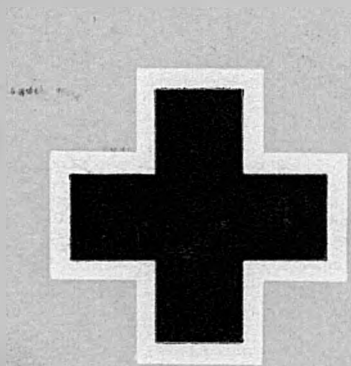


XVIIIth
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
CONFERENCE



TORONTO
1952

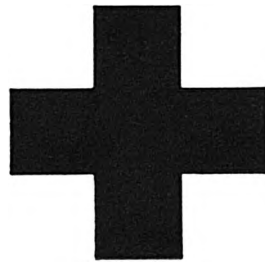


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XVIIIth
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
CONFERENCE

TORONTO
JULY - AUGUST 1952



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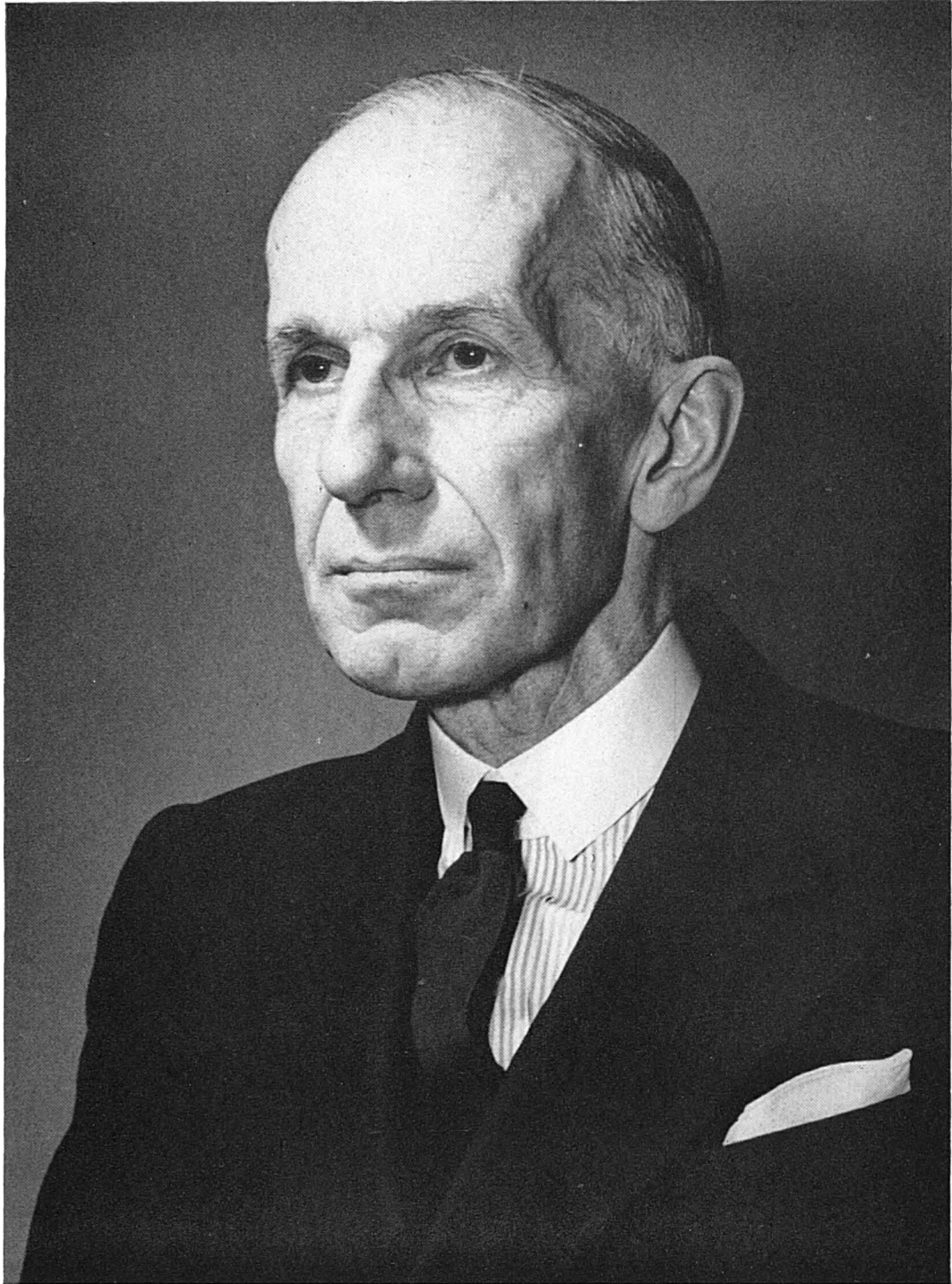
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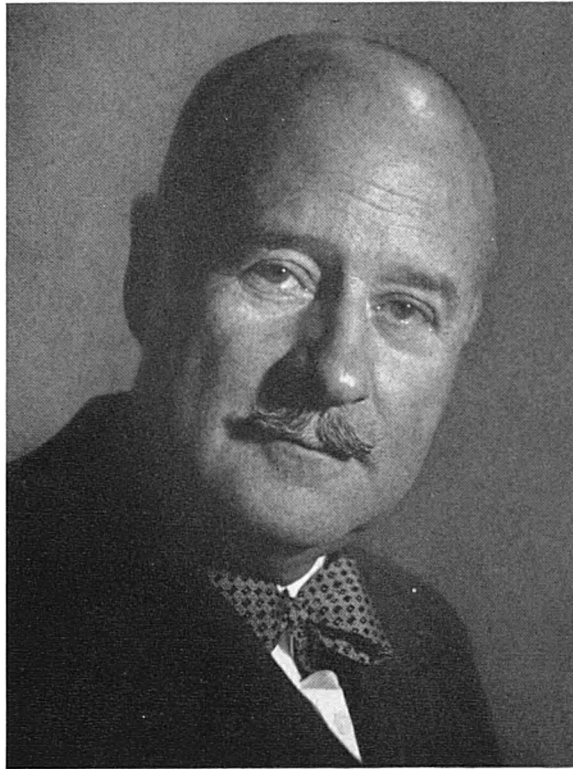




HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Patron of the Canadian Red Cross Society



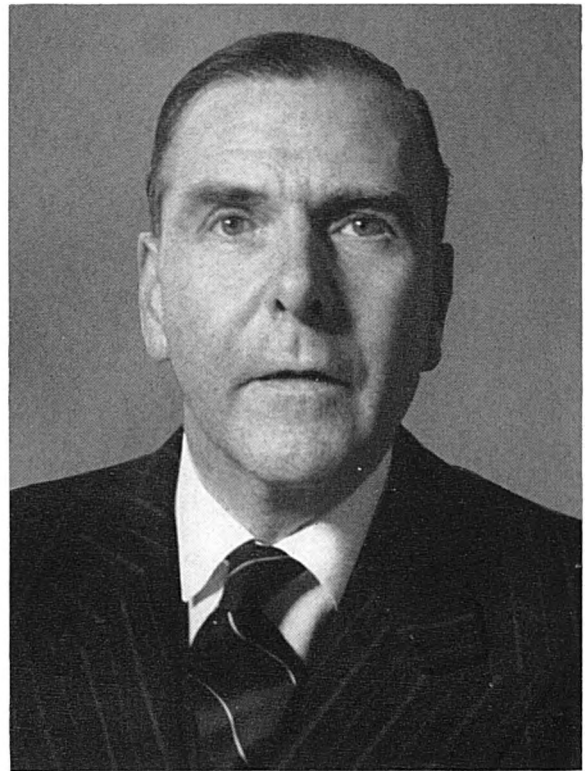
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VINCENT MASSEY, P.C., C.H.
Governor General of Canada and President of the Canadian Red Cross Society.



HIS EXCELLENCY AMBASSADOR ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS-PONCET.
Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross



MR. JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTRÖM.
*Chairman of the Board of Governors of the
League of Red Cross Societies.*

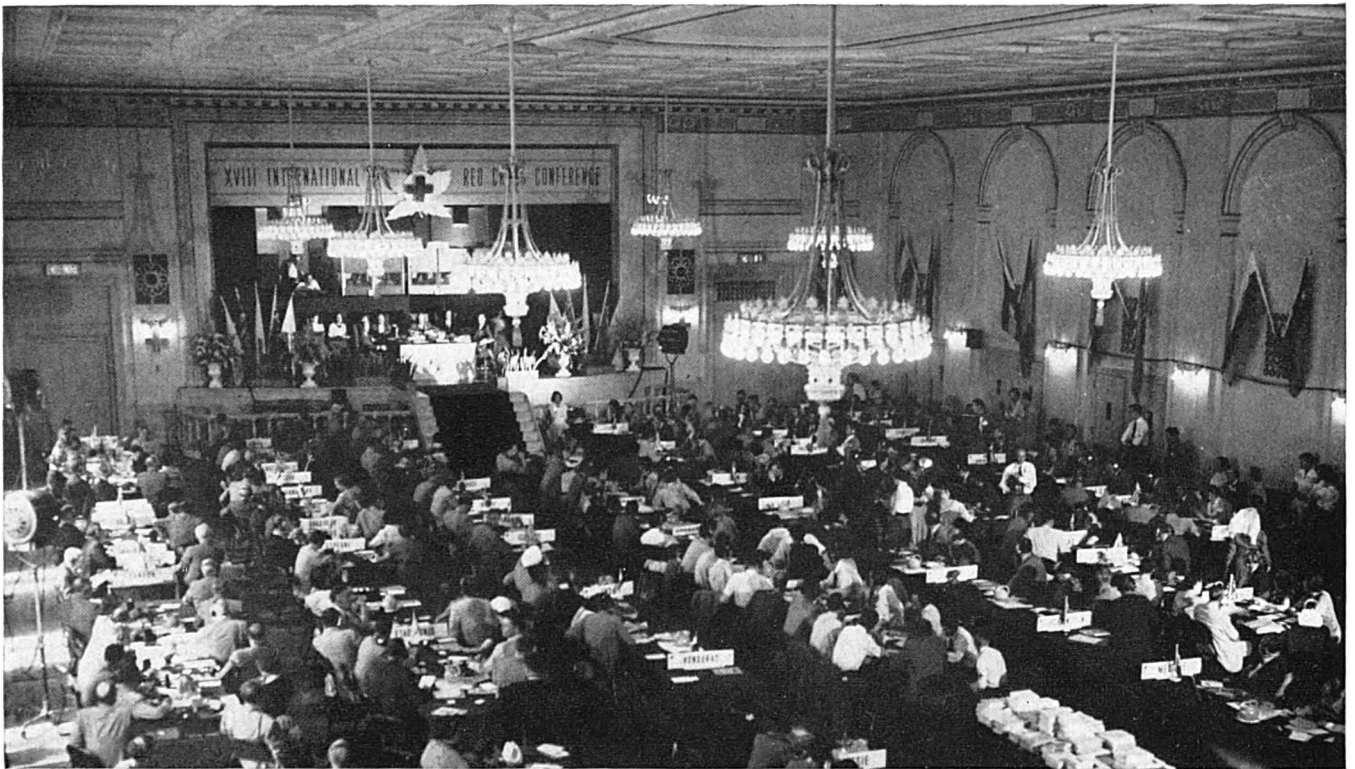


HIS EXCELLENCY DR. PAUL RUEGGER.
*President of the International Committee
of the Red Cross.*



Karsh, Ottawa

MR. JOHN A. MACAULAY, Q.C.
*Chairman of the XVIIIth International
Red Cross Conference*



The Telegram, Toronto

THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL.
*Headquarters of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference:
view of the main meeting hall.*

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THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL, Headquarters of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference: view of the main meeting hall.

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PART I

INTRODUCTORY DATA

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

NOTICE OF CONVOCATION ISSUED BY THE STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL RED CROSS,
RED CRESCENT AND RED LION AND SUN SOCIETIES

Paris, October 1951.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, meeting in extraordinary session in Paris on the 4th of October 1951, took cognizance of the withdrawal by the American National Red Cross, owing to circumstances beyond its control, of the offer which it made at the last International Conference (Stockholm, 1948) to receive the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference in Washington in 1952.

The Standing Commission has therefore decided to accept the invitation of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which has offered to receive the Conference in Toronto.

The Conference will begin in the second half of July and will finish on the 8th or 9th August; the various other meetings in connection with the Conference will be held during the same period. The detailed programme will be enclosed in the letter of invitation which you will shortly receive from the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Yours faithfully,

ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS-PONCET
Chairman

LETTERS OF INVITATION ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL RED CROSS,
RED CRESCENT AND RED LION AND SUN SOCIETIES

Toronto, December 1951.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference having accepted our offer to receive the next International Conference in Toronto, Canada, the Canadian Red Cross Society has the honour to invite your Society to participate.

The Conference will convene on Wednesday the 23rd of July 1952 and should close on Friday or Saturday the 8th or 9th of August. A provisional programme and agenda, as adopted by the Standing Commission, are enclosed for your information. Any additions or amendments to the proposed agenda you may wish to suggest should be submitted at your earliest convenience to the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva.

At a later date, we will send you details concerning transportation to Toronto, hotel accommodation, and other information which may facilitate your journey and assist in making your visit with us a memorable one.

A separate invitation will be addressed to your Government as a signatory to the Geneva Conventions and as such, under Article I of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Section 1 (c) of the By-Laws of the International Red Cross Conference, a regular member of the Conference with power to vote. It is suggested that all National Societies should urge their Governments to send delegations in addition to the accredited representatives sent by the National Society.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is most happy to have the opportunity of welcoming to Canada the National Societies of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun, as well as the Governmental representatives, and trusts that it will be possible for your Society to honour the Conference with your presence.

Yours sincerely,

LEOPOLD MACAULAY
Chairman, Central Council

HAROLD H. LEATHER
Chairman, National Executive Committee

TO THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENTS
PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Toronto, December 1951.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Canadian Red Cross Society, having been charged with the responsibility of convening in Toronto, Canada, the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross, has the honour to invite Your Excellency's Government to participate. The Canadian Red Cross Society, with the knowledge and approbation of the Government of Canada, expresses the earnest wish that all Governments party to the Geneva Conventions may be represented at this Conference by official delegates who, under the Statutes and By-Laws of the International Red Cross, would be regular members of the Conference with all its privileges and prerogatives, including the right to vote. A separate invitation has been sent to the President of your National Red Cross (*Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun*) Society.

The Conference will convene on Saturday the 26th of July 1952 and should close on Thursday the 7th of August. A provisional programme and draft agenda, as adopted by the Standing Commission, are enclosed for your information. Any additions or amendments to the agenda you may wish to suggest should be submitted to the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland, at your earliest convenience.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is most happy to have the opportunity of welcoming to Canada the distinguished representatives of the National Governments which have recognized the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross in subscribing to the Geneva Conventions and trusts that Your Excellency's Government will see in the forthcoming Conference a gathering worthy of its official participation.

We are, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

LEOPOLD MACAULAY
Chairman, Central Council

HAROLD H. LEATHER
Chairman, National Executive Committee

TO THE HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
INVITED AS OBSERVERS (1)

Toronto, January-June 1952.

DEAR SIR,

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference having accepted our offer to receive the next International Conference in Toronto, Canada, the Canadian Red Cross Society has the honour to invite the (*name of organization*) to participate as an observer, as authorized under Section 1 (b) of the By-Laws of the International Red Cross Conference.

The Conference, with its ancillary meetings, will convene on Wednesday the 23rd of July and should close on Friday or Saturday the 8th or 9th of August. The provisional programme and agenda, as adopted by the Standing Commission, are enclosed for your information. Any documents you may wish to offer relative to the proposed agenda should be addressed to the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva.

At a later date we will send you details concerning transportation to Toronto, hotel accommodation and other information which may facilitate your journey and assist in making your visit with us a memorable one.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is most happy to have the opportunity of welcoming to Canada its sister organizations, as well as the Governmental delegations, and trusts that it will be possible for you to honour the Conference with your presence.

Yours sincerely,

LEOPOLD MACAULAY
Chairman, Central Council

HAROLD H. LEATHER
Chairman, National Executive Committee

(1) A similar letter was sent to certain Canadian national organizations.

AGENDA

I

BOARD OF DELEGATES

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the Board of Delegates.
- II. Approval of the draft agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
- III. Nomination of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General, Assistant Secretaries and the Bureau of the Conference.
- IV. Approval of the points of procedure proposed by the Standing Commission.

II

BOARD OF DELEGATES AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—JOINT SESSION

- I. Election of the Chairman of the joint session of the Board of Delegates and Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- II. Examination of the proposed revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference.

III

PLENARY SESSIONS

- I. Report of the Board of Delegates.
- II. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General, Assistant Secretaries and the Bureau of the Conference.
- III. Appointment of Commissions of the Conference:
 - (a) General Commission;
 - (b) Relief Commission;
 - (c) Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission;
 - (d) Junior Commission;
 - (e) Drafting Committee.
- IV. Report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference:
 - (a) on its activities;
 - (b) on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference.
- V. Report of the General Commission.
- VI. Report of the Relief Commission.
- VII. Report of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.
- VIII. Report of the Junior Commission.
- IX. Election of members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference.
- X. Place and date of the XIXth International Red Cross Conference.

IV

MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS

A. GENERAL COMMISSION

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
- II. Reports of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.
- III. Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- IV. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- V. Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund. (1)

(1) Referred to the Relief Commission.

- VI. Reports on the funds administered by the International Committee of the Red Cross:
 - (a) allocation of the income of the Augusta Fund;
 - (b) Florence Nightingale medal.
- VII. Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment. ⁽¹⁾
- VIII. Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- IX. Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross:
 - (a) report of the Finance Commission of the I.C.R.C.;
 - (b) report of the I.C.R.C.
- X. Financing of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- XI. Amendment of the Statutes of the International Red Cross.
- XII. Red Cross Volunteers—their recruitment, training and assignment.
- XIII. Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application.
- XIV. Development of international humanitarian Law.
- XV. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.
- XVI. Relations of the Red Cross with the United Nations and other international organizations.
- XVII. The Red Cross and peace.
- XVIII. Relations of National Societies with their respective Governments—protection and facilities granted by the Governments to the National Societies.
- XIX. Refugees—International legal assistance.

NOTE: *The General Commission set up a Legal Sub-Commission to which the study of Items XI, XIII, XIV and XIX on its agenda was referred.*

B. RELIEF COMMISSION

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
- II. General Red Cross relief action:
 - (a) report of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - (b) report of the League of Red Cross Societies;
 - (c) Red Cross relief work; relations with governmental agencies on the national and international levels;
 - (d) coordination and standardization of emergency relief
- III. Brief reports of National Societies on their relief operations and experiences in relief work.
- IV. Civilian population in time of war—role of the Red Cross.
- V. Relief to refugees—role of the Red Cross.

C. HEALTH, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
- II. *Health:*
 - (a) report of the League of Red Cross Societies;
 - (b) role of the Red Cross in blood transfusion;
 - (c) role of the Red Cross in first aid;
 - (d) role of the Red Cross in the fight against tuberculosis;
 - (e) the Red Cross and maternal and child welfare;
 - (f) the Red Cross and mental health;
 - (g) Standing International Commission for Traffic Safety and First-Aid (S.O.S.-T.)—possible discontinuance of the Commission.
- III. *Health Personnel:*
 - (a) report of the League of Red Cross Societies;
 - (b) report of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - (c) status of health personnel—entrance, requirements and conditions of service
 - (d) home nursing.
- IV. *Social Assistance:*
The Red Cross and social assistance.

⁽¹⁾ Referred to the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.

D. JUNIOR COMMISSION

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
- II. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies on the Junior Red Cross.
- III. Examination of reports on the Junior Red Cross by National Societies.
- *IV. The Junior Red Cross and present-day educational problems.
- *V. Responsibilities of National Societies towards their Junior Red Cross Sections.
- *VI. Relations of the Junior Red Cross:
 - (a) with the specialized agencies of the United Nations interested in youth problems;
 - (b) with international youth organizations.

E. DRAFTING COMMITTEE

- I. Election of the Chairman, Members and Secretary.
- II. Drafting of the various resolutions adopted by the Conference or proposed by the Commissions.
- III. Plan of minutes of the Conference.

**Items placed on the agenda by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference at its meeting of the 24th July 1952, at the request of the League of Red Cross Societies.*

GENERAL PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, 22ND JULY

- 10:00 a.m. Working Group on the International Volunteer Manual of the League of Red Cross Societies, Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society.
- 3:00 p.m. Working Group on the International Volunteer Manual of the League of Red Cross Societies, Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY

- 10:00 a.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League of Red Cross Societies; Health Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies; Symposium on Artificial Respiration; Working Group on the International Volunteer Manual of the League of Red Cross Societies, Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society.
- 3:00 p.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League of Red Cross Societies; Health Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies; Working Group on the International Volunteer Manual of the League of Red Cross Societies, Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY

- 10:00 a.m. Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- 3:00 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross; Health Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY

- 10:00 a.m. Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
- 3:00 p.m. Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY

- 10:00 a.m. Board of Delegates of the International Red Cross Conference.
- 3:00 p.m. First Plenary Session.
- 9:15 p.m. Opening Ceremony of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, "Convocation Hall", University of Toronto.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY

- 10:00 a.m. General Commission; Junior and Youth Commission; Relief Commission; Health, Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.
- 3:00 p.m. Second Plenary Session.

TUESDAY, 29TH JULY

- 10:00 a.m. General Commission; Relief Commission.
- 3:00 p.m. General Commission; Legal Sub-Commission; Relief Commission.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY

- 9:15 a.m. Legal Sub-Commission.
- 10:00 a.m. General Commission; Relief Commission; Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.
- 3:00 p.m. General Commission; Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.
- 5:30 p.m. Legal Sub-Commission.

THURSDAY, 31ST JULY

- 10:00 a.m. General Commission; Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST

10:00 a.m. General Commission; Junior Commission.

3:00 p.m. General Commission; Legal Sub-Commission; Junior Commission.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST

10:00 a.m. General Commission; Legal Sub-Commission; Junior Commission.

MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST

10:00 a.m. Joint Meeting of the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors.

3:00 p.m. Third Plenary Session.

TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST

10:00 a.m. Fourth Plenary Session.

3:00 p.m. Fifth Plenary Session.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST

10:00 a.m. Sixth Plenary Session.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST

10:00 a.m. Seventh Plenary Session.

2:20 p.m. Eighth Plenary Session (Closing Session).

6:00 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST

10:00 a.m. Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

4:30 p.m. Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

All sessions, except the meeting of the Working Group on the International Volunteer Manual of the League of Red Cross Societies and the Opening Ceremony, were held at the Royal York Hotel.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE XVIIIth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

DELEGATES REPRESENTING GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONAL SOCIETIES

AUSTRALIA

Government (Observer)

Mr. T. Wakeham Cutts, Official Secretary, Office of the Australian High Commissioner in Canada.

Red Cross

Professor Peter MacCallum, M.C., M.A., M.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.E., Chairman; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Alfred G. Brown, M.C., Secretary General.

Lady Hilda Owen, Member of National Council.

Mrs. J. W. Wright, Member of Council, Victorian Division.

AUSTRIA

Government (Observer)

Mr. Kurt F. Paumann, Honorary Vice-Consul of Austria in Ottawa.

BELGIUM

Government

Mr. H. Adam, Director General at the Ministry of the Interior; Head of Delegation.

Prince Frédéric de Mérode

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Edmond Dronsart.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Prince Frédéric de Mérode, President; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Edmond Dronsart, Director General.

Mrs. P. Lippens-Orban, Member of Central Committee.

Mr. Aquila Dehauffe, General Delegate in Canada.

Miss Simone Vercamer, Head of International Relations Department; Secretary of Delegation.

BRAZIL

Government

Senator Dr. Vivaldo Palma Lima Filho.

(see Red Cross)

Dr. Aramis Taborda de Athayde, M.P.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Senator Dr. Vivaldo Palma Lima Filho, President; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Dr. Aramis Taborda de Athayde, First Vice-President.

General Benjamin Gonsalves, M.A., Secretary General.

Colonel Carlos Sudá de Andrade, Member of Managing Board.

Mr. T. W. Sloper, General Delegate in Europe; Member of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

Mrs. I. W. Gomm, First Vice-President of the São Paulo Branch.

Mrs. Wanda Crespo, Secretary General of the Rio-Grande-do-Sul Branch.

BULGARIA

Red Cross

Dr. Dimitri N. Halov, Vice-President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. I. I. Iordanov.

BYELORUSSIA

Government

Mr. Dimitri Pavlovich Beliatsky.

CANADA

Government (Observer)

Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, D.P.H., Deputy Minister of National Health; Head of Delegation.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. A. Campbell, Assistant Judge Advocate, Department of National Defence.

Dr. K. C. Charron, Chief of Industrial Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Colonel J. N. B. Crawford, R.C.A.M.C., Representative of the Canadian Armed Forces.

(see also International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy)

Mr. S. Morley Scott, Department of External Affairs (United Nations Division).

Mr. D. Bedson, Department of External Affairs (United Nations Division).

Mr. S. A. Freifeld, Department of External Affairs (Press Officer).

Red Cross

The Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Q.C., Chairman of Central Council; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Harold H. Leather, Chairman of National Executive Committee.

Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., Immediate Past Chairman of Central Council.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. A. L. Ambrose, Q.C., Honorary Counsel.

Mr. W. L. Gilliland, Honorary Treasurer.
 Mr. L. A. Winter, O.B.E., Honorary Comptroller.
 Mr. Paul Vaillancourt, Honorary Secretary.
 (Chairman of the Conference Reception Committee)
 Mrs. E. G. Mason, Vice-President.
 Miss Florence H. M. Emory, Honorary Adviser in
 Nursing.
 (see also International Council of Nurses)
 Dr. J. T. Phair, D.P.H., Honorary Adviser in Public
 Health and Chairman of Junior Red Cross Com-
 mittee.
 Mr. N. C. Urquhart, C.B.E., Chairman of Budget
 Committee.
 (Chairman of the Conference Entertainment Committee)
 Mrs. C. F. McEachren, O.B.E., Chairman of Volun-
 tary Services and Co-ordinating Committees.
 (Chairman of the Conference Ladies' Committee)
 Mr. Charles La Ferle, Chairman of Transportation
 Committee.
 (Vice-Chairman of the Conference Entertainment Committee)
 Mrs. F. O. Evans, Chairman of the Canadian Red
 Cross Corps Committee.
 Miss Hope Holmsted.
 (Chairman of the Conference Volunteer Personnel Committee)
 Mr. J. N. Kelly.
 (Chairman of the Conference Public Relations Committee)
 Mr. J. W. Dunlop.
 (Vice-Chairman of the Conference Public Relations Committee)
 Dr. C. D. Gaitskell, Chairman of the Junior Red
 Cross Art Advisory Committee.
 (Chairman of the Conference Junior Red Cross Exhibition of International
 School Art)
 Mr. W. P. Charlton.
 (Chairman of the Conference Communications Committee)
 Mr. V. C. Hale, Chairman of Blood Donor Com-
 mittee.
 Professor M. G. Griffiths, Chairman of National
 First Aid, Swimming and Water Safety Com-
 mittee.
 Dr. I. A. R. Urquhart, Honorary Technical Adviser to
 First Aid Services.
 Miss O. Warwick, Chairman of Women's Work
 Committee.
 Dr. W. S. Woods, C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman of
 Veterans' Services Committee.
 Mr. D. W. Lang, Q.C., Chairman of Veterans' Arts
 and Crafts Committee.
 Major-General C. C. Mann, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chair-
 man of Disaster Services Committee.
 Dr. L. O. Bradley, Chairman of Outpost Advisory
 Committee.
 Dr. J. Harry Ebbs, D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (C.), M.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), Honorary Technical Adviser to First Aid
 Services.
 Mr. Wm. McDonnell, Member of Central Council.
 Mrs. A. Taylor, Member of Central Council.
 Mr. W. O. Banfield, Associate Member of Central
 Council.
 Mr. W. W. Whelan, President of the Saskatchewan
 Division.

Mr. R. J. Davidson, Member of Central Council.
 Mr. G. Lancaster, Member of the Alberta Division
 Executive Committee.
 Mr. M. Turner, President of the Manitoba Division.
 Mrs. H. C. Maxwell, Member of the Manitoba
 Division Executive Committee.
 Mr. F. F. Hull, President of the Ontario Division.
 Mr. S. H. Young, Member of Central Council.
 Mr. A. L. Phillips, President of the Quebec Division.
 Colonel M. Forget, E.D., Q.C., Member of Central
 Council.
 Mr. R. F. Wright, President of the New Brunswick
 Division.
 Mrs. G. Hamm, Member of Central Council.
 Mr. E. W. Balcom, President of the Nova Scotia
 Division.
 Dr. W. S. Stanbury, M.B.E., National Commissi-
 oner.
 (see also Officers of Conference)
 Miss I. Arsenault, Observer (Commissioner of the
 Prince Edward Island Division).
 Miss M. Duley, Observer (Newfoundland Division).

CHILE

Government

H. E. General Arnaldo Carrasco, Ambassador of
 Chile to Canada.

Red Cross

General Agustín Inostroza P., M.D., President;
 Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.
 (see also Officers of Conference)
 Miss Amelia Balmaceda Lazcano, Second Vice-
 President of Central Committee.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Government

Dr. Su Ching Kuan, Vice-Minister of Public Health;
 Head of Delegation.
 Mr. Huan Hsiang, Director of Western Europe and
 African Affairs Division of the Ministry for
 Foreign Affairs.
 Mr. Huang Hua, Director of the Alien Affairs Office
 of the Shanghai Municipal Government.
 Mr. Chou Keng Sheng, Adviser.

Red Cross

Mme Li Teh Chuan (Minister of Health), President;
 Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.
 (see also Officers of Conference)
 Mr. Wu Yun Fu, Secretary General.
 Mr. Liao Kai Lung.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Government

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Adviser to the Ministry of the
 Interior; Head of Delegation.
 (see Red Cross)

Mr. T. L. Tsui, Counsellor, Embassy of China in Washington.
Mr. R. Y. Tsao, Technical Counsellor, Chinese Delegation to the United Nations.
Mr. K. C. Wang, Adviser and First Secretary, Embassy of China in Ottawa.
Mr. R. Chow.

Red Cross (Observer)

Dr. J. Heng Liu, President.

COLOMBIA

Red Cross

Colonel Miguel Gómez de Archila, Member of Central Committee; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mrs. Julia de Gaona, Member of Central Committee.

Dr. Jorge Andrade B., Director of Relief Services.

(see also Officers of Conference)

COSTA RICA

Government

Mr. Wilfred Parry, Q.C., Consul General of Costa Rica in Toronto.

CUBA

Red Cross

Lieutenant-Colonel José Caminero y Ruiz, Vice-President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Isabel Figuero Vallejo, Vice-Consul of Cuba in Montreal.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Government

Mr. Frántisek Vavricka, LL.D., Head of Department at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. Milós Nový, LL.D., President of Foreign Relations Commission; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Kárel Bláha, LL.D., Director of Foreign Relations Section.

DENMARK

Government

Professor H. M. Hansen, Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Copenhagen; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Aage Schoch, M. Econ.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Professor H. M. Hansen, President; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Aage Schoch, M.Econ., Director General.
Professor Erling Asmussen, Ph.D., Expert in Artificial Respiration.
Miss K. M. Ahlmann-Ohlsen, Chief of International Relations Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government

Professor Amable Lugo Santos, M.D., Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Carlos Gatón Richiez, Consul of the Dominican Republic in Toronto.

Red Cross

Professor Amable Lugo Santos, M.D., President.

(see also Officers of Conference)

ECUADOR

Red Cross

Mrs. María Elvira Yoder, President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Teodoro Maldonado Carbo, Governor of the L.R.C.S.

Mrs. María de Tous, President of the Women's Committee.

Mr. Jerónimo Avilés Alfaro, President of the Guayaquil Branch.

EIRE

Government (Observer)

H.E. Mr. Seán Murphy, Ambassador of Ireland to Canada; Head of Delegation.

Mr. John O'Brien, Secretary, Embassy of Ireland in Ottawa.

Red Cross

Mrs. Tom Barry, Chairman of Central Council; Governor of the L.R.C.S.

(see also Officers of Conference)

FINLAND

Government

Mr. H. R. Martola, Chargé d'Affaires of Finland in Ottawa; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Olavi Lahonen, Second Secretary and Vice-Consul, Legation of Finland in Ottawa.

Red Cross

Mrs. Tyyne Leivo-Larsson, M.P., Vice-President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Tor-Erik Lassenius, Member of Managing Board.

FRANCE

Government

H.E. Mr. André François-Poncet, Ambassador of France; High Commissioner of France in Germany; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Professor Georges Brouardel, Member of the French Academy of Medicine.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Georges Cahen-Salvador, LL.D., President of Section at the French Council of State.

(see Red Cross)

Viscount H. de Truchis de Varennes.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Daniel Boidé, Director of Public Health and Hospitals at the Ministry of Public Health.

Mr. Claude Béguin-Billecocq, Chief of International Organizations Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Colonel G. Andrier, Technical Adviser.

Red Cross

Professor Georges Brouardel, President; Governor of L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

H.E. Mr. André François-Poncet, Vice-President; Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Georges Cahen-Salvador, LL.D., Member of Managing Board.

Viscount H. de Truchis de Varennes, Vice-President of the External Relations Commission.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Government

Mr. Hans R. Hirschfeld, Counsellor of Legation; Legal Adviser to the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Head of Delegation.

Dr. Fritz Bernhardt, Legal Adviser to the Health Department of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

Dr. W. D. Weiss, Second Secretary, Embassy of Germany in Ottawa.

Mr. Raimundt Hergt, Foreign Service.

Red Cross

Dr. Heinrich Weitz, President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Countess Etta von Waldersee, Vice-President.

Mr. Walter G. Hartmann, Secretary General; Governor of the L.R.C.S.

Dr. Anton Schloegel, Member of the Legal Committee.

GREECE

Government

Mr. Michel A. Pesmazoglu, Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Stephanos G. Rockanas, Vice-Consul of Greece in Toronto.

Red Cross

Mr. Michel A. Pesmazoglu, Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Basil C. Salamis, National Secretary of the Greek War Relief Fund, Montreal.

HAITI

Red Cross

Dr. Joseph Buteau, President; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Seymour Célestin, Secretary General.

HOLY SEE

H.E. Msgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, D.D., Apostolic Delegate to Canada; Head of Delegation.

Reverend Luigi d'Apollonia, S.J., Secretary at the Apostolic Delegation to Canada.

Brigadier Guy Gauvreau, Technical Expert.

HUNGARY

Government

Mr. Károly Vávrik.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Dr. Bálint Soeres.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Károly Vávrik.

ICELAND

Government

Mr. J. Ragnar Johnson, Q.C., Honorary Consul of Iceland in Toronto.

INDIA

Government

H.E. Shri R. R. Saksena, C.I.E., O.B.E., High Commissioner for India in Canada; Head of Delegation.

Rani B.M. Devi of Ranpur, Deputy Minister of Health, Orissa State.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary General; Deputy-Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Rani B.M. Devi of Ranpur, President of the Ranpur State Branch.

Mr. B. M. Jolly, B.Com.(Lond.), Deputy Secretary General.

Dr. J. N. Vazifdar, M.B.B.S., M.C.P.S., Honorary Secretary of the Bombay State Branch.

Mr. R. I. L. Sahni, M.B.E., B.A. (Hons.), Organizing Secretary of the Punjab State Branch.

INDONESIA

Government

Colonel Soemarno Sosroatmodjo, M.D., Army Medical Service; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Professor Soediman Kartohadiprodjo, LL.D.

(see Red Cross)

Miss P. R. Abdoerachman.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Max Maramis, First Secretary, Embassy of Indonesia in Washington.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Professor Soediman Kartohadiprodjo, LL.D., Governor of the Society; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Miss P. R. Abdoerachman, Deputy Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

Colonel Soemarno Sosroatmodjo, M.D.

Mr. Max Maramis.

IRAN

Government

H.E. Dr. Abbas Naficy, Secretary of State; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Lion and Sun)

Dr. Amir Esfandiary.

(see Red Lion and Sun)

Red Lion and Sun

H.E. Dr. Abbas Naficy, Secretary General; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Amir Esfandiary.

ISRAEL

Government

Mr. David Goitein, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Israel in Washington; Head of Delegation.

Colonel Chaim Herzog, LL.B., Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Embassy of Israel in Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arie Harell-Steinberg, M.D., Head of the Medical Department of the Surgeon General's Office, Tel-Aviv.

Mr. Pinhas Eliav, M.A., Second Secretary, Embassy of Israel in Washington.

Dr. Nathan W. Wolff.

(see "Red Shield of David")

"Red Shield of David" (Observer)

Dr. Nathan W. Wolff, Member of the Executive Committee and Head of the Blood Transfusion Service.

ITALY

Government

Professor Giovanni Alberto Canaperia, General Medical Inspector; Principal Private Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and

Public Health to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Alceo Chiesi, Member of the Ministry of the Interior.

Dr. Francesco Mezzalama, Member of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Vittorio Minnucci.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Dr. Vittorio Minnucci, Director of Foreign Affairs and Junior Red Cross Departments.

(see also Officers of Conference)

JAPAN

Government

Mr. Katsushiro Narita, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Japan in Ottawa; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Takaaki Kagawa, Third Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Ottawa.

Mr. Masanao Toda, Director of Civil Liberties Bureau of the Attorney General's Office (Observer).

Red Cross

Mr. Tadao Kudo, LL.B., Director of Foreign Affairs Department; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Seibi Ota, Assistant-Director of Foreign Affairs Department.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Government

Mr. Ki Sek Pok, Director of Propaganda and Agitation Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party.

Red Cross (Observer)

Mr. Kim Min San, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Labour Party; Head of Delegation.

Dr. Kim Pai Joon, Epidemiologist (Observer).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Government

Colonel Ben C. Limb, Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea at the United Nations; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Dr. Byron Y. S. Koo.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Sungsoo Whang, Member of the National Assembly.

Red Cross (Observer)

Dr. Byron Y. S. Koo, President; Head of Delegation.
Colonel Ben C. Limb.

LEBANON

Government

Miss Mary Abi-Chahla.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Miss Mary Abi-Chahla, Member of Central Committee.
(see also Officers of Conference)

LIECHTENSTEIN

Government

Count Ferdinand Wilczek, LL.D.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Count Ferdinand Wilczek, LL.D., Vice-Governor of the L.R.C.S.
(see also Officers of Conference)

MEXICO

Government

Mr. Alberto E. Peralta, Mexican Institute of Social Security.

Red Cross

Mr. Alejandro Quijano, President; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.
(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Mrs. Dolores Méndez de Quijano, Vice-President of the Ladies' Committee.

Mr. José J. Gómez de Rueda, Representative of the Society in Europe.

MONACO

Government

Mr. Michel Pasquin, Consul of Monaco in Montreal.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Mr. Michel Pasquin, Acting Governor of the L.R.C.S.
(see also Officers of Conference)

NETHERLANDS

Government

H.E. Mr. A. H. J. Lovink, Netherlands Ambassador to Canada; Head of Delegation.

Dr. C. van den Berg, Director General for International Public Health Affairs, Department for Social Affairs.

Jonkheer R.C.C. de Savornin Lohmann, Head of the North American Section, Western Hemisphere Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Major-General J. D. Schepers, Royal Netherlands Army.

Captain A. W. Mellema, Surgeon, Royal Netherlands Navy.

Mr. W. M. Bijleveld, Assistant Legal Adviser to the Ministry of War.

Mr. J. Meulblok, Senior Official at the Ministry for Social Affairs and Public Health.

Red Cross

Major-General J. Th. Wilkens, M.D., Vice-President; Head of Delegation.
(see also Officers of Conference)

Jonkheer H. Beelaerts van Blokland, Chief of Foreign Relations Bureau.

NEW ZEALAND

Government (Observer)

Mr. A. R. Perry, Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Canada.

Red Cross

Mr. A. E. Gibbons, O.B.E., E.D., Dominion Chairman; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.
(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. M. S. Galloway, M.C., J.P., Secretary General.
Dr. A. Gillies, Member of the Dominion Executive Committee.

Mrs. A. Gillies, Member of the Dominion Council for Junior Red Cross.

NICARAGUA

Government

Mr. Julio Gómez.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Dr. Rafael Cabrera, President; Head of Delegation.
(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Julio Gómez, Secretary General.

NORWAY

Government

Mr. Erling Steen, Head of Delegation.
(see Red Cross)

Dr. Sten Florelius.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Mr. Erling Steen, President; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.
(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Sten Florelius, Secretary General.

PAKISTAN

Government

Begum Shaista S. Ikramullah, Ph.D.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Begum Shaista S. Ikramullah, Ph.D., Member of Managing Body.
(see also Officers of Conference)

PERU

Government

Miss Carmen Rosa Alvarez Calderón.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Miss Carmen Rosa Alvarez Calderón, Member of the
Central Committee; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Professor Guillermo Fernández-Dávila, Secretary
General.

PHILIPPINES

Government

Dr. Teodoro C. Arvisu.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Dr. Teodoro C. Arvisu, Member of the Board of
Governors of the Society.

(see also Officers of Conference)

POLAND

Government

Mr. A. Eugeniusz Markowski, Chargé d'Affaires of
Poland in Ottawa.

Red Cross

Dr. Irena Domńska, First Vice-President; Gov-
ernor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Miss Danuta Zys.

PORTUGAL

Red Cross (Observer)

Mr. Luis G. R. Vieira de Campos de Carvalho,
Consul General of Portugal in Montreal.

RUMANIA

Government

H.E. Mr. M. Magheru, LL.D., Minister of Rumania
to the United States; Head of Delegation.

Dr. H. Dunareano, Deputy Minister of Health.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Mrs. Constanta Craciun, President; Governor of the
L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Natalia Scurtu, Director of Mother and Child
Welfare Department.

Dr. H. Dunareano.

Mr. Nicolae Tabarca, Secretary of Society.

Dr. Ion Sandu.

Mrs. F. Feldman.

EL SALVADOR

Government

Dr. A. Santiago Hernández, Consul General of El
Salvador in Montreal.

Red Cross

Dr. Vital N. Osegueda, Director General; Governor
of the L.R.C.S.

(see also Officers of Conference)

SPAIN

Government

Mr. Manuel Martínez de Tena, LL.D.
(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Mr. Manuel Martínez de Tena, LL.D., President;
Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Don Manfredo de Borbón y Bernaldo de Quirós,
Duke de Hernani; Governor of the L.R.C.S.

Doña Carmen Angolotti, Duchess de la Victoria;
President of Hospitals.

Dr. Victor Manuel y Nogueras, Medical Inspector
General.

SWEDEN

Government

Mr. Justice Emil Sandström, Member of the Inter-
national Court of Justice of The Hague; Member
of the Legal Commission of the United Nations;
Head of Delegation.

(see Red Cross)

Professor Torsten Gihl, Legal Adviser to the Royal
Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(see Red Cross)

Mr. Henrik Beer.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Mr. Justice Emil Sandström, President; Chairman
of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Head
of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary General.

Professor Torsten Gihl.

Miss Brita Wittborn, Director of Social Welfare
Department.

SWITZERLAND

Government

H.E. Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland to
Canada; Head of Delegation.

Colonel-Brigadier H. Meuli, Surgeon-General of the
Swiss Army.

Mr. Roy Hunziker, Press Counsellor, Legation of
Switzerland in Washington.

Mr. I. Sembinelli, Consul of Switzerland in Toronto.

Red Cross

Dr. G. A. Bohny, President; Constitutional Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.

(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Mrs. G. A. Bohny, Delegate.

THAILAND

Government

H.E. Mr. Pote Sarasin, Ambassador of Thailand to the United States; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Lek Tantemsapya; Attaché to the Embassy of Thailand in Washington.

Red Cross

H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot Phong Boriphath, Executive Vice-President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Niyom Chimawong.

TURKEY

Government

Colonel B. Tugan, M.D., Representative of the Ministry of National Defence; Head of Delegation.

(see Red Crescent)

Mr. Ismail Hakki Akyüz, M.P.

(see Red Crescent)

Mr. Fuad Seyhun, M.P.

(see Red Crescent)

Mr. Nedim Abut, B.A.

(see Red Crescent)

Mr. Tevfik Dundar Saracoglu, Third Secretary, Embassy of Turkey in Ottawa.

Red Crescent

Mr. Ismail Hakki Akyüz, M.P., Vice-President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Fuad Seyhun, M.P., Member of the Managing Board.

Mr. Nedim Abut, B.A., Director.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Colonel B. Tugan, M.D.

UKRAINE

Government

Mrs. Elena Nikolayevna Khokhol, M.D.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Red Cross

Mr. S. J. M. Osborne, LL.B., President.

(see also Officers of Conference)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Government

Mr. Vassily Matveevich Zonov, Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Alexei Fedorovich Sokirkin, First Secretary, Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Washington.

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

General Nikolai Vasilievich Slavin, Member of the Praesidium of the Executive Committee; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Professor Boris Mikhailovich Pashkov, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.

(see also L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Mrs. Sophia Mikhailovna Speranskaya, M.D., Secretary General of the Praesidium.

Mr. Nikolai Ignatievich Chikalenko.

UNITED KINGDOM

Government (Observer)

Mr. J. E. Coulson, Deputy Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations; Head of Delegation.

Miss Joyce A. C. Gutteridge, M.A., Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office.

Mr. F. S. Tomlinson, Counsellor of H.B.M. Embassy in Washington.

Mrs. Joan Echlin, Assistant.

Mr. Kenneth East, Assistant.

Red Cross

The Countess of Limerick, D.B.E., Vice-Chairman; Acting Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Air Commodore H. A. Hewat, C.B.E., M.B., C.H.B., D.T.M. and H., Medical Adviser.

Miss Evelyn Bark, O.B.E., International Relations and Relief Adviser.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Government (Observer)

Mr. Charles Burton Marshall, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State; Head of Delegation.

Mr. Thompson R. Buchanan, Division of Research for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., Department of State.

Mr. Augustus Sabin Chase, Division of Research for the Far East, Department of State.

Mrs. Alice B. Correll, Division of Protective Services, Department of State.

Mr. Thomas J. Cory, Adviser on Security Council Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations.

Major John E. Dwan II, Department of Defence.

Mr. Clarence Hendershot, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State.

Mr. Robert J. G. McClurkin, Deputy Director, Office of North-East Asian Affairs, Department of State.

Mr. Edward V. Roberts, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State.

Mr. Raymund T. Yingling, Assistant Legal Adviser for European Affairs, Department of State.

Red Cross

Mr. James T. Nicholson, Executive Vice-President; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Mr. Harold W. Starr, Counsellor and Secretary.

Mr. David N. W. Grant, M.D., Medical Director.

Mr. John C. Wilson, Assistant General Manager.

Mr. Livingston L. Blair, Director of Junior Red Cross and Educational Relations.

Miss Ann Magnussen, R.N., B.D., Director of Nursing Services.

Mr. Gaile Galub, Assistant Director of Insular and Foreign Operations.

Mr. Wilfrid de St. Aubin, Secretary of Delegation.

URUGUAY

Government

Mr. Roberto Korner, Consul of Uruguay in Toronto.

Red Cross

Dr. Diego Lamas, Secretary General.

(see also Officers of Conference)

VENEZUELA

Government

Dr. Rafael Ojeda Delgado, Consul General of Venezuela in Montreal.

Red Cross

Dr. Joel Valencia-Parparcén, President; Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference and L.R.C.S. Delegation)

Dr. Pedro J. Alvarez, Secretary General.

Miss Flaminia Oberti, Head of the Nursing and Social Service Department.

Miss Carmen Cira Cabrera, Nursing and Social Service Department.

Miss Milena Rivas, Deputy Director of the Junior and Youth Department.

YUGOSLAVIA

Government

Dr. Pavle Gregoric, Minister of Health, Social Welfare and Labour of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

(see Red Cross)

Red Cross

Dr. Pavle Gregoric, President; Governor of the L.R.C.S.; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Dr. Olga Milosevic, Secretary General.

Professor Rudi Kiovski, Member of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Anita Milin, Head of External Relations; Secretary of Delegation.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. Paul Ruegger, President; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Miss Lucie Odier, Member of the I.C.R.C.

Mr. Frédéric Siordet, Member of the I.C.R.C.

Mr. Roger Gallopin, Executive Director.

Mr. Jean S. Pictet, Director of General Affairs.

Mr. Jean Duchosal, Secretary General.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. Claude Pilloud, Assistant-Director of General Affairs.

Mr. Ernest L. Maag, Honorary Delegate to Canada.

Mr. Max Wolf, Adviser to the President.

Mr. Henry Coursier, Member of Legal Service.

Mr. Jacques Horneffer, Secretary to Management.

Mr. J.-P. Schoenholzer, Secretary to Management.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mr. Justice Emil Sandström, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; President of the Swedish Red Cross Society; Head of Delegation.

(see also Officers of Conference and Swedish Red Cross Delegation)

Professor Boris Mikhailovich Pashkov, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.

(see also Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. Delegation)

Mr. James T. Nicholson, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Executive Vice-President of the American National Red Cross.

(see also Officers of Conference and American Red Cross Delegation)

Dr. Joel Valencia-Parparcén, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; President of the Venezuelan Red Cross Society.

(see also Officers of Conference and Venezuelan Red Cross Delegation)

Dr. G. A. Bohny, Constitutional Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; President of the Swiss Red Cross.

(see also Officers of Conference and Swiss Red Cross Delegation)

Count B. de Rougé, Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Secretary General of the L.R.C.S.

Mr. Henry W. Dunning, Executive Secretary.

(see also Officers of Conference)

Mr. W. J. Phillips, Director of Bureau of Organization.

Professor Louis Verniers, Honorary Adviser to the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee.
Dr. Amos Christie, Honorary Adviser to the Health Advisory Committee.
Mr. Mortimer Cooke, Co-ordinator of Red Cross Civilian Relief in Korea.
Mr. F. G. Sigerist, Delegate General for Latin America.

Miss M.-L. Beaufour, Director of Finance Bureau.
Miss Y. Hentsch, Director of Nursing Bureau.
Mr. E. Winsall, Director of Relief Bureau.
Dr. G. Alsted, Director of Health Bureau.
Mr. C.-A. Schussel , Director of Junior Red Cross Bureau.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INVITED AS OBSERVERS

UNITED NATIONS

Colonel Alfred G. Katzin, Special Representative of the Secretary General; Director in Secretary General's Executive Office.

Specialized Agencies of the United Nations:

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Mr. Maurice Pate, Executive Director.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (I.L.O.)

Mr. Claude Lussier, Member of Industrial Law and Labour Relations Division.

KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY (U.N.K.R.A.)

Mr. William K. Shaughnessy, Executive Assistant to the Agent General.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Mr. Ugo Carusi, Representative in the United States of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (W.H.O.)

Dr. William P. Forrest, D.P.H., Director of the Division of Co-ordination of Planning and Liaison.

Dr. Myron E. Wegman, Director of the Division of Education and Training of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office for the Americas of the W.H.O.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

Colonel J. N. B. Crawford, R.C.A.M.C.
(see also Canadian Government Delegation)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Miss Mary A. Clarke, Canadian Member of the Permanent Committee; Secretary of the Canadian Assembly of the I.C.S.W.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES AND FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Miss Florence H. M. Emory, Chairman of the Membership Committee.
(see also Canadian Red Cross Delegation)

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. C. J. Wherret, Canadian Representative on the Executive Committee.
(see also Canadian Tuberculosis Association)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CHILD WELFARE

Mr. E. J. Howson, F.C.A., deputizing for the Chairman of the Canadian Save the Children Fund, a Member Organization of the I.U.C.W.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. Paul R. Kelbaugh, Chief of the Division of Conferences and Organizations.

SOVEREIGN AND MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA

Count Emeric Hutten Czapski, Bailli.
Mr. Quintin Jermy Gwyn, Knight Magistral.

THE WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Russell Dingman, Member of the Executive Committee of the World's Committee.
Mr. Richard Hosking, General Secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada.
(see also Y.M.C.A. of Canada)

THE WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Mrs. Claude E. Lewis, First Vice-President of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. of Canada.
(see also Y.W.C.A. of Canada)
Mrs. Walter Rean, Member of World Council.
(see also Y.W.C.A. of Canada)

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Professor William Line, Past President.
Dr. John D. Griffin, Member of Executive Board.
(see also Canadian Mental Health Association)

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Glenn Sawyer, Executive Secretary of the Ontario Medical Association.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADIAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
INVITED AS OBSERVERS

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL
WORKERS

Miss Florence L. Phillpott, Executive Secretary of
the Welfare Council; Member of Board.

CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Stewart K. Freeman, Executive Secretary.
Mr. Albert St. Jean, Assistant Secretary.
Mrs. R. A. Dick, Editor, C.E.A. Newsletter.

CANADIAN GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

Miss M. V. Curran, Chairman, Ontario.
Mrs. A. McCrae, Member of Council.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. A. D. Kelly, Deputy General Secretary.

CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Dr. John D. Griffin, General Director.
(see also World Federation for Mental Health)

CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Miss Helen Maude Carpenter, Chairman of Public
Health Nursing Committee.
Miss Ella Mae Howard.

CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Dr. C. J. Wherret, Executive Secretary.
(see also International Union against Tuberculosis)

HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA

Mr. H. H. Bishop, President.
Dr. Franklyn O. Wishart, Chairman of Immuniz-
ation Division.

Mrs. George Watt, Chairman of Ontario Executive
Committee.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Mrs. R. C. Latimer, National Councillor.
Mrs. Lawrence Grout, National Officer.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF
CANADA

Mrs. W. R. Lang, Vice-President.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Dr. W. P. Warner, M.B., deputizing for the Chancel-
lor of the Priory of Canada of the Most Venerable
Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

Mr. Herbert Angus Mowat, Member of National
Executive.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
CANADA

Mr. Richard Hosking, General Secretary of the
National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada.
(see also World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s)

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA

Mrs. Claude E. Lewis, First Vice-President of the
National Council of the Y.W.C.A. of Canada.
(see also World's Alliance of Y.W.C.A.'s)
Mrs. Walter Rean, Member of World Council of the
World's Alliance of Y.W.C.A.'s.
(see also World's Alliance of Y.W.C.A.'s)

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE

Chairman: Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., Immediate Past Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Vice-Chairmen:

(a) *The Heads of the delegations of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of the League of Red Cross Societies.*

H.E. Mr. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission.

Mr. P. Ruegger, President of the I.C.R.C.

Mr. Justice E. Sandström, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.

(President of the Swedish Red Cross Society).

(b) *The Chairmen of the Conference Commissions.*

H. E. Mr. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the General Commission (Chairman of the Standing Commission).

Mr. E. Steen, Chairman of the Relief Commission (President of the Norwegian Red Cross Society).

Dr. J. Andrade, Chairman of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.

Mr. N. Abut, Chairman of the Junior Commission.

(c) *The Heads of the delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.*

Professor P. MacCallum, M.C., M.A., M.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.E., Chairman of the Australian Red Cross Society.

Prince F. de Mérode, President of the Belgian Red Cross Society.

Senator Dr. V. Palma Lima Filho, President of the Brazilian Red Cross Society.

Dr. D. N. Halov, Vice-President of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society.

Hon. L. Macaulay, Q.C., Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

General A. Inostroza, M.D., President of the Chilean Red Cross Society.

Mme Li Teh Chuan, President of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China.

Dr. M. Gómez Archila, Member of the Central Committee of the Colombian Red Cross Society.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Caminero y Ruiz, Vice-President of the Cuban Red Cross Society.

Dr. M. Nový, President of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Society.

Professor H. M. Hansen, Ph.D., President of the Danish Red Cross Society.

Professor A. Lugo Santos, M.D., President of the Dominican Red Cross Society.

Mrs. M. E. Yoder, President of the Ecuadorian Red Cross Society.

Mrs. T. Leivo-Larsson, M.P., Vice-President of the Finnish Red Cross Society.

Professor G. Brouardel, President of the French Red Cross Society.

Dr. H. Weitz, President of the Red Cross Society of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. M. A. Pasmazoglu, Governor of the League for the Greek Red Cross Society.

Dr. J. Buteau, President of the Haitian Red Cross Society.

Mr. B. Soeres, Hungarian Red Cross Society.

Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Professor S. Kartohadiprodjo, LL.D., Governor of the Indonesian Red Cross Society.

Dr. A. Naficy, Secretary General of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

Mrs. T. Barry, Chairman of the Central Council of the Irish Red Cross Society.

Dr. V. Minnucci, Director of Foreign Affairs and Junior Red Cross Departments of the Italian Red Cross Society.

Mr. T. Kudo, LL.B., Director of Foreign Affairs Department of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Miss M. Abi-Chahla, Member of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Red Cross Society.

Count F. Wilczek, Vice-Governor of the League for the Liechtenstein Red Cross Society.

Mr. A. Quijano, President of the Mexican Red Cross Society.

Mr. M. Pasquin, Deputy-Governor of the League for the Monacan Red Cross Society.

Major-General J. Th. Wilkens, M.D., Vice-President of the Netherlands Red Cross Society.

Mr. A. E. Gibbons, O.B.E., E.D., Chairman of the New Zealand Red Cross Society.
 Dr. R. Cabrera, President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross Society.
 Begum Shaista S. Ikramullah, Ph.D., Member of the Managing Body of the Pakistan Red Cross Society.
 Miss C. R. Alvarez Calderón, Member of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Red Cross Society.
 Dr. T. C. Arvisu, Member of the Board of Governors of the Philippine Red Cross Society.
 Dr. I. Domńska, First Vice-President of the Polish Red Cross Society.
 Mrs. C. Craciun, President of the Rumanian Red Cross Society.
 Dr. V. N. Osegueda, Director General of the Salvadorian Red Cross Society.
 Mr. M. Martínez de Tena, President of the Spanish Red Cross Society.
 Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross Society, acting as deputy Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross delegation.
 Dr. G. A. Bohny, President of the Swiss Red Cross Society.
 H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot, Executive Vice-President of the Thai Red Cross Society.
 Mr. I. H. Akyüz, Vice-President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society.
 Mr. S. J. M. Osborne, LL.B., President of the South African Red Cross Society.
 General N. V. Slavin, Member of the Praesidium of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.
 The Countess of Limerick, D.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society.
 Mr. J. T. Nicholson, Executive Vice-President of the American National Red Cross.
 Dr. D. Lamas, Secretary General of the Uruguayan Red Cross Society.
 Dr. J. Valencia-Parparcén, President of the Venezuelan Red Cross Society.
 Dr. P. Gregoric, President of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society.

Secretary General: Dr. W. S. Stanbury, M.B.E., B.A., National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. J. Duchosal, Secretary General of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
 Mr. H. W. Dunning, Executive Secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies.

BUREAU OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.
 H.E. Mr. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference and Chairman of the General Commission.
 Mr. P. Ruegger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
 Mr. Justice E. Sandström, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.
 Mr. E. Steen, Chairman of the Relief Commission.
 Dr. J. Andrade, Chairman of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission.
 Mr. N. Abut, Chairman of the Junior Commission.
 Dr. W. S. Stanbury, M.B.E., Secretary General of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

Chairman:	Mr. P. Ruegger	(I.C.R.C.)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Alejandro Quijano	(Mexico)
Secretaries:	Dr. W. S. Stanbury, M.B.E., B.A.	(Canada)
	Mr. H. W. Dunning	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. J. Duchosal	(I.C.R.C.)

OFFICERS OF COMMISSIONS

A. GENERAL COMMISSION

Chairman:	H. E. Mr. André François-Poncet	(France)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. Alejandro Quijano	(Mexico)
	Mr. James T. Nicholson	(U.S.A.)
	Professor B. M. Pashkov	(U.S.S.R.)
	Prince F. de Mérode	(Belgium)
Secretaries:	Mr. W. J. Phillips	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. J.-P. Schoenholzer	(I.C.R.C.)

NOTE: *The General Commission set up a Legal Sub-Commission, which was presided over by Mr. M. Pasmazoglu (Greece).*

B. RELIEF COMMISSION

Chairman:	Mr. E. Steen	(Norway)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. Harold H. Leather	(Canada)
	Professor A. Canaperia	(Italy)
	Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri	(India)
	The Countess of Limerick	(United Kingdom)
Secretaries:	Mr. E. Winsall	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. H. Coursier	(I.C.R.C.)

C. HEALTH, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Chairman:	Dr. J. Andrade	(Colombia)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mme Li Teh Chuan	(People's Republic of China)
	Dr. A. Naficy	(Iran)
	Professor P. MacCallum	(Australia)
	Dr. P. Gregoric	(Yugoslavia)
	Dr. J. Th. Wilkens	(Netherlands)
Secretaries:	Dr. G. Alsted	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. H. Coursier	(I.C.R.C.)

D. JUNIOR COMMISSION

Chairman:	Mr. N. Abut	(Turkey)
Vice-Chairmen:	Miss B. Wittborn	(Sweden)
	Dr. J. Valencia Parparcén	(Venezuela)
	H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot	(Thailand)
Secretaries:	Mr. C.-A. Schusselé	(L.R.C.S.)
	Miss Kathleen Herman	(Canada)

PART II

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

NOTE

The Minutes of the Meetings of the Board of Delegates constitute the verbatim account of the proceedings, as recorded in the complete stenographic reports and tape recordings of the sessions.

In accordance with past practice, speeches made in languages other than French, English or Spanish were translated into one of the working languages of the Conference by interpreters provided by the delegations of the speakers concerned (see also Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference effective from the 1st September 1952). While the original language used is indicated, the transcript of such speeches appearing in the Minutes is based on the translations so provided.

BOARD OF DELEGATES

26th July 1952

SUMMARY:—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE HON. LEOPOLD MACAULAY, Q.C.—ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGENDA OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES: I. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES; II. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE DRAWN UP BY THE STANDING COMMISSION; III. NOMINATION OF THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMEN, SECRETARY GENERAL AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE; IV. APPROVAL OF THE POINTS OF PROCEDURE PROPOSED BY THE STANDING COMMISSION (Conference Bureau, Vote by Proxy, Vote by Roll-Call, Status of Observers, Admittance of Press and Radio Representatives, Consultation of Chairman with Conference Bureau).—SUBMISSION OF THE NOMINATIONS PROPOSED BY THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Board was called to order at 10 a.m., with the Honourable Leopold Macaulay, Q.C., Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in the Chair.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE HON. LEOPOLD MACAULAY, Q.C.

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—Ladies and Gentlemen: In my capacity as Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society I am especially happy, in opening this session of the Board of Delegates, to welcome here in Canada—in Toronto—the delegates of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

This session of the Board of Delegates, according to the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference, opens the first day of the International Red Cross Conference. In this meeting the Red Cross world gathers to decide on certain matters of procedure. I say the Red Cross world, because, in addition to the National Societies, there are also represented here the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. To these two international organizations of the Red Cross also I extend my warmest greetings.

The purpose of this meeting, which is a preparatory one, is to give an opportunity to the Red Cross bodies, national and international, of making proposals on matters of procedure to the International Red Cross Conference itself which has as full members, in addition to the Red Cross bodies, the representatives of the Governments signatory to the Geneva Conventions, or the part or full successors of such Governments.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

In order that the Board of Delegates may now proceed with its agenda, I have the honour to propose to you, in accordance with a long-standing tradition, that the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, His Excellency Dr. Paul Ruegger, be elected Chairman of the Board of Delegates.

Is this proposal agreed upon by the Board of Delegates?

Mr. Ruegger was elected Chairman of the Board of Delegates by acclamation.

Then I would ask His Excellency Dr. Paul Ruegger to take his seat on the platform.

Before the Chairman takes over, however, may I just say a last word of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

And now, Your Excellency, as head of the Canadian delegation, I would like to present to you a gavel from Canada made of the best wood in the world—Canadian bird's eye maple—and I hope you will not have to make too much use of it in any of these meetings later on to-day. (*Applause.*)

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman)—Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the honour you have extended to me—or rather to the International Committee of the Red Cross—in electing me as Chairman of this Board. I also thank you most sincerely for the kind presentation of a gavel. I accept this honour directed to the International Committee of Geneva which, by a tradition going back to the date when the International Red Cross adopted its first Statutes, has been called upon to occupy the Chair of the Board of Delegates.

Before discussing our agenda, I think it would be useful to outline the composition and duties of the Board of Delegates.

The Board of Delegates is composed of three delegates from each National Society recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and invited as such by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, three delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross and three delegates from the League of Red Cross Societies. Each National Society has one vote; the League and the International Committee also have one vote each.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGENDA OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

The duties of the Board of Delegates are very precisely determined by the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Rules of the International Red Cross Conference. These duties are the following:

(1) The Board of Delegates' session is opened by the Chairman of the Society acting as host to the International Conference and, in saying this, I should like to tell Mr. Leopold Macaulay, who has opened this meeting, how much all of us have appreciated the very warm welcome extended to us from the very moment we arrived in Canada, and our most sincere congratulations for the magnificent preparation of the Conference. I am sure Mr. Macaulay will not mind if I ask him to convey our thanks to all the members of the Canadian Red Cross who, under the guidance of their National Commissioner, have given their time and more than their time—their heart—to the preparation of this Conference.

(2) The Board of Delegates then elects its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries. We will proceed with the remaining elections in a few minutes.

(3) The agenda of this session was drawn up by the Chair. You have all received a copy by now.

(4) The Board determines the order in which various matters and proposals submitted to the International Conference will be brought up for discussion.

(5) The Board has to determine prior to the opening of the Conference—that is to say this morning—the method of election and the number of members of the Conference Bureau and to nominate the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries of the Conference. These nominations are subject to ratification by the Conference.

(6) The Board can discuss any proposals made by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference relative to technical matters or points of procedure concerning the Conference itself. All decisions of the Board of Delegates on such points must, of course, be brought before the Conference for final adoption.

These are the sole duties of the Board of Delegates. They are the only questions on which it is empowered to act and our task is, therefore, strictly limited.

With your permission, before we proceed, I should like to add one word. We have learned with great pleasure that there are National Societies here which were not present at the last International Conference in Stockholm. No later than yesterday the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sandström, admitted to the League the Red Cross Societies of the Federal Republic of Germany, of Ceylon and of San Marino. I should like to extend our warm welcome to these Societies.

We now come to the agenda of this meeting.

I. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES

Chairman

I have already thanked you for the honour you did me in electing me Chairman of this session.

Vice-Chairman

The Secretariat of the Conference have made a proposal for the election of the Vice-Chairman of this Board. Their proposal is that Don Alejandro Quijano, the distinguished President of the Mexican Red Cross, should be elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Delegates. (*Applause.*) By your acclamation you have shown your unanimous approval of this designation and I should like to call upon President Quijano to kindly come to the platform.

Secretaries

One representative from the host Society—the Canadian Red Cross—, one from the International Committee and one from the League of Red Cross Societies should, according to custom, be elected as

Secretaries of this Board. I nominate Dr. W. S. Stanbury, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Mr. Jean Duchosal, Secretary General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Mr. Henry W. Dunning, Executive Secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Messrs. Stanbury, Duchosal and Dunning were elected Secretaries of the Board of Delegates by acclamation.

II. APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE DRAWN UP BY THE STANDING COMMISSION

The Agenda prepared by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference on the basis of suggestions made by the International Committee and by the League of Red Cross Societies was sent to all National Societies and to all Governments some months ago. I should like to make it clear that the Conference itself can at all times alter its agenda; the Conference Bureau may decide to add new items to the agenda if they are submitted by five delegations to the Conference, each belonging to a different country.

III. NOMINATION OF THE CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMEN, SECRETARY GENERAL AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE

All proposals on this subject must, after the Board of Delegates has expressed its opinion on them, be submitted to the Conference itself for approval.

Chairman

A long tradition, which need not be explained in view of the enormous work done by the host Society to receive the Conference—and to receive it so well—is that the Chairman of the International Conference should be proposed by the host Society. The Canadian Red Cross Society suggests that Mr. John A. MacAulay, former Chairman of its Central Council, should be nominated Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. I heartily support the proposal made by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The nomination of Mr. MacAulay as Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference was approved by acclamation.

I take it from your reception of this proposal that all of you wish to express to the Canadian Red Cross Society your gratitude for the welcome we are being given here. (*Applause.*) I understand that Mr. John A. MacAulay, under whose leadership we will be working for the next fortnight, does not wish to be called to the platform this morning but will assume his important duties as from this afternoon. It is then that the full Conference will extend its cordial welcome to him.

Vice-Chairmen

Also according to a long tradition, the heads of delegations of National Societies are elected as Vice-Chairmen of the International Conference, as well as the heads of the Standing Commission, of the International Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies. Do you agree that the leading member of each of these delegations should, as usual, be elected Vice-Chairman of the International Conference?

The nomination of the heads of these delegations as Vice-Chairmen of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference was approved by acclamation.

Secretary General

Nobody could be a better Secretary General to the International Conference than the man who has devoted his time, labour and heart to the organization of this Conference. I therefore propose that Dr. W. S. Stanbury, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, who for the past ten months notwithstanding other duties to his Society, has devoted himself to the preparation of the Conference and to whom we owe the organization we are witnessing here, should be elected as Secretary General of the International Conference.

The nomination of Dr. Stanbury as Secretary General of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference was approved by acclamation.

Your response to this proposal is the best tribute you could pay Dr. Stanbury.

Assistant Secretaries

There is also a tradition—and in the Red Cross there are traditions that are important—that one Assistant Secretary General should be chosen from the International Committee of the Red Cross and one from the League of Red Cross Societies. I have been asked to propose to these offices Mr. Jean Duchosal, Secretary General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Mr. Henry W. Dunning, Executive

Secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies. Both have been working splendidly and in close contact for the past ten months with Dr. Stanbury in order to assist in the preparation and excellent organization of this Conference.

The nomination of Messrs. Duchosal and Dunning as Assistant Secretaries of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference was approved by acclamation.

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Once again may I say that all the decisions which have now been taken by the Board of Delegates will be submitted for approval to the first plenary session this afternoon.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE POINTS OF PROCEDURE PROPOSED BY THE STANDING COMMISSION

Some months ago the Canadian Red Cross sent the following proposals, drafted by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference at its meeting of the 7th December 1951 in Geneva, to all National Societies, all Governments, the International Committee and the League.

Bureau of the Conference

Regarding the composition of the Conference Bureau, the Standing Commission suggests that the Bureau, entrusted with the conduct of the Conference, consist of the Chairman of the Conference—whom we have just nominated—, the Chairman of the Standing Commission, the heads of the delegations of the International Committee and the League, the Chairmen of the Commissions and the Secretary General of the Conference. A proposal on exactly the same lines, made by the Standing Commission at the last International Red Cross Conference at Stockholm in 1948, was unanimously accepted by that Conference. I should like you also to express your approval of this proposal.

The proposed composition of the Bureau of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference was unanimously approved.

Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Vote by Proxy

No National Society may be represented by the delegation of another Society. The same rule applies to Governments. The principle is that no delegation should have more than one vote.

May I take it that you agree with this proposal?

The second proposal of the Standing Commission was unanimously approved.

Vote by Roll Call

In the case of a vote by roll call, the following procedure is proposed:

- (a) National Societies shall be called first and the order of precedence decided by drawing lots;
- (b) Government delegations shall be called next, also by drawing lots;
- (c) finally, the delegations of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies shall be called.

The fact that National Societies are called first, Governments next and the two international organizations of the Red Cross last, is in conformity with the provision made in Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference.

This proposal of the Standing Commission is a departure from the usual custom of calling the National Societies and the Governments in the alphabetical order of the names of their countries in French which is the official language of the Conference. Instead, it is suggested that they be called by drawing lots.

May I take it that you agree with this proposal of the Standing Commission?

The third proposal of the Standing Commission was unanimously approved.

Status of Observers

Members of this Conference invited to attend as observers, whether they be delegations of National Societies, Governments, international organizations or Canadian national organizations, will have the right to submit proposals and to attend meetings of the Conference. They are only requested to kindly let the

Bureau of the Conference know which committees' work they desire to follow. This can be done simply by handing an informal note to the information desk, addressed to the Bureau of the Conference and signed by the head of the delegation.

I take it that you agree with this proposal also?

The fourth proposal of the Standing Commission was unanimously approved.

Admittance of Press and Radio Representatives

Considering that the International Red Cross Conference is the supreme parliament of the Red Cross world and considering that the Red Cross in its humanitarian field has nothing to hide, the Standing Commission proposes that press and radio reporters should be invited to attend all meetings of the Conference, whether plenary or commission sessions.

The same proposal was made by the Standing Commission to the last International Conference at Stockholm which accepted it. Meetings of sub-commissions and the Drafting Committee, which deal with technical matters, do not, of course, require the presence of the press.

In placing this proposal before you, I should like to say that we greatly appreciate the help the press is giving the Red Cross and its ideals all over the world, by making it better known and better understood.

May I take it you agree with this proposal?

The fifth proposal of the Standing Commission was unanimously approved.

Consultation of Chairman with Conference Bureau

The Chairman may refer matters to the Bureau of the Conference for consideration and advice.

This also is entirely in conformity with tradition and practice and was regularly done during the last International Red Cross Conference at Stockholm.

May I take it that you concur in this proposal also?

The sixth proposal of the Standing Commission was unanimously approved.

SUBMISSION OF THE NOMINATIONS PROPOSED BY THE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested by the Secretariat of the Conference, which for the past nine months has laboured day and night so that the technical services and departments of the Conference might provide you with all possible facilities and which has spared no effort to make your stay here as agreeable as possible, to submit the following suggestions to you. They are tentative nominations of the officers of the various Conference commissions. You are not called upon to give your opinion on this point here since, according to Article 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the commissions elect their own officers. The Secretariat of this Conference thought fit, however, as did that of the Stockholm Conference in 1948, to make certain suggestions so that all the continents of the world might be represented among the office-bearers of the various commissions of this Conference.

Before they are read to you, as requested by the Secretariat, I should like to point out that these proposals are quite informal and that they will be considered later on since the Board of Delegates, according to the Statutes and Rules of Procedure, is not the competent body to deal with them. I shall now ask our Secretary General, Dr. Stanbury, to be so good as to read out the slate of officers proposed by the Secretariat.

Dr. W. S. STANBURY (Secretary General)—

General Commission

Chairman: H. E. Ambassador André François-Poncet, Vice-President of the French Red Cross Society.

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Alejandro Quijano, President of the Mexican Red Cross Society; Mr. James T. Nicholson, Executive Vice-President of the American National Red Cross; Professor B. M. Pashkov, Vice-President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.; Prince F. de Mérode, President of the Belgian Red Cross Society.

Secretaries: Mr. W. J. Phillips, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. J.-P. Schoenholzer, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Relief Commission

Chairman: Mr. E. Steen, President of the Norwegian Red Cross Society.

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Harold H. Leather, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Professor G. A. Canaperia, Italy; Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross Society; The Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society.

Secretaries: Mr. E. Winsall, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. H. Coursier, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission

Chairman: Dr. J. Andrade, Colombian Red Cross Society.

Vice-Chairmen: Mme Li Teh Chuan, President of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China; Dr. A. Naficy, Secretary General of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society; Professor P. MacCallum, President of the Australian Red Cross Society; Dr. P. Gregoric, President of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society.

Secretaries: Dr. G. Alsted, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. H. Coursier, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Junior Commission

Chairman: Mr. N. Abut, Turkish Red Crescent Society.

Vice-Chairmen: Miss B. Wittborn, Swedish Red Cross Society; Dr. J. Valencia-Parparcén, President of the Venezuelan Red Cross Society; H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot, Vice-President of the Thai Red Cross Society.

Secretaries: Mr. C.-A. Schusselé, League of Red Cross Societies; Miss Kathleen Herman, Canadian Red Cross Society.

Drafting Committee

Chairman: Mr. T. W. Sloper, Brazilian Red Cross Society.

Members: Dr. W. S. Stanbury, Secretary General, and Messrs. Jean Duchosal and Henry W. Dunning, Assistant Secretaries of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

Secretary: Mr. Cuthbert Scott, Q.C., Canadian Red Cross Society.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman)—I thank Dr. Stanbury for having kindly read out these suggestions which will be considered again this afternoon.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have now come to the end of our agenda. As the Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Mr. Leopold Macaulay, told you at the beginning of this meeting, the duties and powers of the Board of Delegates are very precisely defined and limited by the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference. Before ending this meeting I should like, in my capacity as Chairman of this Board, to thank you all for attending this meeting which has thus taken on a universal character.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

BOARD OF DELEGATES AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

JOINT MEETING

4th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES AND THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS—REPORT ON AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE PROPOSED BY THE LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE GENERAL COMMISSION—APPROVAL OF PROPOSED REVISION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., with the Honourable Leopold Macaulay, Q.C., Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in the Chair.

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—Ladies and Gentlemen: Once more I have the honour to preside briefly at a session of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. As Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, it is now my privilege to convene a joint meeting of the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors made necessary under the Statutes of the International Red Cross, to receive amendments to these Statutes and the By-Laws of the International Red Cross Conference before they can be considered in plenary session.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF JOINT MEETING OF BOARD OF DELEGATES AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS

As Mr. Paul Ruegger has been elected Chairman of the Board of Delegates and Mr. Justice Sandström is Chairman of the Board of Governors, I propose to call upon His Excellency Mr. André François-Poncet to conduct the business of the meeting this morning. If that is agreed—I see no opposition—I will call upon His Excellency Mr. André François-Poncet to take the chair.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—As you see, Ladies and Gentlemen, at some stations on our journey the engine is changed but it is still the same train with the same passengers. At the station we have reached to-day we have to implement Article XI of the Statutes of the international organization. According to Article XI, we have to hear the views of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the proposed amendments to the present Statutes of the International Red Cross. These amendments have been discussed and approved by the Legal Sub-Commission of the General Commission; they have also been discussed and approved by the General Commission itself. To-day we have to ask the opinion of the International Committee and the League. The International Committee and the League were represented on the Legal Sub-Commission, they were also represented on the General Commission; so that, without being gifted with any particular perspicacity, we already have some idea of the views of the representatives of the League and the Committee.

Consequently, I hardly think there is any need to enter upon a debate, but we must go through a formality required by a somewhat obscure rule of procedure.

I shall first of all call on Mr. Pesmazoglu, who presided over the Legal Sub-Commission, to summarize briefly the import of the amendments which were approved by the General Commission after they had been favourably received by the Legal Sub-Commission. Would Mr. Pesmazoglu kindly step up to the rostrum?

REPORT ON AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE PROPOSED BY THE LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION AND APPROVED BY THE GENERAL COMMISSION

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: To continue the metaphor just used by our dear Chairman, it is with pleasure that I agree to act as luggage van to the train on which various matters have been loaded, including that of the Statutes which, with your permission, I am about to unload on your tables.

Two days ago, when I had the opportunity of reporting in detail on the discussions that took place in connection with the new Statutes of the International Red Cross, I had the honour to define the amendments and the spirit in which both the proposals before you and the amendments to these proposals, suggested by various other National Societies, were made.

The proposed revisions contained in the text dispatched to you in the latter part of 1951 include certain amendments, some of them fundamental, which it has been felt indispensable to make, especially following the resolutions passed at the XVIIth Conference in Stockholm. This text was circulated to all National Societies and seven National Societies sent in their various objections, amendments, or recommendations, all of which may be found in document S-58.

In addition, on the 24th July 1952, four National Societies, namely those of the Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovak Peoples' Republics and that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, handed in a series of further amendments, which are set out in document P-8.

These new amendments and proposals gave rise to lengthy discussions before the Legal Sub-Commission as well as before the General Commission. All points of view were explained, examined, criticized and discussed. Each article was then put to the vote separately, after which the Statutes were accepted *in toto* by an overwhelming majority.

These Statutes, in the draft that resulted from the aforesaid exhaustive debates, are before you to-day for your approval in principle in order that they may then be submitted for final approval to the Conference in plenary session.

You therefore have before you a code, as it were, of the Statutes, incorporating the original text, that is, the one dispatched in December 1951, and the amendments proposed to it. All this forms, I repeat, the substance of the final text distributed this morning.

In the course of the discussions which took place in the Legal Sub-Commission, two minor changes were made in the amendments set out in the document I have just mentioned. The first concerns Article I, paragraph 2; after the words "National Red Cross", the words "*Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies*" were added.

Article III, last paragraph, was slightly re-worded without changing the purport of the amendment as originally proposed. These are, unless I am mistaken, the only changes made.

With respect to the proposals put forward latterly by four National Societies, which I had the honour to explain to you at length when I reported to you on Saturday, these were voted down by a majority of—unless I am mistaken—26 or 27 votes to seven or nine and one abstention in the Legal Sub-Commission. The same result, as I recall it, was obtained when the question was put to the General Commission.

And now, with your permission, I come to the draft Rules of Procedure. The draft Rules were accepted in the form you have before you, with a slight amendment to Article 16. The last paragraph of Article 16 reads:

"In the case of speeches made in other languages, the delegation to which the speaker belongs shall be responsible for a translation. . . ."

and the words ". . . *to be made progressively* . . . (etc.)" have been added.

Since these are the only changes there is no point, I believe, in giving you a more detailed report on the revision of the Statutes, particularly since all the viewpoints and all the arguments advanced have, as I had the honour to tell you, been thoroughly discussed and considered.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*].—In conformity with the Statutes, I shall call upon the Board of Governors and the Board of Delegates, represented by their Chairman, to give their views. The representative of the Board of Governors has the floor.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman: The Board of Governors has not deliberated on this question. It is at this meeting that the deliberation is taking place. I would therefore like to propose that you first take the vote of the Board of Governors and then the vote of the Board of Delegates, as the Board of Delegates is composed of the same members as the Board of Governors except that the Committee and the League are also represented on the Board of Delegates. If you do it in that way you have only to add the Committee and the League and you will have the vote of the Board of Delegates.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*].—The Chair recognizes the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*].—Mr. Chairman: I am taking the floor because the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission has not expounded the points of view voiced by various delegations during the discussion on the draft Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

The Soviet delegation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies declares that it recognizes neither the Statutes nor the Rules of Procedure incorporating articles which grant the so-called I.C.R.C. the functions and rights of an international organization. That Committee is not an impartial international organization because it has definitely taken sides. It has become the political instrument of one party and consequently neither has, nor is entitled to have, the legal right to fulfill the provisions of Article VI of the Statutes.

By means of that article, the so-called I.C.R.C., which represents nothing, is placed in a position superior to that of the League of Red Cross Societies which represents over 70 countries. If we examine Article VII of the Statutes, we find that paragraph 2 clearly provides that the League is to carry on its activities in accordance with Article VI; that is to say, under the direction of the so-called I.C.R.C. The League is not authorized to admit new members without permission from the I.C.R.C.

These Statutes undermine all possibilities of international co-operation at the organizational level of the Red Cross. They undermine all confidence in the impartiality of the international organization of the Red Cross, which is turned into the tool of one political party.

The Soviet delegation has already announced that the Soviet Red Cross does not agree with these Statutes and Rules of Procedure, that it will vote against their adoption and that it will not consider itself bound by those clauses in the Statutes and Rules of Procedure which endow the so-called I.C.R.C. with international rights and functions. Mr. Chairman, I request that my statement be placed on record in the minutes of this session. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—The Czechoslovak delegate has the floor.

Dr. K. BLAHA (Czechoslovakia—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This, I believe, is neither the time nor the place to discuss the manifold faults and omissions of the draft that is before us. I shall therefore confine my remarks to those defects which my delegation considers basic.

In the first place, the Czechoslovak Red Cross delegation cannot consent to having the prerogatives of the I.C.R.C. increased even further, as they are in the revised Statutes. The stand we are taking is based upon and confirmed by the experiences of the Czech people regarding the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross during the Nazi occupation. At this point I particularly have in mind the activities of the I.C.R.C. in the concentration camp of Terezin (Theresienstadt) in Czechoslovakia.

The same applies to the work of the I.C.R.C. in Korea, where it is acting as a blind for the crimes of the aggressors, thus making itself a tool in their hands and corroborating our belief that the Committee, composed solely of nationals of one country, has no claim to the title "international".

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, my delegation considers the proposed extension of the I.C.R.C.'s prerogatives, as set forth in Article VI, paragraphs 2 to 8, of the draft Statutes, as absolutely unacceptable. Under the terms of this draft, the I.C.R.C. would have the right to decide upon the recognition of National Red Cross Societies. Such provisions deprive the League of Red Cross Societies of its sovereign right of deciding upon the status as members of the various Societies and upon whether a Society does or does not fulfil the requirements for membership. Such provisions are furthermore in flagrant contradiction with the principles of democracy because they confer, not on the representative organ: that is, the League, composed of representatives of all National Societies, but on a restricted group of individuals, all citizens of one country, the right to decide on qualification for membership in the League of Red Cross Societies. Such a step is unprecedented in the history of international organizations. Never before has a group of private individuals been granted positive power of decision over the qualifications for membership in a universal organization made up of the elected representatives of more than one hundred million members.

The revised Statutes, as proposed by the Standing Commission, place the I.C.R.C. in a privileged position to the detriment of that of the League, which would, in fact, become no more than a second-rate body deprived of its sovereign rights, dependent upon the I.C.R.C. and subordinated to it. These are the reasons why my delegation will vote against the draft submitted by the Legal Sub-Commission.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—Thank you. The delegate of New Zealand has the floor.

Mr. A. E. GIBBONS (New Zealand—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: I desire only to discuss Article V, but since this is the first opportunity that New Zealand has had to speak, it would just like to say that it regards any attack on the International Committee as a dagger pointed at the heart of Red Cross; and if

that dagger strikes home, the life blood of Red Cross will be spilled on the ground and Red Cross will never recover. New Zealand stands firmly and squarely behind strengthening the International Red Cross Committee in every possible way.

On Article V, Sir, the Chairman of the Legal Committee assures me that my fears are groundless, but I wish to make assurance doubly sure because the attendance of a New Zealand delegation at these conferences involves travelling upwards of 25,000 miles at a great deal of expense. Under Article V—the convening of meetings—it would appear to me that ten National Societies, by request, can convene a meeting of the Board of Delegates. In other places in these Articles a third of the member Societies have to take joint action to achieve certain purposes. It seems to me that the way things are developing it would be wrong to give this power to ten National Societies only, and I think it would be well for us to consider increasing the number of those who would have the right to convene a Board of Delegates.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—The New Zealand delegate points out that he considers it dangerous for only ten National Societies to have the power to convene a conference. He points out that a conference is a large undertaking which often involves great expense and that ten Societies could wield a power which, in this respect, he deems hazardous. I should have liked him to move an amendment, to hand in a formal amendment.

The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission.

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission) [*Original French*—I think there is a misunderstanding here. Article V does not provide for the convocation of an International Conference; Article V merely provides for the possibility of convening the Board of Delegates concurrently with a meeting of the Board of Governors. It is in that context that the power of convocation is given to ten National Societies.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, seeing that in Article III we have laid down that the convocation of an International Conference may be advanced to a date earlier than the usual four years only at the request of at least one third of the National Societies, we may as well amend Article V to read, instead of “at the request of ten National Societies,” “at the request of *at least one third of the duly recognized National Societies*”, in order that the Statutes may be uniform throughout regarding convocations, whether they be of the Conference or of the Board of Delegates.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—I think Mr. Pasmazoglu’s remark is sound and that we would be right, in order to ensure unity in the Statutes, to delete “ten Societies” and substitute “*one third of the duly recognized National Societies*.”

Mr. Sandström has the floor.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman: Like Mr. Pasmazoglu, I think there is a misunderstanding here. The provision in Article V that has been in question provides only for meetings when the Board of Governors meets in the interval between two International Conferences. That is to say, the Board of Delegates is already there; it is only a question of convening the Committee and the League which will, of course, so to speak by the force of nature, be present there also. Therefore, there is not much of a danger in Article V and still less so if you look at the corresponding article in the Constitution of the League which deals with extraordinary sessions of the Board of Governors. I shall perhaps read this provision; it is Article 12 of the Constitution of the League:

“Extraordinary sessions of the Board are also held on the initiative either of the Chairman, a majority of the Vice-Chairmen, the Executive Committee meeting in session, a majority of the members of this Committee consulted individually in case of emergency by the Secretary General, or of at least one fifth of the member Societies.”

I do not think that will present any danger of unnecessary meetings, and especially not with regard to the Board of Delegates.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—In order to make the matter quite clear to those of you who may have become a trifle confused, I remind you that the Board of Delegates comprises the National Societies, the I.C.R.C. and the League, but not the Governments, and that the Board of Governors is made up of the National Societies, but not the International Committee. There lies the difference between the two Boards. Have Mr. Justice Sandström’s explanations allayed the fears of the New Zealand delegate?

Mr. A. E. GIBBONS (New Zealand—Red Cross)—No Sir, I regret to say they have not. Far be it from me to endeavour to cross legal swords with such an eminent legal authority as Mr. Justice Sandström, but the Board of Delegates is defined under Article V and I do not see how the other clauses can override the rights under Article V. I still think that expense and time could be involved, and ten Societies could invoke Article V and insist on convening a meeting. You will see that under Article IV the Board of Delegates has very wide authority, and expense and time is involved. I may be wrong—I am not a legal authority—but it does seem to me that there is a loophole there which can be very dangerous and very expensive to our organization.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—Would you be prepared to agree to “ten Societies” being replaced by “*one third*”? Am I right in thinking that is your proposal?

Mr. A. E. GIBBONS (New Zealand—Red Cross)—Yes, Sir, that is our suggestion.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—Thank you. Mr. Gibbons upholds his motion to replace “ten National Societies” by “*one third of the duly recognized National Societies*.” I do not think there is anything wrong with this substitution. If there is no opposition, therefore, we shall insert “*one third of the National Societies*” in the place of “ten National Societies.” I have the names of the following speakers: the delegate of India, the delegate of Brazil, the delegate of the Chinese People’s Republic, the delegate of Rumania.

The delegate of India has the floor.

SARDAR BAHADUR BALWANT SINGH PURI (India—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall seek your permission to refer in a word to the new clause 5 which has been added to Article II; namely, that the Conference “may not deal with political matters, nor serve as a forum for political debate.” Of course, this is a very wise addition and I feel confident that all of us in the Red Cross world are in wholehearted agreement with the view that politics must not be debated in a Conference like ours, for we have gathered here to devise ways and means that would improve the well-being of mankind and bring succour to those suffering in any part of the world.

What I have in mind is the interpretation that should be given to this clause when difficulties arise, and it may perhaps be wise to interpret it a little more liberally in order that it is not misunderstood by any member Society.

My delegation therefore ventures to suggest that we should always bear in mind that politics cover a rather large field these days, and not the least of this is to improve the condition of the people. To aim at the betterment of the condition of one’s own people is, I submit, pure politics; but the work to bring this happy condition to all, regardless of racial, geographical, or ideological considerations would be humanitarianism. We feel that suppression of views is not ideal and it is not our intention to neglect the humanitarian aspects.

It will also perhaps be expedient not to interpret the clause too strictly and not to exclude some of the matters which are seemingly political, but have an embodied humanitarian angle—for example in some sections of the Geneva Conventions, in the proper implementation of which the International Committee of the Red Cross is so vitally concerned, and in which the entire Red Cross world is so deeply interested. After all, the International Red Cross Conference is the highest parliament of the Red Cross and if some member of the Red Cross fraternity is suffering from a sense of grievance, rightly or wrongly, about some infraction, he should be permitted to air his views so that the Conference has the opportunity to consider how best the problem could be resolved in the true Red Cross spirit. If, however, the presentation of the views transgresses the field which is appropriately and traditionally the concern of the Red Cross, it can be ruled out of order to prevent any unpleasant repercussions.

In view of the considerations I have briefly submitted, sir, I hope that in approving this addition, with which we are in full agreement and which in effect is only the affirmation of one of the recognized important Red Cross practices, we shall bear in mind that in maintaining the practice, such eventualities shall always receive consideration. Thank you.

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People’s Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On the subject of the place of the I.C.R.C. in the International Red Cross, I wish to repeat once more that this body is not a universal organization as its name implies. It is a body of Swiss citizens who are not elected according to democratic principles. That is why it cannot direct the activities of the International Red Cross. Furthermore, the activities of the Committee, from the second

world war to the Korean conflict, have not been based on the principles embodied in the Geneva Conventions and I can therefore not accept its privileged position at the centre of the International Red Cross movement. The Chinese delegation seconds the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union. Thank you.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) *Original French*—The Chair recognizes the delegate of Rumania.

Mrs. C. CRACIUN (Rumania—Red Cross) [*Original French*—I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, for having come up a little slowly, but as I knew Brazil had asked for the floor before me, I thought that delegate would speak first.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Rumanian delegation feels that since the revision of the Statutes has been placed on the agenda of our meeting, it should lead to an extremely active participation by National Societies in the management of the International Red Cross, which would also serve to guarantee to a higher degree the safeguarding of the principles of neutrality and impartiality that should be the very basis of all Red Cross work. The Rumanian delegation is of the opinion that, far from strengthening those principles, far from reinforcing the equal rights of all National Societies and the spirit of co-operation, the draft revision before us achieves nothing but a further extension of the powers of the I.C.R.C. as a body holding the monopoly on impartiality and neutrality in all matters pertaining to the International Red Cross.

Article I of the draft Statutes and Rules of Procedure, laying down which are the constituent parts of the International Red Cross, provides, as does Article VI, paragraph 3, that the I.C.R.C. shall decide whether a newly established Society is to be recognized or not. Another fact which strikes one at first sight is the predominant position given to the I.C.R.C. in comparison with that of the League, and this will be found in all the articles: e.g., Article I, paragraph 2; Article II, paragraphs 2, 3 and 5, etc. According to this draft, the International Committee becomes the main organ of the International Red Cross, while the League has to play second fiddle. Why this place of honour and why these excessive rights with which the International Committee is invested? Does the International Committee afford any outstanding guarantees of impartiality and neutrality?

It is clear that, as we have pointed out on many occasions, the International Committee represents only a closed circle of Swiss citizens and has nothing international about it except its name. The International Committee, as the facts demonstrate, was not neutral at the time of the second world war. Contrarily to the assertions made here by the I.C.R.C., its delegates visited the hitlerite concentration camps but refrained from denouncing the crimes that were perpetrated in them and from taking steps to preserve mankind from those sufferings. On the contrary, the delegates of the I.C.R.C. issued fake papers to criminals, torturers and hitlerites. To-day again the I.C.R.C. is taking the same attitude in face of the breaches of the Geneva Conventions and massacres committed in Korea. The reports of the delegates who inspected the Korean camps clearly indicate that the I.C.R.C. is once more lending its name to cover up the crimes committed at Koje.

The facts prove that the I.C.R.C. is not a neutral organization capable of justifying the confidence placed in it and the prerogatives vested in it by the revised Statutes.

On the basis of these considerations, the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of Rumania, together with several other delegations, submitted a number of amendments to the draft Statutes. These amendments aim at giving the National Red Cross Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies most of the powers necessary to govern and elect themselves.

By ensuring the application of the most elementary principles of democracy, we safeguard the equal status of all Societies and avoid turning the International Red Cross into a partisan body through the fault of citizens of a single country whose lack of objectivity has been proved by facts.

Consequently, as we have already stated before the General Commission, we reaffirm here that we disagree with the proposed revised Statutes submitted by the Standing Commission and now by the General Commission. The Red Cross delegation of the People's Republic of Rumania and the Government delegation of the People's Republic of Rumania declare that they will not recognize or consider themselves bound with respect to the International Committee, that they will not recognize the prerogatives which some people are trying to grant the latter and that the Red Cross delegation will not consider itself bound by those clauses of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure which vest the I.C.R.C. with rights in international problems.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—I repeat that we are not here to take a vote but only to hear views. We must ask for the opinion of the Board of Governors, and for this purpose, I call upon the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman, you have asked my opinion on this question and I have taken part so much in the elaboration of these draft Statutes that are presented, that I can but give one opinion and that is that I think the opinion of the Board of Governors should be taken as a recommendation to accept these Statutes as they are presented.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross has the floor.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (President of the I.C.R.C.) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman: The International Committee of the Red Cross has nothing to add to what it said in the General Commission and the Legal Sub-Commission. I have been honoured by being asked for the opinion of the Committee. It is the same as that expressed just now by the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League. The International Committee did not initiate the revision of the Statutes; it agreed, with good grace, to such a step being taken. It accepted the revision proposed by the Sub-Commission of the Standing Commission. Article VI, of which so much has been said again here, in no way extends the Committee's jurisdiction—it defines it and, on certain points, even restricts it. That, too, was accepted with good grace by the I.C.R.C. An extremely clear vote was taken at the General Commission and, like you, Mr. Chairman, I feel there is no need to open the debate again.

For my part, in deference to this formal meeting, I refuse to let myself be drawn into a new debate. I shall not deal with the incongruity of speaking here of the "so-called" International Committee of the Red Cross. The International Committee is the mother-organization which, ever since 1863, has promoted the establishment of National Societies, given them their emblem and recognized them. It is, to say the least, peculiar that the amendments put forward by the Soviet delegation should not have been submitted until this Conference since the matter has been under examination for four years and the draft adopted by the Sub-Commission of the Standing Commission was circulated more than six months ago to all National Societies.

To sum up, Mr. Chairman, the text we have before us is surely as satisfactory as can be expected under the circumstances and the International Committee of the Red Cross, confident that these new Statutes will further—as, for that matter, did the previous ones—the efficiency and work of all members of the International Red Cross as well as a close co-operation between them, is ready as far as it is concerned to adopt them in the form in which they are before you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—Brazil has the floor.

APPROVAL OF PROPOSED REVISION

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, I should like to propose the following motion: "The Board of Governors, having examined the new draft of the Statutes submitted to it, is of the opinion that it should be adopted with an amendment to Article V, paragraph 1, providing that meetings of the Board of Delegates may be convened at the request of one third of the duly recognized National Societies."

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman) [*Original French*—As this is a joint meeting of the Governors and Delegates, I think we can proceed to a single vote.

The proposed revised Statutes of the International Red Cross and Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference were approved by 53 votes to 7, without abstentions.

The Statutes are approved. I was aware of the views of the I.C.R.C., which have just been given from the rostrum, and of those of the League, which Mr. Justice Sandström also stated from the rostrum; it was therefore unnecessary to call upon them again.

We have now come to the end of the agenda we had to deal with. I shall adjourn the meeting and ask you to be here again for the plenary session in this hall at three o'clock this afternoon.

I should like to announce that the Standing Commission has had its report on its activities during the last four years distributed to you. That report will be presented and discussed on Tuesday. Kindly, therefore, prepare for the debate by picking it up in your pigeon-holes.

The meeting was adjourned at 1 p.m.



PART III

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS

NOTE

The Minutes of the Plenary Sessions constitute the verbatim account of the proceedings, as recorded in the complete stenographic reports and tape recordings of the meetings.

In accordance with past practice, speeches made in languages other than French, English or Spanish were translated into one of the working languages of the Conference by interpreters provided by the delegations of the speaker concerned (see also Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference, effective from the 1st September 1952). While the original language used is indicated, the transcript of such speeches appearing in the Minutes is based on the translations so provided.

OPENING CEREMONY
CONVOCATION HALL — UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

26th July 1952

8.30 p.m. Carillon Recital from the Soldiers' Tower, University of Toronto, by Mr. J. Leland Richardson, University Carillonneur.

9.00 p.m. Organ Recital by Mr. Douglas Elliott, Mus.B., A.C.C.O.
Trooping of Colours by the Canadian Red Cross Corps.

SUMMARY:—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MR. JOHN A. MACAULAY, Q.C., CHAIRMAN OF THE XVIIITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE—OPENING ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VINCENT MASSEY, P.C., C.H., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY—ADDRESS BY DR. PAUL RUEGGER, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTROM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

The Ceremony was opened at 9.15 p.m. by Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MR. JOHN A. MACAULAY, Q.C., CHAIRMAN OF THE
XVIIITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is a privilege to preside this evening at the official opening of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

This is the first time an International Red Cross Conference has been held in Canada, and in fact is only the second time a Conference has been held on this continent.

The Canadian Red Cross is not just another charity; it is an essential part of a truly international movement with one hundred million members in all parts of the world subscribing to a common ideal. The significance of such a movement, transcending all political, religious and ideological boundaries, cannot be over-emphasized.

As this Conference convenes, the eyes of the whole humanitarian world are fixed upon us with interest and anticipation. Red Cross is representative of the established customs of civilized nations. It is unnecessary to observe that it appeals to the most universal dictates of the human conscience.

It is a great pleasure to present to you His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor General of Canada and President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, who will now address us both in English and French.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VINCENT MASSEY, P.C., C.H.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA AND PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN RED
CROSS SOCIETY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel much honoured to be asked to open this great Conference and I am grateful to the Committee for their invitation. I come here this evening in two capacities. First, as the personal representative in Canada of Her Majesty the Queen, it is my privilege to welcome you. This I do very warmly. I have received a message which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to send to the members of the Conference, and which I now have the honour to read:

"AS PATRON OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, I SHALL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU, ITS PRESIDENT, WILL CONVEY MY BEST WISHES TO THE DELEGATES TO THE XVIIITH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE MEETING IN TORONTO.

I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL BE IN EVERY WAY SUCCESSFUL, AND TRUST THAT ITS DELIBERATIONS WILL REAFFIRM AND STRENGTHEN THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY. THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD DEPENDS ON A SPIRIT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS, OF WHICH THE RED CROSS MOVEMENT IS A LIVING SYMBOL."

ELIZABETH II R.

It is a pleasure to be here to-night also as the President of the Canadian Red Cross Society. I cannot say that I have done anything to merit so honourable a title. Those who can most fittingly speak for the Red Cross are the ladies and gentlemen who give this organization the wise leadership and loyal service for which we are so grateful. They, I know, are very happy to be the hosts of this gathering. The Canadian Red Cross Society is very pleased that the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference is taking place on Canadian soil.

"International Red Cross" has been for long in most communities in the world a familiar phrase—so familiar, indeed, that the citizen is perhaps in danger of forgetting its meaning. We should remind ourselves of the significance of the meeting which is taking place in this hall this evening. It is well that everyone should know that there are delegates of forty-eight nations that have signed one or more of the great international Conventions which under the aegis of the Red Cross give the world the benefit of humanitarian services in so many fields. It should be known, too, that here are representatives of National Societies which work under the emblems of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, or the Red Lion and Sun in fifty-five countries with a total membership, senior and junior, of about one hundred million persons. These bodies are linked through the great League of Red Cross Societies whose Board of Governors is under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Emil Sandström who, I know, is a very welcome member of this Conference.

Perhaps I may be permitted to join in the warm greeting extended to another delegate—the Chairman of the Standing Commission, Mr. André François-Poncet, whose distinguished services to the Red Cross are so well-known.

The Red Cross can be proud of its vast membership; but more important, of course, than the numbers in an organization, however great, or the machinery that carries on its work, however efficient, is the spirit of its members. The Red Cross movement, as everyone in this hall knows well, was inspired by the vision of the Swiss, Henry Dunant, on the stricken field of Solferino nearly a century ago. We shall not forget that it was the action of a group of Dunant's fellow-countrymen which gave practical form to his great conception in founding the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Committee is ably represented here this evening by its distinguished President, Dr. Paul Ruegger. He and his colleagues deserve our gratitude for the vital and devoted service which they have rendered to the Red Cross and its great traditions.

As one reflects one can hardly think of an international gathering more impressive than this. Here in this hall are assembled a great concourse of persons of different races, different creeds and different political views. Here are all the divergencies which characterize human society, and yet such a gathering possesses the essential elements of unity. The reasons for unity are not far to seek. Those who assemble under your banners are united by a human emotion both eternal and universal: Compassion. The humanitarian symbol of the Red Cross knows no frontiers; its servants have but one concern, the relief of human suffering. It need hardly be said that the more widely and fully its great principles are accepted the brighter will be the hopes of all who live in this world to-day.

I welcome you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and I wish you well in your deliberations. May the fullest measure of success attend your endeavours.

[Continued in French.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I would like to extend to you a most heartfelt welcome to Canada on the occasion of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference and my best wishes go with you for the happy outcome of your work. May the greatest success crown your efforts.

[Concluded in English.]

I have the honour to declare this Conference open.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We are extremely appreciative of your warm words of welcome and of your message of inspiration.

ADDRESS BY MR. PAUL RUEGGER, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

[*Original French*]

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Red Cross, born in Geneva, to-day radiates across the entire world.

This universality, consonant with its initial vocation, is the indispensable guarantee of its efficiency and whatsoever enhances it pre-eminently serves the cause of the Red Cross.

Twice before, in Washington in 1912 and in Tokyo in 1934, the Red Cross world has held its meetings outside Europe. In order to reaffirm its ubiquity the International Red Cross Conference at its Stockholm meeting in 1948 determined to meet again in America.

In my capacity as President of the oldest Red Cross institution, the one which, in 1863, founded our movement that to-day is universal, it is especially pleasant for me to greet here the Canadian Red Cross which invited us to Toronto and which, although it is still among the younger members of our great humanitarian family, is nevertheless one of the most active forces in the service of our common cause. And I must evoke here the memory of the late Dr. Routley who for so many years directed it with such success. The generosity of the Canadian people and the enlightened support of a Government which to-day presides over the destiny of one of the greatest power on earth have enabled the Canadian Red Cross to attain the most splendid results in the practical application of its own qualities of energy and efficiency.

This explains our pleasure at meeting on this American continent, where nature herself seems to break through the bounds of our European proportions, to continue on the shores of Lake Ontario the task originally conceived in the city which closely encircles the converging banks of Lake Geneva.

I have the privilege of delivering a message to you here that Mr. Max Huber, at my request, has specially written for you. Mr. Max Huber, as you know, after having brilliantly presided over the Standing Court of International Justice of The Hague, guided the International Committee with true nobility of mind from 1928 to 1944 and particularly during the whole of the second world war. To this day he is its honorary President and spiritual leader. The limited time which has been allotted to me prevents me from reading this message which will be distributed to you.⁽¹⁾ I am certain that you will gladly read the words of a man who for decades has so faithfully and nobly defended our ideal. I will quote only two sentences from it.

"The Red Cross knows only man as such: he who suffers and he who is abandoned and threatened . . . The mission of the Red Cross is to serve and only to serve. Neither attacks, nor thanks, nor prestige can alter that."

[*Continued in English*]

In accordance with the tradition and rules of the International Committee of the Red Cross, I usually speak French, which is the official language of the Committee, as well as one of the two official languages of Canada.

But I do not forget that the Metropolis where we have the honour to be assembled to-day is the main city of those elements of the Canadian population who speak the other official language of the country, just as the huge majority of the inhabitants of the North American continent do. This is another sign of the universality of the Red Cross and I am glad to say that the fruitful collaboration between the English-speaking and the French-speaking citizens of Canada is an interesting and convincing example of what can be done by the association of different minds and different cultures, provided they are aiming, in all sincerity, towards the same ideal. Does it not show what the Universal Red Cross could accomplish with the good will and faithful efforts of all cultures and civilizations united in a single powerful determination to promote peace, even amongst the evils of war, and ensure the triumph of humanity?

[*Continued in Spanish*]

And, in conclusion, I would like to say a few words in Spanish since it also is one of the working languages of the Conference and is spoken by the majority of the countries of the continent on which we are assembled.

This Conference should please us by its universal character, because that is one of the essential requirements of the International Red Cross Conference, on the condition, of course, that it expresses a sincere will to work in the same spirit as the founder of our movement, Henry Dunant.

The present Conference could have great repercussions if, by the resolutions which are adopted in it as well as by its actions, it reaffirms what should constitute the basis of our movement, namely the struggle against human suffering, the protection of human beings in times of war, civil war, disasters and epidemics,

⁽¹⁾ See Part VII, *List of Documents under International Committee of the Red Cross.*



with absolute respect for man and his dignity, and if it resolutely refuses unprofitable and dangerous attempts to introduce propaganda with consequences that, in this field, could only be fatal, to a universal movement founded on charity.

[*Concluded in French*]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I shall conclude this brief address by congratulating and thanking the Canadian Red Cross for all that it has done in so excellently organizing this XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference in whose success we all fervently hope and by assuring you that the International Committee, for its part, will spare no effort to contribute to the desired end.

ADDRESS BY MR. JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTRÖM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the Red Cross Societies federated in the League, I express our sincere gratitude for the cordial welcome extended to us by His Excellency the Governor General, President of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

We all consider it a privilege to meet for the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference in this country, with so great achievements behind it and with still greater expectations for the future. It is gratifying also to meet under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian Red Cross which has given the world so many examples of real Red Cross spirit and which is always in the van of any great Red Cross action.

As for me, it is personally with a special feeling that I am participating here in the inauguration of an International Red Cross Conference since this country and its Red Cross are closely connected with my most interesting Red Cross experiences.

During the war, I was at the head of a large-scale relief action carried out in Greece by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross jointly. Some six to seven hundred thousand tons of relief goods were distributed to the famine-stricken Greek people who, in grateful memory of what was done for them, consider their lives to have been saved by the action. The relief goods were to a very large extent a gift from the Canadian Government, the Canadian Red Cross and other private Canadian organizations.

I cannot omit on this occasion to express my admiration for the humanitarian spirit that moved the Canadian Government and people and to pay my homage to them.

The International Red Cross Conferences are milestones at which we should note the headway the Red Cross movement has made, consider where it stands to-day and what are its prospects.

Let us first state that the Red Cross, during these past four years since my Society had the privilege to play host to the previous Conference, has made great progress. The Red Cross Societies have not only grown in number, they have increased their efficiency, thereby being able to give more service. The world situation has brought with it more responsibilities to the Red Cross, not only in the traditional field of war-time activities, but also in the peace-time work for help to the suffering. The mere fact that sixty-eight Societies were convened here to-day and that three new Societies have been admitted to the League is in itself a proof of the scope and activity of the Red Cross.

But it would be unwise to conceal, even at a festive occasion like this, that the same world-situation which has created these new responsibilities for the Red Cross has also brought with it great dangers for the fundamental principles of our organization. The Red Cross is founded on a humanitarian conception centred around the individual. It is an organization aiming at relieving human suffering regardless of race, religion, nationality or political creed. The world we are living in to-day has not much respect for this fundamental Red Cross principle.

We must fight, even uphill, to maintain it, and we must avoid the fate of some other international institutions and not become a platform for politics. It is also our duty, even for practical reasons, to keep our organization universal.

These are great and difficult tasks. But if we, during this Conference, do not bear in mind the immense value to mankind represented by a universal Red Cross working faithfully according to its fundamental principles, standing above the political feuds which now divide the peoples, we will not accomplish the task before us.

Let us do our part to make the Red Cross movement what we all want it to be, a mighty agent for making this world a peaceful one, where our fight against suffering and misery will have a chance to succeed.

*The Ceremony was concluded at 10.30 p.m. by the singing of
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN and O CANADA*

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

26th July 1952

SUMMARY:—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE HON. LEOPOLD MACAULAY, Q.C.—ITEMS I TO III ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: ON PROPOSALS OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN AND OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE; ADOPTION OF POINTS OF PROCEDURE SUGGESTED BY STANDING COMMISSION (Conference Bureau, Consultation of Chairman with Conference Bureau, Vote by Proxy, Vote by Roll Call, Status of Observers, Admittance of Press and Radio Representatives).—APPOINTMENT OF CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS—APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDED NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS—DISCUSSION OF PROTESTS AGAINST INVITATIONS ISSUED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE POSTPONED TO SECOND PLENARY SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m., with the Honourable Leopold Macaulay, Q.C., Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in the Chair.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE HON. LEOPOLD MACAULAY, Q.C.

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—As Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, this morning I had the honour to open the Board of Delegates of the International Red Cross Conference and to greet the delegations of the National Societies and of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

In opening this session I would like to extend my greetings also to the representatives of the Governments which have come here to attend the Conference. The presence of Governments is important to this Conference. It is the Governments that sign and ratify the Geneva Conventions or adhere to them; it is the Governments that implement these Geneva Conventions.

I should like also to extend my greetings to the representatives of international organizations and to the representatives of Canadian national organizations. Once again, allow me to say to you all: Welcome to Canada, welcome to Toronto.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall now call on the Chairman of the Board of Delegates, His Excellency Dr. Paul Ruegger, to report on the meeting which took place this morning.

ON PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF CONFERENCE

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates) Ladies and Gentlemen: . . .

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman . . .

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—You are out of order; we are proceeding with the Report of the Board of Delegates.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Board of Delegates in this morning's session has taken some decisions which are going to be put before you for approval. First of all, the Board of Delegates has proposed—and this proposal was received by unanimous acclamation—that Mr. John A. MacAulay, immediate past Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, be elected Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. The Board of Delegates unanimously accepted this nomination and I call upon the Conference to approve it. The proposal is to confirm the nomination, unanimously accepted and laid before you by the Board of Delegates, of Mr. John A. MacAulay as Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

Mr. John A. MacAulay was elected Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference by acclamation.

Your acclamations show the gratitude of the Conference to the Chairman of what will be the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. I ask Mr. John A. MacAulay, with my best wishes, to take the Chair. (*Applause.*)

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—As the head of the Canadian delegation, I have to present to Mr. John A. MacAulay, of whom we are very proud as immediate past Chairman of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, this gavel of bird's eye maple, solid Canadian material, which I can see he is going to need pretty soon.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman of the Conference)—Thank you very much, Mr. Macaulay.

Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful to you for honouring me by electing me Chairman of this International Red Cross Conference. I shall endeavour to discharge, to the best of my ability, the duties and obligations of the office. I can assure you that I shall put forward every effort to conduct the meetings and perform the functions of the office with the impartiality expected of a chairman.

My first pleasant duty is to welcome all delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross, from the League of Red Cross Societies, and from the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies; diplomatic representatives from Governments signatory to one or more of the Geneva Conventions and members of all national and international organizations who are present in the capacity of observers. As you know, this is the first time that a Red Cross Conference has been held in Canada; in fact, it is only the second time that such a Conference has been held on this continent.

Many important questions will be the subject of discussion and consideration—questions of importance to all peoples, questions of importance to future generations. Let us approach the discussion and the consideration of these questions in a spirit of friendliness and good will, as members of the great humanitarian organization of which we are a part. There may be difference of opinion on different subjects or on aspects of different subjects; nevertheless I hope that our attitudes and relations, both inside and outside the Conference rooms, will indicate a spirit of friendship and comradeship. With this approach, we may accomplish, in a worthy and effective manner, the task that lies before us.

I indicated earlier in my remarks that I would endeavour to discharge with impartiality the duties expected of me as Chairman and every delegate can facilitate the conduct of the meeting by speaking only to the particular matter on the agenda.

It is, of course, unnecessary to remind you that one of the conditions for recognition of National Red Cross Societies is that they must “honour the fundamental principles of Red Cross as defined by the International Red Cross Conferences: impartiality, political, religious and economic independence.” It will, accordingly, not be within the competence of the Conference to have discussions on matters referring to political or religious subjects.

It is my earnest hope that the decisions reached and the results achieved at this Conference will demonstrate that faith, hope and compassion animate men of good will throughout the world. In that spirit, I declare the first plenary session of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference opened.

I will now ask the Chairman of the Board of Delegates to proceed with his report.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All right, we shall hear first from the Chinese delegation.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Speaks in Chinese*].

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I want to ask the gentleman who is speaking if he is reading from a document dated the 26th of July?

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Government delegation of the People's Republic of China, I want to move right now that the remnant elements of the Chinese Kuomintang now in Taiwan who pretend to represent the Government and the Red Cross Society of China be excluded immediately from the Conference. As is well known, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal Government representing China. It has the support of all the Chinese people and also represents all the Chinese people. Therefore, only the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has the right to take part in all the international conferences, including the International Red Cross Conference.

The handful of remnant elements of the Chinese Kuomintang, who have been overthrown by the Chinese people and have fled to Taiwan, have lost any qualification whatsoever to represent the Chinese people and therefore have no right to take part in the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, in utter disregard of the opposition of the Chinese people, has invited the remnant elements of the Chinese Kuomintang in Taiwan, who pretend to represent the Government of China, to take part in this Conference, and furthermore the Commission has

gone so far as to give them a status equal to that of the People's Republic of China. This move on the part of the Standing Commission has infringed on the legitimate rights in this Conference of one of its regular members, namely, the People's Republic of China and of the Red Cross Society of China. Thereby, it has caused a grave damage to the position and the prestige of the XVIIIth International Conference. For this, I cannot but voice my most resolute opposition.

Madame Li Teh Chuan, Chief of the Red Cross Society delegation, and I made a joint statement yesterday which was designed to lodge a serious protest against the unjust and entirely illegal decision reached by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

As is well known, too, there is only one legal National Red Cross organization in China, that is the Red Cross Society of China which has the formal recognition of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the third requirement for the recognition of any National Red Cross Society as it is stipulated in the resolution adopted by the XVIIth International Conference. As a matter of fact, all the international organizations of the Red Cross have already recognized the Red Cross Society of China as the sole legitimate national organization. The fact that ever since 1950 the Red Cross Society has taken part in all the sessions of the League of Red Cross Societies serves as the best evidence to this effect.

However, the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, in total disregard of law and the facts, has seen fit to invite the remnant elements of the Chinese Kuomintang, who pretend to represent the Chinese Red Cross Society, to attend this Conference. Needless to say, it is a move devoid of any reason or basis.

In order to safeguard the organizational principles of the International Red Cross and to enable the Conference to proceed on its regular and normal course, I hereby move that the Conference exclude immediately the remnant elements of the Chinese Kuomintang who have pretended to represent the Government and the Red Cross of China. That is all.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Rules of Procedure provide that invitations to the Conference shall be considered and granted by the Standing Commission in co-operation or after conferring with the host Society. All the invitations issued to attend this Conference have been extended in that manner, following consultation between the Standing Commission and the host Society. In these circumstances, I cannot entertain your motion and, before any further discussion takes place, this Conference must be properly constituted.

The Conference is not properly constituted at the moment because its other officers have not yet been elected. When the Conference has been properly constituted, I will give further reply to this point of order that has been raised by the Chinese delegation.

I will now call on the Chairman of the Board of Delegates to proceed with his report.

ON PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMEN AND OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—Mr. Chairman: The Board of Delegates proposes that the heads of the delegations of National Societies should be elected as Vice-Chairmen of the International Conference, as well as the heads of the Standing Commission and of the delegations of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the motion. The Board of Delegates proposes that the heads of the delegations of National Societies should be elected Vice-Chairmen of the International Conference as well as the heads of the Standing Commission and of the delegations of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies. Are you ready for the question?

Since there is no opposition, I shall take your silence for assent to this motion.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—Next is the election of the Secretary General of the Conference. The Board of Delegates proposes that Dr. W. S. Stanbury, National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, who for the past ten months had the burden of preparing this Conference and who has carried out his work in such a splendid manner, should be elected as Secretary General.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to the election of Dr. W. S. Stanbury.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*]—Mr. Chairman . . . (*Gavel*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I said that when the meeting was properly constituted we should deal with those questions and not until then. We shall deal with those questions when the meeting has been properly constituted. I asked for your co-operation in my opening remarks and surely you can wait for a few minutes until this meeting is properly constituted.

SOME DELEGATES—Hear, Hear! (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to the election of Dr. W. S. Stanbury as Secretary General. Do you favour this proposal?

Dr. W. S. Stanbury was elected Secretary General of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference by acclamation.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—The Board of Delegates proposes further that, according to a long-standing tradition, two Assistant Secretaries should be elected, namely one from the International Committee and one from the League of Red Cross Societies. The proposal of the Board of Delegates is that Mr. Jean Duchosal, Secretary General of the International Committee, and Mr. Henry W. Dunning, Executive Secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies, should be elected.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates? Do you agree?

Messrs. Jean Duchosal and Henry W. Dunning were elected Assistant Secretaries of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference by acclamation.

ON PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: ADOPTION OF POINTS OF PROCEDURE
SUGGESTED BY STANDING COMMISSION

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—Some months ago you received some proposals from the Standing Commission regarding various procedures and methods. These proposals were made at the last International Conference in Stockholm and were accepted there.

Conference Bureau

The first proposal is that the Bureau of the Conference should be composed of the Chairman of the Conference himself—of course—, the Chairman of the Standing Commission, the heads of the delegations of the International Committee and the League, the Chairmen of the Commissions and the Secretary General of the Conference. This, Mr. Chairman, is the proposal of the Board of Delegates.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to the constitution of the Bureau of the Conference. Do you agree?

The first proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Consultation of Chairman with Conference Bureau

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—The second proposal is that the Chairman of the Conference may refer matters to the Bureau of the Conference for consideration and advice.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates. Do you agree with this proposal?

The second proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Vote by Proxy

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—The third proposal made is that no National Society may be represented by the delegation of another Society. The same rules applies to Governments.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the third proposal of the Board of Delegates. Do you concur in this proposal?

The third proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Vote by Roll Call

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—The fourth proposal is that in the case of a vote by nominal roll the following procedure be observed: National Societies to be called first and the order of precedence decided by drawing lots; Government delegations to be called next, also by drawing lots; the delegations of the International Committee and the League to be called last.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to vote by roll call. Do you approve of the proposal of the Board of Delegates?

The fourth proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Status of Observers

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—Mr. Chairman: The fifth proposal is that the members of this Conference invited to attend as observers should have the right to submit proposals and to attend all the meetings of the Conference. They should only be requested kindly to let the Bureau of the Conference know which committees' work they wish to follow.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to observers. Do you approve or adopt this proposal?

The fifth proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Admittance of Press and Radio Representatives

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—The sixth proposal is that the press should be invited to attend all sessions of this Conference, plenary as well as commission meetings. This was adopted in Stockholm in 1948. The meetings of sub-commissions and the Drafting Committee, which deal with technical matters, do not require the presence of the press.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the proposal of the Board of Delegates in regard to admission of the press. Do you approve of this proposal?

The sixth proposal of the Standing Commission was adopted unanimously.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (Chairman of the Board of Delegates)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This ends the Report of the Board of Delegates which held its traditional session this morning.

ON PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: APPOINTMENT OF CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—There is one further point arising out of the Report of the Board of Delegates. I think the Board of Delegates indicated this morning the commissions which it recommended the Conference to appoint. These are contained on the agenda which has been circulated to all the National Societies but I think it might just be well to refer to those commissions, now, as set forth in Item III of the Conference agenda. They are: a General Commission; a Relief Commission; a Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission; a Junior Commission and a Drafting Committee. Do you approve?

The Conference Commissions were appointed unanimously.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CAMINERO (Cuba—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—I think that, perhaps it would be a procedure more in conformity with the democratic principles which govern this Conference if these designations were not dealt with as a whole but were submitted one by one for the general approval of the assembly and voted upon separately.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—In view of the fact that they already appear on the agenda, which agenda was approved by the Board of Delegates this morning, I think that the appointment of the Conference Commissions has already received attention.

We might, perhaps, now deal in detail with the recommendations of the Board of Delegates in regard to their officers; but those, I want you to understand, are only recommendations because the Commissions themselves have the right to appoint their officers. Does that answer your question?

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CAMINERO (Cuba—Red Cross)—*[Original Spanish]*—Yes.

ON PROPOSAL OF BOARD OF DELEGATES: APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDED NOMINATIONS
FOR OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I call on the Secretary General to read the recommendations of the Board of Delegates in regard to the officers of these various Commissions but I want to point out at the same time that they are only recommendations because, under Section 6 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commissions have the right to appoint their own officers. Further recommendations can be made by the delegations to the various Commissions at the time the officers are being elected.

Dr. W. S. STANBURY (Secretary General)—The recommendations are as follows, Mr. Chairman.

General Commission

Chairman: H. E. Mr. André François-Poncet, Vice-President of the French Red Cross Society.
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Alejandro Quijano, President of the Mexican Red Cross Society; Mr. James T. Nicholson, Executive Vice-President of the American National Red Cross; Professor B. M. Pashkov, Vice-President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.; Prince F. de Mérode, President of the Belgian Red Cross Society.
Secretaries: Mr. W. J. Phillips, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. J. P. Schoenholzer, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Relief Commission

Chairman: Mr. E. Steen, President of the Norwegian Red Cross Society.
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Harold H. Leather, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Professor A. Canaperia, Italy; Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross Society; The Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the British Red Cross Society.
Secretaries: Mr. E. Winsall, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. H. Coursier, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission

Chairman: Dr. J. Andrade, Colombian Red Cross Society.
Vice-Chairmen: Mme Li Teh Chuan, President of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China; Dr. A. Naficy, Secretary General of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society; Professor P. MacCallum, President of the Australian Red Cross Society; Dr. P. Gregoric, President of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society.
Secretaries: Dr. G. Alsted, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. H. Coursier, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Junior Commission

Chairman: Mr. N. Abut, Turkish Red Crescent Society.
Vice-Chairmen: Miss B. Wittborn, Swedish Red Cross Society; Dr. J. Valencia-Parparcén, President of the Venezuelan Red Cross Society; H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot, Vice-President of the Thai Red Cross Society.
Secretaries: Mr. C.-A. Schusselé, League of Red Cross Societies; Miss Kathleen Herman, Canadian Red Cross Society.

Drafting Committee

- Chairman: Mr. T. W. Sloper, Brazilian Red Cross Society.
- Members: Dr. W. S. Stanbury, Secretary General and Messrs. J. Duchosal and Henry W. Dunning, Assistant Secretaries of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.
- Secretary: Mr. Cuthbert Scott, Q.C., Canadian Red Cross Society.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Since those are merely recommendations or proposals of the Board of Delegates and since the various Commissions have the power to appoint their own officers, I should not think it necessary to put that matter to the Conference. This will not in any way fetter or interfere with the power of the Commissions, under the Rules of Procedure, to appoint their own officers. It just constitutes the recommendations of the Board of Delegates which I felt the Conference should have.

Now the Conference is properly constituted, I just want to say a word before there are any further speakers. We can take this thing easily and two of us do not have to speak at once. There is ample time for everybody. Anybody who wants to speak will be given every consideration.

DISCUSSION OF PROTESTS AGAINST INVITATIONS ISSUED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE POSTPONED TO SECOND PLENARY SESSION

I want to explain two or three matters to the Chinese delegation. In the first instance, as I indicated, under the Rules of Procedure the invitations are issued jointly by the Standing Commission and the host Society; these invitations have gone out and the delegates are present from the respective invited bodies.

There have been a number of protests by different Governments and different Societies against invitations extended to other Governments and other Societies. The proper place, I submit, to deal with those protests would be following the Report of the Standing Commission. Since we are dealing with a formal matter this afternoon—the constitution of the Conference—it was going to be my proposal that all these complaints be taken up at the next plenary session and that, in the meantime, they be made available to the Bureau of the Conference. It seems to me that is a very sensible way to deal with the matter and I would like the co-operation of the Conference in handling it in that way. Is that satisfactory? (*Applause.*) Is it satisfactory to the Chinese delegation that we deal with all the protests at once? These protests will be taken up at the next plenary session and, in the meantime, they will be studied by the Bureau of the Conference. We want to be fair to every person who has submitted a protest. If we deal with one protest, we have to deal with them all, but at the next plenary session. After the matter has received the consideration of the Bureau of the Conference I assure all the delegations that anything they wish to say in regard to their protests will receive proper consideration and they will find the Chairman very impartial in that respect.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The decision made by the Chairman toward my motion is reasonless and in complete violation of the clear stipulation of the Statutes and By-Laws of the Conference. I must point out that the decision of the Standing Commission to invite the remnant element of the Chinese Kuomintang to take part in a Conference is a wrong decision impairing the interests of the Chinese people and also hostile to the Chinese people. That the Conference to-day has continued to be mistaken in supporting the position taken by the Standing Commission is something I cannot but view with regret. The legitimate right of the People's Republic of China, a legitimate member of the Conference, should never be allowed to be impaired.

The Chinese delegations are therefore resolutely opposed to the Chair's decision impairing the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China, and hereby declare that this decision is entirely illegal. Thank you.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do you wish me to take a vote of the Conference on the ruling I made? I should think that it would be satisfactory to the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic if the matter were dealt with in the manner in which I indicated, namely, that their protest be the first matter to come up at the next plenary sessions as we are only dealing with formal matters to-day.

The Chair recognizes the Republic of China.

Dr. J. HENG LIU (Republic of China—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: The Chinese delegation desires to place on record its protest in the strongest terms against the participation at the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference of the Chinese Communist puppet régime and the so-called Red Cross Society of Peiping.

We protest further the granting of only consultative status to the Red Cross Society of China, a Society which has been recognized by the international organization since 1919 and which has continued to engage in all phases of Red Cross work despite all hardships and difficulties.

The Chinese Communist puppet régime has been imposed on the Chinese people with the support of Soviet Russia. It can in no way be considered as representative of the Chinese people. It is not recognized as a lawful government either by the United Nations or by the great majority of the democratic states. That régime has for over two years engaged in aggressive war in Korea for which it has been condemned as an aggressor by the United Nations. It has spread malicious propaganda and false charges of germ warfare against the armed forces of the United Nations. The reign of terror and bloodshed by which it sustains its rule on the mainland of China has resulted in the death of millions of helpless and innocent people. It is beyond understanding that representatives of such a régime, which has flagrantly and consistently violated the principles of humanitarian conventions, should be admitted to this Conference. Their only purpose in being here is to make a mockery of the Conference and to have it used as an instrument of vicious propaganda. At the same time, we are deeply conscious of the importance and urgency of the work of the International Red Cross and, in due respect to the Chairman's remarks, we hereby reserve our position and our right to take whatever action we may deem appropriate at a later date.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I indicated that, if this were allowed to proceed, there would be many, many protests by different Governments and Societies against the attendance of other Governments and Societies. I made a very reasonable suggestion to the Conference that the matter be dealt with at the next plenary session and that in the meantime all the protests be studied by the Bureau of the Conference. I ask the Conference if it approves the ruling of the Chair that no further discussion of this matter shall take place at this time but that it shall be dealt with as indicated by the Chair. (*Prolonged Applause.*)

I take it that that indicates a vote of confidence in the Chair and as we have come to the end of our agenda for to-day. . . .

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Russian delegation have asked to speak, and they will be allowed to speak first at the next plenary session.

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Conference has given its decision and we now adjourn until the next plenary session.

The session was adjourned at 4.10 p.m.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

28th July 1952

SUMMARY:—ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL AGENDA OF SECOND PLENARY SESSION—EXPOSITION OF PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH STANDING COMMISSION ISSUED INVITATIONS TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE—DISCUSSION OF PROTESTS AGAINST INVITATIONS—*Recess for meeting of Conference Bureau*—ADOPTION OF PROPOSALS OF CONFERENCE BUREAU ON PROTESTS—ITEM III (e) ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m., with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL AGENDA OF SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The principal purpose of this special meeting of the Conference is to discuss the matter of protests concerning attendance at the Conference. There are only two matters on the agenda, the one I just mentioned and the question of appointing the Drafting Committee which requires to be appointed by the Conference. When the matter of the protests has been dealt with, we will proceed to the appointment of the Drafting Committee.

Now, what we propose dealing with first is the matter of protests from Governments and Red Cross Societies in regard to the attendance of other Governments and Societies. Before the discussion starts, I would like to refer you again to a portion of my opening remarks in which I said: "It is, of course, unnecessary to remind you that one of the conditions of recognition of National Red Cross Societies is that they must 'honour the fundamental principles of Red Cross as defined by the International Red Cross Conferences: impartiality and political, religious and economic independence'." At that time I pointed out that it would not be within the competence of the Conference to have discussion on matters referring to political or religious subjects.

Now, the procedure we propose to follow is to call first on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I intimated at the close of the last session that they would be given first opportunity to speak at this session. After we have heard from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we will have His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet explain to the delegates the basis upon which the Standing Commission, in conference with the host Society, extended the invitations. After His Excellency has spoken, we will hear from any other delegation who wishes to address the Conference.

There was substantial confusion on Saturday, owing to the fact that it was impossible to see from the Chair just who was endeavouring to obtain the floor, and so we will request that every person who wishes to address the Conference must come to the rostrum and address the Conference from there. I am now going to call on the representative of the delegation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to address us, and I would suggest that the interpreter be brought along if any delegate is going to speak in any other than one of the three working languages of the Conference, so that the interpretation can be made immediately after the delegate speaks. Will you come to the rostrum, please?

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Soviet delegation finds itself compelled to take the floor on a point of order. On the opening day of the Conference a grave discrimination was committed toward the Soviet delegation. The floor was not given to us, while at the same time the representative of the Kuomintang pronounced his irresponsible speech. When Mr. Ruegger, in violation of the Rules of Procedure, did not give the floor to the Chinese People's Republic representative we were not astonished, because Mr. Ruegger does not represent here any National Red Cross Society and therefore has nothing to lose as he is not at all interested in the Conference. Truly, he simply once more confirmed that "impartiality" which is so characteristic of his organization.

But, to tell you the truth, we did not expect such treatment from Mr. MacAulay whom we, as well as other delegations, elected to his high office as a representative of the country which hospitably invited all of us as representatives of the National Red Cross Societies or as representatives of the Governments. Mr. MacAulay apparently forgot about this and permitted an obviously unfriendly act towards the Soviet delegation. I, as a member of the Conference, and Mr. Zonov, as a representative of the Soviet Government, protested vigorously to Mr. MacAulay after the meeting against such discrimination. Mr. MacAulay was trying to excuse his rude and insulting behaviour by saying that he allegedly did not hear and did not

see us when we demanded the floor. But this reminds me of a child's chatter, for newspaper reporters were trying to help him to see us standing on our feet and demanding the floor, as they were lighting us adequately with additional floodlights, besides which our voices were heard by the other delegates in the room. In short, everybody heard and saw us except the Chairman. As you can see, Gentlemen, the "objectiveness and impartiality" of which Mr. Ruegger spoke so sweetly and which was emphasized by Mr. Chairman were at once demonstrated to all those present at the Conference. If things go on like this and attempts are made in future to deprive the Soviet delegation of the floor, to expect any success from this Conference is impossible.

We declare that we came here to attend a Conference of Red Cross Societies with the sincere intention of international co-operation in the questions which are troubling the masses of all countries, especially those who are suffering from the horrors and privations of war. Only the belief that perhaps we could do something to humanize war, and to alleviate the present suffering from it, led us from far distant countries to Canada, to Toronto. Therefore, if you, Mr. Chairman, want international co-operation, you must change your methods of directing the meeting. You must be totally impartial. You must not strike with your gavel on the table to stop the delegates from speaking. This gavel was given to you as a symbol of the impartiality which you must show to all delegations, if you want to enjoy their co-operation. It is understood that the Soviet delegation will admit no insults that may be expressed against them. I wish to ask you to inscribe my proclamation in the minutes of this meeting.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I was not aware of any discrimination against the Soviet delegation. I am very sorry they feel that there was, and if there has been, let me assure them that it was entirely unintentional.

Consider the circumstances under which the meeting was being held on Saturday. We are happy to have the press with us but I think that on Saturday they did make it rather difficult for me and made it impossible for me on occasions to see some of the delegates who wished to speak. That, coupled with the fact that the bright television lights were shining in my eyes so that only portions of the Conference room were visible.

At the time the Soviet delegation apparently wished to speak there was a motion to adjourn before the house. It was not communicated to me that they wished to speak to a point of order. When there is a motion to adjourn before the Conference, even though you are speaking to a point of order you must speak only to the adjournment.

However, it is not necessary to labour that point, because I hope there will not be a repetition. I want to assure the Soviet delegation that we are very happy to have them here, that they will receive every consideration. I trust that every delegation will receive every consideration from the Chair and I trust that before the Conference is over you will brand me as an impartial Chairman, which is my greatest desire. (*Applause.*)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CAMINERO (Cuba—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I suggested that the next speaker would be His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet. Cuba can take the floor immediately afterwards. Is that satisfactory? Would you take your place, please, at the table and put on your earphones? Yes, I will wait until you do that.

I suggested that the next speaker would be His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission, who would explain to the Conference the basis upon which the invitations were extended and the capacity in which the invitations were extended. We know that Cuba wants to speak now and I suggest that the delegate from Cuba follow His Excellency.

Before His Excellency starts to speak, I wanted to mention one thing which I omitted to mention in the first instance; that is, that after we have heard all the delegations there will be a recess of the Bureau for one hour and at the end of the hour we will then return and submit its proposal to the Conference. But that will all take place to-day.

There is only one other suggestion I have to make. Will any delegation who wishes to speak please raise its sign and then we will be able to identify you. It is very difficult to see a hand from the Chair, so, if you will raise your sign when you want to speak we will know that you want to take the floor. All right, Your Excellency.

EXPOSITION OF PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH STANDING COMMISSION ISSUED
INVITATIONS TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman of the Standing Commission) [*Original French*]—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: As you know, it is the task of the Standing Commission of the International Conference to draw up the list of invitations to the Conference, in agreement with the National Society acting as host to it. I venture to remind you that the Standing Commission is made up of the President of the International Committee and an assistant, the Chairman of the League and an assistant, and of five members elected in a personal capacity by the Conference. They are: Messrs. Sloper, Nicholson and Rana Tarhan, Lady Limerick deputizing for Lord Woolton, and myself. It is, as you can see, a gathering of able individuals, of experts in Red Cross matters, of responsible and wise persons—I am not speaking for myself but for my colleagues, of whom I am merely the spokesman here. In fulfilment of its duty the Standing Commission drew up the list of invitations; it has received a considerable number of protests against the invitations extended. I shall read out the sources of these protests so that the senders may know that their protests have reached the right quarters. In the first place, Mme Li Teh Chuan, President of the Peking Chinese Red Cross, protested against the fact that an invitation had been sent to the Republic of Formosa. At the same time, however, we received protests against the fact that an invitation had been extended to the People's Republic of China. These protests originate from the following bodies:

[*Original English*]

Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Iraq Government;
Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Tampico, Mexico;
Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Mexico City;
President, Chinese Benevolent Society—Peru;
President, Chinese Association—Havana;
Chamber of Commerce—South Vietnam;
Administrative Groups of all Chinese Schools—South Vietnam;
Chinese Business Association—Vietnam;
Chinese Colony—Hanoi;
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Republic of China;
Mexican Red Cross Society (Some members of it);
Chinese Association in Panama;
President, Chinese Association—Mexicali, Mexico;
Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Rio de Janeiro;
Philippine-Chinese General Chamber of Commerce;
Adolfo Lamb Chang, President, Chinese Colony—Santiago;
Chinese Association—Caracas, Venezuela;
Chinese Social Youth Organization—Barranquilla, Colombia;
United Chinese Association of East Coast of Sumatra;
Nine Organizations from Bandoeng—Java;
Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of Chicago;
Chinese Community Anti-Communist League—San Francisco;
President—Cuban Red Cross;
Malayan Overseas Chinese Organization—Kualalumpur;
Chinese Association of Tijuana—Mexico;
Government of Costa Rica;
Chinese Association of Yucatan—Mexico;
French Kuomintang Committees of French Guiana;
Chinese Benevolent Association of New England—Mass.;
General Overseas Chinese Association in Japan—Tokyo;
Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association—New York;
Chinese Community of Singapore;
Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association—San Francisco;
Chinese Colony of Haiphong—North Vietnam;
Chinese Community of Santiago—Chile;
Chinese Residents in United States—San Francisco;
Chinese Anti-Communist Fraternity—Barranquilla, Colombia;
Junior Chinese League in Burma—Rangoon, Burma;
Government of Cuba—Havana, Cuba;
Chinese Benevolent Association—Vancouver, Canada.

As you can see, all these protests refer to the case of China. Most of them rise against the fact that Peking China has been invited here. Peking China, on the other hand, protests against the fact that Formosan China has also been invited. The Formosan Red Cross Society protests against the invitation extended to the Peking Red Cross, which it considers as non-existent, and in the place of which it considers itself as the only body entitled to represent its country.

In face of this ocean of protests—not an altogether Pacific Ocean—I now propose to outline to you the principles that the Standing Commission has followed. Those principles are: any government exercising authority over territories where the Conventions are applicable is automatically a member of the Conference. In virtue of this, the Government of Formosa is a member of the Conference for the territory over which its authority is exercised. Similarly, the Government of the People's Republic of China is also a member of the Conference. The Peking National Red Cross Society, continuing, as it does, to carry out Red Cross activities in the territory of continental China, has been recognized by the International Committee and by the League as the *de facto* successor of the Chinese Red Cross. It was accordingly invited as a member with full voting rights. The activities of the Formosa Red Cross are limited to Formosa; this Society cannot, therefore, claim to be the Chinese Red Cross. It has not lodged a request for recognition as the Formosan Red Cross. We suggested such a course to it; we said: "if you agree to being considered as the Formosan Red Cross, you will be invited here with full voting rights". But the Formosan Red Cross would not agree to this. We therefore invited it in an advisory capacity, which means that it is entitled to attend all our sessions as well as all commission meetings, that it may take the floor to express its opinions and to endeavour to have these shared by the audiences before which it speaks. For the reasons I have just stated, however, it is debarred from voting. It is not, incidentally, the only Society participating in an advisory capacity; several other Societies are in the same position, they fall under the category of observers who, after all, have most prerogatives except that of voting, which is not, perhaps, the most important.

The Formosan Red Cross was therefore invited together with several other Societies who have not made a request for recognition or who do not fulfil the conditions for recognition. Among these, I particularly draw your attention to condition No. 7 which requires that, to be recognized, a Society shall extend its activities to the entire territory of its country.

In conclusion, may I remind you of a few truths of a more general nature? The Red Cross stands outside politics. Its activity is universal and independent of all forms of government. It does not lie within our province here to discuss the legality or otherwise of this or that government because we could not do so without entering the field of politics—a dangerous field upon which we do not wish to set foot. The Red Cross, in all circumstances, takes up the most appropriate attitude to allow it to carry out its humanitarian work in all the countries where there is a government exercising political power over a given territory. It furthermore gets into touch with National Red Cross Societies, be they recognized or not, and endeavours to see that National Societies not recognized fulfil the conditions for recognition in order that they may join the international organization of the Red Cross.

These are the principles we followed and they have enabled us to invite everybody.

I remind you once more that we are not assembled here to spend our time wrangling but to work together in a spirit of concord and mutual forbearance.

In truth, I believe that if King Solomon were here among us, he would consider that we have been liberal and fair and I ask you to give us your approval as I do not doubt King Solomon himself would have done. (*Applause.*)

DISCUSSION OF PROTESTS AGAINST INVITATIONS

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegation from Cuba now has the floor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. CAMINERO (Cuba—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before leaving Havana to attend this Conference, the Cuban Red Cross sent a cable to the Standing Commission in which it expressed the feeling of the Cuban Red Cross which is none other than that of co-operating as much as possible toward all the objectives for which the International Red Cross exists. At the same time, it considered perhaps improper the invitation extended to Communist China, inasmuch as there previously existed a Chinese Red Cross whose powers are still in effect.

In reply we received another cable in which the Cuban Red Cross was told precisely what Mr. François-Poncet said a moment ago, adding however, that it remained for the assembly, when it met, to decide what

would finally be done in this respect. We thought that there, in a democratic country of absolute and total liberty, this would be accomplished by means of a vote on the part of the delegates of all the different countries represented here. This is my first point.

The second point which I believe opportune to deal with at this moment is the following: to my understanding, all the Red Cross Societies of America, as well as those of other areas, received a memorandum which was presented to this Conference by a number of countries behind the Iron Curtain.

I have seen in to-day's press that the above-mentioned memorandum has already been made public and that not only Canadian newspapers but even those of other countries have dealt with this matter to a considerable extent. I thought, therefore, in view of the outstanding liberality with which this Conference is being conducted, and the fine manner in which the Chairman of the Conference is carrying out his task, his extraordinary patience and great understanding, that it might be satisfactory to all for the question of China—which particularly concerns the Red Cross of my country because there exists a large Chinese colony there which is almost wholly in favour of Nationalist China—as well as the other question I have mentioned, to be taken into consideration. The feeling of the Cuban people and the Cuban Red Cross on the one hand, and the fact that this memorandum has become a matter of common knowledge and has been discussed by the world press on the other hand, lead me to believe that this is the opportune moment to ask; and I do ask—in the name of the delegation of my country, which I represent—that both questions obtain the due consideration of this assembly; that is, that the question of whether or not Red China is to be seated at this Conference and also the matter of the memorandum presented by these countries (7 or 8 as far as I can see), which concerns millions upon millions of human beings, be taken up and studied at this Conference. Later, after they have been studied, we must decide what is to be done with regard to this memorandum in the same way as we shall decide what shall have to be done with regard to other proposals.

I pursue no international political end. Cuba has no problems of that nature, thank God. Indeed, I pursue a humanitarian objective. When millions of human beings suffer and ask for help from the Red Cross, I believe that the most important duty of the Red Cross is to go to them and help them. It is for this reason, Ladies and Gentlemen of this assembly, that I ask that you help me to carry out the proposals I have just presented. Thank you, Mr. Chairman; thank you very much, Ladies and Gentlemen. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Belgian delegate has the floor.

PRINCE DE MERODE (Belgium—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before hearing Mr. François-Poncet, who spoke to us with such clarity, I had planned to say a few words to you not only in my capacity as delegate of one of our oldest Red Cross Societies, but also in a personal capacity as a Red Cross member, as one of the one hundred million men and women whose eyes are turned to this Conference and who are looking to the Red Cross as their hope and, in some cases, as their last hope. I wanted to remind you that we are at a Red Cross gathering here—a self-evident truth such as might have been stated by M. de la Palice, one of Mr. François-Poncet's fellow-countrymen. We must, however, state this obvious truth in view of the presence at this meeting of many governmental delegates, for Governments are not represented at a meeting of this sort for the purpose of laying claims before it or of asserting their rights, but of doing their duty towards mankind, thus participating as closely as possible in the work of the Red Cross. To state that we are here at a Red Cross assembly is tantamount to saying that we must practise the Red Cross spirit and the Red Cross spirit prescribes that no man of goodwill shall be excluded, whatever his origins, his political affiliations or his race, so long as he brings with him a sincere wish to defend and promote the fundamental laws of the Red Cross. Instead of a policy of exclusions, I ask this Conference to adopt a policy of open arms towards all those who are ready to defend the rights of mankind.

That is why I earnestly ask this Conference, first, to decide that no exclusion shall be taken into consideration; second, to delete from the agenda all requests for exclusion and, lastly, to allow our Chairman to close the debate on this matter. If you share my opinion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg you to make it known clearly. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does some other delegation wish to take the floor? If so, will you hold up your sign, please? We will hear from the delegate from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; then we will hear from Nicaragua and then Czechoslovakia. We will take them in that order. Have we seen all the signs that have been put up?

Mr. V. M. ZONOV (U.S.S.R.—Government) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman: The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics desires to make a short declaration on the question of the decision made by the Standing Commission to allow the representatives of the Kuomintang clique to attend the International Red Cross Conference.

Mr. Chairman, as is well known, the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, which is the only legal Government of China, on many occasions declared in the face of the whole world that it does not recognize the right of a representative of the Kuomintang clique to represent China in any international organizations or at any international conferences. Nevertheless, in spite of these absolutely clear declarations of the Central Government of the Chinese People's Republic, representatives of the Kuomintang clique which does not represent anybody—and is not in a position to do so—were invited to the International Red Cross Conference side by side with the legal representatives of the great Chinese people. This permission to the representatives of the Kuomintang clique to attend the International Red Cross Conference represents not only a violation of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference but is also an unfriendly act in respect of the multi-millions of the Chinese nation.

The delegation of the Soviet Union, Mr. Chairman, considers it an absolutely inadmissible situation that the representatives of the Kuomintang clique are invited to take part at the International Red Cross Conference. In connection with the aforesaid, Mr. Chairman, the delegation of the Soviet Union supports the declaration of the representative of China which he made at the previous plenary session of this Conference.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words about the speakers appearing here before me. This Conference should not put on the same level a representative of the Government which represents 475 million people of the great Chinese nation with representatives who do not represent anybody or with organizations which also do not represent anybody, as the representative of Cuba was trying to do.

The Soviet delegation, Mr. Chairman, considers the declaration of the Cuban representative to be political propaganda and declares that at this Conference there are no representatives of "Iron Curtain" countries. This expression, Mr. Chairman, is nothing but political propaganda and libel. It is a repetition of the libel invented by the well known war-monger, Mr. Churchill. Besides, Gentlemen, I would like to declare that the Cuban representative was waving some unknown document and tried to present it as a document allegedly submitted to the Conference by some representatives of some unknown delegation. As is known, Gentlemen, to this Conference are admitted various representatives of National Red Cross Societies and representatives of various Governments, but to consider all sorts of memoranda which may be submitted by private persons who are not invited to the Conference is absolutely illegal and the Conference is not in a position to consider them. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the Soviet delegation considers that the Conference should make a decision to exclude the representatives of the Kuomintang group from the Conference.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegate from Nicaragua now has the floor.

Dr. R. CABRERA (Nicaragua—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: After having listened to the statements of the delegation of the People's Republic of China and of the Republic of China in Saturday's plenary session, the Nicaraguan delegation is of the opinion that the allegation made by the former lacks that fraternal and sincere spirit which should govern all deliberations especially at an international assembly whose only objective is to prescribe measures to alleviate the suffering of mankind, and in which all ideological, political and religious differences must be put aside so that we may wholeheartedly enter into discussions in a truly humanitarian spirit.

The Nicaraguan delegation neither agrees with nor accepts the suggestion put forward by the delegation of the People's Republic of China that the members who represent the Republic of China should be withdrawn from this Conference, because the only motive behind such a drastic proposal is political and because it is not our responsibility to deal with such an important matter which could in this way mar the unity and cohesion of the League of Red Cross Societies; instead, we must deal with everything in a neutral and fraternal spirit.

We think that since the Society of the Republic of China has been carrying out its Red Cross functions since 1919 and has maintained relations with the League from that date to the present, and since its Government moreover has ratified the Geneva Conventions in later years, it is therefore as much a member of this Red Cross organization as the other Societies represented in this great assembly to-day. Due to adverse

conditions, it was obliged to transfer its headquarters to Formosa together with the established Government of the Republic of China, where it has been carrying on the humanitarian tasks of the Red Cross. Why, then, should we not accept this delegation as the real representative of the Red Cross Society of all the territory which it represents especially since it has been invited by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference?

It is the opinion of the Nicaraguan delegation, therefore, that the delegates from these sister Societies should sit in this assembly with all the rights accruing to a member Society of the League of Red Cross Societies since it is the legitimate spokesman of an established Society in a free and independent country totalling twenty million inhabitants supporting the humanitarian principles and ideals of the Red Cross. On behalf of the Nicaraguan delegation, I ask that there should be no political or racial discrimination, and that all invited Societies should have the same rights and consideration. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Now the delegate from Czechoslovakia has the floor.

Dr. F. VAVRICKA (Czechoslovakia—Government) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Czechoslovak delegation wishes to express its point of view on the address which the Cuban delegate has just delivered here. His speech was in fact no more than an insult to the great and heroic Chinese people that has covered itself with glory, to this people that has once and for all squared its accounts with the Kuomintang régime, only kept in power by force and with the help of foreign imperialists. The Czechoslovak delegation is not in the least surprised, that the task of attacking the incontestable rights of the only legitimate representative of the Chinese people, that is the say to representative of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China, should have fallen precisely to the delegate of Cuba.

The reasons behind this manoeuvre are far too obvious to leave anyone in the slightest doubt. The American magazine *Newsweek* of 24th March and *The Times* of 21st April 1952 describe, in terms of unconcealed frankness, the dependence of Cuba upon the United States of America. I will take the liberty to quote a few sentences only, from which it will become apparent to whom the Cuban delegate is really rendering a service. I quote: "Batista does all he can to show that 'we wish to be closely linked to the United States'. Washington will probably agree. With the exception of the overthrow of Prio, carried out by violence, everything Batista has done since his rise to power was done with the tacit approval of the State Department." End of quotation. I emphasize, Gentlemen, that I am reading from American papers.

Mr. Chairman, that is what I felt it was indispensable to indicate here in order to throw light upon the shameless motives behind the speech that has just been made by the representative of a country whose dependence upon the United States of America is the subject of cynical and public speculation in the American papers themselves.

It is therefore hardly surprising . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Politics have been discussed to some extent this afternoon notwithstanding my protestation, so I will allow you to proceed in the meantime, but I would ask that you kindly limit the political element of your speech.

Dr. F. VAVRICKA (Czechoslovakia—Government) [*Original French*—I shall add one sentence only in connection with this part of my speech, Mr. Chairman. My delegation is always ready to comply with your rulings but the delegate from Cuba delivered a speech based on politics here and you did not interrupt him. That is why I ask your permission to add one sentence to my remarks on this subject.

It is therefore hardly surprising that it should have been precisely that delegation—the delegation from Cuba—who took the defence of a self-styled Government, in actual fact a handful of adventurers living by the grace and with the support of the same protector.

(*Interruption by the Chairman.*)

I have finished. Since practically the whole of the Chinese territory has been freed from the yoke of the Kuomintang, from that régime hated and despised for many years by the Chinese people and which was kept in power only by force and with the help of foreign imperialists; since the Central Government of the People's Republic of China has been constituted, the question of the representation of China is clearly and finally settled.

It is this Government, the Central Government, which exercises the actual power over the territory of the Chinese State and which has the support of an absolute majority of the Chinese people.

It is for these reasons, Mr. Chairman, that the Czechoslovak Government, as well as the Czechoslovak Red Cross, consider the delegate of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legal representative of the Chinese State and demand that the self-styled representative of the Kuomintang group be expelled from this Conference.

I shall now, Mr. Chairman, pass on to the second part of the Cuban delegate's speech.

The Czechoslovak delegation categorically rejects the slanderous statements made here by the delegate from Cuba. I have no intention of replying at this time to the insinuations and defamatory allegations submitted to various delegations in a memorandum, one of the co-signatories of which is Jan Papánek, whose press conference, held yesterday, was mentioned by the Cuban delegate. That gentleman is nothing but a traitor to the Czech nation and a defrauder. For the information of the delegates, I should simply like to point out that this gentleman embezzled more than one hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Czechoslovak Red Cross and that the latter has sued Jan Papánek before the courts of the United States of America for the restitution of these funds.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, my delegation would like to take this opportunity to ask the Chair a question. My delegation is anxious to know whether the memorandum containing these shameless attacks against the People's Democracies was distributed to the delegations through Conference channels and with the knowledge and consent of the Chair. If that is not the case, we should like to know who is responsible for this act of provocation and what steps the Chair intends to take in order that similar acts of provocation may not recur in future. Neither the Statutes nor the Rules of Procedure entitle private individuals to avail themselves of the machinery of the Conference. The Czechoslovak delegation vehemently protests against such a procedure and spurns it as a grave breach of the Statutes and the Rules of Procedure.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The last speaker asked a question in regard to the distribution of a memorandum. This was not distributed by the Conference. It was presumably sent direct to the National Societies. As a matter of fact, I never saw the document until it appeared at the table here this afternoon. I think perhaps that ought to satisfy the last speaker that this document was not distributed by the Conference.

Now, please, I wish the delegates to remember that they are at a Red Cross Conference and if they disagree on political matters, they can surely agree on other grounds. Mainly, they are in a position to agree, surely, in the humanitarian field.

I do not want any delegate to get the impression that the Chair is unfair and allows one delegate and then does not allow another delegate to discuss a matter of politics. The best way to control the meeting is for the delegates themselves to make sure that their material does not contain anything of a political nature.

Now, I appeal to the delegates once more not to inject into the discussion or into their remarks anything of a political nature.

The next delegation to be heard from is that of Rumania.

Mrs. C. CRACIUN (Rumania—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The Rumanian delegation has two problems to raise. The first concerns the presence of the Kuomintang clique at our Conference. The presence of the representatives of the Kuomintang clique at our Conference is, in our opinion, entirely contrary to the Statutes of the International Red Cross and to the interests of the Red Cross.

The XVIIth Red Cross Conference laid down, among the essential conditions for the recognition of National Societies, and Mr. François-Poncet reminded us of it, that they must be constituted on the territory of an independent state. But nobody has heard of a state by the name of Taiwan. The island of Taiwan is part of the territory of the Chinese State—the People's Republic of China—whose legitimate and authorized representatives are participating in the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. The representation at the Conference and in the League of the Taiwan stragglers, who maintain themselves only with the protection of a foreign army, can in no way further the aims of the International Red Cross.

It goes without saying that any international pledges that this group might make would be devoid of validity and offer no guarantee of fulfilment because their signatories would be totally powerless to implement them. Consequently, we support the Chinese proposal and request the removal from this Conference

of the spokesmen for the Kuomintang clique, who can only represent themselves, as individuals, and who are totally deprived of the powers necessary to ensure the respect of the fundamental articles of the Red Cross and the international Conventions. That is the first problem.

The second problem I wished to raise concerns the distribution of that slanderous pamphlet entitled "Memorandum", addressed to the International Red Cross Conference by the old Red Cross Societies of Poland, Czechoslovakia and of other Peoples' Democracies. First of all, I should like to ask who are the persons responsible for distributing that memorandum.

I will only mention two of the former officers of the Rumanian Red Cross. One of them, Caranfil, was one of the officers of the Rumanian Red Cross who supported the Antonescu Government, the "quisling" Government of Rumania. Among other things, he signed an appeal during the war urging the staff of the Telephone Company to support the declaration of war upon the United Nations. His collaboration with the German Command and with the Gestapo are a matter of common knowledge in our country. As regards the individual they call the former President of the Red Cross, Costinesco, he was tried and sentenced for embezzling funds amounting to several billion lei which were the property of the Anti-Tuberculosis League and of the Red Cross.

But, Gentlemen, I ask you, how was it possible for such a memorandum to be circulated to the members of our Conference? Our Chairman indicated that the memorandum was distributed without the knowledge of the Conference officers. May I point out, however, that the memorandum was placed in the boxes used for the distribution of all the Conference documents. How is it possible that a slanderous document such as this should have been distributed to National Societies and Governments invited by the Standing Commission? Why did it happen to be distributed with discrimination, that is, to all delegations except the ones which are attacked in this memorandum? What was the aim, Gentlemen, of those who allowed this pamphlet to be circulated? Their aim was to contribute to a surprise attack, since those who carried out that act wished our delegation to be caught unawares when the matter was brought up.

We consider that those who are responsible for the act—and doubtless the organizers of this Conference are among them—have clearly shown a definitely political attitude here, both in the distribution and the sorting service, to the detriment of several countries, and have shown flagrant discrimination in their attitude towards the various delegations. The delegation of the Rumanian Red Cross and the Rumanian People's Republic protests against such inadmissible conduct which shows a clear-cut political attitude on the part of certain of the Conference organizers, and considers that such slanderous actions against a member Society of the Red Cross are and ought to be completely alien to the methods used at the International Red Cross. Furthermore, the hostility shown to some members of the International Red Cross, together with the fact that they have been prevented from participating in the meetings on an equal footing with the others, that they have not benefited from the same working conditions and facilities to discuss documents, emphasizes that political discrimination is practised here, and that there is a definitely political bias against a number of the delegations present.

Once again we would stress that we consider such actions as contrary to the principles upon which the work of the Red Cross is founded, and demand that steps be taken to deal with those responsible.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We were discussing the matter of protests, but we appear to have got off the trail and onto the question of another document which is not on the agenda this afternoon. However, at this particular meeting I have been allowing substantial latitude. A statement in connection with that document, insofar as we are able to make a statement, will be given later. I am assured by the officers of the Conference that they know nothing about the origin of the document, but a statement will be made later.

However, I once more draw your attention to the fact that we are discussing the protests of Governments and Societies against the invitation to other Governments and Societies, so kindly remember the matter on the agenda which is now under discussion.

I now call on the next delegation wishing to speak, the Chinese Republic.

Dr. J. HENG LIU (Chinese Republic—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: The Chinese delegation of which I am the Chairman came here with the purpose of participating in a Conference devoted to purely Red Cross affairs. We protested against the participation of the Communist puppet régime in Peiping because, as I warned you in my statement at the first plenary meeting on Saturday, the only purpose of their delegation being here is to make a mockery of this Conference and to have it used as an instrument of vicious propaganda.

Some of the statements which we have just heard clearly prove that the protest made by me was justified, and my words have been proved to the hilt. I am certain that the Conference will make a just decision, a decision which has been very properly suggested by the delegates from Nicaragua and Cuba. After the decision has been made, I hope the actual work of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference can proceed.

At the same time, I should like to call to the attention of the delegates that my Government, the Government of the Republic of China now in Taipeh, is the only one recognized by the United Nations. In the United Nations, and in all its subsidiary organizations, as well as in the specialized agencies, my Government is the only Chinese Government represented. On over one hundred occasions during the past three years attempts have been made to have our representation replaced by that of the Communist puppet régime in Peiping. In every other instance without exception the attempt has failed. It was a mistake for this Conference or for the Standing Commission to have invited the Peiping régime, since it is neither recognized by the United Nations nor a signatory to the Geneva Conventions. As announced publicly by our Minister for Foreign Affairs on 17th July this year, it is our Government which signed the Geneva Conventions and Protocols, and the puppet Communist régime in Peiping has no right whatever to claim accession to any of them in the name of China.

We have just heard from His Excellency Ambassador André François-Poncet that the Standing Commission has received numerous protests from Chinese people all over the world against the participation at this Conference of the puppet Communist Peiping régime and its so-called Red Cross Society. This means that all Chinese people, excepting those now under the yoke of the Communist régime and who are therefore oppressed and not free, willingly support my Government and our Red Cross Society. The present attempt at this Conference to discredit my Government and to unseat our delegation is out of place as well as out of order. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegation whose name I have next is Brazil. Delegates from Brazil now have the floor.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman: The President of the Brazilian Red Cross has asked me to make a statement at this point and, in order to avoid the delays of translation, I am making it in French and in his name.

In view of the protests we are considering here at this Plenary Session of the Conference, which are mainly concerned with the recognition of Red Cross bodies existing in certain countries, and in view of the fundamental principles which govern the organization with respect to its impartiality, its political, religious, racial and economic independence, and the universality of its humanitarian aims; bearing in mind, furthermore, that the above-mentioned bodies are voluntary, autonomous and open to general membership, the Brazilian Red Cross delegation takes the liberty of suggesting that the wording of Point 7 of the Conditions for the Recognition of National Societies approved by the XVIIth Conference at Stockholm be altered in order to make possible the recognition, on an equal footing, of Red Cross bodies under the jurisdiction of separate governments existing on the territory of a single country.

The Brazilian delegation suggests, therefore, that Point 7 be amended to read as follows:

“The Society shall, in order to be recognized;

- (7) extend its activities to the entire country and its dependencies, *save in the exceptional case of territories under the jurisdiction of separate governments and until such time as the situation reverts to normal in that country.*”

The President of the Brazilian Red Cross is aware that this is not a motion up for discussion here and will refer it to the General Commission at its next session, to-morrow.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The next delegation whose name I have is the People's Republic of China.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman: First of all, I wish to say that we are puzzled by the way Mr. Poncet handled the business of the Conference. On the 26th of this month, we handed a statement of protest to Mr. Poncet, and requested him that this be distributed as a document of the Conference. However, Mr. Poncet withheld that statement of protest and has not handed it over to the Conference. On the 27th of this month we asked him about that statement and Mr. Poncet said he was no longer the Chairman of the Standing Commission. Yet, to-day

Mr. Poncet spoke a lot about some documents which have no value whatsoever to the Conference as they are issued by something which has no relation with this Conference at all. So I am wondering whether this is a manifestation of the so-called impartiality of the Chairman of the Standing Commission. Up to this time, as far as I know, our statement of protest has still not been distributed.

The Chinese delegation considers that the report made by the Chairman of the Standing Commission, Mr. Poncet, has not only impaired the legitimate rights of one of its full members of the Conference, that is, the People's Republic of China and its Red Cross Society, but is also incompatible with the explicit stipulation of the Statutes and By-Laws of the Conference. Because of this, the report on a part of the protest made by the People's Republic of China given by Mr. Poncet, is neither just nor legal. The Government delegation of the People's Republic of China could not but express its deepest regret.

The International Conference should by no means allow the remnant elements of the Kuomintang to sneak into this Conference to carry out sabotage activities, as these remnant elements of the Kuomintang have been hiding in the island of Taiwan and living on their rough bread under the protective shield of a foreign fleet. To admit into this Conference a Government already overthrown by its own people and now under the protection of a foreign power, would gravely impair the moral standing and the prestige of this International Conference in the eyes of all the people of this world. It would gravely threaten the future of the International Red Cross movement.

On the basis of the above-mentioned reasons, the Chinese delegation resolutely condemns the decision made by the Standing Commission in recognizing the remnant elements of the Kuomintang as a member of the International Conference. We consider that it is entirely illegal and that there is danger of gravely threatening the prestige and the future of the International Red Cross and that, therefore, this decision is absolutely a mistake. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The next delegate who wants to speak is from Ecuador.

Dr. T. MALDONADO (Ecuador—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Delegates, Gentlemen: I have the honour to speak on behalf of the delegation from Ecuador.

To-day, this auditorium should be converted into a sanctuary of peace. We see that the problem which is being discussed at this moment is of a political nature, and as such it should not be discussed, much less solved, by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference. I think, Mr. Chairman, that neither side should be under-rated. If to-day, due to special circumstances, the Chinese territory is divided, with a Red Cross organization in the Republic of China and another in Communist China, and if the two institutions are working in accordance with the humanitarian principles of Geneva, we must accept both delegations, since the International Red Cross must act upon humanitarian, not political, principles. Finally, the Swiss Red Cross could be asked to send a Commission to ascertain if both institutions are really carrying out Red Cross work or not. In the meantime it will be left to the wisdom of the Chairman to end this debate.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Mr. Ruegger, President of the International Committee, now wishes to speak.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (President of the I.C.R.C.) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The International Committee of the Red Cross entirely approves of the line of action taken by the Standing Commission, of which it is a member, concerning the issuing of invitations to the XVIIIth Conference. As is only right, that line of action takes no account whatsoever of factors of a political nature. It is aimed at bringing to this Conference all the authorities and Red Cross organizations who are actually in a position to apply the Geneva Conventions and to carry out Red Cross activities in a territory. Such a solution alone is in conformity with the principle of the universality of the Red Cross and with humanitarian requirements. The principle is simple and clear—we can but urge the Conference to support it.

In spite of the wise appeals of the Chairman of the Conference and the excellent appeal made by Prince de Mérode not to let political matters enter this room, we have heard too many speeches largely based upon political considerations.

I have to remind you that this Red Cross Conference does not follow the procedure of governmental conferences, of diplomatic conferences. It is not, primarily, a privilege to attend it, but a duty; a duty to come here in order to seek together the best means of implementing the Conventions, and (a war is on: there are prisoners of war, there are many war victims) of bringing relief to the suffering.

One reminiscence: during the tragic civil war in Spain, the two Spanish Governments then in existence—that of Burgos and that of Valencia—saw their way to accepting to sit together in the name of humanity, thanks to which many lives were saved. Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg you to remember that.

Since the foundation of the Red Cross—and therein lies its noblest achievement—nurses belonging to enemy armies can meet fearlessly on the battlefield to gather up and care for the wounded. Cannot enemy brothers agree to sit together here in an endeavour to solace suffering humanity?

The Bureau will presently withdraw in order to deliberate. At the same time you, too, Ladies and Gentlemen, will have time to reflect before hearing the Bureau's report; to reflect for yourselves on the duties of the Red Cross in a Red Cross spirit, I hope. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have now on the list Mr. Justice Sandström, President of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to make, before the debate is closed, two points which have really been made already in the explanations given by His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet, and also by other speakers, but I think they cannot be too often repeated.

The first one is that the International Red Cross Conference should not engage in a political debate. The Red Cross is essentially a non-political movement and should remain as such. That is one of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, and it is such an important condition that I should say that unless we observe that fundamental principle we will not be able to assume our Red Cross work as a universal Red Cross.

Now, it seems impossible to avoid altogether a political debate; but we should, anyhow, not take a decision based on political considerations. If we followed the protests that had been made, we should undoubtedly enter upon political considerations. I think the Red Cross Conference has to seek a much more modest basis for its decision. We cannot solve a political problem here. We are not competent to do so. This more modest basis on which to solve the problem has already been indicated here; it is to place ourselves in the field of a factual consideration.

It is a very simple thing to state that in continental China it is the Government of the People's Republic that exercises political power. In the same way, it is easy to state that, whatever the reason may be, it is the Nationalist Government of China that exercises authority on Formosa. Again, there is no doubt that in continental China it is the Peking Red Cross that has taken the place of the old Chinese Red Cross and exercises the Red Cross activities. In the same way, on Formosa it is the Red Cross of Formosa that exercises authority.

If we follow the line indicated by these facts, the decision will be quite simple and at the same time it will be corresponding to Red Cross needs. We meet needs in every territory where Red Cross activities are carried out.

The other point that I want to make is that it is not the claim of certain governments to represent certain territories that gives these governments the right to do so at this Conference. It is the invitation that is the basis for their presence here.

In this way, the People's Government has been invited to represent continental China and it is that Government that represents here, according to the decision of the Standing Commission, continental China. The Government of Formosa, on the other hand, has been invited here to represent Formosa, and it is only in that capacity that that Government takes part in the Conference. It is the same with the Red Cross Societies. I cannot but support the decision of the Standing Commission and I hope the Conference will adopt the same attitude. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have only two more names here. I think, perhaps, everything has been said on this subject which can be said, but does any other delegation wish to speak? The names I have remaining are those of the delegations of France and Venezuela.

H.E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman of the Standing Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish briefly to refute the unseemly charges that have been brought against me by the delegate of the People's Republic of China.

It is true that he gave me a protest; I found it in my room three days after the Standing Commission had held its last meeting. Far from suppressing it, I handed it over to the Chairman of the Conference and, only to-day, it was the first of the protests I mentioned on the list of all those we had received.

I therefore think it necessary to emphasize that, at no time and in no way, has the protest of the delegate of the Chinese Republic of Peking been suppressed and I believe that no one here is under the impression that the delegate of that Republic has been denied the opportunity of stating his views and of voicing his opinions. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—There were some references to the fact that protests that had been received had not been distributed. There are copies of the protests in the pit here. I do not know that there are enough copies for every delegation. If there are not enough for every delegation interested in reading this sheaf of protests, we will have further copies run off. In the meantime, there are a very large number of copies in the pit and they can be obtained by any delegation interested in reading them.

I will now call upon the delegate from Venezuela.

Dr. J. VALENCIA-PARPARCEN (Venezuela—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Just as the ten Christian commandments are really reduced to two, "to love God above all things and your neighbour as yourself", so are the ten Articles approved in 1948 for the admission of Red Cross Societies reduced to two, which as I understand it are the fourth and the tenth.

The fourth provides that a society must "be an institution whose autonomous status allows it to operate in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, as formulated by the International Red Cross Conference", and the tenth provides that it must "honour the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as defined by the International Red Cross Conferences, namely, impartiality; political, religious and economic independence; the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of all National Societies; and be guided in all its work by the spirit of the Geneva Convention and the Conventions which complete it."

I ask myself which are the National Societies which may throw the first stone? The Red Cross is a universal non-political institution, whose principal mission is to help those who suffer in war as well as in peace. We should not work in the Red Cross if we are not capable of recognizing certain ideals of understanding and tolerance. Every Red Cross organization must be accepted on an equal footing in this Conference. I oppose discrimination and I propose that we should all live under equal conditions. This is the only way we can save the prestige of an organization which should have much to contribute to humanity; humanity needs our union above all. Therein lies our strength.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Next is the Dominican Republic.

Mr. A. LUGO SANTOS (Dominican Republic—Government and Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The Dominican delegation considers the motion of Nationalist China as logical and very fair and therefore gives it its unrestricted approval and wants to let it be known that it opposes any effort to upset and unbalance the sovereignty of the Red Cross.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do any further delegations wish to speak? This is the last opportunity. We want everybody who wishes to speak on this subject of protests to have an opportunity to do so. If not, I take it, then, that the discussion on this subject is closed.

Now, as indicated when the meeting began, I said that the Bureau of the Conference would withdraw for one hour to give it an opportunity to consider and weigh the representations that have been made. The Bureau members will then return prepared to make a proposal to the Conference which the Conference will then be in a position to accept or reject.

A recess of one hour was suggested, but I think perhaps a recess of 45 minutes will be sufficient. It now being 5.05, I think perhaps we might reconvene at 5.50. At that time there will be no further discussion of the matter. The discussion is closed.

The meeting went into recess from 5.05 p.m. to 5.50 p.m.

ADOPTION OF PROPOSALS OF CONFERENCE BUREAU ON PROTESTS

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The next item on the agenda is the proposal of the Bureau to the Conference and this is the proposal:

“After having studied all the protests presented in whatever form, the Bureau of the Conference is of the opinion that the action taken by the Standing Commission in extending invitations to both Governments and Societies and indicating the respective capacities in which they should attend should be confirmed by the Conference.”

Now, if you agree with the proposal of the Bureau, I would like somebody to move that the action taken by the Standing Commission in extending invitations to both Governments and Societies and indicating the respective capacities in which they should attend should be confirmed. Does someone so move?

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—On behalf of Canada I move that resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You move that? Well, Ecuador had moved it first, I think; you may second it. Is that all right?

THE HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—Then I second it.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All right. Thanks. I will read the motion again that has been moved and seconded so there will be no doubt about it. The motion before the Conference is this:

“That the action taken by the Standing Commission in extending invitations to both Governments and Societies and indicating the respective capacities in which they should attend should be confirmed.”

Has there been a translation of this motion into Spanish? I want everybody to understand the motion. The Standing Commission extended invitations and indicated the capacities in which the respective Governments and Societies would attend the Conference, and the motion is that the action taken by the Standing Commission in extending invitations to the Governments and Societies to which invitations were extended and in indicating whether they were to attend with full voting rights or in an advisory capacity as observers should be confirmed. Now, that is the motion—that you confirm what the Standing Commission has done in indicating and extending the invitations.

The motion was adopted by 58 votes to 25 and 5 abstentions. (Applause.)

ITEM III (e) ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The next item on the agenda is the appointment of a Drafting Commission. That is a technical committee which is appointed by the Conference itself and the suggestion is that the Chairman be Mr. T. W. Sloper, Brazilian Red Cross, and that the other members of the Committee be the three members of the General Secretariat of the Conference, namely Dr. W. S. Stanbury, Mr. J. Duchosal and Mr. H. W. Dunning, with, as Secretary, Mr. Cuthbert Scott of the Canadian Red Cross. Do you approve? (*Applause.*)

Any objection to that personnel? All right, I declare those mentioned to be the members of the Drafting Committee.

Now I am going to ask Mr. Sloper of the Brazilian Red Cross to make an announcement.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should like to explain that the delegates to the Conference will find in their pigeon-holes, on their way out, the documents in connection with the proposed new Statutes of the International Red Cross.

The first of these documents contains the revisions proposed by the Standing Commission with regard to the draft you received more than six months ago. These proposed revisions are based on suggestions resulting from comments and proposals received by the Standing Commission from National Societies during the period between January and June of this year.

The second document you will find sets forth proposed amendments to these Statutes which have been received from the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. The proposals of the Alliance only reached the Conference after the closing session of the Standing Commission here, and were therefore not examined by the Commission. I understand the General Commission will be in a position to deal with these documents very shortly.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—This completes the business of this plenary session. Thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The meeting was adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

4th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA—COMMUNICATION OF WITHDRAWAL OF DELEGATION FROM REPUBLIC OF CHINA—OPENING REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN—STATEMENT BY MR. M. PESMAZOGLU, DELEGATE OF GREEK RED CROSS—ITEM VII ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF HEALTH, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION—ITEM VI ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF RELIEF COMMISSION.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m., with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The agenda for this afternoon consists of the Chairman's opening remarks; a statement by Mr. Pasmazoglu of the Greek Red Cross; the Report of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission and the Report of the Relief Commission. I take it then that the agenda is adopted; thank you.

COMMUNICATION OF WITHDRAWAL OF DELEGATION FROM REPUBLIC OF CHINA

This is the first plenary session since a communication was received from the delegation of the Republic of China advising of their withdrawal from the Conference. Publicity was given to this communication through a press conference, and it has appeared in all the newspapers.

On receipt of the communication, the Bureau of the Conference addressed a cable to His Excellency Mr. George K. C. Yeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China, Formosa, requesting that the question of withdrawal be reconsidered and suggesting that the delegation return to the Conference in the capacity in which they were invited by the Standing Commission, which action has already been approved by the plenary session.

A reply to this communication was received only on Saturday afternoon. The original intimation of withdrawal, the communication from the Bureau of the Conference and the reply have now been distributed to all delegates.

I make this announcement for the information of the Conference at its first plenary session since these various actions were taken.

OPENING REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN

I made some reference at the opening of the Conference to the conditions for recognition of National Red Cross Societies as approved by the XVIIth International Conference at Stockholm. At that time I pointed out that one of the conditions of recognition was that the fundamental principles of Red Cross, as defined by the International Red Cross Conference, must be observed, which included political, religious and economic independence, and I requested that we have no discussion of political or religious matters.

As the plenary session is again open, I am asking the co-operation of all delegates in this respect. All the delegations have had opportunities to express themselves in the various commissions. Accordingly repetition before the Conference is not only unnecessary, but matters of discussion bordering on the field of politics will be quite improper.

It is my intention to rule out of order the discussion of controversial matters bordering on the field of politics. I make this statement in advance so that the first delegation—if any—against whom the rule is applied will not feel that there is any discrimination.

I have my own opinion as to what matters would fall within this category. I have also consulted a number of authorities. I will express my opinion and make my ruling if and when necessity prompts me to do so. If it is challenged, I will put the matter of my ruling to the Conference. If I have any doubt, or if I see fit, I may take the view of the Conference even in the absence of challenge. I might intimate that in my opinion a certain subject matter may be humanitarian in character, but when the discussion of such a subject develops into charges or accusations by one government against another, then, in my opinion, it becomes political in character.

I am very anxious that this Conference should be a success as a Red Cross Conference, and that it should accomplish the purposes for which it was convened. Red Cross was founded to alleviate human sufferings wherever they may occur. The very aim of the Red Cross is to have Red Cross Societies and

Governments of countries which may disagree on certain matters reach agreement, in any event, in the humanitarian field. Accordingly I would make a special appeal to all the delegates that the closing days of the Conference be devoted entirely to Red Cross matters. It will make me very happy if, as Chairman, I do not have to rule out of order any of the submissions of any of the delegates. (*Applause.*)

I now call upon Mr. Pesmazoglu for his statement. We will follow the same rules as we had before; anybody wishing to speak will come to the rostrum.

STATEMENT BY MR. M. PESMAZOGLU, DELEGATE OF GREEK RED CROSS

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Greece—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before we start on the agenda of this meeting in which the representatives of all National Red Cross Societies are participating, I would ask you to allow me, as the first delegate of the Greek Red Cross to come to Canada since the end of the war, to present to the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian people and their Government, the thanks and tribute of the Greek Government, the Greek Red Cross and the Greek people for the help that they have received from the beginning of the war up to the present. The Chairman of the League, Mr. Justice E. Sandström, in his speech at the opening of the International Conference, summarized these relief operations. I shall, therefore, not repeat this nor cite the great quantity that was sent. But I must say that this aid unquestionably helped to save the Greek people from the famine which followed the war. Canada continued to help us even after the end of the war. Recently 10,000 tons of wheat were graciously donated and distributed, principally in the villages, through the services of the Greek Red Cross.

But it is not the material aid alone which has touched us so much. Rather it is the kindness with which this gesture was made and the tactful way in which the relief was sent; for it is not giving alone that matters, it is also very necessary to know how to give. We shall never be able to demonstrate sufficiently to the Canadian people how much we have appreciated their actions, but they may rest assured that in our hearts we have inscribed forever the deepest gratitude of our people. I ask the Canadian Red Cross delegates to be so kind as to convey to their Society, the Canadian people and their Government, the deepest thanks of the Greek people, which is the one small tribute I can pay to the kindness and selflessness of the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian people and their Government. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Thank you, Mr. Pesmazoglu, for your very kind and complimentary reference to the Canadian people and to the Canadian Red Cross Society. I will communicate your message to the Canadian Red Cross Society and to the people of Canada. I might say that anything that the Canadian Red Cross is able to do for the Greek Red Cross Society, or for any other Red Cross Society, gives them much pleasure.

I wanted to make another announcement before we called on the Rapporteur of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission, and that is in regard to the request that Documentation print a number of speeches that are delivered at the Conference. Owing to the work of Documentation in connection with Conference matters, it will be impossible to print any more speeches. Through a misunderstanding, one speech was printed which involved the commitment to print one more speech, which we intend to do. But when this one further speech has been printed, it will be impossible, owing to the pressure on Documentation in connection with Conference matters, to print any more speeches that are delivered at the Conference. I might say that persons who want speeches printed can make their personal arrangements to have that done, and arrangements can be made to have those speeches distributed through the medium of the delegates' boxes.

I will now call on Dr. Naficy, the Rapporteur of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission, to make his report.

ITEM VII ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:

REPORT OF HEALTH, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Dr. A. NAFICY (Rapporteur of Health Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In my capacity as Rapporteur of the Health Commission, I have the honour to present the report of this Commission, which convened on the 28th, 30th and 31st July 1952.

I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.

Dr. J. Andrade, Colombian Red Cross, was elected Chairman, and the following persons as Vice-Chairmen:

	Mme Li Teh Chuan	(Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China)
	Dr. A. Naficy	(Iranian Red Lion and Sun)
	Prof. P. MacCallum	(Australian Red Cross)
	Dr. P. Gregoric	(Yugoslav Red Cross)
	Dr. J. Th. Wilkens	(Netherlands Red Cross)
Rapporteur:	Dr. A. Naficy	(Iranian Red Lion and Sun)
Secretaries:	Dr. G. Alsted	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. H. Coursier	(I.C.R.C.)

Red Cross and Government delegates were present from the following countries:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Also present were representatives of the International Committee of Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies, as well as an observer from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

II. Health:

(a) report of the League of Red Cross Societies

The report was unanimously approved.

Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment (Item VII of the General Commission referred to the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission).

This joint report by the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross was presented by Dr. H. Meuli (Switzerland). The delegates from the following countries participated in the discussion of this report: Belgium, Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom. Mr. Ed. Dronsart (Belgium) stressed that priority should be given to all questions concerning the standardization of blood transfusion equipment. This was supported by Dr. Meuli (Switzerland). The report was unanimously approved.

Dr. Meuli (Switzerland) suggested that the name of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment should be altered to "*International Commission for Medical Equipment*". This proposal was also adopted and the following resolution proposed by Dr. Meuli (Switzerland) and supported by Mr. Dronsart (Belgium).

The resolution was read by Dr. Naficy. (1)

A letter from the Austrian Red Cross Society was brought to the attention of the Commission. This letter enclosed a resolution adopted during the regional meeting of a number of Red Cross Societies in Innsbruck. This resolution consists of the three following items:

1. Training of Red Cross personnel
2. Standardization of medical equipment of the Red Cross
3. Security Zones

The Commission decided that the discussion on the first of these points should be referred to Item III (c) of the agenda: "Status of health personnel—entrance, requirements and conditions of service." The Commission also decided to discuss the second of these points later in the day and to refer the third point to the General Commission.

(b) role of the Red Cross in blood transfusion

After referring to the commentaries of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Chairman stressed the fact that all blood donations should be on a voluntary and unpaid basis. Mr. Dronsart (Belgium) raised a question of wording and directed the attention of the Commission to the expression "blood bank" which,

(1) See Resolution 29, page 153.

in his opinion, had an unfavourable effect on the public, owing to the commercial connotation of the word "bank". The delegates from the following countries participated in the discussion: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Dronsart (Belgium) and supported by Dr. Meuli (Switzerland).

The resolution was read by Dr. Naficy. (1)

This resolution was unanimously approved.

(c) role of the Red Cross in first aid

The Chairman, having referred to the commentaries of the League of Red Cross Societies, Air Commodore H. A. Hewat (United Kingdom) submitted to the Commission a report on the "Symposium" on Artificial Respiration recently held during the session of the Health Advisory Committee of the League. He proposed that the recommendation adopted by the Health Advisory Committee and then by the Board of Governors should be submitted to the Conference. This resolution reads as follows.

The resolution was read by Dr. Naficy. (2)

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The delegate of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. then reported on the organization of first aid in her country.

(d) role of the Red Cross in the fight against tuberculosis

After the Chairman referred to the commentaries of the League of Red Cross Societies, a discussion followed in which the delegates of Belgium, Colombia, Iran, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia took part and described the conditions prevailing in their respective countries and emphasized that medical personnel were particularly exposed to tuberculosis. As school teachers may be regarded as a potential source of infection, the Commission feels that it is important that they should be regularly examined. The opinion was expressed that the fight against tuberculosis should be organized primarily by governments, and that the Red Cross should assist in propaganda and rehabilitation of patients. It was recognized necessary for the Red Cross to continue its existing relations and co-operation with other national and international organizations working in the same field.

(e) the Red Cross and maternal and child welfare

After the Chairman recalled the commentaries of the League of Red Cross Societies, the delegates from Belgium and the Netherlands drew attention to the value of dried mother's milk. In this connection they recommended that existing blood transfusion services be utilized for the drying of mother's milk. The delegates from Rumania, U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom reported on conditions prevailing in their countries.

(f) the Red Cross and mental health

After the Chairman referred to the commentaries of the League, Mr. Dronsart (Belgium) spoke about hospital libraries, particularly with regard to mental patients. He proposed a resolution which was supported by Dr. Meuli (Switzerland) who added that collaboration in this connection should be established with the World Health Organization and the World Federation for Mental Health.

The resolution was read by Dr. Naficy. (3)

This resolution was unanimously approved.

(g) Standing International Commission for Traffic Safety and First-Aid (S.O.S.-T.)—possible discontinuance of the Commission

The following resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the League in 1950, recommending the suppression of this Commission, was approved by the Health Commission.

The resolution was read by Dr. Naficy. (4)

Standardization of Medical Equipment of the Red Cross.

This constitutes Item 2 of the previously mentioned resolution presented by the Austrian Red Cross. The Commission agreed to refer this question to the reconstituted International Commission for Medical Equipment.

(1) See Resolution 30, page 153.

(2) See Resolution 31, page 154.

(3) See Resolution 32, page 154.

(4) See Resolution 33, page 154.

III. Health Personnel:

(a) report of the League of Red Cross Societies

Miss Y. Hentsch (L.R.C.S.) presented the report of the League of Red Cross Societies and mentioned that since that report had been issued, the Nursing Advisory Committee had met and submitted a report to the Board of Governors of the League. The said report had been approved.

Having heard the report, the Commission unanimously approved the recommendations contained in it.

(b) report of the International Committee of the Red Cross

Miss L. Odier (I.C.R.C.) pointed out that the documents distributed were to be read in conjunction with the Summary Report published by the International Committee of the Red Cross for the Conference. After a few remarks were made by the Indonesian Red Cross delegation on the present shortage of nurses in Indonesia, the report was unanimously approved.

(c) status of health personnel—entrance, requirements and conditions of service.

Miss L. Odier presented the Report of the I.C.R.C. on the questionnaire it issued.

As regards the training of nurses, Miss Y. Hentsch (L.R.C.S.) insisted on the need for carrying it out in conformity with the curriculum recommended by the International Council of Nurses. Miss L. Odier (I.C.R.C.) stated that she agreed with this.

The report was supported by Dr. Meuli (Switzerland) and Mr. Dronsart (Belgium) who emphasized the value of the services rendered for several years in this field by Miss L. Odier, of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Miss Y. Hentsch, of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The report was unanimously approved.

(d) home nursing

Miss Y. Hentsch (L.R.C.S.) directed the attention of the Commission to a special report submitted by the League to the Nursing Advisory Committee.

Representatives of the following countries took part in the discussion: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America. They all spoke in support of the home nursing program under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Point 1 of the letter of the Austrian Red Cross: Training of Red Cross Personnel

A brief discussion took place in which the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the representatives of the National Societies of Chile and the United Kingdom stressed the impossibility of standardizing the training of Red Cross personnel in view of differing conditions prevailing in their respective countries. It was agreed that the League Secretariat be requested to answer the Austrian Red Cross, drawing to their attention the resolution just passed by the Commission, as well as those adopted at other International Red Cross meetings.

IV. Social Assistance:

The Red Cross and Social Assistance

Miss Y. Hentsch (L.R.C.S.) referred to the report submitted by Mrs. Gillet pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Governors of the League dated 25th of July 1952. The representatives from the following countries took part in the discussion: Chile, United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. The above-mentioned recommendation entrusted the League Secretariat with further study of the question.

After all the items on the agenda had been examined, the Chairman, before closing the session, thanked the delegates for their participation in the debates. He also expressed his gratitude to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies for their co-operation, as well as to the Canadian Red Cross Society for facilitating the work of the Commission. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Thank you, Dr. Naficy. Will you kindly remain until we have put the resolutions to the Conference.

Read by Dr. Naficy and put to the vote one by one, all the Resolutions of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission were carried unanimously. (1)

(1) See Resolutions 29 to 33, pages 153 and 154.

Since you have adopted the resolutions contained in the report, I now ask you to adopt the report of this Commission.

The Report of the Health, Health Personnel and Social Assistance Commission was adopted unanimously.

Thank you very much, Dr. Naficy. (*Applause.*) I want to express my appreciation to the Chairman of this Commission, to the Rapporteur and all other officers of the Commission for the excellent work they have done. I hope this is an indication of what is to come and that, the reports of all commissions having been carried unanimously in the commissions, we will have no difficulty at all here.

The next item on the agenda is the Report of the Relief Commission. I will call on Mr. Wilson, the Rapporteur of the Relief Commission.

ITEM VI ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:
REPORT OF THE RELIEF COMMISSION

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honour to present the Report of the Relief Commission. The Commission met on Monday, 28th July; Tuesday, 29th July and Wednesday, 30th July.

I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries

At the opening session Mr. Leather (Canadian Red Cross), acting Chairman, proposed the nomination of Mr. Erling Steen, President of the Norwegian Red Cross, as Chairman of the Commission. Mr. Steen was elected Chairman unanimously, by acclamation.

The following additional officers were elected:

Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. H. H. Leather	(Canadian Red Cross)
	Dr. V. Minnucci	(Italian Red Cross)
	Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri	(Indian Red Cross)
Rapporteur:	Mr. J. C. Wilson	(American Red Cross)
Secretaries:	Mr. E. Winsall	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. H. Coursier	(I.C.R.C.)

II. General Red Cross relief action:

- (a) report of the International Committee of the Red Cross
- (b) report of the League of Red Cross Societies

The I.C.R.C. and the L.R.C.S. read their reports to the Commission, both of which were unanimously adopted without discussion.

- (c) Red Cross relief work; relations with governmental agencies on the national and international levels.

As regards the field Red Cross relief, several National Societies rose to emphasize the relations between Governments and the Red Cross at the national and international level.

- (d) co-ordination and standardization of emergency relief.

An exchange of views took place which brought to light the advisability of co-ordinating and standardizing emergency relief. There was further discussion on the desirability of co-ordination and standardization of emergency relief. Suggestions from various Societies were brought to the attention of the Commission including the suggestion that the League be asked to continue to develop its activities in this field.

III. Brief reports of National Societies on their relief operations and experiences in relief work.

There was a report on the relief operation in Italy. The representative of the Italian Red Cross, as well as the representative of the Italian Government, expressed their gratitude on behalf of the flood victims of the Po Valley flood disaster last winter for the generous assistance rendered by other National Societies.

Several Societies reported briefly on disaster operations and plans being used in their countries to meet needs growing out of disaster situations. A number of the disaster reports from National Societies are available at the Conference.

IV. Civilian population in time of war—role of the Red Cross

The attention of the Commission was directed to the Commentary of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Belgian Red Cross commented favourably on the material as it was presented and stated that it would serve as an excellent guide for the use of National Societies in the future.

The Korean delegate expressed his heartfelt thanks for the aid given to his country through the Red Cross and the United Nations.

A representative of the United Nations expressed appreciation of the efforts of the National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross for the assistance given to the United Nations Organization in its desire to provide assistance to needy and suffering people in Korea.

V. Relief to refugees—role of the Red Cross

Reports were heard from various Societies on their experiences in relation to this problem.

The resolutions adopted by the Relief Commission were then read by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This concludes the report on the work of the Relief Commission which I have just had the honour to present.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I think the delegation from Peru wishes to speak, but it must be in regard to one of the resolutions. I am going to put the resolutions to the meeting one by one, so would it be satisfactory if you spoke at the time the particular resolution is brought up? Which resolution had you in mind?

Miss R. ALVAREZ CALDERON (Peru—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—The resolution entitled “Disaster Relief”.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All right. We will give you an opportunity to speak when we are discussing this resolution. Would you read the first resolution please, Mr. Wilson?

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—

FAMINE RELIEF

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, noting there is from time to time famine in various parts of the world, that is especially serious at present, calls upon National Societies to respond to appeals from sister Societies, recommends to all National Societies that they co-ordinate with the League of Red Cross Societies their relief contributions in order to effect the most urgently required aid, and in the most expeditious manner, urges that assistance so extended be made on the unconditional basis of pure humanitarianism and in the spirit of mutual assistance and brotherhood among the people of all nations, under the principles of the League of Red Cross Societies, recommends that the recipient Societies report to the League of Red Cross Societies their use and/or distribution of these supplies, and further recommends that, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies make a special study of the needs of famine areas, so that advice concerning the urgency of needs of the respective famine-stricken areas may be given to National Societies.”

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—There is the first resolution. It was adopted at the Commission by 20 votes in favour and 2 against, with 2 abstentions.

The People's Republic of China want to speak on this subject. Will you take the rostrum, please? That is the only place from which you can speak.

Mr. WU YUN FU (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: Since the resolution now adopted is not the same one as was first proposed by the Chinese delegation, therefore, the Red Cross Society of China would like to make a statement through its delegation in this way:

The proposal made by the Chinese Red Cross delegation on relief to famine-stricken people in South East Asia, the Middle East, North Korea and in North Africa is entirely based on the substantial and urgent needs of the people in the famine areas and purely in accord with humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, namely, to relieve the sufferings of humanity. In order to respect and extensively absorb the different opinions, we had conferred with the Canadian and Australian delegates, and, as a result, a revised text of the draft resolution was unanimously agreed upon by the three delegations concerned.

However, when the revised draft was again brought up to the meeting of the Relief Commission for further discussion, the Canadian delegate proposed a new revision, and, as a result of that, the finally adopted resolution is entirely deleted of wordings appealing for relief to the seriously famine-stricken areas in South Asia, the Middle East, North Korea and North Africa. The Chinese delegation voted in favour of this resolution, but at the same time, we could not but express our deep regret at the purposeful neglect of the sufferings of the people in South East Asia, the Middle East and North Korea, and we hold reservations to this point.

We request that this statement be attached to the resolution in the minutes of the Relief Commission and all the documentation which will be published later. Thank you.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anybody else wish to speak to this resolution? Australia has the floor.

Mr. A. G. BROWN (Australia—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: To be quite fair and in the spirit of Red Cross, I must confirm the statement made by our friend the Chinese delegate in relation to this resolution. There was difficulty with regard to the opening paragraphs of this resolution, and it was agreed that the Canadian, Chinese and Australian delegates should get together at the lunch-time recess with regard to this resolution. And we did agree that the wording as suggested by the Chinese delegation should be brought before the Conference. It was for that reason, when there was a change in the attitude of some of the delegates, that we voted for the Chinese resolution. Rather, I am sorry, Sir, we voted *against* the resolution as it was presented, because it was not the resolution as agreed upon by the three parties. We voted, as I say, with the Chinese delegation against the resolution that was put forth because we felt we must be quite fair and consistent.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does any other delegate wish to speak? I will now call on the Rapporteur again.

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—I would like to say that, in reporting this meeting, it was the consensus of the Commission—as I interpreted it—to have a resolution that was quite broad, that would include all areas of the world that might be affected, and that no specific area be designated; and this resolution, as it came out, was the one voted with that in mind.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Are you ready for the question? This is the resolution as passed by the Relief Commission.

The resolution was adopted by 46 votes to none with one abstention. (1)

Will you read the next resolution please, Mr. Wilson?

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—

ASSISTANCE TO CIVILIAN POPULATION OF KOREA

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
realizing the extreme distress and the grave needs of the millions of war victims in Korea and the desire of the National Societies to forward relief for distribution in the traditional and free manner which had proved so successful before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea,
regrets that the United Nations military authorities have had difficulty during military action in arranging for the adequate flow of all Red Cross supplies which could have been made available by National Societies to the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea,
understands that these difficulties have been overcome to an extent which has permitted an increased quantity of Red Cross supplies to be shipped into Korea in recent months,
views, however, with concern any restrictions not the result of military necessity incidental to their shipment to and distribution in Korea which may have the effect of hampering the free flow of Red Cross supplies in accordance with the traditional principles of the Red Cross,
draws the attention of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the special position of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies recognized by the United Nations under Resolution 55 (1) of the General Assembly of that body passed November 19th, 1946,
requests the Secretary General of the United Nations in pursuance of that resolution and in furtherance of the aims and principles of the International Red Cross to confer as soon as possible with the League of Red Cross Societies in order to determine the measures whereby the flow of Red Cross supplies to Korea may be facilitated and the difficulties above referred to resolved without delay, and
requests the League of Red Cross Societies to offer once again to the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of Korea the provision of relief to war sufferers on its territory.”

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I understand this resolution was carried unanimously in the Commission, but I believe the Australian Red Cross wishes to speak to it.

(1) See Resolution 26, page 152.

Mr. A. G. BROWN (Australia—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This resolution was the result of combining resolutions from the Danish Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross. After conferring with the Danish Red Cross I would like to suggest, Sir, that the resolution would be strengthened and perhaps clarified a little if an addition to the second last paragraph were made and an addition of one word in the last paragraph. Have I your permission, Sir, to read the suggestions?

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Yes.

Mr. A. G. BROWN (Australia—Red Cross)—With regard to the second last paragraph, or number 6, the second last line where it says "resolved without delay", we suggest, Sir, that we add "*and also confer with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the same purpose in relation to any supplies it could furnish*". The addition is to paragraph 6 "*and also confer with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the same purpose in relation to any supplies it could furnish*". The other addition, Sir, is in the second last line of the whole resolution where we refer to the People's Republic of Korea; we think, to make it quite clear and complete, it should be the "*Democratic People's Republic of Korea*". Thank you, Sir.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do you want to move that as an amendment?

Mr. A. G. BROWN (Australia—Red Cross)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You have heard the suggestion of the Australian delegation in regard to the amendment of this resolution. I will put the resolution first with the proposed amendment. It has been suggested to me that some of the delegations perhaps do not quite appreciate the amendment that was suggested by Australia and so, if you will please follow, I will explain just what the amendment involves. It is the second resolution and the second last paragraph which says:

"requests the Secretary General of the United Nations in pursuance of that resolution and in furtherance of the aims and principles of the International Red Cross to confer as soon as possible with the League of Red Cross Societies in order to determine the measures whereby the flow of Red Cross supplies to Korea may be facilitated and the difficulties above referred to resolved without delay".

And it is then suggested that these words be added immediately after the word "delay": "*and also confer with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the same purpose in relation to any supplies it could furnish*". That is the first suggestion for amendment. The next one is in the last paragraph of the resolution,

"requests the League of Red Cross Societies to offer once again to the Red Cross Society of the . . ."

(the word "*Democratic*" is inserted here)

". . . *Democratic People's*

Republic of Korea the provision of relief to war sufferers in its territory".

I hope that clarifies your thinking on this resolution and I trust you all understand it. I think we would be better advised to take the vote now with that explanation. Oh, just a minute; I recognize the delegation from Soviet Russia.

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman: I have a question. According to the Rules of Procedure of our meetings, amendments to a resolution are voted upon before the resolution itself. Why, then, in this case, are we voting on the resolution at the same time as the amendments? It is because, as you well know, references to the self-styled International Committee render this resolution unacceptable to certain delegations.

Accordingly, I propose that we vote first on the amendments and then on the resolution. It seems to me that in order to have this resolution unanimously carried we must not include that amendment in the resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman) (To the I.C.R.C.)—You have the floor.

Mr. R. GALLOPIN (I.C.R.C.) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman: Since the amendment proposed by the Australian Red Cross Society seems to raise questions in the minds of certain delegations, I should like to explain briefly here why the International Committee itself suggested that amendment to the Australian Red Cross Society. It is simply a matter of facing the facts. Whether you like it or not, the International

Committee of the Red Cross has been asked by certain organizations to distribute relief in Korea. I particularly have in mind a gift that the Swiss Government asked the International Committee of the Red Cross some time ago to forward to Korea. In order to distribute this gift it is therefore necessary for the International Committee, just the same as for the League, to make an arrangement with the United Nations. And consequently, to ensure unity in the efforts of the two international bodies, we thought it advisable to make provision for both contingencies in a single resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I might say for the benefit of the Soviet delegation that I was putting the amendment first. That is why I asked for the vote on the resolution as amended. But since the question has been raised and there are really two amendments proposed so that some people might favour the first one but not the second, or vice versa, I am going to take a vote on them separately.

I want to find out first which of the delegates are in favour of the inclusion in the second-last paragraph of the words proposed by the Australian delegation, that is, to add in the second-last paragraph, after the word "delay", "*and also confer with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the same purpose in relation to any supplies it could furnish*".

The first amendment was adopted by 52 votes to 14, with no abstentions.

Now, in regard to the last paragraph of the resolution—all right, I see the delegation from Ireland wants to speak. Will you come to the rostrum, please?

I might explain to the delegates that even though they have very little to say we do not know before they come to the rostrum how much they have to say and it avoids the confusion that we had on the opening day. The same rule will apply to everybody. In order to avoid confusion, I will have to insist that everybody come to the rostrum to speak.

Mrs. T. BARRY (Ireland—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I really only wanted to ask a question. What is the official name by which the People's Republic of Korea Red Cross is called by the League? That would help me, at any rate, to decide on the addition of the word "*Democratic*" to the People's Republic of Korea.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We shall expect the answer to that question from the League or from the International Committee. Will either answer it, please? (To Mr. de Rougé)—You can answer the question? Will you come up here, please?

Mr. B. de ROUGE (L.R.C.S.)—We call the Red Cross Society of North Korea in the following way the "Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and we call the Red Cross in South Korea the "Red Cross of the Republic of Korea".

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I understand from Mr. de Rougé that in the North the Red Cross is known as the "Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and in the South the "Red Cross of the Republic of Korea".

I am going to ask you to vote now on the inclusion of the word "*Democratic*" in the last paragraph, so that it would read this way:

"requests the League of Red Cross Societies to offer once again to the Red Cross Society of the *Democratic* People's Republic of Korea the provision of relief to war sufferers in its territory".

The second amendment was adopted by 50 votes to none, with one abstention.

Now I have to take a vote on the resolution with the amendments that have just been introduced.

The resolution was adopted by 55 votes to none, with one abstention. (1)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

We will now move on to the third resolution, "Mutual Assistance between National Societies".

The resolution was read by Mr. J. C. Wilson.

This resolution was carried in the Commission by a vote of 23 to none, with one abstention.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (2)

Would you read the fourth resolution, now, please?

(1) See Resolution 28, page 153.

(2) See Resolution 24, page 152.

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—

FACILITIES TO BE GRANTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO NATIONAL SOCIETIES AND TO THE
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS IN MATTERS OF RELIEF

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
reaffirms Resolution 40 voted by the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference held in Stockholm in 1948,
urges Governments to meet, as far as possible, requests from National Societies with regard to facilities in connection
with relief activities, thereby enabling the Red Cross to use all relief funds directly for aid to those in need."

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have had word from the Danish Red Cross that they proposed this resolution but they now suggest that it be withdrawn in view of the fact that they understand that a similar resolution, passed by the General Commission, will come before the Conference. Would the Danish Red Cross like to speak to this matter?

Miss K. M. AHLMANN-OHLSSEN (Denmark—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: The Danish delegation introduced this resolution. The Drafting and Resolutions Committee have now drawn our attention to the fact that the contents of this resolution are fully covered by a resolution voted by the General Commission. In view of that fact, and in order to avoid duplication, we take the liberty of proposing that the resolution be withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Are you satisfied that the resolution prepared by the General Commission covers your resolution *in toto*, or would you like to have an explanation from the Drafting Committee in regard to that?

Miss K. M. AHLMANN-OHLSSEN (Denmark—Red Cross)—I understand it covers it totally.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All right. Is anybody opposed to allowing this resolution to be withdrawn under the circumstances? I see no opposition, so the resolution is withdrawn.

We move on to the fifth resolution, "Relief to Children".

The resolution was read by Mr. Wilson.

I understand that this resolution was passed unanimously by the Relief Commission. Does anybody want to speak to this resolution?

The resolution was adopted unanimously, with one abstention. (1)

Now, the sixth resolution.

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—

DISASTER RELIEF

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
recommends to National Societies and the Governments of their respective countries that they endeavour to implement the recommendations adopted by the Seminar on Disaster Relief which met in Mexico City during September 1951, and which were approved as resolutions by the VIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference held immediately thereafter in that capital."

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegation from Peru wishes to speak to this resolution.

Miss C. R. ALVAREZ CALDERON (Peru—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—With reference to Resolution No. 6, the delegation from Peru, as initiator of this idea, takes great pleasure in informing the assembly that the Inter-American Commission on Co-ordination of Relief, recommended by the 4th, 5th and 6th Pan-American Red Cross Conferences, has been legally constituted by the ratification of eleven countries as called for by the Statute. These countries are the following: Mexico, Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay and Peru.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—If nobody else wishes to take the floor, I shall put this resolution to the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, with one abstention. (2)

Now that we have dealt with all the resolutions contained in the report I presume you move the adoption of the Report of the Relief Commission, Mr. Wilson.

(1) See Resolution 27, page 152.

(2) See Resolution 25, page 152.

Mr. J. C. WILSON (Rapporteur of Relief Commission)—I move the adoption of this report.

The Report of the Relief Commission was adopted unanimously. (Applause.)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I know you would like me to express the appreciation of this Conference to the Chairman, to the Rapporteur and all the other officers and persons who took part in the work of this Commission. Thank you very much. *(Applause.)*

You will note that at one time we did not know whether we would have a plenary session this afternoon or whether the plenary sessions would again begin tomorrow morning. These are all the commission findings with which we have been able to deal at the moment. We will have the Report of the Junior Commission distributed in the delegations' boxes and will proceed in the morning with the resolutions of the Junior Commission, after which we will take up the resolutions of the General Commission. We will deal first with the Junior Commission and then the General Commission. We have completed our work for do-day.

Czechoslovakia asks for the floor to speak to a point of order.

Dr. F. VAVRICKA (Czechoslovakia—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Czechoslovak delegation is obliged once more to point out certain defects in the conduct and organization of our work. The voluminous and important reports on the work of the commissions are, as a rule, only made available to the delegates upon their arrival in the meeting room at the time of the opening of the sessions. To-day, that was the case with the Reports of the Health and Relief Commissions. Since, at this Conference, we do not receive the minutes of the sessions of all commissions, it is practically impossible for delegations to duly study in advance the resolutions that are to be dealt with. This constitutes a grave danger to the orderly conduct of the Conference.

The Czechoslovak delegation takes the liberty of raising this point particularly because we will probably have to examine the Report of the General Commission tomorrow. My delegation requests that this report be submitted ahead of time so that all delegations may be fully acquainted with it in advance.

My delegation regrets that this report has not yet been distributed and hopes that in the interests of the orderly conduct of business of this Conference it will be distributed to-night. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We will wait until the delegate takes his seat and is able to put on his ear-phones before I reply.

I am told by the Secretary General that the Report of the Relief Commission and the Report of the Health Commission were put in the delegates' boxes early this morning. The Report of the Junior Red Cross Commission is going into the boxes now. The Report of the General Commission is very lengthy and its preparation has involved a tremendous amount of work.

The delegates will appreciate that while they are sleeping the Secretariat is working in order to make all this information available to them at the earliest possible moment; the Report of the General Commission, too, will be made available at the earliest possible moment.

The meeting was adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

5th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA—ITEM VIII ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF JUNIOR COMMISSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman) —Referring to the question that was raised last evening at the time of adjournment in regard to the distribution of the Report of the General Commission, I am told that the French and English versions of the Report were put in the boxes of the delegates at one o'clock this morning and that the Spanish version was in the boxes before eight o'clock this morning.

It was suggested yesterday that the delegates wanted some time to study the Report of the General Commission before it came before the Conference. I therefore propose that we deal with the Report of the Junior Red Cross Commission this morning and when we have completed that matter that we adjourn until three o'clock this afternoon. That will give the delegates further opportunity to study the Report of the General Commission, and I will propose to the Bureau that this afternoon as far as possible we deal first with the non-contentious matters, or the matters we think are non-contentious, in the Report of the General Commission.

I hope that will give the delegates ample opportunity to consider the Report of the General Commission before the contentious points are discussed at the Conference session.

I will now call on Mr. Abut, the Rapporteur of the Junior Commission, to make his report.

ITEM VIII ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF JUNIOR COMMISSION

Mr. N. ABUT (Chairman and Rapporteur of Junior Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honour of presenting to the Conference a brief report on the work of the Junior Commission and of submitting to it the nine recommendations that the Commission has adopted, most of them unanimously.

The Commission held four meetings; during the first it appointed its officers, ratifying the proposals of the Board of Delegates. The following individuals were elected:

Chairman:	Mr. N. Abut	(Turkish Red Crescent)
Vice-Chairmen:	Miss B. Wittborn	(Swedish Red Cross)
	Dr. J. Valencia-Parparcén	(Venezuelan Red Cross)
	H.R.H. Prince Chumbhot Phong Boriphath	(Thai Red Cross)
Secretaries:	Mr. C. A. Schusselé	(L.R.C.S.)
	Miss K. Herman	(Canadian Red Cross)

At the beginning of its second meeting, the Commission did me the honour of appointing me its Rapporteur.

The delegates of 28 National Societies took part in the work of the Commission, namely: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Republic of China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The delegates of six Governments were also present: Canada, Holy See, Israel, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Turkey. The International Committee of the Red Cross was represented by Miss L. Odier and the League of Red Cross Societies by Mr. Louis Verniers, Adviser on matters relating to youth and education.

The initial agenda of the Junior Commission contained only three items. The Standing Commission and the Bureau of the Conference agreed to include in this Agenda three other items, presented by the Secretary General of the League, which are the following:

- IV. The Junior Red Cross and present-day educational problems.
- V. Responsibilities of the National Societies towards their Junior Red Cross Sections.
- VI. Relationship of the Junior Red Cross:
 - (a) with the specialized agencies of the United Nations interested in youth problems;
 - (b) with international youth organizations.

In my opening address, I had the privilege of expressing our warm appreciation to the Canadian Red Cross Society for having greeted us with such cordiality and of stressing the remarkable achievement of its Junior Section, so strikingly exemplified by its International Exhibition of School Art organized in Toronto on the occasion of this Conference. Speaking on behalf of all the National Societies, I expressed our gratitude to Mr. Louis Verniers for consenting to place at the disposal of the League his outstanding abilities and wide experience in accepting the office of adviser in all matters relating to the education of youth. As a matter of fact, Mr. Verniers made extensive contributions to our discussions and we are very grateful to him for all the advice and suggestions which he has lavished upon us with such understanding and wisdom.

For greater clarity, may I now be allowed to give you as complete and accurate a synthesis as possible of the six items on the agenda.

I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.

I informed you at the beginning of this report of the decisions taken.

II. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies on the Junior Red Cross.

The General Report of the League of Red Cross Societies on its activities from 1948 to 1952 was sent several weeks ago to all National Societies, who have thus had the opportunity to study this document carefully. In this report, one chapter is devoted to "The Activity of the League in the field of the Junior Red Cross." Mr. Schusselé, Director of the League Junior Red Cross Bureau, emphasized the essential points in this report giving the Commission explanations, as clear as they were complete, of the manner in which the National Junior Red Cross Sections and the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League had put into practice the resolutions passed both by the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference and by the various bodies of the League.

Mr. Schusselé remarked on the encouraging development of the Junior Red Cross in many countries, particularly in Latin America and the Near East. He drew attention to the growth of the various activities of the Junior Red Cross in particular in the field of friendship and mutual assistance between nations. For instance, during the course of the past few years, the international school art programme has achieved a remarkable success and international study centres, study visits and many exchanges have been organized, which have enabled Juniors of many countries to exchange experiences and to come to know and to appreciate each other.

Mr. Schusselé specified the basis on which the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League had maintained and developed its contacts and relations with all international youth organizations, UNESCO and the International Education Bureau.

Lastly, he drew attention to the constantly increasing tasks which have devolved on the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League, in particular the task "of assuring an adequate flow of the members of the Junior Red Cross into the ranks of the adult Red Cross" and "of giving advice—on request—to the Executive Committee of the League, to the Organization Bureau of the League and to all National Societies on the furtherance of the programme for promoting youth activities within the adult Red Cross." This resolution of the Executive Committee ratified by the Board of Governors of the League, here in Toronto, actually doubles the responsibilities and the tasks of the Junior Red Cross Bureau.

It is true that the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee, the efficient work of which must be stressed once more, has been entrusted by the resolution with the same responsibilities.

The Junior Commission has been unanimous in expressing its deep gratitude to Mr. Schusselé for the fine work he has done, the zeal, enthusiasm and faith he has brought to the service of the Junior Red Cross movement.

It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to pay high tribute to the League for its achievement in the Junior field and to congratulate the Director of its Junior Bureau for his personal and active contribution towards the success of this work, vital for the very future of the humanitarian cause which is so dear to our hearts.

III. Examination of Reports on the Junior Red Cross by National Societies.

The reports of most of the National Societies include a chapter on the activities of their respective Junior Sections. These reports have been made available to all delegates. That is why the representatives of several National Societies, when taking part in the deliberations of the Commission, brought out only certain aspects of the activities of their Junior Sections, especially those which represented a worthwhile innovation or raised problems of general interest.

The delegates of the following National Societies submitted brief oral reports: Chile, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Rumania, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and Venezuela. Among the numerous suggestions submitted, the following must be mentioned.

1. The necessity of providing wholesome literature and good films for young people.
2. The excellent results obtained in study centres reserved for members of the teaching profession.
3. The interest which the Juniors have in activities for old people.
4. The advantage of associating the Junior Red Cross with activities of international mutual help.

The representatives of Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States expressed their heartfelt gratitude for the considerable assistance they had received from sister Sections for children who were the victims of disasters or who had impaired health.

The delegate of the Republic of Korea expressed his deep gratitude for the numerous relief shipments received from the Red Cross which made it possible to mitigate the sufferings of the civilian population, particularly of children. The Commission was happy to learn that a Junior Red Cross Section was to be set up in that country; the League Junior Red Cross Bureau will consider it a duty to assist the new Section in its work.

At the suggestion of Mr. Verniers, the Commission expressed its deep appreciation of all these reports and entrusted to the League Junior Red Cross Bureau the task of studying them thoroughly, of abstracting from them the essential points and of making a general report on this subject to all National Junior Red Cross Sections.

IV. The Junior Red Cross and present-day educational problems.

Mr. Verniers (Adviser to the League) submitted a remarkable statement to the Commission on this important and timely subject. After recalling the close relations which, since its foundation, have joined the Junior Red Cross to the schools—relations emphasized in many resolutions of International Red Cross Conferences and of the Board of Governors—Mr. Verniers defined the scope of this co-operation which, on the one hand, is based on the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and, on the other, on the educational bearing of the Junior Red Cross programme. He further recalled the flexible nature of this programme which may be adapted to the particular conditions of each country and to every kind of social environment.

In order to publicize the aims which the Junior Red Cross sets out to achieve, it is essential that the public should be kept constantly informed by means of a campaign.

Quoting Daniel Halévy, Mr. Verniers remarked on that "acceleration of history" which has brought about a dynamic world and consequently a dynamic culture. This development has given rise to three typical phenomena:

1. Compulsory education and its prolongation beyond the age of 12, then of 14, then of 16, depending on the country.
2. The setting up and continued development of technical schools, and of pre and post-school agencies and organizations sponsoring extra-curricular activities.
3. The growing burden and complexity of curricula, especially due to the inclusion of scientific subjects.

The school as such concentrates more and more on academic knowledge; but it cannot always "offer to children and adolescents many opportunities for collective activity towards a common end which would allow them to display their individual potentialities."

If there be added to this analysis the profound effect of the last two world wars on the very life of the school and the recent discoveries in the fields of genetics and psychology, then the importance and value of the Junior Red Cross programme may be fully appreciated.

Moreover, it will be easier to understand the striking parallelism which exists between the continual development of the Junior Red Cross and the rise of the general movement for the reform of teaching methods.

I cannot present here even an imperfect outline of Mr. Vernier's paper. I would like only to quote one of its conclusions which is at once a statement of fact and an article of faith:

"The implementation of the Junior Red Cross programme is a potent character-forming factor and a social initiation for the Juniors; yet there need be no fear that it will impair the progress of their scholastic work."

Thus, thanks to the Junior Red Cross, general and academic education go hand in hand and that is why, in endorsement of the conclusions reached by the Educational Conference held by the League in 1925, we may say "that the activity of the Junior Red Cross is in perfect harmony with the efforts of modern methods of teaching to make the school an instrument not only of academic but also of general education."

The statement of Mr. Verniers met with a hearty welcome from the Commission which requested the League Junior Red Cross Bureau to take all necessary steps to distribute it widely and quickly.

V. Duties of the National Societies with regard to the Junior Red Cross Sections.

By virtue of the resolution that I mentioned above, adopted by the Executive Committee of the League in December 1951 and ratified by the Board of Governors, the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee and the League Junior Red Cross Bureau have henceforth "the moral responsibility for encouraging young people's activities within the adult Red Cross."

That is why a study on this matter has been prepared by the League Junior Red Cross Bureau in co-operation with experts of several National Societies. This study has been distributed to the members of the Commission and will soon be sent to all National Societies. On the basis of the commentaries, criticisms and suggestions made by National Societies, a final study will be put into shape, which will, no doubt, make a positive contribution to a vital Red Cross problem. This was forcibly emphasized by Mr. Dronsart (Belgian Red Cross) when he said that "the rift that existed between the Junior Red Cross and the adult Red Cross—as far as age was concerned—was about to become an abyss." The Junior Red Cross Commission, moreover, submits two resolutions to you, one dealing with this problem and the other—no less important and needing no comment—regarding the understanding, effective help and active interest that National Societies must show towards their Junior Sections.

VI. Relations of the Junior Red Cross:

- (a) with the specialized agencies of the United Nations interested in youth problems;
- (b) with international youth organizations.

Mr. Schusselé explained on what basic principles the League Secretariat and its Junior Red Cross Bureau had, since 1948, maintained and developed their relations with all international youth organizations and with other organizations interested in youth. These basic principles can be summed up as follows:

1. Since the Junior Red Cross is an integral part of the Red Cross, it was never intended that, in its relations with other organizations, the Junior Red Cross should follow a line of conduct different from that of the Red Cross.
2. That line of conduct is inspired by the resolutions of the International Red Cross Conferences and of the Board of Governors of the League, and is based upon a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, that is to say, impartiality, independence and universality.
3. These very principles entrust the National Societies and the League with the extensive propagation of the Red Cross ideal, mainly by making known its activity in the cause of peace and of human solidarity.

With the Junior Red Cross particularly in mind, the course adopted by the League Secretariat and its Junior Red Cross Bureau was approved by the Junior Commission which endorsed the conclusions submitted to it in the commentaries of the League and embodied them in a draft resolution.

I cannot conclude this report without fulfilling what is to me a particularly pleasant duty—that of paying tribute to all the delegates who took part in the work of our Commission and thanking them for the excellent spirit and high standard of discussion which they brought to our proceedings.

It is due to this truly Red Cross spirit, imbued with the utmost good will, that it was possible to make a useful study of extremely important and often delicate problems, in, I trust, the best interests of millions of young people who have placed their trust in us.

I now have the honour to submit for your favourable consideration the draft resolutions of the Junior Commission in the confident hope that they will meet with your approval. All these resolutions, with the exception of the sixth, were adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (President)—I think, perhaps, it would be a good idea to have all the resolutions read first so the Conference will understand the nature of the resolutions that were passed and then we can come back and deal with them one by one. Is that the view of the Conference? You will get the whole picture if all the resolutions are read in the first instance.

That seems to be the wish of the Conference, so that is the way we will proceed. If you will read them all, we will then start with the first and proceed with them one at a time.

The resolutions were read by Mr. Abut. (1)

Thank you, Mr. Abut. Would you now read the first resolution, please, entitled "Activities of the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies".

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was passed unanimously in the Junior Commission. Unless somebody takes the floor against it, I am going to simply put it to vote by show of hands. If anybody is against it, I will take a standing vote in the ordinary way by first calling on the National Societies, then the Governments, then the League and International Committee. Does anybody want to speak to this resolution? If not, I will put it to the Conference.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (2)

Will you read the second resolution, please, entitled "Exchange of Visits between Junior Red Cross Sections".

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was passed unanimously in the Commission. If nobody wishes to take the floor I will put it to the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (3)

Will you read the third resolution, please, entitled "International Junior Red Cross Centres".

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was adopted unanimously in the Junior Commission. Are you ready for the question?

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (4)

The fourth resolution, please.

Mr. N. ABUT (Chairman and Rapporteur of Junior Commission) [*Original French*]

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS AND PEACE

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
considering the influences to which youth is subjected and the considerable role played by youth in international life,
considering that the Red Cross should use its influence and its prestige to educate youth in the spirit of the Red Cross which is that of peace,
considering that such an education of youth is a considerable and concrete Red Cross contribution towards the maintenance of universal peace,
recommends to National Societies that they exert their efforts for the education of youth in the spirit of international fraternity, solidarity and the maintenance of peace."

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—This resolution was carried unanimously in the Junior Commission but I have word that the delegate from Yugoslavia wants to speak to this resolution.

(1) See Resolutions 35 to 42, pages 155 to 156.

(2) See Resolution 35, page 155.

(3) See Resolution 38, page 155.

(4) See Resolution 39, page 155.

Dr. P. GREGORIC (Yugoslavia—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should like to mention that the Yugoslav delegates have proposed this resolution for three main reasons: first, because of influences to which youth is subjected and the considerable role played by youth in international life, as quoted in the resolution; second, because the Red Cross has a great possibility of using its influence and its prestige to educate youth in the spirit of brotherhood and international solidarity; third, because of certain experiences we have had with Yugoslav boys who were sent from Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union in the year 1945 for whose return our Red Cross Society has asked several times but has got no reply.

What is even worse, we have at the present time absolute proof of how the Yugoslav children are educated in the schools in the Soviet Union. In the year 1948, the parents of one of the Yugoslav boys received a letter from the Soviet Union in which the boy wrote that he would not return to his country until Marshal Tito had been killed. This letter was written in very bad Serb language, which proves that the Yugoslav children . . . (*Gavel.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Just a minute, please. This subject is dealt with under one of the resolutions of the General Commission. I do not think these remarks have any application to this particular resolution and I suggest that if you wish to make statements of that nature, you should make them when the resolution comes up under Item V on the agenda of the General Commission.

Dr. P. GREGORIC (Yugoslavia—Government and Red Cross)—It is just in close connection with the resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It sounds to me as if it is verging very closely on the political field. I do not see that it has any application to this particular resolution and I think, in addition, that it is political. I do not like to stop you; nevertheless, I cannot see that the statements you are making arise out of the resolution we are discussing. I am very sorry, but if your further remarks are of the nature of the remarks you have already made, I think they are out of order for the reasons I have indicated. You are the only person who knows the nature of your further remarks, and if they are of the nature already indicated I ask you not to make them.

Dr. P. GREGORIC (Yugoslavia—Government and Red Cross)—All right. Our Yugoslav Red Cross Society, especially the Junior Red Cross, makes great efforts to spread among our youth the spirit of humanity, the spirit of brotherhood among peoples and the spirit of international solidarity.

All this I mention is the reason for which the Yugoslav delegation presented this resolution.

I should like, at the same time, to plead with the delegation of Red Cross Societies of the Soviet Union, in conformity with the proposed resolution, to make an effort that the Yugoslav children should not get such an indoctrination in Soviet schools. I would also plead that the Soviet delegation help our children to return to their parents and their homes . . . (*Gavel.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—That is part of the General Commission resolution and does not come up for discussion under this resolution.

I thank you for the two sentences after I interrupted you last time. Those are proper matters for discussion on the basis of this resolution. Then, however, you reverted to remarks of the former nature and I must take exception. I am very sorry, but I must. I have to conduct this meeting according to Red Cross principles.

Does anybody else wish to speak to this resolution? If not, we will take the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (1)

Now move to the fifth resolution, "The Junior Red Cross and Educational Problems".

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

I see that the fifth resolution is divided into two parts and I think perhaps we will take them separately because some who favour the first part might not favour the second part. So we will deal with it as two resolutions.

(1) See Resolution 36, page 155.

Mr. N. ABUT (Chairman and Rapporteur of Junior Commission) [*Original French*—I shall therefore read the two parts of this resolution separately.

Section (a) of the resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—This part of the resolution was, I understand, passed unanimously in the Junior and Youth Commission. If nobody wishes to take the floor I will put it to the vote.

Section (a) of the resolution was adopted unanimously. (1)

Section (b) of the resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

Does anybody wish to take the floor on this part of the resolution which was also passed unanimously in the Junior Commission? If not, I will put it to the Conference.

Section (b) of the resolution was adopted unanimously. (2)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

We now move on to the next resolution, "Co-operation of Adults and Young People in the Red Cross".

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was passed unanimously in the Junior Commission. Does anybody wish to take the floor? If not, I shall put it to the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (3)

Move on to the next one, "Contacts between the Junior Red Cross and International Youth Organizations", please.

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was passed in the Commission but not unanimously. I think there was one vote against it, is that right, Mr. Rapporteur? The vote was 28 for and one against. If nobody wishes to take the floor in connection with this resolution, I will put it to the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, with one abstention. (4)

Will you read the next one, "Responsibilities of the Red Cross towards the Junior Red Cross", please.

The resolution was read by Mr. Abut.

This resolution was carried unanimously in the Commission. Does anybody wish to take the floor? If not, I shall put it to the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. (5)

Now that we have adopted all the resolutions contained in the report, we come to the adoption of the report itself and the delegation from Ireland have indicated they wish to speak to the report. They now have the floor.

Mrs. T. BARRY (Ireland—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, and Delegates: When Item IV—The Junior Red Cross and present-day educational problems—was reached on the agenda of the Junior Commission and Mr. Verniers had delivered his excellent exposition on education, I made a short statement on the following lines.

As worded, this item on the agenda was too vague and would be likely to give too much scope for irrelevant discussion and for each and every educationalist to make a long statement. If the Commission were to start to discuss educational problems, members could talk *ad infinitum* and many red herrings could be drawn across the real issue: the Junior Red Cross.

At the same time I said that if the only reason for the item was, to quote the League Secretariat, "to emphasize the value of the Junior Red Cross programme in the education of the younger generation and, in particular, to expand the value of the programme in present-day circumstances", there was no objection to the inclusion, provided speakers were kept within bounds.

In items of this type, we must remember the position of education in many countries and the strong conflict of views regarding denominational and state-controlled schools, co-education, etc. Members of Junior Red Cross commissions, responsible or partly responsible for education in their own countries,

(1) See Resolution 37, Section (a), page 155.

(2) See Resolution 37, Section (b), page 155.

(3) See Resolution 40, page 156.

(4) See Resolution 41, page 156.

(5) See Resolution 42, page 156.

might be inclined to attach undue importance to any or to all of these methods in discussion on such a vaguely worded item. It is here commissions should guard against waste of time in protracted and irrelevant debates.

With your permission, Sir, I ask that my comment on Item IV of the agenda of the Junior Commission be included in the full report to be issued at a later date. I ask this as a reminder that vaguely-worded items on such an important matter as education ought to be guarded against.

Our Chairman did successfully prevent vocal peregrinations and I would like to compliment him on the skilful and tactful way in which he steered members back to the channel of the matter under discussion. Thank you.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Your remarks will be included pursuant to your request, Mrs. Barry. Unless anyone wishes to take the floor, I shall put the Report of the Junior Commission to the vote.

The Report of the Junior Commission was adopted unanimously.

I am sure you would wish me to express the appreciation of the Conference to the Chairman of this Commission, to the Officers and all the other persons who took part in the work of the Commission. A very excellent job they have done. (*Applause.*)

As I intimated this morning, now that we have finished the Report of the Junior Commission, we will adjourn until three o'clock in order to give the delegates an opportunity to study the Report of the General Commission. I might advise delegates that the Bureau has to meet every day at twelve o'clock. Sometimes our sessions are lengthy, so the adjournment till three o'clock would be necessary for that purpose even if it were not for the purpose of giving the delegates an opportunity to study the Report of the General Commission.

I think, perhaps, the first item that will appear on the agenda this afternoon will be the Report of the Standing Commission—that will be the proposal to the Bureau in any event—and, after that, we will endeavour to take up the non-contentious matters arising out of the Report of the General Commission in order to give the delegates ample opportunity to study the remainder of the report.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock noon.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

5th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA—ITEM IV ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF STANDING COMMISSION—ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION, ITEMS I TO XII ON ITS AGENDA: I. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries; II. Reports of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies; III. Report of the I.C.R.C.; IV. Report of the L.R.C.S.; v. Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund; VI. Reports on the funds administered by the I.C.R.C.; VII. Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment; VIII. Report of the Council of the Foundation for the I.C.R.C.; IX. Financing of the I.C.R.C.; x. Financing of the L.R.C.S.; XI. Amendment of the Statutes of the International Red Cross; XII. Red Cross Volunteers—their recruitment, training and assignment.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m., with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We shall deal in the first instance with the Report of the Standing Commission, after which we will deal with the Report of the General Commission. I hope to conclude the first twelve items of that report this afternoon. I now call on the Chairman of the Standing Commission to make his report.

ITEM IV ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF STANDING COMMISSION

H. E. Mr. A. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (Chairman of the Standing Commission) [*Original French*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The Conference held every four years by the International Red Cross is, as it were, its parliament. It is this Conference which holds and exercises legislative power over the whole organization. But, up to the time of the Stockholm Conference, in August 1948, it might have been asked who, during this four years' interval, represented the International Red Cross, guided its destiny, and acted as its executive power. Its organization rests upon two parallel institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.) and the League of Red Cross Societies, which comprises the 70 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The Committee and the League, both of which have their headquarters in Geneva, are independent of one another. They live side by side, in perfect understanding, on the left bank and the right bank of Lake Léman. However, disagreements might have put them at variance with one another; questions relating to jurisdiction might have arisen between them. Who, in such a case, would have been qualified to ensure that their joint problems were solved jointly? And should some far-reaching event have put them both—and with them the International Red Cross—in jeopardy, who would have unified their decision and their course of action?

The Statutes, in this regard, remained vague. They did provide for a Standing Commission, to carry on the work of the last Conference and prepare for the convening of the next; they did lay down that this Commission should be responsible for the co-ordination and harmonization of the work of the two fundamental bodies of the International Red Cross. But they gave no further precise definitions either of its functions or of the procedure it was to follow in order to carry them out. In actual fact, the Standing Commission only met immediately after the close of one Conference and shortly before the opening of the next. During the four years between Conferences it had, practically speaking, no existence.

Struck by the drawbacks resulting from such a state of affairs at a time when storms are unfortunately rife, the Stockholm Conference sought a remedy. This it embodied in one of its most important resolutions, Resolution 13, without, by so doing, amending the Statutes of the International Red Cross. It maintained the Standing Commission since the Statutes had set it up. It did, however, endeavour to define the former's terms of reference more clearly, to vest it with wider powers and to outline, for its guidance, rules which, by correcting an obvious structural defect, would enable it to function continuously and with real efficiency.

The composition of the Commission had already been determined; there was no reason to change it. The Commission is made up of nine members—two from the I.C.R.C., two from the League and five from National Societies, elected not according to nationality but in a personal capacity and taking into account the esteem in which they are held by the leading circles of the International Red Cross.

The Stockholm Conference specified, however, that one of the two delegates from the I.C.R.C. should always be the Chairman of the Committee, and one of the two League delegates the Chairman of the League.

Recalling Article I of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the Stockholm Conference specified that, in the spirit of that article, the task of the Standing Commission was not only to arbitrate on differences of opinion arising out of the interpretation of the Statutes and to prepare for the next International Conference, but also to ensure co-ordination and uniformity in the activities of the International Committee and the League during the periods between meetings of the Conference. To this end, it would be competent to examine all matters common to both institutions and which required their co-operation, as well as any disputes which might be referred to it.

In such matters, as indeed on all occasions when urgent problems arose, requiring either a solution or the taking of an immediate stand, the Stockholm Conference authorized the Standing Commission to decide upon such measures as it might deem to be called for by circumstances, subject to reporting on them to the next International Conference. By a gesture of full confidence in the wisdom of the Standing Commission and in its concern for the best interests of the Red Cross, it conferred on that Commission the power to make decisions—an executive power—which it had not possessed until then.

At the same time, it signified the express wish that the Standing Commission meet at least twice a year. But, since it appeared to it that these two ordinary meetings might prove inadequate, it went even further and provided that if, at any time during the interim period, one of the three Chairmen—that is, the Chairman of the Standing Commission, the Chairman of the International Committee, or the Chairman of the League—or, in their absence, their deputies, deemed it necessary, they could meet, consult each other and, if necessary, make decisions and take action.

Thus, the Standing Commission became really permanent; it received both a mandate making it the guardian, the sentinel, the ship's compass on the voyage from one Conference to another, and the means to carry out this mandate under all circumstances.

The programme drawn up by the Stockholm Conference in its thirteenth resolution has been strictly adhered to; the suggestions and instructions set forth therein have been scrupulously followed.

In addition to Mr. Ruegger, Chairman of the International Committee, and Mr. O'Connor, Chairman of the League, and their two deputies, the Conference had elected Count Bernadotte, Lord Woolton, Mr. François-Poncet, Mr. Rana Tarhan and Mr. Sloper as members of the Standing Commission.

Left free to make its own internal arrangements, the Commission in its turn chose Count Bernadotte as Chairman and Mr. François-Poncet as Vice-Chairman; it also named Mr. Sloper as assistant to the Chairman.

But a tragic event soon put the constitution of the new-born Commission to the proof. A few weeks after the Stockholm Conference, Count Bernadotte fell in Palestine, a victim to fanaticism but a true hero to the Red Cross idealism of which he was at once the ardent apostle and the selfless servant. At once the machinery of the three Chairmen came into play, the Vice-Chairman of the Standing Commission taking the place of the Chairman who had died on the field of honour. In Stockholm, whither they had been summoned to attend the Count's funeral, the three persons responsible agreed to confer the Chairmanship provisionally on the Vice-Chairman who was already temporarily acting as Chairman and to appoint Mr. Henrik Beer to fill the resulting vacancy in the Standing Commission.

These nominations were subsequently ratified by the Commission at its first plenary session.

Since then the Standing Commission has met, as prescribed, twice yearly and three times during 1951. Between its meetings, the three Chairmen have held consultations each year. Mr. O'Connor resigned and was succeeded as Chairman of the League by Mr. Justice Sandström. In order to avoid that Sweden should appear to be in a privileged position on the Commission, Mr. Henrik Beer voluntarily gave up his seat, which was allocated to Mr. Nicholson. All these changes were carried out smoothly and in perfect agreement. The work of the Commission has gone on in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendly co-operation and that harmony has not been marred by a single false note. No serious difference of opinion, no friction of any kind, has ever troubled it.

Widely different questions, of varying importance, have been dealt with. We shall mention only the most important.

The Commission has ascertained that the respective Secretariats of the International Committee and the League have continued to meet monthly, as they had begun to do before the Stockholm Conference, to communicate information to each other, exchange points of view, and settle informally minor problems

concerning them both. These regular meetings, details of which are always reported to the members of the Commission, have proved extremely fruitful. They form, so to speak, the basis of the Commission's work.

In 1949 and 1950 the United Nations asked the International Red Cross to lend it its assistance in organizing the distribution of relief to refugees from Palestine. The International Committee and the League, with the consent of the Standing Commission, gave an affirmative reply to this appeal. The contracts made between the United Nations and the two institutions, which allocated each of them a definite geographical area, had to be drawn up on the same model, the operations of the two branches of the Red Cross had to be co-ordinated, and their development followed and controlled. The Standing Commission applied itself to this task. It heard statements from the Commissioners of the League and the International Committee, Messrs. van Ketwich and Escher, who directed the operation on the spot and carried out their task in an exemplary fashion. After having twice extended the periods during which Red Cross co-operation had been promised, the Standing Commission had to terminate it at the end of one year, being of the opinion that the limit had been reached beyond which continued aid would have dangerously overtaxed the resources of the Red Cross.

The United Nations have, moreover, paid the highest tribute to the services received from the Red Cross.

In another field, the United Nations also turned to the International Red Cross and there is no doubt that it is flattering to the latter to find that it is regarded by the United Nations as the organization most capable of bringing effective alleviation to the hardships and suffering of peoples. The problem, in this case, consisted of the search for and repatriation of Greek children who had been separated from their families in the course of a cruel civil war and taken into neighbouring countries. The Standing Commission once again presided over the dispatch of joint appeals and missions by the Committee and the League to the countries concerned. Unfortunately, the results have comparatively little relation to the hopes fostered and the efforts expended. The good will shown by Yugoslavia was not imitated everywhere. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Committee and the League, and under the aegis of the Standing Commission, about five hundred children were all the same returned to their homes.

The war in Korea could, naturally, not leave the International Red Cross and its Standing Commission unmoved. The Geneva Committee went to endless trouble to obtain permission to exercise its function of intermediary and of neutral and beneficent protector in both camps. The Standing Commission supported and encouraged to the best of its ability the repeated and insistent efforts made with magnificent zeal by Mr. Ruegger, who was even led to travel to China in an attempt to obtain access to North Korea. Success did not come as the reward of these endeavours which, however, do the greatest credit to the man who undertook them. The International Committee has busied itself with the despatch of considerable amounts of relief supplies to prisoners of war. The League, for its part, has worked to lighten the sufferings of the unfortunate civilian population by co-ordinating the activities of those National Red Cross Societies that sent personnel and relief supplies to South Korea. The Standing Commission intervened to ensure that these supplies were not merged in the pool of all those dispensed by the American and United Nations armed forces, but rather that they were distributed under the emblem and in the name of the Red Cross.

It pressed for the reconstitution of the German Red Cross, which had not yet been able to take its rightful place in our ranks.

Faced with the decision of the American Red Cross to withdraw its invitation to hold the International Conference in Washington, it hastened to seek an alternative meeting-place, consult the National Societies willing to offer it their hospitality, refer the matter to its own members, convene them to a special meeting and come to a quick decision, but not without due reflection and weighing up all the arguments involved.

It expresses its warmest gratitude to the Indian Red Cross Society, having been very much touched by the proof of its good will, and thanks the Canadian Red Cross Society, liberal and generous as ever, for its friendly offer, which was accepted.

In other respects, the Standing Commission has taken useful initiatives. It invited the International Committee to devote a booklet to the Geneva Conventions, as they emerged from the deliberations of the last Diplomatic Conference, that is, revised, amended and enlarged by the addition of a completely new Convention on the protection of civilian populations.

It has itself undertaken the study of a revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, many of the articles of which have become outdated and no longer correspond to the present situation, and, on certain points, could with advantage be supplemented. The results of this study have, moreover, been submitted to the Toronto Conference, which has so far shown its approval of them.

In this connection, it registered the written agreement recently concluded between the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, the object of which is to define the respective jurisdictions of the two institutions in the fields in which they meet and where there is risk of their running counter to one another.

The credit for this agreement, desired by all, is certainly due to the Chairmen of the Committee and the League, Messrs. Ruegger and Sandström, and their immediate assistants; no praises should be spared for the spirit of conciliation, the high-mindedness, the natural nobility and the disinterestedness of those good servants of the Red Cross who have proved so worthy of the high intent that, through time and space, continues to animate the work to which we are all so deeply attached.

But we do not think it presumptuous to say that the agreement in question was born under the auspices of the Standing Commission and that it was facilitated by the spirit which, if not kindled, was at least fostered and kept alive by the salutary influence emanating from its meetings and its deliberations.

The agreement between the Committee and League may, from this point of view, be considered to be the realization of its dreams and the reward of its efforts.

When, in its thirteenth resolution, the Stockholm Conference had widened the scope and defined the powers of the Standing Commission, it did not claim to have found a final formula. It had merely wished to make a test, an experiment, after which it would consider whether to maintain the system worked out in its recommendations, or to amend it.

This report should help the Toronto Conference to form its judgment on that issue.

For our part, we feel that the experiment has given results which are positive and, on the whole, happy. We take the liberty, therefore, of hoping, not only that the formula devised by the Stockholm Conference will be retained and followed up, but that it will be incorporated in the revised Statutes of the International Red Cross and included in the texts that have been submitted to you.

We suggest, secondarily, that for reasons of greater clarity and conciseness, the Standing Commission should from now on be officially known as the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

In expressing these opinions, we beg to be believed that we are in no way seeking to establish our permanence, but are moved only by what seems to us to be in the best interests of the Red Cross.

Our mandate was valid only for four years; it has come to an end. We relinquish it to-day. You will therefore have to elect a new Standing Commission. If the institution is maintained, it may be well to renew the men, for human undertakings can only be kept alive at the price of a constant supply of new strength.

A valid instrument of liaison and of union, the Standing Commission represents, in our eyes, a necessary cog in the machinery of the International Red Cross. We see in it the appropriate remedy for divided control, which has shown itself dangerous even in great empires.

May we add that, of all the cogs, this is the least costly?

We had been urged not to establish yet another bureaucracy nor to open up another source of expenditure. We have had the benefit of free and generous help from the Secretariats of the Committee and the League. For our own use we have had only one secretary working for us in her spare time, and the expenses we have incurred, which have mostly been for telephone calls, telegrams and postage stamps, and included in the overhead expenditure of the League and the Committee, have remained within extremely modest limits.

In this connection also, we hope to have fulfilled the task entrusted to us in the way that was expected of us. To that end we have worked with all our hearts. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Thank you, Your Excellency, for this report. Does somebody wish to move the approval of this report? Italy moves the approval of the report. A seconder? It is seconded by Turkey and Greece. We have two or three seconds. The approval of the report has been moved and seconded. Does anybody wish to speak? Greece wishes to speak.

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Greece—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: His Excellency Mr. François-Poncet has reported on the work of the Standing

Commission. He outlined to us the task which had been undertaken by the late Chairman of the XVIIth Conference at Stockholm, Count Folke Bernadotte. I propose that we observe a moment of silence in remembrance of and gratitude to this man who did so much for the Red Cross and who died with the Red Cross as an emblem of his life's work.

The delegates rose and remained silent for one minute.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—There is a motion before the Conference for approval of the Report of the Standing Commission.

The Report of the Standing Commission was approved by 62 votes to none, with no abstentions.

I declare the motion for the approval of this report carried unanimously. I am sure that you would wish me on behalf of the Conference to thank the Standing Commission for its outstanding service to Red Cross. (*Applause.*)

I now call on the Rapporteur of the General Commission to present the Report of the General Commission. Mr. Beer.

ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:
REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: May I first be allowed to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Swedish Red Cross for the respect just paid by this Conference to the memory of Count Folke Bernadotte, President of the Swedish Red Cross, Chairman of the Standing Commission, and Chairman of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference.

I now proceed, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, to the reading of the report.

Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to present to you and to the Conference the Report of the General Commission. The Commission, working through the whole of last week, elected at its first meeting the following officers, proposed by the Board of Delegates:

Chairman:	H. E. Ambassador André François-Poncet	(France)
Vice-Chairmen:	Prince Frédéric de Mérode	(Belgium)
	Mr. James T. Nicholson	(United States)
	Prof. Boris M. Pashkov	(U.S.S.R.)
	Dr. Alejandro Quijano	(Mexico)
Secretaries:	Mr. Wilfrid J. Phillips	(L.R.C.S.)
	Mr. J.-P. Schoenholzer	(I.C.R.C.)

At a later meeting the Commission appointed Mr. Henrik Beer of Sweden as its Rapporteur.

Owing to the great importance of the questions on the agenda of the Commission almost all the delegations, Red Cross and Governmental, were represented at all the Commission meetings. It does not, therefore, seem necessary to present here any general impression of the spirit and tendencies of the meetings.

I will only say that the task of the Commission was a very difficult one. The scope and general importance of some of the questions treated offered ample opportunities for debate of a most general nature. The fact that the Commission succeeded in working through its agenda in the time allotted to it was due only to the unusual ability of its Chairman who had to make use of all his skill and knowledge of democratic parliamentary procedure, his experience and unquestioned authority, to lead us through the nineteen items we had to finish.

The Commission appointed a special Statutes and Legal Sub-Commission to prepare certain questions to be mentioned later. Many thanks are due to another well-known Red Cross personality, Mr. Michael Pasmazoglu of Greece, who ably led this Sub-Commission.

Two items on the agenda were referred to other commissions, namely: Item V—Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund—to the Relief Commission and Item VII—Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment—to the Health Commission. These items have already been dealt with in plenary session.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I will proceed to present the resolutions of the General Commission. I intend to do so by introducing them under the items on our official agenda to which they belong.

I. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.

This needs no comment.

II. Reports of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

The Commission adopted unanimously a resolution which, with your permission, I want to read to you.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move approval of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anyone wish to second the motion for approval? It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution? We will take the vote.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.⁽¹⁾

Kindly proceed, Mr. Rapporteur.

III. Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—The Commission voted two resolutions under this item.

The first resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—This resolution has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to it? If not, we will take the vote.

The first resolution was adopted by 65 votes to 15, with no abstentions.⁽²⁾

Proceed, Mr. Rapporteur, please.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—On the proposal of the Swedish Red Cross delegation, the Commission also adopted the following resolution.

The second resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

In the Commission, this resolution was adopted by 42 votes for and 20 against. I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution? If not, we will take the vote.

The second resolution was adopted by 65 votes to 15 with no abstentions.⁽³⁾

IV. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Point No. IV on the agenda of the Commission was the Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to take the floor? If not, I shall put it to the Conference.

The resolution was adopted by 73 votes to none, with no abstentions.⁽⁴⁾

I declare the resolution carried unanimously.

⁽¹⁾ See Resolution 1, page 147.

⁽²⁾ See Resolution 2, page 147.

⁽³⁾ See Resolution 22, page 151.

⁽⁴⁾ See Resolution 3, page 147.

V. Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—This was referred to the Relief Commission. The resolution in that connection was adopted yesterday. ⁽¹⁾

VI. Reports on the Funds administered by the
International Committee of the Red Cross.

(a) Allocation of the income of the Augusta Fund.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—On Point (a) the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this motion?

The resolution was adopted by 57 votes to none, without abstentions. ⁽²⁾

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

(b) Florence Nightingale Medal.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—In this connection the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution?

The resolution was adopted by 65 votes to none, without abstentions. ⁽³⁾

I declare the resolution carried unanimously.

VII. Report of the Standing International Commission for the Study of
Medical Equipment.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—This question was referred to the Health Commission and a resolution in that connection was adopted yesterday.⁽⁴⁾ I proceed to Point VIII.

VIII. Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee
of the Red Cross.

The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution?

The resolution was adopted by 64 votes to none, without abstentions. ⁽⁵⁾

I declare the resolution carried unanimously.

⁽¹⁾ See Resolution 4, page 147.

⁽²⁾ See Resolution 5, page 147.

⁽³⁾ See Resolution 6, page 147.

⁽⁴⁾ See Resolution 29, page 153.

⁽⁵⁾ See Resolution 7, page 148.

IX. Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross:

- (a) Report of the Finance Commission of the I.C.R.C.;
- (b) Report of the I.C.R.C.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—This resolution was adopted by the Commission by 61 votes for and 14 against.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution?

The resolution was adopted by 64 votes to 13, without abstentions. (1)

X. Financing of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—The Commission unanimously adopted a resolution in this connection.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution?

The resolution was adopted by 82 votes to none, without abstentions. (2)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

XI. Amendment of the Statutes of the International Red Cross.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—This very important question had been prepared in detail by the Standing Commission and the result of its work had been presented to the Legal Sub-Commission. After long deliberations, the Sub-Commission presented a proposal to the General Commission for the amendment of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference. These proposals were adopted by the Commission by 62 votes for and 4 against. Thereafter, these proposals were, in conformity with the present Statutes, discussed Monday morning by the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies and likewise adopted. I take the liberty of proposing, Mr. Chairman, that you call upon the Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission, Mr. Pasmazoglu, who reported on this matter to the Boards of Delegates and of Governors, to give us the results of those deliberations.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Mr. Pasmazoglu, will you please come to the rostrum? I might say this matter has already been discussed three times, namely, in the Legal Sub-Commission, in the General Commission, and yesterday morning before the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors.

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have already had the honour and the pleasure of submitting a rather lengthy report on the work of the Legal Sub-Commission relative to the question of the revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference. I have already taken the liberty, both before the General Commission and before the Board of Delegates and Board of Governors who—in conformity with Article XI, paragraph 1, of the Statutes now in force—must give their opinion before the Statutes are submitted for final approval, of giving a detailed account of the various points of view which were put forward during the discussions of the Commission and Sub-Commission, especially following the proposals and amendments presented by the Red Cross Societies of Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The amendments proposed by these Societies were rejected by both the Legal Sub-Commission and the General Commission, as well as the Board of Delegates, after long debates during which the various points of view were expounded.

(1) See Resolution 8, page 148.

(2) See Resolution 9, page 148.

I have been directed to bring to your attention the background and development of this item on the agenda and at the same time to analyze, in order to facilitate the vote, the division of opinion which became apparent during these discussions. It may be said, generally speaking, that the whole discussion revolves around one point, namely around the role that the International Committee of the Red Cross is to play in the International Red Cross. The present Statutes of the International Red Cross, which were approved 24 years ago by the International Conference of 1928 at The Hague, define, in Articles VII and VIII, the role, functions and powers of the two fundamental organs of the International Red Cross. Article VII is devoted to the International Committee of the Red Cross and Article VIII to the League of Red Cross Societies.

The corresponding articles of the new Statutes deal with the same questions. If I am not mistaken, while Article VII—which refers to the League—has extended the latter's prerogatives, Article VI—which refers to the International Committee of the Red Cross—merely reproduces the old text. We do not give any new rights in this new article to the International Committee. Article VI, as it is before you, contains the same principles as the previous one. The only difference is that, in order to facilitate the study of and reference to its various recognized functions, these functions have been numbered and set out in a more strictly legal form whereas the old text was drawn up in a more elementary and consequently less precise fashion.

The amendments accordingly do not merely refrain from conferring new rights upon the International Committee of the Red Cross, but even propose to deprive the I.C.R.C. of the recognized rights it has always enjoyed, tacitly at first and, for the past 24 years, in the most express and explicit manner. The Red Cross Societies who presented these amendments have expounded before you the reasons for which they proposed the complete suppression of the prerogatives of the I.C.R.C., recognized for such a long time by the International Red Cross. You are by now quite familiar with these reasons and we have, moreover, just passed a motion of confidence in the International Committee of the Red Cross by an overwhelming majority of 64 votes to 15, which shows that the allegations directed against the International Committee of the Red Cross are not accepted by the vast majority of the Conference. I am thus dispensed from explaining, for the third time, the arguments put forth against the proposed amendments.

If any basic change has been made in the Statutes, it is in connection with the Standing Commission. His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet has explained to us the paramount role that this Commission plays within the International Red Cross. The concrete manner in which he explained the authority of this body does away with the need for outlining it once more. Besides, I should never be able to equal the masterly clarity of His Excellency the Ambassador's exposition. I should like to emphasize, however, that in this permanent organ of the International Red Cross, comprising nine members, the National Societies are represented, either directly or through the League, by seven votes.

Finally, I should like to point out that, after the discussion on Article V of the Statutes which took place at the meeting of the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors, the number of votes necessary to convene the Board of Delegates has been increased from ten to one third of the duly recognized National Societies and that, after a re-examination of the text of the Rules of Procedure, Article 13 should read as follows:

"If, during a discussion, a delegate raises a point of order, the discussion shall be suspended and the point of order decided by the Chairman, or, should the Chairman so desire, by the Conference."

In conclusion, I must inform you that the Statutes, as they are now submitted to you, were approved by 30 votes to 8 at the Legal Sub-Commission, by 62 votes to 7 at the General Commission and by 35 votes to 7 at the joint meeting of the Board of Delegates and the Board of Governors.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Thank you. Did you move the adoption of the Statutes, Mr. Beer?

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Yes.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I did not ask for a seconder. Will someone second that? Does anybody wish to speak? The Chair recognizes the Soviet delegate.

GENERAL N. V. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Ladies and Gentlemen: As it is known, four delegations have submitted amendments to the Statutes and the Regulations

of the International Red Cross. By inserting these amendments it might be possible to give the Statutes and the Regulations such a form that they could be accepted by all the Red Cross Societies represented at this Conference.

What were these amendments? They were directed at the deletion from the Statutes of the articles endowing the so-called I.C.R.C. with international rights which should be given only to international organizations while the I.C.R.C. is not one. These rights were never granted to that Committee by any Statutes, even before. For instance, these draft Statutes endow the I.C.R.C. with the right to recognize any Red Cross Society being established or re-established. Without this recognition no Society may become a member of the League of Red Cross Societies. Is it not an absurdity? And it is absolutely clear to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this is an absurdity, that this infringes upon the rights of the League of Red Cross Societies and puts the I.C.R.C. above the League.

If you take a look at Article VII of the Statutes enumerating the tasks of the League, comprising the Red Cross Societies of seventy countries, you will see that under paragraph 2 of this article the League is subordinated to the so-called I.C.R.C., a non-international organ which represents no one. The League is subordinated to this office which since the time of World War II has been helping those parties that perpetrate crimes against humanity and violate the international Conventions. It has been proved at this Conference that this Committee is not an impartial organ. Nevertheless, with the help of the voting machine they are trying to press unacceptable articles of the Statutes on the Red Cross Societies and Governments which represent democratic nations here. But one must take into account that behind these raised hands of the representatives of democratic countries there stand multi-million masses of Red Cross members. The approval of the articles of the Statutes unacceptable to these countries will not contribute to international co-operation. In order to promote the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of International Red Cross principles, it is necessary to exclude from the Statutes the clauses unacceptable to a number of National Societies which result from Article VI of the draft Statutes.

On behalf of the Red Cross organizations of the Soviet Union, I declare that they will not accept the Statutes which include unacceptable clauses and will not consider themselves bound by the articles endowing the so-called I.C.R.C. with rights and functions which can be granted only to an international organization.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to inscribe my statement in the minutes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does any other delegation wish to take the floor? All right, the Swiss delegation wishes to take the floor.

H.E. Dr. V. NEF (Switzerland—Government)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In spite of the fact that the General Commission and this plenary session have adopted resolutions expressing full confidence in the International Committee of the Red Cross, a number of speakers have continued to criticize and to attack the International Committee and have subsequently also attacked its President. The Committee was accused, first, of not being international; second, of not being neutral; and third, of not having fulfilled the humanitarian mission for which it was created. As a matter of fact, it turned out to be a regular campaign carried out systematically against the International Red Cross Committee. Even the advisability of having the Committee work in Geneva was questioned.

If you permit me to make a short statement in answer to these accusations, I wish to point out first of all that I speak on behalf of the delegation of the Government of Switzerland. Everybody knows that the International Committee is fully independent of the Swiss Government. There is not the slightest administrative or political correlation between the two, not any more than, for instance, between the Government of Japan, of the United States or of South Africa and the Committee. On the other hand, the proximity of Geneva to the capital of Switzerland no doubt allows us better to observe its activities and thus to pass judgment on it.

1.—The question of the international activity of the Committee.—It is true that the Committee is composed of twenty-five citizens only; but does anybody honestly believe that such a Committee could have fulfilled its task in a better way had it been composed of twenty-five delegates of twenty-five different nations? The answer is emphatically "no". I think that the very discussions held before this forum prove it. It would become a political organization with political considerations guiding or at least influencing it which would completely nullify its endeavours to do its work in the interests of humanity. The Committee would become ineffective and would lose its independence. How could the Committee have worked during the last world war, for instance, if the belligerents had been represented on the Committee? It is inconceivable. Besides, the Committee can just as well as a business enterprise be national in its structure

and its composition but embrace an international programme. Suggestions have been made that the Committee should at least include other neutrals, as Switzerland is not the only neutral country which could carry on such an international task. But history teaches us that quite a number of neutrals of the first world war were attacked in the second world war and subsequently occupied by enemy forces. What would have happened if even some of those unfortunate countries which became belligerents had been members of this Committee?

Switzerland, through its traditional straight-forward policy of neutrality—the origin of which dates back no less than three hundred years and which has been respected by all belligerents in the last armed conflicts—still offers, to my mind, the best guarantee for impartiality, if any such guarantee can be invoked. Irrespective of the presence of the International Committee on its territory, Switzerland follows of its own free will the principle of armed neutrality and it is making tremendous sacrifices to uphold it. We do not look for benefits. On the contrary, Switzerland spends not less than forty to fifty percent of its annual budget for preparations to be able to defend its neutrality against any aggressor, no matter who it may be. This is also the reason why Switzerland is not a member of the United Nations and not a member of the North Atlantic Pact. I believe that these old traditions are at least a deterrent and a safeguard for impartiality.

It is therefore not a coincidence nor a mere stroke of luck that the whole movement of the Red Cross idea sprang up in Switzerland, and was subsequently promulgated, propagated and fostered for almost a hundred years by a small group of unselfish citizens, united in the Committee, who steadfastly and with rare perseverance, in an altruistic spirit and with complete disregard to personal sacrifices, without any financial benefits, followed up this noble idea. They never looked for personal glorification, for prestige, for medals or decorations, but carried their ideas into the four corners of the globe, serving merely as a centralized meeting place of individuals and nations alike who share their ideals of working in the interests of suffering peoples no matter where they may be. Last but not least, the International Committee, by its birth on Swiss territory, acquired Swiss citizenship.

On the other hand, Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel that its structure could well be widened in the future but only under the explicit condition that its work can at the same time be enhanced and improved. However, as the world stands to-day, I cannot see that this is possible. Besides, do not forget that the Swiss population by voluntary contributions, as well as the Swiss Government, have paid in the past year the deficit incurred by the International Red Cross Committee. Leave, therefore, good enough alone and let us co-operate to the fullest extent with the best set-up we can imagine and organize to-day.

2.—As to the neutrality of the Committee which is closely linked to its location.—Geneva was the cradle of the whole Red Cross movement. It is to-day its citadel and, honestly, as long as conditions are as they have been for the last century, I do not know of any better place where the headquarters could be located. I respectfully ask the delegates whether anyone believes that the headquarters should be transferred away from the centre of Europe—perhaps to a city in the Eastern Hemisphere or a city in the Western Hemisphere? How could the Committee work from any other centre in this world in a more efficient way than from Geneva? I think that to ask the question is to answer it. After all, the Committee cannot move to another place to work in better harmony with all those who wish to benefit by its altruistic work which is carried on under an able leadership. There is therefore, I believe, no other place which offers the same favourable prerequisites as Geneva, in neutral Switzerland, in the heart of Europe, with the national Swiss Committee carrying on an international task which is surely recognized by all of you if you are willing to examine these facts carefully and impartially. If mistakes have been made, and this is after all human, let us try to remedy them. Let us adapt ourselves to the conditions as they exist but without curtailing or endangering its activities.

I have carefully listened to the criticism addressed to the Committee and its President personally, but so far I have not heard a single constructive proposal as to how to improve and facilitate its work. As long as this is not forthcoming and agreed upon by the majority of such a Conference as this one, I cannot see that any other body than the present Committee with its present structure, its present composition, its present task—greatly enlarged since the adoption of the new Geneva Conventions—and in its present location, could better carry out this noble work in the interests of which we are all assembled here in this hospitable country.

Do not forget either, that the Standing Commission, which was established in 1928, is international in its structure and that the League, established in 1919, is composed of all the National Red Cross organizations. The Red Cross work is carried out by these three organs. As to the division of the work and the scope of activity of the Standing Commission, I hope I can confine myself to referring you to Article I of the By-Laws.

3.—As to the work accomplished by the Committee so far, I cannot do better than to refer you to its report which speaks for itself. If here or there it has fallen down to some extent on its programme, it is due neither to the composition of the Committee nor to its location nor to its honest endeavours, but to factors beyond its control and, I am afraid, beyond the control of any organization in existence.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We want results and not politics. Let us carry on with the best instruments at our disposal. In closing I wish to say that it is immaterial to us what form of government each country chooses to have. In this domain we are nationalists; but when suffering humanity is involved, no matter where and no matter under which form of government, we are internationalists. Suffering and the desire to alleviate it know no political boundaries. Let us *all* follow this principle. I thank you, Mr. Chairman; thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Mr. Justice Sandström wishes to take the floor.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I only want to make one comment on what was said by the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Soviet Russia. It stated that the International Committee does not represent anybody. I think it could not be better expressed why the International Committee has got the task it has and why it ought to be maintained in it. The Committee does not represent anybody, it does not represent any particular interest; it just represents an idea, and an ideal—the Red Cross idea, the Red Cross ideal—and that, I think, is its great merit. It represents the spirit of the Red Cross and therefore it ought also to be maintained in the functions it has got.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—If nobody else wants to take the floor, I will put the matter to vote. The People's Republic of China has the floor.

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chinese delegation has already taken the floor on several occasions, in the General Commission as well as in the Legal Sub-Commission, to state that the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross is not an international organization. The activities of this organization in no way conform to humanitarian principles, particularly as regards the Korean war.

This organization can obviously not be considered as neutral and impartial—it has even been reduced to the role of a tool of a western power. The Chinese people disapprove of such an institution. That is why we cannot approve all the articles of the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the Red Cross Conference relative to the privileged rights of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

We ask the Chairman that the statement of the Chinese delegation be placed on record in the proceedings of the Conference. Thank you.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does any body else wish the floor? Chile wants the floor. All right, I recognize the delegate from Chile.

H.E. GENERAL A. CARRASCO (Chile—Government) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Notwithstanding the tactful requests made by the Chairman since the very beginning of our meetings that political issues should not be discussed in this Conference so that greater importance might be given to its technical character of neutrality—of absolute international neutrality—we find with deep concern that we are continuing to hear irritating and provoking speeches. I am certain, Mr. Chairman, that ninety percent of the delegates present in this Conference have come here in an encouraging spirit of human solidarity to contribute by their experience and technical knowledge to the ever rising movement of the Red Cross and of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

All this in order to increase the vast scope of its lofty mission of relief throughout the world, moulding it to the noble words of Lincoln, when that illustrious American said: "I have tried in my life, each time I could, to pull out a thorn on my way and to put a flower there instead."

In addition, Mr. Chairman, an unfortunate and unfair judgment has been passed on the increasing world-wide prestige of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of that respectable organization which is the guiding light across the world of a hundred million crusaders, the friends of human distress and want.

Harsh criticism has been directed against this international organization which is the only moral reserve for peace, always aloof from the cross-currents of the world and which keeps intact the moral sense upon which it was founded under the protection of the legal charter of the Red Cross.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, some have unfairly tried to cast a slur upon the neutrality of that oasis of peace in the world, of that noble and beautiful country where Henry Dunant, the greatest servant of humanity, was born.

As a delegate of the Government of Chile, I would like to pay a heartfelt tribute of gratitude and admiration for the generous and humane work of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

With all due respect, Mr. Chairman, we should not like further political attacks to be permitted, through patience or tolerance, for we must not allow the moral significance of this Conference to be weakened. If this should happen, our presence would serve only to undermine the high organizational status and neutrality of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is universally respected and whose actions have never before been questioned. Some say that this organization represents no one. On the contrary, the International Committee of the Red Cross represents a high ideal on the move, constantly put into practice with great moral integrity. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegate from Rumania has the floor.

Mrs. C. CRACIUN (Rumania—Red Cross) [*Original French*—On several occasions the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of Rumania has risen and contested, on the basis of proofs, the neutral and international character of the International Committee of the Red Cross. No motion of confidence—in any case only put forward when confidence in a body begins to be shaken—can alter the facts on the I.C.R.C. or the opinion of the millions of members in whose name we have here proposed the amendments to the draft of the Standing Commission.

The fact of consigning the League to a secondary role in the International Red Cross by means of the voting machine—which will no doubt come into play and perhaps bring about the adoption of these Statutes—can only undermine the unity of the Red Cross and its humanitarian work. The Red Cross delegation as well as the Government delegation of the People's Republic of Rumania to this Conference declare that they will neither recognize nor consider themselves bound with respect to the International Committee of the Red Cross; that we will not recognize the rights that it is being attempted to confer upon it, nor consider ourselves bound by those clauses in the Statutes and Rules of Procedure which give the International Committee of the Red Cross rights in international problems.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Is there any other delegate who wishes to take the floor? If not, we now proceed with the vote.

The revised Statutes and Rules of Procedure were adopted by 70 votes to 17, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the motion for the adoption of the proposed new Statutes of the International Red Cross and Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference adopted. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. M. PESMAZOGLU (Chairman of the Legal Sub-Commission) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Article XIV leaves open the date on which the Statutes are to come into effect. The date must be fixed. My personal proposal is that they should become effective on the first of September.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do you move that the date be established as the first of September for the new Statutes and Rules of Procedure to become effective? Does anybody wish to speak to this motion?

The motion was carried unanimously.

Will you please proceed, Mr. Rapporteur?

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: Before I proceed to the following item in our agenda, I want to tell you that, through the good offices of the Drafting Committee, these Statutes and Rules of Procedure as now adopted will be circulated in a final draft to all the delegates before they leave this Conference.

(1) See *Statutes of the International Red Cross*, page 161, and *Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference*, page 165.

XII. Red Cross Volunteers—their Recruitment, Training and Assignment.

The Commission adopted unanimously two resolutions under this heading. The first resolution was proposed by the Indonesian Red Cross on behalf of a working group consisting of the Red Cross Societies of Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Sweden and the United States.

The first resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded.

The first resolution was adopted by 66 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the first resolution adopted unanimously.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—The following resolution under this heading is a very agreeable resolution to propose; it is an expression of appreciation of the volunteer workers of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Having been read by Mr. Beer, the second resolution was adopted by acclamation. (2)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I take it that resolution has been carried unanimously. On behalf of the Canadian volunteers I certainly appreciate that response on the part of the delegates.

I intimated in the first instance that we would carry through to-day until we finished Item XII of the agenda. We have now reached that point. Different delegates have intimated to me that they do not wish the discussion of other items on the agenda to come up until to-morrow, and out of deference to the request of the delegates I think we will now adjourn this session and meet again to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The meeting was adjourned at 6 p.m.

(1) See Resolution 13, page 149.

(2) See *Votes of Thanks*, fourth Resolution, page 158.

SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

6th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION (CONTINUED), ITEMS XIII, XIV, AND XV ON ITS AGENDA: XIII. Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application (discussion and adoption of resolutions on Ratification of Geneva Conventions of 1949, Alleged Violations of the Geneva Conventions and Prisoners of War—Korea); XIV. Development of international humanitarian Law (adoption of a resolution on the Application of Geneva Conventions of 1949); XV. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross (discussion and adoption of resolutions on the Release of Detained Persons and the Reaffirmation of Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross).

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

XIII. Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We will now proceed to discuss Item XIII on the agenda. We will deal with the first matter under this item, but as regards the resolution on the Geneva Protocol, we have been asked to delay discussion on it until to-morrow. In order to facilitate the work of certain delegations who wish to speak to it, we have agreed to postpone that discussion until to-morrow morning.

In the meantime, we will proceed with the remainder of the points under Item XIII and also deal with a draft resolution with respect to inspection of prisoner of war facilities submitted by the Republic of Korea. They submitted this resolution to the General Commission, but through a misunderstanding it was not dealt with and the General Commission advised them that they could take the matter up in plenary session. So I will call on the Rapporteur to proceed.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: The first resolution under Item XIII was presented by the Norwegian Red Cross, supported by several other Red Cross Societies.

This resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:

RATIFICATION OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12TH, 1949

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering it of vital importance that the four Geneva Conventions of August 12th, 1949, be fully operative as soon as possible, and having been informed of the regrettable fact that until now only nineteen States have ratified or adhered to these four Conventions, addresses an urgent appeal to the remaining signatory States requesting them to hasten ratification of the Geneva Conventions of August 12th, 1949, in order that the latter may universally be recognized and effective.”

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anybody wish to second this? It has been moved and seconded. I have been advised by the People's Republic of China that they wish to speak to Item XIII generally. I understand the International Committee also wishes to speak, but I have made a commitment to the People's Republic of China. I had a communication from them two days ago and again yesterday, so we will hear from the People's Republic of China first. They want to deal generally with points under Item XIII, I believe, but are not dealing with the particular resolution, discussion of which has been postponed until to-morrow.

In the case of persons who speak in a language other than any of the three working languages of the Conference, I would like an interpretation as the matter proceeds. I think the People's Republic of China has been doing that pretty much. All right, we will hear from the People's Republic of China.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chinese delegation, having received the permission of the Chairman, would like to make a general statement on this item: “Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application”.

As you all know, the 1949 Geneva Conventions marked a definite progress in international law for the humanization of warfare. I suppose everyone in this Conference will agree with me that faithful application and a strict enforcement of these Conventions will serve the interests of humanity in ensuring protection of war victims. Certainly the Geneva Conventions were not signed to be violated. Whenever there are violations, that means the Conventions have not been faithfully applied or strictly enforced. When the facts of such violations are brought up in this Conference, it touches upon the very point of application of the Conventions and cannot, therefore, be ruled out of order simply on the indefensible grounds that the matter under discussion concerns the point of ratification, diffusion and application of the Geneva Conventions. Still less can it be lightly dismissed as political propaganda . . . (*Gavel.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I am going to decide when a particular matter of discussion comes up whether or not it can be ruled out on the basis that it is political or political propaganda. I will not stop you now, but if there is any attempt to discuss any of these matters under particular items, then it will be my duty to rule it out.

Your remarks so far indicate a dictation to the Chair as to how the meeting should be conducted. I am going to take the responsibility, when the particular matters are under discussion, of deciding whether or not they are political and whether or not they are proper matters for discussion before this Conference.

The delegate may proceed.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: Right now very serious cases of great breaches of the Geneva Conventions have occurred in Korea. As the signatory power of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which undertakes to ensure respect for these Conventions, the People's Republic of China deems it its right and obligation to bring these cases to the attention of this Conference. If people here in this Conference are really interested in and concerned with humanitarianism and implementation of the said Conventions, then everyone should seriously examine these facts openmindedly and with a sense of responsibility to humanity.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—When there is an attempt to discuss these matters, I will make my ruling. I would permit the discussion of matters which are in the humanitarian field, but I am not going to permit the discussion of matters which are in the political field. Under the Statutes, any alleged breaches of the Conventions are matters for the International Committee. Furthermore, there will be a resolution before this Conference today or tomorrow which provides a method of dealing with special cases.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—I can assure the Chairman that all I am going to say is entirely within the realm of humanitarianism and has nothing to do with politics.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—That is fine; as long as you stay within the field of humanitarianism you will not be stopped. If you get outside that field, however, the Chairman will rule; and if the ruling is challenged, the matter will be taken to the Conference; or in any event, challenged or not, the Chairman may see fit to put the matter to the Conference.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: That is why the Chinese delegation insists that our draft resolution, our measures for the upholding of the sanctity of the Geneva Conventions, be submitted to this Conference for action. As to the contents of the stated draft resolution, I wish to refer you to this resolution, of which I think all of you have a copy. This draft resolution was submitted to the General Commission on the 28th July.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have told you already that the resolution dealing with germ warfare is on the agenda for tomorrow, and I would sooner not have to deal with it twice. I intimated that you could make any statements you wished to make in regard to that which was proper at the session when the matter was a subject on the agenda under discussion at this Conference.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman, if it is your opinion that this resolution which we had submitted before in the General Commission, and which we wish to re-submit to the plenary meeting, should be and could be submitted again when the Geneva Protocol is to be discussed tomorrow, in that case we will temporarily not touch upon this point, but will reserve the right to re-submit it tomorrow.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I might mention, for your information, that I do not have the resolution before me which was submitted to the General Commission. I will inform myself in respect of its contents before this matter is discussed. It will either be necessary to bring the contents of this resolution before the Conference in the form of an amendment to the resolution which will come up, or in the form of an entirely new matter, in which event the request will require to be made, and the matter placed on the agenda as a new matter.

I have now explained the position, and you can consider the matter in the meantime. You may wish to introduce the content as an amendment to the resolution which will come before the Conference tomorrow, and you will be able to decide whether or not it can come before the Conference in the form of an amendment. If not, you will have to give notice that you intend to bring it up as a new matter, in which event we will put it on the agenda for discussion, subject, of course, to agreement in that respect by the Bureau. I suggest, however, that if you cannot bring it in as an amendment and want to bring it in as a new matter, you notify us as soon as possible.

You understand that I want to give delegates every opportunity to discuss Red Cross matters, and I want to give them every assistance in bringing before this session matters which can properly be brought before it. I owe a duty, however, to delegations who came here to discuss Red Cross matters to confine the subjects for discussion at this Conference to Red Cross matters.

I think perhaps I have indicated all the assistance I can give you, and the manner in which this matter should be brought before the Conference. I am not suggesting or passing any comments at the moment on what the ruling will be at the time until we are aware of the exact nature of the resolution or of the amendment. I think you now understand your position.

Dr. SU CHING KUAN (People's Republic of China—Government) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The thing the Chinese delegation would like to do is that, since its resolution was unfairly voted out in the General Commission, it wishes to re-submit it again to the plenary meeting at this time.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—With regard to the statement that it was unfairly voted out, we have, at these Conferences and in these Commissions, to abide by the will of the majority. If the majority ruled it out, how can we say that it was unfairly ruled out? However, I have explained the position and you can bring the matter up again—in fact, if you want to consult me with reference to it, I will be very glad to consult with you.

The International Committee has the floor.

Mr. R. GALLOPIN (I.C.R.C.) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman: I simply wish to make two communications here which are, I think, likely to interest the Conference. Within the framework of the humanitarian Conventions, the International Committee of the Red Cross has already drafted a considerable number of publications encouraging the spread of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their implementation. This is why it has been particularly happy to be able to give the present Conference the first edition of a work of more than five hundred pages which has just come off the press. I am speaking of the commentary on the first Geneva Convention of 1949. An English version of this volume will appear within a few weeks.

At the same time, I should like, Mr. Chairman, to inform the Conference that we have only to-day learned that Spain has ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949, thus bringing to twenty the number of states who have ratified these Conventions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does any other delegate wish to take the floor? If not, we will put this resolution to the vote. The resolution on the "Ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 1949". You may have possibly forgotten in the meantime its contents. Would you read it again, Mr. Rapporteur, please?

The resolution was read again by Mr. Beer.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All right; now second this motion to adopt this resolution. The adoption has been moved and seconded.

The resolution was adopted by 86 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the motion carried unanimously. Mr. Rapporteur.

(1) See Resolution 15, page 150.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: By your ruling the next resolution presented in my report, concerning the Geneva Protocol of 1925, has been postponed until tomorrow, the reason for that being that some delegations are preparing statements on this matter. I therefore proceed to the next resolution under Item XIII on our agenda.

From several sources, notably the Belgian and Australian Red Cross Societies, resolutions have been proposed concerning matters to examine charges of violations of the Conventions. After preparatory work by the Legal Sub-Commission and the Societies concerned, a text was voted on and adopted by the Commission by 62 votes to none and 13 abstentions. I want to repeat 62 votes to none, because an error was made in the counting of votes in the Commission, giving it 61 votes for, 1 against and 13 abstentions. The correct result of the voting was 62 votes to none and 13 abstentions. I now proceed to read the resolution in question.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
considering that several delegations have alleged that the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian principles have recently been violated and these allegations have repeatedly and categorically been denied by those against whom these allegations were directed,
invites the Governments concerned to have these charges examined on the basis of a common agreement,
invites National Societies to unite their efforts, as soon as possible, for this purpose and to promote practical proposals to that end.”

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anybody wish to take the floor? I think the People's Republic of China does, and I want an interpretation every minute. Let me have an interpretation of every paragraph, please.

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is the stand of the Chinese delegation that before the Belgian-British resolution is put to discussion, the Conference should reconsider the draft resolution on measures for the upholding of the sanctity of the Geneva Conventions presented by us just a few minutes ago, and should above all examine the solid evidences in our possession sustaining the charges contained in our draft resolution. The refusal on the part of the Chairman to do so clearly demonstrated a categorical prejudice against the Chinese delegation that must be considered very unfair and for which we lodge a strong protest.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You were referring to the refusal of the Chairman to accept the Chinese resolution. I presume you are referring to the Chairman of the General Commission, because there has been no resolution presented to me as Chairman of this plenary session. Is that your reference?

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—The word “Chairman” we used in our previous statement is referring to Mr. John MacAulay of this Commission, and the resolution he mentioned was submitted to him in a letter we sent to him a few days ago. Any more commentary from Mr. John MacAulay we will be glad to hear after we finish our statement, so that there will be no interruptions. (*Applause.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen . . .

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Just a minute. You have to hear from the Chairman whenever the Chairman decides you have to hear from him. And you are not telling me when I am going to talk to you or when I am going to speak to the Conference. (*Applause.*)

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Anyway, we will proceed with our statement.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Yes, that is what I suggest.

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chinese people have never refused and will not refuse any impartial, sincere and independent organizations coming over to investigate. But the Chinese delegations do believe that, for obvious reasons, the Chinese people will certainly refuse any investigation undertaken by any individual or

organization such as the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross. To ensure the impartiality and validity of the investigation, first of all it must be made with the consent of the two victimized countries, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China; secondly, it must be conducted by persons also recognized as impartial, independent and sincere by the two Governments; and, thirdly, it must be participated in, in all its activities, by the respective representatives of the two Governments.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chinese delegation cannot but declare that, since the British-Belgian draft resolution is worded in a rather ambiguous way, it could be interpreted in many different senses; and that it has not incorporated in it the conditions necessary for ensuring an investigation really impartial, sincere and independent. The Chinese delegation sees no reason for committing itself to a resolution of such a nature; and we request the Chairman that this statement, a very important one, of my delegation be inserted in the minutes of the Conference.

Before concluding my statement, I seriously protest the attitude the Chairman has adopted in treating our statements by giving endless interruption to our statement. Thus a great harm was done, not only to the statement of ours, but also to the listening and the understanding of the audience of our statement.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—In regard to that, the Chairman makes this statement. This is a Red Cross Conference, and I am going to try and keep it a Red Cross Conference particularly at the plenary sessions. All the delegates had an opportunity. They were given very wide latitude before the commissions; but that is no reason why a plenary session should submit to matters of a political nature, rather than discuss Red Cross matters. I owe a duty to all the delegates here. I intend to be courteous to every delegate who comes to the rostrum, who speaks to the matter on the agenda and who discusses Red Cross matters or matters in the humanitarian field which are the matters for discussion, and further, which was the purpose for the convening of this Conference.

I owe a duty to many, many delegates here, who came to indulge in the discussion of Red Cross matters, and who did not come to listen to political debates or charges by one government against another which, I rule, are out of order.

There is provision under the Statutes for submitting breaches of the Conventions, and that is the procedure which will require to be followed. This resolution which is before the Conference at the moment attempts to solve a problem between two or more governments, where they have intimated that they did not want the matter dealt with by the International Committee. The International Committee has the power under the Statutes to deal with the matter, but the International Committee agreed in this one instance that this resolution could be put before the Conference.

Now, does anybody else want to speak? The Belgians wish to speak, I believe.

PRINCE F. DE MERODE (Belgium—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: A few minutes ago, in voting on the last resolution, you gave an example of the unanimity which should always be shown by the Red Cross. I was hoping to find once more the same unanimity when it came to settling the problems dealt with in the resolution before you now. Unfortunately, no sooner had you exchanged those Lamourette kisses when this discussion started again in the tone that we hoped we might be spared. I should like, nevertheless, as the first author of this resolution, to say a few words on the subject. I certainly do not wish to repeat what I have already said at the General Commission in this regard; nevertheless, it seems to me that the subject has not been completely exhausted.

In the first place, I should like to emphasize the difference between the Statutes and the Geneva Conventions. The resolution before you does not provide for the Conference itself to take a stand on the subject of breaches of the Geneva Conventions. According to statutory procedure we have here an appeal addressed mainly to the Governments. It seems to me that there is an appreciable difference. For following our appeal, the Governments will have to apply the Geneva Conventions upon which you have unanimously agreed.

I should like to make a second remark, addressed particularly to our Russian friends. There is an essential difference between an impartial investigation and an investigation to which both parties agree. One of these conditions does not exclude the other. You can read this resolution from beginning to end without finding the slightest hint of suspicion anywhere regarding any investigations which may have already been made. We do not mention these investigations; we do not say whether these previous

investigations were impartial or not; all we say is that they were not made with the agreement of both parties. We imply this and ask that the future investigation—the investigation called for by our resolution—be precisely such that it will meet with the agreement of both parties.

It has already been said here—and it seems to me that this is essential—that whoever is accused must be able to defend himself. One cannot appear alone before a tribunal; both parties must be present. That is the aim of our resolution, and I see nothing in it that is not completely just. I do not see any ulterior motive in it and I must protest against any such interpretation. This resolution has no other aim than that of trying to resolve a difficult problem in the spirit of the Red Cross. After this Conference, and even during this Conference, it has perhaps occurred to each of us in our own conscience to ask ourselves whether we were not here, like Pontius Pilate, closing our eyes on some points at least, or perhaps concealing the truth from ourselves, in order to have the illusion of being sincere—a precarious situation, indeed.

We cannot avoid the issue; we must realize that in the world there are thousands, hundreds of thousands, of people who are suffering and who look to this Conference in the hope that something constructive will come out of it, in the belief that the Red Cross—as it has done in the past and will, I hope, do in the future—strives primarily to defend the most elementary and fundamental rights of man without which there would no longer be men truly worthy of this name but only robots or victims of servitude.

That is why, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you all with renewed earnestness to give your unanimous consent to this resolution in which not a single word, I think, can be found which is not impartial, and which comes up to the expectations, not only of many of us here, but of all the others who still have faith in Red Cross and the ideal for which it stands. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Union of South Africa wishes to take the floor.

Mr. S. J. M. OSBORNE (Union of South Africa—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the delegation of South Africa, are very sorry to find this unfortunate split in our Red Cross Societies. Certain delegations have been instructed—and they carried out their instructions very definitely—to eliminate from our association the very foundation thereof, namely the I.C.R.C. Well, they had an opportunity of bringing their case time and again. In doing so they have tried the old idea of the battering ram, continuing at every session and bringing forward the very same arguments.

It seems to me as if there is a misunderstanding. I want to say our view in South Africa is that we move on the plane of service. We have a certain organization with a certain set-up, and this is all that we can offer to the world of Red Cross as it is constituted. I am not going to say that we are democratic or not democratic. It seems to me that as soon as you start using all these “high falutin’ ” words, you begin to move on the political platform. Let us keep it to the platform for service.

We as a congress at the Conference here are quite ready to offer our services to whomsoever requires those services. We do it on a national plane, to our government and to our people. If they do not want it, we are not going to fight about it. We say, “Is there somebody else who can do it?” And if our government or our people say, “Well, we find that we can reach what we want better by taking the help of another association or by taking other steps”, we are quite satisfied. We are always ready to serve. And here we are exactly in the same situation this morning.

We have heard certain allegations. This is how I see the situation: we as a congress cannot judge the evidence that the Chinese delegation wants us to judge. I personally could not say whether these things that they bring forward as evidence are real evidence. I am not the judge; I am here only to offer service.

I thought that this resolution of Belgium was a very good resolution. It notes, first of all, that certain allegations were made. It invites the parties to take the necessary steps to have these investigated. I should say on this particular point surely we could be unanimous. We have even gone so far at this Conference as to eliminate the mention of the International Committee which is objectionable to these delegations. We have clearly tried to compromise on this situation. I have noticed, for example, that it was brought forward by these delegations that we should eliminate from the Belgian amendment certain two paragraphs. We have done so, and we have left it in a wording that I think anybody on earth who really wants an investigation can agree to.

I want to appeal to these delegations to re-read this resolution as it is before this Conference and see whether we could not get a unanimity on something which is so very necessary in this world. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—This resolution passed 62 to none, as we told you. We have a long agenda and I would invite all the delegates to be as brief as possible because we will never get through the agenda unless we hurry through on items such as this.

Brazil has asked for the floor. Brazil sent a note up.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Brazilian delegation would like to support entirely the very sincere words it has just heard from the President of the Belgian Red Cross and also from the South African Red Cross.

During the General Commission an appeal had been made also by the Brazilian delegation in the sense of unanimity on this motion. I will not repeat here what has just been said by my two distinguished colleagues who have just taken the floor. Nevertheless, I think that it should be perfectly clear that we must not discuss two questions at the same time.

There are two questions here. In the first place, there is the question of the alleged violations to the Geneva Conventions. In the second place, there are charges concerning germ warfare. These are two completely different questions. With regard to alleged violations, machinery is provided in the Geneva Conventions for the investigations of such charges. The question of the germ warfare has to do with methods of war. They are quite different, and therefore I suggest, if any further discussion takes place on this subject, that purely the matter of the Geneva Conventions be discussed, since the Chair has agreed to discuss the Polish resolution on germ warfare to-morrow.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegate from Italy has the floor.

PROFESSOR G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy—Government) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The attitude of the Italian delegation during this Conference has consistently been to strive to keep the discussions as much as possible on a constructive and concrete plane. That is why we have many times refrained from taking part in discussions which extended beyond the realm of the work of this Conference.

However, the matter we are dealing with at this moment is one of such importance and so profoundly affects the International Red Cross and its very existence, that I feel obliged to take the floor to explain the position of my delegation and to add a few words to what has just been said by the last speaker.

We have given our support to the draft resolution submitted by the Belgian delegation because this draft stresses the necessity of knowing the facts and of ascertaining what truth there is in the charges made here at this Conference by the two parties in question. It urges the Governments concerned to accept an impartial investigation by common agreement; it urges the National Red Cross Societies to give their support in order to attain this goal.

This is a very fair and wise proposal. This Conference, which—let us not forget it—is a Red Cross Conference, can urge the Governments in question and all National Societies, or those at least who are interested in the functions and the fate of the Red Cross, to give their co-operation; but it cannot go beyond that. We would have liked to have seen the amendments put forth by the British delegation included in this text. These amendments did not touch the effectiveness of the resolution; their only aim was to reaffirm once more the full and unrestricted confidence of the Conference in the International Committee of the Red Cross. But after hearing the declarations made by the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross itself, and especially in order to facilitate a unanimous and constructive decision by this Conference, our delegation has given its consent to the elimination of the paragraph proposed by Great Britain.

I think that the attitude displayed by the International Committee of the Red Cross is but another proof, if any were needed, of the impartiality and objectivity of this organization, of the generous and serene spirit of the men who compose it. It is clear that no condemnation nor charge can be made without previous investigation; it is clear, moreover, that this Conference cannot be changed into an investigating commission, still less a tribunal. One could object that the Belgian draft is too vague, that it does not mention the body to which an impartial investigation could be entrusted. But, as I have already said, this Conference cannot take the place of the Governments concerned who alone can appoint that impartial body on the basis of a common agreement.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind you of the appeal which was made here by other delegates and I sincerely and wholeheartedly hope that the text submitted to us to-day may meet with the general and unanimous consent which is necessary if our conclusions are to bring concrete benefits to the cause to which we are all devoted, namely the maintenance of peace and solidarity among peoples in accordance with the spirit and principles which inspire the work of the Red Cross. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We will now take the vote on this resolution.

The resolution was adopted by 69 votes to 12, with one abstention. (1)

Now move on to the next item on the agenda, Mr. Rapporteur.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: As you indicated yourself, the Republic of Korea delegation has introduced the resolution which was not treated by the General Commission. The Chairman of the General Commission, however, told the representatives from the Republic of Korea that they would have an opportunity to introduce this resolution to the plenary session. You will find this resolution, on which we have no vote from the General Commission, among your documents. This resolution reads as follows.

PRISONERS OF WAR—KOREA

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering that charges have been made that prisoners of war held by the parties to the Korean conflict have been mistreated, and that these charges have been categorically denied by the authorities concerned, and noting that the International Committee of the Red Cross has been enabled to perform its traditional role with respect to prisoners of war held by the United Nations Command in Korea, but has been prevented from performing that function with respect to prisoners of war held in North Korea, recommends to the parties engaged in hostilities in Korea who have not done so that they permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to perform its traditional role with respect to prisoners of war, urges the International Committee of the Red Cross to invite them to designate representatives to accompany the International Committee of the Red Cross in a free and full inspection of all prisoner of war facilities, provided that both sides permit such an investigation on an equal basis, requests the International Committee of the Red Cross promptly to communicate the results of inspection to all parties concerned.”

This, Mr. Chairman, is the resolution presented by the Republic of Korea and not treated by the General Commission.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does the Republic of Korea want to move the adoption of this resolution?

COLONEL B. C. LIMB (Republic of Korea—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, I so move.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—A seconder? It has been moved and seconded. Does anybody want to take the floor? Colombia has the floor.

COLONEL M. GOMEZ ARCHILA (Colombia—Red Cross) [*Original Spanish*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Colombian delegation has noted with surprise that certain delegations within the International Red Cross Conference have tended to make comments and carry on activities which weaken the very purpose of the Conference in order to submit points of view and concepts which may be all very well in the corresponding official organizations which the world has set up for the purpose, but which are not in order here and cannot be accepted because they do not serve the ends for which we are convened.

After hearing the draft resolution submitted by the Republic of Korea, the Colombian delegation feels itself bound to support it both because the Republic of Colombia combines the practical pursuit of the humanitarian aims, which are based on charity and upheld by this noble association, with its Red Cross spirit; and because, at the request of the United Nations, it is present on a front where its armies suffer the casualties and vicissitudes inherent to the calamity of war.

These two reasons, and in particular the one for which we are here assembled, lead the Colombian Red Cross Society to support the draft and to urge all those nations here who are imbued with the same feelings of charity and altruism, and who—fortunately for the future of mankind—make up an overwhelming majority, to give their approval to this proposal; the Colombian delegation urges this in order that those people who throughout the world still hope to see the flame of justice and of charity which is being kindled at this Conference shine forth, may rejoice on reading that the approval of this resolution was unanimous.

(1) See Resolution 19, page 150.

Finally, suffice it to say that the Colombian delegation has been guided in its conduct at this Conference solely by the statutory standards governing the Red Cross and, in its spirit, by the noble virtue of charity. In conclusion it therefore urges you all to observe the same standards since charity alone is the motive, the means and the end of Red Cross work. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—If no other delegation wishes to take the floor, I shall put this resolution to the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 61 votes to 16, without abstentions. (1) (Applause.)

All right, Mr. Rapporteur.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—One point under Item XIII has been referred to tomorrow—the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on bacteriological warfare. The others are exhausted and I proceed to Item XIV on the agenda of the General Commission.

XIV. Development of international humanitarian Law.

The Legal Sub-Commission voted on a resolution proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Is there a seconder? Does anybody wish to speak to this resolution? If not, we will take the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 68 votes to none, without abstentions. (2)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

XV. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Under this item, a number of resolutions were proposed by various delegations asking for the repatriation of different categories of persons still retained on foreign territory. In order to co-ordinate these appeals, the Chair of the General Commission prepared a resolution covering the general points of view of the different proposals. That resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows.

RELEASE OF DETAINED PERSONS

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering that as a result of the Second World War, and the events which followed, a large number of persons, adults and children, are still prevented from returning to their homes, recommends that the National Societies act as natural intermediaries with their respective Governments to facilitate to the greatest extent the liberation of these persons, to seek information concerning the fate of such persons and to facilitate the dispatch to them of material relief, expresses the hope that the present meeting in Toronto of National Societies and of Governments will provide the necessary contacts for effecting this humanitarian task of mutual aid, which is the very purpose and the reason for the existence of the International Red Cross."

Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—A seconder? It has been moved and seconded. Does anybody wish to take the floor? The Order of Malta wishes to take the floor.

Mr. Q. J. GWYN (Sovereign and Military Order of Malta)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: My distinguished colleague, Count Czapski, head of the delegation of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta, considered it desirable last week to place on record the views of the Sovereign Order with regard to certain undesirable developments in the course of the present Conference.

As a member of this delegation and also, incidentally, as a citizen of Canada, I would like, before the close of this Conference, to state very briefly certain basic points which we feel are of value and interest to the delegates as a whole and which relate particularly to the main subject of this resolution, namely the "Respect of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross".

(1) See Resolution 21, page 151.

(2) See Resolution 16, page 150.

Since the year 1090 when the Order of Malta was first formed, it has engaged in work of a charitable and humanitarian nature, regardless of creed, race or politics, and may rightfully claim to have been the precursor of the much larger organization, the International Red Cross. From its wide experience in the field of charitable work of all kinds it has been able to maintain the continuity of its work partly because of the high ideals of its founders, which are shared to the full by the International Red Cross, but partly also because of the goodwill of those to whom its charitable works have been extended.

It seems to us that the International Red Cross, which has so magnificently expanded the work originally started by the Order of Malta, is now in danger of losing some of its power for doing good, not because of any shortcomings or lack of devotion in its numerous members, but because of vicious attacks on its integrity which demonstrate that among certain groups it no longer enjoys the goodwill essential to the development of its rightful work.

The unsupported and slanderous accusations made against members of the International Committee, which have not stopped short of personal abuse, have the effect of nullifying the power of the International Red Cross to carry out its mission in some areas. It is a tragic commentary, Mr. Chairman, on the so-called progress of the world in the past 850 years since the founding of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta that mutual trust and tolerance in matters purely humanitarian can no longer be counted upon.

It is not the wish of our Order to add any more fuel to the flames of animosity already kindled at this Conference, but before its closing we wish to go on record as supporting unreservedly the splendid work of the International Committee of the Red Cross and reiterating our firm conviction of its absolute neutrality. The immense works of relief that have been undertaken are the best evidence of its integrity, and it is a tragedy indeed that, due to political factors, greater scope cannot be afforded to extend still further its work of international charity.

The hundreds of thousands of unfortunates, innocently involved in international strife, the children still separated from their parents, husbands from their wives, the broken homes, the bare, bleak, appalling misery of it all—all these tragedies cry out aloud for action. Now, seven years after the end of World War II, why are we still discussing this tragic problem? Why has it not been settled long ago? Because, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, where there is no goodwill, charity cannot live and do its work.

That the valuable time of this Conference should have been used instead as a platform for political propaganda involving accusations unsupported by proof, and many of them already proved to be without foundation, is to us an outrage against the decency and dignity of every sincere member of this Conference. The Canadian press and the Canadian public as a whole have been quick to appreciate these tactics at their true value. We can only hope that the bitter lesson that has been learned in the course of the past few days will provide a guide to the conducting of such meetings in the future so as to ensure absolutely that the right atmosphere of genuine charity is maintained.

In this country where tolerance and goodwill are the basic principles of life, Canadians attending this Conference can at least feel that every possible opportunity has been afforded by the distinguished Chairman, so that no person or delegate or state could claim that the facilities of free speech were denied. Nevertheless, freedom must not be allowed to deteriorate into license, nor use into abuse. Let us ensure, while there is still time, that proper respect is paid to the noble motives inspiring the Red Cross organization. For most of us attending this Conference, we came together in charity. Let this bond still unite all men of goodwill. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anybody wish to take the floor in connection with this resolution? If not, we will take the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 76 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the resolution carried unanimously. (*Applause.*)

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: Under the same heading—Item XV on the agenda of the General Commission, “Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross”—the Australian Red Cross introduced a resolution which reads as follows:

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
reaffirms the fundamental principles of the Red Cross adopted by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at their XIXth meeting in Oxford in July 1946 and subsequently amended at their XXth meeting in Stockholm in 1948,
calls upon all National Societies to adhere strictly to these principles in order to maintain the tenets of impartiality and political, religious and economic independence which are the corner-stones of the Red Cross movement.”

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

(1) See Resolution 20, page 151.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anybody wish to take the floor in connection with this resolution? I recognize Mr. Justice Sandström.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should like to propose that, in order to be complete, the second paragraph of this resolution should read as follows: [*Original French*] “Impartiality; political, *racial*, religious and economic independence; *universality of the Red Cross and equality of National Societies.*” [*Reverts to English*]—There is no need, I believe, to give reasons for this change, but in my opinion the resolution as it now stands is not complete.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Would you read those again please, Mr. Justice Sandström? I believe you said in the second paragraph. . . .?

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—I have only brought this text in French, and I added in the second paragraph: [*Original French*] “Calls upon National Societies to adhere strictly to these principles in order to maintain the tenets . . . which are the cornerstones of the Red Cross movement.” [*Reverts to English*]—And the text before you goes on to say that these principles are “impartiality and political, religious and economic independence.” In my opinion that is not complete; it ought to read instead: [*Original French*] “impartiality; political, *racial*, religious and economic independence; *universality of the Red Cross and equality of National Societies.*”

[*Reverts to English*]—In English translation it would be “impartiality, political, *racial*, religious and economic independence; *the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of National Societies.*”

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—As far as I can see, Mr. Chairman, the addendum of Mr. Sandström would be, in the English text, to put in “*racial*” together with “political, religious and economic independence”, and to add after this “*universality of the Red Cross and the equality of National Societies.*” The amendment would therefore mean the inclusion of “*racial independence*” together with “political, religious and economic” and the addition of “*universality of the Red Cross and equality of National Societies.*”

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anybody wish to speak to the proposed amendment? Great Britain. Will you come up, please?

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK (United Kingdom—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: I only wish to suggest that in the English text it would be a better translation if we were to say “the *equal rights* of all National Red Cross Societies” rather than “the equality”, which does not really mean much.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do you agree to that change in the English text, Mr. Justice Sandström?

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Yed, I do, Mr. Chairman; I think it is very good.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—On the proposal of the British Red Cross delegate, we shall put in the English translation the words “*equal rights*” instead of “equality”, which is ambiguous. This amendment to Justice Sandström’s proposal has been accepted by Mr. Sandström.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Then we shall take the vote on the amendment.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

Now we have to vote on the resolution as amended.

The amended resolution was adopted by 81 votes to none, without abstentions. (2)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously.

Now, that brings us to the end of our agenda for to-day. There is a social event this afternoon which everybody, I am sure, will wish to attend. In addition, the Bureau has a meeting at 12 o’clock and it is now past that time. We will reconvene at 10 o’clock tomorrow morning.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

(2) See Resolution 10 (a), page 148.

SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION

7th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA—STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF CONFERENCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY RUMANIAN DELEGATION—ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION, ITEMS XIII AND XV ON AGENDA (CONTINUED): XIII. Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application (Geneva Protocol of 1925—preliminary remarks by Chairman, discussion and adoption of a resolution); xv. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross (discussion of a resolution on atomic warfare; vote postponed to Eighth Plenary Session).

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AGENDA

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We purpose dealing with the resolution on the Geneva Protocol under Item XIII in the first instance and then we will move on to the resolution on atomic warfare under Item XV.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF CONFERENCE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY RUMANIAN DELEGATION

But before opening discussion on these points, I want to read an announcement that was read in the Commissions last week.

XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference

Toronto, 29th July 1952

"Yesterday, the Rumanian delegation accused the Conference Secretariat of distributing a memorandum prepared by the former Red Cross Societies of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to all delegations of non-communist countries.

The Chairman of the Conference and the Secretary General hereby deny these allegations. A thorough investigation reveals that no such memorandum was ever received by the documentation office or by the information desk on the convention floor. Further investigations through the hotel management would indicate that the distribution was made by a private individual or individuals through the main mail desk in the lobby of the Royal York Hotel, where several delegates are known to have received this memorandum.

Several days ago, manilla envelopes, 9" x 12" in size, bearing a red-margined gummed label, were delivered at the mail desk of the Royal York Hotel with the request that they should be distributed to specified delegations residing in the hotel. A sample of the envelope indicating a room number marked thereon by the hotel mail clerk has been provided to us by one of the delegations concerned with the information that this envelope contained the memorandum already mentioned.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the Chairman of the Conference and the Secretary General request that the charge of the Rumanian delegation should be expunged from the minutes."

I took this matter up with the member of the Rumanian delegation who made the allegation after the announcement had been read in all the Commissions and I have now received a letter from the Rumanian delegation which I will read.

"In answer to the question that you asked me yesterday about the memorandum, I have the honour of informing you as follows:

The Rumanian delegation considers that it is necessary to retain on the record of the meeting the discussion that took place, along with the speech of the Rumanian delegate and the text of the declaration by the Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference and the Secretary General of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, read by Mr. François-Poncet in the General Commission.

The Rumanian delegation requests you to add the following text to the record:

The Rumanian delegation has noted the declaration of the Chairman and the Secretary General of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference to the effect that this memorandum was not distributed by the agents of the Conference."

The Secretariat of this Conference have done a tremendous job; they have worked long and hard; they have worked all the time in the interests of the Conference. I think you will agree with me that with the reading of the announcement and the letter from the Rumanian delegation there is no further reflection on the Secretariat in respect of the distribution of this document. I know the Conference will agree heartily that there is no reflection on the Secretariat in this respect. (*Applause.*)

I will ask the Rapporteur to proceed with Item XIII and, after the resolution has been moved and seconded, the Chairman of the Conference will make a statement before any delegate takes the floor.

ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:
REPORT OF GENERAL COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

XIII. Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application (Continued)

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: We left on purpose one resolution under Item XIII yesterday. That was because some delegations had asked to be given more time to reflect upon this resolution and prepare eventual statements on it.

The Polish representative proposed a resolution concerning the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on bacteriological warfare. Amendments to this resolution were proposed by the Belgian Red Cross and the amended resolution was passed by the Commission by 49 votes for, 8 against and 24 abstentions. An error was committed in the printing of this resolution. The first paragraph of the resolution should therefore be slightly amended. It now states that "bacteriological weapons constitute the greatest danger to humanity." The change that was voted by the General Commission was that they "constitute *one of the greatest dangers*". I will now proceed to read the resolution.

GENEVA PROTOCOL OF JUNE 17TH 1925

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
considering that bacteriological weapons constitute one of the greatest dangers to humanity,
considering that several Governments have not yet adhered to the Geneva Protocol of June 17th 1925 providing for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, or have not yet ratified it,
urges all Governments which have not as yet adhered to the aforesaid Protocol or ratified it, to so adhere to or ratify it,
requests National Societies to obtain from their Governments, if the latter have not yet adhered to or ratified the Geneva Protocol of June 17th 1925, an undertaking to do so in the shortest possible time, and without reservations."

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—A seconder? It has been moved and seconded. I said that, after the resolution had been moved and seconded, the Chairman would make a statement. The Chairman will therefore now make his statement in connection with this matter.

So that everyone will understand the basis of my rulings, I wish to refer to the resolution in question, dealing with germ warfare. You will note the second paragraph says:

". . . considering that several Governments have not yet adhered to the Geneva Protocol of June 17th 1925, providing for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, or have not yet ratified it . . .".

That is the second paragraph.

The Geneva Protocol deals with the matter of "prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and bacteriological methods of warfare". This is a matter which has already been dealt with by the Geneva Protocol and it has been dealt with there on a humanitarian basis.

I do not wish anybody to get the impression that we are not prepared to discuss this subject on a humanitarian basis; what we are not prepared to have is a political debate on the matter raised as a political issue. As a humanitarian issue it has been dealt with by the Geneva Protocol and it is quite in order for any delegate to address remarks to this subject if it is dealt with on a humanitarian basis.

Under the provisions of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, Article VII, I will draw your attention in the first instance to the fact that "the International Committee of the Red Cross shall continue to be an independent institution." That is point No. 1 in Article VII. I am not going to read the whole paragraph. It is quite lengthy and the gist of it is that the International Committee of the Red Cross shall continue to be an independent institution.

Under the second paragraph, it is provided that:

"It shall continue to be a neutral intermediary whose intervention is recognized as necessary, especially in time of war, civil war or civil strife."

And then, paragraph 3 reads as follows:

"All complaints in regard to alleged violations of the International Conventions and, in general, all questions calling for examination by a specifically neutral body shall remain the exclusive province of the International Committee of the Red Cross."

I read that to the Conference in order to indicate that if I rule a statement out of order, I shall do so on the basis of the Statutes because,

"All complaints in regard to alleged violations of the International Conventions and, in general, all questions calling for examination by a specifically neutral body shall remain the exclusive province of the International Committee of the Red Cross."

I also wish to refer you to another provision, and that is Article IV of the Statutes of the International Committee of the Red Cross. I will not read the first three sub-sections because they have no particular application to the question that is before us, but I will read sub-paragraphs (d) and (e):

“The special aims and objects of the International Committee of the Red Cross shall be:

- (d) to be a neutral intermediary whose intervention is recognized to be necessary especially in case of war, civil war or civil strife;
- (e) to receive any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the International Conventions and, in general, to consider all questions requiring examination by a specifically neutral body.”

So you will see that the matter is covered not only in the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross but also in the Statutes of the International Committee.

Accordingly, any such complaints as are being advanced are the province of the International Committee and not the province of the Conference. That is the first reason for my ruling.

Furthermore, the resolution with which we dealt yesterday refers to alleged breaches of the Geneva Conventions. Perhaps it would be better if I read the resolution to you in case any of you do not have it before you.

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering that several delegations have alleged that the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian principles have recently been violated and that these allegations have repeatedly and categorically been denied by those against whom these allegations were directed, invites the Governments concerned to have these charges examined on the basis of a common agreement, invites National Societies to unite their efforts, as soon as possible, for this purpose and to promote practical proposals to that end.”

The first point I wish to make is that we are prepared to discuss matters of germ warfare if the delegates deal with these matters on a humanitarian basis. In the second instance, I wish to point out the provisions of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, of the Rules of Procedure of the International Red Cross Conference and of the Statutes of the International Committee, to which I have referred. In the third instance, I wish to call the attention of the delegates to this resolution which was adopted by the Conference yesterday.

This Conference is not a tribunal. It is not authorized under the Statutes or Rules of Procedure to take or to listen to evidence. In fact this right is entirely negated under the Statutes. This Conference has not the right to summon witnesses. In any tribunal where evidence is taken, equal opportunity is given to both sides to summon evidence. Equal opportunity would be given to both sides under the resolution passed yesterday, to which I have referred. Both sides must be heard, both accuser and accused.

Even if the Conference were authorized to accept evidence, no good would come of a unilateral investigation. The Conference is, in any event, not in a position to take a decision on such matters. You will observe that the International Committee is the body to which complaints of this nature should be addressed. But the Conference has also provided for an invitation to Governments and I have already dealt with that.

Any suggestion that this Conference should be turned into a tribunal or should be asked to listen to evidence is entirely out of order. Any charges by one Government against another, the Chair rules, are entirely political and entirely out of order. The Chair will maintain that attitude and, if necessary, will appeal to the Conference to discover whether or not the Conference supports that attitude.

Certain delegations, in the Commission, have offered to adduce evidence and produce films and photographs. The Conference does not have the authority to subpoena witnesses. No possible benefit could result from statements of two or three persons. That would be an entirely inadequate investigation, a unilateral investigation, and furthermore would be the accepting of statements not under oath, which would not be the nature of the evidence that would be accepted in the event of an investigation pursuant to the resolution entitled “Alleged Violations of the Geneva Conventions”.

There was also a request in the General Commission that certain delegations be allowed to show films. An investigating committee would set up its own rules for receiving evidence. But, in pointing out that an investigating committee would set up its own rules, I also wish to point out what the situation would be in our courts in order to indicate to you the basis upon which my rulings would be made. While an investigating committee would set up its own rules for investigating evidence, in our courts motion pictures are not allowed as evidence. The art of photography has developed to such an extent that unreal situations can be portrayed. Small ships on a pond on a movie lot can be made to look like large ships in the middle of the ocean.

Courts are entitled to have the best evidence. It would be my opinion that an investigating committee would be entitled to the best evidence: that is, that it would set up rules of the same nature as those set up by courts.

In making this statement, I am not casting any reflection on the films that the General Commission was advised were available. I have not seen them, and it is not the province of this Conference to look at them. I have merely indicated the rule of evidence in our courts respecting such matters. Still photographs are admitted in our courts for the identification of persons or places, but they must be supported by oral evidence on oath.

Any suggestion that photographs should be looked at which, under the rules of our courts, would involve the taking of evidence to explain and support the photographs, is entirely out of order. In the first instance because political issues are involved; in the second instance because this is not a tribunal; in the third instance because we are not authorized to take evidence under oath and, in addition, because evidence in the form of films would not be permitted in our courts and evidence in the form of photographs would only be admissible in the circumstances I have explained.

Any delegate can say anything he wishes against germ warfare, treating the subject on a humanitarian basis. It has already been dealt with on this basis in the Geneva Protocol of 1925. I make this explanation so that the Conference and any delegate against whom a ruling is addressed will understand the reason for my ruling. And I make this statement so that, if my ruling is challenged, the Conference will understand the basis of my ruling and will be in a position to vote intelligently on the resolution.

We will now hear delegations. The Belgian delegation wishes to speak first.

PRINCE F. DE MERODE (Belgium—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before us we now have the resolution submitted by the Polish delegation in condemnation of germ warfare. It is our wish to vote in favour of this resolution, to do so wholeheartedly, in a Red Cross spirit, and without making reservations. For what would the inclusion of reservations signify in such a decision? It would, indeed, be tantamount to admitting that we reserve the right of making use of germ warfare under certain conditions—an attitude understandable, perhaps, on the part of Governments but inconceivable on the part of Red Cross Societies. That is why the Belgian delegation, with the intention of supplementing the resolution proposed by the Polish delegation, requested that the words "*without reservations*" be added to the last paragraph, which is directed to Red Cross Societies.

I believe I am in a position to speak of this matter fairly freely since my own Government, according to the information I have received, has made certain reservations in ratifying this treaty. And that is precisely what we wish to avoid here because we are at a Red Cross Conference.

We must adopt a logical attitude. Yesterday, during a somewhat heated debate, we did not put up a very good show of logic since, after unanimously approving a resolution calling for the ratification of the Geneva Conventions, we were unable to reach a unanimous decision when it was simply a matter of implementing these same Conventions by means of a procedure expressly provided for in them. This sort of inconsistency cannot go on; we must pursue logic to its normal conclusion. We must agree to be consistent and it is indispensable, with respect to this matter of germ warfare, that we pursue it to the point of practical application.

It is accordingly my earnest hope that this resolution may meet with the unanimous approval of our delegates, for, should that not be the case, should we leave the door open for warfare in one of its most horrible forms, should we, for instance, agree to an unrestricted condemnation of atomic warfare but accept reservations in regard to germ warfare, we would disappoint the world; this world which is watching us and—take heed, Ladies and Gentlemen—passing judgment upon us. The world could say: "Those who have gathered there around that table under the glorious aegis of the Red Cross emblem are not Good Samaritans but Pharisees using the Red Cross symbol under false pretenses, anxious to display the appearance of virtues they do not possess, the better to deceive world opinion". But public opinion will soon see through pretense, be certain of that.

I beg you, therefore, to regard those two small words we want to add as no small thing, but as something important which can give a special tone to the work of this Conference. I ask you to approve them unanimously and wholeheartedly to prove to all that the Red Cross harbours no ulterior motives. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Mr. Ruegger wishes to speak, I believe.

Mr. P. RUEGGER (President of the I.C.R.C.)—Mr. Chairman: I will speak on the subject of the resolution itself, accepting your wise ruling.

As has already been underlined in the General Commission and repeated here by our Rapporteur, it appears necessary that in the first sentence of this resolution we should not say, "the greatest danger", but "*one of the greatest dangers.*" Indeed, by qualifying in this resolution bacteriological warfare as "the greatest danger", we would *inter alia* weaken the impact of the resolution relating to atomic warfare, also one of the greatest dangers.

As I have the honour to speak, I should like to make a very short personal statement. I heard being declared here, to my surprise, that I had abstained during the vote in the General Commission on the draft resolution on bacteriological warfare and, even, that I was not a man of peace. Of course it has gone on record, on the contrary, that the Committee *has* voted for the draft resolution.

If some delegates are so ill-informed about what happens even in this Conference room, can I hope—as I did wish to hope—that they will realize upon reflection and study the futility of other allegations against the Committee of Geneva?

This leads me to another remark. I am, I believe, the only person attending the present Conference who has had the privilege of taking active part, in June 1925, in the drafting of the Geneva Protocol regarding prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare. When this Protocol was drawn up, on the occasion of the Conference for regulating the traffic of arms and munitions of 1925, with a view to outlawing chemical warfare and then, on the proposal of the Polish delegation of that time, to outlawing bacteriological warfare also, the previous preparatory work of the International Committee was considered and appreciated.

I can state this, Mr. Chairman, for at the time I was not a Red Cross worker but legal adviser to the delegation of the Swiss Government. Also it was held at the time—and this may interest this Conference—it was rightly held at the time that no reservations whatsoever should weaken the clear and simple terms of the Geneva Protocol. Mr. Chairman, I thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do any further delegates wish to speak? Poland—all right.

Dr. I. DOMANSKA (Poland—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Polish delegation wishes to state that its resolution has no other purpose but that of asking the XVIIIth International Conference to reaffirm the noblest humanitarian principles and to safeguard the world from one of the most dangerous weapons of mass extermination. The Geneva Protocol of 1925, an integral part of international law, is the expression of these principles.

The XIIth International Red Cross Conference recognized that the struggle against germ warfare should be brought to the fore of the attention of the International Red Cross and National Red Cross Societies and expressed the wish that the Geneva Protocol be ratified as speedily as possible. The Polish delegation requests the XVIIIth Conference to accept its resolution as did the General Commission and asks the Chairman to proceed with the vote by roll-call.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Would the Rapporteur explain what the resolution was that was presented to the General Commission? Is there any difference between the resolution presented to the General Commission and the one that is before us now? Or what does the request of the Polish delegate involve, Mr. Rapporteur?

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—The first resolution presented to us by the Polish delegation did not, as far as I recollect—and I want this confirmed by the Belgian delegate who made the amendments—include the words "*without reservations*". It also stated that bacteriological warfare was "the greatest danger for humanity".

According to regular parliamentary procedure, a vote was first taken on the amendments proposed by the Belgian delegation. These amendments were accepted by the Commission and the resolution so amended was then, as I stated earlier, accepted entirely as it has been here presented.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I understand members of the Polish delegation wish to speak. Will you remain there for a moment until I explain this? They wish to speak, presumably, to explain the manner in which they wish this resolution amended; and when they come I would like them to advise the

Conference if they object to the one change that was made, namely, "considering that bacteriological weapons constitute *one of the greatest dangers*" instead of "the greatest danger". There does not seem to be any particular harm in that amendment and, in addition, it would avoid the necessity of taking two votes.

The delegation from Brazil has asked to speak but I think I will ask Poland to speak first in order to clear this matter up before any other delegations take the floor.

Dr. I. DOMANSKA (Poland—Red Cross) [*Original French*—I should simply like to state that the Polish delegation accepts the two amendments proposed by the Belgian delegation.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Thank you. We will now hear from Brazil.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sure that the whole Conference will have heard with satisfaction the agreement which has just been given by the Polish delegation to the Belgian amendment to its original proposal. I know, for my part, the Brazilian delegation has heard that with great satisfaction.

I would like to mention that in Latin America, in particular, and in the world, in general, these allegations concerning germ warfare have aroused considerable emotion and everybody has been trying to find out some method, some system by which an impartial investigation may be made. On the floor of the Brazilian Senate, on 24th June, the President of the Brazilian Red Cross made a speech on this subject and at the time proposed a form of investigation.

To-day, we have had so very many discussions on this subject that I shall not go back to that but I would like to point out, as I did yesterday, that no machinery is provided in the Protocol of 1925 to carry out this investigation. To a certain extent that is regrettable. We here cannot appoint, of course, any such committee of investigation. We can only make recommendations in the sense of the proposal that was so well made by the head of the Belgian delegation. But I would urge the International Committee and the Governments concerned to consider very seriously the urgent appointment of some such a commission which will be agreed to by both parties and which will speedily come to a conclusion of which I am sure all humanity wishes to hear.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Do any other delegations wish to take the floor? Australia, I believe, wishes to take the floor.

PROFESSOR P. MACCALLUM (Australia—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, I should like to address myself to this motion, more particularly on the question of bacteriological warfare and the allegations that the bacteriological weapon has been used.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Well, I will wait until I hear what you have to say about the allegation that it has been used. (*Laughter.*)

PROFESSOR P. MACCALLUM (Australia—Red Cross)—There is no doubt whatever about the attitude of the Red Cross on this subject. The Red Cross has expressed its abhorrence of bacteriological warfare and its desire to have it banned as a weapon. While as yet, as you have pointed out, Mr. Chairman, no sanctions are attached to its use, it has not been established that the weapon has ever been used by a nation engaged in armed conflict.

Certain charges that the United Nations Forces have resorted to such warfare have been made and published by the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China. An endeavour has been made by that Society, for reasons best known to itself, to press upon this Conference the examination of certain alleged evidence.

As the Society itself well knows and as you, Mr. President, have made abundantly clear, it is no part of the function of this Conference to conduct such an examination nor would it be a satisfactory body to do so. We hold that whatever unilateral enquiry may—as they state—have been held, those who make these charges cannot be judges in their own court. They present a front of apparent sincerity. The world will not believe in their sincerity if, at any stage, they fail to support a proposal for the examination by an appropriate impartial adjudicative body, on the spot if necessary, of what is alleged to be evidence that they have in their possession.

We think that any such body, if and by whomsoever established, should of necessity have the assistance of scientific, legal and other investigators of the highest competence to ensure full and fair presentation of all relative evidence and not that of one side only.

I am a pathologist with considerable experience in bacteriology and have recently retired from the Chair of Pathology in the University of Melbourne after twenty-seven years of service. I was for many years the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of that University. I venture to doubt the qualifications of doctors of divinity, deans though they may be in the Church, to give an opinion on the technical question of bacteriological warfare. Their opinion would be worthier of attention were they deans of faculties of medicine.

Much of my life has been spent in the study of the nature, causes and means of transmission of disease. I am of the opinion that effective bacteriological warfare cannot be waged by the means that are alleged to have been used by the United Nations Forces. Moreover—unlike you, Mr. Chairman—I did examine the material and heard the sound records of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China presented to a group of press-men and others on Monday last.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Just a moment, Dr. MacCallum; I would just as soon you did not comment on the evidence at all. I wish you would deal with the matter on another basis. The evidence is not coming before this Conference and therefore I do not want anybody to pass any opinion on the nature of the evidence. I have not seen it and I do not want any discussion of the nature of the evidence, please. So, would you proceed with your statement and the next matter you are going to deal with on this subject, please.

PROFESSOR P. MACCALLUM (Australia—Red Cross)—I found, Mr. Chairman, that I would not obtain anything of value from the evidence.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Well, that is just what I asked you *not* to say.

PROF. P. MACCALLUM (Australia—Red Cross)—Well, I shall not proceed on this line of evidence, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We are not passing judgment on this evidence and we are not interested in one person's opinion of it or another person's opinion of it.

PROFESSOR P. MACCALLUM (Australia—Red Cross)—Well, I would not ask, Mr. Chairman, that any personal opinion of mine or any judgment that I could give should be accepted of itself in this matter of alleged germ warfare. It is essential in such a case that any statement or evidence, whoever presents it, should be subjected to certain searching scrutiny before such charges can be seriously entertained. Those who bring charges show no disposition to accept proposals for impartial scrutiny. They steadfastly refuse to entertain the idea of enquiry by anybody acceptable to anybody else.

In the meantime, therefore, we have no reason to place any reliance on the statements made and there is no reason to believe them. They ask that the alleged evidence be examined and when it comes to the point they will not allow it to be examined. There is no means, therefore, of getting or giving satisfaction in this matter.

If this motion is passed we may be a little nearer to a position in which the world endorses the attitude taken up by Red Cross and would be committed to take action as has been indicated in the case of such a breach as the alleged use of the weapon of bacteriological warfare would then constitute. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—If no other delegations wish to take the floor I shall put the matter to the vote. I am going to ask if the delegates from Poland still want the vote by roll-call.

Dr. I. DOMANSKA (Poland—Red Cross) [*Original French*—Yes.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Poland has indicated it still wishes a vote by roll call so I shall ask the Secretary General to call the roll.

The Secretary General called the roll of National Societies.

Favourable votes were cast by the National Societies of the following countries:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines,

Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Contrary votes: none. *Abstentions:* none.

The Secretary General then called the roll of Governments:

Favourable votes were cast by the Government delegations of the following countries:

Byelorussia, People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Phillipines, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Contrary votes: none. *Abstentions:* none.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies were then called by the Secretary General and voted favourably.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Forty-eight National Societies voted in favour of the resolution, 30 Governments and the League and the Committee. The total vote is 80, no contrary vote. I declare the resolution voted unanimously (1).

The Chinese delegation requested yesterday to have under Item XIII on the agenda the original resolution they submitted to the General Commission. Do they want that brought up this morning?

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original Chinese*—Yes.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Well, we will deal with it now. Will you read the resolution that was presented to the Commission?

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: The delegation of the People's Republic of China introduced under Item XIII of the agenda a resolution concerning the Geneva Conventions. The President of the General Commission stated that in his opinion this resolution was of a political nature and had nothing to do with this Conference but he allowed the resolution to be put to the vote before the General Commission. By a vote of 61 against and 13 for, the General Commission rejected this resolution and it has therefore not been presented in the Report of the General Commission. You will find this defeated resolution from the People's Republic of China in your documentation.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We have additional copies which we will circulate in case any delegate cannot locate his copy. I think it would speed up matters if the ushers took around the copies of the resolution which we have available. It is possible that some of the delegates may have left in their rooms their original copy of the motion.

The resolutions have now been distributed and you have them before you. The General Commission refused to deal with this resolution. It was rejected and the one just passed was accepted by the General Commission. The resolution is based on certain recitals contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 which I rule are improper as being political and as making allegations.

The draft resolution was read by the Chairman.

I therefore rule out of order the recitals contained in this resolution. That would mean that resolution would consist of the last two paragraphs, which would require to be changed from "condemns such great breaches" to:

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
"condemns any breaches of the Geneva Convention and violations of the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross,
calls upon the various National Red Cross Societies to make joint efforts to mobilize world opinion for an immediate
cessation of any atrocities in violation of the Geneva Conventions so that the supreme sanctity of the Conventions may
be upheld."

Now, I think that when we take out those first three paragraphs on the ground that they are objectionable as being political matter and as alleging facts which cannot be established before this Conference, and since the remaining paragraphs and the conclusions are already dealt with and the prisoner of war problems

(1) See Resolution 17, page 150.

are already covered under the resolutions on the Application of the Geneva Conventions (1) and the Prisoners of War in Korea (2) already passed by the Conference, there is no object in my opinion in passing the resolution. I am going to ask for a standing vote as to whether or not you support the ruling of the Chair that the three paragraphs of the recitals are political and should be ruled out of the resolution.

I want to be fair in this matter. After I asked for the vote the People's Republic of China indicated that they wished to speak. If you wish to speak come up to the rostrum, please.

Mme LI TEH CHUAN (People's Republic of China—Red Cross) [*Original French*]*—We would ask the Chairman to repeat the proposal once more.*

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I take it that you wish me to explain the attitude of the Chair towards this resolution once more, is that correct? All right, I will do so. I have the resolution before me and every other delegate has it before him: I rule out of order the first three recitals of the resolution.

I indicated that the recitals of a resolution or of any document are properly part of a document but you cannot include in a recital of a resolution things which you cannot discuss before the Conference and facts which are political in nature.

Therefore, I rule that the first three paragraphs of this resolution, in other words the recitals, are out of order on the ground that they deal with matters which cannot be discussed before this Conference and are political in nature.

I then indicated that the only part of the resolution the Conference would be called upon to vote on would be the last two paragraphs but that the following changes would have to be made:

“condemns *any* breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, calls upon the various National Red Cross Societies to make joint efforts to mobilize world opinion for an immediate cessation of *any* atrocities in violation of the Geneva Conventions so that the supreme sanctity of the Conventions may be upheld.”

I said that if we eliminated the recitals which are not properly part of the resolution we would find ourselves voting on a resolution which had already been dealt with by the Conference, making a vote unnecessary in my opinion. But I will have you vote on it in the amended form, making the changes in the last two paragraphs, if the Conference supports my ruling that the first three paragraphs should be eliminated because they are political in character. Is that clear, now, to the Chinese delegation?

I will now proceed to take the vote.

The ruling of the Chair was supported by 62 votes to 16, without abstentions.

I declare the ruling of the Chair upheld and the first three paragraphs of the resolution will be eliminated.

We now have the resolution before us in this form:

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
condemns any breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross,
calls upon the various National Red Cross Societies to make joint efforts to mobilize world opinion for an immediate
cessation of any atrocities in violation of the Geneva Conventions so that the supreme sanctity of the Conventions may
be upheld.”

Are you ready to vote on that resolution or do you consider it unnecessary? Mr. Justice Sandström wants to speak.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Mr. Chairman: It is really a point of order I raise. According to our conceptions on the other side of the water I think the recitals are so closely connected with the conclusions that the whole resolution must be considered to be out of order. I do not understand quite how we got an amended resolution before us.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It is not an amended resolution, it is a new resolution. The Chinese Republic yesterday asked permission to introduce their resolution. They were told that unless they could put it in the form of an amendment they would have to reintroduce the resolution which was before the General Commission and that is the basis upon which it has come before us as a new resolution.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—But has this resolution been amended? I mean the text, has it been amended?

(1) See Resolution 16 page 150.

(2) See Resolution 21, page 151.

MR. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—No. The text has not been amended except when the Conference ruled that the first three paragraphs, the recitals, should be eliminated; the text of the last two paragraphs required to be changed in order to conform.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.)—Then I should suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the whole resolution as it is before us at this moment should be ruled out of order.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does France wish to speak? Just a minute, France. The Union of South Africa has permission to speak first. Well, South Africa, would you wait; France is on the way to the rostrum. Will you come to the rostrum, please, the delegate from France?

Mr. G. CAHEN-SALVADOR (France—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In connection with the draft resolution submitted to us, the French delegation feels it must make certain reservations which I have been directed to voice in its name.

Even without taking into account the recitals which were intended to justify it, the draft would nevertheless, were it adopted by the assembly, include the decision to put an end to atrocities which have allegedly been committed.

It would be inadmissible, however, for our Conference thus to pass prejudgment upon the authenticity of facts which, although alleged, have at no time been either established or open to a two-sided and impartial investigation. Both according to the principles of international public law and the rules of national legislation of all civilized countries, judgment cannot be rendered without a preliminary hearing of the accusers and the accused, a comparison of their statements or evidence and a regularly conducted enquiry into the alleged facts.

We refuse, therefore, to allow our deliberations to appear to imply, in any way whatsoever, an explicit or implicit condemnation of crimes or even of errors the reality of which has not been duly proved.

That is why we must limit ourselves to lodging a request for an investigation with Governments, who alone are qualified to order one.

In this way, National Red Cross Societies would make known their love of truth and their concern for justice and objectivity. It is, under the present circumstances, their duty to demand this investigation. They would be committing a grievous fault if, before having heard the findings of such an investigation, they let themselves be drawn into passing a judgment which could only be arbitrary and unfounded.

May I add that the Geneva Conventions of 1949—so often invoked here even by those whose countries have not yet ratified them, and sometimes without accurately reproducing either their text or their spirit—make express provision for holding, in cases where breaches of their prescriptions are alleged, an immediate investigation, the procedures, aims and sanctions of which are, together with its limitations, clearly laid down. The parties to the conflict are invited to get into touch in order to define the procedure they intend to follow and, should they be unable to reach a common agreement, an arbitration is to take place.

To return to the motion before us, the French delegation considers it can accept neither its recitals nor the statements which would form its conclusion.

I take the liberty, therefore, to urge in the most pressing manner upon the assembly that the International Red Cross, which is the inspirer of the Geneva Conventions and the vigilant guardian of their strict implementation, demand the objective and impartial investigation, the necessity for which has become apparent, at the same time dismissing all inaccurate, partisan or premature arguments liable to pervert its scope and vitiate its spirit.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, may I add that the French delegation hopes its conclusions, whose pertinence cannot have escaped any of you, will be unanimously endorsed by all delegations. A unanimous decision in itself would serve to bring to public opinion throughout the world the relief from anxiety it so ardently awaits, at the same time giving proof of a united will for truth, impartiality and peace. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have a motion before me that the entire resolution is out of order and should be rejected. Does anybody want to second that motion? It has been moved and seconded. Does anybody else wish to speak? In view of the nature of the motion that is before the Conference, does the delegate from South Africa still wish to speak?

Mr. S. M. J. OSBORNE (Union of South Africa—Red Cross)—Well, I wanted to second it.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Oh, thank you very much. Well, we will let you second it then. The motion before the Conference is this: that the entire resolution is out of order and should be rejected. I will now take the vote.

The motion was adopted by 59 votes to 17, with 1 abstention.

Mr. Rapporteur, would you proceed.

XV. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross (Continued)

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: We had yesterday one point left under Item XV, that is, the question of atomic warfare. Under this heading the Soviet delegation proposed a resolution concerning the condemning of atomic warfare. Amendments to this resolution were proposed by the British Government delegation. With the accepted amendments the resolution reads as follows:

ATOMIC WEAPONS

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering that there is no agreement or prohibition against the use of atomic weapons, considering that the race in the field of atomic armaments imperils peace and security among nations, reaffirms Resolution 24 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, urges Governments to agree, within the framework of general disarmament, to a plan for the international control of atomic energy which would ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes, calls upon all National Societies to request their respective Governments to support such a plan.”

This resolution of the General Commission, proposed by the Soviet delegation and amended by the British Government, was adopted by 48 votes for, none against and 8 abstentions.

You have also before you an amendment proposed to this resolution, submitted by the delegation of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.

In paragraph 4, after the word “agree”, exclude the following words: “within the framework of general disarmament to a plan for the international control of atomic energy which will ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only” and substitute: “*on the conclusion of a Convention providing for the immediate, effective and unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons being a means of mass annihilation of people*”. The said paragraph as amended would then read as follows:

“reaffirms Resolution 24 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, urges Governments to agree [. . .] *on the conclusion of a Convention providing for the immediate, effective and unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, being a means of mass annihilation of people*”.

In paragraph 5, after the words “National Societies”, exclude the words: “to request their respective Governments to support such a plan” and substitute for them the following: “*to do their duty, namely, to urge their respective Governments to prohibit atomic weapons and conclude a corresponding Convention immediately*.” The said paragraph as amended would then read as follows:

“The [. . .] Conference [. . .], calls upon all National Societies to [. . .] *do their duty, namely, to urge their respective Governments to prohibit atomic weapons and to conclude a corresponding Convention immediately*”.

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the adoption of the resolution as amended by the British Government and accepted by 48 votes to none with 8 abstentions by the General Commission.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—You mean the one appearing in the Report of the General Commission?

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Yes. I move the adoption of that resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—A seconder for that? It has been moved and seconded. Now as to the amendments; I suppose the delegate from the U.S.S.R. moves them. Is there a seconder for the amendments? There is. All right, the matter is now before the Conference. Do any delegations wish to speak? The Russian delegation.

GENERAL N. SLAVIN (U.S.S.R.—Red Cross and Red Crescent) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before going any further with my statement I shall give the floor to the interpreter of our delegation.

SOVIET INTERPRETER—The problem of peace and security of peoples at present is indissolubly connected with the problem of the prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of mass destruction of peoples. Production and accumulation of the atomic weapon causes alarm in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world since the fact of the use of this weapon reveals to all the humanity its colossal destructive power.

The prohibition of the atomic weapon still is an unsolved problem despite the fact that this is demanded by all humanity, excluding a small group of people who are interested in the production of the atomic weapon as a means of their personal enrichment. The prohibition of the atomic weapon would be one of the most important humanitarian actions directed at preserving and strengthening peace all over the world.

The International Red Cross Conference would not do its duty if it did not adopt the decision to call upon all the Governments to agree on the conclusion of a Convention providing for the immediate and unconditional prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon. Can we say that the Conference has done its duty by approving at the General Commission on 1st August the resolution which is now under discussion?

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the British amendment to the draft resolution on this problem adopted by the General Commission and presented here for the adoption by the plenary session as a resolution on the prohibition of the atomic weapon has nothing in common with the effective, immediate and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. This resolution is directed at frustration of the prohibition of the atomic weapon. Approval of this resolution adopted by the General Commission would mean that the International Red Cross Conference stands for delay in solving this significant humanitarian problem.

What is the essence of this resolution? As a matter of fact, the resolution suggests that, within the framework of general disarmament, a plan for the control of atomic energy be worked out and, only after that, the prohibition of the atomic weapons will be ensured. Such a decision cannot be given any other name but a mockery of the expectations of hundreds of thousands of people in all the countries of the world who thirst for the immediate and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. It is a matter of common knowledge that there exist plans—and they are not few—on this problem. But all these so-called plans have not moved towards the prohibition of the atomic weapon that is demanded by the peoples of the world.

The delegation of the Soviet Union, striving for a humane and fast solution of the problem of the prohibition of the atomic weapon, submits for discussion at the plenary session its constructive proposal that the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference once again urge all the Governments to agree on the conclusion of a Convention providing for the immediate and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of mass annihilation of people and that the Conference call upon the National Red Cross Societies to urge their respective Governments to immediately conclude such a Convention.

The delegation of the Soviet Union insists on the adoption of this submitted amendment and expresses its hope that the majority of the delegations to the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference will vote for the humanitarian amendments of the Soviet delegation.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Did you continue the speech of Mr. Slavin after he left?

SOVIET INTERPRETER—Yes.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—So what you read was his speech?

SOVIET INTERPRETER—Yes. He said that at the beginning. In order to save time, he gave me his speech to read.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Yes, he adopts that as his speech. That is fine; that saves time. Thank you very much. Great Britain wishes to speak.

Miss J. A. C. GUTTERIDGE (United Kingdom—Government)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The United Kingdom delegation is wholeheartedly in favour of an effective plan for the abolition and prohibition of atomic weapons; but if a scheme for the prohibition of atomic weapons is to be anything more than empty words, it must, I submit, be worked out within the framework of general disarmament, and there must be provision for the international control of atomic energy.

For these reasons, I suggest that this Conference in plenary session should maintain the wording which was used when this resolution was adopted by the General Commission. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Canada wishes to speak.

The HON. L. MACAULAY (Canada—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Canada agrees with the position taken just now by the delegate from the United Kingdom. I would like to explain why we agree that the wording of the resolution of the General Commission carries out the general humanitarian intention of the delegates to this International Red Cross Conference.

It was only after a great deal of thought that this wording was substituted for that of the U.S.S.R. delegation as originally stated and the effect of the Soviet amendment is simply to reinstate the resolution as it was submitted and before it was amended by the General Commission.

Now, my point of view is that of a Red Cross man vitally interested in the saving and strengthening of peace; that of one who regards peace not simply as a catch-word of politics but as a situation in which nations can live together in true mutual security and in ever-growing co-operation on a basis of justice.

We congratulate the General Commission for having amended the original U.S.S.R. resolution on atomic energy in such a way as to bring it into focus with the hopes for peace shared by men of goodwill everywhere in the world. Our resolution is now of such substance that it enables the Red Cross world to make a positive contribution to the strengthening of peace, as neither the resolution in its original form nor, if we accepted it, the U.S.S.R. amendment, would enable it to make.

Now, the justification for these conclusions, I maintain, is based on four points of comparison. The U.S.S.R. resolution is aimed at the prohibition of the atom bomb alone. The resolution of the General Commission that we are asking the Conference to vote upon, unamended, puts the problem in the framework of general disarmament.

Now, what is the significance of this difference? No one can doubt that interest in banning the war-like use of atomic energy is a legitimate concern of Red Cross. Merely to single out one weapon, however, is delusory. Wars and depredations, involving the deaths of millions and causing untold agonies, occurred for centuries before the atom bomb was invented. To single out this one weapon and disregard the other machinery of international violence simply distorts the problem of peace. The essential thing is not merely to ban any *one* weapon, it is to create a framework for peace itself.

By the same token, the U.S.S.R. resolution seeks an outright ban, a self-denying ordinance amongst nations. The resolution of the General Commission on the other hand, refers to control of the weapon; that is, to a method and a machinery embodying authority, inspection and a pattern of accountability. The world must have learned from the experience of dealing with naval armament between World Wars I and II that self-denying ordinances are not enough. The real knot of the problem is not to produce paper promises among nations but to produce the practices and institutions on the basis of which nations must act responsibly and with respect to their commitments.

A pious resolution for general disarmament, or even general disarmament itself without adequate inspection, is not only a mirage, it is contrary to all experience of human behaviour. Traffic laws, health laws, all sensible legal codes provide for inspection in every civilized country that is represented here to-day. Even the Geneva Conventions provide for inspection and control. So does this resolution that we are submitting for your approval to-day.

In the same vein, the U.S.S.R. resolution goes back to the form of a resolution passed at Stockholm by the predecessor conference four years ago, thus disregarding the important circumstance that in the meantime the U.N. Disarmament Commission has been launched on its work. Unamended, the resolution of the General Commission, while not specifically mentioning the U.N. Disarmament Commission, is consistent with its endeavours.

Therefore, I suggest that the U.S.S.R. resolution is an expression at variance with the current attempt in which all men of goodwill centre hope to work out a general pattern for a solution of the problem of force. The resolution we are suggesting tends to support rather than to discourage that effort. It would be a mistake of grave consequence to project this Conference into the issue in such a way as to run counter to the work of the U.N. Disarmament Commission.

And, finally, the U.S.S.R. amendment ignores the encouragement of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The resolution passed by the General Commission reflects a sound and progressive interest in the idea that atomic energy should not only be prevented from being used as an instrument of tragedy, but also used as an instrument of human betterment.

In conclusion, I suggest the resolution as put and passed by the General Commission, in contrast to the U.S.S.R. amendment, first, is up-to-date on its facts; second, is consistent with realities; third, is constructive rather than mischievous; and, fourth, will create a framework for lasting peace and not just a political catch-word. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegate from France wishes to speak.

Mr. G. CAHEN-SALVADOR (France—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Excuse me for taking the floor again. But the French delegation feels it must set forth to you its point of view in this debate as unambiguously and clearly as possible in the hope that you may come to share it.

As far as we are concerned, we have made every endeavour—and we are ready to continue doing so—to seek, whenever possible, conciliatory formulas or, rather, solutions acceptable to all delegations. Unanimous decisions would strengthen the authority of the International Red Cross and of its resolutions. Indeed, I even venture to assert that such unanimous decisions would often serve the very interests which the abstainers or opponents believe they are defending but the success of which their attitude is in fact imperilling.

This time, however, we are faced with the necessity of safeguarding essential principles. The amendment proposed by the Soviet delegation runs counter to the fundamental rules that define the activities of Red Cross Societies and is furthermore in contradiction to the stand taken by the Governments participating in U.N. meetings and which are represented at this Conference. How, in these circumstances, could we accept it?

For, in the first place, the proposal before us does not, in the present state of affairs, fall within the competence of the Red Cross Societies. May I remind my colleagues of the Soviet delegation—with whom, for four months, I had the honour and pleasure to work—that they have already made the same attempt, unsuccessfully, in 1949. The delegations attending the Geneva Diplomatic Conference felt it their duty at that time to oppose it on a point of order, deeming that it did not lie within the province of a conference, governmental though it might be, to trespass upon the prerogatives of the United Nations and, moreover, that it was impolitic to attempt, by devious means, to misinterpret the meaning of the deliberations held there. Has anything, since then, occurred to warrant a change of position?

You know that, for the past two years, the United Nations have given much thought to this serious problem of atomic warfare without being able as yet to reach an agreement because the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have consistently opposed the establishment of the preliminary control of atomic weapons and their production which was deemed indispensable before proceeding to their prohibition. What they are once more asking us to do to-day is to reverse the votes and decisions taken by the U.N. The Soviet amendment makes no mention of the said control; it merely demands immediate prohibition, ignoring the opposition shown to its thesis at the United Nations by the vast majority of responsible Governments.

How could we join in this implicit condemnation of the general and consistent policy of the international organ? We would only be exceeding our prerogatives and thus undermining the authority of the Red Cross. We would appear to be in indirect opposition to the decisions taken by our Governments, whereas we ought to be trying to ensure that they are complied with.

Such is the spirit, as I have already told you, in which, at Geneva, we counteracted the Soviet proposal by rising to a point of order. In the resolutions passed there you will find no trace of the Soviet proposal on atomic weapons.

The French delegation does not ask for a repetition of that rejection to-day; it has submitted to the General Commission a text which sets down the proper way of dealing with the problem, namely, that it be referred back to the responsible Governments meeting at the United Nations, in the hope that the establishment of preliminary control may, insofar as practicable, be followed by prohibition.

My dear colleagues, do not, I implore you, swerve from this straight and narrow path. Do not allow rhetorical artifices to mislead public opinion. Do not allow political aims which it is not difficult to detect to be pursued under the cover of an apparent concern for humanity.

Let us remain steadfast in this respect. The French delegation asks you to vote down the Soviet amendment and to adopt the text proposed by the General Commission, the terms of which have been meticulously and conscientiously weighed. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I hope we can get to a vote on this matter very soon. We still have a number of matters on the agenda and this is the last day of the Conference. I doubt if there is any right on the part of one delegation to speak more than once, but I am going to allow the Soviet delegation to speak. General Slavin was holding up the card of his delegation and I thought his National Society wanted to speak twice, but I understand this is the Government delegate, so he may proceed.

Mr. V. M. ZONOV (U.S.S.R.—Government) [*Original Russian*—Mr. Chairman: I am going to divide my remarks up and the interpreter will translate them paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Chairman: I should like to challenge here the statements made by the French and Canadian delegates, which are completely without foundation. I wish to remind the last speakers and the Conference that it was precisely the Government of the Soviet Union which initiated the debate on the prohibition of atomic weapons at the fourth, fifth and seventh sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman: If certain delegates have short memories, I shall be pleased to refresh them and I suggest that they read the minutes of those sessions of the General Assembly in which, as I have just mentioned, it was precisely the Soviet delegation that proposed disarmament. That is why the remarks of the last speakers have no foundation whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman: By now everyone is familiar with the work of the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations and we have no reason here for proposing contributions to the work of that Commission or for suggesting plans, since several plans for disarmament and the prohibition of atomic weapons already exist, although no progress is being made towards the actual prohibition of atomic weapons.

That is why, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the Soviet delegation suggested to the General Commission and now proposes to the plenary session that the Red Cross Conference choose the only right and necessary path to the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The proposal of the Soviet delegation is perfectly clear and distinct. It is precisely by this path that we can prohibit atomic weapons, and the proposal of the Soviet delegation meets the expectations of the working classes throughout the world.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, the Soviet delegation insists that the Conference do its humanitarian duty and vote for the amendments of the Soviet delegations to the draft resolution adopted at the General Commission.

I should like to add a few words. I should like to point out that the purpose of all this chatter on the various plans and the so-called control of atomic weapons is to impede the prohibition of atomic weapons.

The Soviet delegation, Mr. Chairman, hopes its amendments will be adopted by a majority inasmuch as they are amendments of a humanitarian character. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I believe the delegate from India wishes to speak.

H.E. Mr. R. R. SAKSENA (India—Government)—Mr. Chairman and fellow Delegates: I notice from the resolution on the Red Cross and Peace in the Report of the General Commission which is before us for adoption, that this Conference will go on record as stating that war "is the greatest scourge of humanity and is capable of bringing about a return to barbarism." It will make an appeal that this scourge be averted through the leadership of the Red Cross. This, Mr. Chairman, is a praise-worthy lead. Even though the Red Cross is essentially a relief organization and is not concerned with the political issues of war and peace, it is only right and proper that it should issue this clarion call on the principle that prevention is better than cure.

But, following the same line of thought, this Conference should also declare with equal emphasis that, in the event of war, it stands for the adoption of humane and civilized methods of warfare. The employment of methods which are not humane is as capable of bringing about a return to barbarism as war itself.

My country does not regard the use of atomic weapons as humane and my Government has repeatedly expressed the view in the United Nations committees and elsewhere that the use of atom bombs should be banned altogether.

My delegation, therefore, will welcome the adoption by this Conference of the resolution that the Red Cross is unconditionally opposed to the employment of these weapons. The Red Cross is not concerned with the working out of details for the effective implementation of this resolution. This is a task which must be left to other organizations more directly concerned with policies, principles and methods at governmental levels.

The purpose of the resolution adopted by this Conference should be to tell the people that in accordance with its humanitarian principles and traditions this great organization declares itself in favour of the total prohibition of atomic weapons and is prepared to take necessary steps to urge upon Governments to come to an immediate agreement on this subject.

This purpose will be best served if the resolution is couched in simple, straight-forward and unequivocal language which every man, woman and child can understand. To hedge around the resolution by reference to the framework of general disarmament would, in our view, only confuse the issue and will serve no useful purpose as the prohibition would in any case have to be within the framework of an agreed convention. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, my delegation will support the Soviet amendment. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Czechoslovak delegate has the floor.

Dr. F. VAVRICKA (Czechoslovakia—Government) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: During the debate on the Polish draft resolution, Mr. Justice Sandström, in his capacity as Chairman of the League, took the floor to emphasize the principle of absolute prohibition of bacteriological weapons. Next, the distinguished delegate from Belgium, in an eloquent speech, stressed the same principle and several other delegates were insistent that this phrase be appended to the text of the Polish resolution, which at last was adopted unanimously.

In my opinion the Polish delegation gave evident proof of good will in accepting the Belgian amendment without reservations or debate.

I should have expected the speakers who pleaded for the principle of absolute prohibition of bacteriological weapons to reaffirm the same principle with respect to atomic weapons. Why is it that Mr. Justice Sandström and the Belgian delegate have now lost their eloquence? Why is it that the principle of absolute and unrestricted prohibition is valid in the case of one weapon of mass extermination but not in the case of another? Is it for humanitarian or for political reasons?

A few moments ago the Belgian delegate urged us to pursue logic to its normal mental conclusion. Why is it he does not practise what he preaches? The Czechoslovak delegation, Mr. Chairman, is at a loss to see why the principle of absolute prohibition of one weapon of mass extermination, adopted only a few moments ago by the Conference, should not also apply to another, namely the atomic weapon. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, the Czechoslovak delegation wholeheartedly supports the Soviet amendments and will vote for them. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—If we are going to get through to-day we have to finish this subject-matter and take the vote before adjournment for lunch, so I would urge all the delegates who wish to speak to speak as briefly as possible. I think Poland wants to speak.

Mr. A. E. MARKOWSKI (Poland—Government) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have to form an opinion on two positions.

What is the object of the Soviet amendments? The Soviet amendments call for the conclusion of a convention providing for the immediate, effective and unrestricted prohibition of the use of atomic weapons which constitute a means of mass extermination of human beings. In other words, the Soviet amendments express the hopes, wishes and rights of the great majority of peace and life-loving men, women and children throughout the world.

And what is the object of the resolution submitted by the General Commission? Drawing its inspiration from the British amendments, that resolution definitely opposes the conclusion of an anti-atomic convention.

The Polish delegation considers that the substitution of a vaguely couched invitation to Governments to seek a solution within the framework of general disarmament, for a complete and binding international agreement, drains that resolution of all substance. The text of the resolution, as submitted by the General Commission is nothing but the repetition of a well known political manoeuvre which endeavours to bog in endless discussions any clear request for the suppression of atomic weapons.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Poland therefore warmly supports the Soviet amendments and takes the liberty of calling upon all delegations to make known, by voting for the Soviet amendments, their endorsement of the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross and their sympathy for the aspirations of the anxious populations. The vote of the International Red Cross will not be restricted to this hall; it will be heard and judged by public opinion which expects from our Conference concrete results, not declamations.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Belgian delegate has the floor.

PRINCE F. DE MERODE (Belgium—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should first of all like to address myself to my Czechoslovak colleague to tell him he was perhaps a trifle over-hasty in reproaching me for not adopting an attitude consistent with the one I had taken before, since I have had no opportunity up to the present of expressing any personal opinion whatsoever on the Soviet amendments before you.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to add a few words. It seems to me we ought to aim at avoiding needlessly lengthy discussions when a basis for agreement is within comparatively easy reach. I do not, for my part, think it impossible to come to such an agreement or to reach a unanimous decision once more as we did before.

To return to the resolution on atomic warfare as adopted by the General Commission; if we are resolved to make an effort to reach the unanimous decision desired by all, would it not be simpler, rather than replacing it by long texts, simply to delete in the text before you, the words "within the framework of general disarmament" and farther on "for the international control of atomic energy". We would, in this way, probably avoid interfering in difficult and delicate matters while at the same time obtaining a simpler text taking into account all opinions expressed here and in particular the Soviet amendments. The text would therefore read:

"urges Governments to agree [. . .] to a plan [. . .] which would ensure the immediate and unrestricted prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes".

That, Ladies and Gentlemen, is my proposal. I think I can say it is logical and prompted by the desire fairly to take into account all the differing points of view expounded here.

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Sweden—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: While I was listening to the Belgian Red Cross President, I myself tried to draft a proposal that would make it possible to get an agreement here.

I am, I must say, of the opinion of the Indian Government delegation that we should not here enter into the details how Governments will proceed to get the atomic weapons prohibited. I think that is entirely for the Governments to decide. I think that if one made a very general resolution it would certainly be considered in the discussion between the Governments when such questions as the control of atomic energy were taken up; we could, therefore, keeping the resolution on a very general line, adopt the proposal made by the Belgian Red Cross President.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—There are so many amendments here now, I think it would be pretty difficult for the Conference to understand them all. One has to be related to the other. The Soviet delegate's amendment has to be related to the original text. Also, the last amendment suggested to the original text has to be related to it and considered in the light of the first amendments proposed.

I think everybody has spoken to this resolution who wishes to speak to it. We will therefore not hear from any more delegates and, in order to apply our minds to the problem and realize what is before the delegates as a result of the three amendments that have been proposed, I suggest that we take the vote immediately when we convene again without granting the right to any other delegate to speak, if we are to finish our agenda. We will therefore adjourn and have to reconvene at 2.30 p.m., I am afraid, in order to get through with the business.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION

7th August 1952

SUMMARY:—ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMISSION (CONCLUDED), ITEMS XV TO XIX ON ITS AGENDA: xv. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross (conclusion of the debate and adoption of a resolution on Atomic Weapons); xvi. Relations of the Red Cross with the United Nations and other international organizations (adoption of a resolution on Telegraphic Communications—War Victims); xvii. The Red Cross and Peace (discussion and adoption of a resolution); xviii. Relations of National Societies with their respective Governments—protection and facilities granted by the Governments to the National Societies (adoption of a resolution); xix. Refugees—international legal assistance (adoption of a resolution). TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK BANTING: RESOLUTION MOVED BY THE ECUADORIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY—REAFFIRMATION OF FAITH IN THE RED CROSS: RESOLUTION MOVED JOINTLY BY THE BRITISH AND BRAZILIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES; SUPPORTING SPEECHES BY THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY, AND MR. J. T. NICHOLSON, AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—ITEM IX ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS—ITEM X ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: PLACE AND DATE OF THE NINETEENTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE; ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION OF INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY TO HOLD IT AT NEW DELHI IN 1956—VOTES OF THANKS—CLOSING ADDRESS BY MR. P. RUEGGER, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—SPEECH OF THANKS BY MR. JUSTICE E. SANDSTROM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE.

The meeting was called to order at 2.20 p.m., with the Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, Q.C., in the Chair.

ITEM V ON CONFERENCE AGENDA: REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMISSION (CONCLUDED)

xv. Respect of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross (Concluded).

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I am going to ask the Rapporteur to present to you again the resolution on atomic weapons and the three amendments—the first two amendments presented by the Soviet delegation, the third amendment presented by the Belgian delegation and spoken to by the Swedish delegation. I might say that there is no difference in the text of the amendments proposed by the Belgian and the Swedish delegations and Mr. Justice Sandström has asked me to say that, in proposing this amendment, he was speaking as President of the Swedish Red Cross Society and not as Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: We have before us the original resolution on atomic warfare which reads as follows.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer. (1)

The adoption of this resolution was moved by the Rapporteur and it was seconded. Amendments to this resolution have been proposed by the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent delegation and they were circulated to you this morning.

The amendments were read by Mr. Beer. (2)

At this morning's session, we had an amendment proposed to us orally by the representative of the Belgian Red Cross. This resolution has been printed and translated during the luncheon session and you have found it, I presume, on your tables or just got it from the ushers. The amendment would make the resolution on atomic weapons read as follows:

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, considering that there is no agreement or prohibition on the use of atomic weapons, considering that the race in the field of atomic armaments imperils peace and security among nations, reaffirms Resolution 24 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, . . ."

These first three paragraphs being the same as the other ones, then comes what is new:

" . . . urges Governments to conclude an agreement which would ensure the rapid prohibition, without reservations, of the use of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes, calls upon all National Societies to request their respective Governments to support such an agreement!"

(1) See Seventh Plenary Session, page 124.

(2) See Seventh Plenary Session, page 124.

I will repeat—to make it possible for the delegates to understand the differences between this amendment and the original resolution proposed by the General Commission—that what is excluded, in the Belgian amendment, from the original resolution passed by the General Commission is: “within the framework of general disarmament, to a plan for the international control of atomic energy,” and that the word “plan” in the last sentence is changed to “*agreement*”. Those, Mr. Chairman, are the resolution and the three amendments before us.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Right. I shall first put to the meeting the first Russian amendment. You have the resolution on atomic weapons before you and the first Russian amendment proposes, in paragraph 4 after the word “agree”, that we exclude the following words: “within the framework of general disarmament, to a plan for the international control of atomic energy which will ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes” and substitute for them the following: “*on the conclusion of a convention providing for immediate, effective and unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, being a means of mass annihilation of people*”. The said paragraph, that is paragraph 4, as amended, would then read as follows:

“reaffirms Resolution 24 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference,
urges Governments to agree [. . .] *on the conclusion of a convention providing for immediate, effective and unconditional prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, being a means of mass annihilation of people*”.

India is asking for the floor. It is a point of order? It is a point of order. All right.

H. E. Mr. R. R. SAKSENA (India—Government)—Mr. Chairman, my point of order is that the Belgian amendment, being the second amendment, should be put to the vote first.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Chair rules that they are all amendments to the original motion. If the Belgian amendment were an amendment to the amendment, it would be put first; but since they are both amendments to the resolution as it appears, I think the Chair is following the proper procedure, and that is what I intend to do. I think you will appreciate the difference.

H. E. Mr. R. R. SAKSENA (India—Government)—I do, and could I suggest in that case that perhaps a proposal could be put before the Conference to consider the Belgian amendment first.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—No, I do not think I can put it before the Conference. I have to follow proper rules of procedure, and since these are all amendments to the original proposal, I am afraid I shall have to follow that procedure. I might point out, too, that if I were dealing with the matter on another basis the Soviet amendment is farther removed from the original text than the Belgian amendment. Now I call for a vote on the first Soviet amendment.

The first Soviet amendment was lost by 55 votes against to 16 for, with 2 abstentions.

I will now put the second amendment proposed by the Soviet delegation to the vote. If you will look at the original resolution on atomic weapons, the second amendment is this: in paragraph 5, after the words “National Societies”, exclude the words “to request their respective Governments to support such a plan” and substitute for them the following: “*to do their duty, namely, to urge their respective Governments to prohibit atomic weapons and conclude a corresponding convention immediately*”. The said paragraph, as amended, would read as follows:

“The [. . .] Conference,
calls upon all National Societies [. . .] *to do their duty, namely, to urge their respective Governments to prohibit atomic weapons and to conclude a corresponding convention immediately*”.

I will now take the vote.

The second Soviet amendment was lost by 56 votes against to 16 for, without abstentions.

We now come to the amendment to the resolution on atomic weapons proposed by the Belgian Red Cross. This was typed at noon and has I believe been distributed. I presume you all have it before you. The Rapporteur explained this amendment to you. I am now going to take the vote.

The Belgian amendment was lost by 44 votes against to 26 for, with one abstention.

I will now put the original resolution to the Conference.

The resolution was adopted by 52 votes to 16, without abstentions. (1)

I now call upon the Rapporteur to proceed with the other matters on the agenda.

(1) See Resolution 18, page 150.

XVI. Relations of the Red Cross with United Nations and other international organizations.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: The Representative of the United Nations conveyed the thanks of this organization for help rendered by the Red Cross on different occasions, expressing the wish that this co-operation might continue, particularly in relation to the food and famine resolution voted recently by the United Nations.

There is no formal resolution on this matter, but there was another question under this heading. The International Committee of the Red Cross moved the adoption of the following resolution on Telegraphic Communications—War Victims, which was adopted unanimously.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to the resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Commission, I believe? If not, I shall take the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 81 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare it adopted unanimously.

XVII. The Red Cross and Peace.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—A resolution put forward by the Red Cross and Red Lion and Sun Societies of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden was adopted unanimously. It reads as follows:

THE RED CROSS AND PEACE

“The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
considering that war which divides nations and spreads discord is the greatest scourge of humanity and is capable of bringing about a return to barbarism,
considering the previous resolutions of International Red Cross Conferences on the necessity for international co-operation in maintaining peace,
recalls and confirms these resolutions,
invites National Societies:
(a) to make every effort to avoid and dissipate misunderstanding between nations;
(b) to intensify co-operation and mutual help in order to create among nations a true understanding and to ward off the scourge of war;
declares that this scourge can be averted through the leadership of the Red Cross which constitutes not only a material force serving humanity but, above all, a moral and spiritual force, uniting the world in a common spirit of brotherhood.”

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to this resolution? The Holy See wishes to speak. I also recognize the delegate from Israel, who will take the floor afterwards.

H. E. MsGR. I. ANTONIUTTI (Holy See) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Holy See, which I have the honour to represent here, I wish first of all to express our most heartfelt thanks to the Red Cross for the invaluable assistance it has given and is continuing to give to suffering mankind.

Furthermore, I wish to state before this plenary assembly that the Holy See, which has already ratified the Geneva Conventions and whose constant concern is to safeguard peace, will continue to collaborate wholeheartedly with the Red Cross to alleviate the distress of all men, irrespective of race or creed and to bring to all people the benefits of mutual help and the noble lessons of charity.

Whereas the jurist, in ancient times, had to admit that “*Silent leges inter arma*—Law is silent in time of war”, the Holy See reaffirms together with all men of good will, “*Vivant leges, sileant arma*—Long live law and let the clash of arms be silent”.

(1) See Resolution 23, Page 151.

In this connection, I should like to repeat the words of an urgent appeal for peace made by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, words quoted by Mr. Joliot-Curie in a document dated 26th January 1951. These are the words:

"With progress, modern technique has devised and made such deadly and inhuman weapons that not only the armies and the navies, not only the towns, hamlets and villages, not only the priceless treasures of religion, art and culture, but also the innocent children with their mothers, the sick, the crippled and the aged could be exterminated. All that mankind has achieved that is beautiful, good and wholesome, all, or nearly all, could be annihilated."

That is why, in the midst of tragedies unleashed by man-made war and natural disasters, the Holy See proclaims once more, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross, "*Inter arma caritas*—charity amidst war"; charity amidst the disruption of families, charity amidst the tribulations of the innocent.

It is established that the Holy See is only concerned with works of charity, of brotherhood and of human solidarity and that it has spared no effort to aid, assist and succour all the victims of war and all those left destitute by life wherever and whenever this has been possible and permitted by the local authorities. During the last two wars and ever since, the whole world has been able to appraise the magnitude of the efforts made by the Holy See.

In order that the beneficial influence of humanitarian institutions may spread unfettered throughout all countries, particularly in regions devastated by war or close to theatres of war, we ask, in the first place, of all National Societies that they spare no effort in supporting those who are working for charity and peace. The Red Cross the world over knows how much devotion, self-sacrifice and suffering go into the endeavours of the charitable workers. In the humanitarian task incumbent upon it for the benefit of those who suffer, the Red Cross will doubtless have at heart to be ever mindful of those missionaries of every nationality and every denomination, of those women, nurses and valiant Sisters who serve unsparingly in hospitals, orphanages, hospices, leper colonies and other humanitarian institutions of every kind.

We ask, secondly, of all Governments concerned, that they kindly consider the humanitarian aspect of this problem. No reason of state, no motive whatsoever could justify the flouting of the elementary rights of the human person.

It is a gigantic task to bring relief to human misery and to open the arms of charity towards the four corners of the world, but there is no nobler gesture and no higher task and those who devote their lives to it deserve the whole-hearted gratitude of humanity.

In the structure of society, the organizations for the promotion of charity and peace are sure, irresistible and fruitful forces which call for all our support and which, with the serene strength of truth, will ultimately triumph over all obstacles. The Red Cross, with its International Committee and League of Red Cross Societies, is one of the finest among these organizations. It encompasses the world in well-doing.

It is our hope that it may meet everywhere with deep understanding and sincere support so that at last peace may be assured to the world.

God bless the Red Cross. Thank you. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I recognize the delegate from Israel.

Mr. P. ELIAV (Israel—Government)—My country is still a very young member of the Red Cross family and even not yet a full one. Therefore my delegation has preferred generally to listen attentively to the deliberations of this Conference and not to participate actively in its deliberations. However, in connection with the very important resolution and the very important item with which we are dealing, my delegation would like to express just one point.

In our opinion, any resolution endeavouring to support the cause of world peace at least should include some reference to the world organization which carries the main responsibility in this field—the United Nations. Any such resolution should include an appeal that the United Nations get all the moral and spiritual support it needs to discharge this great responsibility. We should not forget that the United Nations was set up and functions for precisely the same purpose that this resolution aims at.

I am not going to move this as an amendment at this late hour, but my delegation felt that we should stress it. The developments at this Conference have shown very clearly to what large extent even the work of the International Red Cross is dependent, in our days at least, on the success of the United Nations. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The Belgian delegation have asked for the floor.

Mr. E. DRONSART (Belgium—Government and Red Cross) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have heard the thoughts expressed here by the delegate of the Holy See. Your applause expressed unanimous approval. I ask that the speech of the delegate of the Holy See be placed on record.

COUNT E. H. CZAPSKI (Sovereign and Military Order of Malta)—Mr. Chairman, I would like to second that motion.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—All these speeches are included in the minutes so the motion is not necessary. Thank you. Does any other delegate wish to speak? Well, you have the resolution on the Red Cross and Peace before you.

The resolution was adopted by 78 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the resolution adopted unanimously. (*Applause.*)

XVIII. Relations of National Societies with their respective Governments.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: A resolution introduced under this item by the Italian Red Cross was adopted unanimously. Entitled "Co-operation between National Societies and Governments", it reads as follows.

The resolution was read by Mr. Beer.

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. Does anyone wish to speak to it? I do not see any delegation indicating that they wish to speak, so I shall call for the vote.

The resolution was adopted by 79 votes to none, without abstentions. (2)

I declare the motion carried unanimously.

XIX. Refugees—International Legal Assistance.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—A resolution proposed by the Brazilian and Swiss Red Cross Societies was unanimously adopted. It reads as follows:

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
approves the reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies concerning the action taken on Resolution 31 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the initiative it has taken in order to co-ordinate the efforts to give practical effect to legal assistance,
invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to carry on its activities in conjunction with the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and the other governmental or non-governmental organizations which may contribute to the solution of the refugee problem."

I beg to move the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—It has been moved and seconded. I believe Brazil wishes to speak to this resolution.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: When this resolution was passed at the General Commission it was suggested that the word "*international*" should figure after "non-governmental". In other words, the last phrase would read: "and the other governmental (*comma*), non-governmental or *international* organizations". As far as the Brazilian delegation can remember, this proposal was passed with that alteration at the General Commission. I do not think it is in the Report of the General Commission, but I would now propose that it be added in this form.

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—Mr. Chairman: The Rapporteur has no objection against the inclusion of the word "*international*" as proposed by the delegate of the Brazilian Red Cross.

(1) See Resolution 11, page 148.

(2) See Resolution 12, page 149.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I take it that there is no objection to that. I will not bother taking a vote unless someone requests it. We will now take the vote on the resolution itself.

The resolution was adopted by 66 votes to 15, without abstentions. (1)

Mr. H. BEER (Rapporteur of the General Commission)—This concludes the business of the General Commission.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—In the case of the reports of the other commissions we had a motion for the adoption of the reports after we had dealt with all the resolutions. I want to deal with the Report of the General Commission in the same way.

The Report of the General Commission was adopted by 73 votes to none, without abstentions. (Applause.)

I am sure you would want me to express your thanks to the Chairman of this Commission, to the Rapporteur and to all the other officers and members. I should mention His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet, who chaired this Commission and who presided with grace and to the satisfaction of all delegates who wished to speak. Mr. Beer has had a very difficult task as Rapporteur. He has occupied almost as much time at the front of the room as the Chairman has, and I know you would want me to express my thanks to him and all other persons responsible for bringing in this report and preparing these resolutions. Thank you. *(Applause.)*

Now, I have two resolutions which are not contained in the reports of any of the commissions. I think they have been circulated.

TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK BANTING: RESOLUTION MOVED BY ECUADORIAN RED CROSS

I am now looking at a draft resolution presented to the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference by the Ecuadorian Red Cross delegation.

The resolution was read by the Chairman. (2)

I take it you all agree with the content of that resolution and that you will wish to observe the request contained in the resolution by standing and observing a minute of silence.

The assembly rose and remained silent for one minute.

I take it that you adopt this resolution and approve of the suggestions which it contains. Thank you.

REAFFIRMATION OF FAITH IN THE RED CROSS: RESOLUTION MOVED JOINTLY BY THE
BRITISH AND BRAZILIAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I have another resolution, jointly prepared by the British and Brazilian delegations:

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
noting the useful results which have been achieved by the Conference despite the introduction in certain cases of political issues,
expresses its determination not to allow such issues to undermine the work of the Red Cross at any time,
declares its unabated faith in the Red Cross as a movement concerned solely with humanitarian activities which help to promote mutual understanding and good will among nations whatever their political differences,
affirms the importance of all National Red Cross Societies working together at all times for the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

I take it that that is moved by the British delegation and that it is seconded by the Brazilian delegation.

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK (United Kingdom—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the British Red Cross Society, I beg to move the resolution which you, Sir, have just read.

At an earlier session in this Conference a member of the American Red Cross delegation said, very truly, I think, that the Red Cross was on trial. I believe that the world has been watching not merely with interest but with anxiety to see whether the Red Cross would emerge from this Conference a weakened body torn by dissensions or a more vital body reaffirming those fundamental principles of freedom, justice and charity on which the future of civilization depends.

(1) See Resolution 14, page 149.

(2) See Resolution 34, page 154.

We have witnessed a very determined effort made by a minority group at this Conference to discredit the International Red Cross Committee and to bring the whole Red Cross movement into disrepute by violating one of its fundamental principles—that of political neutrality. That effort has failed. It has failed, Mr. Chairman, because the Red Cross is bigger than any political party and its ideals are too firmly enshrined in the minds and the hearts of civilized peoples for it to be jettisoned at the whim of a small group, however vocal its adherents may be.

In theory, the watchword “All men are brothers” is as old as history itself, but it took the founder of the Red Cross, Henry Dunant, to give practical effect to that ideal; and it is for us to see that that ideal is kept alive to-day. For to-day, we, gathered together at this great Conference, are the trustees of the Red Cross and its very existence depends on us.

The Red Cross was founded in the courage of a conviction that men of good will could unite in the service of humanity no matter what differences of politics, religion, nationality might divide them, that human welfare is above the confusion and the brutality of the battlefield and the friction of international diplomacy. Armed with that conviction a small band of men prevailed upon the mighty of the nineteenth century in Europe and achieved the only humanitarian agreement which has been observed by conflicting parties in time of war.

Mr. Chairman, if the founders achieved so much when the movement was young and small, what should we not be able to achieve to-day with the world-wide movement which has grown from the founders’ vision? It was the dream of Henry Dunant that National Red Cross Societies, working together wherever great calamities might befall, making no difference between friend or foe, between class, creed or nationality, would bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the world and in the end might even overcome war itself.

Mr. Chairman, some of us at this Conference have given a lifetime of service to the Red Cross and we have lived through two world wars. We realize that in those two wars it was the Red Cross alone which kept a spark of humanity alight amongst warring and suffering nations and we are not going to let that spark flicker out now in peace time. There never was a time when the inherent principles of the Red Cross required more vigorous and confident expression than they do to-day. If the ideals of the Red Cross were made universal, men would learn that happiness lies in serving others and not in destroying them. Through the 71 National Red Cross Societies of the world a vast network of human help and understanding has been established to which each one of us who supports the Red Cross is making a contribution.

And in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I just say this: in a world which is torn by dissension and unrest, the Red Cross stands out as a beacon, an enduring, active focus of kindness and of help and an impartial, international bond of humanity. It is an ideal in which everyone can share and for which no effort can be made in vain. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The delegate from the United States has the floor.

Mr. J. T. NICHOLSON (United States—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman: Thank you for giving me the opportunity of endorsing the joint resolution which has been proposed by the British and Brazilian delegations.

The next decade, Ladies and Gentlemen, will mark the end of a century during which the emblem of the Red Cross has identified the people, the *matériel* and the installations devoted to the care and the relief of those in need of assistance from their fellow-men. On battlefields all over the world, this emblem has marked the hospitals, the ambulances and the personnel engaged in the merciful task of caring for the sick and wounded. Elsewhere, the emblem has marked the facilities employed in peacetime by the National Red Cross Societies in their efforts to prevent and alleviate the suffering of human beings. In the mind and conscience of all peoples, it is a symbol of asylum for those in need or in distress. Any deliberate attack on installations or people properly identified by the emblem of the Red Cross in wartime is not only illegal but abhorrent. To take advantage of that immunity from attack by fraudulently using the emblem of the Red Cross to further the military objectives of a party to the conflict is equally illegal and abhorrent.

Millions of people, acting through their programmes and activities, have firmly established throughout the world a solid faith that those who represent the Red Cross will use neither its emblem nor its prestige to further partisan objectives. The people of the world have the right to expect that this rostrum, bearing the emblem of the Red Cross, should be used for discussions in furtherance of Red Cross ideals and for no other purpose; to use it otherwise is to debase a symbol and to degrade a faith.

When weighed against the opportunities which this Conference has afforded, so generously provided by our host society the Canadian Red Cross, to make Red Cross activities more effective in both technical and administrative aspects, as well as to develop improved methods of procedure and to promote better understanding among our peoples, I think most if not all will agree that our accomplishments have been too few.

But, Mr. Chairman, as I indicated the other day, and as Lady Limerick has stated, the Red Cross was placed on trial here. This Conference was forced to lay aside in great degree the purposes for which it was convened. Instead, it was forced to determine whether the Red Cross was to continue as a non-partisan instrument of mercy or whether it should lend itself to partisan aims. The trial is over. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the great majority of us have kept the faith. The efforts of those who abused the purposes of this Conference have been rebuffed. Therefore, when we return to our homes we may resume our work with full confidence that the decisions of this Conference will reassure a tormented world that the Red Cross as a symbol of mercy will be preserved and that the ideals of the Red Cross shall be maintained inviolate. Thank you very much. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Those are all the delegations who have asked to speak, but I have a request from one delegation that we vote on this resolution paragraph by paragraph. I could understand how we could vote on paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 independently, but I do not see how we can possibly vote on paragraph 1. However, I am the servant of the Conference and I would like to ask you whether you wish to vote on the resolution paragraph by paragraph, in deference to the delegate who made the request.

The motion was lost.

It is the wish of the Conference to vote on this matter as one resolution.

The resolution was adopted by 65 votes to none, without abstentions. (1)

I declare the resolution carried unanimously.

ITEM IX ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Now we come to the appointment of the members of the Standing Commission. Article X of the present Statutes of the International Red Cross provides that:

“A Standing Commission is hereby constituted. It shall be composed of:

- (i) Five members appointed by the International Red Cross Conference and holding office until the close of the following Conference. If one of these members is unable to attend a session of the Conference, he may appoint a substitute from amongst the members of the National Society to which he belongs.
- (ii) Two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- (iii) Two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies.”

We are only concerned, of course, with the first part of Article X, which provides for the appointment of five members of the Standing Commission by the International Conference.

The Bureau has considered this matter and will recommend to the Conference for election the names of five persons who are elected, of course, in a personal capacity and not as representatives of Societies. I want to emphasize that in the list proposed by the Bureau—only *proposed* by the Bureau—the names are submitted in alphabetical order.

The Bureau, in making these suggestions to the Conference, has borne two things in mind; first, the necessity of retaining a proportion of former members to insure continuity in the work of the Standing Commission; and second, the principle of rotating its membership as far as possible by electing one or more new members at each International Red Cross Conference.

I will now ask Mr. Duchosal to place before you the proposals of the Bureau for these five members of the Standing Commission.

Mr. J. DUCHOSAL (Assistant Secretary-General) [*Original French*—The five names are the following: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (India), H. E. Ambassador André François-Poncet (France), Mr. James T. Nicholson (United States), Professor Boris M. Pashkov (U.S.S.R.), Mr. T. W. Sloper (Brazil).

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Those are the proposals of the Bureau for election to the Standing Commission. Does anybody want to move that the Bureau's proposals be accepted? It has been moved and seconded that the proposals be accepted.

(1) See Resolution 10 (b), page 148.

Do you want any discussion of these proposals of the Bureau in regard to members of the Standing Commission who are appointed by the Conference?

The proposals were adopted by 77 votes to none without abstentions. (1)

I declare these members unanimously elected by this Conference and I wish to extend my congratulations to these persons. (*Applause.*)

ITEM X ON CONFERENCE AGENDA:

PLACE AND DATE OF THE XIXth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE;
ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION OF INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY TO HOLD IT AT
NEW DELHI IN 1956.

The next item on the agenda is the Place and Date of the XIXth International Red Cross Conference. India would like to speak; I recognize India.

SARDAR BAHADUR BALWANT SINGH PURI (India—Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with very great pleasure that I extend to you in the name of the Indian Red Cross Society the invitation that the XIXth International Red Cross Conference be held in India. In considering this request, I trust that you will bear in mind that this Conference has not been held in the East now for about twenty years. Many of these countries, like my own, have achieved freedom during the last few years and they are all working assiduously to make available to their people the fruits of freedom and peace by improving their health and living conditions. As such, convoking this next Conference in India in 1956 will, we can legitimately anticipate, provide a great stimulus to the promotion of the humanitarian work of the Red Cross in that part of the hemisphere.

I venture to hope, therefore, that you will give us the pleasure of receiving the next Conference on the soil which has had the good fortune to give the world many great men of peace who have left on mankind the firm impress of their belief in charity, forbearance and brotherhood of men, a tradition of peaceful living which it is our particular privilege to follow.

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Does anyone wish to speak to this kind invitation extended by India to the XIXth International Red Cross Conference? Are you in favour of accepting the invitation of India?

The invitation was accepted by acclamation. (2)

Does India wish to speak again?

SARDAR BAHADUR BALWANT SINGH PURI (India—Red Cross)—Yes.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful to you for having accepted unanimously our humble invitation. We fully appreciate the responsibility which has thereby been placed upon us and we shall do our best to discharge it adequately. We will not be able to come up to the high level of hospitality so generously provided by our friends of the Canadian Red Cross and the Government and people of this great country, but what we may lack in this regard will be fully balanced by the warmth of our welcome. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—The applause has indicated the great approval of the Conference of the kind invitation extended by India. I suggest that it would be impossible at this time to fix the date for the next Conference and it would be my suggestion that we leave the fixing of the date to the Standing Commission. Is that agreeable to everyone?

The suggestion was adopted by acclamation. (2)

SARDAR BAHADUR BALWANT SINGH PURI (India—Red Cross)—It will be some time when it is most convenient for all to come. We shall give them that possibility.

VOTES OF THANKS

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—Mr. Sloper from Brazil has some resolutions to propose, I believe. He is the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. Mr. Sloper has indicated that it is the wish of some of the members of the Standing Commission that there be a meeting at the conclusion of this meeting. I think

(1) See Resolution 43, page 157.

(2) See Resolution 44, page 157.

His Excellency Ambassador François-Poncet has to leave Toronto this evening, and therefore if the Standing Commission had its first meeting immediately after this meeting, it would possibly be convenient. The meeting will be held in the Library.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Chairman of the Drafting Committee)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Bureau has received from many delegations requests in order to be able to present thanks to the many people and organizations who have contributed to the success of this Conference. Therefore, I am not speaking in my capacity of a delegate of the Brazilian Red Cross but as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, as it was thought that, if everybody had to be given satisfaction to in this case, we might well prolong the Conference at least another day. Therefore, I think that I have been authorized by the Chairman to present and to propose these resolutions to you now. The first one is the following:

"The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
at the closing of its deliberations, hereby solemnly records its respectful appreciation to Her Majesty the Queen,
Patron of the Canadian Red Cross Society, for the gracious message which she was pleased to extend on the occasion of
the opening of the Conference."

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—We will acknowledge this by standing, please.

The delegates rose and adopted the resolution by acclamation. (1)

The remaining resolutions of thanks were read by Mr. Sloper and adopted by acclamation. (2)

Now I will call on the President of the International Committee.

I think that it is not necessary to take a vote on any of the resolutions which were submitted by Mr. Sloper. I think your applause when these resolutions were introduced indicated unanimous approval, and therefore I did not put them to the meeting.

CLOSING ADDRESS BY MR. PAUL RUEGGER, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. P. RUEGGER (President of the I.C.R.C.) [*Original French*—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: According to a tradition which goes back four score years and ten, it rests with the spokesman of the International Committee of the Red Cross of Geneva, as the founding organization of our common cause, to deliver the closing address.

Fully aware of that honour, I shall endeavour to fulfil this task by striving to voice the feeling of countless servants of the Red Cross on five continents, some of whom may have been alarmed at times by the trend of our debates, and whom I am as anxious as you to reassure here.

In the well-nigh century-old history of our organization—which, born in Geneva, has spread victoriously across the world *because it answered* a boundless aspiration, the fulfilment of which mankind was ready to reap—in the history of our organization, each one of our Conferences forms but a passing episode. Let us, in all humility, acknowledge one fact: while Red Cross Conferences may provide a vast and useful meeting-ground for those who serve under our common banner, it is not on Conferences alone that the forward march of our idea depends. It is the "invisible legions" of humble workers of the Red Cross, everywhere in the world, who carry high our banner and will continue to do so, come what may in our meeting-halls. To be sure—and there lies the task and the responsibility of our International Conferences—from our meetings there may spring an impetus of great value to our cause as a whole. Such was the case at Tokyo, in 1934, after one of the earliest drafts, prepared by the International Committee, of a Convention for the protection of civilian populations—the "Tokyo draft"—had been formally endorsed by the Red Cross world, but not in time, alas, to receive, before the outbreak of the second world war, the necessary approval of the Governments. Such again was the case in 1948, when the Stockholm Conference, under the leadership of the late lamented Folke Bernadotte, whose glorious memory we have honoured, adopted, after amending them, the preliminary drafts of the four Conventions which, thanks to the Diplomatic Conference held at Geneva in 1949, have come into effect and to-day constitute the most truly living force within the International Red Cross.

And at this point, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I make a very brief digression? The Legal Commission of the Stockholm Conference of 1948, which scrutinized our draft Conventions with such care, was presided over by Mr. Emil Sandström, to-day the distinguished Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies. (*Applause.*) In my closing address at the Stockholm Conference of 1948, I indicated what exceptional

(1) See *Votes of Thanks*—first resolution, page 157.

(2) See *Votes of Thanks*, second to ninth resolutions, pages 157 to 158.

services André François-Poncet, that man who joins strength of character to greatness of heart (*Applause*), would render the International Red Cross. To add a single word to-day would be to weaken the import of what I had the privilege to say then, and which is felt by you all this afternoon. To-day, at the close of the XVIIIth Conference, I wish to stress all that the Red Cross world as a whole owes to the uprightness, legal learning and kindness of heart of Emil Sandström (*Applause*), whose outstanding services, in so many fields throughout the world, to our common cause will go down in letters of gold in the chronicles of the Red Cross. (*Applause.*)

Viewed in comparison with the Conferences held at Tokyo, Stockholm—and London, too, since the latter, in 1938, proved to the world that the spirit of Spain, then rent by civil war, was magnanimous enough, in the service of humanity, to rise above all divergences—what will be the lasting contribution of the Toronto Conference, so skilfully presided over in the true Red Cross spirit by Mr. John MacAulay?

We have proclaimed our principles anew; we have confirmed the structure of the International Red Cross. That is all to the good, but we have heard more criticism and attacks than constructive proposals; more reproaches than experiences were exchanged.

From all this, does the Red Cross emerge intact, strengthened, or shaken? It is as yet too early to draw up the balance-sheet of our meetings, and were this attempted, opinions would no doubt be divided. All would depend on the point of view from which the task would be undertaken.

However, those who may rejoice at what has been preserved or gained, as well as those who may be alarmed at what appears to them to have been lost, must be reminded that the life of the Red Cross—of the Red Cross in its essence—does not hang upon an International Conference. It is not a Conference that brought it to life and *it is not a Conference that can kill it*. Before 1863, the Red Cross was already in existence. It had shown itself here and there in the course of history. It was its spirit which inspired a woman such as Florence Nightingale and caused Henry Dunant to bend in compassion over the wounded at Solferino. To-day the millions of servants who, in all the countries of the world, anonymously devote themselves to the relief of human suffering, do not await the results of the Conference before continuing to dress wounds, build hospitals, prevent disease or visit prisoners of war. And, in the unlikely event of our framework coming to disappear some day, the morrow would find hearts still going out in compassion and hands still quick to heal.

Compassion for human distress and care for suffering man, whoever he may be—that is what the Red Cross is, and only that. Statutes and resolutions are merely an expression of it, a means of propagating it; the international or national bodies are but its instruments, enabling it to co-ordinate its efforts, to make its activity prompter and more effective.

I do not personally believe that the memory of the differences of opinion that have been noted here need necessarily be the chief characteristic of this XVIIIth International Conference.

Nothing is more difficult—especially amidst the present circumstances—than to preserve and constantly rediscover that lofty vision which must ceaselessly inspire and guide the International Red Cross in its efforts to safeguard its lasting, imperishable principles. In spite of appearances, these principles have, in the last analysis, been safeguarded in their entirety here. An unwavering will—upon which depends the very survival of our organizations and the permanence of the ideal that inspires them—was expressed to carry on steadfastly the Red Cross's work of solidarity and charity in a world-wide field.

That is more important than ever, now that the Korean war has been dividing the world for two years. War! There is no need to enquire whether there is a guilty party and an innocent one, or whether the Conventions are respected or not, in order to be sure that men are suffering and dying, that new miseries are being added to those of the last world war. That, and that alone, is our concern, together with whatever we are able to do here or on the battlefields to mitigate or eliminate this suffering. *For it is not the Red Cross that wages war*. It is peace that the Red Cross makes in the midst of war by gathering up the enemy's wounded and caring for them, by visiting prisoners of war, by feeding and clothing populations driven away from their homes.

In this respect, it may perhaps some day be said of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference that it was one of those great meetings that permitted our universal ideal, formulated nearly a century ago, to withstand the ordeal by fire.

The International Red Cross cannot expect to be able to make sensational progress always. At times—and this is perhaps a Red Cross lesson that the Red Cross itself may have to learn—it will have accomplished much by withdrawing within itself and defending its positions.

The revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross which, in their new form, will govern as from the first of September the relationships of all the members of our organizations, will also constitute one of the important accomplishments of this Conference. The fact that this revision, undertaken for the

first time after twenty-five years' experience, actually introduces but few changes to the former text, goes to show the stability of our structure and the permanent value of the principles upon which it is founded.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In reaffirming its principles, the International Red Cross is always victorious, even if such a reaffirmation is achieved only after long debate.

The Toronto Conference will, I believe, be able to say in this respect that its endeavours and its patience have not been vain.

[*Concluded in English*]

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: During this Conference there have been plenty of remarks on the so-called privileges of the International Committee of the Red Cross; what some delegations call privileges, we regard as duties.

But we agree that, owing to a long-standing tradition, the International Committee of the Red Cross has one real privilege: that of expressing the thanks of the Conference to the host Society. Motions of thanks have been adopted by the Conference. But how could I put into mere words our feelings towards the Canadian Red Cross, the Canadian Government, the Chairman of the Conference and its Secretary General? Everything possible has been done to make our stay in Canada a memorable one. The moment we arrived in this city of Toronto, in this building, and saw all the flags of the countries signatory to the Geneva Conventions, of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun displayed everywhere, we felt that we were at home, that we were in a Red Cross home.

Hundreds of people, girls and boys, volunteers or on the staff of the Canadian Red Cross, have given their service to this Conference, working day and night—sometimes tired, perhaps but always smiling, always ready to help *everybody*; they were on duty, a duty freely accepted, for the Red Cross. We, of National Societies from all over the world, of International Organizations, of Governments and of other International or National Organizations, say "Thank you" to all of you; there is no humble task in such a Conference; everybody who helps, in whatever capacity, deserves the thankfulness of the Conference and of the Red Cross.

I feel assured that you will wish once more to express your thanks to all those who have helped and guided the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference and that you will wish to do this by acclamation. (*Applause.*)

I am sure of expressing your unanimous warmest thanks to that group of Canadian friends who have brought the XVIIIth Conference into existence: to Mr. Leopold Macaulay, who has presided with a rare skill over some of our special meetings; to Mr. Urquhart, who has arranged for us to be so magnificently received; to Mr. Vaillancourt and so many of his colleagues, all of whom I would like to mention; to the National Commissioner, Dr. Stanbury, and above all to our Chairman, Mr. John MacAulay, who has won our respect and our affection. (*Applause.*) He has personal qualities which are the stalwart qualities of character of Canada—which are those of Canada herself. She was already known to us; in him we found, furthermore, a magnificent leader of our debates. He combines in one person—and this is, perhaps, the necessary characteristic of a truly great Red Cross leader—the qualities of charity and understanding, of truth and of firmness. The inspired leadership of John MacAulay as Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference will remain always in our grateful memories. (*Applause.*)

SPEECH OF THANKS BY MR. JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTROM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mr. E. SANDSTRÖM (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the L.R.C.S.; Sweden—Government and Red Cross)—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Now that I am at the rostrum, I must first thank my friend Mr. Ruegger for the kind words he addressed to me, and thank the Conference for the feeling they have manifested toward me.

On behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies, I very heartily join in the thanks expressed by Mr. Ruegger. I should like, however, to stress one fact and I do that as President of the Swedish Red Cross Society. We had the honour to arrange the previous International Red Cross Conference, and we know, therefore—next to the Canadian Red Cross—better than anybody else what an enormous work is behind the arranging of such a Conference. The burden of the organizing of the Conference has, to a very great extent, reposed on the shoulders of Dr. Stanbury, the National Commissioner of the Red Cross of Canada, and on his collaborators. (*Applause.*) And, Dr. Stanbury, you have already heard the appreciation of the Conference of the very successful work that you have carried out.

Next, Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention a name that was omitted by Mr. Ruegger—though certainly without the intention of diminishing the contributions of the man I am going to mention—and

that is my friend, Mr. Leather (*Applause*) who, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, has had a good deal to do with this Conference.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I address myself to you. On behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies, I want to state and place on record how highly we have admired the firm and efficient way in which you have handled the gathering, and the outstanding way in which you have acquitted yourself of this very difficult task. We admire the amiable and impartial attitude you, at the same time, have maintained towards everybody. By the approval of your submissions to the Conference and the way in which the approval has been expressed, you must have understood in what a high degree you have enjoyed the confidence of the Conference.

At the beginning of the Conference you expressed the hope that at the end of it you would be considered by everybody as an impartial Chairman. We have now seen you at work, and we have passed the judgment you hoped for. We go even a little bit further and say you are the perfect Chairman. Your name, with the name of the Canadian Red Cross and the city of Toronto, are inscribed in the history of the International Red Cross by this Conference. We now very wholeheartedly and very warmly join in the thanks addressed to you by the International Red Cross Committee. (*Applause.*)

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. J. A. MACAULAY (Chairman)—I think I will leave the Chair and claim the privilege of speaking from the same rostrum from which many noted delegates spoke and from which I listened to very kind remarks in the last few minutes from Mr. Ruegger and Mr. Justice Sandström.

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the very kind remarks addressed to me. Any service I have ever been able to render to Red Cross has always given me much satisfaction and I therefore require no tribute and no recognition other than the satisfaction I have had in working in the interests of Red Cross.

I am very glad that I am the last speaker because everything that could be said has already been said. Everybody has been thanked. I doubt if *everybody* has been thanked. I thought everybody would be included in the various resolutions which mentioned many, many persons and groups or, alternatively, be covered by the remarks of Mr. Ruegger and Mr. Justice Sandström. I do not think there was any reference made to the interpreters. They have done a magnificent job for us. They were of great service to me. This is the first time at a Red Cross Conference that there has been simultaneous translation in English, French and Spanish, and I wish to extend my thanks to the interpreters and to my own particular interpreters, if I may mention them. I would also like to mention the Press and Radio who have given us every assistance and every co-operation.

For the last three weeks I have been down here either preparing for this Conference or engaging in its deliberations. I am sure for the next three weeks I will be sitting at home writing letters of thanks to all the persons who have given me assistance at this Conference. If this Conference has been a success, there is very little credit, if any, due to me. In the first place, the Secretary General of the Conference, with his staff and a large group of volunteers, as has been intimated, have been working day and night to make this Conference a success, and I certainly want to thank them for the contribution they have made. But if I start talking about the Secretary General, I have to move on to the Assistant Secretaries General, and the task is almost impossible. I just want to thank the hundreds of persons who have worked in the interests of this Conference and in order to make this Conference a success.

It is just about adjournment time and I have very little to say. Presiding at this Conference has given me much pleasure. Many resolutions of immense importance for the future of humanitarian work and for the whole world have been adopted. It is not enough to adopt these resolutions however; when we continue our work in our respective Societies, we must accept the responsibility for working in the spirit of the resolutions. I am thinking of our work for peace; I am thinking of co-operation between the various national organizations.

If there is anybody I have not thanked, when I am able to reflect for the next three weeks, they will hear from me personally; so please do not feel that I am unappreciative and that you are overlooked. I want to thank all the delegates for their co-operation, and I want to thank you all for the excellent spirit indicated at the various plenary sessions.

In the meantime, let us all work together. It does not make any difference who gets the credit so long as results are obtained. Unless we work together as good friends and in the spirit of comradeship, we shall not get results. May the very best results follow from the XVIIIth Red Cross Conference.

It has been a great pleasure to me to meet you all. I may have an opportunity to say more to you later; and, on this note, I declare the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference closed. (*Applause.*)

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference rose at 6 p.m.

PART IV
RESOLUTIONS

(English text as approved by the Drafting Committee of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference.)

RESOLUTIONS

(Adopted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference)

1

REPORTS BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having taken note of the reports submitted by National Societies on their work,
receives these reports,
directs that they be filed,
thanks the National Societies which submitted them.

2

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having received the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its work from 1948 to 1952,
accepts this report,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for having submitted it.

3

REPORT OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having received the report of the League of Red Cross Societies on its work from 1948 to 1952,
accepts this report,
thanks the League of Red Cross Societies for having submitted it.

4

EMPRESS SHOKEN FUND

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having received the report of the Empress Shoken Fund presented by the Joint Commission of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies,
accepts this report,
thanks the Joint Commission for its administration of the Fund.

5

AUGUSTA TRUST FUND

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having received the report on the Augusta Trust Fund submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,
accepts this report,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for its administration of the Fund.

6

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
having received the report on the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,
accepts this report,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for its administration.

FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having received the report on the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross submitted by the Council of this Fund,
accepts the report,
thanks the Council for its administration.

FINANCING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

(a) having received the report of the Commission for the financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross,
thanks the Commission for having submitted this report,
requests the Commission to continue its work;
(b) having received the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its finances,
thanks the International Committee for having submitted it.

FINANCING OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having received the report submitted on this subject by the League of Red Cross Societies,
accepts this report,
thanks the League of Red Cross Societies for having submitted it.

REAFFIRMATION OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

(a) reaffirms the fundamental principles of the Red Cross adopted by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at their XIXth meeting in Oxford in July 1946 and subsequently amended at their XXth meeting in Stockholm in 1948,

calls upon all National Societies to adhere strictly to these principles in order to maintain the tenets of impartiality; political, racial, religious and economic independence; universality of the Red Cross; and equal rights of National Societies, which are the corner-stones of the Red Cross movement;

(b) noting the useful results which have been achieved by the Conference despite the introduction in certain cases of political issues,

expresses its determination not to allow such issues to undermine the work of the Red Cross at any time,
declares its unabated faith in the Red Cross as a movement concerned solely with humanitarian activities which help to promote mutual understanding and good will among nations whatever their political differences,

affirms the importance of all National Red Cross Societies working together at all times for the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

THE RED CROSS AND PEACE

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that war which divides nations and spreads discord is the greatest scourge of humanity and is capable of bringing about a return to barbarism,

considering the previous resolutions of International Red Cross Conferences on the necessity for international co-operation in maintaining peace,

recalls and confirms these resolutions,

invites National Societies,

(a) to make every effort to avoid and dissipate misunderstandings between nations;

(b) to intensify co-operation and mutual help in order to create among nations a true understanding and to ward off the scourge of war,

declares that this scourge can be averted through the leadership of the Red Cross which constitutes not only a material force serving humanity but, above all, a moral and spiritual force, uniting the world in a common spirit of brotherhood.

12

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENTS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that a National Society, to become a member of the International Red Cross, must first be recognized by its own Government,

considering Resolution 55(1) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 19th, 1946, which recommends that Governments assist in the establishment and co-operation of National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies, while respecting their independent voluntary nature,

considering Resolution 40 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference enumerating the special facilities that Governments are requested to grant to their National Societies for the carrying out of their tasks,

recommends that the National Societies, while preserving their independence, maintain with their respective Governments regular co-operation in time of peace as in time of war and conclude specific agreements for determining the particular tasks which may be entrusted by Governments to National Societies and accepted by the latter,

reiterates its previous requests to all Governments with a view to obtaining from them the special facilities referred to in Resolution 40 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, so as to facilitate, both in time of peace and in time of war, the accomplishment of the humanitarian work of the Red Cross.

13

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

recognizing that the Red Cross is essentially a voluntary effort carried on by thousands of volunteers the world over,

recognizing that the great strength of the Red Cross is its readiness to help those in need and that throughout its activities it can use the service of all who are willing to help,

recognizing also that the potential of volunteer effort is practically limitless,

recommends that the aim of all National Societies be the broadest possible participation of all people, professional and lay, trained and untrained, old and young, in order that service through the Red Cross may be initiated and expanded as fully as possible and, to achieve this,

recommends that National Societies share experience in connection with volunteer service through interchange of information and exchange of visits between Societies,

requests the League of Red Cross Societies to offer guidance to those Societies wishing to initiate or further develop volunteer services and, to this end,

recommends to the attention of all National Societies the guide on Red Cross volunteer service prepared by the League of Red Cross Societies and presented at this Conference.

14

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

approves the reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies concerning the action taken on Resolution 31 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the initiative it has taken in order to co-ordinate the efforts to give practical effect to legal assistance,

invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to carry on its activities in conjunction with the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and the other governmental, non-governmental or international organizations which may contribute to the solution of the refugee problem.

RATIFICATION OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12th, 1949

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering it of vital importance that the four Geneva Conventions of August 12th, 1949, be fully operative as soon as possible, and having been informed of the regrettable fact that until now only nineteen States have ratified or adhered to these four Conventions,

addresses an urgent appeal to the remaining signatory States requesting them to hasten ratification of the Geneva Conventions of August 12th, 1949, in order that the latter may be universally recognized and effective.

APPLICATION OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that under Article 1, which is common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, the powers undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the said Conventions in all circumstances,

considering that it is in the common interest of all that the Geneva Conventions should always be fully respected everywhere and at all times,

recommends to the Governments of all countries not involved in a conflict and to the National Societies of such countries that they facilitate in every way the material application of these Conventions,

considers in particular that it is the duty of States bordering any territory where a conflict is taking place, and of the National Societies of such countries, to facilitate the passage through such States of persons whose mission it is to aid in the application of the Conventions and in the conveyance of relief to the victims of such conflict.

GENEVA PROTOCOL OF JUNE 17TH, 1925

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that bacteriological weapons constitute one of the greatest dangers to humanity,

considering that several Governments have not yet adhered to the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, providing for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, or have not yet ratified it,

urges all Governments which have not as yet adhered to the aforesaid protocol or ratified it to so adhere to or ratify it,

requests National Societies to obtain from their Governments, if the latter have not yet adhered to or ratified the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, an undertaking to do so in the shortest possible time, and without reservations.

ATOMIC WEAPONS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that there is no agreement or prohibition against the use of atomic weapons,

considering that the race in the field of atomic armaments imperils peace and security among nations, reaffirms Resolution 24 of the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference,

urges Governments to agree, within the framework of general disarmament, to a plan for the international control of atomic energy which would ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes,

calls upon all National Societies to request their respective Governments to support such a plan.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that several delegations have alleged that the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian principles have recently been violated and that these allegations have repeatedly and categorically been denied by those against whom these allegations were directed,

invites the Governments concerned to have these charges examined on the basis of a common agreement, invites National Societies to unite their efforts, as soon as possible, for this purpose and to promote practical proposals to that end.

20

RELEASE OF DETAINED PERSONS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that as a result of the Second World War, and the events which followed, a large number of persons, adults and children, are still prevented from returning to their homes,

recommends that the National Societies act as natural intermediaries with their respective Governments to facilitate to the greatest extent the liberation of these persons, to seek information concerning the fate of such persons and to facilitate the dispatch to them of material relief,

expresses the hope that the present meeting in Toronto of National Societies and of Governments will provide the necessary contacts for effecting this humanitarian task of mutual aid, which is the very purpose and the reason for the existence of the International Red Cross.

21

PRISONERS OF WAR—KOREA

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that charges have been made that prisoners of war held by the parties to the Korean conflict have been mistreated, and that these charges have been categorically denied by the authorities concerned, and

noting that the International Committee of the Red Cross has been enabled to perform its traditional role with respect to prisoners of war held by the United Nations Command in Korea, but has been prevented from performing that function with respect to prisoners of war held in North Korea,

recommends to the parties engaged in hostilities in Korea who have not done so that they permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to perform its traditional role with respect to prisoners of war, urges the International Committee of the Red Cross to invite them to designate representatives to accompany the International Committee of the Red Cross in a free and full inspection of all prisoner of war facilities, provided that both sides permit such an investigation on an equal basis,

requests the International Committee of the Red Cross promptly to communicate the results of inspection to all parties concerned.

22

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having heard with regret the attacks made against the International Committee of the Red Cross and having heard the explanations of that Committee,

declares its confidence in the International Committee of the Red Cross.

23

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS (WAR VICTIMS)

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that information concerning war victims should be speedily transmitted and that the telegraph appears to be the most suitable channel to effect this,

bearing in mind the sympathetic understanding already manifested by the competent authorities of the various countries,

emphasizes the importance of giving to this matter an international solution,

expresses the wish that the next conference of the International Telecommunications Union, which is to meet in Buenos Aires, take all necessary steps in order to harmonize the regulations on telegraph communication with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions providing for full exemption, or at least a considerable reduction in the cost of telegrams concerning war victims.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE BETWEEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering the difficulties of ascertaining the best methods by which National Societies can help each other by the provision of relief supplies,

recommends that the League of Red Cross Societies give a more definite lead to National Societies as to the type of relief supplies which each country is in a position to make available to meet the special needs of any potential recipient, and further

recommends that, while recognizing the desirability of all National Societies participating in the relief of distress wherever it may occur, due regard should be paid to ensuring that the donor Society take into account its special responsibility for the needs of its own country, and particularly when other National Societies are making contributions for relieving distress in the country of the donor Society, and further

recommends that in cases where a National Society is (or has been in the immediate past) appealing for help, the League of Red Cross Societies, when circularizing any other appeal on behalf of any other Society, should indicate to the first mentioned Society that the appeal is sent to it primarily for information; the League should also indicate whether it appears possible for such a National Society to send or make a token contribution in kind from some local source of supply without prejudicing relief work undertaken in the Society's own country, and further

recommends that the League of Red Cross Societies should not initiate any general appeal on behalf of a National Society except at the specific request of the National Society concerned.

DISASTER RELIEF

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

recommends to the National Societies and the Governments of their respective countries that they endeavour to implement the recommendations adopted by the "Seminar" on Disaster Relief which met in Mexico City during September 1951, and which were approved as resolutions by the VIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference held immediately thereafter in that capital.

FAMINE RELIEF

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting there is from time to time famine in various parts of the world, that is especially serious at present,

calls upon National Societies to respond to appeals from sister Societies,

recommends to all National Societies that they co-ordinate with the League of Red Cross Societies their relief contributions in order to effect the most urgently required aid, and in the most expeditious manner,

urges that assistance so extended be made on the unconditional basis of pure humanitarianism and in the spirit of mutual assistance and brotherhood among the people of all nations, under the principles of the League of Red Cross Societies,

recommends that the recipient Societies report to the League of Red Cross Societies their use and/or distribution of these supplies, and further

recommends that, in order to co-ordinate the efforts of National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies make a special study of the needs of famine areas, so that advice concerning the urgency of needs of the respective famine-stricken areas may be given to National Societies.

RELIEF TO CHILDREN

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having considered a report submitted by the Canadian Junior Red Cross stressing the need for additional direction in the providing of relief for children in various countries throughout the world,

realizing that such direction and guidance necessitates extensive research at the international level in co-operation with other international agencies,

requests the League of Red Cross Societies to investigate relief needs among children in all parts of the world and, to this end, to co-operate in study and research with such international agencies as the World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and to inform the National Societies from time to time as to:

(a) the supplies most needed in a particular country requiring relief, with detailed specifications and requirements as to clothing, including sizes, design, fabric, etc.; food; medicines and school supplies;

(b) details as to relief already supplied to any such country and information as to how further contributions of relief might supplement this;

(c) desirability and efficacy of supplying vitamins, should they be more appropriate than bulk foods, and the relative economies in the purchase thereof.

28

ASSISTANCE TO CIVILIAN POPULATION OF KOREA

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

realizing the extreme distress and the grave needs of the millions of war victims in Korea and the desire of the National Societies to forward relief for distribution in the traditional and free manner which had proved so successful before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea,

regrets that the United Nations military authorities have had difficulty during military action in arranging for the adequate flow of all Red Cross supplies which could have been made available by National Societies to the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea,

understands that these difficulties have been overcome to an extent which has permitted an increased quantity of Red Cross supplies to be shipped into Korea in recent months,

views, however, with concern any restrictions not the result of military necessity incidental to their shipment to and distribution in Korea which may have the effect of hampering the free flow of Red Cross supplies in accordance with the traditional principles of the Red Cross,

draws the attention of the Secretary General of the United Nations to the special position of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies recognized by the United Nations under Resolution 55(1) of the General Assembly of that body passed on November 19th, 1946,

requests the Secretary General of the United Nations in pursuance of that resolution and in furtherance of the aims and principles of the International Red Cross to confer as soon as possible with the League of Red Cross Societies in order to determine the measures whereby the flow of Red Cross supplies to Korea may be facilitated and the difficulties above referred to resolved without delay and also to confer with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the same purpose in relation to any supply it could furnish,

requests the League of Red Cross Societies to offer once again to the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the provision of relief to war sufferers on its territory.

29

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

notes the action taken on Resolution 50 adopted by the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference and the opinion expressed with regard to this Resolution by the World Health Organization,

approves the report presented by the reorganized Standing International Commission for the Study of Medical Equipment, as well as the new regulations of this Commission, whose title will henceforth be "International Commission For Medical Equipment",

insists that the matter of blood transfusion equipment be studied as a question of primary importance.

30

BLOOD TRANSFUSION CENTRES AND SERVICES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

decides that for the designation of technical and administrative organizations dealing with blood transfusion the terms "centre" and "service" shall be used preferably to all others.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

recognizing the superiority of the Holger-Nielsen method of manual artificial respiration over the majority of other similar methods, particularly in respect of pulmonary ventilation, ease of execution and simplicity of instruction,

recommends that the Holger-Nielsen method of artificial respiration be adopted as soon as feasible for general basic instruction of Red Cross personnel; that this should not exclude, however, the teaching of other methods of artificial respiration for use in special circumstances and conditions.

READING AS THERAPY FOR MENTAL CASES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that reading, properly guided, may constitute a very effective therapy in the case of mental disease, and that the Red Cross at present holds an important position with regard to hospital libraries,

invites National Societies to complete their work by providing appropriate reading material for this special group of patients, also

invites the League of Red Cross Societies, in collaboration with the other international organizations which deal with problems of mental hygiene, to begin the study of this question and to forward the results as soon as possible to interested National Societies.

STANDING INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY AND FIRST AID

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that the Standing International Commission for Traffic Safety and First Aid has fulfilled its purpose,

decides that it should be dissolved.

TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK BANTING

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering that the City of Toronto, site of the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross, is the seat of the University of Toronto where insulin was discovered,

considering that with this discovery by Frederick Banting, together with Charles Best, millions of sick persons, formerly condemned to die, have been saved, including those who, requiring an operation, were unable to undergo it, and that Banting's insulin today makes it possible to save them,

interpreting the feelings of reverence and gratitude that all the delegates of the medical profession at the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference have for the memory and personality of Frederick Banting, renowned, outstanding and modest, whose greatest satisfaction was in doing good to his fellowmen, free from vanity and without expecting praise, that is to say a true Samaritan of the Red Cross,

remembering the discovery of insulin, which marks an epoch in the history of the cure of diabetes, a serious illness that afflicts the peoples of all continents,

considering that there is nothing more beautiful—and infinitely superior to the monuments that may be dedicated and decorations that may be conferred—than the expression of the feelings and the gratitude of mankind for those who have saved mankind quietly and without ostentation, as Frederick Banting did with insulin, a fact which is identical with the aims of the Geneva Conventions,

requests the Secretary of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, convened in Toronto, as a common expression of all the peoples of the world gathered here with the aims of peace, understanding and the saving of lives, to pay tribute to the memory of the scholar Frederick Banting by sending this resolution to the Institute of the University of Toronto which bears his name, whose laboratories are still imbued with the immortal spirit of the learned Master,

requests that it be presented to Charles Best, his collaborator in the discovery,

requests the Assembly to remain standing for a minute of silence in tribute to his memory,

requests that a wreath of flowers be placed, as a tribute of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, on his monument.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS BUREAU OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken note of the report concerning the activity of the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies during the period 1948-1952,

expresses its complete satisfaction with the effective manner in which the above-mentioned Bureau, in spite of unfavourable circumstances, has acquitted itself of its delicate and complex task.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS AND PEACE

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

considering the influences to which youth is subjected and the considerable role played by youth in international life,

considering that the Red Cross should use its influence and its prestige to educate youth in the spirit of the Red Cross which is that of peace,

considering that such an education of youth is a considerable and concrete Red Cross contribution towards the maintenance of universal peace,

recommends to National Societies that they exert their efforts for the education of youth in the spirit of international fraternity, solidarity and the maintenance of peace.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS AND EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

(a) recommends that the National Societies formulate, in collaboration with teachers in primary and secondary schools, in technical and professional schools, appropriate programmes for the Junior Red Cross Sections, namely programmes for children attending elementary and primary schools, other programmes for adolescents, taking into account the social and psychological tendencies peculiar to the respective age groups,

recommends further to National Junior Red Cross Sections that they appeal for suggestions from the Juniors themselves, and carefully consider their wishes in order to adapt programmes to their spontaneously expressed interests;

(b) considers it a paramount duty to express to educational authorities, to inspectors of schools, and to countless schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in both primary and secondary schools, the deep gratitude of the International Red Cross for the kindly, comprehensive and generous assistance which they have never ceased to give to the activities of the Red Cross and its Junior Sections,

asks them to continue to give their active collaboration and sympathy.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BETWEEN JUNIOR RED CROSS SECTIONS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

recommends to all National Junior Red Cross Sections that they increase to the limit of their financial resources the international exchange of visits between Junior groups,

reminds such organizations that to contribute successfully to the ideals of international friendship these visits must be prepared carefully and well in advance,

invites the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies to promote such exchange visits, particularly by providing to National Sections all the pertinent documentation at its disposal.

INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR RED CROSS CENTRES

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

noting the encouraging results achieved by the international training centres organized under the auspices of the National Junior Red Cross Sections of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France, at Woudschoten, Barnett Hill, and the Château des Mesnuls, respectively,

recommends to National Sections in general, and particularly to Sections situated in the same geographical region, that they study the possibility of organizing similar centres,
invites the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies to give all possible technical assistance to such studies, to ensure the co-ordination of the preliminary work, and to distribute all useful information among National Sections.

40

CO-OPERATION OF ADULTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
considering that the Junior Red Cross can prosper only if it is an integral part of the Red Cross,
considering that in certain countries the adult Red Cross continues to display indifference and in some cases lack of understanding towards Junior Red Cross Sections,
considering that it is dangerous to create or to maintain limits or dividing lines between the Junior Sections and the adult committees,
considering further that it is indispensable that Juniors and adults be brought together in common activities,
draws the attention of National Societies to the present difficulty of recruiting active Red Cross voluntary workers,
considering that, although the Red Cross can number in its ranks many members of long standing, faithful to its tradition of devotion, as well as members of the Junior Sections, it cannot be denied that there is between these two groups of active supporters a gap which will widen and which can be filled only by the immediate admission and complete and unreserved assimilation of former members of the Junior Red Cross into all committees and sections of National Societies,
calls the attention of National Societies to the danger that may result from the attitude, sometimes negative, or lacking in understanding, of certain National Societies with regard to the Junior Red Cross.

41

CONTACTS BETWEEN THE JUNIOR RED CROSS AND INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
approves the policy followed to date by the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, and its Junior Red Cross Bureau, in their relations with international youth organizations, or organizations interested in youth problems,
recommends that the League of Red Cross Societies maintain and develop contacts with all such organizations, governmental or non-governmental, for the following purposes:
(a) to propagate humanitarian principles as provided for in fundamental principle No. 4 adopted by the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, in 1948;
(b) to make known the activities of the Red Cross and of the Junior Red Cross in ever wider circles,
recommends that permanent collaboration of a practical nature be established or developed with international youth organizations of an entirely technical and non-political character,
recommends that the League of Red Cross Societies maintain regular contact and exchanges of experience with the various international youth organizations called together annually by UNESCO,
recommends that the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies continue exchanging publications with international youth organizations and organizations interested in youth problems for the purpose of informing national Junior Red Cross Sections of the development and achievements of certain organizations,
recommends that the National Sections of the Junior Red Cross, insofar as the fundamental principles are observed, collaborate on a practical basis with certain organizations, for example by giving first aid and home nursing courses to other youth organizations.

42

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RED CROSS TOWARDS THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,
recalling Resolution 62 adopted at the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, held in Stockholm

in 1948, as well as Resolution 2 adopted by the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, at its meeting of December 1951, and later ratified by the Board of Governors, in Toronto in July 1952, considering the fundamental importance of the role of the Junior Red Cross as regards the existence and future expansion of the Red Cross, bearing in mind that the Junior Red Cross is an integral part of the Red Cross, urges National Societies:

(a) to take all necessary steps in order to ensure the most extensive possible distribution of information concerning the objectives, principles, methods and concrete achievements of the Junior Red Cross, in particular by contacts with governmental authorities, school commissions, teachers' professional organizations, parents' associations, etc., and by radio talks, various publications, reports in the daily press and periodicals, televised publicity meetings, organization of competitions and public demonstrations, etc.;

(b) to finance to the greatest extent possible the regular publication either of a single magazine or of two separate magazines, one for Juniors of primary and elementary schools and the other for adolescents, in order to establish and maintain liaison between members of the Junior Red Cross;

(c) to promote the maximum direct and effective participation of Juniors in the daily responsibilities of the Red Cross and call upon them to give advice and make suggestions concerning drafting and implementation of practical programmes conforming to their spontaneous psychological interests;

(d) to devote special attention to the training of officers with a view to selecting the most qualified;

(e) to entrust the direction of the National Junior Red Cross Section to someone who has a dynamic personality and who is aware of the needs of the Juniors and able to take bold initiative; and to ensure him employment conditions worthy of his duties, which are of vital importance for the very future of the Red Cross.

43

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
RED CROSS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

appoints as members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross for the period 1952-1956: The Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (India); H.E. Ambassador A. François-Poncet (France); Mr. James T. Nicholson (U.S.A.); Prof. Boris Pachkov (U.S.S.R.); Mr. T. W. Sloper (Brazil).

44

PLACE AND DATE OF THE XIXth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

gratefully accepts the invitation of the Indian Red Cross to hold the XIXth International Red Cross Conference in India,

leaves it to the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross to fix the date of this Conference,

* * *

VOTES OF THANKS

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

at the closing of its deliberations, hereby solemnly records its respectful appreciation to Her Majesty the Queen, patron of the Canadian Red Cross Society, for the gracious message which she was pleased to extend on the occasion of the opening of the Conference.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

at the closing of its deliberations, hereby records its deep appreciation to His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada and President of the Canadian Red Cross Society, for having honoured the Conference with his presence and for presiding at its official opening.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

hereby records its appreciation and thanks to the Canadian Red Cross Society for its warm hospitality on the occasion of the Conference, for the efficiency of its organization, for the assistance received from all its committees including the Junior Red Cross, and for the excellent arrangements made for the entertainment of all those who were present.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

recognizing the excellent services rendered by the volunteers of the Canadian Red Cross Society at this Conference, the self-sacrificing attitude of these volunteers and the willing co-operation displayed by them on all occasions during the Conference,

realizing the personal sacrifice made by such volunteers in order to be present and to assist the Conference in its deliberations,

records its deep appreciation and thanks to the volunteers of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

expresses its gratitude to the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada for the co-operation and valuable assistance received in the organization of the Conference and the hospitality extended on Canadian soil to all members of the Conference.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

wishes to express its thanks to the Prime Minister and the Government of Ontario for their hospitality, and for welcoming the Conference at a dinner on Friday, August 1st, 1952.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

extends its thanks to His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of Toronto for their welcome, and for the Civic Luncheon tendered to the Conference on Saturday, July 26th, 1952.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

hereby records its appreciation and thanks to the following organizations which by their generosity enabled the Conference to effect its work efficiently and expeditiously, thereby greatly contributing to its success:

Associated Screen News Ltd. (Projection equipment and films)	Reeves & Sons (Canada) Ltd. (Junior Red Cross Art Exhibit Mounting)
Canadian Press (Teleprinter)	Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. (Decorations)
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Radio Broadcasting Facilities)	Royal Canadian Corps of Signals (Simultaneous Interpretation Service)
Dictaphone Corporation, Limited (Dictating machines and transcription equipment)	Royal Canadian Engineers (Simultaneous Interpretation Service)
Famous Players Canadian Corporation (Films)	Royal York Hotel (Public meeting space; office furniture)
Gestetner (Canada) Ltd. (Duplicating service)	Simmons & Sons Ltd. (Flowers and floral decorations)
Government of Canada (Post Office)	Sonograph, Limited (Recording Service)
Halliday Co. Ltd. (Public Address System)	T. Eaton Company, Limited (Decorations)
International Business Machines Company Ltd. (Simultaneous Interpretation Service; typewriters)	Toronto Convention and Tourist Association (Registration and Accommodation)
Mitchell, Houghton Limited (Office Furniture)	Underwood Limited (Typewriters)
National Film Board (Films)	United Nations Honor Flag Committee— Mr. Brooks Harding, Chairman (National Flags)
Remington-Rand, Limited (Typewriters)	University of Toronto (Convocation Hall; Hart House)

it further records its appreciation to the many organizations and business institutions which kindly lent the services of members of their staffs to the Canadian Red Cross Society, and of the effective services which were thus provided.

The XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

wishes to record its high appreciation of the generous hospitality and entertainment on the occasion of the Conference extended by private citizens and business institutions which contributed so notably to the enjoyment of all who attended the Conference and which served to make their stay a memorable one.

PART V
STATUTES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
AND
RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE RED CROSS

(English text as approved by the Drafting Sub-Committee of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross)

STATUTES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

(Adopted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference)

ARTICLE I

1. The International Red Cross shall comprise all National Red Cross Societies recognized in accordance with Article VI of the present Statutes, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies.

2. The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross shall be the International Conference. The International Conference of the Red Cross shall be composed of delegations of duly recognized National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, delegations of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and delegations of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies ⁽¹⁾.

3. The International Conference, subject to the provisions of the present Statutes, shall be governed by its Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE II

1. The International Conference shall have power to take decisions within the limits of the present Statutes, make recommendations and express wishes.

2. The Conference shall be responsible for ensuring unity in the work of the National Societies, the International Committee and the League.

3. It may assign mandates to the International Committee and to the League and make proposals concerning the humanitarian Conventions and other international Conventions relating to the Red Cross.

4. It alone shall be competent to revise and interpret the present Statutes and Rules of Procedure and to take the final decision on the differences of opinion referred to in Article X.

5. It may not deal with political matters nor serve as a forum for political debate.

6. It may not modify either the Statutes of the International Committee or those of the League. Similarly, the International Committee and the League shall take no decision contrary to the Statutes of the International Red Cross or to the resolutions of the Conference, nor any decision contrary to the agreements concluded between them and confirmed by the Conference.

7. The Conference shall elect its Chairman.

ARTICLE III

1. The International Conference shall normally meet every four years. It shall be convened by the Central Committee of a National Society, or by the International Committee, or by the League, under a mandate conferred for the purpose by the previous Conference or by the Standing Commission provided for in Article IX. As a general rule, favourable consideration shall be given as far as possible to any offer made during a Conference by a National Society, the International Committee or the League to act as host to the Conference for its next session.

2. As an exceptional measure the date of the Conference may be advanced at the request of the Standing Commission or of the International Committee or of the League or of at least one third of the duly recognized National Societies.

ARTICLE IV

1. During each International Conference there shall be meetings of the Council of Delegates and Board of Governors of the League.

2. The Council of Delegates shall be composed of delegates of duly recognized National Societies, delegates of the International Committee and delegates of the League. The Council shall elect its Chairman.

⁽¹⁾ As an abbreviation, the titles "International Conference of the Red Cross", "National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies", "International Committee of the Red Cross" and "League of Red Cross Societies" will be replaced by the expressions "International Conference" (or "Conference"), "National Societies", "International Committee" and "League".

3. The functions of the Council of Delegates shall be:

- (a) to meet, prior to the opening of the Conference, in order to propose the names of persons to fill the posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General; these proposals shall be submitted to the Conference,
- (b) to determine the order in which questions and proposals submitted to the Conference are to be brought up for discussion,
- (c) to give an opinion upon, and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of such questions and proposals as may be referred to it by the Conference or by the Standing Commission.

4. The Constitution and the powers of the Board of Governors are laid down in the Constitution of the League. The Board of Governors shall furthermore give an opinion upon, and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of such questions and proposals as may be referred to it by the Conference or by the Standing Commission.

5. The Chairman of the Conference, the Chairman of the Council of Delegates and the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall, as a rule, be three different persons.

ARTICLE V

1. When the Board of Governors meets in the interval between two International Conferences, the Council of Delegates shall meet at the same time and in the same place if one third of the duly recognized National Societies or the International Committee or the League or the Standing Commission so request.

2. The Council of Delegates at any such meeting may give an opinion upon, and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of such questions and proposals as may be referred to it by the National Societies, the Standing Commission, the International Committee or the League.

3. When the Council of Delegates or the Board of Governors meet outside the sessions of the International Conference they shall take no final decision on any question which, according to the present Statutes, is within the exclusive competence of the Conference, nor any decision contrary to the resolutions of the latter, or concerning questions already settled by the Conference or reserved by it for the agenda of a forthcoming Conference.

ARTICLE VI

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross is an independent institution, governed by its own Statutes and recruited by co-optation from among Swiss citizens.

2. It maintains the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies.

3. After having assembled all pertinent data, it announces the recognition of any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force.

4. It undertakes the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, works for the faithful application of these Conventions and takes cognizance of complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions.

5. As a neutral institution whose humanitarian work is carried out particularly in time of war, civil war, or internal strife, it endeavours at all times to ensure the protection of and assistance to military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results. It contributes to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities.

6. It takes any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and intermediary and considers any question requiring examination by such an institution.

7. It works for the continual improvement and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions.

8. It accepts the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross.

9. Within the framework of the present Statutes and subject to the provisions of Article VII, it maintains close contact with National Red Cross Societies. It also maintains relations with Governmental authorities and any national or international institutions whose assistance it considers useful.

ARTICLE VII

1. The League of Red Cross Societies is the international federation of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies. It is governed by its own Constitution.

2. The object of the League is, within the framework of the present Statutes and subject to the provisions of Article VI, to encourage and facilitate at all times the humanitarian action of the National Societies and to assume the responsibilities incumbent upon it as the federation of those Societies.

3. For this purpose, the functions of the League are:

- (a) to act as the permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study between the National Red Cross Societies and to co-operate with them,
- (b) to encourage and promote in every country the establishment and development of an independent and duly recognized National Red Cross Society,
- (c) to be the official representative of the member Societies in the international field on any matters in connection with Resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors, and to be the guardian of their integrity and the protector of their interests,
- (d) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross.

ARTICLE VIII

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies shall maintain contact with one another in order to co-ordinate their activities as far as possible and avoid overlapping.

2. There shall be a meeting at least once a month of representatives of the International Committee and of the League to ensure such contact which may furthermore be assured by a representative of the International Committee accredited to the League and a representative of the League accredited to the International Committee in accordance with their respective Statutes.

ARTICLE IX

1. The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross shall comprise nine members, namely:

- (a) five members elected in a personal capacity by the International Conference of the Red Cross and holding office until the close of the following Conference; the Standing Commission itself shall fill any vacancy which may occur by appointing a new member, also in a personal capacity,
- (b) two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one of whom shall, in principle, be the President,
- (c) two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, one of whom shall, in principle, be the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

2. The Commission shall invite to its meetings, in an advisory capacity and at least one year before the International Conference is to meet, a representative of the National Society which is to be host to that Conference.

3. Should an elected member be unable to attend a session of the Standing Commission, he may appoint a substitute.

ARTICLE X

1. The Standing Commission, in co-operation with the organization acting as host to the Conference, shall establish the provisional programme and agenda and make the arrangements for the next International Conference. It shall fix the date of the Conference or select its place of meeting should this not have been already decided by the preceding Conference or should exceptional circumstances so require.

2. During the interval between sessions of the Conference and subject to any final decision the Conference may take, the Standing Commission shall settle any difference of opinion which may arise as to the interpretation and application of the present Statutes as well as any questions which may be submitted to it by the International Committee or the League in connection with differences that may arise between them.

3. It shall also be the duty of the Standing Commission between sessions of the Conference to ensure the co-ordination and harmony of the efforts of the International Committee and of the League. With this object in view it shall examine, at its meetings, all questions which are of general interest to the Red Cross and concern the activities of both institutions.

4. In this connection and subject, where necessary, to final decision by the Conference, the Standing Commission shall take any measures which circumstances demand. The independence and initiative of the various bodies of the International Red Cross in their respective spheres shall, however, continue to be strictly safeguarded.

ARTICLE XI

1. The Standing Commission shall have its headquarters in Geneva.

2. As a general rule it shall meet at its headquarters in ordinary session twice yearly. If exceptional circumstances so require, it may meet in another place selected by its Chairman and approved by a majority of its members.

3. It shall meet in extraordinary session when convened by its Chairman or at the request of three of its members.

4. A quorum of five members shall be necessary. All decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of the members present.

5. The Standing Commission shall elect from among its members for the period between one Conference and the next a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. The Chairman may appoint one of the elected members to assist him and to act as Secretary of the Commission.

ARTICLE XII

1. The Chairman of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, or, failing them, deputies appointed beforehand by each of them, may freely consult one another or meet in cases of emergency to take whatever measures may be required.

2. As a general rule the Three Presidents shall meet once between the half-yearly sessions of the Standing Commission and in addition whenever one of them shall so request, in order to examine any matters which have been brought to their knowledge or discussed at the periodic meetings between the International Committee and the League.

3. The Presidents shall, at the following session of the Standing Commission, submit a report on such measures as they may have taken.

ARTICLE XIII

1. The Rules of Procedure of the International Conference shall be adopted, in conformity with the present Statutes, by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Conference present and voting and after the views of the International Committee and the League have been ascertained.

2. The Conference, following the same procedure, may amend the present Statutes. Any proposal to revise the Statutes must, however, be placed on the agenda and its text sent to the National Societies, to the International Committee and to the League at least six months in advance.

ARTICLE XIV

1. The Present Statutes shall come into force on September 1st, 1952.

2. They shall replace the Statutes adopted by the XIIIth International Conference. Any earlier provisions which conflict with the present Statutes are hereby repealed.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
RED CROSS (*)

(Adopted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference)

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 1

The following shall be members of the International Conference with the right to take part in all discussions and to vote: *Members*

- (a) the delegates of National Red Cross Societies recognized in accordance with Article VI of the Statutes of the International Red Cross,
- (b) the delegates of the States parties to the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1864, 1906, 1929 or 1949),
- (c) the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and those of the League of Red Cross Societies (1).

ARTICLE 2

A National Society may not be represented by another Society or by a delegate of another Society. The same rule shall apply to the representation of States. *Representation*

ARTICLE 3

Other persons and representatives of organizations expressly invited by the Conference, by the Standing Commission or by the organization responsible in accordance with Article III of the Statutes⁽²⁾ for convening the Conference may attend as observers with, if the Chairman so authorizes, the right to speak. *Observers*

The invitations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be valid only for the duration of the session for which they are issued.

ARTICLE 4

The Conference shall be convened and organized in agreement with the Standing Commission, by the organization appointed for this purpose in accordance with Article III of the Statutes. Notice of convocation shall be despatched at least six months before the date fixed for the opening of the Conference. *Convocation*

National Societies, States, the International Committee and the League and organizations invited in the capacity of observers shall communicate the names of their delegates before the opening of the Conference to the organization responsible for convening it.

ARTICLE 5

The provisional programme and agenda for the Conference shall be prepared by the Standing Commission. As a general rule, they shall be despatched to the members of the Conference six months before it opens. *Programme, Agenda*

National Societies, the International Committee and the League shall propose to the Standing Commission the inclusion in the agenda of items on which discussion appears to them to be desirable.

(1) As an abbreviation, the titles "International Conference of the Red Cross", "National Red Cross Societies", "International Committee of the Red Cross" and "League of Red Cross Societies" will be replaced by the expressions "Conference", "National Societies", "International Committee" and "League".

(2) The Statutes referred to in the present Rules of Procedure are those of the International Red Cross of September 1st, 1952.

(*) *Note.* These Rules of Procedure shall be effective as from the date of entry into force of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, i.e. September 1st, 1952.

ARTICLE 6

Reports Reports relating to items on the agenda must reach the organization responsible for convening the Conference at least thirty days before its opening, unless the Standing Commission decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 7

*Chairmanship,
Bureau,
Commissions* The Conference, at its opening meeting, shall elect the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and two Assistant Secretaries General on the proposal of the Council of Delegates.

The Bureau of the Conference, which is responsible for organizing its work, shall consist of the Chairman of the Conference, the Chairman of the Standing Commission, the Heads of the Delegations of the International Committee and of the League, the Chairmen of the Commissions and the Secretary General of the Conference.

The Conference may appoint Commissions and refer to them such questions as it may consider advisable. Each Commission shall appoint its own Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs.

ARTICLE 8

*Reference to
other bodies* The Conference may refer questions to the Council of Delegates or to the Board of Governors sitting at the same time as the Conference, either for an opinion or for final decision.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 9

*Notification
proposals* Proposals, motions and amendments, with the exception of points of order, shall be communicated in writing in advance to the Bureau and circulated by it to the delegates before being discussed, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

The Bureau may decide to add new items to the agenda if they are submitted to the Chairman the day before and signed by five delegations to the Conference each belonging to a different country. The Bureau shall determine the agenda for each meeting, taking the subjects as far as possible in the order established beforehand by the Council of Delegates.

ARTICLE 10

Seconding The Chairman may decide that any proposal, motion or amendment, including motions of closure, must be seconded by another delegation before it can be discussed or voted upon.

ARTICLE 11

Discussions When discussion is opened on a question, the Chairman shall first call upon the Rapporteur appointed by the Conference or by the Commission concerned, then upon the Chairman of that Commission if he so requests, next upon speakers who have given their names in advance to the Bureau and finally upon other delegates.

The Rapporteur may then speak again before the discussion is closed.

ARTICLE 12

Speeches No delegation shall speak for more than a quarter of an hour on any one question, unless the Conference expressly decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 13

Points of order If, during a discussion a delegate raises a point of order, the discussion shall be suspended and the point of order decided by the Chairman, or, should the Chairman so desire, by the Conference.

ARTICLE 14

Discussion upon each question shall be closed when there are no further speakers or when a motion of closure proposed by five delegations has been adopted by the Conference. *Closure*

ARTICLE 15

Unless the Chairman decides otherwise, only one delegate may speak for, and one against, motions of closure or points of order. *Discussion of points of order*

ARTICLE 16

The official language of the Conference shall be French. *Languages*

French, English and Spanish shall be the working languages of the Conference. Translation of speeches from one of these languages into the two others shall be made, in so far as its resources allow, by the organization acting as host. In the case of speeches made in other languages, the delegation to which the speaker belongs shall be responsible for a translation to be made progressively with the assistance, if necessary, of the General Secretariat.

ARTICLE 17

Each National Society and each State represented at the Conference shall have the right to one vote; the same shall apply to the International Committee and the League. *Right to vote, Majority*

Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the votes, cast as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Abstentions shall not be taken into consideration in determining the majority.

The majority shall be half the total number of votes cast for or against a proposal, plus one.

In the event of a tie, the motion shall be rejected.

ARTICLE 18

As a general rule, votes shall be taken by a show of hands. *Voting procedure*

The vote shall, however, be taken by nominal roll if five delegations so request.

In this case, the National Societies shall vote first, then the States, then the International Committee and the League. The name of each Society and each State called upon to vote shall be decided by the drawing of lots.

The vote shall be taken by secret ballot if ten delegations so request.

ARTICLE 19

Unless the Conference decides otherwise, the organization responsible for convening the Conference shall arrange for the preparation of a verbatim record of the plenary meetings of the Conference and of the Council of Delegates. This record, the list of persons taking part in the proceedings of the Council of Delegates and of the Conference and the Resolutions passed by the latter, collected in one volume, shall constitute the Proceedings of the Conference. This volume shall be published by the organization acting as host, and forwarded by it to all the members of the Conference not later than one year after the latter closes. *Minutes*

The said organization shall also be responsible for the preparation of minutes of the discussions of the various Commissions. These minutes shall be issued to the members of the Conference, on request, not later than one year after it closes.

In addition, as far as possible, summary reports of the meetings of the Council of Delegates and of the plenary meetings of the Conference and its Commissions, shall be prepared by the said organization and issued to the members of the Conference the day following such meetings.

ARTICLE 20

The provisions of the present Chapter shall apply to the Council of Delegates and to Commissions appointed by the Conference. *Council of Delegates, Commissions*

CHAPTER III

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

ARTICLE 21

Organization The opening meeting of the Council of Delegates, when it meets at the same time as the Conference, shall be held on the day preceding the opening of the Conference, or on the same day. The President or Chairman of the organization responsible for convening the Conference shall preside.

The Council of Delegates shall elect its Chairman, a Vice-Chairman from amongst its members and a Secretary. The Chairman shall prepare the agenda of the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Statutes.

When the Council of Delegates meets in the interval between two Conferences under the conditions referred to in Article V of the Statutes, the Chairman of the Standing Commission shall take the Chair at the opening meeting. The provisional agenda shall be drawn up in advance by the Standing Commission.

CHAPTER IV

STANDING COMMISSION

ARTICLE 22

Members The members of the Standing Commission set up in conformity with Article IX of the Statutes shall be elected by ballot, by the members of the Conference.

The five candidates obtaining an absolute majority shall be declared elected.

If more than five candidates obtain an absolute majority, the five candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

If less than five candidates obtain an absolute majority in the first ballot, a second ballot, and if necessary a third ballot, shall be held under the same conditions to fill the remaining vacancies.

A relative majority only shall be required in the third ballot.

Should the procedure laid down in the preceding paragraph result in the election of more than five persons, those who are to assume office shall be determined by the drawing of lots.

ARTICLE 23

Convocation After the election of the members of the Standing Commission, those of them who are present at the Conference shall meet immediately to decide which shall be responsible for convening the first meeting of the Commission.

ARTICLE 24

Rules of Procedure The Standing Commission shall draw up its own Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER V

REVISION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 25

The present Rules of Procedure may be amended only in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article XIII of the Statutes and by the majority prescribed therein.

PART VI
RECEPTIONS

RECEPTIONS

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY

- 5:00 p.m. Opening of the Junior Red Cross Exhibition of International School Art by Mr. L. A. C. Panton, R.C.A., Principal of the Ontario College of Art, followed by tea with Dr. C. D. Gaitskell, Chairman of the Canadian Junior Red Cross Art Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Gaitskell acting as hosts.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY

- 1:00 p.m. Civic Luncheon tendered by the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

SUNDAY, 27TH JULY

- 3:00 p.m. Precision Drill and Demonstration by the Canadian Red Cross Corps, followed by refreshments, at the Armouries.

MONDAY, 28TH JULY

- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon given by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society at the Red Cross Lodge of the Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital.
- 6:30 p.m. Reception by the Government of Canada with the Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., Minister of National Health and Welfare, acting as host.

TUESDAY, 29TH JULY

- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon given by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society at the Red Cross Lodge of the Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital.
- 6:30 p.m. Reception given by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Madame Paul Ruegger.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY

- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Dent Smith at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

THURSDAY, 31ST JULY

- 1:30 p.m. Excursion to Niagara Falls, followed by dinner, under the auspices of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST

- 8:00 p.m. Dinner tendered by the Prime Minister and Government of the Province of Ontario.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST

- 4:00-6:30 p.m. Garden Party on the estate of the Honourable Ray Lawson, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario and past Honorary President of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, at Oakville, Ontario.

SUNDAY, 3RD AUGUST

- 3:00-6:00 p.m. Tour of Hart House, University of Toronto, and Demonstration of Canadian Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety.

MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST

- 6:30 p.m. Reception given by Mr. Justice Emil Sandström, Chairman, and Count Bonabes de Rougé, Secretary General and Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST

- 4:30 p.m. Western Horse Show (Rodeo) and Barbecue, followed by Indian Pow-Wow and Square Dancing, at Mart Kenney's Ranch, Woodbridge, Ontario.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST

- 7:00 p.m. Reception given by Mr. Norman C. Urquhart, C.B.E., Chairman, and the Members of the Canadian Red Cross Society Conference Entertainment Committee.
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner given by the Chairman of the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference and Mrs. John A. MacAulay; Piano Recital by Señora Inostroza, wife of General Agustín Inostroza, M.D., President of the Chilean Red Cross Society.

A special programme, including visits to Sunnybrook Veterans' Hospital, the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, a bakery, a confectionery and a dairy, as well as a series of informal luncheons in private homes and drives about the City, was arranged during the Conference sessions for the ladies accompanying delegates.

On Sunday, 27th July, Special Services were held at St. James's Anglican Cathedral and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, as well as in several other City Churches.

PART VII

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE

The following abbreviations have been used:

C = Chinese; E = English; F = French; G = German; I = Italian;
R = Russian; S = Spanish. Asterisks (*) indicate printed documents,
while other documents were submitted in mimeographed form.

International Red Cross Conference

Commission and Title	Language	No. of Pages	Commission and Title	Language	No. of Pages
STANDING COMMISSION			RELIEF COMMISSION		
Report on its work since the Stockholm Conference	E	7	Report	E	4
do	F	7	do	F	5
do	S	7	do	S	5
Agenda of the Conference	*E	10	HEALTH, HEALTH PERSONNEL AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION		
do	*F	10	Report	E	7
do	*S	10	do	F	8
Statutes of the International Red Cross and Rules of Procedure of the International Conference of the Red Cross (adopted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, August 5th, 1952)	E	15	do	S	7
do	F	15	JUNIOR COMMISSION		
do	S	15	Report	E	12
GENERAL COMMISSION			do	F	12
Report	E	8	do	S	10
do	F	9	DRAFTING COMMITTEE		
do	S	10	Votes of Thanks	E	1
			do	F	1
			do	S	1

National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies

Country and Title	Language	No. of Pages	Country and Title	Language	No. of Pages
AUSTRALIA			CANADA		
Summary Report	*E	3	(b) <i>Other Documents</i> —Continued.		
AUSTRIA			“Towards Understanding” (Art Brochure)	*E	15
General Report	G	..	do	*F	15
Summary Report	F	7	do	*S	15
BELGIUM			CEYLON		
Report on the Technical Organization and Administration of the Belgian Red Cross	*F	16	General Report	*E	14
The Central Services of the Belgian Red Cross	*F	22	Summary Report	*E	2
BRAZIL			CHILE		
Summary Report	F	4	Summary Report	*S	3
CANADA			PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA		
(a) <i>Documents published in connection with the Conference</i>			Report	*E- *C	10
Daily Bulletins	E	..	Summary Report	*E	3
do	F	..	COLOMBIA		
do	S	..	General Report	*S	21
List of Delegates	*E	30	Junior Red Cross Magazine	*S	19
Programme	*E	23	CZECHOSLOVAKIA		
do	*F	22	General Report	*F	31
do	*S	23	DENMARK		
(b) <i>Other Documents</i>			Report on its Activities	*E	24
Canadian Junior Red Cross Magazine	*E	39	Summary Report	*E	5
“Despatch” (periodical)	*E	19	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
do	*F	19	General Report	*S	9
do	*S	19	FINLAND		
“Four Years of Service” (Summary Report)	*E	8	Report	*E	22
do	*F	9	Summary Report	*E	7
do	*S	9			

*Printed documents

Country and Title	Language	No. of Pages	Country and Title	Language	No. of Pages
FRANCE			MONACO		
Report on activities for the period 1948-1952, submitted under the form of a folder made up of the following documents:			General Report	*F	15
(a) Summary Report	F	6	NETHERLANDS		
(b) "The Red Cross is You! . . ." (publicity folder on 1951 activities, for use of 1952 Campaign)	*E	4	Summary Report	*E	15
do	*F	6	NEW ZEALAND		
do	*S	4	Summary Report	*E	3
(c) Survey of Training School for Officials	E	3	NORWAY		
do	F	3	Report on Activities	*E	34
do	S	3	Summary Report	*E	7
(d) Survey of First Aid Teams	E	3	PAKISTAN		
do	F	3	Summary Report	*E	5
do	S	3	PHILIPPINES		
(e) "Vie et Bonté" (French Red Cross periodical; special issue on the French Red Cross overseas)	*F	52	General Report	*E	17
(f) French Red Cross—1952 Campaign (newspaper format sheet of articles published for reproduction in the press)	*F	2	POLAND		
			Summary Report	*F	8
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY			RUMANIA		
Report	*G	71	General Report	F	9
Summary Report	*E	10	SPAIN		
			General Report	*S	8
HUNGARY			Summary Report	*S	7
Summary Report	F	9	Hospitals of the Spanish Red Cross (illustrated booklet with French translation)	*S-F	38
INDIA			SWEDEN		
General Report	*E	26	Summary Report	E	8
INDONESIA			SWITZERLAND		
Report	*E	25	Report on Activities	*F	28
			Summary Report	*F	8
IRAN			SYRIA		
Report	*F	15	Report	F	3
ISRAEL (Observer)			THAILAND		
Summary Report of "Red Shield of David"	*E	4	Report	*E	11
ITALY			TURKEY		
"Croce Rossa italiana—dall'aiuto di tutti il soccorso a tutti" (Summary Report published under form of folder)	*I	8	Report	*F	28
do: "Italian Red Cross—from everybody's help, relief to all"	*E	8	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA		
do: "Croix-Rouge italienne—de l'aide de tous le secours à tous"	*F	8	General Report	E	8
"Croce Rossa" (Italian Red Cross monthly; special issue on relief operation during Po River floods)	*I	48	UNITED KINGDOM		
do: Summary of issue in English and French	E-F	10	Report	*E	12
JAPAN			UNITED STATES		
Summary Report	*E	22	General Report	*E	36
			Summary Report	*E	2
LEBANON			URUGUAY		
Report	*E	47	Report	S	4
Summary Report	*F	7	U.S.S.R.		
			Report	*R	31
LIECHTENSTEIN			VENEZUELA		
Summary Report	*E	4	Summary Report	S	4
			Junior Red Cross Report	S	20
			YUGOSLAVIA		
			Summary Report	F	3

* Printed documents

International Committee of the Red Cross

Title	Language	No. of Pages	Title	Language	No. of Pages
Advice to Nurses and Members of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces	*E	11	Reply to the Accusations concerning its Activities	E	18
do	*F	11	do	F	19
do	*S	11	do	S	20
Analysis—Geneva Conventions, Vol. I	*E	106	Report on the Augusta Fund	*E	7
do	*F	116	do	*F	7
do	*S	117	do	*S	7
Analysis—Geneva Conventions, Vol. II	*E	112	Report on Broadcasting for Red Cross Work	E	4
do	*F	116	do	F	5
do	*S	116	do	S	5
Annex to the Report of the International Commission for Medical Equipment	*E	2	Report of the Commission for Financing the I.C.R.C.	E	9
do	*F	2	do	F	11
do	*S	2	do	S	11
Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross	*E	..	Report on the Development of International Humanitarian Law	E	9
do	*F	..	do	F	9
do	*S	..	do	S	9
Geneva Conventions of 12th August 1949	*E	250	Report on the Financing of the I.C.R.C.	E	6
do	*F	251	do	F	6
do	*S	254	do	S	6
Geneva Conventions in Civil War, by F. Siodet	*F	..			
Hospital Localities and Safety Zones	*E	79	Report on the Florence Nightingale Medal	*E	8
do	*F	80	do	*F	8
do	*S	80	do	*S	8
I.C.R.C. Relations with the United Nations	E	12	Report of the Foundation of Red Cross Transports to the I.C.R.C.	*E	4
do	F	12	do	*F	4
do	S	12	do	*S	4
Medico-social Report based on Practical Experience of certain Missions of the I.C.R.C. in the East	E	36	Report on General Activities (1st July 1947 to 31st December 1948)	*E	124
do	F	37	do	*F	129
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Message from Mr. Max Huber	E	2	Report on General Activities (1st January to 31st December 1949)	*E	95
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Model Law: Protection of the Red Cross Emblem	E	7	Report on General Activities (1st January to 31st December 1950)	*E	99
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Nature of Rights given to Individuals by Geneva Conventions	*F	..			
Penal Punishments under First Geneva Conventions, by C. Pilloud	*F	..	Report on General Activities (Summary) (1st January to 31st December 1951)	*E	73
			do	*F	75
			do	*S	73
The Question of Hostages and the Geneva Conventions, by C. Pilloud	*F	..	Report on General Activities (Provisional) (1st January to 30th April 1952)	*E	14
Red Cross and Peace, by Jean-G. Lossier	*E	36	do	*F	15
do	*F	36	do	*S	15
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* Printed documents

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Report on Geneva Conventions	E	3	Report on the Training, Duties, Status and Terms of Enrolment of the Medical Personnel assigned to the care of the Wounded and the Sick in the Armed Forces.		
do	F	3		*E	23
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Report on the Red Cross and Peace	E	2	do	*S	24
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do	S	2			
Report on Medical Personnel and Nurses	E	2	Report on the Trust Fund in favour of the I.C.R.C.	*E	1
do	F	2	do	*F	1
do	S	2	do	*S	1
Report on Protection of Civilian Hospitals and their Staff in time of War	*E	8	Respect of Human Beings in Geneva Conventions, by H. Coursier	*F	..
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Report on the Protection and Facilities to be accorded by the Governments to National Societies and International Organs of the Red Cross	E	7	Sign of Red Cross and Repression of Abuses of Red Cross Emblem	*E	71
do	F	7	do	*F	72
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Report on Refugees and International Legal Aid	E	5	Statement by the President of the I.C.R.C. on Red Cross and Peace	E	3
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Report on Relief distributed or transmitted by the I.C.R.C. (January 1947 to December 1951)	*E	10	Statement by Mr. Siordet concerning the attacks made against the I.C.R.C., especially in connection with the Korean conflict	E	2
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Report on the Study of Medical Equipment	E	5	Summary of the Geneva Conventions (1949) for Armed Services and General Public	*E	13
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League of Red Cross Societies

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Commentaries of the League on Items of the Agenda	E	108	International Volunteer Manual	E	22
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Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and their Applications	E	3	Junior Red Cross Newsletter (periodical)	E	..
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Guide for National Red Cross Societies on their Role as Auxiliaries of the Army Medical and Civil Defense Services	E	58	Organization and Programme of the Junior Red Cross	E	20
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			Repatriation of the Greek Children	E	75
			do	F	105
			do	S	105

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			do	S	33
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do	F	3	The Geneva Humanitarian Conventions of 12th		
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Report of the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee			do	*F	19
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			do	*S	35
Report of the Working Group of the International Manual for Volunteers	E	3	The Red Cross World (periodical)	*E	..
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International Committee of the Red Cross
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League of Red Cross Societies

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Alleged Violations of the Geneva Conventions (Resolution 19), <i>see under Geneva Conventions—ratification, diffusion and application.</i>		Assistance to Civilian Population in Korea (Resolution 28), <i>see under Civilian population in time of war.</i>	
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