

CENTENARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

I

Reports of the International Committee, the League and National Societies

The Council of Delegates,

having with deep satisfaction taken note of the Reports submitted on the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League and each National Society for the humanitarian work which they have accomplished since their foundation and which to the honour of the Red Cross Movement has greatly expanded in recent years.

II

Relief actions on behalf of the victims of natural disasters

The Council of Delegates,

notes with satisfaction the increasing role of the National Societies in relief actions undertaken on behalf of victims of natural disasters ;

congratulates the National Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies for their activities in this field ;

reaffirms that it is the vocation of the Red Cross to come to the help of all who are afflicted by these disasters ;

recalls the role played by the League as a co-ordinating institution of international relief actions ;

invites the National Societies to make this role better known both to government authorities and the general public.

III

Henry Dunant Medal

The Council of Delegates approves in principle the creation of an Henry Dunant medal as a reward for exceptional services rendered on a national and international level to the Red Cross.

It instructs the Standing Commission to study the conditions under which the medal shall be awarded. The Standing Commission will make its report to the next international Red Cross Conference.

IV

Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

The Council of Delegates,

whereas by virtue of articles 47 to 49 of the First Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 ; of articles 48 to 50 of the Second Convention ; of articles 127 to 129 of the Third Convention and 144 to 146 of the Fourth Convention, the Contracting Parties have undertaken :

- (a) to give the text thereof the widest possible dissemination in their respective countries, both in time of peace and war, and in particular to incorporate the study of the text in their programmes of military and, if possible, also civil instruction, in order that these principles may be made known to the population as a whole ;
- (b) to communicate to one another, through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council and, during hostilities, through the intermediary of the Protecting Powers, the official translations of these Conventions, as well as the laws and regulations adopted to ensure implementation ;
- (c) to take the necessary legislative measures for the repression of serious infringements of these Conventions ;

whereas the application of these articles is the basis of a general and complete implementation of these Conventions, the Council of Delegates, after having earnestly deliberated on the matter in

Geneva, in September 1963 again calls the attention of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, whose Governments have not yet discharged their obligations, to the humanitarian importance of the question :

requests these Societies to approach their Governments with a view to the early and effective implementation of the aforesaid articles ;

proposes the inscription here and now of this question on the agenda of the next International Conference of the Red Cross, to which these National Societies will submit a report on the steps taken as regards this present Resolution.

V

Application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations Forces

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the States which are parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken to respect and to ensure the respect of these Conventions ;

considering that it is necessary that the United Nations Emergency Forces shall observe and be protected by these Geneva Conventions ;

expresses its appreciation for the efforts already made by the United Nations to that effect and recommends :

- (a) that the United Nations be invited to adopt a solemn declaration accepting that the Geneva Conventions equally apply to their Emergency Forces as they apply to the forces of States parties to the said Conventions ;
- (b) that the Governments of countries providing contingents to the United Nations should as a matter of prime importance give them before departure from their country of origin adequate instructions on the Geneva Conventions as well as orders to comply with them ;
- (c) that the Authorities responsible for these contingents should agree to take all necessary measures to prevent and repress any infringements of the said Conventions.

VI

Repression of Violations of the Geneva Conventions

The Council of Delegates,

recommends that the International Committee of the Red Cross collects information on legislation introduced in all countries to repress violations of the Geneva Conventions, and that it submits a report on the subject to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

VII

Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Service

The Council of Delegates,

referring to Resolution No. IV relative to the participation of National Red Cross Societies in Civil Protection, which was adopted by the Council of Delegates assembled in Prague in the autumn of 1961,

having studied the report presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Council of Delegates concerning the Status of personnel of Civil Protection Services,

- (a) notes with satisfaction the intention of the International Committee of the Red Cross, if it obtains such governmental support as it deems necessary, to draw up, in consultation with experts provided by the interested Governments and National Red Cross Societies, draft international rules defining the Status of personnel, equipment and installations of civil protection organisations in the event of armed conflict ;
- (b) expresses the wish that these draft rules, if drawn up, be submitted to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (c) hopes the National Societies will support the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross and draw the attention of their Governments to this proposal which aims at strengthening appreciably the protection of war-victims, unceasingly advocated by the Red Cross.

VIII

Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the Draft Rules for the Protection of the Wounded and Sick and Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel in time of conflict submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue the study of the problem, if possible with the help of Government experts, and present a Report to the next International Conference of the Red Cross.

IX

Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the Report of the Commission of Experts for the study of the question of aid to the victims of internal conflicts, which sat from October 25 to 30, 1962,

requests the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue its action with a view to extending the humanitarian aid of the Red Cross to the victims of non-international conflicts,

recommends National Societies to support these efforts in their respective countries in conformity with the Red Cross Principles.

X

Use of the Emblems of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun

The Council of Delegates,

having taken cognizance of the Draft Regulation presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the use of the emblems of the red cross, of the red crescent and of the red lion and sun by National Societies,

accepts this Draft as amended,

invites the International Committee to submit it to the next International Conference of the Red Cross, for final approval,

invites the National Societies, as a trial measure, to give immediate consideration, as far as possible, to ensuring its full and proper implementation.

REGULATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE EMBLEM OF THE
RED CROSS, OF THE RED CRESCENT,
AND OF THE RED LION AND SUN BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Preamble.—In its 1949 version, the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, distinguishes for the first time in its article 44 the two different uses of the red cross emblem. On the one hand is the *protective* sign, which is the visible manifestation of the protection conferred by the Convention on certain persons and objects namely, essentially those which belong to the Army Medical Service, and, on the other hand, is the purely *indicatory* sign, which indicates that a person or an object is connected with the National Society, but without their being placed under the protection of the Convention. Article 44 also determines in a general manner the legitimate uses of the emblem in its two meanings.

The present regulation defines the various methods of employment of the sign by the National Societies and their members, in the light of the provisions of international law and also of the essential rules of the institution. It starts with several general principles which should enable cases which have not been expressly foreseen to be resolved.

PRINCIPLES

1. The signs of the red cross, of the red crescent and of the red lion and sun ¹ on a white ground are essentially meant to protect, in times of conflict, persons, buildings, vehicles and material dependent on the Army Medical Service. In this case, they will always be of the largest possible size in relation to the object to be covered, so that they may be plainly visible, especially to aircraft and can be displayed on the roofs of buildings, as well as worn on armlets.

The National Societies do not have the right, as such, to the protective emblem ². In principle, only persons, buildings, vehicles and equipment placed by them at the disposal of the Army Medical Service in time of war can cover themselves with this emblem according to methods laid down by the military authorities.

2. National Societies can freely use the red cross emblem in time of peace in accordance with national legislation. In time of war, they can continue to use the sign, but in conditions such that persons and objects upon which it figures do not appear as persons or objects protected by the Convention. The sign, in particular, should be of relatively

¹ For simplification, mention will henceforth only be made of the red cross, but it goes without saying that all that will be said about it applies equally to the red crescent and the red lion and sun.

² The International Red Cross organizations and their duly authorized personnel have the right to make use of the emblem "at all times", by virtue of article 44, paragraph 3.

small dimensions and cannot be affixed on an armlet or on a roof of a building.

In order to avoid having to alter signs already thus in use, so as to prevent any misunderstanding and to accustom their members to the correct use of the emblem, National Societies are invited only to employ for their activities in time of peace signs already complying with the requisite conditions as above in time of war. The emblem will therefore always be of small dimensions in relation to the object to be designated. It will not appear on a roof. The wearing of the red cross armlet, which is exclusively a "protective" sign, is not considered as advisable.

3. National Societies cannot carry out their activities under the cover of the emblem unless these are "in conformity with the principles laid down by the International Red Cross Conferences". These principles give to the institution its aims and its *raison d'être* and are the basis for its specific action; voluntary assistance to the suffering, to the victims direct and indirect of conflicts, of national and social disasters.

National Societies will therefore refrain, as a general rule, from displaying the red cross emblem whilst carrying out activities which do not fully comply with these principles and which only have a most tenuous connection with its proper duties and essential mission: work of a patriotic nature, the organization of welfare for certain categories of civilians or military personnel, the teaching of sport or domestic economy, activities for gainful ends, etc...

4. The "protective" sign should always be displayed in its original form without alteration or addition. The so-called Greek cross should preferably be used with four equal branches formed of one vertical and one horizontal transversal arm, intersecting in the centre and not touching the edges of the flag or shield; there is no limit on the length and the width of these branches. Whilst the shade of red is not fixed, the ground, on the other hand, will always be white. There is no limit either on the dimensions, the form or the direction of the crescent.

5. The "indicatory" sign will as far as possible be framed by or under-inscribed with the Society's name or initials, no drawing, emblem or inscription being displayed on the cross or the crescent itself. The National Society can, if it so desires, determine the dimensions and the proportions of the emblem used in each case.

6. The National Society establishes the conditions of use of its emblem.

No person shall wear the Society's emblem under any form whatsoever without being the holder of a relevant document: membership card, duty order, etc.

Similarly, when the Society has the emblem affixed on buildings, offices or vehicles which belong to it or which it uses, it will also deliver the justifying documents.

RULES

A. Use of the indicatory sign

I. PERSONS

1. *Active members*

If they wear a uniform, active members can display the emblem of the Society surrounded by or under-inscribed with its name or initials on the collar, chest, arm or shoulder or on the head-dress.

In civilian clothes, active members can wear the badge of the Society in the form of a button, broach, pocketbadge or tie. This badge will comprise the name of the Society surrounding or under-inscribing the emblem.

2. *Non-active or auxiliary members*

Non-active or auxiliary¹ members can wear the emblem of the Society in the button-hole or in the form of a button, broach, pocketbadge or tie and bearing its name or initials. As a general rule this badge will differ from that of active members and be smaller.

3. *Members of the Junior Red Cross*

If these members wear a uniform, the red cross sign surrounded by the words "Junior Red Cross" or the initials JRC may figure on the collar, the chest, arm or shoulder, or also on the head-dress. In civilian clothes these members may display the Junior Red Cross button or broach.

4. *First-Aid workers trained by National Societies*

Persons who are non-members but qualified, such as first-aid workers or rescuers who have been trained by the National Society or who have undergone examinations directed by it, may, with the agreement of the Society wear a badge in the form of a broach or in the button-hole, which will draw the attention of the public to them. The Society will however maintain control over the wearing of this badge, which will be withdrawn should the person concerned cease from serving in such a capacity or if he does not regularly attend refresher courses or classes of instruction.

5. *Members of affiliated Societies*

With the agreement of the Authorities, the National Society may authorize another Society, pursuing the same or similar ends as itself,

¹ Certain National Societies do not recognise this category of members.

and which is affiliated to it, to grant to its members, while carrying on their humanitarian duties and whilst they are in uniform, the right to display the red cross emblem under the same conditions as members of the National Society, as defined in article I above. The name or the initials of the Society thus authorized should be shown on the uniform, but separate from the red cross emblem which, as a general rule, should be different from that the National Society. Such authorization cannot be granted unless the affiliated Society remains entirely under the control and the authority of the National Society.

II. BUILDINGS

6. *Buildings entirely utilized*

The name and emblem of the Society may be displayed on buildings entirely utilized by the Society, whether they belong to it or not. The emblem, which will be removable, will be of relatively small dimensions. It can be shown on a board or a flag, but not on a roof.

7. *Buildings partially utilized*

When a building is only partially occupied by the National Society, its emblem can only be displayed on the offices which it occupies and under the conditions as laid down on the preceding article.

8. *Buildings belonging to but not utilized by the Society*

A National Society may display its name but not its emblem on buildings or offices which are its own property and which it rents or lends to third parties.

III. VEHICLES

9. *Vehicles belonging to the Society*

Vehicles, especially ambulances, belonging to the National Society and utilized by its members or employees may display the name and emblem of the Society. The emblem shall be small in size and cannot be shown on a flag. Such authorization is also valid in time of war.

10. *Ambulances not belonging to the Society*

In conformity with National legislation and by virtue of article 44, paragraph 4, of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, National Societies may authorize the use of the emblem, in time of peace, to indicate ambulances belonging to third parties, individuals, societies or authorities.

They will not give such authorization except in exchange for the right regularly to control the uses which may thus be made of the emblem.¹

IV. FIRST-AID STATIONS

11. *Stations belonging to and controlled by the Society*

The name and emblem of the Society may be displayed in time of war as in time of peace on first-aid stations belonging to and controlled by the Society.

In time of war, the emblem shall be small in size and cannot be shown on a flag.

12. *Stations not belonging to a Society*

In conformity with national legislation and by virtue of article 44, paragraph 4 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, National Societies may authorize the use of the emblem in time of peace, to indicate first-aid stations reserved exclusively for free treatment to be given to the wounded and sick.

They will not grant this authorization except in exchange for the right regularly to control the uses which may thus be made of the emblem and that free treatment is in fact given.

V. COLLECTION OF FUNDS

13. *Publicity material*

National Societies are at liberty to utilize the emblem to give support to their fund-raising campaigns, notably on leaflets, posters, boards, etc., preferably displayed together with the name of the Society or a publicity text or drawing.

14. *Objects placed on sale or on offer*

Objects placed on sale or on offer by the Society may display the emblem, which may then be of a decorative character, preferably shown together with the name of the Society and that it is of the smallest possible size, or else made of perishable fabric. Badges, especially, will be such that they do not imply the wearer to belong to the Red Cross.

As a general rule the emblem will be utilized in such a way as not to lay itself open to possible later misuse.

¹ National Societies may, if they consider this advisable, recommend that these ambulances, as well as first-aid stations mentioned in article 12 below are marked preferably with the medical emblem of the Staff of Aesculapius, red on a white ground.

The sale or distribution of flags or banners displaying the emblem alone is not authorized.

VI. VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS

15. *Co-operation with other organizations*

National Societies co-operating with other National organizations in humanitarian action cannot share either their name or their emblem with these.

16. *Medals*

The emblem of the Society may figure freely on medals or other testimonies of recognition, on condition that it is shown together with the name of the Society and, if possible, by a few words describing the purpose of the medal or defining the services rendered.

17. *Decorative emblem*

There is no restriction on the utilization of the emblem for decorative or ornamental purposes, especially during celebrations or public manifestations, or on printed matter or on publications of all descriptions.

National Societies will however ensure that in no circumstances will the dignity of the emblem be degraded, nor the respect which is due to it be in any way lessened.

18. *Relief supplies*

The name and emblem of the Society may be used by National Societies to mark supplies consigned by rail, road, sea or air for the relief of distress caused by armed conflicts or natural disasters. National Societies will ensure that the right to use the emblem for such purposes is not abused.

B. Use of the protective sign

I. PERSONS

19. *Members of the Society*

Members of the Society trained to be placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service will not have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the red cross armlet, unless they are in fact placed under the authority of that service. In agreement with the latter they can also wear the badge of the Society.

20. *Non-Members*

Other persons trained by the National Society for medical duties and placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service shall have the

right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet, but not the badge of the Society.

21. *Personnel of civilian hospitals*

In time of conflict, in occupied territory or in the theatre of military operations, members of the personnel of civilian hospitals have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet, whilst in service for regular personnel, and during the performance of their duties for temporary personnel.

If they are members of the National Society, or its employees, they can also wear its badge with the agreement of the competent authority.

II. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

22. *Buildings*

Buildings belonging to the National Society or administered by it may, in time of war, be marked with the protective emblem, in particular on roofs, if they are placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service. Such marking may be authorized in time of peace if their military allotment has already been made or is of a definite character.

With the agreement of the military authority, the name and the emblem of the Society may also be displayed on these buildings. The emblem will however remain of small dimensions.

23. *Civilian hospitals*

Hospitals which are of a permanent character which are recognized as such by the Authority may, with the agreement of the latter be marked, already in time of peace, with the protective sign, notably on their roofs.

If they belong to the National Society or are administered by it, its emblem and name may also be displayed there under the same conditions as in the previous article.

24. *Equipment*

Medical equipment prepared by the National Societies to be placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service and accepted by it can also be at once marked with the protective sign.

The name and the emblem of the Society may also appear there, if it is its owner and donor.

III. HOSPITAL SHIPS AND LIFEBOATS

25. *Hospital ships and lifeboats*

Hospital ships and lifeboats belonging to National Societies may already, in time of peace, be marked as laid down by article 43 of the

Second Geneva Convention of 1949, with the agreement of the competent authority and if they have received from the latter a document declaring that they have been submitted to its control during their commissioning and sailing.

Again with the agreement of the authority the name and emblem of the Society may appear on these vessels and craft. The emblem will however remain small in size.

26. *Fixed coastal installations*

Fixed coastal installations of lifeboats belonging to the National Society may be marked with its name and emblem.

In time of war and with the agreement of the competent authority, they may in addition display the protective sign.

27. *Personnel of hospital ships, lifeboats and fixed coastal installations*

In time of conflict, the members of this personnel have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet. The personnel of lifeboats and fixed coastal installations do not however possess this right except when they are on duty.

Members of this personnel may at all times also wear the badge of the National Society, if they are its members, or if the Society decides to confer it upon them.

IV. PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY MADE AVAILABLE BY A SOCIETY OF A NEUTRAL COUNTRY

28. In conformity with article 27 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, the personnel, equipment, vehicles or lifeboats made available to a belligerent by the National Society of a neutral country shall display the protective emblem from the time of their departure, with the agreement of the authorities of the neutral country and of those of the belligerent country. Under the same conditions, the name and emblem of the Society may also be shown on the uniform of persons or on property.

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XI

Expansion of First Aid among National Societies

The Council of Delegates,

considering First Aid as an essential activity of National Societies and the teaching of the subject to the public as an intrinsic Red Cross activity in promoting health,

considering the role which First Aid teams are called upon to play in the varied aspects of health education of the greatest importance,

draws the attention of recently-founded National Societies to the importance of extending First Aid instruction and organising properly-trained First Aid teams,

emphasises the responsibility of training instructors and leaders in that field,

requests the experienced sister-Societies to afford, through the League, every possible assistance with the object of training First Aid leaders and increasing the number of First Aid teams among recently-founded National Societies.

XII

Simplification and Standardization of First Aid Techniques

The Council of Delegates,

bearing in mind Resolution No. XXIII of the XXVth Session of the Board of Governors and Resolution No. XVII of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors,

considering the work undertaken by the Commission on First Aid Practice of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League and the encouraging results achieved at the Red Cross International Meeting of First Aiders at Macolin in 1963,

proposes the simplification and standardization of first aid methods and equipment, both on national and international levels,

to this end, urges the League to repeat at regular intervals the organization of such international meetings of first aiders where the representatives of National Societies who are qualified in first aid training may pool their experiences,

invites the National Societies to take into consideration the results of such meetings and as far as possible keep informed those members who are responsible for first aid,

on the same lines requests National Societies to promote Red Cross first aid work by regularly communicating to the League their achievements in this field and to circulate amongst the members concerned such documents which the League might publish on this information.

XIII

Health Education and Accident Prevention

The Council of Delegates,

in consideration of Resolution No. XXV of the XIXth International Conference and Resolution No. XVI of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors, on health education and accident prevention,

recalling the mission of the Red Cross in public health and aware of the educational role the Red Cross is called upon to play, by reason of its prestige and the response it obtains from the general public,

emphasises the vital part which National Societies can play in the health education of the public, and more particularly in the prevention of accidents, firstly through their various activities and the work of numerous volunteers, and secondly by drawing the attention of the public authorities, teachers and doctors to the problems of health education and accident prevention,

encourages National Societies to continue their activities in this field in co-operation with the public authorities and specialised agencies.

XIV

Blood Transfusion

The Council of Delegates,

referring to the terms of Resolution No. XIV of the XXVth Session of the Board of Governors and of Resolution No. XIX of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors,

reaffirms that the Red Cross is called upon to play a role in the field of blood transfusion, which is a particularly urgent problem and calls for the education of the public,

invites the National Societies to continue this education of the public by actively working for the recruitment of regular volunteer donors and giving the civil authorities all possible assistance with a view to promoting the popularisation of blood transfusion in their countries,

thanks the League for the help it has given to National Societies and for having co-ordinated their efforts on behalf of the less experienced sister Societies and invites the League to continue to foster the exchange between Societies of experience (for instance by meetings and seminars), and technical assistance (sponsorship, delegation of experts, donations and loans of equipment),

encourages the League to carry on co-operation with the large international organisations which are concerned with blood transfusion (World Health Organization, International Blood Transfusion Society, Council of Europe) with a view to increasing effectively concerted action vis-à-vis civil authorities and the public.

XV

Training of Auxiliary Social Workers

The Council of Delegates,

bearing in mind the increasing responsibilities assumed by Governments in matters relating to social welfare and the rôle which National Societies are nevertheless called upon to continue in this field,

bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations set out in the Report of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League assembled in Geneva in February 1963, in compliance with Resolution XIV of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors.

accepts the report and expresses its thanks to the members of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and, in particular, its Chairman,

recommends that in view of current developments, the National Societies devote further study to the policy directing their social activities,

recommends that in the light of these developments, the League undertakes, at the requests of National Societies, the study of those problems in which the said Societies are interested,

recommends that in the light of modern trends of social work, National Societies devote special attention to the training of auxiliary workers.

XVI

Social Activities on Behalf of the Disabled

The Council of Delegates,

conscious of the work accomplished by National Societies on behalf of disabled and elderly persons,

considering the interest displayed by National Societies during the IIInd International Red Cross Seminar on Recreational Therapy (Chianciano, May, 1962),

bearing in mind the discussions which took place at the VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference,

recommends that, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Red Cross since its foundation, National Societies attach an ever-increasing importance to social activities on behalf of the physically and mentally disabled, of the chronically sick, and elderly persons.

XVII

Recruitment and Preparation of Nursing Personnel

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on Red Cross responsibilities in the field of nursing,

shares the concern expressed by the authors of these reports regarding the serious lack of nursing personnel of all categories in almost every country of the world,

emphasises the fact that National Red Cross Societies have a responsibility in contributing to the full measures of their possibilities, directly or indirectly, to the recruitment and preparation of such personnel in order that optimum assistance in the field of health be ensured to the people of their countries, namely in cases of disaster or conflict,

expresses the wish that National Societies assume fully such responsibility, in close cooperation with the Public Authorities and the civilian and military Medical Services as well as with the various

national and international organisations of the medical and health professions,

invites to this end National Red Cross Societies to put in practice as widely as possible and without delay the measures recommended in the above named reports.

XVIII

Nursing Study Centres

The Council of Delegates,

recommends that National Societies give full support to the desire expressed at the Red Cross International Nursing Study Centre, that more such Study Centres be held in the future and, when possible, on a regional basis in order that more Red Cross nurses might participate.

XIX

“ Red Cross Nursing Around the World ”

The Council of Delegates,

whereas it was noted that the Nursing Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies received the booklet “ Red Cross Nursing Around the World ” with great approval and suggested that wide distribution of this publication be made,

therefore recommends that member Societies of the League of Red Cross Societies take all necessary measures to ensure such distribution.

XX

The Red Cross and the Humanitarian Education of Youth

The Council of Delegates,

having taken cognizance, with interest, of the seven recommendations adopted by the World Conference of Educators (Lausanne, August 19-23, 1963), as well as the recommendation adopted by the Meeting of National Chairmen and Directors of the Junior Red Cross (Lausanne, August 24, 1963),

approves these recommendations,

and requests the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and National Societies to implement those recommendations which concern them.

Below : the eight recommendations referred to above.

RECOMMENDATION A

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

considering modern educational trends and the demand for programmes suited to the needs and conditions of youth in the world, both today and for the future,

testifies to the usefulness and the great educational value of the Junior Red Cross programme,

appeals to educators throughout the world to utilize the resources the Red Cross has to offer in order to help in the promotion of health and good citizenship, nationally and internationally, and the improvement of international understanding,

Recommends

- (1) that the exchange of ideas and experiences which has resulted from the present Conference should be continued and intensified ;
- (2) that a Working Party, composed of Educators be convened to this end by the League Secretariat with the following terms of reference :
 - to help in the organisation of one or more pilot courses of a progressive nature in health education and first aid instruction,
 - to help revise the brochure, " Juniors at Work ", by relating the activities concerning voluntary service and programmes of social work to particular age groups ;
 - to collaborate actively in the organisation of national and regional courses for educators ;
- (3) that the League of Red Cross Societies consider the possibility of convening a similar World Conference of Educators within a reasonable period of time, which would enable participants at this Conference to see the results achieved.

RECOMMENDATION B

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

Recommends

that National Societies assist in the evaluation of the programmes of activities presented at the Conference by convening meetings of Edu-

cators in their own countries to compile a survey of activities suitable to their particular area so that a more varied programme may be presented to their young people in the light of experiences gained from all parts of the world during the Conference.

RECOMMENDATION C

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

Recommends

that National Societies inform educational authorities and teachers of—

- (a) the opportunities for international friendship, understanding and education for peace available to young people through the wide and varied programme of activities of the Junior Red Cross ;
- (b) the assistance which can be given by the Junior Red Cross in the form of self-help projects to areas of need in all parts of the world ;
- (c) the channels available through Red Cross by which assistance can be provided to victims of disasters ;
- (d) the necessity to ensure that all such programmes should adhere to the accepted practice whereby all communications concerning them and any gifts sent should be through the respective National Headquarters of the Societies concerned.

RECOMMENDATION D

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

considering the need not only to educate youth in humanitarian principles, but also to provide them with opportunities to practice these principles in order that mankind may achieve international understanding and peace,

recognising that the Red Cross, through the ideals and values inherent in the Geneva Conventions and through its programmes designed to protect life, is in fact able to make a definite contribution to humanitarian education,

recognising the essential role which educators play in this connection and the facilities which the Red Cross offers,

Recommends

- (1) that the International Committee of the Red Cross continue to persuade Governments to use not only their military but also their

educational and other authorities in disseminating the Geneva Conventions among the entire populations ;

- (2) that the League of Red Cross Societies, through a continuous evaluation of the programmes undertaken by National Societies, ensure that the Junior Red Cross is in a position to function in partnership with educational authorities in this field ;
- (3) that National Societies themselves obtain the advice and assistance of educators in the preparation of such information media as will emphasize the necessity to safeguard humanitarian principles at all times and under all conditions.

RECOMMENDATION E

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

recognising that in each culture, each society, each religion there exists a common, basic fund of moral codes and rules of conduct which correspond to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross,

invites National Societies to contribute to a collection of stories, biographies, statements etc., from the traditions of their countries, which illustrate human responsibility, the spirit of service, love for one's neighbour, respect for human life, the protection of the weak and of those in distress, in order that these can be used in Red Cross magazines, text books, as well as for the publication of a common Red Cross anthology for youth,

takes note with satisfaction that the editorial office of the " International Review of the Red Cross " agrees to receive them.

RECOMMENDATION F

The World Conference of Educators assembled at Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

recognising the necessity for education in health and the application of practical methods and techniques to promote health in every sector of the community, with a view to developing a sense of social consciousness and respect for life as bases of world peace,

recognising that a wide gap exists between knowledge of health laws and the practical application of these laws for the attainment of personal and community health,

recognising the lack of facilities for the attainment of basic health in some areas,

Recommends

(1) that National Societies

- (a) approach school authorities in order to ensure the inclusion of instruction in health, first aid, disease and accident prevention in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools and teacher training colleges ;
- (b) provide training courses in first aid, home nursing, nutrition, hygiene and other aspects of health ;
- (c) assist education authorities by providing lectures and demonstrations to promote widespread knowledge of health ;
- (d) co-operate with other welfare agencies in the promotion of personal and community health ;
- (e) encourage the promotion of facilities for the care and training of handicapped children ;

(2) that the League

- (a) consider the establishment of regional study centres for the training of suitable members of National Societies and other personnel engaged in health teaching with a view to producing new methods and techniques of teaching suited to the health needs of the community ; and
- (b) consider supplying to National Red Cross Societies suitable material to enable such teaching facilities to be adequately developed.

RECOMMENDATION G

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,
considering the importance of educating youth for voluntary service ;
recognising the natural inclination of youth towards service as a means of self expression and personal development,
recognising that the development of this spirit of voluntary service goes hand in hand with training for civic and social responsibility,

Recommends

- (a) that National Societies train both leaders and Juniors in the special aptitudes, technical knowledges and skills essential for most forms of voluntary activity, and give young people an opportunity to participate in the planning of such programmes ;

- (b) that school authorities encourage the establishment of Junior Red Cross Committees to serve as initiative groups in interesting and educating their fellow students in programmes of voluntary social activity ;
- (c) that teachers use the Junior Red Cross programmes as a means of providing young people with opportunities for developing a sense of purpose, challenge and responsibility towards the needs of others ;
- (d) that governmental and local authorities, in planning social welfare programmes, assign to youth specific areas of responsibility.

RECOMMENDATION H

The National Junior Red Cross Presidents and Directors, meeting in Lausanne, following the World Conference of Educators, considering the desire of the participants to the World Conference of Educators to launch a world-wide Junior Red Cross action,

Recommend

that the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies explore the possibility of associating Junior Red Cross with the Development Programme, especially in regard to the training of leaders, by providing training facilities such as materials and equipment, as well as making experts available.

XXI

Educational Value of the Junior Red Cross

The Council of Delegates

thanks the World Conference of Educators held at Lausanne from August 19-23 which examined the Junior Red Cross programme with a view to relating it to the needs of youth and which testified to the usefulness and great educational value of the Junior Red Cross,

draws the attention of school authorities and educators to the contribution of the Junior Red Cross to

- (1) Education of youth in humanitarian ideals ;
- (2) Health education through its varied programmes and training possibilities ;

- (3) Promotion of voluntary service among youth, thus developing social conscience nationally and internationally;
- (4) Practical programmes for international understanding, mutual assistance and the promotion of peace,

appeals to all educational authorities to give every possible support to the work of educators serving the cause of the Red Cross.

XXII

Youth and Peace

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of Resolution No. 1572, adopted at the 15th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which recommended to non-governmental organisations to undertake effective measures with the object of promoting free and unrestricted exchange of ideas and opinions among youth on an international scale for the purpose of fostering the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding amongst the peoples,

having taken note of the conclusions contained in the report submitted to the Junior Red Cross Commission on the important subject of "Responsibility of the Red Cross for educating Youth in Humanitarian Ideals",

- (1) Confirms that the fostering among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding amongst the peoples is an intrinsic duty of the Red Cross,
- (2) Recommends to National Societies to continue taking all the necessary appropriate measures with a view to contributing effectively to the dissemination of these ideals among the youth of the whole world.

XXIII

Red Cross as a factor in World Peace

The Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross, assembled in Geneva on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross movement,

- (a) noting that during the past century wars have become increasingly ruthless and dangerous,
- (b) noting that all peoples of the world are unanimous in their desire for a lasting peace based on law and justice, welcomes the efforts which are being made by the Governments to dispel the menace of armed conflict by the reduction of armaments, the banning of nuclear tests and weapons and the resort to peaceful methods of negotiation,
- (c) expresses the fervent hope that Governments will persevere unremittingly to seek appropriate means for restoring confidence between peoples and thereby lay the foundations for friendly cooperation and peace between States,
- (d) urges all National Societies to continue ceaselessly to foster peace through the fraternal links that bind them so that their example of humanitarian service may bring home to all peoples the realisation that the time has come to open up a new era when fear and violence shall be replaced by hope and peace.

XXIV

Contribution of the International Committee towards the Elimination of a Threat to Peace

The Council of Delegates,

- after having taken cognizance of the conditions in which the International Committee of the Red Cross was invited by the United Nations Organisation, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to intervene in the Cuba incident,
- considering it is desirable that the Committee respond to the call made upon it simultaneously by States in conflict to act as intermediary or assist in the proper discharge of the obligations they have undertaken, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace,
- approves the action taken by the International Committee in the Cuba incident and congratulates it for having accomplished that action.

XXV

Votes of Thanks

The Council of Delegates, in the name of the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross, meeting in Geneva from August 28th to September 10th, 1963

desires to express its deep gratitude to the Swiss Federal Council for all the help which it has given to the organisation of the Congress, for its numerous and valuable service and, in particular, for the presence of its president, Mr. Willy Spühler, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary Day and for the demonstrations carried out on September 7th by the Swiss Army Medical Services ;

thanks the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, M. Boissier ; the President of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. MacAulay ; the President of the Swiss Red Cross, Dr. von Albertini ; and all their staff, for organising such a successful Congress ;

asks the cantonal and municipal authorities in Geneva to accept its warm appreciation for the material and financial help given to the Congress as well as for their generous hospitality ;

expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having put the Palais des Nations and its installations at its disposal ;

thanks the families in Geneva who have welcomed so warmly the delegates and those accompanying them ;

expresses its special appreciation to M. Boissier and to Mr. MacAulay for the skilful and courteous way in which they have presided over the meetings ;

desires, in conclusion, to express its deep gratitude to all the individuals and organisations who have contributed to the outstanding success of the Congress.
