

flood problem had been dealt with, there arose the question of how the money remaining, over half a million dollars, could be spent. Because Parliament had voted money for a specific purpose, i.e. European relief, it would have been contrary to the intentions of Parliament to spend the money in other areas or for other purposes, however commendable the latter might have been.

The solution to the problem was found in the creation of the International Relief Fund in the spring of 1956, when the Government asked Parliament to permit the residue of its contribution to the original Fund be expanded by the Red Cross for purposes of international relief, or for other purposes authorized by the Governor-in-Council. Subsequently the provinces and major donors also agreed to the change. The Government indicated that the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Red Cross Society should consult with one another on particular proposals for the use of these funds in international relief. With Red Cross headquarters in Toronto in direct teletype communication with the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, there can be almost instantaneous communication when news of a disaster is received. This also permits rapid transmission to the Red Cross of the information received from Canadian missions abroad.

Since 1956 the Fund has been in constant use, having been required in approximately thirty cases and, as a result, the amount in the Fund has been reduced from \$500,000 to \$250,000 at present. The arrangement, taking ad-



CANADIAN RED CROSS IN MOROCCO

Four Canadian Red Cross physiotherapists give a demonstration of the equipment used to bring back strength to the paralyzed arms and legs of Moroccan victims of adulterated cooking oil. Left to right, Miss Lois Shearley, Miss Cécile Quirion, Miss Andrée Forget and Miss Marguerite Joncas, all of Montreal.