session of the Conference.

I would venture to remind you that the four Commissions will begin work to-morrow at British Medical Association House. Each Commission will appoint its own Chairman; but to facilitate their getting to work, we have thought we might ask four distinguished delegates to call the different Commissions to order. We have asked Mr. Wadsworth, of the American Red Cross, to do this for the First Commission; Mr. Gorgé, Swiss Government Delegate, for the Second; His Excellency Mr. Refik Saydam, of Turkey, for the Third; and for the Fourth, His Excellency Mr. de Simon, President of the Hungarian Red Cross.

The Board adjourned at 11.50 a.m.

BOARD OF DELEGATES

SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1938 — 5 p.m.

SUMMARY.—REMARKS OF M. DRONSART.—SUGGESTED REVISION OF CONFERENCE ORGANISATION METHODS.—PROPOSAL OF THE CHAIRMAN TO REFER THE MATTER TO THE STANDING COMMISSION.—REMARKS OF ITALIAN AND AMERICAN DELEGATES.—ADJOURNMENT.

Professor Max Huber (President of the International Red Cross Committee) in the Chair.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): In accordance with precedent, the Board of Delegates has been summoned to meet following the close of the Conference, so that it may be able to act if necessary upon any resolutions adopted.

M. DRONSART (Belgium): I wonder whether the Board will not feel, in view of the very great evolution which the Red Cross movement has undergone during the last few years, that the general organization of International Red Cross Conferences might be revised.

The Red Cross has become, to a much greater extent than previously, a body in which technical questions are of ever-increasing importance. It would seem, therefore, that the leaders of national Societies attending International Conferences ought to be able to do more in the way of attending meetings and participating in discussions in which more special study would be given to Red Cross organization questions.

It is certain that under the present system the delegates too often find themselves confronted with resolutions prepared in advance—drafted, of course, as the result of previous technical meetings, but meetings which in most cases have not been attended by the members of the International Conference.

I think, therefore, that more room should be found for studies and discussions of this kind within the actual framework of the Conference.

We must try to attract to these important meetings fresh participants, young participants, who are anxious to co-operate in the work of the Red Cross and who must not be discouraged or disappointed.

It is certain that the delegates attending the XVth International Conference have been able to learn much from contact with their colleagues from all countries. They have acquired fresh faith and fresh enthusiasm. But it is also certain that many of us regret to have been unable to co-operate practically in the work of the Conference.

It seems to me that it would be the duty of the International Red Cross to arouse interest in fresh quarters and to take advantage of the knowledge of fresh experts, so as to leave everywhere the impression that the Red Cross can only be really strong if all who have heavy responsibilities in every country play an effective part in our joint efforts.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): The work done between the Conferences is, of course, of very great importance, and the Conference which has just closed has had a particularly heavy agenda to deal with.

I should like to take this opportunity to say how much the International Committee regretted having to submit so many reports—but a great deal of Red Cross work had been done during the past four years, and it was necessary to bring the conclusions resulting from that work to the Conference for ratification.

I think the very important suggestion made by M. Dronsart might perhaps be referred by this Board to the Standing Commission, so that it may examine the whole question of the organization of future conferences when next it meets to arrange the plans for the Stockholm Conference.

H.E. SENATOR DE MICHELIS (Italy): I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Belgian delegate. While at the same time making it clear that there is no intention to criticize anybody, I believe that it would be of value if a more practical formula could be found for the organization of the work of International Conferences. Some of the items on the Agenda of this Conference are the exclusive province of the Red Cross delegates, while others fall almost entirely within the purview of Governments, and I wonder whether it would not be possible to contrive some division of the work which would take such facts as these into account.

Mrs. BELMONT (United States): Could not members who might have suggestions but are not prepared to formulate them at this stage send them in to the headquarters of the League?

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (Chairman): I am sure that we shall all be most grateful for any constructive suggestions that are made, and any such suggestions will be referred to the Standing Commission for appropriate action.

If there are no further remarks, the Board will now adjourn.

The Board adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

PART III

PLENARY SESSIONS

FIRST PLENARY SESSION.

MONDAY, JUNE 20th, 1938 — 12 NOON.

SUMMARY.—OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY.—SPEECH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.—MESSAGE FROM H.M. THE QUEEN.—SPEECHES OF PROFESSOR MAX HUBER AND HON. NORMAN H. DAVIS.—MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND T.M. THE KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY.—SPEECH OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.—MESSAGE FROM H.E. PRINCE TOKUGAWA.—ELECTION OF THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE.—MESSAGE FROM H.E. GENERAL TOURINHO.—SPEECH OF H.E. DR. DE SIMON.—TELEGRAMS FROM H.R.H. PRINCE CARL OF SWEDEN AND FROM THE URUGUAYAN RED CROSS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, escorted by the Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, Vice-Chairman of the Council, and Sir Edward Stewart, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee, took his place on the platform at 12 noon.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Professor Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee, Hon. Norman Davis, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, and Lt.-General Sir Harold Fawcus, Director General of the British Red Cross Society, took their places beside His Royal Highness on the platform.

The Hon. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a great privilege for the British Red Cross Society to receive here in London this distinguished gathering of representatives of the Red Cross movement from all over the world. I am sure we are all most grateful to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester for having come to open the proceedings as Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society): Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, I am very glad to have the opportunity of welcoming the delegates at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference.

All who work for the Red Cross derive inspiration at all times, I have no doubt, from the fact that the national Red Cross bodies carry out their valuable activities, not only in order to meet their national needs, but as part of a world-wide international movement. How truly international our movement is can never be more vividly realised than on an occasion like this. The genuinely international character of the co-operative humanitarian effort, of which the Red Cross is the emblem, is symbolised to-day by the presence of delegations representing 55 national Societies, and Government delegates from 50 countries, all of which are party to the Geneva Convention to which the symbol of the Red Cross owes its origin.

The British Red Cross Society keenly appreciates the privilege of receiving so distinguished a body of delegates in London. We are, in particular, very glad to see so many of those who are actually responsible for the direction of Red Cross work in their respective countries, including the Presidents of 17 national Societies, present in person. I am afraid I cannot thank everybody individually, and it would be invidious to single out a few Delegations for special mention; but I am sure that all the participants in the Conference will share the particular satisfaction which we feel at having among us to-day the distinguished President of the International Red Cross Committee, Mr. Max Huber, and also the newly-elected Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. Norman Davis.

May I also take this opportunity to thank the numerous international organisations which have accepted our invitation to send delegates to this conference in an advisory capacity. I feel sure that, when the Commissions of the Conference get to work on the different sections of the Agenda, the help and advice which they will receive from these quarters will be of the greatest value.

The very heavy agenda before you testifies, no less clearly than the remarkably representative character of the delegations, to the importance of the deliberations upon which you are about to engage. It is, indeed, difficult to imagine any period in recent history when the systematic planning of international Red Cross activity was more evidently necessary than is the case to-day. The Red Cross movement was called into existence three-quarters of a century ago this year, to meet a crying need: the need for an adequate organisation to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded of armies in the field. I, as a soldier, cannot but be keenly alive to the reality of that need—and, as Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, very proud of the tremendous contribution towards meeting it which the Red Cross has made during the past seventy-five years.

By the work which the Red Cross has done, both nationally and internationally, in time of war, our movement has built up an unexampled prestige, and has come to enjoy an unprecedented degree of public confidence. As a result of this, its leaders have felt able, since 1918, to extend the scope of Red Cross activities to a much wider field. With the full endorsement of public opinion the Red Cross stands to-day, not only for the relief of the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers on the battlefield, but for the methodical organisation of relief wherever it is necessary—wherever a great emergency arises, disorganising the machinery of everyday life and creating distress and suffering on an extensive scale.

Unfortunately, the world in which we live is the constant prey of such emergencies. A great step forward will be taken by this Conference if it can devise means by which these emergencies can be met with increasing effectiveness—if the distress and suffering which they entail can henceforth be relieved in an organised manner, on an adequate scale, with the minimum of improvisation and the minimum of waste.

Under the Charter granted to the British Red Cross Society in 1908, the Queen is the President of the Society. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to address a message to this Conference and has asked me to acquaint you with its terms:—

“As President of the British Red Cross Society, I wish to assure the delegates to the XVIth International Red Cross Conference of my keen interest in their work, and to convey to them my best wishes for the success of their labours.

“During the thirty years since an International Red Cross Conference was last held in London, the movement has made great progress, due to the persevering efforts of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, the effective work of the League of Red Cross Societies and, above all, to the devoted service of many millions of Red Cross members in sixty-two countries.

“I earnestly hope that the Conference will contribute to the further strengthening of the power for good which our movement represents, and bring nearer the day when the Red Cross will be universally regarded as an effective guarantee that human sufferings, where they cannot be prevented, shall nowhere continue to go unrelieved.”

Perhaps I may venture to emphasise the significance of the last phrase of Her Majesty's gracious message. I have no doubt that the Commissions of this Conference will find themselves able to formulate very valuable recommendations with a view to the immediate task of the Red Cross—the discharge of its responsibilities as a world-wide agency for the relief of human suffering: but I would like to suggest to you that you should also give some consideration to the question of whether some part, at least, of the sufferings which are being endured in different parts of the world to-day are not avoidable sufferings, which could be prevented by the exercise of that mutual goodwill which the Red Cross has done so much to engender, and the extension of that spirit of chivalry which is fundamental in its work.

The International Red Cross Conventions, and the international co-operation which these Conventions guarantee, have come to assure to sick and wounded soldiers in wartime, and to prisoners of war, a degree of protection which, as little as a century ago, might have seemed unattainable. But, simultaneously with the progress made in this direction, the evolution of modern methods of warfare has created a new category of war sufferers.

I would ask this Conference, therefore, to consider very carefully whether it cannot usefully make its voice heard on behalf of these unfortunate people.

While I fully realise the difficulties in the way, might it not at least be looked upon as a duty incumbent upon the Red Cross to assist, with all the moral and material force in its power, the protection of women, children and defenceless persons?

I make this suggestion with the full realisation that, if you should think fit to act upon it, this will add yet one more very serious question to the already long list of problems which it will be your duty to consider in the course of this week. I am sure, however, that in this, as in all other matters, you will be guided by your constant sense of the great responsibilities which the Red Cross has assumed, and the great services which it can and will render to humanity.

I now declare the XVIth International Red Cross Conference open, and wish you Godspeed and success in your labours. (*Applause*).

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (International Red Cross Committee): Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The welcome extended by Your Royal Highness to the delegates present here to-day is addressed, I venture to believe, not only to the members of this Conference but to the thirty million Red Cross members who stand behind our movement. I am sure we are all most grateful to the British Red Cross Society for this opportunity of meeting under its auspices to exchange our experiences—to consider our present problems, and to seek mutual inspiration for their solution.

It is not only for its hospitality to this Conference that we have to thank the British Red Cross Society. During past years we have had many proofs of the international spirit of the Society of which Your Royal Highness is Chairman: Great Britain has always shown the greatest readiness to respond to international Red Cross appeals, sending ambulances to distant lands, or otherwise contributing to the assistance of other Red Cross Societies in need of aid. The International Red Cross Committee is especially glad of this oppor-

tunity to pay tribute to a Society which has given it so much help in its many recent interventions. I should like also to take this occasion to thank His Majesty's Government, not in this country alone but throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, for the generous subventions with which the Committee's attempts to bring relief to the victims of armed conflicts have been assisted.

In listening just now to the gracious message of Her Majesty the Queen, we were reminded of the fact that the VIIIth International Red Cross Conference took place in London in 1907—and Your Royal Highness was good enough to allude to the fact that the Red Cross movement has now three-quarters of a century of activity behind it. Such reminders are particularly happy because they impel us to look back and see what progress the movement has made over a period of years. And the progress made in the past is the best encouragement for the future. We shall also, I am sure, all keep in mind throughout this Conference the emphasis laid by Your Royal Highness on the need that Red Cross action should be made increasingly effective, on the importance of reducing improvisation and waste to a minimum, and on the vital necessity of ensuring that Red Cross action shall be exercised on an adequate scale. This means great responsibilities for the Red Cross, for an adequate scale must mean a very great scale indeed. To ensure action on such a scale will mean the most strenuous and persevering efforts, and on the part of all supporters of the Red Cross immense personal and material sacrifices.

Nothing can shake the principles which are at the basis of the Red Cross movement—not because there are no other organizations which join with us in the alleviation of human suffering—but the Red Cross differs in one respect from other humanitarian bodies. The Red Cross movement is a thing apart, because it came into being on a battlefield and its emblem has become the symbol of the protection of those who are defenceless amid the passions which are inevitably aroused by war.

It is well to realize exactly what the work of the Red Cross in wartime involves. It involves looking after the wounded and prisoners, not of one side only, but those of the enemy in just the same way as those of one's own country. It is here that lies the essentially chivalrous spirit which Your Royal Highness described as fundamental in the Red Cross movement. Because this spirit is indeed fundamental, I am sure that Your Royal Highness will not have appealed in vain to this representative Red Cross assembly on behalf of other defenceless victims of war.

In the 75 years which have passed since our movement sprang into life this spirit has never been stilled and it stands as the basis of other phases of our work in connection with emergencies other than those of war. Our ideal, therefore, has never run the risk of descending to utilitarian conceptions—and consequently the Red Cross has the right to make an appeal to the conscience of mankind such as no other body perhaps could venture to make. We can solemnly claim that in so far as human suffering is due to human agency, that suffering must and ultimately will be prevented. And we can make that claim with the utmost emphasis when the sufferers are women and children and men too old to bear arms—that is to say, people who can have no part in the conduct of war except to suffer from it.

Consider, I beg of you, the existing Geneva Conventions and the protection they give to the sick, to the wounded and to prisoners of war. Should not the same protection be equally afforded to all who are equally defenceless? If that can be done, will it not be a great contribution towards the strengthening of that mutual understanding between all the peoples of the world which is vital to the renewal of friendly and cordial relationships between those who have found themselves on opposite sides as the result of armed conflicts?

It has often been said that co-operation in the alleviation of suffering can, and will, engender a strengthening of sentiments of mutual good-will; is it not true that the whole Red Cross movement is a chivalrous venture in which we all co-operate, and that this co-operation in chivalry is something which in the long run may change the face of the world?

We live in difficult times—confronted by difficult problems, wearied by our day-to-day responsibilities, and sometimes too little aware of the importance of what has been achieved. Realizing how much there is to be done, it is sometimes difficult for us to appreciate the value of what is done. But in the thought that we are all engaged together upon a common effort whose results may be so far-reaching, we may find consolation for to-day and the most inspiring and certain hopes for to-morrow.

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, whose membership embraces all the recognized Red Cross organizations in the world, I desire to add a few words to what Mr. Huber has said in reply to Your Royal Highness's most gracious speech of welcome.

I know that all the delegates representing the sixty-one national Red Cross Societies at this, the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference, deeply appreciate the greeting of Your Royal Highness to them, and, in particular, the most gracious message of Her Majesty the Queen; and they join me in begging Your Royal Highness to express to Her Majesty our deep sense of gratitude for this testimony of Her Majesty's interest in the progress of the Red Cross movement and in the realization of the ideals for which it stands.

I should like also, as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, and as Chairman of the American National Red Cross, to express our gratitude to the British Red Cross Society for its action in enabling the Conference to be held in London, and for the steps it has taken to ensure its success.

While Red Cross workers everywhere are keenly appreciative of the fact that the Red Cross movement developed through the vision and activity of Henri Dunant and his associates, who were the predecessors of Mr. Huber, they are equally appreciative of the fact that Dunant derived his inspiration from the work of another historical figure—an Englishwoman—Florence Nightingale. It is therefore most appropriate, and a source of real satisfaction, that at this critical period of world history, the International Red Cross Conference should be held in the country where Florence Nightingale did her great pioneer work for humanity.

Your Royal Highness has alluded in feeling terms to some of the great problems which to-day confront the Red Cross, laying particular emphasis upon a possibility which I, for one, should warmly welcome. The questions on the agenda of this Conference provide for the consideration of various ways and means by which the Red Cross may alleviate distress and suffering whenever called upon to do so. If, however, we can go further than this, and by any action of this Conference help to prevent some of the suffering from arising at all, I may say to Your Royal Highness that I am persuaded such action will be taken without hesitation by the Conference, and with the cordial support of the Red Cross movement as a whole.

It will no doubt lie with the General Commission to examine the interesting suggestion which Your Royal Highness has made, and to consider the form which such action might usefully take. I am satisfied, however, that every servant of the Red Cross must, in loyalty to the humane spirit which animates it, feel as anxious as we of the American delegation do, that no effort shall be neglected which might lead to the mitigation of the horrors of modern warfare and to the protection of helpless women and children.

We are indeed grateful for the gracious words with which Your Royal Highness has opened our deliberations, and for the important question which Your Royal Highness, as Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, has laid before the Conference. We are also sincerely appreciative of the cordial hospitality which we are enjoying at the hands of the British Red Cross Society.

MARQUIS DE LILLERS (France): Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to inform the Conference that I have a message to communicate to it from His Excellency M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic. M. Lebrun has written to me as follows:

“ Dear Mr. President,

“ I wish to ask you, at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference meeting in London, to be good enough to transmit to the British Red Cross Society and to the representatives of national Red Cross Societies, my good wishes for the success of this demonstration of human solidarity which unites, under an emblem which enjoys world-wide respect, the delegates of more than sixty nations.

“ I am not unmindful of the fact that the Red Cross celebrates this year the 75th anniversary of its foundation, and I wish to associate myself most cordially in the splendid work it has undertaken for the purpose of improving health, preventing disease, and the alleviating of suffering throughout the world.”

COLONEL MEINICH (Norway): I have been commanded by Their Majesties King Håkon and Queen Maud of Norway, the High Patrons of the Norwegian Red Cross, to transmit their best wishes for the success of the work of this Conference.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (Germany): Four years have passed since I had the honour to express our thanks at the conclusion of the XVth International Red Cross Congress in Tokyo, for the organization and work of a splendidly conducted Conference. During that time many dark shadows have fallen across the world. The problems involved in rendering Red Cross aid in cases of dire distress, which occupied our attention at that time, have during these years in part been experienced in bitterest reality. These events have been the deep concern of many national Red Cross organizations. The burden placed upon them has often been as great as that placed upon the international Red Cross bodies.

Viewing the world as we do, from the standpoint of our Red Cross work, we must admit that there are heavy tasks awaiting us. Since, however, we have faith in the power of the Red Cross, this is an additional reason for welcoming a convention that will grapple with these grave problems. We thank the British sister Society for inviting the Conference to England, and for planning the work along lines which give every promise of furthering our mutual aims.

When we glance at the programme which will occupy our attention, we see that this Conference will be decisive in determining the path the Red Cross will follow in solving its most important problems. The eyes of the world will be even more expectantly turned upon us, not because this or that practical question of the alleviation of suffering will be dealt with, or the codification of this or that international practice will be discussed, but because the International Red Cross Conference will prove the possibility of a common solution of burning questions, and will once more affirm the noble spirit of this international co-operation which has proved its worth in the period of the past three-quarters of a century. Such co-operative endeavours, carried on in the spirit of comradeship, are a wish of humanity that is old and ever new. We who are gathered here, are called upon to prove that the fulfilment of this wish is within the bounds of possibility. I have no doubt that in this the International Red Cross Conference will be entirely successful.

The success of the Red Cross in its international work is undoubtedly due to the wise and steadfast resoluteness with which it has, from the very beginning of its existence, based its work upon the respect

and the power of *national* endeavours. In this connection, therefore, it is for me a special pleasure and a great honour to be able to state that the German Red Cross can feel that the sympathy and co-operation of the entire nation is behind it. The Führer and Reich-Chancellor, Adolf Hitler himself, when surveying the possibilities of peaceful co-operation between nations, has expressly referred to the Geneva Red Cross Convention, to its magnificent work of mercy over seventy years, and to the road to which it points in the future. Going beyond the letter of the agreements which are already in effect, he referred to the spirit of the Convention, to that chivalrous mercy and help, of free and active understanding and resolute alleviation of suffering, to that spirit which inspires the entire Red Cross and makes it ever capable of new development.

I convey to the assembly, together with our gratitude to the British Red Cross, the host of this Convention, greetings from Germany and sincerest wishes for the success of the XVIth Conference.

Mr. ARIYOSHI (Japan): I have received a telegram from His Excellency Prince Tokugawa, President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, dated from Vancouver. In this telegram Prince Tokugawa asks me to express to the Conference his deep regret at having been prevented by illness, when he was already on his way to London, from continuing his journey and attending this Conference, where he had looked forward with the keenest anticipation to taking part in the work and meeting his many friends from all parts of the world. I am asked to convey to the Conference the heartiest good wishes from Prince Tokugawa personally and from the Japanese Red Cross for the success of its labours.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (International Red Cross Committee): It is my pleasant duty, as Chairman of the Board of Delegates which met this morning, to propose, on behalf of the Board, that Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, be formally elected Chairman of the XVIth International Red Cross Conference. (*Applause*).

Sir Arthur Stanley was elected by acclamation.

DR. CARVALHO (Brazil): I have been asked by General Tourinho, President of the Brazilian Red Cross, to read the following message from him at the opening session of this Conference:

“As important reasons have made it impossible for me to take part personally, as I should have liked to do, in the work of this great Conference, I nevertheless desire cordially to associate myself with all the decisions which may be taken at the Conference with a view to solving, in the lofty spirit of the Red Cross, the problems of human suffering which move us all so much and with which we are all so familiar. I hope most sincerely that in all the initiatives that may be taken, and in all the decisions that may be reached, the members of the Conference will always be inspired by that bright inner light which springs from the spirit of world brotherhood, and that this flame may burn ever more and more brightly in every heart.

“May the brightest and best conclusions result from this remarkable meeting, to the advantage of the beneficent ends which we always pursue, and which have brought together in London such generous hopes for the peace and welfare of mankind.”

This message is sent by General Alvaro Carlos Tourinho, President of the Brazilian Red Cross.

H.E. DR. DE SIMON (Hungary): Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish, as President of the Hungarian Red Cross, to thank the British Red Cross Society for having kindly undertaken the responsibility for the organization of this International Conference. This is the second time that representatives of the great Red Cross family have come together in London to discuss and formulate resolutions with a view to relieving human suffering.

Thirty-one years ago, when an International Red Cross Conference first met in London, it accepted a proposal by my predecessor, Count Csekonic, establishing the Florence Nightingale Medal as a tribute to Miss Florence Nightingale's services to humanity. I can only wish that this Conference may similarly be inspired by the immortal ideal of this great Englishwoman, and that our work may be crowned with success.

LT.-GENERAL SIR HAROLD FAWCUS (Secretary General): The Chairman of the Conference has asked me to read two telegrams of good wishes which have just reached us.

The first is from H.R.H. Prince Carl of Sweden, and reads as follows:

“The Committee and President of the Swedish Red Cross send greetings wishing success to high ideals and practical aims of Red Cross.”

The second is from the Uruguayan Red Cross and says:—

“The Uruguayan Red Cross sends best wishes for success of Conference.”

The Hon. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): We are to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when we shall proceed with the formalities of organization, and begin upon the business of the Conference.

For the moment, I am sure that I am interpreting the desire of all the delegates in expressing to Your Royal Highness once more the most sincere thanks of all of us.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester withdrew, escorted by The Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham and Sir Edward Stewart.

The Conference adjourned at 1 p.m.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION.

MONDAY, JUNE 20th, 1938 — 3 p.m.

SUMMARY.—ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, SECRETARY-GENERAL AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES-GENERAL.—APPOINTMENT OF FOUR COMMISSIONS.—REPORT OF MR. ARIYOSHI ON BEHALF OF H.E. PRINCE TOKUGAWA, CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMISSION.—SPEECH OF HON. NORMAN H. DAVIS. PRESENTATION BY MR. B. DE ROUGÉ, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES, OF A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES.—SPEECH BY PROFESSOR MAX HUBER.—REMARKS OF THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY AND HON. NORMAN H. DAVIS.—SPEECHES OF H.E. DR. REFIK SAYDAM AND MRS. AMANDA BRIEBA DE LORCA.—INTERVENTION OF DR. ROMEO LOZANO.—REPLY OF COUNT DE LA GRANJA.—POLITICAL DISCUSSION RULED OUT OF ORDER BY THE CHAIRMAN.—REMARKS OF DR. GALLEGOS AND DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY.—INVITATION TO DELEGATES FROM THE SCOTTISH BRANCH OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley in the Chair.

The Hon. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): The Conference will please come to order. Since you did me the honour of electing me at the session this morning to take the Chair of this Conference, I must now ask you to ratify the further proposals made by the Board of Delegates concerning the officers of this Conference and its organization.

In the first place, the Board proposed the appointment of Lord Ebbisham as Deputy Chairman, and of the seventeen Red Cross Presidents and Chairmen attending this meeting as Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.⁽¹⁾

It is further proposed that Lt.-General Sir Harold Fawcus be appointed Secretary General of the Conference, and Mr. Clouzot and Mr. Gielgud, Assistant Secretaries General.

May I take it that these proposals are agreed to? (*Agreed*).

The Board of Delegates further approved the Agenda of the Conference, as published in the programme, with two additions proposed respectively by the French and Chilean Red Cross delegations, with the necessary backing from other delegations; and it was agreed to appoint four Commissions and to divide among them the items on the agenda. I would remind you that the Commissions will meet to-morrow morning at British Medical Association House, as indicated in the programme.

This afternoon we hope to deal with some of the reports which appear under item 2 of the programme and which are generally presented at plenary sessions. As the time for plenary sessions is very limited at this Conference, I would ask that any points in these reports which call for discussion may be brought up in the General Commission, so as to avoid time being taken up in discussions this afternoon.

I would first call upon Mr. Ariyoshi, representing H.E. Prince Tokugawa, to present the report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference.

Mr. ARIYOSHI (Japan): Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: His Excellency Prince Tokugawa, President of the Red Cross Society of Japan, who had the honour of being elected to the chairmanship of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross following the last Conference in Tokyo, had looked forward to being here to-day to present this Commission's report. Unfortunately, Prince Tokugawa, who left Japan last month in order to come to London for this Conference, has fallen ill in Canada and been forbidden by his doctors to continue his journey.

The President of our Society greatly regrets thus having been prevented from having the pleasure of attending this Conference and seeing his many Red Cross friends from other countries.

Since he is not able to attend, he has asked me to present the report on his behalf, and to say that the printed report which has been distributed to the delegates with their other papers requires no comment on his part. As Chairman of the Commission, though his duties in his own country have prevented him from attending the meetings, Prince Tokugawa wishes to express grateful appreciation of the work done by his colleagues and especially of the way in which the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies have facilitated the Commission's work.

In conclusion, I wish to ask this Conference to associate itself in the tribute paid in the report to His Excellency General Burguete, late President of the Spanish Red Cross, who was a most valuable member of the Commission and whose lamented death occurred shortly after his last attendance at one of its meetings.

With these remarks I beg to present the report to the Conference.

⁽¹⁾ See page 25.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I should like to ask Mr. Ariyoshi to convey to Prince Tokugawa the grateful thanks of the Conference for his report, and our best wishes for his speedy recovery from his illness.

With Mr. Huber's kind permission, I am going to ask Mr. Norman Davis to speak next, as his speech is to be broadcast to the United States and the time for the broadcast has now been reached.

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): The Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies having done me the honour to elect me Chairman, it becomes my duty formally to present to this Conference a report on the work of the League during the past four years.

Since the report has already been circulated, I shall not read it or attempt to summarize its contents.

It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I assume the chairmanship of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies. I welcome, nevertheless, the opportunity to work with a body whose guiding principles are such that the peoples of all nationalities are brought together in an all-embracing alliance of mercy and service to humanity. I am indeed proud to be associated with you in this work, which is so vital to human progress. It is my earnest hope that I may be able to make a helpful contribution to our common effort toward enlarging the scope of usefulness of the League and of the sixty-one national Red Cross Societies which compose it.

During many years of official participation in efforts to promote peace and advance human welfare through co-operation and a better understanding between nations, I have watched the growing success of the Red Cross in ministering to human suffering and need which other national and international efforts had been unable to prevent. I have seen its impartiality and humanity bring together peoples and nations of every sort of political, social and religious faith. There is something about the spirit and high purpose of the Red Cross which engenders confidence and goodwill. It arouses in everyone whom it touches a finer sense of brotherhood. It has a spiritual quality that unites people.

For seventy-five years the Red Cross has been carrying forward its ideals of service to humanity. It has been known for its good deeds not only on the battlefields, but wherever distress has occurred, whether from man-made causes or from the devastations of nature. Increasingly through the years the national Societies have shown a desire to devote themselves to these ideals.

It is comforting to realize that the Red Cross movement, as it has gained in strength and prestige, has come to represent in international affairs, not only a universally recognized agency for the relief of suffering, but also a factor of increasing importance in furthering international harmony and co-operation. We have here an agency which, through the very nature of its work, serves as a powerful factor in promoting such habits of thought and impulses to action as are indispensable, if mankind is to triumph over the disastrous tendencies toward international mistrust and strife, which are causing so much distress and anxiety to-day.

Our organization was born on the battlefield in order that the intense sufferings of warfare might be lessened; in order that the wounded soldiers may have their injuries nursed. But to-day—75 years later—the Red Cross finds itself faced with the ever-increasing burden of aiding, not alone those under arms who may be wounded, but also non-combatants who, through no fault of their own, are suffering the same fate as soldiers actually engaged in the fighting. Such aid we shall continue to afford, to the best of our ability. But it is also our manifest duty to do what we can to prevent the needless slaughter and suffering of women and children, irrespective of what may be the so-called military objectives.

It is not the function of the Red Cross, nor is it within its power, to determine the rules and methods of warfare. Nevertheless, the Red Cross cannot be indifferent to the destructiveness of modern warfare and to the appalling increase in human suffering which it entails. Whereas warfare was formerly waged between armed forces, it is now finding its victims, to an increasing extent, among civilians. Almost daily, bodies of innocent women and children are being shattered and destroyed through the bombing of open cities. There is not a person among us whose conscience is not shocked by the revolting and needless slaughter and maiming of helpless women and children.

Something must be done to restore civilisation to a sanity which will at least stop the killing of the helpless and innocent by warring forces. To this end the Red Cross of the world, representing as it does man's finest and most humane instincts, must throw the full weight of its great moral influence.

I am glad to note that on the agenda of this Conference there is to be discussion of a plan for the creation of neutralized hospital areas. Other suggestions which merit our earnest consideration here are: that we should consider ways and means for prohibiting or restricting, by international Conventions, the bombing of open towns and cities; and to establish zones of immunity in which innocent women and children may find sanctuary.

This great organization has a duty to-day to unite all humanity together on a plane above the prejudices of race, creed or political differences. There lies before us an unequalled opportunity to serve mankind, and an inspiring challenge.

Since its foundation in 1919, the League of Red Cross Societies has been increasingly active in promoting peace-time, as well as war-time, relief. Its efforts have inspired and aided the Red Cross Societies in practically all the countries of the world in establishing facilities for disaster relief, health, nursing, and Junior Red Cross work. Those who have read the report of Monsieur de Rougé, Secretary General of the League, covering the period of the past four years, know how widespread, effective and influential are all these and other Red Cross activities.

Mutual helpfulness and co-operative effort are to-day vital necessities to mankind. The League is proving its usefulness through exchange of information and ideas, through ability and readiness to act for the national Societies when disasters strike, through creating a bulwark of common purpose and solidarity.

One cannot undertake to speak about the Red Cross without mentioning the International Red Cross Committee. The admiration and gratitude which we all hold for this, our senior society, does not need to be repeated here. It is esteemed and respected for its work in every part of the world. Its distinguished President, Professor Max Huber, who sits with us to-day, has earned a wide acclaim because of his great spirit and intelligent and loyal humanity.

Both the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies have helped substantially in the alleviation of suffering in Spain. National Societies have responded generously to the appeal for contributions, which have been most efficiently administered by the International Committee. In China, the suffering of millions of civilians has been appalling, and many national Societies, through their own agencies and the Chinese Red Cross, have done what was possible to help. Although substantial sums have been sent to China, the funds are still inadequate to meet the needs. In that deplorable situation, the Red Cross has, with complete impartiality, shown its goodwill and sympathy in practical fashion.

Plans that are wide in their scope and beneficial in their character are proposed by the League to meet the challenge of the Red Cross for the coming year. But to make these plans successful, there must be the fullest co-operation on the part of the national societies, and the necessary moral and material support.

If the International Red Cross is really to have in the future adequate capacity to relieve suffering, we must all work to strengthen this great instrument; to make it worthy of the ideals of its founders, both nationally and internationally; to give it the possibility of meeting the tragic needs of those who suffer.

For many years past the League of Red Cross Societies has endeavoured to strengthen and extend the Red Cross movement through the creation of new Societies. The League has sought to find a way to improve the technique of Red Cross work; to discover and promote more effective means of alleviating suffering; to bring about the improvement and extension of national activities.

Much has been accomplished through conferences and meetings—through study groups and visits—through the exchange of ideas. These contacts with national Societies will be maintained. Study Committees will continue to analyse problems of nursing, health, first-aid on the highways, and Junior Red Cross.

The Junior Red Cross, through the League, will find new paths to travel. Its growth, already so rapid that it all but outnumbers the senior membership, will continue to have the attention that it deserves, as an asset through which goodwill and understanding may be engendered in the youth of the world.

The task of the League of Red Cross Societies grows in importance each year and the material support of the National Societies must likewise increase. Rigid economy has prevailed in the management of the Secretariat, in some instances even to the extent of curtailing essential activities. Those who have studied the present organisation feel that it should be held at the existing level. But even this standard can be maintained only by additional and more generous contributions. Already many Societies have responded, but we must persevere if the scope of the League's activities is not to be lessened.

The world needs the Red Cross, and the Red Cross needs the League of Red Cross Societies. Those national groups which are giving it support are making a genuine contribution toward world betterment. If we are to be true to our ideals, we must continue to work unselfishly through the League, holding true to the course of human kindness, of human sympathy, and human understanding. Thus the Red Cross can help the people of the world, not only to relieve suffering as it is inflicted on human beings in war and in peace, but also to move forward toward the attainment of what we all so earnestly desire—peace, goodwill, and fellowship among mankind.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure we have all listened with the greatest interest and attention to Mr. Norman Davis's inspiring words.

Mr. de Rougé, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, will now present the summary of the reports made by the different national Red Cross Societies which he has been kind enough to make for the information of the Conference.

MR. DE ROUGE (League of Red Cross Societies):

As Secretary General of the League I take pleasure in presenting to the Conference a brief summary of the reports prepared for the delegates by the different national Red Cross Societies.

This summary deals only with the reports, prepared by national Societies for the Conference, which reached the League Secretariat in sufficient time to allow a brief summary to be made.

At the Conference held in Tokyo in 1934, this task was undertaken by my friend, Mr. Swift, who accomplished it to everyone's satisfaction. I hope, to-day, not to disappoint you, but I must, like Mr. Swift in Tokyo, crave your indulgence, for I have met with the same difficulties as he in drawing up my summary. Several Societies were not able to send their reports to the Conference; other reports arrived at the very last moment. Thus, my account will give a somewhat incomplete picture of present Red Cross activities throughout the world. Moreover, a detailed analysis of these most interesting reports would inevitably take up a great deal of time and I can give but a minute or two to each Society in the course of this rapid tour of the world.

It seems fitting that we should begin with the Society who is this year the host of the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the last few years, the British Red Cross Society has made remarkable efforts to provide relief for persons suffering from all forms of rheumatism. It has built and equipped a clinic—which the delegates will have the privilege of visiting—providing every approved form of treatment. This clinic is intended for patients willing to pay a reasonable fee and for insured industrial workers. From 300 to 400 patients can be treated daily by a fully qualified staff. During 1937, the number of attendances reached nearly 100,000.

Several medical clinics have been set up by many of the County Branches. The Society also provides personnel and equipment for First Aid stations on highways and at fêtes, sports meetings, etc.

In the Junior Section of the Red Cross movement special First Aid and Home Nursing courses are given, to promote a higher standard of health among children.

Special anti-gas training courses were started by the British Red Cross Society in 1933.

The British Red Cross Society contributed funds and sent out two ambulance units during the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. At the outbreak of hostilities in Spain, following an appeal made by the International Red Cross Committee, contributions were sent to Spain, together with a considerable quantity of clothing resulting from an appeal made to the Junior Red Cross. The British Red Cross Society again offered its assistance when war broke out in China. Appeals for funds were launched and the Society took steps to collaborate with other benevolent institutions for the relief of war sufferers. A special fund was later established under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London, to which over £100,000 has already been contributed.

The report of the British Red Cross Society also contains some interesting details regarding the activities of its Overseas Branches.

Special Report—Report on Question 4 (c) of the Agenda—(Conventions of Geneva and The Hague).

CANADA.

The Canadian Red Cross devotes itself primarily to the welfare of ex-soldiers and, particularly, to those who have settled on the land. The Society controls, at present, 43 Outpost Hospitals and three Sanatoria. The nurses of the Outpost Hospitals also undertake home visits.

Of the three day nurseries established at Quebec, Halifax and St. John's for the use of immigrants, only the one at Halifax has been maintained. This institution has received 2,849 women with their children. The Visiting Housekeeper Service has assisted 841 families.

The Red Cross has equipped 34 First Aid Stations on the main roads. In 1936, it co-operated with the Government in organizing relief for the victims of the drought in Western Canada.

It will be recalled that the Canadian Red Cross originated the Junior Red Cross movement. Its own Junior section is very active. The National Fund for Crippled Children is of great service and has made possible several noteworthy cures.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Red Cross concentrates its primary efforts on the care of sick and disabled ex-soldiers. Apart from this work, it maintains preventoria for the children of tuberculous parents, collaborates in the treatment of crippled children, renders assistance to civilian hospitals, mental institutions, and medical outposts in the bush. It has established active blood transfusion services in four of the six provinces, and organizes courses in first aid, care of the sick, and hygiene. It is now training instructors in anti-gas measures.

The Australian Junior Red Cross enjoys the warm support of the educational authorities, and has a membership of 100,000. It maintains four homes for delicate children and renders every possible assistance to crippled children. There is also an intermediate organization, known as the Headquarters Younger Sets and Links of Service, whose members engage in various social welfare activities and help to raise funds for the work of the parent body.

INDIA.

The Indian Red Cross collaborates with the other health and philanthropic organizations of India. Thanks to this co-operation, relief work at the time of the Quetta earthquake was carried out with a maximum of efficiency.

The Society has perfected its organization for relief in time of war or national disaster by the formation of reserves of voluntary aids, establishing a list of certificated nurses and women doctors, and working out a mobilization plan.

The Society has had to deal with a number of disasters: earthquakes, epidemics and famine. It has founded a Welfare Centre for mothers and children; and is spreading health knowledge through the Junior Red Cross and by means of pamphlets, posters, educational films, periodicals and broadcast talks. It has also fitted out a large number of First Aid posts on highroads.

The Junior Red Cross is remarkably active in the health field, and is helping to combat blindness. It has now started a campaign for rational nutrition.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The African Red Cross, which recently celebrated its silver jubilee, specializes in the training of first-aid squads for relief in mines and factories. It also organizes courses for the public in home nursing, domestic hygiene, mothercraft, first aid, etc. This work is considerably hampered by the vast extent of the country and the multitude of native dialects spoken in the different areas, but the Society nevertheless succeeds in giving instruction to some 7,000 Europeans and 15,000 natives every year. Over 3,000 Voluntary Aids are enrolled with the Society. All its work is conducted in close collaboration with the public authorities. The South African Red Cross recently embarked on a scheme for popular health education in conjunction with the Ministry of Health. The scheme involves propaganda by means of lectures, films, posters and brochures. The South African Junior Red Cross has a membership of 50,000.

We will now leave the British Empire and proceed to the Continent of Europe, but, en route, I would like to call your attention to the interesting work of the Icelandic Red Cross.

ICELAND.

The Icelandic Red Cross Society is practically the only organization existing in the country which provides ambulance units for the conveyance of sick and injured persons. It has installed First Aid boxes in the ski-ing huts used for winter sports; also a sledge specially fitted to convey injured persons from the mountains.

It holds first aid and hygiene classes in various parts of the country, to which will shortly be added classes in infant and child welfare. In 1936, a Cottage Hospital was founded at the fishing village of Sandgerdi.

In 1937, at the request of the State School of Nursing, a preliminary training course was founded by the Society for future pupils of the State School.

NORWAY.

During 1935, certain changes were made in the Statutes of the Norwegian Red Cross. A Supreme Council was set up, which is elected by the General Assembly.

The Society has increased its activities in the Health field (in combating tuberculosis, cancer and venereal diseases) and has opened its schools for nurses to a much larger number of students.

It also publishes information pamphlets, instals public baths, and sends food to schools in the Arctic circle. The hospital ship "Viking" attended the fishing season in Lofoten and Finmark. The blood transfusion service is proving its value and there are now 300 blood donors enrolled.

The Society maintains several mobile hospitals for use in case of epidemics, and has established First Aid posts at the most important bathing beaches. It co-operates with the Police in the organization of Air Raid Precautions.

The Norwegian Red Cross sent an ambulance unit to Abyssinia, and assistance to Spain and China.

The Junior Red Cross continues its work of mutual assistance, especially on behalf of children living in barren regions.

SWEDEN.

The new Statutes of the Swedish Red Cross came into force on January 1st, 1938. According to these Statutes, the King appoints the Chairman of the Red Cross and the General Superintendent of the Voluntary Medical Service in time of war; the latter will collaborate in the organization of Red Cross activities in war-time.

In the health field, the Swedish Red Cross devotes its energies to the assistance of mothers and children. The number of maternity hospitals, day nurseries, and public health nurses has been increased. The Society has promoted medical examinations of school children in rural districts, dental treatment, the erection of baths, crèches, etc.

The Society's other activities are flourishing. It maintains 210 highway First Aid posts, 4 shelters for the shipwrecked, 12 information bureaux for seamen of all nationalities, two mobile dental clinics and a number of air ambulances.

The Junior Red Cross continues to prosper; its courses in care of the sick are well attended, and a number of delicate or under-nourished children have profited by the assistance given by the Juniors.

Special Report: The Swedish Red Cross and Child Welfare.

FINLAND.

From 1934-1938, the Finnish Red Cross and its independent Child Welfare Section have worked energetically towards improving the standards of public health in Finland.

About 100 First Aid Posts have been established along main roads, in co-operation with the Finnish Automobile Club.

The Society, having received a considerable grant for this purpose, is taking steps to arrange treatment for persons suffering from split palate, speech defects, etc. Courses in pronunciation and articulation are specially arranged under specialized teachers.

3,600 nurses, belonging at present to the reserves of the Finnish Red Cross, are prepared to offer their services in the event of war or calamity, and fully equipped field hospitals have also been prepared. The Society is working in co-operation with the Finnish air-raid precaution service for the protection of the civil population from the dangers of chemical warfare, and nurses have been trained in the treatment and care of gas casualties.

POLAND.

The Polish Red Cross takes an active part in the campaign against epidemics, especially against exanthematic typhus, infectious diseases and trachoma. As regards the campaign against trachoma, the Red Cross Society has organized mobile detachments of medical orderlies and nurses, and ophthalmic clinics. The Society has 980 highway first-aid posts, 60 health centres, comprising in most cases ante-natal and baby clinics, an anti-tuberculosis dispensary, and often an anti-venereal or anti-trachoma dispensary.

A blood transfusion centre has been in existence since 1936 at the Red Cross Hospital in Warsaw, together with a biological and hæmatological laboratory. In 1937, 568 blood transfusions were carried out. The blood donors, numbering 180, are mostly recruited from among students. A blood transfusion centre also exists at Lodz.

The Polish Red Cross extends assistance, at frontier stations, to travellers of all nationalities arriving from the U.S.S.R. who cannot continue their journey for lack of means or because of illness.

The Junior Red Cross in Poland has more than 300,000 members. Classes in first aid, anti-gas training and child welfare are well attended. There are school canteens, holiday camps, reading rooms and recreation halls. Inter-school correspondence is actively pursued.

GERMANY.

The general report of the German Red Cross to the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference is in three parts, with an appendix comprising two different documents. The first part outlines the latest developments of the Society and the re-organization of its personnel.

The second part contains two chapters, one dealing with the organization of the Red Cross and giving impressive statistics, the other with the various activities of the Society. First Aid services of all types (emergency brigades), the training of nurses and voluntary aids, collaboration between the German Red Cross and the Public Health services, Red Cross institutions, propaganda, and the insurance scheme for members of the Red Cross personnel.

The third part of the report contains comments on the new law relating to the German Red Cross enacted on December 9th last, on which are based the new organization of the Society and its Statutes. The text of this new law is given in the first part of the Appendix. The second part of the Appendix gives a detailed account of the work of the German Red Cross at the time of the 1936 Olympic Games. It is generally known that the Red Cross was in charge of the health and first aid services at the Winter Olympic Games, the athletic events in Berlin and the Kiel Regatta.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The Czechoslovak Red Cross has not presented a general report. On the other hand, it has prepared three very interesting documents on the following subjects:—

The First Aid Service of the Czechoslovak Red Cross,
The Voluntary Aid Service of the Czechoslovak Red Cross,
The Red Cross Truce, 1938.

These will be discussed by the respective Commissions. The report on the Red Cross Truce calls attention to an initiative which is growing in importance with each successive year and has done much to enhance the prestige of the Czechoslovak Red Cross at home and abroad.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Red Cross reports a great increase of membership in the various sections of the Society which, in cases of emergency, can now provide more than 2,000 fully trained nurses and 800 volunteers, organized and trained on military lines, capable of working in military hospitals in the event of war, epidemics, or disasters.

The new military organization recently enforced in Switzerland has necessitated certain modifications in the organization of the Swiss Red Cross. These are now being put into force. The Society has drawn up an agreement with the Swiss Hospital Association regarding measures to be taken in the event of war. It similarly co-operates with the Federal Military Department in the organization, enlistment, and training of personnel for air raid precautions.

In 1935 and 1936, at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian war, the Swiss Red Cross extended help to Ethiopian Red Cross in the form of gifts and supplies.

At the request of the International Red Cross Committee, and with the aid of a special grant from the Swiss Government, the Society sent a fleet of motor vans to Spain last autumn to help in the evacuation of civilians.

FRANCE.

On March 7th, 1938, a National Council of the French Red Cross was formed by agreement between the French Red Cross and the French Government. This Council, which comprises a majority of Red Cross representatives as well as representatives of a certain number of Ministries, deals exclusively with the relationship between the Red Cross and the public authorities. No change has been made in the internal organization of the three Societies composing the French Red Cross.

The work of the French Red Cross lies:—

- (1) In the military field, in the formation of auxiliary hospitals, the training of personnel for these hospitals, as well as for military health services and air raid precaution organizations. In peacetime, it places nursing homes, rest and recreation centres at the disposal of soldiers, and provides dispensaries, clinics, and sanatoria for the families of N.C.O.'s and soldiers;
- (2) In the social field, in the campaign against infant mortality (the French Red Cross has 1,700 centres for the care of mothers and children), in combating tuberculosis (the large sanatoria usually include training sections where patients may learn a trade); in providing means for the development of rural hygiene (*e.g.*, health and welfare services for the crews of river craft), in disaster relief, in help to the needy, in the training of personnel for highway first aid posts of which there are 2,500 on the French roads, and in international relief.

The work of the French Red Cross extends to French territories overseas, to Colonies, Protectorates, and to countries under French mandate.

The French Junior Red Cross has instituted courses in First Aid and Hygiene.

SPAIN.

The Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross gives figures relating to its medical activities and to the help supplied to civilians and war disabled. These statistics, which are necessarily incomplete, nevertheless give an idea of the great volume of work accomplished by the Committee. Information is also given on items 3 and 5 of the Agenda.

The Committee presents a very interesting list of the Red Cross publications kept in the library of the Spanish Red Cross in Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Red Cross maintains a number of First Aid Posts, a fleet of motor ambulances and a blood transfusion service. It organizes courses for the training of nurses and instructs volunteers in anti-gas measures. Its welfare work is well developed.

ITALY.

The report of the Italian Red Cross describes the anti-tuberculosis work of the Society, which owns and operates 16 preventoria, with a total of 2,300 beds and accommodation for more than 6,000 children each year, as well as several preventoria in the mountains and at the seaside. Over 3,500 patients are received each year in the Society's sanatoria. There is also a large hospital for sufferers from tuberculosis of the bones.

The Italian Red Cross is very active also in combating malaria and its efforts in this field extend to practically all districts affected by the disease. The report of the Society contains interesting details in regard to the remarkable results achieved in the Pontine marshes. Information is also supplied on the organization of highway and other first aid services; air raid and anti-gas precautions; the supplies, personnel and nurses at the disposal of the Italian Red Cross; and a brief account of the work of the Junior Red Cross.

YUGOSLAVIA.

The Yugoslav Red Cross has 6,000 male and female voluntary aids at its disposal, as well as the medical supplies necessary for equipping approximately 30 auxiliary hospitals, including a few field hospitals.

Relief work for the victims of disasters at sea, in the mountains and in mines is organized on the following lines: shipping companies, navigation authorities, and Red Cross committees along the coast have been supplied with extracts from the manual "Hygiène et Médecine à bord"; first aid classes are given to mining personnel, to the police force, to firemen and to school children; text books and supplies have been provided for a certain number of first aid posts in the mountains.

All voluntary helpers and nurses are trained in air raid precautions. The Central Committee has built a model shelter capable of holding 500 persons.

Social welfare work forms an important item of the Society's programme, and large sums have been devoted to that purpose during the last few years. The campaign against tuberculosis is organized in conjunction with the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Red Cross has made important monetary contributions towards international relief work.

The Junior Red Cross, with a membership of 425,716, is flourishing. School canteens, holiday camps, and welfare institutions are organized by the Section for the benefit of school children.

HUNGARY.

In January, 1937, the Hungarian Red Cross instituted First Aid detachments, the members of which were drawn from the ranks of young workers and the fire brigades. There are at present 341 of these detachments. Collaboration between the Red Cross and the National Institute of Public Health is becoming closer and closer. The courses in care of the sick, started in 1934, have become very popular; they are attended by young girls and will provide a body of voluntary aids capable of rendering valuable services in time of national emergency.

The Life Saving section is very active and several first aid posts have been set up. The Aerial Relief services are well organized, the Red Cross itself owning a number of aeroplanes.

In 1935, the Hungarian Red Cross acted as host to the International Technical Conference on Highway First Aid; in 1937 it received the International Technical Conference on the Organization of Aerial Relief.

The Junior Red Cross has 122,760 members, drawn from elementary and secondary schools, with an impressive programme of service activities. There is an intermediate section between the Junior Red Cross and the adult Red Cross composed of former Junior members who are not yet old enough to be members of the Red Cross proper. These boys and girls give their services to the local Red Cross Committee.

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Red Cross had to provide for the new famine which recently ravaged Southern Bessarabia and Eastern Moldavia. It fed more than 100,000 persons of all ages over a period of five months and clothed an equivalent number. The Society distributed grain to the peasants, and undertook an active campaign against typhus, which had broken out among the inhabitants of those districts.

The Junior Red Cross has 6,700 members, all trained in service to others. One of the principal activities of the Section is the organization of holiday camps for delicate children from needy families.

BULGARIA.

The 50th anniversary of the Bulgarian Red Cross was solemnly celebrated on October 18th, 1936. On that day, 20,000 persons spontaneously joined the Society. Simultaneously, a number of local committees were set up, in urban and rural districts, bringing the number of the former to 90 and of the latter to 751.

The Statutes of the Society have been modified to meet new conditions.

The Red Cross has arranged with the competent authorities for all officials and employees of the State and local authorities, as well as the staffs of private employers, to join the Society.

Courses have been arranged for Samaritans and for members of disaster relief detachments. The Society has available three supply depôts, 150 medical outfits, the complete equipment necessary for air raid precautions, a field ambulance of 150 beds, and a Red Cross train with four coaches.

Propaganda is carried on through the widespread distribution of pamphlets.

The Junior Red Cross has a membership of 223,000, whose welfare work is most productive. The first aid courses have been well attended. High school Juniors took part in the Army manœuvres as first aid workers.

The students of Sofia University have formed an auxiliary section of the Red Cross whose Statutes have been approved by the Supreme Council of the Society.

GREECE.

The Greek Red Cross is actively combating tuberculosis, and uses B.C.G. vaccine in its hospital. In 1935, a blood transfusion service was organized, and 867 blood transfusions have thus far been performed. The blood donors are examined every three months.

A new school for auxiliary nurses was set up this year. The Hospital School has been enlarged and its equipment brought up to date. The Voula Sanatorium continues to render valuable services, and 96.7 per cent. of the patients recover before the end of the third year of treatment. Two new wings have been added to the hospital.

Half a score of Red Cross First Aid stations are contributing to public safety on bathing beaches. Small depôts of sterilized dressings have been set up in the principal streets of Athens. The health talks to young women and girls are proving very popular.

The Junior Red Cross has continued its health and welfare work, which includes the organization of holiday camps and school baths. A number of medical chests have been supplied to schools. The circulating library is used by 54 schools.

Special Report: Amendments proposed by the Greek Red Cross to the Convention of July 27th, 1929.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Red Crescent celebrated last year the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation, which was the occasion for important manifestations throughout the country.

The Junior Section, started five years ago with the co-operation of the Ministries for Education, Health, and Public Welfare, has already enrolled more than 112,000 members.

The Society recently established an orphanage. It takes an active part in combating malaria and tuberculosis by means of medical supplies and grants for the creation of medical institutions and a tuberculosis sanatorium. It has also undertaken an active campaign against infant mortality by providing food and medical supplies, and plans to set up a second school for nurses.

Since 1935, the Society has again been extending aid to Turkish emigrants returning from neighbouring countries. Special services have been set up to receive them as they land and to conduct them to specially prepared concentration camps. The Society also provides them with food, etc. Three hospitals have been specially equipped in Thrace for the exclusive use of emigrants.

With Government co-operation and financial help, the Turkish Red Crescent established, three years ago, a gas mask factory.

Special Reports: Sections of the Turkish Junior Red Crescent.

Co-operation of the Turkish Red Crescent with the public authorities of the country.

Rôle and activities of the Turkish Red Crescent in times of civil war and its principal working conditions.

EGYPT.

One of the most recent undertakings of the Egyptian Red Crescent has been the construction of its 100-bed hospital in Cairo for the treatment of victims of road accidents. The secretariat of the Red Crescent has been installed in the same building, which can be entirely converted into a hospital in case of need. The Society provided financial assistance to the International Red Cross Committee for its work on behalf of the victims of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and the civil war in Spain.

SIAM.

Of late, the activities of the Siamese Red Cross have been specially directed towards child welfare and the Society is collaborating with the Ministry of Public Instruction in the field of school hygiene. The Red Cross in Siam has always played an important part in the field of public health and scientific research.

The Siamese Red Cross sent out a relief unit for sufferers from the great fire which occurred in Ban Pong and provided two ambulances at the time of the cholera epidemic. The Chulalongkorn Hospital, which is a model of its kind, continues to treat several thousands of patients yearly.

Funds were contributed by the Red Cross for relief work in Spain and the Juniors of Siam have sent several consignments of clothing for child sufferers from the conflicts in Spain and China.

JAPAN.

The work of the Japanese Red Cross since the Tokyo Conference in 1934 has been remarkable in every way.

Its main efforts have been directed towards the training of nurses who are an indispensable factor in Red Cross work, especially in war-time. The Society maintains a number of hospitals, four new ones having been built since the last report.

Medical clinics also constitute an important part of the work of the Japanese Red Cross and, for that purpose, clinics have been enlarged or newly opened in all parts of the country. The number of patients receiving treatment in 1937 totalled 1,200,000, the number of attendances 13,000,000.

Additional highway first aid stations have been established, each with its own personnel and motor ambulances, and depôts of first aid supplies have been placed on roads throughout the country to the number of 858.

In 1935, special life-saving courses were started with the help of instructors with a view to training pupils as rescuers. By 1937, over 1,000 persons had completed the course.

In 1937, the Japanese Red Cross acted as host to the Regional Junior Red Cross Conference for the countries of the Far East.

Special Reports: The Japanese Junior Red Cross.

Relations of the Imperial Family and Japanese public authorities with the Japanese Red Cross.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The American Red Cross has accomplished a great deal in all the fields which it has entered, and especially in the relief of distress due to disasters. Between 1934 and 1937, the Society spent millions of dollars for the relief of the victims of floods and cyclones. During the 1937 floods, the Society had to provide for the needs of one-and-a-half million people.

The Society has organized campaigns against diphtheria and pellagra, and promoted the formation of volunteer blood transfusion services. There are now 14,791 nurses available for war service, as well as 23,788 nurses still working but not eligible for military duty.

Since 1934, the Society has granted 843,632 First Aid and 301,225 Life Saving Certificates. It has established 2,186 highway first-aid posts and has launched a nation-wide campaign for home and farm accident prevention.

Junior Red Cross is organized on a colossal scale, with more than eight million members whose activities in the relief of distress both at home and abroad are truly remarkable. Their work in connection with relief for blind persons and war disabled ex-soldiers is particularly noteworthy.

The American Red Cross has raised large sums for the victims of the conflicts in Abyssinia, Spain, and China, and the generosity of the Society in the field of international relief is an example and a source of inspiration to the world.

Special Reports: Training and activities of the Voluntary Aids of the American Red Cross.

Water Safety and Life Saving activities in the United States.

The Ohio-Mississippi Flood Disaster of 1937.

CUBA.

The Cuban Red Cross gives an account of the excellent relations it maintains with the Public Authorities. The activities of the Society have been concentrated on the building of several clinics. It successfully organized relief services in connection with the disasters which have afflicted Cuba during the last few years.

Reference must also be made to the organization of Red Cross medical detachments, the recent formation of several local committees, and the development of the Junior Red Cross, which has achieved great results in the schools.

GUATEMALA.

The Guatemalan Red Cross combats epidemics, particularly smallpox, by both preventive and curative methods. The Society maintains free clinics and gives medical supplies to the poor. Its ambulance service provides transport for patients within the town of Guatemala as well as in the provinces.

The Red Cross has always provided relief whenever disaster in the form of earthquakes, tornados, or floods have visited the country.

A National League against Cancer, which is at present being formed, will be placed under the patronage of the Red Cross.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Red Cross is at present engaged in an intensive propaganda campaign designed to raise the standards of public health. It is waging war against tuberculosis and other diseases with the help of the public authorities.

The Relief Service organized by the Red Cross gives every possible assistance in the event of national disasters.

At the present time, the efforts of the Society are directed especially towards the building of a large and modern hospital with accommodation for several hundred patients.

In 1935, the Brazilian Red Cross acted as host to the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference and contributed immeasurably towards making it an outstanding success.

CONCLUSION.

It is not within the scope of this short summary to attempt to draw conclusions as to the general position of the Red Cross movement throughout the world. May I, however, be permitted to say that it is impossible to read all these reports without feeling sincere admiration for the immensity of the task which has been accomplished by the national Societies, a task which becomes heavier year by year as the important and manifold duties of the Red Cross continue to increase as a result of the troubled state of the world.

Allow me to apologize once again for the incomplete character of this synopsis, the reason for which I have already stated. Please consider it merely as an invitation to read for yourselves the reports presented by the different national Societies. This brief survey will, I venture to hope, have given you a foretaste of the interest and pride which you, as members of the Red Cross, cannot help but feel in the admirable efforts of your sister Societies, linked together under a common banner and pursuing a common ideal.

(Applause).

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): Thank you very much. The summary which has just been read will, I am sure, afford much enlightenment to many of those present, who may not always realize how vast is the field covered by the work of the Red Cross and what immense ramifications our movement has throughout the world.

I will now call upon Mr. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (International Red Cross Committee): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As at previous Conferences, the International Red Cross Committee submits for your consideration a general report on its work and a series of special reports on specific problems which concern the Red Cross. I hope you will allow me to lay before you not a commentary on these reports as a whole but a few general ideas on the work of the Red Cross and, more particularly, of the International Red Cross Committee.

I ventured to address a similar message to the Tokio Conference, which I was unfortunately prevented from attending. Referring to the upheavals that had occurred since the foundation of our institution in 1863, in the social structure and constitutions of many States, I endeavoured to examine the influence such events might exert on the work of the Red Cross in general and also on the development of relations between each nation and the community of States and, finally, on changes in philosophical and religious ideas.

The events of the past four years have not lessened either the importance or the urgency of these questions. On the contrary, in a world that is split by politics and ideologies, a universal movement such as the Red Cross, which tends towards a common moral aim, must be confronted by the most serious situations.

I deem it essential, of course, that in each national Society due regard should be had to those moral factors which impel the public to co-operate, by personal effort and by financial support, in the work of the Red Cross. But it is not less important that there should be a clear discernment of the common heritage, over and above the divergencies revealed in the concepts and sentiments of each nation—I mean a perception of the ties and duties which the Red Cross creates between those who work beneath its emblem, amidst the tragic antagonisms of warlike conflicts. The red cross on a white background is not merely a sign that protects persons and property; it is also the symbol of a great and universal idea.

I wish to-day, however, to lay before you a problem which is more concrete and, in one sense, more commonplace, but which at all times weighs heavily on every national Society and also on the international organisations of the Red Cross. This problem has, in recent years, become particularly acute for the International Committee and for the Red Cross community. For us, it has arisen in an urgent, even disquieting manner. I have in mind the relationship—or rather, I am bound to say, the disproportion—that exists between, on the one hand, what the Red Cross ought to accomplish, what the world expects of it and, on the other hand, the means at its disposal in staff and in material. This lamentable lack of proportion is accentuated particularly when the work of the Red Cross, going beyond the national setting, has to be undertaken on the international plane. Let us consider the situation together.

The greatness and the strength of the Red Cross come, of course, from the fact that the idea and the sign of the Red Cross are known throughout practically the whole world, that millions of men are familiar with its name and what that name means—disinterestedness, impartiality, relief to the wounded, to the sick and to the persecuted. In our disunited age, the Red Cross is one of the few ideas by which men are brought together, above and beyond national, religious, social and racial differences. Nevertheless, the notion commonly entertained of the Red Cross remains extremely indefinite. Mankind is thus apt to expect from the Red Cross services which either lie entirely outside its domain or which—and this is more frequently the case—go beyond its practical possibilities. But what is especially lacking is a comprehension of the fact that the Red Cross cannot accomplish what is expected of it unless it is furnished with the means for its accomplishment, in human energies and in money.

For a long time past, and more particularly since the Great War, the national Societies have directed very great efforts, frequently their chief efforts, to peace-time activities. The foundation of the League of Red Cross Societies not only gave a great and beneficent impulse to this branch of the work, but it also led to its international development.

It is not for me to deal with the financial aspect of this work of the Red Cross in peace-time. It is carried out in conditions that differ appreciably from those of the so-called "war-time" activities. What are known as "peace-time" activities call for financial resources that are no less considerable, for their field is no less extensive. They nevertheless offer this advantage—except in regard to relief in the event of disasters—that they are not exposed to certain surprises and may therefore be more accurately forecast and more readily adapted to the means available. The two branches of the work of the Red Cross and the two international organs by which they are served have an equal need of vigorous support—though on different lines. But these two branches remain interdependent, for neither of them will enjoy all the vitality and all the prestige that are essential unless the other has at all times proved equal to its task.

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May I be allowed to refer, in the first place, to the situation of the *International Red Cross Committee*. This is particularly difficult because the calls made on its services are as variable and as unforeseeable as the circumstances which give rise to them, whereas the means at its disposal—in persons and especially in financial resources—do not possess a corresponding elasticity. I would venture to recall the fact that the underlying principle of the International Committee is that of the voluntary and disinterested work of its members. Moreover, by reason of its neutrality, it is limited in the choice of its members and collaborators. It is therefore not easy for us to adapt our organisation to work which may in a very short space of time, according to circumstances, have to be increased twofold, threefold, fivefold or even more. Nevertheless, the International Committee has, in recent years, as during the Great War, succeeded in finding the extra staff called for by the situation and has, to the extent of the means at its disposal—and only to the

extent of those means—added them to its services. It cannot, however, even during quiet periods, reduce its permanent secretariat below certain limits without its current work suffering and, above all, without running the risk of reducing its potential utility and thereby incurring the danger of no longer being able, at any moment, to face the unforeseen.

It will be remembered that the budget of the Committee includes two kinds of resources—ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary resources consist of the annual contributions from national Societies and the income from the securities held by the Committee. These securities are, as to four-fifths of them, grouped together in an *inalienable fund*, which, since the time of the donation from the Swiss Confederation, has not increased in the proportions expected. I desire, nevertheless, to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the national Societies that have contributed towards the increase of this fund.

Furthermore, contributions from the national Societies have, since 1928, decreased considerably. This fact is all the more disquieting because, since 1936, the value of the Swiss currency has fallen by comparison with many other currencies. In the same connection, we would venture to point out that, during the last seventeen years, ten national Societies have made no financial contribution at all towards the expenses incurred by the International Committee in the discharge of its duties, that 50% of the contributions received come from five national Societies, whilst 40% is provided by fifteen Societies and the remaining 10% by some thirty Societies. Moreover, the size of the contributions is not always proportionate to that of the States to which the Societies belong or, more especially, to the services expected of the International Committee.

The ordinary income derived from the two sources I have mentioned is barely sufficient to meet the current expenditure of the International Committee. That Committee, nevertheless, works in the most economical way, quite apart from the fact that a considerable portion of its work is done by its own members, without any remuneration whatsoever. If this work had to be given to paid secretaries, the budget would have to be increased by at least 25%. It is, moreover, not reasonable to expect that members who are prepared to give their services, and who are called on to work more or less continuously, can be indefinitely recruited. As you are aware, the members of the International Committee must come from Geneva or its neighbourhood. In Switzerland, as elsewhere, however, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find persons who are not compelled to earn their livelihood and that of their families and who can afford to devote a large part of their time to work of a purely voluntary character. In consequence of these circumstances, the International Committee will, in course of time, if it wishes to maintain its present working capacity, be inevitably compelled to increase its paid secretariat. And, even after these sacrifices, it would still remain, among international organisations, an example of an institution that works in an extremely economical way.

As I said just now, the first result entailed by the fact that the ordinary resources available are not even sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure is that the current work is handicapped. A further result is that any extraordinary work, whenever need arises for the Committee to undertake such work, is rendered more difficult, if not, indeed, dangerously hampered. Thus, its mission to the Chaco cost the Committee about 40,000 Swiss francs, its mission to Ethiopia about 45,000 francs and the despatch of a temporary delegate to China about 20,000 francs. All this expenditure had to be met by drawing upon the capital constituted by the balance of the donations which the International Committee had received during the Great War. This sum which, for some years past, had sunk to 300,000 francs, has decreased so rapidly in recent years that we are faced with the question of how we can discharge our duties in the future. We should be guilty of culpable imprudence if we were entirely to exhaust this reserve. It is indispensable to us for initiatives we are bound to take, almost always immediately and in a way that is entirely unexpected.

The national Societies would certainly think it strange if the International Committee had to apply to them at any and every moment, before undertaking any work whatsoever. Such a procedure would, moreover, as a general rule, entail very harmful delays. It usually happens that the International Committee has to take immediate action and then submit to the national Societies a plan for action on a wider scale, whether national Societies themselves subsequently undertake relief action outside their own country or support a national Society involved in distress or whether they back the efforts of the International Committee in work which it will itself carry out or direct. Such pioneer work and such initiation of action constitute an essential task of the International Red Cross Committee.

It is certain that the International Committee cannot undertake or carry out any work on a considerable scale unless the national Societies and other groups or the Governments place the appropriate means at its disposal. This was done, in a striking manner, during the Great War and also, more recently, in regard to Spain. The national Societies, however, generally expect that their donations, whether solicited or spontaneously offered for special and new work should be used exclusively for that work and should not be utilised to meet the initial expenditure already incurred as a matter of urgency by the International Committee. Such action, therefore, even though generously supported by the national Societies is, under the present system, far from being of any financial assistance to the Committee. On the contrary, it constitutes an additional burden on its budget through the fact that any work undertaken on a considerable scale involves an almost automatic increase in the general expenditure of the International Committee.

Such a situation will soon become untenable. The only way in which it can be remedied is by finding means by which the International Committee can be enabled not only to meet its ordinary expenditure but

also to set aside reserves for its extraordinary work and constantly to reconstitute them. If this result is not achieved, the International Committee will soon be no longer in a position to act at any moment, at a time when wars or internal political complications call for the rapid preparation or carrying out of Red Cross work. The Committee felt that it was its duty to direct the attention of the Sixteenth Conference to the situation as it actually is at present.

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It is the national Societies which are responsible for almost the whole of the work of the Red Cross, in so far as such work does not come within the province of the military medical services. It is only in the national Societies that it is possible to find large numbers of voluntary and professional helpers, and it is only the national Societies that have at their disposal large stocks of equipment and stores for relief work. They alone possess large financial resources, either because they have a large number of members who pay contributions regularly or because the nation habitually responds to appeals made to it by the Red Cross. Many Societies might be mentioned as examples in this connection. We are not called upon at present to make a comparative study of the resources of national Societies and the work which they have done. It may, however, be stated, in a general way, that a certain equilibrium does exist in this connection. The work of a national society is carried out on national territory. It is determined by the whole social structure of the country and by the system it adopts for work of public utility. To the extent to which a country expects some specific work of the Red Cross, it will provide it with the necessary means both for its current work and for those exceptional cases in which national solidarity is expressed by sacrifices that are themselves no less exceptional.

The situation is quite different as regards the international work of the Red Cross. By its very nature, this work does not come within the province of any particular national Society; it is a matter that concerns the Red Cross as a whole. The field of action is the whole world. Furthermore, such work has to be undertaken just at the moment when organisation on a national basis is no longer adequate and when there is no appropriate organisation. This is especially true in cases in which the International Committee is called upon, before anyone else, to take the initiative, that is to say, in times of wars and political and social upheavals. It is this kind of Red Cross work which arouses the most widespread general interest because, emphasising, as it does, the frequently tragic character of human destiny, it is connected with events with regard to which the world is moved by feelings of passionate sympathy.

The Red Cross and, more particularly, the International Committee, as an organ of the international Red Cross, therefore receive appeals from all sides, from the Press and from humanitarian and philanthropic organisations. It is in such circumstances, however, that the popularity of the Red Cross, and the fact that it is more or less vaguely known to everyone in the world, constitute heavy burdens upon it. These burdens are all the greater because, in general, everyone is much more ready to suggest work for the International Red Cross to undertake than to provide it, or assist in providing it, with the necessary material means of action.

Most of this work, even if only one of the belligerents has recourse to the assistance of the international Red Cross, demands very considerable resources. War which, in the moral sphere, upsets all standards of value, also upsets economic conditions. In wartime nations throw their all into the scales because it is a matter of "to be or not to be." It is, therefore, hardly possible that efforts made voluntarily should weigh heavily in the balance. Even though such efforts may be considerable, they are still but drops in the ocean compared with the distress caused by war. And they will all seem inadequate to those who view them critically.

For a neutral Society, the sending of one or more ambulances to the battlefield, more particularly when they have to be sent to distant countries, constitutes in itself a very considerable contribution by comparison with the work done in peace-time. And yet how small is this assistance in the light of all that requires to be done. Whether the question is one of sending consignments of medical supplies, provisions or clothing for prisoners or of meeting the similar needs of a population, the sums required rapidly mount up to hundreds of thousands, or even to millions, of Swiss francs, even if only the most urgent needs are to be met effectively.

If the case is one of international relief work that can be based on a military medical service or on a powerful national Society, international action is fairly easy and the assistance, whether small or great, contributed from outside can be of immediate use.

If, however, the conditions presupposed in Article 11 of the Geneva Convention do not exist, it is necessary, in the first place, to make preparations for the work and this cannot be done without overcoming great difficulties. Furthermore, the assistance forthcoming from outside will, only too frequently, prove far from sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation.

At this point, I must stress the fact that the international work of the Red Cross is by no means confined within the limits of the Geneva Convention. Outside those limits, the International Committee—and that Committee alone—is often expected to take action: action in favour of prisoners, the exchange of prisoners, the provision of relief for political prisoners and for unfortunate persons of every kind, the transmission of news between the members of scattered families, the making of representations concerning violations of international law, etc., etc. For all action of this kind, the International Committee must establish relations of complete confidence with the authorities of the belligerent parties, must possess an organisation of its own

on which all concerned can rely and must send delegates to the places concerned. This is bound to be costly even if the strictest economy is observed. Further, it must not be forgotten that, though such indispensable humanitarian work—being devoid of immediate value to the belligerents—may even at the outset seem to them to be open to question, or perhaps unfriendly in character, the chances of its being successfully carried out are all the greater if the Red Cross is, at the same time, in a position to carry out definite and practical relief work on a very wide scale within the framework of the Geneva Convention.

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What, then, are the means at the disposal of the Red Cross?

The fact is that the International Committee—to speak only of it—has scarcely the means necessary to the maintenance of its own existence and has almost exhausted its resources for dealing with cases of emergency, of limited magnitude, and also for the making of preparations for work on a large scale. Still less could it, by means of its own resources, undertake and carry out such work.

As the Red Cross is essentially a movement of voluntary collaboration based on the goodwill of the nation as a whole, it is but natural that it should first of all make preparations for what it will have to provide itself. It will then have an added claim for soliciting generous and loyal aid from others. Accordingly we think in the first place of the national Societies—those Societies which, taken as a whole, constitute the real body of the Red Cross.

In this connection, there are two courses which lie open for international action by the Red Cross: the national Societies may either act on their own behalf or in collaboration with sister Societies; or they may place financial and material means at the disposal of the International Red Cross Committee so that the latter may act on behalf of them all.

The choice between these two methods of action, or their combination, is always a question to be considered in the light of the special circumstances attending each case. The essential thing is that the help expected, and rightly expected, from the Red Cross should be really forthcoming.

A few recent examples may appropriately be mentioned at this point.

During the Chaco conflict, the International Red Cross Committee made no appeal to national Societies as a whole. Through the intermediary of the Chilean Red Cross, however, it requested the Societies of Latin America to grant their support to the Red Cross organisations of the two States at war. So far as we are aware, three of those Societies responded to this appeal. The general report of the International Red Cross Committee contains more detailed information on this matter.

In the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the spontaneous aid of the National Societies and the appeal made by the International Red Cross Committee led neutral Red Cross organisations to make great efforts. Never before had so many neutral Societies sent complete ambulances to the scene of hostilities—and that in circumstances which exposed them to serious difficulties and dangers as a result of topographical, climatic and other conditions. Five European Societies and the Egyptian Red Crescent took part in this direct intervention which entailed heavy financial sacrifices. Several of these same Societies, moreover, also gave their financial support to the work carried out by the International Red Cross Committee itself.

Twenty-two other Societies responded to the appeal made by the International Red Cross Committee, either by sending grants of money or by aiding the Ethiopian Red Cross itself by despatching considerable consignments of medical supplies. Donations to the International Red Cross Committee amounted to a total of about 16,000 Swiss francs. Forty per cent. of this sum came from one Society. It is difficult to compute the value of the consignments of material. Let us estimate at some 200,000 francs the assistance in money and in kind furnished by these twenty-two Societies. As for the value of the assistance furnished by the six national Societies which sent ambulances to the scene, it would seem certain that this assistance represented a value of more than two million francs. Thirty-two national Societies out of sixty did not take part—at all events, so far as we are aware—in relief action in Ethiopia. Collections from the public were made only in the countries which had equipped ambulances.

Of all the international work performed by the Red Cross since the Great War, the most important is certainly the work done for the relief of the victims of the civil war in Spain, due regard being had to the diversity and duration of the relief work and, in particular, to the large number of national Societies which took part in that work. The International Red Cross Committee appealed to national Societies by means of a series of circulars and letters. Only 36 Societies out of 60 contributed, by donations in money or in kind, to the work of the International Red Cross Committee in Spain. The majority of those Societies were associated with that work during the first year of the war only. Of the other 24 Societies, most of them made no reply to our appeals; a few negative replies reached us. The contributions from the 36 national Societies which forwarded donations made up 30% of the resources placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross Committee for its work in Spain, and four of them alone supplied 80% of the total contributions in money received from the national Societies. So far as we are aware, the national Societies have not, directly and on their own behalf, sent large consignments, but it must, of course, be stated that one of them has done a great amount of relief work on its own territory, adjacent to that of Spain.

The figures we have given show that the financial support, large and generous as it is, of the national Societies, provides after all only a somewhat slender basis for any international action by the Red Cross, even when such action arouses keen and fairly widespread sympathy.

The action of the Red Cross in China furnishes still more ground for thought. Here, there are only two national Societies which have, by themselves, outside the framework of the action undertaken by the International Red Cross Committee, done any relief work on a large scale. They have, partly indeed in connection with other organisations, collected donations which amount to more than twice the sums given for relief work in Spain. Only twelve of the other Societies have so far given an affirmative reply to the appeals made by the International Red Cross Committee. The Chinese Red Cross has, by itself, provided 80% of the financial means that have been placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross Committee and that have enabled it to maintain a delegate in China for about six months. Thus a piece of work, the need for which no one disputes, and for which considerable sums should be available, arouses, when all is said and done, only a somewhat slight degree of interest.

Here is another fact which is no less significant. Contributions for relief work in Ethiopia and Spain followed a curve which rose fairly rapidly at the beginning of each of the conflicts and then fell just as quickly. There is only one Society that has provided continuous support for our work in Spain and if the number of Societies which have been moved to render assistance in China is so small, this is doubtless due to the fact that the appeals for China followed too closely upon the appeals for Spain which had exhausted the available resources of the National Societies.

In connection with these last three efforts of the Red Cross, that is to say, in two years and a half, the national Societies have given or collected no less than some five million Swiss francs. We mention this with the greatest gratitude but, if we wish to see things as they are, we must not hide from ourselves the facts first, that the means provided made possible only very limited assistance which was very far from meeting all needs, even the most urgent; second, that it is impossible to count on any really continuous assistance and, third, that only a proportion of the national Societies are in a position—or have any wish—to support such international work or carry it out themselves.

In these circumstances, it will easily be understood that, for international work by the Red Cross, the International Red Cross Committee is bound to seek other financial support. It is, moreover, quite fitting that work like that of the Red Cross should receive support from other quarters. In this connection, the only possible course—except in very special cases—is to interest the public in general, and the States that are parties to the Geneva Convention.

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So far as the public is concerned, it is, in accordance with tradition and in the very first place, for the national Societies to appeal to the nationals of their own countries. The International Red Cross Committee can scarcely do this itself. An institution that is not national would perhaps, moreover, not have any great chance of success if it launched an appeal to the population of any particular country in respect of some international action. Further, it is only very rarely that private individuals make any spontaneous donations to the International Committee for the purposes of international assistance. Some of these donations, however, —and sometimes very small ones—move us deeply through the spirit of sacrifice by which they are prompted. It is true that private collections for the purpose of providing funds for the work in Spain and in China have yielded very considerable sums. Thus, rather more than one-third of the financial resources placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross Committee for Spain came from collections arranged by *ad hoc* organisations on behalf of the Red Cross in a few countries in Latin America. Similarly, committees known as “International Red Cross Committees” at Hankow and Shanghai have also met with remarkable success and have to that extent been able to relieve the Chinese Red Cross.

In seeking to determine, however, what international work the Red Cross must undertake and what it might undertake, it would be rash to count on resources of this kind. In one of the cases just mentioned, indeed, the ties existing between the Spanish populations of the old world and those of the new world certainly played an essential part. In the other case, a determining factor was constituted by the situation of foreign residents in China and their relations with economically powerful circles in Europe and in the United States.

The International Committee is, nevertheless, bound to consider the possibility of appealing direct to the public in general or to that of certain countries. Indeed, as has already been said, as soon as the distress resulting from wars or revolutions moves public opinion, the International Committee receives requests and suggestions of all kinds from the most varied quarters. The Press re-echoes these and people are very apt to criticise the Red Cross, or even to attack it, if it does not act or does not act quickly enough or effectively enough. Now, in the case of any action that might come within the domain of the Red Cross, public opinion cannot be a matter of indifference to us. If, for one reason or another, the national Societies do not mobilise the means required for international action, the International Committee is bound itself to appeal to those quarters which call for its intervention.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the promptitude and effectiveness of the action of the International Red Cross have considerable direct consequences so far as the national Societies are concerned. Through the interest it arouses and the space devoted to it in the Press—more readily than in the case of its normal peace-time activities—the international work of the Red Cross may be a valuable means of propaganda for national work. On the contrary, if public expectations are disappointed, the Red Cross institution in general is bound to suffer therefrom.

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I should, at this point, like to refer to a somewhat special aspect of the problem. In many cases, appeals would meet with a wider response from the public if the Red Cross was able to accept donations intended exclusively for the benefit of one of the parties. Such a procedure would remain compatible with the principles of impartiality and neutrality observed by the Red Cross provided that there was a possibility of maintaining a certain equilibrium between donations earmarked for specific purposes. But the desire to make sure of the greatest possible resources must never lead the International Red Cross to yield to any temptation to abandon its attitude of neutrality. This impartial neutrality is essential not only because it alone makes it possible to act simultaneously in respect of both parties, but also because the fundamental rôle of the Red Cross is, in the presence of human suffering, to bring about the disappearance of any distinction between friends and enemies. Therein resides the greatest source of strength of the Red Cross and it is that which distinguishes it from many other philanthropic efforts.

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There still remains to us—last but not least—the possibility of recourse to the Governments of the States that are parties to the Geneva Convention. If the Governments desire that the Red Cross—whether national or international—should be in a position to act, it is only natural that they should make themselves responsible for the expenditure. During the Great War the work of national Red Cross organisations, as also that of the International Committee, was greatly facilitated and supported by Governments. Apart from that period, however, the financing, by Governments, of the international work of the Red Cross has, hitherto, constituted an exception only. Last year, when the resources available for relief work in Spain had fallen whilst, at the same time, needs were increasing, the International Red Cross Committee appealed, on April 27th, 1937, to all States signatory to the Geneva Convention, asking them to grant extraordinary assistance. The International Red Cross Committee felt that it was its duty at that time to neglect no effort in order to obviate the almost immediate cessation of this work. Important humanitarian interests would have suffered thereby—and so would the prestige of the International Red Cross.

Of 64 Governments, 31 have so far replied, and only 13 of them have given us any positive assistance. Thanks to the generous support of these Governments, it has been possible for us to proceed with only a rational and progressive reduction of our work in Spain by utilising in the most appropriate manner our own limited resources and also those with which one of the national Societies has continued to furnish us. The very composition—varied as it is—of the group of States which made donations proved that the appeal by the International Committee was justified and that there was no reason for any hesitation on our part on political grounds. The support given by these thirteen States is practically equal in amount to that furnished by the national Societies.

The reason why it is only in special situations that appeals have hitherto been made to Governments for funds for the international work of the Red Cross lies in the fact that it is desirable to find in the national Societies above all, and through their intermediary, the necessary means for furnishing visible proof of the solidarity of the Red Cross family. Since, however, the work to be done is constantly increasing both in the national and in the international field, the financial support of the Governments becomes a necessity—more particularly in cases in which the Societies cannot work individually and the International Red Cross Committee is alone in a position to bring effective relief of all kinds to the victims of a conflict.

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It is, indeed, an extremely thankless and even a really painful task to have to deplore the inadequacy of the support received when, at the same time, one is anxious to render thanks for so much assistance and general comprehension. Nevertheless, we are compelled to bring to the notice of national Societies the fact that the means which are available, or which may be expected to be forthcoming, are insufficient by comparison with the duties that the Red Cross has taken upon itself and with the hopes reposed in the Red Cross not only by the general public but also by the Red Cross Societies themselves.

We are well aware of the fact that the economic depression has seriously affected the national Societies also. We realise that needs are increasing at the very moment when incomes are falling. In the case of many Societies, moreover, there are almost insurmountable obstacles standing in the way of the transmission of money to other countries. Nevertheless, how could one fail to remark that so many national Societies remain inert in face of the distress of other Societies on whose behalf common action is undertaken? There may be various causes for this phenomenon. It may be that there is a lack of material resources, which handicaps the development of national activity also, or it may be that the idea of the solidarity of the national Societies, which has been proclaimed by so many International Conferences and which the League of Red Cross Societies so brilliantly represents in its own sphere, has not yet cast its roots deeply enough in all directions. But if, by any chance, it is thought that it is the intervention of the International Red Cross Committee or its method of work that leads any national Society to abstain, we are prepared to listen to any criticism or suggestion. Let us recall the fact, however, that no Society is compelled to have recourse to us as an intermediary. On the other hand, we hold ourselves at the service of national Societies whenever they do not feel called upon to undertake independent action.

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Now I must stop. I have endeavoured to sketch a picture of the financial situation of the Red Cross in respect of its international work in time of war, and of the International Committee in particular. I am convinced that the facts mentioned will speak for themselves.

It is not my intention at present to put forward any proposals. The Conference will deal with this problem in its Commissions. But, if the Red Cross wishes to answer the hopes of the nations and of the victims of wars and other conflicts, it will have to make an effort still greater, more general and more continuous than in the past. The effort of the national Societies themselves must be supplemented more than it has been hitherto by the support of the Governments as well as by that of the public that calls for the intervention of the Red Cross. As for the International Red Cross Committee, in particular, its regular and permanent work must rest on an adequate and stable financial basis and it must have at its disposal the funds that are necessary, in the first place for rapid and unforeseen action and then for the preparation of work on a wide scale to be carried out or supported by the national Societies and the Governments and, finally, for work in respect of which the national Societies could not be mobilised.

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Before concluding, however, I wish to emphasise two points that are of fundamental importance: (1) the need for developing every national Society to its point of maximum efficiency and (2) the need for combining the extension of the activities of the Red Cross with its effort to obtain adequate material resources.

As to the first point, it is certain that it is not enough to be able, in a specific case and in present circumstances, to overcome the disproportion we have noted between the means at the disposal of the Red Cross and the assistance which the world expects from it. We must go to the root of the difficulties. The Red Cross will not flourish completely unless everywhere, in all countries, it succeeds in organising the maximum forces and in becoming the living expression of human solidarity. This is true of the work of the Red Cross in peace-time—to which the League of Red Cross Societies devotes all its efforts—as well as of its work in time of war. The capacity for action of all national Societies must, therefore, be increased to the greatest possible extent and this must be done by establishing an equilibrium between the needs created by the international work of the Red Cross and the means available for meeting those needs.

Only a strong Society, enrooted in the population of its own country can intervene, either directly by itself in a foreign country or by furnishing the International Committee with large resources for the purposes of common action. Such a Society can, moreover, with more chance of success than any other institution, launch an appeal to the public in favour of an action which does not concern its own country.

A strong Society will be less easily forced to appeal for assistance from other countries in time of war or disasters. A strong Society which has, nevertheless, to accept assistance from abroad will benefit all the more therefrom because such assistance will yield its effects within a framework that is already well organised.

If circumstances are such that a national Society is organised in an inadequate manner, that it has at its disposal only means that are entirely insufficient, the assistance of sister Societies will doubtless be absolutely necessary to it; but such assistance will always prove to be inadequate. Effort, time and money will then have to be expended in order to create the conditions that are indispensable to the efficacy of the action undertaken. Now, although the International Red Cross can never repair the deficiencies of organisation of a national Society, it is frequently the International Red Cross that will be blamed for the shortcomings of that Society.

The second point that we mentioned relates to the need for the Red Cross to develop its resources side by side with the extension of its activities. This point is all the more important because the Red Cross world now shows a strong tendency to extend the principles of the Geneva Convention to the civilian populations that are victims of war. Sometimes, indeed, there is a desire to direct the activities of the Red Cross in time of war especially towards the relief of the civilian population instead of limiting it to its rôle of an auxiliary of the Army Medical Service, as was contemplated at the time of the foundation of the Red Cross and in the Geneva Convention. This extension of the programme, this emergence of a new rôle, is explained by the nature of modern warfare. It is obvious, however, that this new task is immense and still very vaguely defined and that it will probably be accompanied by great difficulties since it cannot everywhere be performed within the framework of a strongly constituted organisation such as the military Medical Service.

It is the duty of the national Societies to see whether they are equal to carrying out such a programme. We must, however, also consider how the solidarity of the national Societies one towards another can be shown in international action in this new and extended field. Will not the inadequacy of the means available make itself felt even more strongly in this connection?

Far be it from me to wish to dissuade from an extension of a branch of the work of the Red Cross which is in harmony with the spirit of the Red Cross, even though it goes beyond, and far beyond, the traditional limits of its efforts. Let us always remember, however, that the continued existence of the Red Cross, both national and international, depends not on vast and numerous programmes of action, but on effective achievements. The great work accomplished by the national Societies is well known as are also the successes achieved by the League of Red Cross Societies in its own field of action. But such work demands incessant sacrifices of time, energy, health and even of life as well as of money and ever more money.

Before any decision to take up a piece of work, there must always be an assessment of the effort that will be required to carry it out. We are entirely sincere in the matter of our resolutions and our programme only when we realise clearly what we are undertaking to devote to them, even from the financial standpoint.

Only a sense of realities, associated with the willingness to make the personal sacrifices involved, can really give the Red Cross an impetus. Nothing could be more harmful than to deceive ourselves, and with ourselves the world, as to what we are prepared to do and to sacrifice for the accomplishment of what we proclaim to be our programme.

That is why I felt it was my duty to direct attention to the financial problem, which is important for every national Society and is especially serious and disquieting for the International Red Cross, more particularly at times when terrible and unforeseeable suffering occurs as the result of war and disasters.

* * * *

After emphasising, on the one hand, the inadequacy of the means available, we are entitled, in conclusion, to emphasise no less the greatness and ever-growing importance of the Red Cross.

Wars between countries, and civil war also, are to-day even more terrible catastrophes than they were in the past. This is due not only to the dreadful power of modern technical means but also, and above all, to the fact that the civilian population, women, children and old people, are much more exposed to the atrocious effects of these new instruments of warfare. Hence sufferings that are a thousand times worse and the unbridling of hatreds that are all the more frightful. It is at such a time that the Red Cross, before all else and perhaps alone, will, by visible acts of humanity, remind mankind of its real mission, both moral and material.

The universal Red Cross must therefore become powerful enough for its work to call forth the sentiment of human charity and human dignity and for it to maintain in the hearts and minds of men, through all conflicts and over and above all hatreds, a point of contact and of comprehension.

It is by comparison with the greatness and vital importance of this task of the Red Cross that the national Societies, the Governments and each human being individually must measure the effort necessary to its accomplishment.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I want very much to associate myself—and I am sure Mr. Davis will do the same—with the very powerful appeal which has just been made by Mr. Huber. We all know and appreciate the wonderful work which is being done by the Red Cross throughout the world, but it is, of course, quite impossible for this work to be carried on without the necessary financial support. Now that we are all together at this Conference, it is an opportune moment to stress the necessity of getting some more money for the international side of the work. I have been associated with the international work of the Red Cross for some twenty years, and I have followed with special interest the work of the International Committee in Geneva. I have been very greatly impressed with the remarkable amount of work done by that Committee with the meagre means at its disposal. It is really necessary that we should set our financial house in order internationally. There will, I believe, be a suggestion made for setting up a small committee to study and report upon the financial position and resources, both of the International Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies, and I hope very much that this procedure will lead to satisfactory results.

Speaking for myself, I believe that there will be a much better chance of getting the money which is needed if it can be ascertained what is the actual amount required each year by the International Committee and the League in order to carry on their normal activities, and if these needs could be set out in the form of a single appeal instead of by each body separately.

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): I should like to support what has been said by the Chairman about Mr. Huber's remarks. I am myself a newcomer in the work of the Red Cross, but I have been deeply impressed by the great work which the two international organisations have done with so little money. I think that for the future more money should be made available, so that the international bodies may be able to meet any emergencies which may confront them. I would certainly support the suggestion that a systematic study be made of the financial needs of the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee, the whole financial question being studied as a single whole.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam, President of the Turkish Red Crescent, desires to address the Conference.

H.E. DR. REFIK SAYDAM (Turkey): As President of the Turkish Red Crescent, I desire to address a greeting to this Conference on behalf of the Turkish nation and of the Turkish Red Crescent. I wish to express my sincere admiration of the impressive statements made by the President of the International Red Cross Committee and the Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, and to thank Mr. de Rougé for his clear and illuminating summary.

The Turkish Red Crescent has always enjoyed close and cordial co-operative relations with the British Red Cross Society. Our Society's work is constantly extending and it is our fervent hope to develop an increasingly useful field of activities under the benevolent auspices of H.E. Mustapha Kemal Atatürk.

In conclusion, I should like to express my admiration for the way in which this Conference has been organized and the great satisfaction I feel in attending as the representative of the Turkish Government and of the Turkish Red Crescent.

Mrs. AMANDA BRIEBA DE LORCA (Chile): On behalf of the women of Chile, and as delegate of the Chilean Red Cross, I wish to propose to the other women delegates at this Conference that we should go together to the monument of Florence Nightingale and lay at the feet of her statue, as a mark of our fervent admiration, a tribute of eternal gratitude. (*Applause*).

DR. ROMEO LOZANO (Spain): I have listened with real emotion to the words of Mr. Norman Davis, and I should like to express my cordial agreement with the proposal made in regard to the bombing of open towns. Such action entails terrible sufferings for women and children, and I hope that this Conference will pronounce in most definite terms against the indiscriminate bombing which has such fearful results.

I have observed that there are present in this room other delegates who claim to be present as representatives of the Spanish Red Cross, but have not been appointed by the Central Committee of the Society over which I have the honour to preside. With all respect to the personalities of these gentlemen, I should be glad to be informed as to the capacity in which they are present here to-day.

COUNT DE LA GRANJA (Nationalist Spain): Mr. Chairman, I beg permission to answer the question asked. Since 1936 there have been two Red Cross bodies working in Spain, one with headquarters in Madrid, and the other at Burgos. It is not for the League of Red Cross Societies or for the International Red Cross Committee to decide what is the recognised Government of Spain, since that is a political question which lies outside the field of the Red Cross. The Red Cross body in Madrid having been invited to attend this Conference, it was obvious that the Red Cross body with headquarters in Burgos could not be refused an invitation without an appearance of partiality being shown.

I am aware that some of the Governments represented here do not recognize the Government of General Franco as the legitimate Government of Spain, but it is also true that other Governments represented here do not recognise the Barcelona Government.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure that I am voicing the unanimous view of the Conference in saying that in no circumstances whatever will this Conference be drawn into a political discussion. (*Loud applause*).

We have met to deal with questions concerning the Red Cross. We are all aware of the existence of two Red Cross organisations in Spain, both of which are doing excellent work. It is perfectly in order that both parties should be invited to send representatives, and I am sure we are all very glad to see them here. (*Applause*).

The delegate of Ecuador desires to address the Conference.

DR. GALLEGOS (Ecuador): It is a great privilege for me to attend this Conference as representative of Ecuador. The essence of the Red Cross spirit is to bring aid to those who need it, but I should like to stress another aspect of the functions of the Red Cross: the preventive aspect. Should we not use our utmost endeavour, not only to care for the sick and wounded, but also to prevent the diseases and the disasters which occasion the sufferings which the Red Cross tries to alleviate?

DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY (Egypt): I venture to hope that the members of this Conference will note with satisfaction the progress made by the Egyptian Red Crescent Society as outlined in its report. I think that every National Society should make constant efforts to develop its activity, and I am ready to promise, on behalf of my delegation, that every effort will be made by Egypt to increase the support given to the International Committee and to the League of Red Cross Societies.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I think we shall now have to adjourn our meeting. Before doing so, I would like to say that I have been asked by the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society to invite any delegates who may be in Scotland during the latter half of July to visit their training camp at Ely in Fifeshire, between the 14th and 30th of July.

The Conference adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

⁽¹⁾ The following is the translation of a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Conference by Dr. Aurelio Romeo Lozano:

London, June 23rd, 1938.

To the Chairman of the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In the name of the Spanish Red Cross, I asked, at the plenary session of the International Conference, for an explanation of the grounds on which the presence was authorized of persons who, though belonging to the Spanish Red Cross, do not form part of its official delegation.

The kind reply made from the Chair did not clear up this point.

I have been able to observe that another Spanish Red Cross delegation, apart from the one over which I have the honour to preside, has been admitted to the Conference and is taking part in the discussions—a fact which, according to the view of our delegation, represents a breach of the rules, since this other Spanish delegation does not belong to a national Society officially recognized by the International Committee, and that a delegation already exists which has been officially invited and represents the Spanish National Society enjoying all statutory rights.

Taking account of the fact that this is a matter affecting the general interests of our institution, I ask you to have inserted in the report of the meeting this viewpoint of the official Spanish delegation, which here expresses its reservations in regard to the decision taken on this subject.

Believe me, dear Mr. Chairman,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. AURELIO ROMEO LOZANO.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1938 — 10 a.m.

SUMMARY.—RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY TO H.M. THE QUEEN.—MESSAGE FROM H.E. LIN SEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—REPORT OF MISS NORAH HILL, SUMMARIZING THE WORK OF THE FIRST COMMISSION AND PRESENTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.—REPORT OF MR. GORGÉ, SUMMARIZING THE WORK OF THE SECOND COMMISSION AND PRESENTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.—REPORT OF DR. DE CARVALHO, SUMMARIZING THE WORK OF THE THIRD COMMISSION AND PRESENTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.—PROPOSAL BY THE MARQUIS DE LILLERS OF A FURTHER DRAFT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE THIRD COMMISSION. INTERVENTION OF M. GORGÉ.—REMARKS OF M. DRONSART.—ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION.—PRESENTATION BY MISS MABEL BOARDMAN OF A REPORT SUMMARIZING THE WORK OF THE FOURTH COMMISSION AND PRESENTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley in the Chair.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): M. Huber desires to move a resolution for which I think all delegates would like to stand.

PROFESSOR MAX HUBER (International Red Cross Committee): I beg to move:

“ That all the delegates assembled at the XVith International Red Cross Conference desire unani-
mously to express their deep and sincere sympathy with Her Majesty The Queen in the irreparable loss
Her Majesty has sustained by the lamented death of her mother, the Countess of Strathmore.

They bear gratefully in their minds the recollection of the message of welcome which Her Majesty
was graciously pleased to send to the Conference through His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.”

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): I have the honour to second the resolution
proposed.

(Carried unanimously, all delegates standing.)⁽¹⁾

DR. C. C. WANG (China): I have the honour to transmit to the XVith International Red Cross Con-
ference the following message from His Excellency Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government of the
Republic of China, Chungking:—

“ No country has more cause than China either for grateful thanks or for anxious expectation as the
International Red Cross meets at London for its XVith Conference. I need not reiterate the needs
of China, to which floods have now added, after the ravages of war, bombing of open towns and villages,
and mass flights from the invaded areas. These are the things the International Red Cross knows better
than anybody else. China endures supreme catastrophe just when, a year ago, she seemed to be so far
along in her own economic reconstruction that she would be able to take care of her own emergencies.
The International Red Cross is laying up a large fund of practical gratitude in China on which I know
you will be able to draw in our happier days that are sure to come. In the name of the National Govern-
ment and of all Chinese citizens, I send you greeting, and our expression of gratitude. May your
deliberations help to bring conditions everywhere back to the standards of elementary humanity.

(Signed) LIN SEN.”

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): Our next business this morning is to hear the report
of the First Commission. I understand that this Commission has appointed to report on its behalf Miss Norah
Hill, of the Indian Red Cross.

MISS NORAH HILL (India): I have been invited by my colleagues of the First Commission to present
to you the report on our work.

Our Commission was presided over by Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, of the American Red Cross, and we wish
to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Wadsworth for the courteous and business-like way in which he
guided our deliberations.

⁽¹⁾ This resolution was forwarded by the Chairman of the Conference to the Private Secretary to Her Majesty the
Queen, from whom the following reply was received:—

“ Dear Sir Arthur Stanley,

“ I am commanded by the Queen to ask you to convey to the delegates at the International Red Cross
Conference Her Majesty's sincere thanks for their kind words of sympathy in her bereavement.

“ Yours sincerely,

“(signed) R. J. STREATFEILD.”

The Commission was asked to consider all general reports of the international and national Red Cross and allied institutions, as well as certain financial questions.

Before we embarked on the Agenda, we listened to two interesting reports presented by the representatives of the Papal State and of the Sovereign Order of Malta on their humanitarian activities, which will be in full in the Minutes.

The report of the Standing Commission, which, as you know, is elected by each Conference to carry on all business until the next Conference, was passed without discussion.

The report of the International Red Cross Committee was presented by Colonel Favre, and the Marquis de Lillers expressed the views of the whole Commission when he drew attention to the extraordinarily good work done by the International Committee in Spain, which is not sufficiently well known. The report was approved in the following terms:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having heard the General Report of the International Red Cross Committee,

notes with satisfaction the care with which the International Committee has carried out the mandates entrusted to it,

approves the initiatives taken by the Committee, and congratulates it especially on its interventions in the Chaco, Ethiopia, Spain and China.

The report of the League of Red Cross Societies was presented by Mr. de Rougé, who emphasised that the main functions of the League were to inspire and stimulate national Societies. He told us that there were now 40 million Red Cross members in the world.

Mr. Ractivand, of Greece, put our appreciation of the League's work into the following resolution:—

“ The International Red Cross Conference approves the general report of the League of Red Cross Societies and expresses to the Board of Governors its sincere appreciation of the work accomplished by the League as a federation of national Red Cross Societies.

It expresses the hope that the League, which constitutes an increasingly important element in the International Red Cross movement, will continue to be a source of inspiration as well as an effective information centre for the Red Cross Societies, and a living example of really world-wide international co-operation, disregarding all considerations of race, politics, or creed and seeking only the alleviation of human suffering.”

The Commission then passed to the report of the Empress Shôken Fund. As you probably know, this fund is now administered by a Joint Committee of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League. The capital was augmented in 1934 by the generous gift of 100,000 Yen made by Their Imperial Majesties the Empress and Dowager Empress to commemorate the XVth International Red Cross Conference. The income is distributed every year to Red Cross Societies for relief and other projects. The Tokyo Conference had asked the Joint Committee to draw up new rules and these were approved by our Commission in the following terms:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report of the Joint Committee of the Empress Shôken Fund,

approves the new rules regulating this Fund adopted by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference at its meeting on April 29th, 1935 (Resolution XLV of the Tokyo Conference),

thanks the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies for their administration of the Empress Shôken Fund, and approves the measures taken by these two bodies.”

Two short reports were then presented by Mr. de Haller on behalf of the International Red Cross Committee, one dealing with the Augusta Fund, the other with the Florence Nightingale Medal. These reports were for our information only and no resolutions on them were recorded. We listened attentively to the list of beneficiaries from the Augusta Fund, which is allocated by the International Red Cross Committee every four years. Lists of figures are dull things, but the joy and relief brought to individuals by these generous benefactions is something living.

The Florence Nightingale Medal commemorates outstanding services rendered by nurses and voluntary aids either in war or peace. The medals are distributed every two years and the report told us that the distributions for the years 1935 and 1937 had been carried out according to the new rules adopted at Tokyo without any difficulty. We were also told that the point raised at Tokyo as to how the medal should be worn was one which each Red Cross Society must decide in consultation with its own government.

From the Florence Nightingale Medals we passed to the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, the progress report of which, since 1934, was ably put before us by Dame Alicia Lloyd-Still. This Foundation, as you know, maintains a post-graduate course for nurses at 15, Manchester Square, which is of immense benefit to national Societies. Dame Alicia asked all national Societies to continue to support these courses and thanked them for all they had done in the past.

Up to this point, the work of the Commission had proceeded rapidly, but the next proposal to be taken up, that made by the Chilean Red Cross, concerning the activities of national Societies on foreign territory, aroused considerable discussion. The proposal was backed by eleven delegations and by a previous resolution

of the Pan-American Conference of 1926, and had as its object the restriction of the activities of foreign Societies on the territory of a national Society. The French, American, New Zealand, Canadian and Chinese delegates were in favour of clarifying the rule which already exists on this subject in the Red Cross Manual, whilst the Italian delegate opposed any change, and explained the value of its foreign delegations to the Italian Red Cross. Finally, the following resolution was passed by a majority, a few delegates abstaining from voting:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the proposal of the Chilean Red Cross and the Chilean Government, supported by eleven other delegations, regarding the relationship of national Societies *inter se*;

considering the recommendations of the second Pan-American Red Cross Conference held in Washington in 1926;

considering that in order to safeguard the rights of each National Society on its own territory, the meaning of Resolution No. 11 of the Xth International Red Cross Conference should be clarified as follows:

The Conference recommends to the National Societies:

- (a) that no Red Cross delegation, section or committee shall be established in foreign territory without the consent of the Central Committee of the National Society of the country concerned;
- (b) that this consent should only be asked for in exceptional circumstances, for purposes definitely determined in advance, and for a limited period of time.”

Another point we considered was that raised by the Yugoslav Red Cross at the end of its general report which definitely asked that a sub-committee be appointed to facilitate practical co-operation between national Societies at war and between them and neutral countries. M. Huber having answered that the International Committee and the League were prepared to appoint such a sub-committee which would report to national Societies, and that its main task would be to go into practical and technical details, the Commission agreed on the following terms:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the conclusions of the report of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society,

considering that in the general interest of the Red Cross the question raised in the said conclusions should be studied in all its aspects,

gives to the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies the mandate to convoke jointly, in the near future, a small committee composed of personalities belonging to national Societies whose experiences have given them special competence in this matter, to proceed to a careful study of the possibilities of co-operation between Red Cross Societies in war-time.

The Conference expresses the hope that following the work of this committee a report calculated to serve as the basis for a wider exchange of views on this important problem may be drawn up and communicated to all national Societies.”

The Commission then turned its attention to the very important question of finance.

The Belgian delegate presented the report of the Trust Fund for the International Red Cross Committee, drawing attention to the fact that although this Fund was started with the idea of raising a capital of three million Swiss francs, it has so far only reached 900,000 francs, of which 850,000 francs have been contributed by Switzerland. The Trustees invited national Societies to approach their Governments with a view to increasing the capital.

M. Dronsart, of Belgium, remarked that the general financial problem was mixed up with the general problem of making each national Red Cross a living, active force among all sections of the population, and hoped that a Finance sub-Committee would treat both aspects. He picturesquely reminded us that the Red Cross was not an old lady to whom one presented flowers from time to time, but a live institution. At this point, Mr. Huber asked that the question of the International Committee's Trust Fund should not be mixed up with the question of financial support by national Societies to the International Committee and the League. After prolonged discussion, the Commission finally passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report submitted to it by the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee,

noting that the purpose in view when the Fund was started, which was to constitute a capital of three million Swiss francs, is far from having been attained,

having regard to the necessity of providing the International Committee, apart from annual or occasional contributions, with regular resources to allow it to carry out its responsibilities especially in wartime,

further observing that the nature of the interventions of the International Red Cross in international conflicts has shown the interest which the existence and maintenance of a strictly neutral and impartial body presents for Governments and peoples,

renews the hope expressed by the XVth Conference and accordingly requests the delegates of Governments and of National Societies to approach their respective Governments forthwith, asking them to examine the means of providing the Foundation with adequate subventions so that the capital of the fund may as soon as possible amount to a total of at least three million Swiss francs."

* * * *

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Appoints, as representatives of the national Red Cross Societies on the Council of the Foundation for the International Red Cross Committee, until the next Conference, Mr. Goldschmidt and Colonel Marinkovitch."

The Commission then took up the question of financial support by national societies to the International Committee and the League. M. Huber, after consultation with Mr. Norman Davis, presented a resolution which, in effect, left the matter for further study between the two Presidents who would later present a plan to national Societies. He stressed the financial difficulties, and the importance of both bodies remaining independent. Mr. de Rougé reminded us that the League had reduced its staff by three-quarters to an absolute minimum. Several delegates felt that some definite guidance should be given to national Societies as to what was expected of them. The following resolution was passed by a majority, Italy and Nationalist Spain having abstained from voting:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the financial position of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies as described in their respective reports to the Conference,

considering that these bodies, which both work on economical lines, carry out, each working in full independence in its own domain, activities which are of essential importance to the national Societies and for which they are not at present assured of adequate resources,

Recommends:

that the President of the International Red Cross Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies have the financial position and the needs of the two international organisations of the Red Cross studied from all angles—with a view to suggest the best procedure for raising the funds necessary to meet, in so far as possible, the needs of either bodies;

The results of the studies undertaken will be made known as soon as possible.

The Conference declares that it is vitally necessary that national Societies meanwhile continue to give to both international organisations, and if possible to increase, all the support they can provide from their own funds, or from subventions furnished by Governments for the purpose."

Finally, the Commission considered a resolution put before it by Mr. Norman Davis closely related to another resolution brought by the French delegation before Commission II, which you will hear presently. The resolution before our Commission aimed at the protection of women and children from aerial bombardment. Although all delegates agreed with the humanitarian principle, it aroused long discussion in matters of detail. On the one hand were those like France, China and Great Britain who wished the Commission to accept Mr. Davis's resolution as it stood. On the other were those like Ecuador, Chile, Italy and Germany who sought to generalise its scope. Germany then proposed a compromise which resulted in the passing by unanimous agreement of the following resolution:

" The fifty-four national Red Cross Societies assembled at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference, meeting in London on the 20th of June, 1938, looking forward to the results of their efforts to bring about measures of a general nature for the protection of civilians, appeal in the name of humanity to the competent authorities in all countries to prevent or so restrict bombing from the air as to safeguard the lives of helpless women and children and aged civilians, and urges these authorities, in all areas where civilian lives are liable to be endangered by any military operations, to arrange for the evacuation of women and children into zones of immunity under Red Cross protection. The Red Cross Societies desire to place on record their earnest hope that effective steps will be taken without delay to secure agreements to this end between all Governments in accordance with the spirit of chivalry and humane conduct for which the Red Cross stands."

The report which I have presented to you contains no thrills. Only by your imagination can you peep between the lines and see at work a great international organization which even at this moment is bringing relief to many thousands in far distant parts of the world. If you accept our recommendations, you will, I trust, be strengthening this great organization and fitting it even more fully for its gigantic task.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): You have all heard the proposals of the First Commission. We will have the resolutions submitted by this Commission re-read and vote on each resolution in turn.

The resolutions were re-read and, there being no discussion, were carried unanimously.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I will now call upon Mr. Camille Gorgé for the report of the Second Commission.

M. CAMILLE GORGÉ (Switzerland):

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Legal Commission, over which I had the honour of presiding and which has also appointed me to report on its behalf, has carried out in an admirable spirit work which I believe fully corresponds with what could be expected from it.

Our meetings were attended with remarkable assiduity, and I wish to thank my colleagues once more for their impressive contributions to our discussions. The association of reason with the impulses of the heart has once more produced wonderful results. All the Resolutions which I am going to present were voted unanimously, and this fact is eloquent in itself.

Our Agenda was rather heavy, taking into account the short time available for the work of the Commission.

The Second Commission had, indeed, to consider problems the scope and complexity of which will be at once realised from the dry enumeration which I am going to begin by giving you. The Commission had to deal with:—

- (1) The Revision, Interpretation and Extension of the Geneva Convention of 1929.
- (2) The Revision of the Tenth Hague Convention of 1907, regarding Warfare at Sea.
- (3) The grouping, in a single Convention, of all the humanitarian provisions contained in the Geneva and Hague Conventions and other similar Conventions.
- (4) The problem of neutralised Hospital Areas.
- (5) Certain aspects of the question of Areas of immunity.
- (6) The protection of women and children against the sufferings resulting from armed conflict.
- (7) The functions and activity of the Red Cross in civil war.

Before outlining to you the result of our discussions on each of these questions, I will venture, in order to comply with the wish expressed by certain delegations during our deliberations, to make a few general remarks.

- (a) The Legal Commission has adopted a series of Resolutions and recommendations but, as several delegates pointed out, these decisions cannot be finally binding on Governments. This Conference is not a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, and the texts emerging from it have no diplomatic character. They are clothed with all the authority which attaches to Resolutions emanating from an International Red Cross Conference, but at the same time they leave Governments completely free to form their own judgment and to decide upon the action to be taken upon them.
- (b) At the instance of the Greek delegation, the Commission recognised the fundamental importance of ensuring uniformity as regards the emblem of our movement—the Red Cross on a white ground. Article 19 of the Geneva Convention has, however, recognised, subject to certain conditions, the equivalence of other distinctive emblems, viz., the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun on a white ground. The Commission did not feel that it should again raise the question for which this solution was adopted in 1929, the reasons for this solution being such as would make it difficult, from the political point of view, to revise it. The Commission did, however, pronounce itself against any fresh derogation from the existing rules—against adoption of any emblem other than those which have been recognised in a Convention as the distinctive flags of the Geneva Convention.

The emblem of the Red Crescent (to mention no other) has thus been placed on the same footing as the distinctive sign of the Red Cross, and it will be logically appropriate to take this equivalence into account when the Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Hague Convention of 1907 are revised. It was, however, pointed out, and this remark evidently represented the general feeling of the Commission, that the States which have, exceptionally, obtained the privilege of using an emblem other than that of the Red Cross are under the obligation of taking all the necessary legal measures to protect the distinctive sign against any kind of abuse. The emblem of the Army Medical Services can, indeed, only cover work which is carried on under the ægis of the principles of Geneva.

The Commission took note with satisfaction of the decision of Afghanistan to abandon its request for the right to use a new distinctive sign and to adopt the Red Crescent as emblem. It might have been pointed out to Afghanistan that the actual letter of Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention, restricts the use of an emblem other than the Red Cross to countries which *already* employ the Red Crescent or the Red Lion and Sun on a white ground as their distinctive sign. The Commission, however, considered that what had been granted to the other Moslem countries could not well be refused to Afghanistan. This consideration of equity thus led the Commission to interpret somewhat loosely Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention of July 27th, 1929.

- (c) In the course of our discussions frequent mention was made of the importance of extending the protection given by the Geneva Convention, subject to conditions still to be determined, to the civil population. This problem, as such, despite its importance, was not given consideration by the Commission. Several delegations pointed out that it went beyond the traditional framework of the

Geneva Convention, which deals only with the position of the wounded and sick of armies in the field. The protection of the civil population could be taken up if necessary at a special Conference limited to this question. No opposition to this view was expressed.

It should be remembered, in this connection, that at the meeting of the Committee of Experts called by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, in October, 1937, the question had been raised as to whether the protection given by the Geneva Convention should not be extended to civilian Hospitals. The majority of the experts had replied negatively. It had been pointed out on the one hand that such an extension would constitute a dangerous alteration in the specific limits of the Geneva Convention. Too great an extension of its scope would involve a corresponding increase in the danger of the Convention being violated. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that civilian Hospitals were already protected by Articles 27 and 56 of the Rules concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of October, 1907, and that if this protection was inadequate—as I think it is in fact—it would be appropriate to consider the Revision of the Hague Convention in question.

No delegation reverted to this question in the discussion at the Second Commission. The initiative taken by the Fourth Congress of the International Hospital Association, in Rome, in 1935, has consequently not been discussed in London. I thought I should emphasise this point so as to prevent any misunderstanding arising in the future.

I now come to the different questions on our Agenda concerning which we were called upon to reach conclusions. I will not go into detail, and the more or less improvised report which I am now presenting verbally must not be considered as anything like an analysis. It would be impossible for me, in the time at my disposal, to depict to you the character of the closely argued debates, which frequently dealt with difficult matters and sometimes with questions of an infinitely delicate character. I must, indeed, I am sorry to say, make no attempt even to mention all the points which came up in the discussions, or bring forward all the decisions which were taken formally or otherwise on particular aspects of the questions on our Agenda. For these I can only refer you to the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission, which will be communicated to the members of the Conference in due course. Details which I must necessarily sacrifice in the brief summary I am now attempting to give you will be found in these Minutes.

I. REVISION, INTERPRETATION AND EXTENSION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

The Commission, basing itself upon the excellent report published by the International Committee, gave tentative consideration to most of the points already dealt with by the Committee of Experts. In particular, it agreed in recognising that the Convention of July 27th, 1929, applies in all cases to armed conflicts between States, *even if such conflicts are not preceded by a declaration of war.*

The Commission also agreed with the Experts' view that the Geneva Convention should be amended by a provision indicating that *reprisals* are in no circumstances to be exercised against the wounded and sick or against medical personnel and material protected by the Convention.

Lengthy consideration was given to Article 30 of the Convention—the Article relating to the investigation of breaches of the Convention. Various draft articles (presented by Messrs. Hammarskjöld, Schindler, Donker Curtius and Gorgé) were submitted, arising out of the Committee of Experts in Geneva in October, 1937. The Commission did not—and indeed had not the time to—consider these drafts in detail. We confined ourselves to the main question, since points of detail can very well be left to the judgment of the diplomatic Conference which will be called upon to revise the Geneva Convention.

After an interesting discussion, in the course of which certain delegations emphasised the necessity of swift and effective procedure for the investigation of breaches of the Convention, it was felt by the majority of the Commission that Article 30 is obviously inadequate and should be amended. The Commission's feeling was that the following principles should constitute the basis for the drafting of Article 30 in its new form:

- (i) The procedure of investigation (for there can be no question of anything more than an investigation, nor of an investigation followed by an arbitral verdict) will be swift and will be set in motion practically automatically.
- (ii) The procedure will be set in motion at the request of any State concerned which is a party to the Convention.
- (iii) The Investigating Committee will be set up separately for each case at the request of the State which alleges there has been a breach of the Convention.
- (iv) The Investigating Committee will be composed wholly or in part of a single central and permanent body, its members being selected from lists of qualified persons prepared in advance on the basis of Government proposals.

The Italian delegation, while marking—as did other delegations—its preference for the maintenance of Article 30 in its present form, proposed that the International Committee should be appointed at once as the single central and permanent body, in case the coming diplomatic Conference should decide in favour of a procedure of investigation based on the principles which I have just indicated. The Italian proposal was accepted by all the delegations. The Commission thus gave to the International Committee a testimony of esteem and confidence, which the International Committee will undoubtedly highly appreciate.

After reviewing the points in regard to which the Convention of July 27th, 1929, might be amended, the Commission expressed the feeling that the changes contemplated would not be such as to justify complete revision of the diplomatic instruments now in force. The feeling of the Commission was that it would be enough for the Convention to be amended by means of a Protocol annexed to the Convention.

The following is the draft Resolution submitted to you by the Commission:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee drawn up following the Conference of Experts assembled by the Committee in October, 1937,

Having heard the different opinions voiced during the deliberations and recorded in the Minutes,

Noting that the number of points on which the Geneva Convention of 1929 requires to be improved or clarified is not sufficient to warrant a complete revision of this Convention,

Noting that in the course of the debate, several delegations remarked that it would be advisable to eliminate from the draft revised Convention any reference to the civilian population, whose protection as a whole should be dealt with in a separate Convention,

Considers that the proposed modifications might be embodied in a Protocol to be annexed to the Geneva Convention at the meeting of a diplomatic Conference in the near future.”

II. THE REVISION OF THE TENTH HAGUE CONVENTION FOR THE ADAPTATION TO WARFARE AT SEA OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

The Tenth Hague Convention is a venerable lady who has not changed the fashion of her dress for more than thirty years. Her attire is consequently somewhat faded and out of date. It is now time—and here, again, the feeling is unanimous—for her to go to the dressmaker.

A revision which is so long overdue inevitably raises a great number of questions. Many of them were of a technical character, and were not debated at length by your Commission. What was needed in this matter was not so much discussion as the formulation of recommendations and tendencies. The Commission felt that, with the short time at its disposal, it could hardly venture very far upon the special preserves of seamen. It consequently confined itself—with great reluctance in certain cases, for some questions invited discussion very temptingly—to taking note of the criticisms regarding several points emanating from delegations specially qualified in naval matters. It is with great hesitation that I pass over some of the points to which our attention was directed; but, to save your time, let me simply say that numerous delegations expressed views of the greatest interest, either regarding the general outline of the Convention as remodelled by the Experts, or concerning the adaptation to modern conditions of clauses which were up-to-date in 1907.

In accordance with the Commission's instructions, I beg to submit to the Conference the following draft Resolution:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee drawn up following the Conference of Naval Experts assembled by the Committee in June, 1937,

Recommends to the attention of Governments the draft revised Maritime Convention drawn up by the experts, together with the observations presented by the delegations as they appear in the Minutes,

Entrusts to the International Committee the task of making all necessary representations in order to ensure, with the minimum of delay, the revision of the said Convention at the meeting of a diplomatic Conference in the near future.”

III. PROPOSAL BY THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY CONCERNING THE DESIRABILITY OF GROUPING IN A SINGLE CONVENTION THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENEVA AND HAGUE CONVENTIONS AND ALL DRAFT CONVENTIONS DEALING WITH SIMILAR QUESTIONS.

This proposal aroused great interest among members of the Commission by reason of its novel and courageous character. It was generally recognised that the fusion in a single text of all diplomatic texts relating to the humanisation of war might be of considerable practical value. It was, however, also pointed out that a fusion on such general lines as the British Red Cross Society contemplated would undoubtedly bring us up against insurmountable difficulties. Codification extending to all matters connected with the regulating of warfare would be likely to remain Utopian. The Commission consequently unanimously agreed that the British proposal could advantageously be limited to *provisions relating to the Red Cross* contained in the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and in other similar Conventions. This would result in a sort of Red Cross Code, which would already be a very great advance.

The problem, thus reduced to more modest proportions, has been referred to the International Committee to study—the results of its studies to be subsequently submitted to discussion by a diplomatic Conference.

The Commission, however, wished to emphasise that the study of the British proposal must not be allowed in any way to postpone the revision of the Geneva and Hague Conventions. Thus the Conventions will have to be revised, and the revised texts ratified, before there can be any question of unifying them in a single document.

The purpose of the British proposal is to improve the present position and it would, of course, be no improvement to postpone, in several of the fields covered by our Conventions, the introduction of reforms which have been shown to be necessary and urgent. Priority must be given, of course, to what is most urgent, and the most important problem of the moment is not so much the unravelling of Ariadne's thread in the labyrinth of our mutual undertakings, but rather to supply the Red Cross as quickly as possible with the diplomatic armour on which, in emergency, the practical effectiveness of its interventions will depend.

It is for these reasons that your Commission submits a draft Resolution in the following terms:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Appreciating as it deserves the highly humanitarian spirit which inspires the proposal put forward by the British Red Cross delegation regarding the Conventions relating to the Red Cross,

Esteeming it desirable that the humanitarian provisions relating to the Red Cross and contained in the Conventions of Geneva and of the Hague, and in other similar Conventions, should as far as possible be concentrated in a single Convention,

Entrusts to the International Red Cross Committee, without prejudice to the representations this Committee will be making in order to obtain the conclusion of the Draft Conventions examined by the Conference, the task of proceeding with the consultations and preliminary studies necessary for this purpose in order to obtain a pronouncement from a diplomatic Conference regarding the possibility of grouping in a single Convention all the humanitarian provisions relating to the Red Cross.”

IV. RECOMMENDATION.

I emphasised just now the necessity of improving the means of action at the disposal of the Red Cross as quickly as possible. I must now return to this point in connection with the recommendation of which I have to speak to you.

War is raging to-day in different parts of the world. Blood is flowing, and unspeakable sufferings are being undergone by combatants and by terrified masses of human beings. In the dim light of the charnel house the work of the Red Cross is to be seen in all its tragic beauty. Blessings are called down upon the intervention of the Red Cross, on the protection it gives on the battlefield and in devastated homes! It will be the same in the future, if unhappily there should be fresh hecatombs before us. But the means of the Red Cross are unfortunately limited—not financially only, but also juridically. The international engagements which are the armaments of the Red Cross call for improvement. The principles of Geneva have their strength, but in this strength there are still concealed defects and weaknesses. We can see these weaknesses—we discuss them and recognise their existence. We recognise, above all, the necessity of getting rid of them. In these circumstances, ladies and gentlemen, would any temporising be permissible? Can we hesitate, when there lie before us the anvil and the hammer with which better instruments can be forged, instruments which may more effectively alleviate suffering and make the hell of war less hellish?

I know what your reply will be. We must act, act without undue delay, act without fear of some little disturbance of governmental and parliamentary routine—proceed without delay to the revision of Conventions which are considered to be necessary and are not yet adequate. These Conventions are the lever with which the Red Cross can bring back into the axis of charity a world whose balance is too often disturbed by the blind forces of war.

This is the feeling to which your juridical Commission has given expression. On the initiative of the Egyptian delegation the Commission unanimously adopted a recommendation urging that the Red Cross Conventions now under consideration should be referred to a diplomatic Conference at the earliest possible moment.

I have no doubt that you will endorse this recommendation, the text of which is as follows:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Following a proposal of its Legal Commission,

Expresses the hope that the Conference charged with the examination of the draft Conventions now under consideration should meet as soon as possible,

Recommends that Governments should give a favourable reply to the invitation to be addressed to them by the Government which will be entrusted with the convocation of the Conference,

Invites the International Red Cross Committee to make the necessary representations in order to ensure that the said Conference may meet as soon as possible.”

V. MEDICAL TOWNS AND MEDICAL AREAS.

The idea of providing by a Convention for the institution of medical towns and medical areas is a new one. I believe I am right in saying that it owes its origin to the Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

It was first formulated in a draft concerning the humanisation of war drawn up at Monaco, and a learned Jurist, Mr. de la Pradelle, gave to this draft all his talent and all his heart. The Monaco jurists, in a way which is greatly to their credit, sacrificing their personal pride in their work to a great cause to which they had wholeheartedly devoted themselves, asked the International Red Cross Committee to take up, on its own account, the consideration of the idea of medical areas and areas of immunity. The Committee, on the strength of a Resolution of the Tokyo Conference, accepted outright the inheritance which has thus come to it. It has examined the question, and submitted it to a Committee of Experts composed of representatives of national Red Cross Societies; and this Committee of Experts prepared a draft Convention which is laid before this Conference and had to be dealt with by our Commission.

Let me say at once that this draft is not and could not be perfect. The idea is a fine one and will no doubt bear fruit, but it bristles with difficulties. The draft bears visible traces of hesitation and doubt. Its construction fades here and there into *chiaroscuro*, and the lines are not always firm.

This was realised by the International Red Cross Committee and also by the Committee of Experts. It had consequently been decided to refer the draft, after consultation with Governments, to a commission of military experts which would be asked to carry the study further. Circumstances unhappily made it impossible to proceed with this further revision of the draft before the meeting of the present Conference.

For these reasons our Commission felt that it could not enter upon consideration of the actual draft. It felt that this draft had not yet gone far enough to lend itself to detailed consideration of its general structure. The Commission consequently asks that the International Committee should continue the study of this question, with the assistance of military experts and jurists.

In the course of discussion, the Commission's attention was drawn to the danger which the plan might offer, if it were not clearly laid down that the creation of these great medical cities of refuge must not in any way affect the validity or the scope of any other international agreements regarding the conduct of war. These agreements exist, and must stand as they are. The institution of cities of immunity could not in any circumstances give a belligerent a pretext for illegally spreading destruction and death in areas unprotected by the Red Cross flag.

The feeling of the Commission was very definite in this regard, and it is to be hoped that in the draft finally produced by the technical experts every appeasement will be given on this point, which the French delegate, Professor Basdevant, in a moving speech, did not hesitate to describe as capital.

The conclusion of an International Convention on this point, if Governments deem such a Convention possible, will require time. In this case, I am not afraid to say that time is a necessity. The question is too important and too delicate to lend itself to improvisation. A Convention hastily drafted may do more harm than good, and might be disastrous to the Red Cross. If such a Convention does not take all possibilities accurately into account, there is a danger that it may be directly or indirectly violated, and the whole Red Cross system of legal protection might find itself seriously shaken.

The International Committee has wondered whether, during the rather long time which may elapse before the conclusion of a Convention on this point, governments should not be invited to consider the possibility of concluding bilateral agreements, at the appropriate moment, for the institution of medical towns and medical areas. The International Committee made a proposal in this sense, which the Commission saw no reason not to accept. It is, of course, only a recommendation.

It is on the basis of the considerations which I have just summarised to you, very briefly and very inadequately, that the Second Commission adopted the following draft Resolution:—

“ The XVth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the reported presented by the International Red Cross Committee on the draft Convention on the creation of hospital towns and hospital areas,

Thanks the Committee of International Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy for the kind assistance which it has given to the International Committee in the course of its work,

Renews the mandate entrusted to the International Committee by Resolution XXXVII of the XVth Conference,

Considers that, in any case, the creation of hospital towns and hospital areas could not in any way weaken the protection resulting from the rules of International Law as a whole,

Expresses the hope that the International Committee may be able to convoke in the near future a Commission of military experts and experts in International Law, with a view to establishing a definite draft which could be submitted forthwith to a diplomatic Conference for consideration,

Expresses the hope that, until such time as a plan of this character may have been put into effect, the Governments will consider, as need arises, the possibility of concluding mutual agreements *ad hoc*, providing for the institution of hospital towns and hospital areas.”

VI. AREAS OF IMMUNITY.

This question was not actually placed on the Agenda of our Commission. It had not been studied in October, 1936, by the Committee of Experts which was called to consider the problem of medical towns and areas. The Experts, following the method of Descartes, had felt that questions should be dealt with one

after another, and that, before undertaking consideration of the vaster problem of areas of immunity for the civil population, investigation and study had better first be concentrated upon the more limited question of zones of immunity for the Army Medical Services.

The International Committee, however, following the discussion on medical areas, drew attention to the importance of directing the attention of governments to the satisfactory results recently obtained through the institution of a Safety Area for civilians. The particular instance was the Jacquinet Area at Shanghai.

The Second Commission felt it might properly accede to this very legitimate desire and its Chairman, swallowing his scruples, became a ready accessory to this slight deviation from the Commission's Agenda.

I venture to hope that the Conference will feel there was no need for such scruples and will show its feeling by adopting the following short Resolution:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Noting the satisfactory results obtained during a recent conflict by the creation of an area of immunity for the civil population,

Requests the International Committee to bring these satisfactory results to the attention of the Governments concerned at all times when it may deem such action expedient.”

VII. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AGAINST SUFFERING RESULTING FROM ARMED CONFLICTS.

The consideration of this question was asked for by the French Red Cross, which, in a document presented to us by Count Clauzel, explained that it was not asking the Conference (if only because its initiative had been taken so late) to come to definite conclusions. The French Red Cross simply asked that the attention of governments should be drawn to this serious problem.

During the discussion, the representatives of the Save The Children International Union, Mrs. Morier and Mrs. Small, emphasised the great importance of this problem for the organisation they represented, and kindly offered their fullest co-operation to the International Committee for the study of this question. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the Commission acted upon the French proposal by approving a draft Resolution, formulated as follows:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Affirming the importance of the problem of protecting women and children against the sufferings resulting from armed conflicts,

Requests the International Red Cross Committee to study this problem in co-operation with the Save the Children International Union,

And recommends that the national Red Cross Societies bring this question before their Governments, after consultation with the national bodies specially concerned with the protection of women and children.”

VIII. THE FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITY OF THE RED CROSS IN TIME OF CIVIL WAR.

The Commission had before it an important and interesting report, in which the International Committee proposed to define, in a detailed resolution of which it submitted the text, the rights and responsibilities of the Red Cross in civil war. The International Committee recalled in particular that the Xth International Red Cross Conference had already laid down as a principle that “ all victims of civil war without exception are entitled to assistance.” It added that the need for Red Cross activity in civil war had been shown by experience in several cases since 1921.

The draft Resolution presented (in Conference Document No. 10) set out on the one hand the principles to be applied in respect of the sick and wounded, prisoners of war, and political prisoners, and also non-combatants in case of civil war or revolutionary troubles. It laid down, on the other hand, the rules governing Red Cross intervention covering both the action of national Societies and the activity of the International Committee.

The Commission took cognisance with real interest of the report and the draft Resolution annexed thereto. It expressed its sympathetic admiration for the eminently useful work done by the International Committee in this field and, expressing its full confidence in the Committee, strongly urged it to continue its charitable work, with the co-operation of the national Societies, whenever a conflict bearing the character of civil war should make its intervention necessary or valuable.

The value of laying down definite rules both for the application of the principles of Geneva and for the intervention of the Red Cross in civil war did not escape the Commission. The anxieties expressed by it are the same as those felt by the International Committee. After detailed discussion, however, the Commission came to the conclusion that at this time, when one country is in the throes of a fratricidal war, the moment would hardly be propitious for laying down stable principles based on the experience of the Red Cross in relation to civil war. It was felt that it would be better to lay down rules when the problem could be seen in better perspective.

It should be added that the draft Resolution presented by the International Committee raises extremely delicate juridical problems which should, in the view of several delegations, continue to receive long and thoughtful consideration. It would be difficult in any event to reach conclusions before the matter had been studied in detail by the governments.

The Legal Commission did not, however, simply delay consideration of the draft submitted to it by the International Committee. Much of the substance of this draft has been retained, the Commission desiring in any case to make some fresh contribution, however modest, towards the solution of a problem which is causing and must cause anxiety to the Red Cross. It adopted, instead of the draft Resolution before it, which it would have been difficult to consider in the political circumstances now prevailing, a draft based on a French proposal on simpler lines and of a more general character, but nevertheless of positive value. Our proposal, while emphasising our anxiety that in civil war the great humanitarian principles which are the soul of the Red Cross should be increasingly applied, not only to the wounded, sick and prisoners of war, but also to non-combatants, and to children in particular, asks the International Committee, in the light of its practical experience, to pursue the study of all problems relating to the work of the Red Cross in civil war or revolution. Consideration of this question as a whole will be resumed at the next International Red Cross Conference.

I will add, in order to complete my statement, that the Madrid Red Cross had laid before us a draft Resolution supplementing and making more specific in certain aspects that part of the International Committee's draft which related to the intervention of the Red Cross in time of civil war. This again was a specific draft, too specific, in the view of the Commission as a whole, for its discussion to be appropriately undertaken in present circumstances. The International Committee will, of course, be free to seek inspiration from this draft in the course of the studies which it has been invited to pursue.

The draft Resolution voted by the Commission is as follows:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

Having taken cognizance with keen interest of the report presented by the International Red Cross Committee on the role and activity of the Red Cross in time of civil war,

Recalling the resolution relating to civil war adopted by the Xth Conference in 1921,

Pays tribute to the work spontaneously undertaken by the International Red Cross Committee in hostilities of the nature of civil war and relies upon the Committee to continue its activity in this connection with the co-operation of the national Societies, with a view to ensuring on such occasions respect for the high principles which are at the basis of the Red Cross movement,

Requests the International Committee and the national Red Cross Societies to endeavour to obtain :

- (a) the application of the humanitarian principles which were formulated by the Geneva Convention of 1929 and the IVth Hague Convention of 1907, especially as regards the treatment of the wounded, the sick, and prisoners of war, and the safety of medical personnel and medical stores,
- (b) humane treatment for all political prisoners, their exchange and, so far as possible, their release,
- (c) respect of the life and liberty of non-combatants,
- (d) facilities for the transmission of news of a personal nature and for the re-union of families,
- (e) effective measures for the protection of children,

The Conference requests the International Committee, making use of its practical experience, to continue the general study of the problems raised by civil war as regards the Red Cross, and to submit the results of its study to the next International Red Cross Conference.”

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have had the honour, on behalf of the Second Commission, of presenting to you the draft Resolutions emerging from its deliberations. My explanations of them have been very brief—too brief for my taste—in view of the short time given to me for my report. I have no doubt, after the Resolutions already voted, that these proposals will be very favourably received by the Conference.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure that the Conference will have found Mr. Gorgé's report most interesting. We will deal with the resolutions in the same way as with those of the First Commission.

The resolutions were re-read and, there being no discussion, were carried unanimously.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): Dr. de Carvalho, Vice-President of the Brazilian Red Cross, will now give the report of the Third Commission.

DR. DE CARVALHO (Brazil): I have the honour of presenting to the International Red Cross Conference the report of the Third Commission (Relief Commission).

This Commission met five times under the chairmanship of H.E. Dr. Refik Saydam (Turkish delegate), and under the following Vice-Chairmen: M. Dronsart (Belgian delegate), Dr. Assim Arar (Turkish delegate), and Mr. Routley (Canadian delegate).

The speeches described in the main the technical side of Red Cross activities in the field of Relief work. They also expressed the distress of the members of the Red Cross as regards the present situation in certain countries; and their desire to curb as far as possible the evils which afflict the human race by greater efforts to improve the lot of victims of war and of the forces of nature.

Nobody is in a stronger position than the Red Cross to overcome the obstacles which still stand in the way of accomplishing this great work; and to solve the practical problems so as to allow a close co-operation to be set up in this field between official and private bodies which can in practice collaborate.

The Red Cross is making great efforts in this direction. It is fitting to emphasise at this point the admirable work done by the nurses who bring to the sick and wounded not only their competent and devoted attention and care, but also their wholehearted sympathy and moral support.

The Commission has urged the necessity of developing collaboration and the spirit of mutual help between the various national Societies of the Red Cross so as to ensure relief for those countries struck by disasters.

In view of the fact that a summary of the work of the Commission will be made available in due course, I will not go into the detailed and interesting points raised by the delegates which deal with practical experience in different countries as well as with suggestions from national Societies as regards activities to be pursued in the future.

The result of the work of the Commission is also shown in the Resolutions which the Commission has entrusted me to present to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

I feel, however, that I must draw attention to certain communications which, owing to their specialised nature, have not been the subject of resolutions.

In the first place, I would mention the report presented by Madame Deslandes-Grandpré, delegate of the International Legal Committee on Aviation, of which Mr. Julliot, Vice-President of the League "Les Amis de l'Aviation Sanitaire" in France, is President. The XIVth International Conference had expressed the wish that a study should be made of the means by which the crossing of frontiers in peacetime by Aerial Relief transports could be facilitated. The text of this report is included in the summary of the Commission's work.

I must also mention the report presented by the Chinese delegate, on the relief work undertaken by the Chinese Red Cross and the need for international help that is required in his country.

I will also quote: the report made by Mlle. d'Haussonville (French delegate) on the conclusions of the Conference of Experts who met as a result of the wish expressed by the XVth International Conference of the Red Cross for information as regards the training of Nurses and Voluntary Aids;

the report of Colonel Patry (delegate of the International Red Cross Committee) on the collaboration of the national Societies with governmental bodies in their respective countries in relation to their wartime activities;

the report presented by Colonel Pflugmacher (German delegate) on the work of the Standing International Commission for the Study of medical material. The work of this Commission also was the result of a wish expressed by the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

All the resolutions which are going to be presented to you have been unanimously adopted by the members of the Relief Commission, after having been drawn up by a Committee consisting of the following: the two Vice-Presidents, M. Dronsart (Belgium) and Dr. Assim Arar (Turkey), Mlle. d'Haussonville (France), Surgeon-General Leesment (Esthonia), Dr. Routley (Canada), Colonel Patry (International Red Cross Committee), Major Petersén (League of Red Cross Societies), and myself, representing Brazil.

I ask the Secretary of the Conference to read them, except the one referring to the International Relief Union, which the Marquis de Lillers, in his capacity of Vice-President of the Executive Committee of this Union has agreed to present in person to the Assembly.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I would ask Mr. Clouzot to be good enough to read the resolutions proposed by the Third Commission. We will vote on these resolutions in the same way as on those of the other Commissions.

MR. CLOUZOT (Assistant Secretary-General) read the following resolutions:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having examined the reports of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies relating to the collaboration of national Societies with governmental bodies in their wartime and peace-time activities,

approves the principles set forth in the reports of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies and particularly draws the attention of the national Red Cross Societies and of Governments who are signatories of the Convention of Geneva to these principles."

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

bearing in mind the necessity for the national Red Cross Societies to prepare as far as possible a plan of action to follow in time of war or calamity,

notes with satisfaction the results of Resolution XVI of the XVth International Red Cross Conference effected by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies,

invites these two bodies to pursue the studies started by the Conference of Experts held in Paris from January 25th to 29th, 1937,

wholeheartedly approves the provisional conclusions of the report presented at the above-mentioned Conference,

recommends the national Societies to base themselves on these conclusions in the organization of their emergency services in order to be ready at all times to second quickly and efficiently the public bodies in their respective countries,

specially draws their attention to the necessity of:—

- (a) completing the training of Red Cross Nurses and Voluntary Aids on those points which are recognized as necessary in order to prepare them for the duties, whether medical or social, which may devolve upon them;
- (b) enrolling a sufficient personnel and training the relief personnel which will deal with the victims of aerial attacks;
- (c) having at its disposal relief material suitable for any eventuality;
- (d) organizing in advance, as far as possible, a transport service capable of being adapted to all needs and, if necessary, aerial relief, the importance of which becomes daily more evident."

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the ever-increasing development in traffic and the remarkable progress made in the organisation of First Aid on Highways by the national Red Cross Societies, more than thirty of whom have at the present time adopted the system of a standardized and universal type of First Aid posts, the position of which is shown by standardized road signs,

expresses the wish that the Red Cross Societies in the national field, and the League of Red Cross Societies in the international field, should make every effort to develop collaboration with the Automobile Clubs and other national and international organizations as well as with government and private services whose special concern is safety on the highways so as to provide highways and more especially the international trunk roads with standardized types of First Aid posts,

recommends to the Secretariat of the League to continue to encourage the development of First Aid services on highways on a standardized plan and to widen the scope of its activities in the prevention of accidents, first and foremost by teaching the rules of the road and First Aid to children through the Junior Red Cross."

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the great progress made in the use of aviation to bring relief, especially in the case of disaster, by reconnaissance flights, by flights to establish communication with isolated populations or to bring supplies of food and medicines, or to further the transport of doctors, nurses and relief personnel to the scene of disaster, and for the transport of the sick and wounded,

repeats the recommendations contained in Resolution XVII of the XIVth International Conference and in Resolution XXXII of the XVth International Conference, in which the wish was expressed, on the one hand, that the Red Cross Societies in the national field and the League of Red Cross Societies in the international field should attempt to make arrangements with Flying Clubs, with international organizations, and, in particular, with the ' Fédération Aéronautique internationale ' and with government and private services interested in aerial relief, so as to ensure the collaboration of private and military aviation with the Red Cross; and, on the other hand, that national Societies should attempt to organize a course to train personnel for the aerial transport of the sick and for all the humanitarian duties which may be accomplished by aviation;

again expresses the hope that Governments will encourage and facilitate the use of aviation by national Red Cross Societies so as to ensure aerial relief, especially as regards reconnaissance flights and transport in case of disaster relief work; and to continue to study with the International Red Cross Committee the possibility of drawing up the necessary rules and regulations to allow aerial relief transport to cross frontiers as easily as possible in peace-time."

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

notes with satisfaction the work done by the Permanent International Commission for the study of Relief Material in its 10th, 11th and 12th sittings,

approves the new statutes established under the authority of Resolution XXV of the Tokyo Conference, and asks the Commission to continue its work;

thanks the International Red Cross Committee for its collaboration in this work;

expresses its gratitude to the Governments which have provided it with documents and the necessary financial aid and enriched its collections of material;

wholeheartedly approves the resolutions passed by this Commission, which are as follows:—

1.

MAINTENANCE APPLIANCES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FRACTURE CASES.

- I. Temporary maintenance appliances for the initial transport of fracture cases should, in principle, possess the following general characteristics:
 - (1) they should be as light as possible, without impairing their strength;
 - (2) they should be easily carried in bulk in sufficiently large quantities and within a minimum space;
 - (3) they should preferably not involve removing the patient's clothing, especially his footwear;
 - (4) they should ensure maximum immobility and prevent any rotation of the fractured limb;
 - (5) they should be simply and easily extensible for use in complicated cases;
 - (6) it should be possible to join them without difficulty if necessary;
 - (7) it should be possible to apply dressings in cases of compound fracture.
- II. Among the types of appliances examined by it, the Commission would give preference to the following:
 - A. UPPER LIMB:
 - (a) ARM-SLINGS, PLAIN SPLINTS, PREPARED LATH SPLINTS (short distance transport, fractures under favourable conditions) for regimental medical services and field medical units.
 - (b) EXTENSION APPLIANCES, Jones-Ferrier appliance (more complex fractures), for medical units in the field.
 - B. LOWER LIMB:
 - (a) SPLINTS, LARGE EXTERNAL SPLINTS, PREPARED LATHS (fractures with slight displacement).
 - (b) Thomas-Lardennois, Pouliquen, etc. EXTENSION APPLIANCES for fractures of the thigh, fractures of the pelvis, fracture of the leg accompanied by displacement.
 - (a) and (b) are desirable for all medical units in the field. A pattern of each type should be included in the issues for regimental medical service.
- III. Rigid cradle splints should be avoided, as they do not ensure sufficient maintenance of fractures.
- IV. In certain cases where no other means are available, the methods of employing the thorax as inside splint of the arm, one leg for the other leg, as well as weapons or parts of the patient's equipment as outer splint, are recommended and, when properly applied, may be of service.

2.

INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

- I. In addition to the equipment intended for men of all services, the subordinate personnel of the Medical Services shall be furnished with the following minimum individual medical equipment:
 - A. SIMPLE EQUIPMENT FOR STRETCHER-BEARERS including:
 - (a) dressings;
 - (b) scissors and dressing forceps;
 - (c) tourniquets;
 - (d) a water-bottle or flask.
 - B. COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITAL ORDERLIES include, in addition to the above:
 - (e) a certain number of drugs in current use, especially those:
 - (1) for the care of the feet (powder, ointment, formalin);
 - (2) for stimulation (one or more stimulants);
 - (3) for the disinfection of wounds and skin (tincture of iodine).
 - (f) a collapsible lantern, if possible a dark lantern with glass or mica, or an electric pocket torch.
- II. The above equipment should be packed in haversacks or satchels of suitable size, preferably hung from the belt in order to leave the chest free and to interfere as little as possible with movements.
- III. As regards anti-gas treatment, the Commission is not in favour of introducing special drugs into the individual equipment of the medical squad. On the other hand, it recommends that all men should receive a second individual field dressing, including an anti-vesicant wrapped in a waterproof cover; for instance, a 10 per cent. chloramine ointment, and one or more gauze bandages.

3.

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED BY RAIL.

The Commission has decided that its recommendations shall not include permanent trains which, in peacetime, immobilize much cumbersome and costly rolling stock.

I. SEMI-PERMANENT TRAINS.

- (a) They should be made up of passenger coaches, which can be easily turned into coaches for stretcher cases by means of the necessary appliances stocked in advance. Coaches specially designed for this purpose should be built in peacetime.
- (b) They should ensure communication from one to the other;
- (c) include coaches for sick and wounded, both stretcher and sitting cases, and for the staff, stores, kitchen and dispensary, as well as one or two spare vans. A special coach for dressings and operations is not considered indispensable;

- (d) be provided, in each coach, with good lighting arrangements, proper heating apparatus (central for preference), a water tap or tank, a lavatory or portable appliances for the same purpose;
- (e) allow apparatus to be fitted or set up quickly in each coach for suspending or supporting either the standard field stretcher, or bunk stretchers designed in such a way that vertical and lateral oscillations are reduced to a minimum. Sufficient gangways should be allowed to enable the staff to move about and to apply the necessary dressings on the spot;
- (f) be capable of being loaded preferably from the sides or, failing this, from the ends, without uncoupling the coaches.

II. IMPROVISED TRAINS.

- (g) These are composed of any number of:
 - passenger coaches for sitting cases, without any alteration, and for stretcher cases after adding the necessary fittings; goods trucks, arranged for suspending or supporting apparatus,
 - in case of extreme necessity, vans without any previous fittings. To these the points mentioned sub (b) to (f) are applicable.

III. PERSONNEL.—This should include one or several medical officers, a chemist, a quartermaster, hospital orderlies and, if possible, a few female nurses for technical and general services.

IV. EQUIPMENT.—In addition to the rolling stock, the equipment of ambulance trains should include all articles needed for the nursing and treatment of the sick and wounded, as well as for the carrying out of routine services. The equipment should also provide for the conveyance of infectious cases.

V. RAIL CARS.—The Commission acknowledges the value of this new method of transport for sitting and stretcher cases, which answers to military and medical requirements, and the fitting out and loading of which appear likely to be simple and rapid.

4.

FIELD MEDICAL CARD.

MEDICAL CARD FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Standing International Commission for the Study of Ambulance Equipment, aware of the numerous differences of opinion which exist regarding the designation in the various armies of the Field Medical Card and of the Medical Card for Admission to Hospital instituted according to its Resolutions V and VI:

considering highly desirable both in the interest of the patients in case of capture by the enemy, and of the staffs of the Medical Services called upon to nurse them, that the nature of such documents should be made plain by a common vocabulary;

recommends that the attention of the various Medical Services be called to this point, with a view to securing a wording of these cards reproducing as closely as possible, in each language, the actual names given by the Commission.

5.

LIGHTING IN FIELD MEDICAL UNITS.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

I. For lighting in Field Medical Units, the Commission is of opinion that the following equipment is necessary:

- (a) for the staff in the front line, an individual apparatus;
 - (b) for general lighting;
 - (c) for lighting during operations;
- Devices which as far as possible avoid revealing the presence of troops to the enemy are advisable.

II. PORTABLE LIGHTING.

This includes small lanterns which should, whenever possible, be collapsible, with candles or burners (easily renewable) or electric pocket torches (small, easy to light and put out).

III. GENERAL LIGHTING.

Appliances of all sorts, such as are generally on sale, may be used.

Acetylene and electric light should be preferred. Among other advantages, the latter reduces the risk of fire and does not poison the atmosphere.

In general, the use of various patterns as regards fuel, or of a single type using several kinds of fuel, is recommended.

IV. LIGHTING DURING OPERATIONS.

- (1) ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Its advantages are: greater light diffusion, no risk of explosion by contact with narcotic vapours, smaller consumption of oxygen, less heat and dazzle for the operator.

For certain special patterns, very powerful illumination and elimination of shadows (apparatus used in hospitals and nursing homes).

Failing batteries and other sources of current, it does not seem impossible to make use of motor-cars.

All equipment used in the field should be easily, quickly and safely packed and carried.

- (2) OTHER FORMS OF LIGHTING.

- (a) Incandescent lamps (paraffin, petrol, methylated spirits) provide, for an equal weight, a greater candle power than acetylene lamps, but, in common with the latter, present a fairly high risk of fire and explosion in contact with certain anæsthetics (ether, ethyl chloride); this risk is avoided only by the use of chloroform.

- (b) The Davy Lamp, used in mines, provides protection against the risk of explosion of a mixture of air and ether, when the ether content is ten times greater than that of the mixtures apparently formed during narcosis at the level of the lamp, even when there is a draught of air with a velocity of nearly 23 feet per second.

It may be assumed that it is possible to manufacture operating lamps along the lines of the Davy lamp which could be used in narcosis by ether, and possibly by ethyl-chloride.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Commission recommends that the study of this question may be pursued.

6.

DELOUSING OF TROOPS IN THE FRONT AREA.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

- I. In the campaign against lice, cleanliness plays the foremost part. This involves hot showers and the changing of underclothing at regular intervals.
- II. In view of the fact that conditions surrounding troops in the field often make it impossible to put into effect the minimum measures of cleanliness, the campaign against lice calls for more energetic methods.
- III. As the efficiency of methods of individual protection, intended to keep away lice, or at any rate to prevent their rapid multiplication, is very restricted, a more efficient means of delousing must be provided.

Amongst these methods a distinction must be drawn between:

the delousing of actual and suspected verminous cases;
the delousing of underclothing and articles of equipment;
the delousing of premises.

- (1) Delousing of actual and suspected verminous cases:

- (a) Close cropping of the head and body hair, which must be burnt.
(b) Warm soapy showers or baths.
(c) Among other means for head lice, scalp massage with acetic tincture of cevadilla.

- (d) For pubic lice, the shower should be preceded by an application of xylol ointment, or grey ointment, or by repeated use of Van Swieten's vinegar lotion.

- (2) Delousing of linen, clothing and articles of equipment:

- (e) Dry heat (flat iron, hot air at a temperature of about 176 degrees F.; the latter process being likewise applicable to leather, rubber and fur articles).

- (f) Steaming for a considerable time, or under pressure.⁽¹⁾

Should these physical methods be impossible, recourse must be had to chemical processes. In the case of washable articles, boiling is indispensable.

- (3) Delousing of premises:

If necessary, chemicals should be used:

- (g) in the form of vapour, such as: nitro-sulphuration, ethylene oxide, etc., and, subject to essential precautions, chloropicrine, hydrocyanic acid in the "cyclone" form or other stabilized hydrocyanic acid products, combined with a detector gas.

- (h) Scrubbing the floors, etc., with a soapy solution of cresol.

Choice of these methods depends on the general plan of campaign. Straw from the cantonments should be burnt.

- IV. Personnel in charge of delousing:

Special squads of the Medical Service staff will generally be provided, failing which regimental orderlies must be employed.

These special squads (sanitation squads, disinfection and delousing squads) should preferably be limited in numbers; they should be mobile and adequately equipped.

Such squads should be trained beforehand in peacetime and take special courses under a staff of qualified instructors

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having heard the reports on the various methods of relief undertaken by the different Red Cross Societies with regard to populations afflicted by disaster,

congratulates the national Societies which, applying the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, have contributed to the increase of the Red Cross disaster relief provided during the years 1934-1938 in a certain number of countries, as, for example, in India, the United States of America and China,

emphatically urges that national Societies in each country should take measures to show an ever-increasingly generous participation in the field of international disaster relief work."

There being no discussion, the resolutions were carried unanimously.

⁽¹⁾ It should be remembered that this method is quite unsuitable in the case of leather, rubber or fur articles, and that it can also serve for the cleansing of clothing which is contaminated by mustard gas.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I shall now call upon the Marquis de Lillers to present the resolution referring to the International Relief Union.

MARQUIS DE LILLERS (France):

“ The XVIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report presented by the International Relief Union, recommends that the international Red Cross organizations

1. encourage national Red Cross Societies to study the organization and aims of the International Relief Union and to prepare themselves carefully to extend the free co-operation provided for in the statutory documents of the Union on the part of the Red Cross Societies of countries adhering to the Union;
2. study the allocation of duties and responsibilities between the I.R.U. on the one hand, and the Red Cross organizations on the other, with a view to arriving at a rational application of the stipulations of Article 15 of the Statutes of the I.R.U. (paragraph 1) in time of disaster calling for the intervention of the Union;

reiterates the hope, expressed at its preceding meeting in Tokyo in 1934, that the Governments and national Societies of countries adhering to the Union will draw up plans on a national scale with a view to the co-ordination of their efforts in the event of disaster;

considers that the relations between the I.R.U. and national Red Cross Societies for the purposes of collaboration should be conducted at all times through the intermediary of the international Red Cross organizations, and more especially of the League of Red Cross Societies.”

MR. GORGÉ (Switzerland): I have asked to speak this time, not in my capacity as Chairman and *Rapporteur* of the Second Commission, nor as delegate of the Swiss Government, but as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union. In this capacity I wish to express to the Conference all our gratitude for the resolution adopted regarding the Union.

This resolution is happily phrased and is for us rather important. The draft was first presented to the Board of Governors of the League which met before the opening of the Conference. I had the honour of explaining its structure and emphasizing its importance before the Board, and the Marquis de Lillers was asked by the Board to submit the draft to the Conference, which he did at the meeting of the Third Commission.

This resolution marks a further stage in the development of the co-operation which has grown up between the Red Cross and the Relief Union. I would remind you that this co-operation is a fundamental element of the International Convention of July 12th, 1927, under which the Union was formed and to which thirty Governments are now party.

You are familiar with the purposes of the Union. Under Article 2 of the Convention just referred to, it aims, on the one hand, at providing first aid to the sufferers from natural disasters on a scale disproportionate to the resources of the disaster-stricken nation, and, in the second place, at furthering the study of preventive measures against disaster. The Union's function consists, generally speaking, in stimulating and encouraging the practice of international mutual aid in case of disaster. The Union consequently, like the Red Cross, is devoted to the relief of suffering humanity as a whole. The Union stands as the protector of the sufferers from war of a special kind—the war against the elements of nature.

But the Union cannot act alone—it needs workers and helpers. Where can it look for such helpers if it be not in the national Red Cross Societies, which, in their own field, carry on the same charitable work? The Convention of 1927 lays down specifically, in Article 5, that the working of the Union entails the free collaboration of the national Red Cross Societies and the international Red Cross bodies.

As I have already had occasion to emphasize before the Board of Governors of the League, this Red Cross collaboration is essential, but, as specified in the Convention, it is free from any obligatory character. There is no element of subordination in the relationship between the Red Cross and the Union. The two bodies stand on a field of complete equality. The national Societies, in particular, give their co-operation in full independence, forming their own opinion as regards the circumstances prevailing and their own interests; they reply to the Union's appeal just so far as they deem possible. The Union gives no orders. It asks for and gives suggestions. Its relationship with the national Societies is based upon mutual respect and mutual confidence. Co-operation based upon this spirit of understanding and elasticity excludes any possibility of conflict or friction. No misunderstanding can exist on this point.

At the same time, the free co-operation which has to be established between the Red Cross and the Union must not be left to the chances of improvisation. Improvisation is sometimes dangerous and always inconvenient. It is therefore clearly desirable that the national Societies should consider in time how their co-operation could be made more effective and more fruitful, by formulating in advance the responsibilities which, in case of a great calamity, they would be able themselves to assume, and those which would fall more particularly upon the Union. We should have in advance a joint plan of action providing in particular for the best possible distribution of functions and responsibilities. This would facilitate relief operations if such operations had actually to be undertaken. The plan would be set in motion more quickly and more effectively.

It is for these reasons that the resolution recommends to the international Red Cross bodies that they should encourage the national Societies to prepare themselves with a view to such co-operation as may be asked of them by the Union, and that they should study the means of linking their relief activity with the Union's own work. Such preparatory work would be of great practical importance.

The Conference, therefore, if it adopts the resolution proposed, will have the merit of facilitating the work of a body which constitutes a valuable support and supplement to the splendid work of the Red Cross: charitable work in war-time, mutual aid in peace-time.

In thanking the Conference, I must add a word of regret. I was sorry to see that your Third Commission has left out of the resolution the last paragraph of the original text presented. This paragraph paid tribute to Senator Ciralo for the vigorous impetus he has given to the work of the Union, and recognized the meritorious efforts made by the Union itself, through its studies and initiatives, to develop relief work in disaster.

I do not know what reasons led the Third Commission to sacrifice this paragraph. I was busy in the chair of the Legal Commission, and could not myself attend the discussions. I think, however, whatever the motives may have been, if I may express myself quite frankly, that the elimination of this paragraph is unfortunate. I think it is a mistake. I do not know how it will be interpreted, but for my part I wish to say that this tribute was legitimately due to Senator Ciralo. It is due to this great Italian that the International Relief Union came into being; it is thanks to his generous spirit, to his untiring efforts, to his unshakable faith in human perfectibility, that this fine organization for mutual aid has been constituted. The Union, of course, has not yet shown all the results which it can show. Political circumstances have perhaps not favoured its development, but there can be no doubt that sooner or later it will be called upon to render the greatest services to humanity.

In any case, I will not present any amendment. It would be rather late to open a discussion on this point. I accordingly accept the resolution as submitted to us, but I felt that I wanted to say how much I regret the decision of your Third Commission. I shall be satisfied that my declaration on this point should appear in the Minutes of the Conference.

Mr. DRONSART (Belgium): Mr. Gorgé expresses surprise at the disappearance of the last paragraph of the resolution concerning the International Relief Union. As I was in the Chair when the Relief Commission dealt with this point, I wish to explain what happened.

The Commission felt that homogeneity was necessary in the presentation of the various draft resolutions adopted. Therefore, as no other resolutions contained any expression of thanks to any organization or individual, we had to follow the same principle in this case. The Commission, however, was anxious to express sincere gratitude to Senator Ciralo and accordingly asked its *Rapporteur* to express thanks to Mr. Ciralo in his report. It will be clear from this that the matter was simply a question of form.

MARQUIS DE LILLERS (France): I am obliged to Mr. Gorgé for his remarks regarding the personality and work of Senator Ciralo, who is the father of the International Relief Union and defends his child with a degree of conviction and humanitarian feeling which cannot be over-emphasized.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I understand that Mr. Gorgé does not ask for any change in the text of the resolution, but simply wished to draw attention to the admirable work done by Senator Ciralo.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): There now remains only the report of the Fourth Commission to be read. I have pleasure in calling upon Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American Red Cross delegation, to present this Commission's report.

Miss BOARDMAN (United States): Realising the importance of education in the success of all great work, the XVIth International Red Cross Conference allocated this subject to its Fourth Commission, ably presided over by H.E. Dr. Elemer de Simon, with the efficient assistance of its Secretaries, Dr. René Sand and Mr. G. Milsom. As no controversial questions arose in the discussions, all Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the members of this Commission.

The first part of the Commission's work was devoted to the all-important subject of the Junior Red Cross, a department of Red Cross service whose future influence in the world is to-day perhaps unrealised and untold. The first Resolution deals with the fact of the value of the Junior Red Cross. It was presented by the Polish Red Cross.

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

— considering the initiative taken by the Polish Red Cross with a view to conferring the Nobel Peace Prize on the League of Red Cross Societies for its activity in favour of the Junior Red Cross,

— considering that since the resolution voted on this subject by the Board of Governors in 1936 the value of the Junior Red Cross as an element in the establishment of friendly relations between nations and of a better understanding between millions of young people belonging to some fifty countries, has continually asserted itself and increasingly attracted the attention of the educational world,

notes with gratitude the steps taken in Oslo by Mr. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee,

expresses the hope that this initiative will in the near future obtain the desired results as this would constitute a particularly fortunate event at the moment when the Red Cross celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary and when the League of Red Cross Societies and the Junior Red Cross are entering upon their twentieth year of existence."

That the origin, history and purposes of the Red Cross should be clearly understood by this younger generation, the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies have prepared a most useful Children's History of the Red Cross. This was accomplished in a very simple but thorough manner, with illustrations suitable to the subjects. Therefore, the second Resolution is as follows:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the Children's History of the Red Cross submitted to it by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies,

congratulates the International Committee and the League on the care with which they have discharged the mandate entrusted to them by the XVth Conference,

approves the book for children,

particularly recommends its purchase to the national Societies,

invites them to distribute this publication among the young people in their respective countries, in accordance with the methods they think most appropriate."

Red Cross Societies are familiar with the Red Cross Truce, as adopted in Czechoslovakia, and eloquently endorsed by its representatives, and the Commission, in recommending the furtherance of this good object, passed the following Resolution:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

referring to the report of the Commission entrusted with the study of the methods of the Red Cross Truce adopted in Czechoslovakia,

recalls that the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo recommended an analogous movement to all national Red Cross Societies,

and recommends the continuation of the work of the Commission as regards manifestations tending to promote goodwill among nations and especially the Red Cross Truce."

In presenting the subject of the training and work of Red Cross volunteers, certain important points were brought out. First, that all Red Cross Societies should never lose sight of the fact that the primary purpose of the Red Cross is the voluntary relief of sick and wounded in war. It is only for this particular purpose of the Red Cross that the insignia is necessary. All the other good work that these organisations may accomplish can be accomplished without the protection of the insignia. Therefore, great care should be exercised as to its use. The second purpose of the Red Cross, which developed later, was relief after disasters. Both War and disaster are not normal conditions, but emergency situations. It is not possible for the organisations to have at their command a great number of professional workers adequate to the demands of these abnormal situations; therefore, it is necessary to utilise volunteers in the work. The objection to this is the lack of training and experience. It has, therefore, seemed advisable to provide such simple training and practical experience as will enable these volunteers to be of real value in the work of the Red Cross.

In the misfortune of war, the whole population desires to give patriotic service to its country. It is important to consider how best to capitalise and utilise to the best advantage that desire to be of service. This is another reason for preparing those desiring to help to be able to render assistance of a practical nature. And finally, we consider that, in the great misfortune of war, there are sufferings that are not alone physical, and that the anguish of the women at home, the men of whose families are fighting at the front, causes as great suffering as that caused by the weapons of war. By giving these women an opportunity, if indirectly, to serve those whom they love and for whose safety they fear, the Red Cross is rendering its duty to those sufferers at home.

The presentation of this subject covered the simple training proposed for nine volunteer services, and suggested the application of these services to the work of local communities to provide a practical training.

The Resolution offered upon this report reads as follows:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the interesting report presented on the Voluntary Aids of the American Red Cross,

expresses its thanks to the *Rapporteur* for her masterly statement of the case,

congratulates the American Red Cross on the splendid organization of its Voluntary Aids,

notes with satisfaction the development of these services in an ever-increasing number of national Red Cross Societies,

and recommends that all Red Cross Societies extend their activity in this field both as a means for providing special opportunities for beneficent service and also as a means of spreading the Red Cross spirit in all social circles."

The final Resolution was presented by the President of the Commission, Dr. de Simon. It deals with something of the fundamental value in our Red Cross work: fundamental because it deals with spiritual as well as more material aspects of its service. It reads as follows:—

" The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report presented by the League of Red Cross Societies under the general title ' The Red Cross Educational Programme,'

considers that this report deals with an aspect of capital importance to the work of the Red Cross and notes with satisfaction that emphasis is laid therein both on the moral and the practical side of the educational function of the Red Cross,

affirms its conviction that the Red Cross not only constitutes a material force placed at the disposal of humanity, but is also a spiritual force uniting all its members in the same ideals of chivalry and generosity which inspires their activity throughout the world,

recognizes the valuable part played by the League in the development of this spirit by facilitating mutual collaboration between the national Red Cross Societies,

recommends that the League continue to maintain and intensify the support which it gives to the national Societies by helping them in their educational work, so that through the instruction it gives in service activities, first aid, nursing, health, voluntary service, and its work among the younger generation, the Red Cross may everywhere show its practical value and realise the ideals it represents."

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure that we are all most grateful to Miss Boardman for her concise and inspiring report, and to all the Commissions for the splendid way in which they have dealt with the very heavy agenda with which they found themselves confronted.

As it is getting late, perhaps we can dispense with the re-reading of these resolutions and take the vote upon them at once.

Agreed.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

We will now adjourn until 3 o'clock, when the Conference will meet again to conclude its business.

The Conference adjourned at 1 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1938 — 3 p.m.

SUMMARY.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD 1938-1942.—APPOINTMENT OF TELLERS.—INVITATION FROM THE COUNCIL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS SOCIETY TO HOLD THE XVIIth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM IN 1942.—RESOLUTION.—REMARKS OF DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY AND MR. SAKOL VARAVARN.—RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY MISS PASZKOWSKA.—RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN ON THE SUGGESTION OF THE CHAIRMAN.—REMARKS BY MR. ARIYOSHI AND H.E. SENATOR DE MICHELIS.—RESULT OF THE BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMISSION.—SPEECHES OF DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY, PROFESSOR MAX HUBER, H.E. MR. AUGUSTIN EDWARDS AND THE MARQUIS DEL MORAL.—RESOLUTION OF THANKS PROPOSED BY THE MARQUIS DE LILLERS. — ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION. — REMARKS OF DR. C. C. WANG AND MR. GALLEGOS.—CLOSING SPEECH OF HON. NORMAN H. DAVIS.—RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO T.M. THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley in the Chair.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): The first business this afternoon is the election of the members of the Standing Commission for the period 1938-1942. The voting papers will be distributed, and I will ask Mr. Clouzot in the meantime to explain to us the regulations governing the voting.

MR. CLOUZOT (Assistant Secretary General): The procedure for the election of the Standing Commission is described in Article 22 of the Rules of the International Red Cross Conference, on pages 166 and 167 of the "*Manuel de la Croix-Rouge Internationale*." You will see from these rules that each Government delegation and each Red Cross delegation has a single vote, as have also the delegations of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I understand that it is the practice for the Society which has acted as host to the Conference, and for the Society which is expecting to receive the next Conference, to be elected to membership of the Commission, and to distribute the other seats in such a way as to make the Commission as widely representative as possible in the geographical sense. A list is accordingly being circulated making some suggestions for your consideration. It is, however, open to delegations to vote for the representative of any national Society that they may think fit.

I would like to ask Mr. Ractivand, of the Greek delegation, and Miss Robertson, of the Australian delegation, to act as tellers. While the votes are being counted, I will call upon Baron Stjernstedt, of the Swedish Red Cross.

BARON STJERNSTEDT (Sweden): Mr. Chairman: I had the honour of informing the Board of Delegates that the Council of the Swedish Red Cross Society would be happy if the next International Red Cross Conference, in 1942, could be held at Stockholm.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Following is the translation of a letter received by the Chairman of the Conference from the Count de Torrellano of the Spanish Nationalist Red Cross delegation:

“ London, June 24th, 1938.

“ Sir,

“At the opening session of the Conference the Swedish delegation invited the members of the other delegations to accept the hospitality of the Swedish Red Cross, with a view to the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference taking place at Stockholm, although the question of the place and date of the next Conference appears on the agenda under item 11.

“ I have no objection to make, and if the question is put to the vote I shall vote for the acceptance of the Swedish proposal. I nevertheless request Your Excellency to inform the members of the XVIth International Conference of the desire expressed in the document annexed hereto by the Spanish Nationalist Red Cross that the next Conference should take place in Madrid.

“ I thank your Excellency in advance, and I am, etc.,

“(signed) COUNT DE TORRELLANO.”

ANNEX.

“ Place and Date of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference.

“ By decision of the XVth International Red Cross Conference held in Tokyo in 1934, the XVIth Conference which is taking place now in London was to have been held in Madrid. It is in view of this fact that, in the name of the Spanish Nationalist Red Cross, I have the honour to request the delegates present to accept the hospitality of our Red Cross with a view to the holding of the XVIIth Conference in Madrid in 1942.

“ Burgos, June 14th, 1938.

“(signed) COUNT DE VALLELLANO,
“ President.”

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure that the Conference will very greatly appreciate the invitation of the Swedish Red Cross. May I ask you to express our most cordial thanks to H.R.H. Prince Carl of Sweden, and the Council of the Swedish Red Cross Society, for their kind invitation? The resolution proposed is as follows:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

resolves that the next Conference will be held in Stockholm in 1942 at a date to be determined in due course by the Swedish Red Cross in consultation with the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference.”

Carried unanimously.

Dr. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY (Egypt): In expressing hearty agreement with the decision just taken, I should like to express the hope that a subsequent Conference may be held in Cairo under the auspices of the Egyptian Red Crescent.

Mr. SAKOL VARAVARN (Siam): I have followed the work of this Conference with the greatest interest and given close attention to the work of its different Commissions. This experience leaves me with the conviction that the work of the Red Cross should be taken very much more seriously than has hitherto been the case. It is true, of course, that the national Red Cross Societies have to depend on the support of the charitable public, but I wonder whether there is any reason for the International Red Cross bodies to be left in the same difficulties in regard to the financial support which they need. I wonder whether official recognition and support could not be given to the International Red Cross bodies. I would like to put that proposal formally before the Conference, in the hope that it will be given due consideration by the competent authorities in the near future.

It cannot, I suppose, be hoped that any great immediate improvement in world conditions will be brought about as the result of the present Conference, valuable as its deliberations have been. What we may reasonably hope for is that they may initiate an orientation, the results of which will make themselves felt in the years to come.

Miss PASZKOWSKA (Poland): The present year includes a date which is memorable in the history of the Red Cross since it will be the 75th anniversary of the first Geneva Conference. We are approaching the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Convention which lies at the basis of the whole Red Cross movement, and we are also in the 20th year of the existence of the League of Red Cross Societies. In view of these facts, I beg to propose the following resolution:—

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that the International Committee is celebrating this year its seventy-fifth anniversary;

expresses to the International Committee its profound debt of gratitude for the admirable work accomplished during those years; and

recommends to the national Societies that they should commemorate in their own countries the 75th anniversary of the existence of the Red Cross, and the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the League of Red Cross Societies.”

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I am sure all the delegates will be in sympathy with what Miss Paszkowska has just said. I wonder, however, whether the resolution proposed does not in a certain sense duplicate the thanks already voted this morning to the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. Perhaps the specific resolution moved is not necessary at this stage. Perhaps it will suffice the Polish delegate if the proposal appears in the Minutes, with the suggestion that her recommendation be considered in connection with the resolution adopted this morning. (*Agreed*).

M. ARIYOSHI (Japan): The Conference which is to-day drawing to its close undoubtedly owes its success to the careful and detailed preparations made by the British Red Cross Society, with the valuable co-operation of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. I shall certainly never forget, nor, I am sure, will the other delegates, the gracious welcome extended on the occasion of this Conference by the Royal Family of Great Britain. We shall take back with us many grateful recollections of the hospitality and courtesy shown by the British Red Cross Society, by the Government authorities, and by numerous individuals and organizations.

The Conference has enabled us to obtain much valuable information with regard to Red Cross activities in other countries, and to develop the contact with sister organizations to which we attach so much importance.

As you are aware, the Imperial House of Japan is deeply interested in the work of the Red Cross, and I shall look forward to presenting my report on this Conference at the earliest opportunity to the Imperial Household.

In conclusion, may I express to you, Mr. Chairman, the sincere appreciation of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and request you to convey our most grateful thanks to the Royal House and to those whose hospitality we have enjoyed.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I have very much appreciated the kind remarks of the Japanese delegate, and shall have great pleasure in conveying his message to those concerned.

H.E. SENATOR DE MICHELIS (Italy): I should like, in the first place, to express the gratitude of my delegation to the British Red Cross Society for the welcome we have received here. We have been most kindly received in London, both privately and officially, culminating in the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

At the opening meeting of this Conference, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester pronounced a fine speech, conveying a gracious message from Her Majesty The Queen, with whose grief we have expressed our sympathy this morning. Her Majesty said in this message:—

“ I earnestly hope that the Conference will contribute to the further strengthening of the power for good which our movement represents, and bring nearer the day when the Red Cross will be universally regarded as an effective guarantee that human sufferings, where they cannot be prevented, shall nowhere continue to go unrelieved.”

Before we adjourn, may I be permitted to say that if this Conference is to bear all the fruits expected of it, if it is to do all that is asked in Her Majesty's gracious message, the texts voted, some of which are dry in themselves, must be given life by something which each one of us can add to them when he returns to his own country. What no texts can reveal is the atmosphere of the assembly in which they have been produced.

I think there are three points which we shall need to keep in mind.

In the first place, the necessity of avoiding weakening the existing Conventions through anxiety to improve, interpret, or extend them without having first gone through all the necessary initial stages of study and preparation.

Secondly, we must treat the questions in the drafts now being studied one by one, so as not to lose the advantage of the ratifications already obtained for the existing Conventions.

And finally, we must not forget the importance of limiting ourselves to the fields of activity which properly belong to the Red Cross without encroaching upon fields which belong to other bodies or to Governments.

I think if these points are kept in mind we may be confident that excellent results will accrue from the Conference which is now drawing to its close.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I understand that the results of the ballot for the membership of the Standing Commission are now available.

M. RACTIVAND (Greece): The number of ballots received by the tellers was 71. The following obtained a clear majority:—

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society)	71
Lt.-General Hultkrantz (Vice-President of the Swedish Red Cross)	71
Mr. Pedro T. Vignau (President of the Argentine Red Cross)	71
H.E. Senator de Michelis (Head of the Italian Red Cross Delegation)	68
H.E. Phya Bijayanati (Vice-President of the Siamese Red Cross)	68

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): The decision taken is, therefore, that:—

“ The International Red Cross Conference appoints as members of the Standing Commission for the period 1938/1942: The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Great Britain), Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz (Sweden), H.E. Senator G. de Michelis (Italy), H.E. Chao Phya Bijayanati (Siam), and Dr. Pedro T. Vignau (Argentina).”

DR. MAHMOUD MAHER BEY (Egypt): I am glad of the opportunity to express the gratitude of my delegation for the very kind welcome we have received on the occasion of this Conference. I hope that I may be allowed to congratulate the Chairman on the remarkable way in which he has directed the proceedings of the Conference. His chairmanship has certainly been largely responsible for the happy results achieved.

I hope that all the delegates, on returning to their own countries, will use their utmost efforts to help to spread the spirit of the movement which this Conference has represented. I can assure you that Egypt is taking her full share in this noble work, and if an International Red Cross Conference can at some future date be held in Egypt you will be able to judge for yourselves of what is being done in this direction.

PROFESSOR MAN HUBER (International Red Cross Committee): Miss Paszkowska, in a speech to which we listened with great attention, recalled three dates which are memorable in the history of the Red Cross: 1863, 1864 and 1919. I would like, as representative of the International Committee, to take this opportunity of thanking the speaker for her reference to the first two dates. The spokesman of the League will no doubt have something to say about her reference to the very important movement initiated in 1919.

What happened in 1863 was the formation in Geneva of a small committee of five members under the inspiration of Henri Dunant—a philanthropic genius, a soul of fire—but for whom, if he had remained alone, this movement might perhaps never have become an historical reality. With him was associated General Dufour, a great soldier who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss War of Secession (1847), conducted the military operations with the least possible loss of human life and the least possible destruction, so that when the hostilities came to an end he had endeared himself, not only to his own men but also to his former enemies. I would also recall the name of Gustav Moynier, who was President of the International Committee for so many years, and to whose legal knowledge and administrative ability the Committee owes a great debt of gratitude. Nor will the doctors Maunoir and Appia, who were associated with them, be forgotten, for they represent immediate help to the sick and wounded. Reference was made earlier in this Conference to the inspiration which Dunant and his associates drew from the work of Florence Nightingale, and I should be the last to forget the debt which the Red Cross owes, not only to her, but to the numberless women who have followed in her footsteps. The heroic service of the nurses represents the spirit of the Red Cross.

We have spoken to-day of the past achievements of the Red Cross, not in a spirit of self-glorification, but in order to pay tribute to those who have laid the foundations upon which it is our responsibility to build. The Red Cross goes forward on its way! (*Applause*).

H.E. Mr. AUGUSTIN EDWARDS (Chile): Before the Conference closes I should like to take this opportunity of adding a voice from Latin America to endorse what has already been said in thanks to the British Red Cross Society for the wonderful hospitality which we have enjoyed in London.

I would also like to take the opportunity to remind the delegates that at the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference, which took place in 1935 at Rio de Janeiro, it was decided that the next Pan-American Conference should be held at Santiago de Chili in 1941. I have been asked by the Chilean Red Cross and by the Chilean Government to express their hope that the International Red Cross Committee and the League, and as many national Societies as can arrange for representation, will all send delegates to Chile for the 1941 Conference.

MARQUIS DEL MORAL (Nationalist Spain): On behalf of the delegation from Nationalist Spain, I should like to offer our thanks for the hospitality of the British Red Cross which has been extended to us in the true traditional British spirit.

I wish particularly to congratulate the International Red Cross and to emphasise strongly the valuable work that has been transacted by the Conference during this past week. This work has been dealt with from the only possible standpoint—the humanitarian standpoint—and the thanks of the representatives are due to the President of the Conference for having rigidly refused to permit attempts to introduce political questions into a work of this nature. We do appreciate this, Mr. President, because the work of the Red Cross in that part of Spain which we represent has been conducted in strict conformity with the great principles which form the basis of all Red Cross work. But I go further. On behalf of my delegation I particularly wish to offer our grateful thanks to the International Red Cross for the magnificent work carried out by it throughout the whole of Spain, and these thanks are not restricted by any temporary territorial limitations, but are offered on behalf of all Spaniards for humanitarian work often conducted under the greatest difficulties.

MARQUIS DE LILLERS (France): I should like to thank Sir Arthur Stanley for his very great personal contribution to the success of this Conference, and at the same time to express the appreciation of all the delegates for the work done by the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society in connection with the organization and work of this Conference.

I should further like to associate myself most cordially in what has already been said in the way of thanks for the hospitality which the Conference has received, and in particular for Her Majesty's gracious message. We in France are looking forward with keenest anticipation to seeing Her Majesty the Queen in Paris where she will be welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm by the French people, who have such high regard for her. I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, to express to Her Majesty the deep sympathy of the French Delegation in the sad loss which Her Majesty has just sustained.

I now beg to propose the following resolution:—

“The Conference, before separating, wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of all Delegates to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, for having presided at the Opening Session, and for his inspiring address; to Sir Arthur Stanley for his devoted and effective labours as Chairman; and to all the Officers of the British Red Cross Society who have been associated with him in the organization and conduct of the Conference work.”

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DR. C. C. WANG (China): I would also like to express the thanks and appreciation of my delegation for the hospitality which we have received, but as I could not improve upon the remarks made by the previous speaker I would simply associate the Chinese Delegation in what has been said by the Marquis de Lillers, and also by the Siamese delegate.

Mr. GALLEGOS (Ecuador): I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by the Chilean delegate, and also once more to emphasize the necessity for all who are associated with the Red Cross movement to work actively for peace and international goodwill.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): Perhaps I may be allowed to say on behalf of the British Red Cross Society how very much we appreciate the kind expressions which have fallen from the various speakers, and to thank you all very much for making this Conference a success.

I will now call on Mr. Norman Davis to close the proceedings.

HON. NORMAN DAVIS (League of Red Cross Societies): Mr. Chairman: I am sure that all of us at this Conference are very deeply grateful to the British Red Cross Society and to Sir Arthur Stanley. One who has been so short a time associated with the work of the Red Cross as I can hardly feel qualified to depict, or even to summarize, the great work which the Red Cross is doing, but I should like, as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, to say a special word of thanks to the Polish delegate for her remarks. Although I am a newcomer to this work, I am most thoroughly convinced of the great importance of Red Cross work and its real value to mankind. The Conference has, I am sure, been a great success, and I believe it could not be more appropriately closed than by the adoption of the resolution which I now have the honour to propose:

“ The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

requests its Chairman, Sir Arthur Stanley, to convey with humble duty to His Majesty the King, the Patron of the British Red Cross Society, and to Her Majesty the Queen, President of the Society, the grateful thanks of all the delegates for the gracious hospitality extended to them by Their Majesties. The delegates are deeply sensible of the honour done them in their reception by His Majesty the King and Her Majesty Queen Mary.”

Carried unanimously.

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY (Chairman): I would like once more to express our thanks, this time to Mr. Davis, for his resolution, and to all the delegates for adopting it. The Conference is adjourned.

The Conference adjourned at 5 p.m.

PART IV

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
XVIth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE,

I.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

That all the Delegates assembled at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference desire unanimously to express their deep and sincere sympathy with Her Majesty The Queen in the irreparable loss Her Majesty has sustained by the lamented death of her Mother, the Countess of Strathmore.

They bear gratefully in their minds the recollection of the message of welcome which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to send to the Conference through His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester.

II.

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having heard the General Report of the International Red Cross Committee,

notes with satisfaction the care with which the International Committee has carried out the mandates entrusted to it,

approves the initiatives taken by the Committee, and congratulates it especially on its interventions in the Chaco, Ethiopia, Spain and China.

III.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

approves the general report of the League of Red Cross Societies and expresses to the Board of Governors its sincere appreciation of the work accomplished by the League as a federation of national Red Cross Societies,

expresses the hope that the League, which constitutes an increasingly important element in the International Red Cross movement, will continue to be a source of inspiration as well as an effective information centre for the Red Cross Societies, and a living example of really world-wide international co-operation, disregarding all considerations of race, politics, or creed and seeking only the alleviation of human suffering.

IV.

EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report of the Joint Committee of the Empress Shôken Fund,

approves the new rules regulating this Fund adopted by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference at its meeting on April 29th, 1935 (Resolution XLV of the Tokyo Conference),

thanks the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies for their administration of the Empress Shôken Fund, and approves the measures taken by these two bodies.

V.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE FOUNDATION.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report submitted to it by the council of the Foundation for the International Committee,

noting that the purpose in view when the Fund was started, which was to constitute a capital of three million Swiss francs, is far from having been attained,

having regard to the necessity of providing the International Committee, apart from annual or occasional contributions, with regular resources to allow it to carry out its responsibilities especially in war-time,

further observing that the nature of the interventions of the International Red Cross in international conflicts has shown the interest which the existence and maintenance of a strictly neutral and impartial body presents for Governments and peoples,

renews the hope expressed by the XVth Conference and accordingly requests the delegates of Governments and of national Societies to approach their respective Governments forthwith, asking them to examine the means of providing the Foundation with adequate subventions so that the capital of the fund may as soon as possible amount to a total of at least three million Swiss francs,

appoints, as representatives of the national Red Cross Societies on the Council of the Foundation for the International Red Cross Committee, until the next Conference, Mr. Goldschmidt and Colonel Marinkovitch.

VI.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS BODIES.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the financial position of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies as described in their respective reports to the Conference,

considering that these bodies, which both work on economical lines, carry out, each working in full independence in its own domain, activities which are of essential importance to the national Societies and for which they are not at present assured of adequate resources,

Recommends:

that the President of the International Red Cross Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies have the financial position and the needs of the two international organizations of the Red Cross studied from all angles, with a view to suggesting the best procedure for raising the funds necessary to meet, in so far as possible, the needs of either bodies.

The results of the studies undertaken will be made known as soon as possible.

The Conference declares that it is vitally necessary that national Societies meanwhile continue to give to both international organisations, and if possible to increase, all the support they can provide from their own funds, or from subventions furnished by Governments for the purpose.

VII.

RELATIONS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES *inter se*.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the proposal of the Chilian Red Cross and the Chilian Government, supported by eleven other delegations, regarding the relationship of national Societies *inter se*;

considering the recommendations of the second Pan-American Red Cross Conference held in Washington in 1926;

considering that in order to safeguard the rights of each national Society on its own territory, the meaning of resolution No. XI of the Xth International Red Cross Conference should be clarified as follows:

Recommends to the national Societies:

- (a) that no Red Cross delegation, section or committee shall be established in foreign territory without the consent of the Central Committee of the national Society of the country concerned;
- (b) that this consent should only be asked for in exceptional circumstances, for purposes definitely determined in advance, and for a limited period of time.

VIII.

COLLABORATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES *inter se* IN TIME OF WAR.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the conclusions of the report of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society,

considering that in the general interest of the Red Cross the question raised in the said conclusions should be studied in all its aspects,

gives to the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies the mandate to convoke jointly, in the near future, a small committee composed of personalities belonging to national Societies whose experiences have given them special competence in this matter, to proceed to a careful study of the possibilities of co-operation between Red Cross Societies in war-time,

expresses the hope that, following the work of this committee, a report calculated to serve as the basis for a wider exchange of views on this important problem may be drawn up and communicated to all national Societies.

IX.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

The fifty-four national Red Cross Societies assembled at the XVIth International Red Cross Conference, meeting in London on the 20th of June, 1938, looking forward to the results of their efforts to bring about measures of a general nature for the protection of civilians, appeal in the name of humanity to the competent authorities in all countries to prevent or so restrict bombing from the air as to safeguard the lives of helpless women and children and aged civilians, and urges these authorities, in all areas where civilian lives are liable to be endangered by any military operations, to arrange for the evacuation of women and children into zones of immunity under Red Cross protection. The Red Cross Societies desire to place on record their earnest hope that effective steps will be taken without delay to secure agreements to this end between all Governments in accordance with the spirit of chivalry and humane conduct for which the Red Cross stands.

X.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS.

1. *Revision of the Geneva Convention.*—The XVIth International Red Cross Conference, having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee drawn up following the Conference of Experts assembled by the Committee in October, 1937, having heard the different opinions voiced during the deliberations and recorded in the Minutes, noting that the number of points on which the Geneva Convention of 1929 requires to be improved or clarified is not sufficient to warrant a complete revision of this Convention, noting that in the course of the debate, several delegations remarked that it would be advisable to eliminate from the draft revised Convention any reference to the civilian population, whose protection as a whole should be dealt with in a separate Convention, considers that the proposed modifications might be embodied in a Protocol to be annexed to the Geneva Convention at the meeting of a diplomatic Conference in the near future.
2. *Revision of the Xth Hague Convention.*—The XVIth International Red Cross Conference, having taken cognizance of the report of the International Red Cross Committee drawn up following the Conference of Naval Experts assembled by the Committee in June, 1937, recommends to the attention of Governments the draft revised Maritime Convention drawn up by the experts, together with the observations presented by the delegations as they appear in the Minutes, entrusts to the International Committee the task of making all necessary representations in order to ensure, with the minimum of delay, the revision of the said Convention at the meeting of a diplomatic Conference in the near future.
3. *Merging of Conventions.*—The XVIth International Red Cross Conference, appreciating as it deserves the highly humanitarian spirit which inspires the proposal put forward by the British Red Cross delegation regarding the Conventions relating to the Red Cross, esteeming it desirable that the humanitarian provisions relating to the Red Cross and contained in the Conventions of Geneva and of The Hague: and in other similar Conventions, should as far as possible be concentrated in a single Convention, entrusts to the International Red Cross Committee, without prejudice to the representations this Committee will be making in order to ensure the conclusion of the Draft Conventions examined by the Conference, the task of proceeding with the consultations and preliminary studies necessary for this purpose in order to obtain a pronouncement from a diplomatic Conference regarding the possibility of grouping in a single Convention all the humanitarian provisions relating to the Red Cross.
4. *Recommendation.*—The XVIth International Red Cross Conference, following a proposal of its Legal Commission, expresses the hope that the Conference charged with the examination of the draft Conventions now under consideration should meet as soon as possible, Recommends that Governments should give a favourable reply to the invitation to be addressed to them by the Government which will be entrusted with the convocation of the Conference, Invites the International Red Cross Committee to make the necessary representations in order to ensure that the said Conference may meet as soon as possible.

XI.

HOSPITAL TOWNS AND HOSPITAL AREAS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report presented by the International Red Cross Committee on the draft Convention on the creation of hospital towns and hospital areas,

thanks the Standing Committee of International Congresses of Military Medicine and Pharmacy for the kind assistance which it has given to the International Committee in the course of its work,

renews the mandate entrusted to the International Committee by Resolution XXXVII of the XVth Conference,

considers that, in any case, the creation of hospital towns and hospital areas could not in any way weaken the protection resulting from the rules of International Law as a whole,

expresses the hope that the International Committee may be able to convoke in the near future a Commission of military experts and experts in International Law, with a view to establishing a definite draft which could be submitted forthwith to a Diplomatic Conference for consideration,

expresses the hope that, until such time as a plan of this character may have been put into effect, the Governments will consider, as need arises, the possibility of concluding mutual agreements *ad hoc*, providing for the institution of hospital towns and hospital areas.

XII.

AREAS OF IMMUNITY.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the satisfactory results obtained during a recent conflict by the creation of an area of immunity for the civil population,

requests the International Committee to bring these satisfactory results to the attention of the Governments concerned at all times when it may deem such action expedient.

XIII.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AGAINST THE SUFFERING RESULTING FROM ARMED CONFLICTS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

affirming the importance of the problem of protecting women and children against the sufferings resulting from armed conflicts,

requests the International Red Cross Committee to study this problem in co-operation with the Save the Children International Union,

and recommends that the national Red Cross Societies bring this question before their Governments, after consultation with the national bodies specially concerned with the protection of women and children.

XIV.

RÔLE AND ACTIVITY OF THE RED CROSS IN TIME OF CIVIL WAR.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance with keen interest of the report presented by the International Red Cross Committee on the rôle and activity of the Red Cross in time of civil war,

recalling the resolution relating to civil war adopted by the Xth Conference in 1921, pays tribute to the work spontaneously undertaken by the International Red Cross Committee in hostilities of the nature of civil war and relies upon the Committee to continue its activity in this connection with the co-operation of the national Societies, with a view to ensuring on such occasions respect for the high principles which are at the basis of the Red Cross movement,

requests the International Committee and the national Red Cross Societies to endeavour to obtain :

- (a) the application of the humanitarian principles which were formulated in the Geneva Convention of 1929 and the Xth Hague Convention of 1907, especially as regards the treatment of the wounded, the sick, and prisoners of war, and the safety of medical personnel and medical stores,
- (b) humane treatment for all political prisoners, their exchange and, so far as possible, their release,
- (c) respect of the life and liberty of non-combatants,
- (d) facilities for the transmission of news of a personal nature and for the re-union of families,
- (e) effective measures for the protection of children.

The Conference requests the International Committee, making use of its practical experience, to continue the general study of the problems raised by civil war as regards the Red Cross, and to submit the results of its study to the next International Red Cross Conference.

XV.

CO-OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES WITH GOVERNMENTAL BODIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO THEIR WAR-TIME AND PEACE-TIME ACTIVITIES.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having examined the reports of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies relating to the collaboration of national Societies with governmental bodies in their respective countries in relation to their war-time and peace-time activities,

approves the principles set forth in the reports of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies and particularly draws the attention of the national Red Cross Societies and of Governments who are signatories of the Convention of Geneva, to these principles.

XVI.

THE RÔLE OF THE NURSE AND VOLUNTARY AID PERSONNEL.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

bearing in mind the necessity for the national Red Cross Societies to prepare as far as possible a plan of action to follow in time of war or calamity,

notes with satisfaction the results of Resolution XVI of the XVth International Red Cross Conference effected by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies,

invites these two bodies to pursue the studies started by the Conference of Experts held in Paris from January 25th-29th, 1937,

wholeheartedly approves the provisional conclusions of the report presented at the above-mentioned Conference,

recommends the national Societies to base themselves on these conclusions in the organization of their emergency services in order to be ready at all times to second quickly and efficiently the public bodies in their respective countries,

specially draws their attention to the necessity of:

- (a) completing the training of Red Cross Nurses and Voluntary Aids on those points which are recognized as necessary in order to prepare them for the duties, whether medical or social, which may devolve upon them;
- (b) enrolling a sufficient personnel and training the relief personnel which will deal with the victims of aerial attacks;
- (c) having at its disposal relief material suitable for any eventuality;
- (d) organizing in advance, as far as possible, a transport service capable of being adapted to all needs and, if necessary, aerial relief, the importance of which becomes daily more evident.

XVII.

FIRST AID ON HIGHWAYS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the ever-increasing development in traffic and the remarkable progress made in the organization of First Aid on Highways by the national Red Cross Societies, more than thirty of whom have at the present time adopted the system of a standardized and universal type of First Aid Posts, the position of which is shown by standardized road signs,

expresses the wish that the Red Cross Societies in the national field, and the League of Red Cross Societies in the international field should make every effort to develop collaboration with the Automobile Clubs and other national and international organizations as well as with government and private services whose special concern is safety on the highways so as to provide highways and more especially the international trunk roads with standardized types of First Aid Posts,

recommends to the Secretariat of the League to continue to encourage the development of First Aid services on highways on a standardized plan and to widen the scope of its activities in the prevention of accidents, first and foremost by teaching the rules of the road and First Aid to children through the Junior Red Cross.

XVIII.

AERIAL RELIEF.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the great progress made in the use of aviation to bring relief, especially in the case of disaster, by reconnaissance flights, by flights to establish communication with isolated populations or to bring supplies of food and medicines, or to further the transport of doctors, nurses and relief personnel to the scene of disaster, and for the transport of the sick and wounded,

repeats the recommendations contained in Resolution XVII of the XIVth International Conference and in Resolution XXXII of the XVth International Conference, in which the wish was expressed, on the one hand, that the Red Cross Societies in the national field and the League of Red Cross Societies in the international field should attempt to make arrangements with Flying Clubs, with international organizations and, in particular, with the " Fédération Aéronautique internationale " and with government and private services interested in aerial relief, so as to ensure the collaboration of private and military aviation with the Red Cross; and, on the other hand, that national Societies should attempt to organize a course to train personnel for the aerial transport of the sick and for all the humanitarian duties which may be accomplished by aviation,

again expresses the hope that Governments will encourage and facilitate the use of aviation by national Red Cross Societies so as to ensure aerial relief, especially as regards reconnaissance flights and transport in case of disaster relief work; and to continue to study with the International Red Cross Committee the possibility of drawing up the necessary rules and regulations to allow aerial relief transports to cross frontiers as easily as possible in peace-time.

XIX.

WORK OF THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF RELIEF MATERIAL.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

notes with satisfaction the work done by the Permanent International Commission for the study of Relief Material in its 10th, 11th and 12th sittings,

approves the new statutes established under the authority of Resolution XXV of the Tokyo Conference, and asks the Commission to continue its work,

thanks the International Red Cross Committee for its collaboration in this work,

expresses its gratitude to the Governments which have provided it with documents and the necessary financial aid and enriched its collections of material,

wholeheartedly approves the resolutions passed by this Commission, which are as follows:—

1.

MAINTENANCE APPLIANCES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FRACTURE CASES.

I. Temporary maintenance appliances for the initial transport of fracture cases should, in principle, possess the following general characteristics:

- (1) they should be as light as possible, without impairing their strength;
- (2) they should be easily carried in bulk in sufficiently large quantities and within a minimum space;
- (3) they should preferably not involve removing the patient's clothing, especially his footwear;
- (4) they should ensure maximum immobility and prevent any rotation of the fractured limb;
- (5) they should be simply and easily extensible for use in complicated cases;
- (6) it should be possible to join them without difficulty if necessary;
- (7) it should be possible to apply dressings in cases of compound fracture.

II. Among the types of appliances examined by it, the Commission would give preference to the following:

A. UPPER LIMB:

- (a) ARM-SLINGS, PLAIN SPLINTS, PREPARED LATH SPLINTS (short distance transport, fractures under favourable conditions) for regimental medical services and field medical units.
- (b) EXTENSION APPLIANCES, Jones-Ferrier appliance (more complex fractures), for medical units in the field.

B. LOWER LIMB:

- (a) SPLINTS, LARGE EXTERNAL SPLINTS, PREPARED LATHS (fractures with slight displacement).
- (b) Thomas-Lardennois, Pouliquen, etc. EXTENSION APPLIANCES for fractures of the thigh, fractures of the pelvis, fracture of the leg accompanied by displacement.
- (a) and (b) are desirable for all medical units in the field. A pattern of each type should be included in the issues for regimental medical service.

III. Rigid cradle splints should be avoided, as they do not ensure sufficient maintenance of fractures.

IV. In certain cases where no other means are available, the methods of employing the thorax as inside splint of the arm, one leg for the other leg, as well as weapons or parts of the patient's equipment as outer splint, are recommended and, when properly applied, may be of service.

2.

INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. In addition to the equipment intended for men of all services, the subordinate personnel of the Medical Services shall be furnished with the following minimum individual medical equipment:

A. SIMPLE EQUIPMENT FOR STRETCHER-BEARERS including:

- (a) dressings;
- (b) scissors and dressing forceps;
- (c) tourniquets;
- (d) a water-bottle or flask.

- B. COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITAL ORDERLIES include, in addition to the above:
- (e) a certain number of drugs in current use, especially those:
 - (1) for the care of the feet (powder, ointment, formalin);
 - (2) for stimulation (one or more stimulants);
 - (3) for the disinfection of wounds and skin (tincture of iodine).
 - (f) a collapsible lantern, if possible a dark lantern with glass or mica, or an electric pocket torch.
- II. The above equipment should be packed in haversacks or satchels of suitable size, preferably hung from the belt in order to leave the chest free and to interfere as little as possible with movements.
- III. As regards anti-gas treatment, the Commission is not in favour of introducing special drugs into the individual equipment of the medical squad. On the other hand, it recommends that all men should receive a second individual field dressing, including an anti-vesicant wrapped in a waterproof cover; for instance, a 10 per cent. chloramine ointment, and one or more gauze bandages.

3.

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED BY RAIL.

The Commission has decided that its recommendations shall not include permanent trains which, in peacetime, immobilize much cumbersome and costly rolling stock.

I. SEMI-PERMANENT TRAINS.

- (a) They should be made up of passenger coaches, which can be easily turned into coaches for stretcher cases by means of the necessary appliances stocked in advance. Coaches specially designed for this purpose should be built in peacetime;
- (b) They should ensure communication from one to the other;
- (c) include coaches for sick and wounded, both stretcher and sitting cases, and for the staff, stores, kitchen and dispensary, as well as one or two spare vans. A special coach for dressings and operations is not considered indispensable;
- (d) be provided, in each coach, with good lighting arrangements, proper heating apparatus (central for preference), a water tap or tank, a lavatory or portable appliances for the same purpose;
- (e) allow apparatus to be fitted or set up quickly in each coach for suspending or supporting either the standard field stretcher, or bunk stretchers designed in such a way that vertical and lateral oscillations are reduced to a minimum. Sufficient gangways should be allowed to enable the staff to move about and to apply the necessary dressings on the spot;
- (f) be capable of being loaded preferably from the sides or, failing this, from the ends, without uncoupling the coaches.

II. IMPROVISED TRAINS.

- (g) These are composed of any number of:
 - passenger coaches for sitting cases, without any alteration, and for stretcher cases after adding the necessary fittings;
 - goods trucks, arranged for suspending or supporting apparatus,
 - in case of extreme necessity, vans without any previous fittings. To these the points mentioned sub (b) to (f) are applicable.

III. PERSONNEL.—This should include one or several medical officers, a chemist, a quartermaster, hospital orderlies and, if possible, a few female nurses for technical and general services.

IV. EQUIPMENT.—In addition to the rolling stock, the equipment of ambulance trains should include all articles needed for the nursing and treatment of the sick and wounded, as well as for the carrying out of routine services. The equipment should also provide for the conveyance of infectious cases.

V. RAIL CARS.—The Commission acknowledges the value of this new method of transport for sitting and stretcher cases, which answers to military and medical requirements, and the fitting out and loading of which appear likely to be simple and rapid.

4.

FIELD MEDICAL CARD.

MEDICAL CARD FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Standing International Commission for the Study of Ambulance Equipment, aware of the numerous differences of opinion which exist regarding the designation in the various armies of the Field Medical Card and of the Medical Card for Admission to Hospital instituted according to its Resolutions V and VI:

considering highly desirable both in the interest of the patients in case of capture by the enemy, and of the staffs of the Medical Services called upon to nurse them, that the nature of such documents should be made plain by a common vocabulary;

recommends that the attention of the various Medical Services be called to this point, with a view to securing a wording of these cards reproducing as closely as possible, in each language, the actual names given by the Commission.

5.

LIGHTING IN FIELD MEDICAL UNITS.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

- I. For lighting in Field Medical Units, the Commission is of opinion that the following equipment is necessary:
- (a) for the staff in the front line, an individual apparatus;
 - (b) for general lighting;
 - (c) for lighting during operations;
- Devices which as far as possible avoid revealing the presence of troops to the enemy are advisable.

II. PORTABLE LIGHTING.

This includes small lanterns which should, whenever possible, be collapsible, with candles or burners (easily renewable) or electric pocket torches (small, easy to light and put out).

III. GENERAL LIGHTING.

Appliances of all sorts, such as are generally on sale, may be used.

Acetylene and electric light should be preferred. Among other advantages, the latter reduces the risk of fire and does not poison the atmosphere.

In general, the use of various patterns as regards fuel, or of a single type using several kinds of fuel, is recommended.

IV. LIGHTING DURING OPERATIONS.

- (1) **ELECTRIC LIGHT.**—Its advantages are: greater light diffusion, no risk of explosion by contact with narcotic vapours, smaller consumption of oxygen, less heat and dazzle for the operator.

For certain special patterns, very powerful illumination and elimination of shadows (apparatus used in hospitals and nursing homes).

Failing batteries and other sources of current, it does not seem impossible to make use of motor-cars.

All equipment used in the field should be easily, quickly and safely packed and carried.

- (2) **OTHER FORMS OF LIGHTING.**

(a) Incandescent lamps (paraffin, petrol, methylated spirits) provide, for an equal weight, a greater candle power than acetylene lamps, but, in common with the latter, present a fairly high risk of fire and explosion in contact with certain anæsthetics (ether, ethyl-chloride); this risk is avoided only by the use of chloroform.

(b) The Davy Lamp, used in mines, provides protection against the risk of explosion of a mixture of air and ether, when the ether content is ten times greater than that of the mixtures apparently formed during narcosis at the level of the lamp, even when there is a draught of air with a velocity of nearly 23 feet per second.

It may be assumed that it is possible to manufacture operating lamps along the lines of the Davy lamp which could be used in narcosis by ether, and possibly by ethyl-chloride.

RECOMMENDATION.

The Commission recommends that the study of this question may be pursued.

6.

DELOUSING OF TROOPS IN THE FRONT AREA.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

- I. In the campaign against lice, cleanliness plays the foremost part. This involves hot showers and the changing of underclothing at regular intervals.
- II. In view of the fact that conditions surrounding troops in the field often make it impossible to put into effect the minimum measures of cleanliness, the campaign against lice calls for more energetic methods.
- III. As the efficiency of methods of individual protection, intended to keep away lice, or at any rate to prevent their rapid multiplication, is very restricted, a more efficient means of delousing must be provided.

Amongst these methods a distinction must be drawn between:

the delousing of actual and suspected verminous cases;
the delousing of underclothing and articles of equipment;
the delousing of premises.

- (1) Delousing of actual and suspected verminous cases:

(a) Close cropping of the head and body hair, which must be burnt.

(b) Warm soapy showers or baths.

(c) Among other means for head lice, scalp massage with acetic tincture of cevadilla.

(d) For pubic lice, the shower should be preceded by an application of xylol ointment, or grey ointment, or by repeated use of Van Swieten's vinegar lotion.

- (2) Delousing of linen, clothing and articles of equipment:

(e) Dry heat (flat iron, hot air at a temperature of about 176 degrees F.; the latter process being likewise applicable to leather, rubber and fur articles).

(f) Steaming for a considerable time, or under pressure.⁽¹⁾

Should these physical methods be impossible, recourse must be had to chemical processes. In the case of washable articles, boiling is indispensable.

- (3) Delousing of premises:

If necessary, chemicals should be used:

(g) in the form of vapour, such as: nitro-sulphuration, ethylene oxide, etc., and, subject to essential precautions, chloropicrine, hydrocyanic acid in the "cyclone" form or other stabilized hydrocyanic acid products, combined with a detector gas.

(h) Scrubbing the floors, etc., with a soapy solution of cresol.

Choice of these methods depends on the general plan of campaign. Straw from the cantonments should be burnt.

⁽¹⁾ It should be remembered that this method is quite unsuitable in the case of leather, rubber or fur articles, and that it can also serve for the cleansing of clothing which is contaminated by mustard gas.

IV. Personnel in charge of delousing:

Special squads of the Medical Service staff will generally be provided, failing which regimental orderlies must be employed.

These special squads (sanitation squads, disinfection and delousing squads) should preferably be limited in numbers; they should be mobile and adequately equipped.

Such squads should be trained beforehand in peacetime and take special courses under a staff of qualified instructors.

XX.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report presented by the International Relief Union,

recommends that the international Red Cross organizations

1. encourage national Red Cross Societies to study the organization and aims of the International Relief Union and to prepare themselves carefully to extend the free co-operation provided for in the statutory documents of the Union on the part of the Red Cross Societies of countries adhering to the Union;
2. study the allocation of duties and responsibilities between the I.R.U. on the one hand, and the Red Cross organizations on the other, with a view to arriving at a rational application of the stipulations of Article 15 of the Statutes of the I.R.U. (paragraph 1) in time of disaster calling for the intervention of the Union;

reiterates the hope, expressed at its preceding meeting in Tokyo in 1934, that the Governments and national Societies of countries adhering to the Union will draw up plans on a national scale with a view to the co-ordination of their efforts in the event of disaster;

considers that the relations between the I.R.U. and national Red Cross Societies for the purposes of collaboration should be conducted at all times through the intermediary of the international Red Cross organizations, and more especially of the League of Red Cross Societies.

XXI.

RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF WORK.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having heard the reports on the various methods of relief undertaken by the different Red Cross Societies with regard to populations afflicted by disaster,

congratulates the national Societies which, applying the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, have contributed to the increase of the Red Cross disaster relief provided during the years 1934-1938 in a certain number of countries, as, for example, in India, the United States of America and China,

emphatically urges that national Societies in each country should take measures to show an ever-increasingly generous participation in the field of international disaster relief work.

XXII.

THE NOBEL PRIZE AND THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering the initiative taken by the Polish Red Cross with a view to conferring the Nobel Peace Prize on the League of Red Cross Societies for its activity in favour of the Junior Red Cross,

considering that since the resolution voted on this subject by the Board of Governors in 1936 the value of the Junior Red Cross as an element in the establishment of friendly relations between nations and of a better understanding between millions of young people belonging to some fifty countries, has continually asserted itself and increasingly attracted the attention of the educational world,

notes with gratitude the steps taken in Oslo by Mr. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee,

expresses the hope that this initiative will in the near future obtain the desired results as this would constitute a particularly fortunate event at the moment when the Red Cross celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary and when the League of Red Cross Societies and the Junior Red Cross are entering upon their twentieth year of existence.

XXIII.

CHILDREN'S HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the Children's History of the Red Cross submitted to it by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies,

congratulates the International Committee and the League on the care with which they have discharged the mandate entrusted to them by the XVth Conference,

approves the book for children,

particularly recommends its purchase to the national Societies,

invites them to distribute this publication among the young people in their respective countries, in accordance with the methods they think most appropriate.

XXIV.

THE RED CROSS TRUCE.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

referring to the report of the Commission entrusted with the study of the methods of the Red Cross Truce adopted in Czechoslovakia,

recalls that the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo recommended an analogous movement to all national Red Cross Societies,

and recommends the continuation of the work of the Commission as regards manifestations tending to promote good will among nations and especially the Red Cross Truce.

XXV.

RED CROSS VOLUNTARY AIDS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the interesting report presented on the Voluntary Aids of the American Red Cross,

expresses its thanks to the *Rapporteur* for her masterly statement of the case,

congratulates the American Red Cross on the splendid organization of its Voluntary Aids,

notes with satisfaction the development of these services in an ever-increasing number of national Red Cross Societies,

and recommends that all Red Cross Societies extend their activity in this field both as a means for providing special opportunities for beneficent service and also as a means of spreading the Red Cross spirit in all social circles.

XXVI.

EDUCATIONAL RÔLE OF THE RED CROSS.

The XVIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken cognizance of the report presented by the League of Red Cross Societies under the general title "The Red Cross Educational Programme,"

considers that this report deals with an aspect of capital importance to the work of the Red Cross and notes with satisfaction that emphasis is laid therein both on the moral and the practical side of the educational function of the Red Cross;

affirms its conviction that the Red Cross not only constitutes a material force placed at the disposal of humanity, but is also a spiritual force uniting all its members in the same ideals of chivalry and generosity which inspires their activity throughout the world;

recognizes the valuable part played by the League in the development of this spirit by facilitating mutual collaboration between the national Red Cross Societies,

recommends that the League continue to maintain and intensify the support which it gives to the national Societies by helping them in their educational work, so that through the instruction it gives in service activities, first aid, nursing, health, voluntary service, and its work among the younger generation, the Red Cross may everywhere show its practical value and realise the ideals it represents.

XXVII.

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The XVith International Red Cross Conference,

appoints as members of the Standing Commission for the period 1938-1942: The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Great Britain), Lieut.-General A. Hultkrantz (Sweden), H.E. Senator G. de Michelis (Italy), H.E. Chao Phya Bijayanati (Siam), and Dr. Pedro T. Vignau (Argentina).

XXVIII.

PLACE AND DATE OF THE XVIIITH CONFERENCE.

The XVith International Red Cross Conference,

resolves that the next Conference will be held in Stockholm in 1942 at a date to be determined in due course by the Swedish Red Cross in consultation with the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference.

XXIX.

The XVith International Red Cross Conference requests its Chairman, Sir Arthur Stanley, to convey with humble duty to His Majesty The King, Patron of the British Red Cross Society, and to Her Majesty The Queen, President of the Society, the grateful thanks of all the delegates for the gracious hospitality extended to them by Their Majesties. The delegates are deeply sensible of the honour done to them in their reception by His Majesty The King and Her Majesty Queen Mary.

XXX.

The XVith International Red Cross Conference, before separating, wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of all delegates to His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester, Chairman of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, for having presided at the Opening Session, and for his inspiring address; to Sir Arthur Stanley for his devoted and effective labours as Chairman; and to all the Officers of the British Red Cross Society who have been associated with him in the organization and conduct of the Conference work.

PART V

RECEPTIONS

RECEPTIONS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17TH.

1.30 p.m. Luncheon given to the heads of the Red Cross delegations by the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH.

3 p.m. At Home given by the Florence Nightingale International Foundation at Florence Nightingale House, 15, Manchester Square, London, W.1.

MONDAY, JUNE 20TH.

10 p.m. Reception by His Majesty's Government at Lancaster House.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST.

8.30 p.m. Reception by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall of the City of London.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD.

4 p.m. Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace, graciously given by Their Majesties the KING and QUEEN.

* * * *

Owing to the death of her mother, Her Majesty the Queen was not present at the Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace. Heads of Delegations had the honour of being presented to His Majesty the King and to Her Majesty Queen Mary, and their Majesties subsequently moved about informally among the guests.

* * * *

On Friday and Saturday, June 17th and 18th, facilities were arranged for delegates who wished to do so to visit the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for Rheumatism (Peto Place, N.W.1). Similar facilities were arranged on June 18th to enable delegates to visit the Star and Garter Home at Richmond for Disabled Ex-Service Men.

On Wednesday, June 22nd, delegates wishing to see the Hospital Library Service at the Middlesex Hospital were invited to tea at the hospital.

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On Monday, June 30th, Low Mass was celebrated in the Lady Chapel of Westminster Cathedral for delegates wishing to attend.

On Saturday, June 25th, at 3.30 p.m., a Thanksgiving Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral (see Part VI).

PART VI

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A Service of Thanksgiving for the work of the Red Cross throughout the world was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, June 25th, at 3.30 p.m.

The delegates attending the Conference were seated under the Dome, and the Nave and Aisles were filled with officers and members of Voluntary Aid Detachments in uniform, representing the Counties of England, Wales and Scotland. Junior Red Cross members from all parts of the country were seated in the galleries.

The Dean and Canons Residentiary, with the Lord Mayor and the Bishop of Willesden representing the Bishop of London, met Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal at the West Door. Her Royal Highness, followed by the Lord Mayor and the Colour Party bearing the Red Cross Colour, proceeded up the Aisle.

The Cathedral procession then passed into the Choir, and Her Royal Highness having taken her seat, the Red Cross Colour was placed on the Altar and the first verse of the National Anthem was sung.

After the opening prayers, Psalms 67 and 148 were sung. The Lesson, taken from the 21st and 22nd Chapters of the Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, was read, and the *Magnificat* was sung. The Apostles' Creed was said, and after further prayers and a hymn, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the following address:—

“ We have assembled to give thanks to Almighty God for the great work and the high ideals for which the symbol of the Red Cross stands and has stood for three-quarters of a century throughout the world. The XVth International Conference has just ended. It has been attended by no less than 54 national Societies and by Government delegates from 39 countries. The Red Cross movement was called into being to relieve the sufferings of soldiers wounded on the fields of battle. But it has grown into a great fellowship whose members are ready everywhere to bring succour to all who may be wounded by the accidents which attend the daily lives of men or by the devastations of nature. It knows no distinctions of nation, race or creed. Its field of service is as wide as humanity itself.

At this present time when in some parts of the world the divisive passions of nationality are strong, when the international atmosphere is full of misunderstandings, suspicions, and fears, it is indeed a cause of thankfulness that here is a movement which transcends all these barriers, and gives itself simply to the service of humanity.

Still also there is need of the service which it was originally created to render—the mitigation of the horrors of war and the relief of the sufferings which war brings. It may be that in the future the need will be even greater and on a vaster scale. God forbid that it should be so. The mere possibility that what was deemed to be the progress of civilisation should end not only in widespread war but in war stained by forms of destructive savagery unknown even in the wild days before civilisation began—this mere possibility must bring to our conscience a sense alike of bewilderment and of shame. Yet the very development of science has invented new weapons of destruction dealing death and suffering not only as before to the actual combatants but to multitudes of defenceless people—men, women and children. Death will descend as a terrible rain from the skies. Even now we are horror-struck by the signs before our eyes of what modern warfare means.

The Red Cross knows no politics. It is not its province to pass judgment on the policies whether civil or military of any nation. But its very devotion to suffering humanity must surely impel it to use its influence to restrain this needless slaughter and to hasten the time when nations will awake from these new horrors as from a nightmare and by common consent banish bombs from the earth and the sky. Here let me quote and make my own, some words spoken to the Conference by Mr. Norman Davis: ‘ Something must be done to restore civilisation to a sanity which will at least stop the killing of the helpless and innocent by warring forces. To this end the Red Cross of the world, representing as it does man's finest and most humane instincts, must throw the full weight of its moral influence.’

Yet the Red Cross will not only prove itself at all times, as indeed it is proving itself now, ready to relieve the sufferings which war entails. It will not only use its influence to restrain or to abolish the newest and worst of the horrors of war. It will also strengthen the influences which make for peace. For it is its very life to regard all men everywhere as brothers united by the mere bond of their human nature and to respond to the claim of their brotherhood by the offer of impartial help in their time of need. It penetrates beneath all the forces which sunder them and by its ministry make their underlying brotherhood not a mere wistful aspiration but a reality.

If I were to choose a motto for the Red Cross movement, not only to describe but to inspire its work, it would be the injunction of the Apostle—‘ Honour all men.’ It stands for the honour of humanity. To the very humblest it offers its help not because he is of this or that nation or race or colour but simply because he is a man and as a man entitled to the help which brother gives to brother.

In this place and at this Service we must needs remember that the symbol of the Cross owes its origin to, and will ever find its hallowing in, the Cross of one who came by His Life and Death to proclaim and fulfil the honour of humanity. Though one with the Most High, He made Himself one with man. He honoured our humanity by taking it into Himself and by giving it His service—healing its diseases, sharing its sufferings, redeeming it from its sins, offering for it the sacrifice of Himself. So complete was this identification of Himself with humanity that in one of the profoundest sayings ever uttered by human lips He said that inasmuch as any good has been done to one of the very least of His brethren it has been done to Him. In so far as the Red Cross is eager to serve all men, even the least of them, it is itself one great disciple of the Crucified Son of Man. It may be assured of His presence within it and of His Blessing upon it.

I cannot close without a word to the representatives here present of Voluntary Aid Detachments from every County in England and Wales and from Scotland. I would ask them to remember what indeed this very Service will show that they are members of a great and world-wide comradeship of service. In their training, in all their work, however quiet and humble it may be, let them be worthy of its high ideals. To the members of the Junior Red Cross who have come from every part of the country let me say—Be proud of your association with this great comradeship and grow up to realise that nothing can give nobility and happiness to your lives more fully than the chivalry of service.

Those who are returning now to the countries from which they came will carry with them fruitful suggestions for the perfecting of their work, a more vivid sense of their fellowship with one another and it may be a new vision of the place which the Red Cross may have in this perplexed and divided world. May God continue to bless and guide its ministry of help! "

After the Archbishop's address, the Dean of St. Paul's restored the Colour to the Colour Party, while a hymn was sung. After further prayers the Service concluded with the *Te Deum*.

The Red Cross Colour was then taken by the Colour Party to the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George.

The Lord Mayor was conducted from his stall, and preceded Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to the West Door, to which she was conducted by the Dean and Canons Residentiary.

On leaving the Cathedral, Her Royal Highness inspected the Red Cross Guard of Honour outside the West Door, and Delegates subsequently had the honour of being presented to Her Royal Highness on the Cathedral steps.

PART VII

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