

362.131/758

**XXth
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
RED CROSS**



REPORT

**VIENNA, OCTOBER 2-9, 1965
NEUE HOFBURG**





Proclamation of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross
proclaims the following fundamental principles
on which Red Cross action is based.

Humanity

The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours — in its international and national capacity — to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Red Cross may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Red Cross is independent.
The National Societies while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their Governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles.

Voluntary service

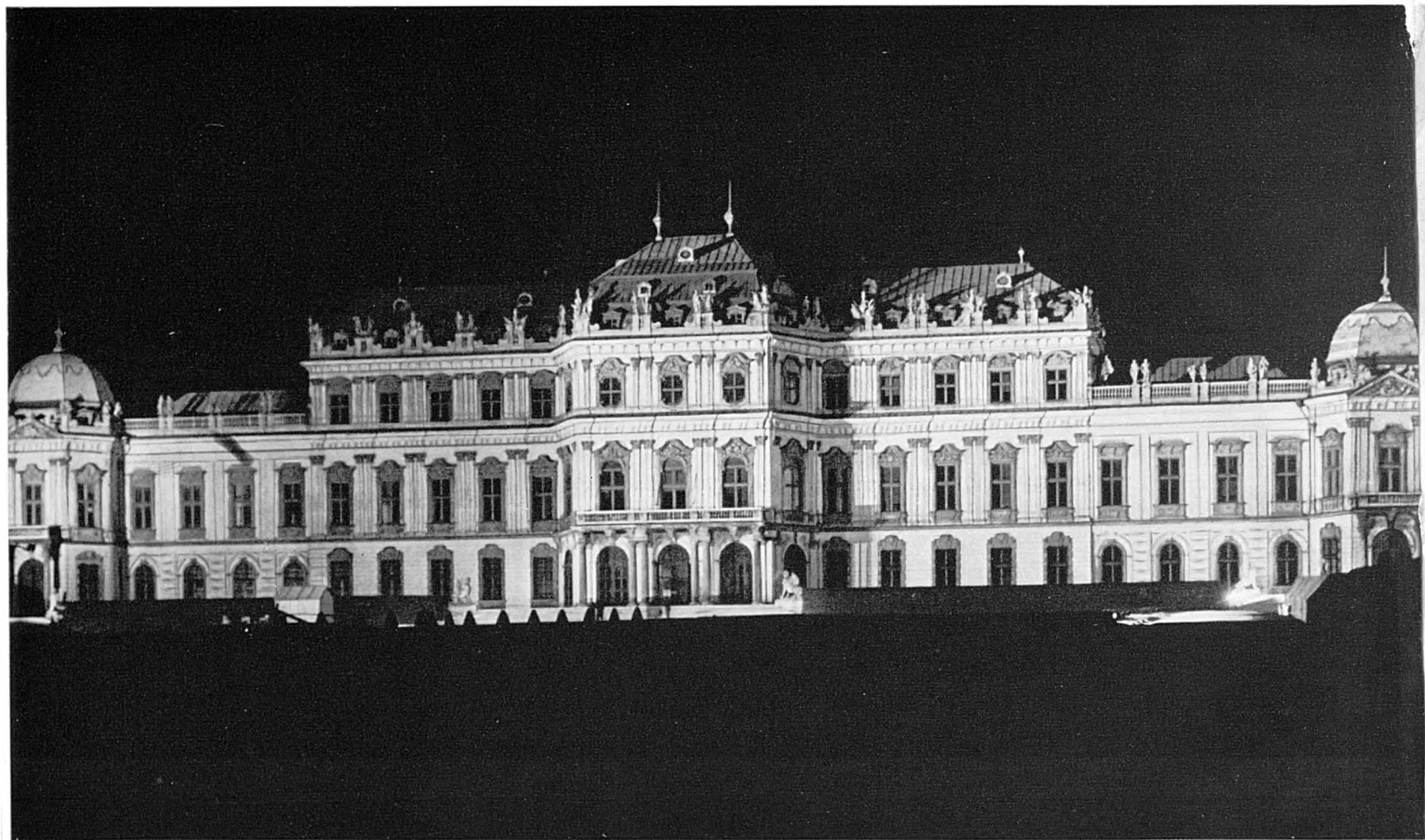
The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organisation not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The Red Cross is a world-wide institution in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other.



Mr. Franz Jonas,
President
of the Austrian Federal
Republic

The Belvedere Palace
where the Austrian
Government
received delegates
to the Conference

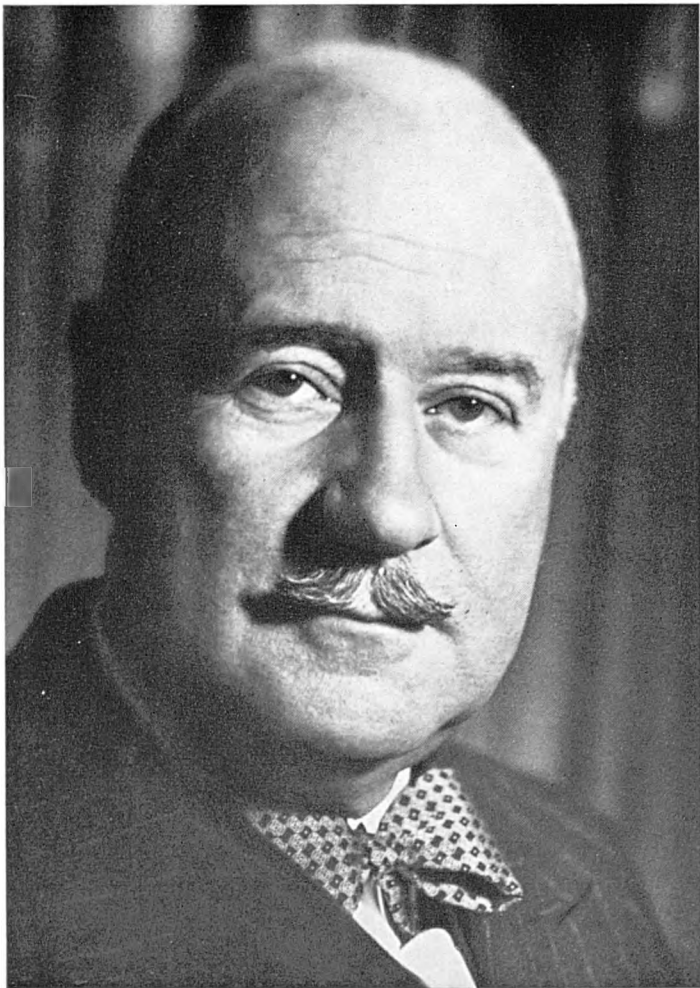




The « Neue Hofburg »,
headquarters of the Conference

Dr. Hans von Lauda,
Chairman of the XXth International
Conference of the Red Cross
and President
of the Austrian Red Cross





Mr. A. François-Poncet,
Chairman of the Standing Commission
of the International Red Cross



Mr. S. Gonard,
President of the International Committee of the Red Cross



Mr. J.-A. MacAulay,
Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League
of Red Cross Societies until the XXth Conference



Mr. J. Barroso,
new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League
of Red Cross Societies



Conference meeting
in plenary session

PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER ADDRESSED TO NATIONAL RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT, RED LION AND SUN SOCIETIES AND TO GOVERNMENTS OF STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Vienna, December 1964.

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, at its session on September 8, 1963, accepted our Society's offer to receive the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

The Austrian Red Cross has therefore the honour to inform you that the XXth Conference will be held with the agreement and the assistance of the Austrian Federal Government in Vienna from October 2 to 9, 1965. It will be preceded, as from September 27, by various meetings of the League of Red Cross Societies.

In accordance with the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the following are members of the Conference by right :

1. States parties to the Geneva Conventions, a list of which, drawn up by the Standing Commission, is attached ;
2. National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies duly recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (list attached) ;
3. The International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

In addition, in conformity with current usages of International Conferences of the Red Cross, a certain number of observers are invited to attend the sessions of the Conference. A provisional list of these is herewith annexed.

We also enclose a provisional programme and agenda, as adopted by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross (7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland). Subsequently proposed additions or amendments to the agenda should be submitted to that Commission.

The Austrian Red Cross takes great pleasure in having this opportunity of welcoming the Conference to Austria. It trusts that its work will contribute towards progress in the cause of humanity and peace.

With the assurance of our high consideration.

DDr. HANS VON LAUDA,
President, Austrian Red Cross Society ¹.

¹ A similar letter has been sent to organizations and persons invited as observers.

AGENDA

I

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates.
2. Approval of the draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
3. Nomination of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the Conference.

II

PLENARY SESSION

1. Report of the Council of Delegates.
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General.
3. Appointment of Commissions of the Conference :
 - a) General Commission ;
 - b) International Humanitarian Law Commission ;
 - c) Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission ;
 - d) Drafting Committee.
4. Report of the General Commission.
5. Report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission.
6. Report of the Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission.
7. Election of Members of the Standing Commission.
8. Place and Date of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

III

MEETINGS AND COMMISSIONS

A. GENERAL COMMISSION

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Reports on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.
3. Report of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.
4. Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
5. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.

6. Report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.
7. Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund.
8. Report of the ICRC on the Allocation of the Income of the Augusta Fund.
9. Report of the ICRC on the Awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal.
10. Final Adoption of the Red Cross Principles.
11. The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.
12. Creation of a Henry Dunant Medal.
13. Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross :
 - a) Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee ;
 - b) Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee – election of two members of this Council.
14. Red Cross Radio Communications.
15. International Relief Actions (proposal of the Yugoslav Red Cross).
16. Information on the Erection of the Henry Dunant Institute.

B. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMISSION

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.
3. Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
4. Observance of the Geneva Conventions :
 - a) Steps taken to suppress Violations ;
 - b) Transmission of Protests.
5. Protection of Civil Populations :
 - a) Legal Protection against the Danger of Indiscriminate Warfare ;
 - b) Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Services ;
 - c) Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel.
6. Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts.
7. Final Adoption of the 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.

C. HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE AND JUNIOR RED CROSS COMMISSION

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteurs and Secretaries.
2. Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.
3. Co-operation between National Societies and their Governments to promote Health and Social Well-Being and International Aspect of the Problem.
 - a) Medico-Social Activities :
 - The Role and Action of the Red Cross in the field of Preventive Medicine ;
 - Blood Donor Motivation ;
 - Red Cross and Social Services ;
 - Activities of National Societies in the field of Civil Defence.

- b) Nursing.
 - Nurses ;
 - Auxiliary Nursing Personnel ;
 - Home Nursing ;
 - Dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions among Nursing Personnel.
 - c) Junior Red Cross :
 - Protection of Health and Life ;
 - Junior Red Cross International Service Programme (including assistance to new National Societies) ;
 - Dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.
 - d) The future work and development of the Red Cross (Proposal of the Czechoslovak Red Cross).
4. Recommendations and Conclusions.

D. DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. Election of Chairmen, Members and Secretaries.
2. Drafting and Co-ordination of Resolutions.

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Meeting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League. — Meetings of the League Development Programme in 6 Regions. — Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League.
- 3 p.m. Meetings of the League Development Programme in 6 Regions. — Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League.

SUNDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League. — Meetings of the League Development Programme in 6 Regions.
- 3 p.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League. — Meetings of the League Development Programme in 6 Regions.

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League. — Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.
- 3 p.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League. — Relief Advisory Committee. — Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.

TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League. — Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.
- 2.30 p.m. 85th Session of the Executive Committee of the League.
- 4 p.m. 28th Session of the Board of Governors of the League.

WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Board of Governors of the League.
- 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League.

THURSDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Board of Governors of the League.
- 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League.

FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Board of Governors of the League.
- 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League.

SATURDAY, 2 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Board of Governors of the League.
- 2.30 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross. – Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.
- 7 p.m. Opening Meeting of the XXth Conference.

SUNDAY, 3 OCTOBER

Free.

MONDAY, 4 OCTOBER

- 9 a.m. Council of Delegates.
- 11 a.m. Plenary Session.
- 3 p.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.

TUESDAY, 5 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.
- 3 p.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.

WEDNESDAY, 6 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.
- 3 p.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.

THURSDAY, 7 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.
- 3 p.m. General Commission. – International Humanitarian Law Commission. – Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.

FRIDAY, 8 OCTOBER

- Morning Free.
- 3 p.m. Plenary Session.

SATURDAY, 9 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary Session.
- 3 p.m. Plenary Session. – Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

LIST OF DELEGATES

AFGHANISTAN

Government

Dr. M. O. Anwary.

Red Crescent

Dr. M. O. Anwary, Secretary-General.

Dr. J. Jelani, Head of Health and Social Welfare Department.

Dr. Ahad Barekzoy, Deputy Head, Health and Social Welfare Department.

ALBANIA

Red Cross

Dr. Aleko Llazar Bozo, Head of Delegation.

Mr. Idriz Bardhi, Member of Delegation.

Mr. Jorgap Mihali, Member of Delegation.

ALGERIA

Government

Mr. Brahim Taibi, Algerian Embassy in Prague.

Red Crescent

Mr. Mustapha Kermia, President.

Mr. Ahmed Hamiani, Member of Delegation.

Dr. Mustapha Khodja, Member of Delegation.

ARGENTINE

Government

Mr. Gustave E. Figueroa, Secretary, Embassy to Austria.

AUSTRALIA

Government

Mr. Frank B. Cooper, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy to Austria.

Red Cross

Dr. Geoffrey Newman-Morris, President.

Mr. L. G. Stubbings, Secretary-General.

Miss N. Minogue, Deputy Secretary-General.

Miss Margaret Waddell.

Mr. Noel Buckley, Treasurer.

Mr. Ian Connell, Member of Council.

AUSTRIA

Government

Minister R. Krippel-Redlich, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Erik Nettel, Secretary, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Willibald P. Pahr, Secretary, Federal Chancery.

Mr. Friedrich Dworak, Adviser, Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Karl Knapp, Adviser, Ministry of Education.

Mr. Johann Scherak, Adviser, Ministry of Education.

Mr. Karl Schindl, Head of Section, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Karl Strobl, Adviser, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Gottfried Woller, Adviser, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Richard Havlasek, Adviser, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Josef Pipal, Adviser, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Herbert Pindur, Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Mr. Friedrich Lang, Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Reconstruction.

General Dr. Walter Pervulesko, Chief Army Medical Officer.

Brigadier Kurt Lerider, Ministry of Defence.

Lt. Col. Dr. Johannes Schmid, Ministry of Defence.

Mr. Oskar Zlamala, Adviser, Ministry of Defence.

Red Cross

Mr. Hans von Lauda, President.

Comte J. Zeno Goess, Vice-President.

Dr. O. Haberzettl, Vice-President.

Mr. Hans Sevcik, Secretary-General.

Mr. Fritz Wendl, Adviser.

Prof. E. Schürer-Waldheim, Medical Director.

Mr. Karl Knapp, President Junior Red Cross.

Mr. Sepp Schwarz, Secretary-General, Junior Red Cross.

Mrs. Maria Jacobi, Observer.

BELGIUM

Government

Mr. Louis Colot, Ambassador of Belgium to Austria.
Mr. J. de Breucker, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Col. Dr. R. Belvaux, Ministry of Defence, Health Service.
Mr. Georges Englebort, Attaché, Embassy to Austria.

Red Cross

Mr. Raymond Lemaire, Vice-President.
Mr. Marcel Thienpont, Vice-President.
Mr. Gaston de Man, Director-General.
Miss Simone Vercamer, Secretary-General.
Mr. Albert Geldof, General Treasurer.
Mr. Guy Hullebroeck, Deputy Director-General.

BRAZIL

Government and Red Cross

Senator Vivaldo Filho Palma Lima, President Red Cross.
General Dr. Benjamin Consalves, Secretary-General Red Cross.
Mr. André T. de Mesquita, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy to Austria.
Mr. Tom W. Sloper, Member of Red Cross Council.
Mrs. Leonora Carlota Osorio.

BULGARIA

Government

Mr. Luben Stoyanov, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Boris Stoev, Secretary, Embassy to Austria.

Red Cross

Mr. Gueorgui Gospodinov, Vice-President.
Mr. Peter Jordanov, Head Foreign Relations.
Miss Ingeborg Marquardt, Interpreter.
Mr. Ivan Pouchkarov, Foreign Relations.

BURMA

Red Cross

U Tun Tin, Vice-President.
Lt. Col. Bo Lu, Member of the Executive Committee.
U Ko Ko, Executive Secretary.

BYELORUSSIA

Government

Mr. Vladimir Semoukha, President Red Cross.

CAMBODIA

Government and Red Cross

Mr. Measketh Caimeron, Ambassador in Prague.
Mr. Pheng Kanthel, First Vice-President Red Cross.

CAMEROON

Government and Red Cross

Dr. S. P. Tchoungui, Minister of State, President.
Mr. Samuel Um-Um, President Regional Committee.

CANADA

Government

Miss B. Margaret Meagher, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Geoffrey Bruce, First Secretary, Embassy of Canada to Austria.
Rear-Admiral W. J. Elliot, General Medical Officer.

Red Cross

Mr. Maxwell Bruce, President.
Mr. George Aitken, Vice-President.
Mr. D. Bruce Shaw, Vice-President.
Brigadier Ian S. Johnston, Adviser.
Mr. W. John Dunlop, President, Public Relations.
General A. E. Wrinch, National Commissioner.
Miss Dagmar Wichmar, Junior Red Cross.

CENTRAL AFRICA

(Republic)

Government

Mr. J. B. Doumana, Minister of Health.
Miss J. Lerat, Social Worker.

CHAD

Government

Mr. Alex Loyzance, Director Social Welfare.

CHILE

Government

Mr. A. Santa Cruz, Ambassador to Austria.

Red Cross

Mr. Agustín Inostrosa, President.
Mrs. Delia Nuñez, Directress.
Mrs. Elinor Matzner, Directress.
Mr. Olga Castro, Observer.
Mrs. Iula Corbett de Huidobro, Observer.
Mrs. Patricia E. Herrera-Ensignia, Observer.
Mrs. Rosa María Huidobro Corbett, Observer.

CHINA
(Republic)

Government

Mr. Tsing-Chang Liu, Ambassador.
Mr. Yang-Hai Liu, Secretary.
Mr. Ping-Cheng Wang, Secretary.

COLOMBIA

Red Cross

Dr. W. Villa Uribe, Vice-President.
Dr. Alfredo Davila, Member of Delegation.
Mr. Julio Gerlein, Member of Delegation.

CONGO

(Léopoldville)

Government

Dr. Pierre Mukoko, Doctor.
Mr. A. M. Mobhe, Ministry of the Interior.

Red Cross

Mr. Albert Koka, President.
Mr. C. Mbwissi, Observer.
Mr. L. Stouffs, Member of Delegation.

CUBA

Government and Red Cross

Commandant Dr. Gilberto Cervantes, President
Red Cross.
Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernandez, Delegate.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Government

Prof. Dr. Zdenek Stich, President Red Cross.
Mr. Karel Blaha, Head of Foreign Affairs Section,
Red Cross.
Mr. Vaclav Tylner, First Secretary, Embassy,
Prague.

Red Cross

Mr. Alexander Horak, Vice-President of Central
Committee.
Prof. Dr. Zdenek Krejci, Director of Institute of
Hygiene.
Dr. Milan Prosek, Public Health Doctor.

DAHOMAY

Government

Mr. G. Perrin, Director Social Welfare.

Red Cross

Mr. Clovis Akindes, Delegate.

DENMARK

Government

Mr. Sigvald Kristensen, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Finn Trosbjerg, Ministerial Counsellor.
Mr. Niels Neustrup, Secretary Embassy to Austria.
Mr. K. F. Meldahl, Deputy Director-General Health
Service.

Red Cross

Dr. Johannes Frandsen, President.
Prof. Erik Husfeldt.
Dr. Tage Christiansen, Vice-President.
Mr. Arne Fremm, Secretary-General.
Mr. Erik Andersen, Secretary.

ECUADOR

Government

Dr. Miguel Angel Iturralde, President Red Cross.

Red Cross

Dr. Miguel Angel Iturralde, President.
Dr. Hugo Merino, Secretary-General.
Dr. Luis Guillermo Reyes, President Section Loja.
Miss Rebeca Moreno Looor, President Section
Manabi.
Mr. Jeronimo Aviles-Alfaro, Governor.

EL SALVADOR

Government

Mr. Contreras-Chavez, Delegate.

ETHIOPIA

Government and Red Cross

Mrs. Senedu Gabru, Member of Council, Governor.
Mr. Getatchew Araya, Member of Council.

FINLAND

Government

Mr. Seppo Pietinen, First Secretary Embassy to
Austria.
Mr. Yrjö Arkiomaa, Ministry of the Interior.

Red Cross

General A. E. Martola, President.
General Pekka Somer, Member of Central
Committee.

Mr. Kai Warras, Secretary-General.
Miss Benita Johanson, Junior Red Cross.

FRANCE

Government

Mr. Jean Chauvel, Ambassador.
Dr. Viguié, Public Health, Deputy Inspector-General.
Prefect Francis Raoul, Director Civil Defence.
Dr. J. P. Gagnard, Blood Transfusion.
Mr. L. de Montille, Adviser Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Ambassador André François-Poncet, President.
General Doctor Debenedetti, Vice-President.
Vicomte de Truchis, President Foreign Relations.
Mr. Roger Angebaud, Member of Council.
General Georges Glain, Head Foreign Relations.
Miss J. Martin, Directress of Nurses.

GERMANY

(Democratic Republic)

Government

Mr. Richard Gyptner, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mrs. Hildegard Kiermeier, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Hans-Joachim Buhlert, Ministry of Health.
Mr. Rolf Fischer, Ministry of the Interior.
Mr. Horst Riedel, Interpreter.

Red Cross

Dr. Werner Ludwig, President.
Dr. Wolfgang Weitbrecht, Vice-President.
Mr. Josef Zimmering, International Relations.
Prof. B. Graefrath, Legal Adviser.

GERMANY

(Federal Republic)

Government

Mr. G. Werner, Counsellor of Legation.
Mr. W. von Marshall, Counsellor of Legation.
Mr. E. Schwarz, Senior Governmental Adviser.
Mr. E. Hesse, Counsellor of Legation.
Mr. J. Hinz, Ministerial Counsellor.
Mr. H. Harsdorf, Senior Governmental Adviser.
Mr. H. G. Merk, Senior Governmental Adviser.
Mrs. Maja Hering-Hessel, Observer.

Red Cross

Mr. Hans Ritter von Lex, President.
Countess Etta Waldersee, Vice-President.

Mr. Walter Bargatzky, Vice-President.
Dr. G. Denecke, Member of the Executive Council.
Mr. Wolfgang Büsselberg, Member of the Executive Council.
Dr. C. von Loeper, Member of the Executive Council.
Mrs. Beate Bremme, Vice-President, Nordrhein Branch.
Mr. Anton Schlögel, Secretary-General.
Mr. Hermann Ritgen, Deputy Secretary-General.
Mr. Kurt Wagner, Director of Tracing Service.
Mr. Horst Kerutt, Director Public Relations.
Mr. Götz Fehr, President of the Junior Red Cross Committee.

Observers

Mr. Dietrich Blos, President Berlin Branch.
Mr. Eberhard Westerkamp, President Lower Saxony Branch.
Mr. Bernhard Kläss, Vice-President Bavaria Branch.
Dr. M. Rehm, Vice-President Bavaria Branch.
Princess Tatiana Metternich.
Mr. Herbert Stamm, Director Berlin Branch.
Mr. W. Gruber, Secretary-General Baden Württemberg Branch.
Mr. Gerhardt Rupsch, Director Westfalen-Lippe Branch.
Mr. Ulrich Richter, Press Attaché, Berlin Branch.
Mr. Josef Rohrer, Press Attaché.
Mrs. Ursula Wolff, Directress of Social Welfare.
Miss Waltraut Kiesow, Secretary to the President.
Mr. Walter Engelmann.

GHANA

Red Cross

Mrs. Juliana Awoonor-Williams, National Secretary.
Dr. Issahaku Mahama, Regional Organizer.

GREECE

Red Cross

Mr. Michel Pesmazoglu, Governor.
Mr. E. Spiliotopoulos, Secretary-General.
Mr. Dimitri Tsiropinas, Delegate.
Miss Stayroula Papamicrouli, Assistant Delegate.

GUATEMALA

Red Cross

Mr. Augusto Contreras-Godoy, Director.
Mr. Albert Dupont-Willemin, Delegate in Geneva.

HOLY SEE

Government

Mgr. Opilio Rossi, Nuncio to Austria.
Mgr. Gerolamo Prigione, Adviser to the Nunciature.
Rev. Dr. Ludovico Hertling, Adviser.

HONDURAS

Red Cross

Mrs. E. de Lazarus, President.
Mr. A. Englander, Consul.
Mr. Manuel Mora Durón, Director-General.
Mrs. Yvona St. Siegens.
Miss Karla Luisa Mannheim, Observer.

HUNGARY

Government

Prof. László Réczei, Ambassador, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs.
Dr. György Gal, National Health Institute.

Red Cross

Ambassador I. Rostás, Secretary-General.
Mrs. E. Koltai, Foreign Relations.
Mrs. E. Bakos, Secretary.

ICELAND

Red Cross

Mr. David Sch. Thorsteinsson, Governor.

INDIA

Government

Mr. R. G. Rajwade, Ambassador to Austria.

Red Cross

Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan, Secretary-
General.

INDONESIA

Government

Mr. Darusman, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Sewojo Noerjo Padmonegoro, Secretary
Embassy in Berne.
Mr. A. Kobir Sasradipura, Embassy in Austria.

Red Cross

Mrs. M. Hutasoit, Vice-President.
Mr. Parmono Tirtopramono, Secretary-General.

IRAN

Government and Red Lion and Sun

Dr. Abbas Naficy, Vice-President.
Dr. Hossein Khatibi, Director-General.
Mrs. Sorour Mazaher, Member of Committee.
Mr. Ezzatollah Gandji, Delegate.
Mr. H. Samiy, Attaché of Embassy in Vienna.
Mrs. P. Shahidi, Liaison Officer.

IRAQ

Government

Dr. Sahib Al-Wahbi, President Red Crescent.

Red Crescent

Dr. Sahib Al-Wahbi, President.
Mr. Mohammed S. Al-Radi, Secretary-General.

IRELAND

Government (observer)

Mr. James Fay, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of
Defence.

Red Cross

Mrs. Tom Barry, President.
Miss Mary Murphy, Secretary-General.

ISRAEL

Government

Dr. Arie Harell, Director of Hospitals.

ITALY

Government

Mr. Carlo Calenda, Head of Delegation, Italian
Embassy, Vienna.
Mr. Giuseppe Catenacci, Adviser, Ministry of the
Interior.
Mr. Teodoro Fuxa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Luigi Bellazzi-Monza, Ministry of the Interior.
Dr. Ennio Prozzo, Ministry of Health.
Mr. Michelangelo Jacobucci, Second Secretary,
Embassy to Austria.

Red Cross

Mr. Giuseppe Potenza, President.
Prof. Fabio Pennacchi, Head Medical Services.
Mr. Francesco Arezzi, Director.
Miss Luciana Corvini, Head International Relations.

IVORY COAST

Government

Mr. A. Barou, President Red Cross.

Red Cross

Mr. A. Barou, President.

Mr. Charles Jones-Duncan, Member.

JAPAN

Government

Mr. Motoo Ogiso, Counsellor, Embassy to Austria.

Mr. Hisasi Kato, Secretary.

Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki, Secretary Embassy to Yugoslavia.

Red Cross

Mr. Jitsuzo Kawanishi, President.

Mr. Nonoru Takasugi, Director.

Mr. Jakeo Hattori, Director.

Mr. Koichi Watanabe, Foreign Relations.

JORDAN

Red Crescent

Dr. Ahmad Abu-Goura, President.

Dr. Youssef Zehni, Secretary-General.

Mrs. Kattan Margaret, Member.

Mrs. Nabulsi Najieh, Member.

Mr. Ibrahim Zreikat, Member.

Mr. Zehni Hind.

KOREA

(Democratic People's Republic)

Government

Mr. Han Se Heun, Vice-Minister of Public Health.

Mr. Youne Ki Sik, Head of Section.

Red Cross

Mr. Rim Choon Kwang, Deputy President.

Mr. Pak Ryong Ho, Member of Committee.

Mr. Choi Ryong Koo, President Hamkyung Branch.

Mr. Rim Mi Hong, Head International Relations.

KOREA

(Republic)

Government

Mr. Il-Yung Chung, Ambassador in Geneva.

Mr. Miong-Jean Limb, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. Hak-Mook Kim, Secretary-General.

Mr. Li-Woo Lee, International Relations.

Mr. Dae-Hyuk Myung, President Cholla-Pukdo Chapter.

Mr. Jun Dong Cho, Director.

LEBANON

Government

Dr. Mohamed Knio, Minister of Health.

Red Cross

Mrs. A. Issa El-Khoury, President.

Mrs. L. Tabet, Treasurer.

Mrs. E. Habib Rihan, Secretary.

Mrs. Gaston Hochar, Adviser.

Mrs. Salwa Es-Said, Member of Committee.

Mrs. R. Araman, Delegate.

LIBERIA

Government

Mr. Austin Freeman, Department of Education.

Red Cross

Mrs. J. L. King, President.

Col. H. W. Dennis, First Vice-President.

Mrs. Louise Alston, Second Vice-President.

Mrs. Augusta Dennis, Adviser.

Mrs. Maude Jones, Adviser.

LIBYA

Government

Dr. Raouf Benamer, Ministry of Health.

Red Crescent

Dr. Raouf Benamer, Member of the Central Committee.

Mr. Hassan M. Salah, Secretary.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Government

Count F. Wilczek.

Red Cross

Princess Gina of Liechtenstein, President.

Dr. Peter Marxer, Observer.

LUXEMBURG

Government and Red Cross

Mr. Peter Knaff, Director.

MADAGASCAR

Red Cross

Mr. René Rakotobe, President.

MALAWI

Government

Mr. E. K. Gondwe, Embassy in Bonn.

MALAYSIA

Red Cross

Mr. William Fernando, Treasurer, Director Selangor Branch.

MALI

Government

Mr. Amadu Traore, Director Social Welfare.

MEXICO

Government

Mrs. Amalia Castillo Ledon, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. José Barroso, President.
Mr. Miguel Aleman, Adviser.
Dr. E. Amtmann-Obregon, Adviser.
Dr. F. Elias-Blanco, Delegate to Austria.

MONACO

Government

Dr. Etienne Boeri, Commissioner-General for Public Health.

Red Cross

Princess Grace of Monaco, President.
Mrs. Fernande Settimo, Vice-President.
Dr. Etienne Boeri, Secretary-General.

MONGOLIA

Government

Mrs. D. Toumendelguer, President Red Cross.

Red Cross

Mrs. D. Toumendelguer, President.
Mrs. Douлма Lkhamsouren, Vice-President.
Mr. Ezden-Dchiz Vandish, Foreign Relations.
Mr. Bat Migig, Head Provincial Committee.
Mrs. Baldan Khenmedekh.

MOROCCO

Government

Mr. M. Lamdouar, Attaché Embassy to Austria.

Red Crescent

Dr. Ahmed Djebli Elaydouni, Delegate President.
Mr. Hadj Mimoun Boukhrissi, Secretary-General.
Mr. Hadj Bouchaib Khlafa, Treasurer General.
Mr. A. E. Reinhard, Adviser.
Mr. Brahim Ahmar-Legroun, Junior Red Crescent.

NEPAL

Government

Mr. Pandé Bhim Bahadur, Ambassador of Nepal in Bonn.

Red Cross

Princess Princep Shah, Chairman.
Prince Himalaya B. B. Shas, Chairman Relief Committee.
Mr. Prabhakar Shumshere Rana, Secretary.
Miss Gyanu Rana, Member of the Nepal Red Cross, Observer.
Miss Suprabha Tamang, Member of the Nepal Red Cross, Observer.
Miss Gulab Tamang, Member of the Nepal Red Cross, Observer.
Mr. Janakilal Shrestha, Member of the Nepal Red Cross, Observer.

NETHERLANDS

Government

Mr. van Houten, Ambassador to Austria.
General J. D. Schepers.
Dr. J. R. H. Kuyper, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. J. H. Klatte, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health.

Red Cross

Mr. F. H. A. de Graaff, President.
Mr. A. van Emden, Director-General.
Miss N. H. Schokking, Head Social Welfare Department.
Mr. D. van Kleef, Head Junior Red Cross.
Miss L. Bezemer, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND

Government

Mr. H. V. Roberts, Counsellor, Embassy in Paris.

Red Cross

Mr. Eardley Button, President.

NICARAGUA

Government

Dr. Helene Gloger-Romich, Vice-Consul in Vienna.

Red Cross

Mr. Ricardo Bermúdez, Director-General.
Mrs. Euridice Bermúdez, Secretary Ladies
Committee.

NIGER

Red Cross

Mr. Elhadj Baderi, Member of Council.
Mr. Adamou Hima, Member of Council.

NIGERIA

Red Cross

Chief S. Ade Ojo, President Western Branch.
Justice J. A. Adefarasin, Member of Committee.
Mr. Mallan Saidu Z. Mohammed, National
Secretary.

NORWAY

Government

Mr. Egil Amlie, Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Nils Onsrud, Head Civil Defence.
Mr. Kjell Eliassen, Counsellor, Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. Ulf Styren, President.
Mr. Edvard Hambro, Vice-President.
Mr. Haakon Mathiesen, Secretary-General.

PAKISTAN

Government and Red Cross

Mr. Akhtar Husain, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. E. Frederick F. Testa, Embassy Interpreter.
Mr. A. R. Razzak, Delegate.

PANAMA

Government

Mr. Iruin J. Gill, Minister of Panama to Austria.
Prof. Paul Neissner, Attaché.
Mrs. Trudi de Gill, Observer.

PERU

Government

Mr. E. Garcia-Sayan, President Red Cross.

Red Cross

Mr. E. Garcia-Sayan, President.
Mr. Antonio Ayllón, Delegate.

PHILIPPINES

Government

Hon. Modesto Farolan, Ambassador to Austria.
Col. Claro C. Gloria, Armed forces.
Justice Jesus G. Barrera, High Court.

Red Cross

Hon. Emilio Abello, President.
Hon. Pio Pedrosa, Governor.
Mrs. Dolores H. Sison, Governor.
Dr. T. Calasanz, Secretary-General.
Miss Liwayway P. de Jesus, Administrator.
Dr. Marina T. Osmena, Administrator.
Mrs. Felipa H. Miranda, Administrator.
Dr. Arsenio M. Tiongson, Administrator.
Mrs. Gloria B. Senador, Nursing Services.

POLAND

Government

Ambassador Jerzy Michalowski, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.
Mr. Jerzy Roszak, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Antoni Osmanski, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Col. Dr. Boleslaw Wadlewski, Ministry of Health.
Col. Stanislaw Gruntowski, Civil Defence.

Red Cross

Dr. Irena Domanska, President.
Prof. Marcin Kacprzak, Vice-President.
Miss Danuta Zys, International Relations.
Col. Boleslaw Wadlewski, Expert on international
law.

PORTUGAL

Government

Mr. M. S. A. Nogueira, Observer, Embassy to
Austria.

Red Cross

Dr. L. de Castro Freire, President.
Mrs. Ribeiro Esperito Santo Silva de Mello,
President of General Council.
Col. J. V. Mateus Cabral, Secretary-General.

RUMANIA

Government

Mr. Mircea Ocheana, Ambassador to Austria.
Mr. Manole Docan, Secretary Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. Anton Moisescu, President.
Mr. Trajan Patrascu, Foreign Relations.
Mr. Laurentiu Fotescu, Head medico-social affairs.
Mrs. Rodica Bobob, Interpreter.

SAN MARINO

Government

Mr. Wilhelm Müller-Fembeck, Consul-General in Vienna.

Red Cross

Dr. Enea Suzzi Valli, Deputy Governor.

SAUDI ARABIA

Red Crescent

Dr. Abdul Aziz Mudarres, President.
Abdel Ghani Mahmoud Ashi, Vice-President.
Fadl Akasha Fadl, Interpreter.

SENEGAL

Government

Dr. Rito Alcantara, President Red Cross.

Red Cross

Dr. Rito Alcantara, President.
Dr. Sidy Guisse, Member of Council.

SIERRA LEONE

Red Cross

Mr. T. C. Luke, President.
Mr. J. T. Roy MacAulay, Chairman.
Mrs. Nancy Massaquoi, President Kenewra Section.

SOUTH AFRICA

Red Cross

Dr. L. R. B. Birt, President.
Mr. E. R. Roper, Vice-President.

SPAIN

Government

Mr. Antonio de Luna, Ambassador to Austria.

Red Cross

Mr. Trino Hurtado de Mendoza, Deputy Secretary-General.
Mr. Juan Picazo Guillel, Head Blood Transfusion Service.

SUDAN

Red Crescent

Dr. Ali Bedri, President.
Sayed el Fadil Ibrahim Habiballa, General Treasurer.

SWEDEN

Government

Mr. S. Nordlund, Ministry of Interior.
Mr. S. Marcus, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. I. Muller, Civil Defence.
Mr. G. Sandberg, Legal expert.

Red Cross

Mr. Erland von Hofsten, President.
Dr. John Philipson, Vice-President.
Mrs. Dr. Gerd Blume-Westerberg, Vice-President.
Mr. Olof Stroh, Secretary-General.
Mr. Bengt Aman, Deputy Secretary-General.

SWITZERLAND

Government

Minister Jacob Burckhardt, Federal Political Department.
Col. div. Reinhold Kaeser, Chief Medical Officer.
Col. div. Karl Brunner.
Miss Denise Werner, Federal Political Department.

Red Cross

Prof. von Albertini, President.
Miss H. Vischer, Vice-President.
Dr. Schindler, Member of General Council.
Mr. P. Audeoud, Member of General Council.
Mr. Hans Haug, Secretary-General.
Mr. J. Pascalis, Deputy Secretary-General.

SYRIA

Government

Dr. A. R. Hammami, Director of Health Services, Aleppo.

Red Crescent

Mr. Sami Chatila, Head of Delegation.
Dr. Camille Aris, Member.
Dr. Ishak Chahla, Member.

TANZANIA

Red Cross

Miss M. L. Mackeja, Secretary-General.
Mr. Mamdu Taki, Delegate, Head of Information.

THAILAND

Government

Mr. Sunthorn Suwarnasarn, First Secretary Embassy to Austria.

Red Cross

Phra Tiranasar, Vice-President.

Prince Sukhuma Paribatra, Deputy Secretary-General.

Momkobraev Abhakara, Princess Adytya, Chief Fund Raising.

Miss Ubol Tiranasar, Secretary.

TOGO

Government

Mr. B. L. Ywassa, Vice-President of the Togo Red Cross.

Red Cross

Mr. B. Dovi, Secretary-General.

Mr. B. Dosseh, General Treasurer.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Red Cross

Dr. Stephen Moosai-Maharaj, Secretary-General.

TUNISIA

Government

Mr. A. Fezzani, Counsellor of Embassy.

Red Crescent

Dr. A. Fourati, President.

M. S. Boulakbèche, Secretary-General.

TURKEY

Government

Mr. Seyfi Turagay, Ambassador to Austria.

Mr. Osman Basman, Counsellor of Embassy to Austria.

Red Crescent

Dr. Fikret Pamir, President.

Mr. Mecdi S. Sayman, Secretary-General.

Mr. Orhan Solok, Member of Central Committee.

Mr. Nihat Danisman, Member of Central Committee.

Prof. Bulent Nuri Esen, Adviser.

Prof. Dr. Seha Meray, Adviser.

Mr. Nejat Anter, International Relations.

UGANDA

Red Cross

Mr. P. N. Kavuma, President.

Mr. E. Kironde, Chairman.

Mrs. I. Kigundu, National Secretary.

UKRAINE

Government

Mrs. Valentina Zoubko, President Red Cross.

USSR

Government

Prof. Gueorgui Miterev, President Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent

Prof. Gueorgui Miterev, President.

Mrs. Valentina Zoubko, President Ukrainian Red Cross.

Mr. Vladimir Semoukha, President Byelorussian Red Cross.

Mr. Mikhal Vetrov, Foreign Relations.

Mrs. Lilia Tcherkasskaya, Foreign Relations.

Mrs. Linaida Patkevitch, Head of Information, Interpreter.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Government

Mr. Hussein Kamel el Nazer, First Secretary, Embassy in Vienna.

Red Crescent

Mr. Hussein H. Asfahany, Secretary-General.

Dr. Abdel-Wahab Shoukay, Member of Central Committee.

Mr. Ibrahim Mazhar, Member of Central Committee.

UNITED KINGDOM

Government

Mr. H. C. Hainworth, Minister-Counsellor, British Embassy in Vienna.

Mr. R. Batstone, Legal Adviser, Foreign Office.

Col. Gerald Draper, Jurist.

Red Cross

The Countess of Limerick, Vice-President of the Central Council.

Lord Inchyra, Chairman Executive Committee.

Sir Patrick Renison, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee.
Dame Anne Bryans, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee.
Miss Evelyn Bark, Directress International Affairs.
Miss C. J. Whittington, Directress Overseas Development.
Miss M. E. Jones, Directress Junior Red Cross.
Mr. I. D. M. Reid, Assistant Secretary.
Mr. Ewen Campbell, President Scottish Committee.
Miss Jane Knudtson, Observer.

UNITED STATES

Government

Hon. Robert F. Woodward, State Department.
Hon. Abba P. Schwartz, State Department.
Mr. Robert M. Brandin, Counsellor, Embassy to Austria.
Dr. Helen B. Taussig, Professor.
Miss Elizabeth Wickenden, Adviser.
Mr. George Aldrich, Adviser, State Department.
Miss Elizabeth Ann Brown, State Department.
Mr. James Lawrence Carlin, Delegation in Geneva.
Mr. David Kenney, State Department.
Mr. Alexander Kiefer, State Department.
Col. Howard J. Porter, Department of Defence.
Mr. George B. Roberts, Department of Defence.
Mr. Alfred P. Rubin, Department of Defence.
Mr. Frank A. Sieverts, State Department.
Mr. Herman T. Skofield, First Secretary, Embassy to Austria.
Mr. Raymund T. Yingling, Adviser.

Red Cross

Ambassador William E. Stevenson, Vice-Chairman.
General James F. Collins, President.
Mrs. John W. Sheppard, Vice-Chairman.
Miss Margaret Hickey, Assistant to Chairman.
Mr. Walter Fletcher, Voluntary Adviser.
Mr. Ramone S. Eaton, Vice-President.
Mr. Harold Starr, Adviser.
Mr. Samuel Krakow, Director Foreign Relations.
Mr. William Dabney, Deputy Director Foreign Relations.
Mr. Carl Belliston, Director European Area, Observer.
Miss Martha Busse, Observer.

UPPER VOLTA

Government

Mr. P. Ilboudo, Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. I. Thiombiano, Vice-President.
Mr. M. Savadogo, Secretary-General.
Mr. P. Ilboudo, Member National Committee.
Mr. Denis Zongo, Observer.

URUGUAY

Government

Mr. Carlos Washington Aliseris, Chargé d'Affaires in Austria.
Mr. B. Padilla Santander, Secretary.

VENEZUELA

Red Cross

Mr. Ramon Hernandez-Ron, Delegate.

VIETNAM

(Republic)

Government

Dr. Phan-Van-Thinh, Secretary-General Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Vuk-Hac-Thu, Embassy Attaché.

Red Cross

Dr. Pham-Van-Hat, President.

YUGOSLAVIA

Government

Mr. Vjekoslav Prpic, Ambassador to Austria.
Mrs. Mara Rupena-Osolnik.
Prof. Jovica Patrnogic.

Red Cross

Dr. Pavle Gregoric, President.
Dr. Nikola Georgievski, Vice-President.
Mrs. Mara Rupena-Osolnik, Secretary-General.
Mr. Jovica Patrnogic, Member Executive Committee.
Mr. Adam Grünfeld, Vice-President Junior Committee.
Mr. Bosko Jakovljevic, Adviser.
Mrs. Najda Slajmer-Japelj, Adviser.
Mr. Zoran Andric, Secretary to Delegation.

International Committee of the Red Cross

Mr. Samuel-Alexandre Gonard, President.
Mr. Hans Bachmann, Vice-President.
Mr. Jacques Freymond, Vice-President.
Miss Duvillard, Member of ICRC.
Mr. Hans Meuli, Member of ICRC.
Mr. Frédéric Siordet, Member of ICRC.
Mr. Roger Gallopin, Executive Director.
Mr. Jean Pictet, Director for General Affairs.
Mr. Claude Pilloud, Deputy Director.

Experts

Mr. H. Beckh, Delegate.
Mr. M. Borsinger, Secretary to the Presidency.
Mr. P. Gaillard, Delegate.
Mr. J. de Heller, Delegate.
Mr. L. Marti, Information.
Mr. J. P. Maunoir, Delegate.
Mr. A. Perret, ICRC Finance Commission.
Mr. F. de Reynold, Liaison and Protocol.
Mr. R. J. Wilhelm, Adviser, Legal Department.
Mrs. V. Yagchi, Information.

League of Red Cross Societies

Mr. John A. MacAulay, Head of the Delegation.
Mr. José Barroso Chavez, Chairman of the Board of Governors.
Professor A. von Albertini, Vice-Chairman.
Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman.
Professor G. A. Miterov, Vice-Chairman.
Ambassador A. François-Poncet, Vice-Chairman.
Ambassador W. E. Stevenson, Vice-Chairman.
Chief S. A. Ojo, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. G. Aitken, Vice-Chairman.
Baron van Zeeland, Treasurer General.
Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General.
Mr. Nedim Abut, Assistant Secretary-General.
Mr. Burrous, Public Relations.
Mr. Cassis, Administration and Personnel.

Mr. Gazay, Information.
Dr. Hantchef, Health and Social Affairs.
Miss Hentsch, Nursing Bureau.
Mr. Robert-Tissot, Relief.
Mr. Schusselé, Junior Red Cross.
Mr. Tischhauser, Treasurer General's office.

Experts

Mr. E. Frick, Adviser.
Baron Akerhielm, Adviser.
Mr. Jacques Meurant, Special Assistant.
Mr. Kingsley Seevaratnam, Deputy Director.
Mr. J. Gomez, Deputy Director.
Mr. G. Arnaout, Head of desk.

Observers

1. RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Malawi

Mr. E. K. Gondwe, Embassy in Bonn.

Somalia

Mr. Ali Hussein Gurrà, Ambassador.
Dr. Adan Farah Arrar, Secretary-General.
Miss Norine Mariano, Member of Central Committee.

Singapore

Dr. Arthur Thevathasan, President.
Dr. Poh, Director.

Zambia

Dr. Alan Haworth, Adviser.

2. THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS OR INSTITUTIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

Dr. Henry Seligman, Director General a. i.
Mr. Ernest Kerley, Legal Department.
Mr. Gerald E. Swindell, Health Department.

World Alliance of Women's Christian Unions

Miss Geertruida van Hoogevest, Secretary,
Refugees and Planning Service.
Mrs. Hélène de Mestral.

World Medical Association

Dr. L. Mikula, President Chamber of Doctors in Austria.

Dr. Walter Urbarz, Legal Adviser.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

Mr. K. Summers.

International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy

Gen. Dr. J. Voncken, Secretary-General.

Gen. Dr. Walter Pervulesko.

International Conference of Social Service

Mr. Eugen Pusic, President.

Mrs. M. Jacobi, Communal Adviser, Vienna.

International Council of Nurses

Miss Helen Nussbaum, Executive Directress.

International Florence Nightingale Foundation
(International Council of Nurses)

Miss Helen Nussbaum, Executive Directress.

United Nations Children's Fund

Dr. Georges Sicault, Director.

Mr. E. W. Meyer, Head Foreign Relations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Arnold Rorholt, Representative in Austria.

International Law Association

Major-General Jules Voncken, Member.

Magen David Adom

Dr. Joseph Kott, President.

Dr. Nathan Wolff, Head, Blood Transfusion Service.

Dr. Moderchai Penn, Executive Director.

Mrs. Rachel E. Spira, Directress Foreign Affairs.

United Nations Organization

Mr. Georges Palthey, Representative of the Secretary-General.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. A. Prager, Relations with international organizations.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Dr. Rudolf Philipp, Director-General for Austria.

Mr. H. Hauser, Secretary, Austrian Committee.

World Health Organization

Mr. C. Fedele, Head Foreign Relations Service.

Sovereign and Military Order of Malta

Count Robert de Billy.

Fra Gotfried Gudenus.

Order of St. John

Baron F. G. Akerhielm, Secretary-General.

International Medical Health Union

Dr. Z. Hantchef.

3. THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITIES

Mr. Peter Leuprecht, Secretary to the Legal Commission of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Mr. Josef Holaubek, President of the International Technical Committee on Fire Prevention.

Mr. Rodolfs Mechini, World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Mr. I. Moukhtar El Wakil, Permanent Delegate in Geneva of the League of Arab States.

Dr. Margarete Reineit, International Democratic Federation of Women.

4. AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR INSTITUTIONS INVITED BY THE AUSTRIAN RED CROSS

Arbeiter-Samaritaner Bund Österreich

Dr. Leopold Kugel, President.

Caritas

Dr. L. Ungar, President.

Père Bernhard Tonko, Secretary-General.

Lutheran World Federation

Mrs. Yvonne von Stedingk, Directress for Austria.

International Social Service

Dr. Weiss-Tessbach.

Members of the Conference with official functions

Chairman :

Dr. Hans von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross.

Vice-Chairmen :

Chairmen of the Standing Commission of the Red Cross.

President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, International Heads of Delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

Chairman of the League of the Red Cross Societies.

Secretary-General :

Mr. Hans Sevcik, Secretary General of the Austrian Red Cross.

Assistant Secretaries :

Mr. Claude Pilloud, Deputy Director for General Affairs, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Nedim Abut, Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Conference Bureau

Dr. Hans von Lauda, Chairman of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

Mr. M. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. John MacAulay, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. René Rakotobé, Chairman of the International Law Commission.

The Countess of Limerick, Chairman of the General Commission.

Dr. Irene Domanska, Chairman of the Medico-Social Commission.

Mr. Hans Sevcik, Secretary-General of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

Council of Delegates' Bureau

Chairman :

Mr. Samuel A. Gonard (ICRC).

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. Emilio Abello (Philippines).

Secretaries :

Mr. Hans Sevcik (Austria).

Mr. Claude Pilloud (ICRC).

Mr. Nedim Abut (LRCS).

Commissions Bureau

A. INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Chairman :

Mr. René Rakotobé (Madagascar).

Vice-Chairmen :

Prof. E. Hambro (Norway).

Mr. Michel Pasmazoglu (Greece).

Mr. J. A. Adefarasin (Nigeria).

U Tun Tin (Burma).

Prof. Jovica Patrnogic (Yugoslavia).

Secretaries :

Mr. R.-J. Wilhelm (ICRC).

Mr. K. Seevaratnam (LRCS).

Rapporteur :

Prof. Seha Meray (Turkey).

B. GENERAL COMMISSION

Chairman :

The Countess of Limerick (Great Britain).

Vice-Chairmen :

Prof. Georgui Miterev (USSR).

Dr. Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia).

Phra Tiranasar (Thailand).

Dr. Werner Ludwig (Germany, Dem. Rep.).

Mr. I. Thiombiano (Upper Volta).

Secretaries :

Mr. J.-P. Maunoir (ICRC).
Mr. J.-P. Robert-Tissot (LRCS).
Mr. J. Meurant (LRCS).

Rapporteur :

Mr. Olof Stroh (Sweden).

C. MEDICO-SOCIAL COMMISSION

Chairman :

Dr. Irene Domanska (Poland).

Vice-Chairmen :

Miss Margaret Hickey (USA).
Dr. Ahmad Abu-Goura (Jordan).
Mr. Augustin Inostrosa (Chile).
Dr. A. Fourati (Tunisia).
Dr. W. Villa Uribe (Colombia).

Secretaries :

Dr. Z. S. Hantchef (LRCS).
Miss Y. Hentsch (LRCS).
Mr. Ch.-A. Schusselé (LRCS).
Mr. P. Gaillard (ICRC).

Rapporteur :

Mr. L. G. Stubbings (Australia).

Editorial Committee

Chairman :

Mr. T. W. Sloper (Brazil).

Miss Evelyn Bark (Great Britain).
Mr. Claude Pilloud (ICRC).
Mr. Nedim Abut (LRCS).

OPENING CEREMONY

October 2, 1965, 7 p.m.

Festival Hall in the Hofburg Palace

SUMMARY : Welcome address by Mr. Hans von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross. — Speeches by Mr. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission ; Mr. S. Gonard, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross ; Mr. J. MacAulay, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies ; Dr. Josef Klaus, Austrian Federal Chancellor.

The orchestra plays Anton Bruckner's « Feierliche Fanfare ».

H. E. the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Klaus, is accompanied to the rostrum by Mr. Hans von Lauda, Mr. François-Poncet, Mr. Samuel Gonard and Mr. John MacAulay.

The meeting rose for the Austrian national anthem.

Mr. Hans von LAUDA (President of the Austrian Red Cross): — Mr. Federal Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Austrian Red Cross has the honour to act as host to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna. As President of this Society I welcome you warmly and thank you for your participation.

This Conference has important and difficult tasks. At a time of great tension in the political sphere representatives of Governments and organisations from all parts of the world are meeting here with the aim of together serving the cause of humanity. Some 156 representatives of Governments and about 351 Delegates of National Societies from 106 countries will discuss questions of undoubted importance to mankind. In the age of atomic weapons we must recognise that the spirit of humanity is at the very basis of our existence. Whereas earlier it was a question of giving only the bare minimum of help to people suffering in war, now we have to fight for the preservation of the human race.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross should definitely not deal with political questions nor act as a forum for political discussions. I am of course aware that this is not an easy principle to observe at a Red Cross Conference. Therefore I consider it all the more urgent and necessary to appeal to you, Delegates from all countries, to support our work in a spirit of brotherhood and in strict compliance with this principle.

An International Conference of the Red Cross has already once been held in Vienna. Since then almost 70 years have passed. The world of those times has completely changed as has our homeland. Austria is today a neutral State whose main aim it is to act as an intermediary between people of opposed views. I think that Vienna is today more suited than ever before to be the site of an International Conference of the Red Cross. It is to be hoped that the fact that we are meeting on neutral ground will contribute to promoting friendly cooperation.

This Conference will be a milestone in the history of the Red Cross. We all feel that a heavy responsibility lies on our shoulders. It is my wish that regardless of all differences in outlook we shall unite in the spirit of the Red Cross.

Mr. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (President of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross) : — To carry out a duty which is at the same time a pleasure is both a rare and happy coincidence.

In the name of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross I salute and thank the country receiving us today and offering to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross the warmth of its hospitality and this magnificent framework, within which our work will be conducted.

I welcome His Excellency Mr. Franz Jonas, President of the Republic of Austria. May he be assured of our deep respect and accept our best wishes that under his high direction Austria will continue on the path of fruitful development.

With my grateful tribute I should like to associate Mr. Josef Klaus, the Federal Chancellor, who is also present and directs the activities of the country. He has never failed to give the support of his Government to the Austrian Red Cross to enable it to receive us in the best possible conditions.

Austria has known a long period of strife and disorder caused by two world wars and the upheavals following the first and those preceding the second. At the end of a long military occupation it has again become an independent nation resolved to build its future for itself. Through the courage and dignity with which it has undertaken this task it has quickly gained the esteem of all.

Ten years have already elapsed since Austria regained its freedom with the signing of the State Treaty of 1955. This has been a period marked by stability, balance and the will to work. The visitor sees this expressed in all the new roads, new factories and dams in all parts of the country.

Industry is prosperous and the standard of living outstandingly high. These are healthy signs and mean that Austria can look to the future with every confidence.

At the same time the heart of the country and former imperial capital Vienna has become one of the foremost international metropolises. No month passes in which there is no important meeting of some kind in the Hofburg. The countless congresses and political and economic conferences held in Vienna show that the town is once again one of the main meeting places and one of the main crossroads of the world. It is indeed one of the citadels of European life. The grandeur of many past centuries has returned. This was strikingly evoked by the brilliant events in the capital last spring culminating in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Congress of Vienna.

In coming to Vienna the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross was therefore assured of finding a place well-suited to its work. In addition, the fact that it is meeting in this town has special significance. Neutrality is one of the principles on which the Red Cross bases its action. It refuses to allow politics to interfere with its undertakings. Faithful to the rules which constitute its strength, it continues its work above controversies and rivalries which divide nations or human groupings.

Here, on the shores of the Danube, this concept of neutrality is outstandingly observed. The modern Republic of Austria has made it its law. This law has been freely adopted and put into practice with sincerity and in a dynamic way. Whilst ensuring the future destiny of the country, it has earned it the respect of all peoples.

This choice shows that Austria is fully aware of the important role falling to it as a country in the heart of Europe. For it lies at the very crossroads of the East and West and the North and South. It is at the same time a bridge linking two worlds with a different outlook in many respects. However, they have to maintain close contact with one another. While Austria considers itself a part of the west, it also wishes to maintain relations with Eastern Europe. It is, in fact, better prepared than any other country to conduct such a policy, founded as this policy is on the rich experience of a glorious past.

We are therefore very grateful to the Austrian Red Cross for acting as host to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross in the capital of its country. It was here in Vienna, as early as 1897 that the VIth Conference was held. But to organize such a Conference in 1965 means a much greater burden than 68 years ago. We cannot thank, praise and congratulate President von Lauda enough for having assumed this difficult task in addition to managing the Austrian Red Cross with such distinction and authority. In spite of his many responsibilities as one of the most prominent personalities in Austrian industrial and economic life, he has made a great personal effort in preparing, with the assistance of his Government, the meetings of this Conference. In doing so he has displayed unparalleled devotion and self-sacrifice. We wish today to pay tribute to him and to his collaborators who have all joined in this excellent work of preparation.

Eight most eventful years have now elapsed since the last International Conference. Our Organization has had to employ considerable means to alleviate the suffering left in the wake of those events. But,

at the same time, the prestige and presence of the Red Cross in the world have been extended and consolidated. The Movement created by Henry Dunant and his colleagues on the Committee of Five celebrated its Centenary in Geneva two years ago. It has now come to embrace the whole world. Its authority is recognized everywhere. The number of affiliated National Societies is steadily increasing. And yet the tasks it faces are enormous. Everywhere in the world the need for assistance remains in one form or another, in spite of the tremendous scientific progress. This calls for perseverance on our part so as to be better equipped to accomplish our task.

Our role continually gains in importance as we are an indispensable element of support to Governments which are becoming increasingly aware of their social responsibilities. Undoubtedly, our civilisation is marked by extraordinary material progress and by breath-taking discoveries. The control man has over matter has reached overwhelming proportions. Our life is dominated by the precision of such sciences as mechanics, physics, chemistry and mathematics. But science is inexorable. Its laws are inescapable. There is no pity in them. Machines and robots have no soul. A society enjoying the utmost material perfection may still be a barbaric society.

This is the danger which threatens the future of mankind.

To combat this danger we have to cultivate moral values, to place more emphasis, on the heart in our everyday life, to still with all our might the winds of violence sweeping the world of today. This is the goal which the Red Cross has voluntarily set for itself and which it strives to attain with the zeal inspired by faith.

As our movement enjoys the support of vast sections of the population, of youth and people of all social classes and denominations, the Red Cross will not fail to achieve excellent results. If human nature is too often dominated by the forces of evil, it also has a natural instinct towards good, which only wants to find expression in action.

Just as the Conference which we are all attending today, all the previous Conferences have had the main aim of strengthening the bonds uniting the various National Societies and Governments, of recalling the Principles and of tracing out new objectives. More so than in the case of all the previous ones, it should appear as the expression of the vitality of our movement and of our will to go forward in developing our work of love and peace throughout the whole world.

Mr. Samuel GONARD (President of the International Committee of the Red Cross): — Herr Präsident, Exzellenzen, meine Damen und Herren. Zunächst möchte ich der Österreichischen Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuz und ihrer Regierung meinen wärmsten Dank für die grosszügige Gastfreundschaft aussprechen, die sie uns freundlicherweise gewähren wollen.

Trotz oder vielleicht gerade wegen Erschütterungen, die unser Gastland erfahren musste, weiss es den Wert den von uns verteidigten Grundsätze zu schätzen. Es verstand es, ihre Anwendung unter allen Umständen zu verlangen, im Bewusstsein der Tatsache, dass das Rote Kreuz nicht eine Denkart ist, sondern in den finstersten Augenblicken der Geschichte einer Nation stets eine wirksame, unmittelbare und erforderliche Hilfe bedeutet, zweifellos die einzige, die auf der ganzen Welt zugelassen und geachtet wird.

Als Stadt des Empfangs und des Friedens wird Wien für einige Tage die Stadt des Roten Kreuzes sein, und wir sind glücklich darüber.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. On September 19, 1897, the VIth International Conference of the Red Cross opened here. Twenty-nine States were then parties to the Geneva Conventions: 3 from Asia, 2 from America, 1 from Africa and 23 from Europe.

Speakers who have the honour to be taking part in the inaugural ceremony of this XXth Conference also have the privilege, which was not known to their predecessors, of expressing themselves before the representatives of Red Cross Societies and the delegates of governments from more than one hundred countries.

At no time in the history of mankind has there been an institution, a political or religious movement which has been able to assemble the representatives of such a large number of countries in one hall in support of the same ideal.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like each one of you to realize the significance of this event and its solemnity. It in fact enshrines the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, which is its *universal* character. It answers Henry Dunant's appeal, an appeal which you will remember is made "to all mankind"

and, in a more restricted sense, "to each race, country and family, since no one can say that he is safe from the hazards of war".

Imagine that at this very moment the attention of the peoples of the whole world is focussed on this very hall where we are sitting. Imagine that everyone is asking whether we will once again accomplish our undertaking which is one merely of adopting or improving, by common agreement, the principles limiting man's suffering and guaranteeing the respect due to him. Is it not then impermissible for us to disappoint anyone's hope and to neglect the unique chance offered to us to come closer together? The only effective way of denouncing the horrors of war is for us to agree on the work common to us all, which is a work of humanity.

Man, with whom we are concerned today who counts on our help and can only count on it, must not be deceived. By coming to Vienna we have implicitly promised to come to his aid. That is an immense and serious task. We are not too numerous to accomplish it.

The work of the Red Cross must be universal. This means above all that no people, no human being, should doubt the reason for its existence. And that also means that every single person must be convinced of its *impartiality*. All of us here present have interest in admitting that there exists an institution in the world acting above political, racial or religious considerations, outside all influences and pressures and which is consequently regarded as being impartial in all places and in all circumstances. Yes, it is indeed in our interest and our chance of salvation! And if this institution were not to exist, we would have the moral duty of creating it.

Present technical methods enable the inhabitants of the remotest countries to learn from any corner of the globe of pleasant or unfortunate events as they take place. These events extend and also determine our responsibility and never have threats of war or hopes for peace preoccupied so many men at the same time.

Everyone knows, having heard it day after day, that *peace* is a vulnerable and fragile edifice. Each person thinks he knows that he possesses a means of protecting and consolidating it. It is not for the Red Cross to judge means or decide between methods. It would have indeed been presumptuous on the part of its founders to wish to set up a court and believe that all peoples would submit to its judgment. However, the Red Cross has attached itself to a more immediate and consequently a more effective task: that of *giving aid*. We see that this is at the same time a means of fighting for peace. If all governments which are represented here have admitted, by signing the treaty, that they recognize the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions and approve their application, then they have at the same time recognized the loathsome character of war.

We thus have every reason to think that our work is good and based on solid foundations. When all international organizations have been disbanded and all meetings have failed, the Red Cross remains the only living link between the peoples. This is because we believe, because we ought to believe that its actions is *impartial*.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in whose name I have the honour of speaking here, expects this Conference to fulfil the hopes of all those who have placed their confidence in our institution and that it will reaffirm its determination, everywhere and completely, to accomplish the humanitarian mission with which it has been entrusted.

It is fortunate that in these circumstances we find ourselves assembled in a country which demonstrates its strong attachment to neutrality and its devotion to the principles which we have undertaken to defend.

This XXth Conference of the Red Cross can mark a decisive phase in the history of our institution. It must show the world our will to exist and to endure. It must show the world that man knows how to place reason above his passions, humanity above his instincts. The Red Cross has made it possible on 2nd October 1965 for the representatives of more than one hundred countries to be assembled. From this meeting our dignity and our faith must leave strengthened and enlarged.

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you very much.

Mr. John MacAULAY (Head of Delegation of the League of Red Cross Societies) : — On behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies I wish to express our thanks to the Austrian Government and to the Austrian Red Cross for the opportunity they have afforded us of holding our International Red Cross Conference in Vienna.

In this hall this evening there are assembled men and women representatives of the four corners of our world — men and women who have a strong urge to help their fellowmen.

Goodwill is often inarticulate. Fortunately we are blessed with individuals and organisations to express the longing of little people in all lands. The gift of great and continuing institutions is a splendid gift.

The League of Red Cross Societies was founded on May 5, 1919. The League is described in its Constitution as the International Federation of National Red Cross Societies, an Association of unlimited duration. The League acts as the permanent organ of liaison, co-operation and study between the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, with a view to assisting them in the organisation and exercise of their activities, both national and international. The League co-operates with the Red Cross Societies in all aspects of their activities, particularly in the improvement of health, the mitigation of suffering and the prevention of diseases.

The International Committee of the Red Cross was formed in 1863. By 1919 it was recognized that there was a great need for an organisation to act as liaison between the various Societies. The League began with five members. It has grown steadily. In 1945, 59 Societies belonged, with 90 million members : in 1963, when the Red Cross celebrated its Centenary, the League had 104 Societies, with approximately 190 million members.

The League represents millions of voluntary workers to whom the movement owes an extreme debt of gratitude. The officers of the League have the honour to represent these volunteer members on this very important occasion.

Since the birth of the League, it has seen wars and major human catastrophes. The blind forces of nature have, on many occasions, overwhelmed the puny breastworks of man. In each and every instance, from every corner of the globe, the response came flooding in to meet the challenge.

As an example, in the report of the League for the last three months of 1963, 17 disasters were listed : League assistance was forthcoming to the extent required in every instance. World history in recent years has been punctuated by savage natural disasters in many countries. The names will recall memories of the disaster headlines you have read :

Earthquakes and tidal wave in Chile ;
Volcanic eruption in Bali ;
Earthquakes in Turkey and the Near East ;
Floods in India ;
Earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia.

In all these disasters to which I have referred, the world-wide Red Cross has mobilized through the League to speed relief to the victims. It is a matter of record that during the last 10 years every individual Society contributed to disaster relief in other lands. This is an amazing demonstration of international solidarity.

You will recall the paralysis victims in Morocco in 1960 when 14,464 persons became victims of paralysis as a result of having consumed adulterated cooking oil. Training centres were set up and medical specialists, nurses and physiotherapists were recruited from other countries. After two year's treatment, all but 120 of the victims had been rehabilitated and the best available orthopaedic surgeons were obtained to treat the 120 most difficult cases.

Perhaps the greatest drain on finances and personnel in the last few years has been the refugee problem.

The largest refugee operation ever undertaken by the League was in 1959 when we were asked to act as agent for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in looking after 285,000 Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco. This operation continued from 1959 to 1963 when the refugees were able to return to their homes. With the League's organisation and experience it was able to carry out the operation with a minimum cost. During the period of operation, Red Cross Societies and church and other groups all over the world who wished to contribute through the League paid in all 14,808,437 dollars. The U. S. Government contributed in kind some 6,418,651 dollars. The balance of the cost of the operation was paid by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, for which the League acted as agent.

Reference could also be made to various other activities of the League which have not been mentioned. The Development Programme of the League is more particularly designed to teach and help new Societies. It was accepted with fervour and enthusiasm, first by a small number of Societies and ultimately was adopted unanimously by the Board of Governors. It is presently planned on a five-year basis. All necessary support must be given to this important programme by League members. I know that the National Societies will meet this challenge.

One of the most important roles of the League is to do everything in its power to foster the cause of peace in the world. We must continue and we must accelerate our activities for which the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded. The League must give dynamic leadership in this respect.

I referred in my earlier observations to the fact that the gift of great and continuing institutions was a splendid gift. We are the inheritors of a great tradition and in our hands is responsibility that the lustre does not dim nor the shadows shrink.

Musical interlude : W.-A. Mozart.

H. E. Dr. Joseph KLAUS (Austrian Federal Chancellor) : – Ladies and Gentlemen. In a letter to Henry Dunant about his famous book “A Memory of Solferino”, Victor Hugo wrote : “You are arming humanity”. These words also strikingly define the purpose of that great movement, the Red Cross.

On the field of Solferino, amidst distress, death and destruction, an idea was born which was, in a few decades, to become a world-wide organization inspiring people of goodwill to serve in its cause. During that disastrous day of June 1859, Henry Dunant had acted spontaneously in the face of the fatalism generally prevailing.

In the middle of the previous century, weapons had reached such an advanced stage of development that war could no longer be regarded as a chivalrous encounter of courage as in classical times or the Middle Ages. It had then become mass mechanical annihilation. War industry, which was by no means always human, had been transformed into a vast technical machine causing much loss of life. Mankind was on the brink of world wars, with their millions of dead, wounded and mutilated, prisoners, refugees, stateless and homeless multitudes with their indescribable sufferings of which many of us have been witness.

At Solferino, Dunant realized that increasing danger must be met with greater help ; more effective means of destruction with more effective and general relief ; organized killing with organized charity. Thus did he create the Red Cross.

The Red Cross undertook this vast task and accomplished it in exemplary fashion. In a world in which the forces of mass destruction – indiscriminate and ever increasing – do not spare those who would have escaped the consequences of war in previous centuries, the Red Cross has become a powerful moral force for the safeguard of human dignity and life.

Therein lies the profound significance of the altruistic relief given to the wounded and prisoners, the tracing of missing persons during and after the world wars and the re-uniting of families. This force, going beyond frontiers, differences in uniform, nationality, race or religion, is the force of all people of good will and at the same time it was admirably symbolic of a living fellowship even when hate and terror threatened completely to overwhelm humanity and make man forget that the enemy too was a man.

Born of the horrors of war, the Red Cross also tackles other important tasks. Wherever natural disasters, epidemics, earthquakes and floods have inflicted suffering, the Red Cross is present. It brings aid and by so doing often averts yet worse disaster. It has also made reality of another great idea, namely fellowship among men, of giving help to another in distress no matter who he is. It has given fresh significance to traditional family and community mutual aid by transforming it into brotherly aid of man to man within the international community.

In order for these ideas, which are so important in a world where shrinking distances bring contrasts into the limelight, to be of lasting good and a moral force for humanity, it is now imperative that they be inculcated into the youth of all nations. And the education given to the Junior Red Cross is, as it were, a guarantee that those ideas will be implanted in the hearts of future generations.

However, the Red Cross when it was founded represented yet another period in history by being the first international organization, in the modern sense of the term, that is to say on the world level.

In this manner, then, international relations started to pass from the bilateral to the multilateral level. Alongside a policy which had previously been purely national, there was an international policy, a development which was to be increasingly expanded during the course of the following decades, until it reached its final stage in the present world organization. Humanity then began to understand that it is a single unity and gave proof of this understanding, not only by sharing the same sufferings, but also the same idea of mutual assistance : to see in the person of an enemy, as well as in a friend, a man and go to his aid when he is in need. The International Committee of the Red Cross and the four Geneva Conventions are as the first steps towards a united world, a future we can glimpse where humanity lives in peace and security.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have chosen Vienna as the seat of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. Our country greatly appreciates the honour you are doing it. Austria has suffered in a special way as a result of the terrible disasters of two world wars. It has, however, on the other hand benefitted considerably from the healing work of the Red Cross. I would not therefore wish to lose this opportunity of expressing the deep gratitude of the Austrian people to those who work for the Red Cross, on the national and international level, for their multiple efforts, for all their relief actions and for all their many humanitarian acts on behalf of the Austrian people in times of great distress. We are extremely pleased to welcome you in our federal capital and we wish you profitable work, crowned with success for the good of all mankind. It is with these sentiments that I now declare open the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

To conclude the ceremony the orchestra plays a composition by L. Van Beethoven.

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

October 4, 1965

SUMMARY : Opening of the Conference by Mr. von Lauda. — Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council. — Proposals for the Chairmanship, Vice-Chairmanship and Secretariat of the Conference. — Approval of the Conference agenda. — Admission of the press. — Nominations for Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen of the Conference Commissions.

The meeting was opened at 9.20 a.m. by Mr. H. von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross.

Mr. von LAUDA (President of the Austrian Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Ladies and Gentlemen. As President of the Austrian Red Cross, I have the honour of opening this meeting of the Council of Delegates, which is being held on the occasion of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. I thank you once again for attending and I propose that we now elect a chairman for this meeting. It is customary for the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross to take the chair and I suggest therefore that we elect by acclamation Mr. Samuel Gonard as Chairman of this Council. (*Applause.*)

I conclude from your approbation that Mr. Gonard is elected Chairman and I now ask him to take the chair.

Mr. GONARD (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am grateful for the honour you do me and, especially, the ICRC by calling upon me to take the chair at today's Council. Our task is simple and I hope we can discharge it in the time available to us. May I remind you, for we can hardly forget it, that the first plenary session of the Conference will take place at 11 o'clock this morning so that it would be well if we finished our work by 10.30 or 10.45 at the latest.

I would first of all request you — as item 1 on our agenda is "Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates" — to appoint a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and two assistants in order to form the Bureau of this Council of Delegates. In agreement with the Austrian Red Cross I propose as Vice-Chairman of this Council Mr. Abello, President of the Philippine Red Cross, and I submit this proposal to your approval. (*Applause.*)

Thank you. Mr. Abello is appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council of Delegates and I request him kindly to join me on this rostrum. As Secretary to our Council of Delegates I put forward, in conformity with a tradition at our International Conferences, the name of the Secretary-General of the Austrian Red Cross who is known to everybody, Mr. Hans Sevcik, who will then be assisted by Mr. Pilloud of the ICRC and Mr. Abut of the League. Do these proposals meet with your approval? (*Applause.*)

Thank you. I now consider the election of the officers to the Council of Delegates as having been duly held and that item 1 of the agenda has thus been dealt with.

After the election of officers we may now proceed to the real task before us — the task which is incumbent upon us — and I shall read to you the third paragraph of Article IV of the Statutes of the International Red Cross which defines the powers and terms of reference of the Council of Delegates. I quote : 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, when necessary, take decisions in respect of such questions and proposals as may be referred to it by the Conference or by the Standing Commission. I would remind you that the Council of Delegates is composed of delegates of duly recognized National Societies, of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the International Committee of the Red Cross, each of these institutions having one vote. It is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity

to greet the new Societies represented among us which, since the XXth International Conference in New Delhi, have been recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and admitted to membership of the League of Red Cross Societies and I personally extend to them, and of course in your name too, the most hearty welcome. This is their first attendance at an International Conference of the Red Cross and I shall now read out in chronological order a list of these Societies : in 1958, the Moroccan and Libyan Red Crescent Societies ; in 1959, the Liberian, the Ghana and Mongolian Republic Red Cross Societies ; in 1960, the Cambodian Red Cross ; in 1961, the Nigerian and Togo Red Cross Societies ; in 1962, the Upper Volta and Sierra Leone Red Cross Societies ; and in 1963, a year when newcomers were more numerous, there were the Red Cross Societies of Malaysia, of Cameroon, of the Congo (Leopoldville), the Algerian Red Crescent Society, the Ivory Coast, the Senegalese, the Trinidad and Tobago and the Tanzania Red Cross Societies, the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, the Burundi, Dahomey and Madagascar Red Cross Societies ; in 1964, we had the Red Cross Societies of Nepal and Jamaica ; and finally in 1965, the Red Cross of Uganda. May I suggest that by your applause you express the satisfaction and pleasure which we all feel at having them present with us. (*Applause.*)

Thank you. I think it might be more logical next to take item 3 on the agenda, that is to say, proposals for the appointment of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, General Secretariat and the Assistant Secretaries-General of the Conference, so that these organizational matters can be settled beforehand. We have therefore to submit to the Conference proposals for appointments to the various offices which I have just named and which are mentioned on the agenda. I have great pleasure in proposing as Chairman of our Conference Dr. Hans von Lauda, the President of the Austrian Red Cross Society, which has been kind enough to act as host to our Conference. (*Applause.*) I thank you and congratulate Mr. von Lauda. As in Toronto and New Delhi, the Standing Commission suggests that you propose as Vice-Chairmen to the Conference the heads of all the delegations of National Societies represented here as well as the Presidents of the Standing Commission, the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies. Do you approve this suggestion ? (*Applause.*)

I thank you. The proposal is therefore adopted. As Secretary-General of our Conference, none could be more competent than Mr. Hans Sevcik, Secretary-General of the Austrian Red Cross, whose personal qualities and devotion to the work of the Red Cross are known to us all. I suggest that he be assisted in his task by two Assistant Secretaries-General, Mr. Pilloud of the ICRC and Mr. Abut of the League. May I take it that you approve these proposals ? (*Applause.*)

I thank you for having ratified these suggestions.

We now pass to item 2, namely the agenda of the XXth International Conference, the draft of which was drawn up very carefully by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross on the basis of previous proposals made by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies as well as by several National Societies. I therefore believe it will meet with your approval. I am of course prepared to give the floor to anybody wishing to speak on this subject, namely the document which has been distributed to you and which is entitled "XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna, September-October 1965, Provisional Agenda". The Swiss Delegation. Kindly come forward to make your proposal.

I give the floor to Mr. Haug of the Swiss Red Cross Delegation.

Mr. Hans HAUG (Switzerland) (*Original French*) : — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Swiss Red Cross Delegation wishes to propose to the Council of Delegates a change in the agenda of the International Humanitarian Law Commission. We suggest that item 5 on the agenda concerning the protection of civilian populations be dealt with before item 3. Indeed we believe that problems affecting the protection of civilian populations are particularly important and that their study requires a great deal of time. It is with the object of ensuring sufficient time for the examination of these problems and of the reports submitted in connection with them that we take the liberty of suggesting that item 5 on the agenda be taken as item 3. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GONARD (Chairman) (*Original French*) : — You have just heard the Swiss Delegation's proposal which to my mind should not give rise to lengthy debate. However, I would ask whether there is any dissenting opinion ? If not this change in the order of the agenda is adopted and item 5 of the International Humanitarian Law Commission's agenda will be dealt with before item 3.

Has anyone any further remarks to make concerning the agenda as submitted in draft form? I see that nobody asks for the floor so that the draft agenda submitted may be taken as final.

I now ask you to consider some proposals by the Standing Commission concerning the procedure to be followed in the course of the Conference. The first proposal is the creation of three Commissions, the General Commission, the International Humanitarian Law Commission and the Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission. I have to say that all the preparation for the Conference, as you have seen from the documents which have been distributed to you, was based on this division of work. I do not think therefore that there should be any need to revert to that point and, of course, as usual, we will also have to constitute a Drafting Committee. Do you agree to the formation of these three Commissions and a Drafting Committee? I note that this procedure is acceptable.

Another point in the procedure is the question of the presence of the press at our meetings. The Standing Commission suggests, as it did in New Delhi, incidentally, that the press be admitted to all plenary sessions of the Conference and also to the Commission sessions, each Commission having discretion to decide which of its sessions shall be private, that is to say without the press for all or part of a session. Do you approve this suggestion? I observe that this very liberal procedure concerning the press is admitted.

Finally we have to submit to the Conference guidelines for the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions and of the Drafting Committee. According to the Conference rules of procedure, the Commissions elect their own Chairmen, Officers and Secretariat, but it might be well that suggestions be submitted to the Conference for transmission to its Commissions. For that reason I shall now read the suggestions put forward by the Standing Commission for the three Commissions and the Drafting Committee. First the three Chairmen of the three large Commissions: for the General Commission, Lady Limerick; for the International Humanitarian Law Commission, Mr. Rakotobé of Madagascar; and for the Medico-Social Commission, Mrs. Domanska. There is no need for me to introduce these three people to you; they are well known in the Red Cross world and I merely ask whether you approve of their names being put forward. (*Applause.*)

I thank you and now, in your name, propose to the Conference that these three candidates be elected as Chairmen of the three Commissions. With regard to Vice-Chairmen, we first decided to suggest the election of five for each Commission, a total of fifteen, and you may be sure that we have done our best to maintain a geographic balance in our choice in such a manner that each continent and every trend of thought may be represented. I will now slowly read these suggestions to you. For the General Commission the five Vice-Chairmen would be: Professor Miterev of the USSR, Dr. Newman Morris of Australia, Fra Tiranasar of Thailand, Dr. Ludwig of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Mr. Savadogo of Upper Volta. For the International Humanitarian Law Commission, which according to the suggestions you have just approved would be presided over by Mr. Rakotobé, the five Vice-Chairmen would be: Mr. Hambro of Norway, Mr. Pasmazoglu of Greece, Mr. Adefarasin of Nigeria, U Tun Tin of Burma, Mr. Patrnogic of Yugoslavia. For the Medico-Social Commission which will be presided over Mrs. Domanska, we propose Miss Hickey of the United States of America, Mr. Abu Goura of Jordan, Mr. Inostrosa of Chile, Mr. Fourati of Tunisia and Mr. Uribe of Colombia.

The Drafting Committee would be presided by the man among us who has the widest experience in this field, Mr. Sloper of the Standing Commission, assisted by Miss Bark of Great Britain, Mr. Abut of the League (Turkey), and Mr. Pilloud of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

That is the list which was drawn up and I ask you now whether you accept it or if you have any changes to propose. I remind you that these are suggestions only, for the Commissions have full freedom to appoint their own officers. Has anyone any comments? The Upper Volta Delegate requests the floor and I ask him to come up to the rostrum to tell us what he has to say.

Mr. THIOMBIANO (Upper Volta) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I would merely like to make a small change to the proposal put forward by the Standing Commission to nominate Mr. Savadogo as Vice-Chairman of the General Commission. As a matter of fact, Mr. Savadogo, who is extremely active and very well known among our delegates, has to return today to deal with certain national obligations in Upper Volta. I therefore reply in his name to thank all those who had the kindness to put his name forward for this office, but I must ask your indulgence to relieve him of this duty as in view of his absence he will not be able to assume that responsibility.

Mr. GONARD (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you. I much regret that Mr. Savadogo is unable to accept this office, but I do wish to maintain the geographic distribution. Do you yourself have any proposals?

Mr. THIOMBIANO (Upper Volta) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I have not given the matter any thought and have no proposal to make for the moment.

Mr. GONARD (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I thank the Upper Volta Delegate. I think we might leave it to the General Commission to find a fifth Vice-Chairman when Mr. Savadogo leaves. Do you agree with this?

Has anybody any remark to make concerning the list which I have just had the honour of reading to you?

We may therefore consider these proposals adopted and they will be submitted to the Conference. (*Applause.*) I thank you.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased that we have been able to draw up this list of proposals and I shall therefore present them in your name at the plenary session which opens at 11 o'clock. I observe with considerable satisfaction that our work here is now finished. I thank you for your attention and for the speed with which you enabled these proceedings to be carried out. My task was thereby greatly facilitated. I therefore close this meeting of the Council of Delegates and I thank you. (*Applause.*)

The meeting rose at 10 a.m.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

October 4, 1965

SUMMARY : Election of Conference Chairman. — Message from United Nations Secretary-General. — Election of Conference Vice-Chairmen and Secretariat. — Admission of the press. — Nominations for Commission Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Secretariat. — Statements on the absence or presence of certain delegations.

The meeting was opened at 11 a.m. by Mr. von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross.

Mr. von LAUDA (President of the Austrian Red Cross) (*Original French*) : — I declare the meeting open and proceed to item 1 on the agenda.

I request the President of the ICRC, Mr. S. A. Gonard, to take the floor to present the report of the Council of Delegates.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*) : — Ladies and Gentlemen. I have the honour of submitting the proposals decided upon this morning by the Council of Delegates in connection with the organization of this Conference. You must first elect your Chairman, and the Council of Delegates, which met this morning, proposes that you elect as Chairman of the Conference Dr. Hans von Lauda, the distinguished President of the Austrian Red Cross. His outstanding qualities are known to all of you. After many years of activity with the Austrian Red Cross in Lower Austria, he was elected to the Presidency of the Austrian Red Cross in 1956, nearly ten years ago, and as you are aware, 1956 and the years which followed were a period of intense activity for the Austrian Red Cross. Several of you have had occasion to meet and co-operate with Dr. von Lauda. Since his election he has led with great distinction and efficiency the Society which is our host. I believe you will by your acclaim approve the proposal submitted by the Council of Delegates. (*Applause.*)

(Mr. von Lauda takes the chair.)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*) : — Thank you Mr. Gonard. Thank you everybody. I therefore take the chair and would ask Mr. Gonard to allow me to interrupt his reading of the Council's report, for I would like to say a few words to you. I have received messages from several governments and National Red Cross Societies who send us their wishes for prosperity and peace. For lack of time, I cannot read them out but would say they include one from the President of the USA. I shall have them multi-copied; delegates will then find them in their pigeon-holes. I would not, however, let the opportunity go by of permitting Mr. Georges Palthey to speak to you. Mr. Palthey is Assistant Director of the European Office of the United Nations and he wishes to deliver to you a message from the United Nations Secretary-General, U. Thant. I give the floor to Mr. Palthey.

Mr. Georges PALTHEY (Assistant Director of the European Office of the United Nations) (*Original French*) : — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have the honour of bearing a message from U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which I shall read to you.

When sending you my best wishes for the success of your Conference, I regret I am unable to address you personally. I would have liked to come again to the magnificent city of Vienna, the capital of a country which has for such a long time been intimately connected with Red Cross history. I feel sure you will understand that it is impossible for me to be among you during the first few days of a General Assembly of particular importance. However, I do retain an excellent memory of my visits this year to the head-

quarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. The world unfortunately is not rid of what the United Nations Charter calls the « scourge of war » and during recent years the Red Cross has had many occasions to carry out its humanitarian work amidst armed conflicts. The United Nations is profoundly grateful to it, whilst hoping that this form of co-operation will become less and less frequent and that we can all of us concentrate on the humanitarian tasks behoving the Red Cross and the United Nations. I am gratified, for example, by the excellent co-operation which has been established between the Red Cross and the United Nations to meet natural disasters. As you know, this summer the Economic and Social Council has with satisfaction given its support to this co-operation and has put forward suggestions to make it even closer in future. However important the task of alleviating the suffering caused by war and mitigating the havoc of natural disasters, it is not the whole scope of our concerted action. Many aspects of your social and educational activities are closely related to the objects of the United Nations Charter, and to the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. In order to carry out our mission, we need the goodwill of all, and I know that the proceedings of this Conference will throw fresh light on all matters of concern to us and will, especially, encourage throughout the world the altruism which the Red Cross has always engendered. I extend to you my congratulations in advance for your success and, Mr. Chairman, my best wishes for the accomplishment of your work. (*Applause.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you Mr. Palthey. Mr. Gonard again has the floor.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I shall continue the report on the Council of Delegates' proceedings, and I now come to the appointment of Vice-Chairmen to the Conference. The Council of Delegates proposes all the heads of National Society delegations present as well as the Presidents of the Standing Commission, the ICRC and the League. This procedure was successfully adopted at New Delhi.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Do you approve the proposal? (*Applause.*) Thank you. The Vice-Chairman having been elected, please continue Mr. Gonard.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — We now come to the Conference Secretariat and we propose as Secretary-General to the Conference Mr. Hans Sevcik, Secretary-General of the Austrian Red Cross. You all know his loyalty and devotion to the Red Cross cause as well as his part in the organizing of this Conference, so that the Council of Delegates would be pleased to see this proposal adopted by you. As Assistant Secretaries-General, the Council of Delegates proposes Mr. Pilloud of the ICRC and Mr. Abut of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Ladies and Gentlemen. You have heard the proposals submitted by Mr. Gonard. If you approve them, applaud. (*Applause.*) Thank you. The officers are thus duly elected.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — The officers having been elected, we now broach questions of internal organization of the Conference. The Council of Delegates proposes the formation of three Commissions: the General Commission, the International Humanitarian Law Commission, the Health and Social Affairs Commission, and also a Drafting Committee. There appears to be no choice but to organize the Conference in this manner, as all the preparation and preliminary work were organized along the same lines.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — If this meets with your agreement, ladies and gentlemen, please applaud again. (*Applause.*)

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — Another point of procedure: the question of admitting the press. The Council of Delegates suggests the press be admitted to all plenary sessions and all meetings of commissions, the latter having, of course, discretion to decide which of their meetings or any part thereof shall be private, that is to say, without the press.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — As there was some discussion on this point in the meeting of the Standing Commission, I would like a vote to be taken. Who is in favour of admitting the press to all plenary sessions and to commission meetings, unless the Commission decides to hold the meeting in private? Those in favour please raise their name-plates. Societies will vote first, then governments, followed by the ICRC and the League. Societies first please. Thank you. Anyone against?

Abstentions? The proposal is accepted unanimously. Thank you Mr. Gonard. Please continue.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I now come to the last point in the Council of Delegates' report. This contains suggestions for the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of the Conference Commissions and for the Drafting Committee. Allow me now to read them to you slowly. For the General Commission, the Council of Delegates suggests Lady Limerick of Great Britain be elected Chairman, assisted by the following Vice-Chairmen: Professor Miterev of the USSR, Dr. Newman Morris of Australia, Phra Tiranasar of Thailand, Dr. Ludwig of the German Democratic Republic and we had in mind, Mr. Savadogo of Upper Volta, but during the Council of Delegates the Head of the Upper Volta Delegation expressed how greatly he regretted that Mr. Savadogo could not take part in the work and the Council of Delegates therefore suggests to leave it to the Commission presided over by Lady Limerick to appoint its own fifth Vice-Chairman.

For the International Humanitarian Law Commission, the Council of Delegates proposes that it be presided over by Mr. Rakotobé of Madagascar, assisted by the following five Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Hambro of Norway, Mr. Pasmazoglu of Greece, Mr. Adefarasin of Nigeria, U Tun Tin of Burma, Mr. Patnogie of Yugoslavia.

We propose that the Medico-Social Commission be directed and presided over by Mrs. Domanska of Poland, who is extremely competent, for she has already performed this function at other Conferences. As Vice-Chairmen we suggest Miss Hickey of the United States of America, Mr. Abu-Goura of Jordan, Mr. Inostrosa of Chile, Mr. Fourati of Tunisia and Mr. Uribe of Colombia.

Finally the Drafting Committee might be composed of the following: first of all, as Chairman, Mr. Sloper of the Standing Commission, who is perhaps of all of us the most competent to carry out this delicate mission. He could be assisted by Miss Bark of Great Britain, Mr. Abut of the League and Mr. Pilloud of the ICRC.

These, Mr. Chairman, are the suggestions which the Council of Delegates submits to the Conference and I would simply like to remind the meeting that this choice of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen has been made with the thought uppermost in mind of due regard for a certain geographic distribution and you will observe that we chose to propose persons from countries in all continents. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you Mr. Gonard. Our programme for today seems more or less completed unless there is somebody who wishes to take the floor. Does anybody wish to speak? Professor Miterev. Would you please come to the rostrum. I fear that politics may now be involved. I would remind you all once again of paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statutes of the International Red Cross. I shall read this to you: « The Conference may not deal with political matters nor serve as a forum for political debate. » (*Applause.*) I say in all sincerity that I am willing to allow all delegates to speak as long as possible, but as soon as they begin to talk politics, I shall, following Mr. MacAuley's good example, say « stop ». (*Applause.*)

Mr. MITEREV (USSR, Government and Red Cross): — Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question referring to the motion of order. May I do so? I hope that it will not be of any political flavour. It is only my intention, Mr. Chairman, to ask you why the representatives of the Government and of the Red Cross of the People's Republic of China and those of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are not present at the Conference?

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I have always admired Mr. Miterev's diplomacy. He does not talk politics, but he tries to force the Chairman into doing so. Professor, I wish to reply to you most clearly. To my very great regret, I received a telegram from the Government of the People's Republic of China — in discussion we will talk of Peking without intending any offence — that neither the

Government nor Red Cross Delegations from Peking would be here. Unfortunately, there are insults in the telegram and for that reason I cannot read it to you. Peking's reason for deciding not to come is solely due to the fact that the Government of the Republic of China — we will say Formosa — is on the list of governments which are entitled to attend this Conference. I regret this absence, Professor Miterev, just as you do, perhaps even more so, because I wrote to Peking that it was with the greatest regret that I learned of the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of China not to take part in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. I deplore this decision because it is contrary to the fundamental principles of Red Cross unity and universality. That is my reply, Professor Miterev. (*Applause.*)

Mr. MITEREV (USSR, Government and Red Cross): — Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for such a very short, may be not quite clear explanation. And on account of your statement I can only express deep regret that the representatives of the People's Republic of China, which numbers nearly 700 million people, are not present here at this Congress; certainly it complicates our work and I would like to emphasize that to some degree it is to the damage of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, which has taken such decision, and on account of the same reason I also express deep regret that the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are also not present here at this Congress.

My Government supports the protests sent to the Conference by the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and it is my duty to express and to convey this support of my Government from this high rostrum to this Body. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you. I now give the floor to the Polish Delegate.

Mr. Jerzy MICHALOWSKI (Poland, Government): — Mr. Chairman, Humanity, Impartiality and Universality are amongst the fundamental principles of our organization. The performance of our duties in harmony with these high aims requires, in our opinion — the opinion of the Polish Government — the presence amongst us of the representatives of the largest nation of the world, namely China. Regretfully, I have to state that for reasons absolutely alien and contrary to the fundamental principles of our organization, namely for purely political reasons, we are depriving ourselves of the co-operation of that great nation. Thus we are crippling our own possibilities as well as narrowing the opportunities of the dissemination of our idea and principles. This is, in our opinion, not only wrong but, what is worse, unreasonable and inexpedient. Therefore, I call upon the International Red Cross to reject the political consideration in its approach to this whole problem of the representation of China and to concentrate upon its true aims and therefore to recognize the Governments of the People's Republic of China as the only representative of the Chinese nation. Thank you.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you Mr. Ambassador. The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has requested the floor.

Mr. HAN SE HEUN (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government): — Honoured Chairman and fellow delegates, today Mr. Chairman has said already that this Conference should not be utilized for any political purposes.

The Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports this proposal made by Mr. Chairman. Therefore, the Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now wishes to make the following statement:

The Government Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the protestations of the representative of Chiang Kai-shek and the representative of the Saigon authorities to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross declares the following statement:

With the illegal invitation of the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek, this Conference is being utilized to realize the political plot of a certain country for creating two Chinas.

Chiang Kai-shek forsaken by the Chinese people and driven out... (*Interrupted by the Chair.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — No! No! I am sorry. You have no right to introduce a political issue. You have no right to offend anyone. I shall permit you to speak as long as you wish, but do not bring in politics.

Mr. HAN SE HEUN (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government): –

.....
.....

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – No! Your remarks will not be shown in the minutes. There are five delegations which wish to speak. It is almost noon and I cannot allow further speakers this morning, for the work of the Commissions must begin this afternoon. I give the floor to the Delegation from Mongolia.

Mrs. TOUMENDELGER (Mongolia, Government and Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman and honorable Delegates. Our Delegation sides with those who regret the absence of delegates from the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam. We consider that the delegates of all these countries should participate in the work of the XXth International Conferences of the Red Cross. Thank you.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – I am completely of the same opinion as you; I regret it too. I give the floor to Albania.

Mr. A. L. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – With all due respect to you, I believe that the procedure here is not right, because it cannot be said that our work will be thoroughly well done in the absence of the representatives of 700 million people. I protest most energetically against Chiang Kai-shek's representation here...

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – No Sir! No! You are not allowed to say that. It will not be included in the minutes.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Very well, I shall proceed to another question, one which concerns humanism. On the pretext of the Statute of the League, Red Cross wishes to silence us...

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – I object.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – ... because we wish to speak the truth. We wish to speak of true humanism. Very well what is this humanitarian truth? It is to punish the pirates of the air, sea and land who destroy hospitals, towns, villages, who sew death and suffering by fire, by napalm bombs, by deadly gas in Vietnam.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – So far, that's all right, Sir, but no as regards Vietnam. I shall not allow any attack against any country, and if you continue doing so I shall not allow you to speak.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Everyone knows that there are provisions in the Statute of our League, Mr. Chairman, which state our organization is independent, but one wonders what sort of independence and humanism, when we have before our eyes the guilty party who rains down blows everywhere, unscrupulously wiping out the lives of innocent children, holding at nought the lives of women and men who wish to live in freedom in their own country... (*Interruption by the chair.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – No Sir! No! That is the last time I call you to order. You may speak of humanism, but you shall not attack people present here or delegations present here; that I shall not permit.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Allow me, Mr. Chairman. I am not here as a lackey or a soldier; I am here as a representative of 250,000 members of the Albanian Red Cross. I am here as a citizen of the People's Republic of Albania. I am here as a member of a free society from an independent State and a sovereign people.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Very well, yes, that I do not dispute.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Then, if you would not let me speak, I ask that my documents serve as a statement and be distributed to all delegates.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — No. You may only distribute resolutions or statements through the Bureau, that is the rule, and the Bureau studies them and decides if they are to be distributed or not. I am sorry, I am bound to the rules like you; I have no choice in the matter and I have no right to let you speak Sir. (*Applause.*)

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — It is strange, it is surprising to be afraid to speak the truth. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. L. RÉCZEI (Hungary, Government): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. The Hungarian Delegation regrets to see that due primarily to the absence of the Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic and also to the absence of other Delegations, the Conference is not fully numbered.

I think we all agree that the participation of the countries and recognized organizations of the world is the pre-condition for the successful work of this Conference. This was also expressed in the basic principles unanimously accepted in 1961 in Prague. However, two of these principles have already been violated: those of Unity and Universality. We have to consider why these two most important principles of the international work have not been observed, despite the fact that they have been accepted in Prague.

The statutes of the Conference also makes it our duty to examine this question, as according to the second paragraph of the second Clause: « La Conférence a la mission d'assurer l'unité des efforts des Sociétés nationales, du Comité international et de la Ligue »¹.

The organizer of the present Conference invited, on the basis of a list supplied by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, the Delegation of Taiwan to the Conference. The first clause of the « Règlement » enumerates the members taking part in this Conference and its third clause recognizes the right of the Standing Commission to invite other Delegations as Observers to the Conference in accordance with the third clause of the Statute. We are aware of the fact that the President of the Red Cross Society of the Chinese People's Republic protested in writing against the invitation of Taiwan. He demanded the withdrawal of the invitation and as this had no result, he now does not take part in the work of the Conference. In connection with this, I wish to raise a question, not addressed to the Chairman, but to myself. Whether the right that the Standing Commission can invite Observers is an unrestricted right or if not, whether the interpretation of the Statutes indicates the limits to this right. I think one can state with general validity, that within the organization of the International Red Cross no organ, except the International Conference, has the unrestricted right, that is a right which could not be controlled by the Conference. This follows from the second Paragraph of the first Clause which states: « The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross shall be the International Conference. »

The invitation of Taiwan ensured participation in this Conference as an Observer, does not contradict the basic principle of neutrality, until it does not jeopardize the unity of the Red Cross in the aim that « The Conference shall be responsible for ensuring unity in the work of the National Societies » that is, until it helps along the aims of the Statutes without prejudice to the basic principles. Because the meaning of both the Statutes and the basic principles cannot be anything else but to ensure first and foremost the widest possible attendance of the members of the League and this aim cannot be subordinated to the permissive provisions that Observers can also be present and those who are not members of the League can also be invited. If therefore the question of the presence of an Observer is raised in such a manner, that in case of his presence one or more fully qualified members of the League will not take part in the Conference, then according to the Statutes first of all the largest possible participation of the actual members have to be assured and all attitudes dissenting from this then violate the above-quoted clause of the Statute, they violate the basic principles of Unity and Universality, if these principles have to be applied in the first place to the members of the League and to the ordinary members of the Conference, and not to the Delegation.

¹ The Conference shall be responsible for ensuring unity in the work of the National Societies, the International Committee and the League.

tions taking part as Observers. I believe, the convoking of a Conference like this cannot mean anything else, but to create first of all circumstances in which all fully qualified members of the League can be represented here. On the other hand to create, before the opening of the Conference, an atmosphere, which keeps back one or more fully qualified members from attending the Conference, is nothing but being involved in political controversies. To choose between the members of the League and the non-members in favour of the members is not politic but the only correct application of the Statute and the « Règlement ». On the contrary, to choose in favour of the non-members jeopardizing in this way the effectiveness of the principles of Unity and Universality, that means taking a political stand. The Standing Commission, Mr. Chairman, took stand for the appearance of the Taiwan Delegation against the Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, it thus assumed the point of view of partiality and political action.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Pardon me if I object to some parts of what you said. I protest against your sentence according to which we have destroyed the unity of the Red Cross. I believe that those who refrained from coming for political or other reasons have destroyed that unity. (*Applause.*) In addition, your proposals should be discussed by the Bureau which meets after this session. This is a question of making a change in the Statutes so that it must be dealt with by the Committee and the League.

Mr. Tsing-chang LIU (Republic of China, Government): – Mr. Chairman, My Delegation had not intended to intervene at this early stage of our proceedings. But I was provoked to ask for the floor in order to register a strong objection to the statements just made by some speakers, in which they went so far as to question the right of my Government to take part in this Conference. Profoundly I regret that at the very beginning of our Conference, they should have seen fit to attempt to inject politics into the non-political and otherwise harmonious atmosphere in this Hall. I also regret to see them by doing so, challenge at once the invitations extended by the host organization, the decisions made by the Standing Commission and even the very basis of the International Red Cross and of this Conference as laid down in the Statutes of the International Red Cross, thus threatening to jeopardize and disrupt the normal running of this Conference. I regret all the more because just at the moment when we should all wish you, Mr. Chairman, nothing but success in conducting our deliberations and should all pray for our common success in this Conference, we have heard from among us such a discordant and disquieting note, representing no less than a politically motivated threat to the realization of that very success.

To exercise my right of reply, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make the following brief statement.

The Government which I have the honour to represent here, the Government of the Republic of China, has for scores of years been associated with the International Red Cross. It has always supported with zeal the lofty principles and activities of the Red Cross, both on the international level and internally. It has participated in all previous International Conferences of the Red Cross; it is a signatory of all the existing Geneva Conventions, has ratified and implemented in good faith the Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1929, and is in the process of ratifying the 1949 Conventions. It is therefore a full member of this Conference by its own right in accordance with the terms of Article 1 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross. For this reason, the Austrian Red Cross Society as the host organization, and acting on the basis of the Statutes and the decisions of the Conference and the Standing Commission, officially invited my Government to participate in the Conference. My Government accepted this invitation with thanks, in spite of certain elements in the Conference arrangements which we thought exceptionable, yet which we considered it worthwhile to leave aside temporarily for the sake of the Red Cross. Furthermore, my Government is recognized by a large majority of the States of the world as the only legally constituted Government of China and is accepted as such by the United Nations, and all its specialized agencies... (*Interruption from the Chair.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – You have already entered into the political sphere. Moreover, I wish to correct an error. States parties to the Geneva Conventions are ex-officio members of this Conference and do not need to be invited in order to participate. They have simply been informed by the Austrian Red Cross that the Conference will take place in Vienna at the dates decided upon. I request you to continue but not to deal with political issues, for it is unpleasant for me to interrupt speakers. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Tsing-chang LIU (Republic of China, Government): — ... These few words, I believe Mr. Chairman, should suffice to show that there can be no question whatsoever of my Government's right to participate in this Conference. If anyone should think, should really think, there be a question, then I wish to remind him that he would be calling into question the right of all Governments represented in this Hall, because my Delegation has just as much right as any other Government Delegation present here to attend this Conference.

I also submit, Mr. Chairman, that any allegations to the contrary should be considered as contradicting the purposes and principles of the International Red Cross and therefore totally groundless and out of order.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. GYPTNER (German Democratic Republic, Government): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. In my capacity as head of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic at the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, I protest firmly against the fact that the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, in spite of the energetic protests of many National Red Cross Societies, did not annul the invitation to Taiwan to participate in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna in 1965. This invitation has caused the non-participation of the representatives of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China, a Red Cross Society, which is recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China. In this connection I would like to emphasize my regret that by this decision of the Standing Commission the objective atmosphere of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross is jeopardized. I want to add that I was Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic in the People's Republic of China and know the situation very well...

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — The last sentence will not be included in the minutes. I give the floor to the Bulgarian Delegation.

Mr. L. STOYANOV (Bulgarian Government) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross is meeting in the name of the high principles of humanism. These humanitarian principles obliged the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross to do its best to see to it that representatives of the State and of the Red Cross of Great China be present here, as well as representatives of the State and Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, whose people yearn for freedom. Their participation would have contributed to the strengthening of friendship among nations and to the creation of unity in this Conference. In the name of the delegates of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I protest against the decision taken by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross and I express our regret that the Delegations from these two countries are absent.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Speakers who have not been able to take the floor this morning are invited to hand in written statements for submission to the Bureau. I now give the floor to the French Delegate, the last speaker for this morning.

Mr. J. CHAUVEL (French Government) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. The French Government Delegation hopes as much as anybody that the smooth running of our discussions will not be troubled. It wishes to see maintained a propitiating atmosphere, which alone will enable the Red Cross to achieve its great objectives. It considers that the benefits of Red Cross action should extend to all countries whose Governments have acceded to the Conventions. It is mindful of the rules which govern the work of the International Commission, but it regrets that a mere question of nomenclature should jeopardize the unity and universality of which principle you yourself reminded us a short while ago. Without entering into any polemics, my delegation would remind the meeting that the French Government having recognized the Peking Government as the Government of China, it considers China's seat should be occupied by the representatives of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — That concludes our first plenary session.

The meeting rose at noon.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

October 8, 1965

SUMMARY: Statements on the absence of certain delegations. — General Commission's Report. — Discussion and adoption of several resolutions. — Tribute to Mr. J. MacAulay.

The meeting was opened by Mr. von Lauda, Chairman, at 3 p.m.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Ladies and Gentlemen. According to the agenda for the plenary session we should now deal with item 4, namely the General Commission's report. However, after our last meeting I received a complaint from the Czech and Cuban Delegations who stated they had asked for the floor at our first plenary session before the last speaker. I noticed this was so and as I wish to discharge my office impartially I now give the floor to the Czechoslovak Delegate.

Mr. Z. STICH (Czechoslovak, Government and Red Cross): — Ladies and Gentlemen. Allow me, first of all, to express my deep satisfaction with the decision of the Chair of our International Conference to allow the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of the Czechoslovak Red Cross to express its views on the question which we regard as very important.

The mentioned decision of the Chair rectifies the procedure mistake made at our first plenary meeting. On behalf of the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, I would like to associate myself fully with those delegations which, at our first meeting, expressed their profound regret that the Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic could not, due to the very well known reason, participate at our International Conference. Needless to say, such a situation cannot be a positive contribution to the deliberations of the Conference which, after a recess of eight years, has met to discuss serious questions for extending the activities of the International Red Cross. During our Conference, the satisfaction of the successful desire to reach the common conclusions and results has been expressed. The more it is regrettable that our Conference is put in the undesirable position of having to conduct its business in the absence of the legitimate representative of the 700 million Chinese. The Czechoslovak Delegation therefore proposes the proposal presented to this question by the Hungarian Delegation at our first plenary meeting, and expresses the sincere hope that all necessary steps will be taken in the nearest future towards removal of all obstacles which prevent the active participation of the Chinese People's Republic in our common work.

Mr. G. CERVANTES (Cuba, Government and Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*): — Mr. Chairman, Delegates. Although our Delegation was unable to take the floor when it ought to have done, as already explained by the distinguished Chairman of this Conference, we wish to express our point of view on a whole series of questions which today undoubtedly awaken the greatest interest among the peoples and will arouse future generations to the highest degree of indignation. In the first place we wish to put on record before this assembly our concern at the absence from this meeting of the People's Republic of China, the only representative of the Chinese people's interest and the only one recognized by my Government, as well as our concern at the absence of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — You promised not to raise political issues. I request you to keep to your promise.

Mr. G. CERVANTES (Cuba, Government and Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*): — Although we may be accused of repeating ourselves, we wish the record of this Conference to express our discontent — and I think we thereby express the feelings of other delegations present — that this meeting has ignored the critical situation prevailing in many countries on all continents. We have devoted a large part of our proceedings to the study of possibilities and situations, but we have not given our attention — by calling them by their names — to situations which are topical and in which many human beings suffer due to the lack of respect for recognized humanitarian principles held sacred by this Conference. This state of affairs should be of concern to us all, Mr. Chairman, just as we should be concerned at the absence from our meeting of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and its National Red Cross Society and it should confirm the need for us to deprecate this kind of activity and those who provoke it; our concern for this state of affairs should induce all who are present here to reaffirm the contention that hope for the world today and development of friendship amongst the nations will be found through peace and not war. Let us hope that we bring about the final triumph of peace over war and its instigators.

Mr. H. SEVCIK (Secretary-General): — This is an announcement for this evening.

You know that there is an invitation for 6 p.m. in the Belvedere. Buses will be ready at 5.30 p.m. in front of the Hofburg Entrance for the transport of the Delegates to the Reception at the Belvedere. These buses will leave every ten minutes in order to avoid congestion to the Belvedere.

The Delegates are asked to board the buses promptly. Please take the invitations with you, because it is a special invitation and you can only go in the Belvedere with the invitation card. If there are some difficulties, I will be there to help you. For the return transport from the Belvedere, Delegates are asked to use the buses of the Austrian Red Cross, the big buses, at the front of the Belvedere or taxis.

You know that the Belvedere is a Museum and therefore it is not allowed to smoke in all rooms, only in the big Hall, which we call the « Kuppel » room.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — We now come to item 4 on the agenda, namely the report of the General Commission. I ask the Chairman, the Rapporteur and the Secretaries of that Commission to take their place on the rostrum. I understand that the English version of this Commission's report has not yet been distributed, so that I adjourn the meeting until this distribution takes place.

Adjournment at 3.30 p.m.; resumption at 3.45 p.m.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Mr. O. Stroh, rapporteur to the General Commission, has the floor.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross): — Before formally presenting our report, I would like to make a few remarks. As you know, we are a little late in the distribution of this document. This is from, I would say, rather natural reasons. The drafting work was finished at about 5 o'clock this morning, and in my opinion, the Secretariat has done a tremendous work and been very successful to be able to present it at all today.

So whether this document will meet with your approval or not, I would already at this early stage thank Mr. Robert-Tissot, Mr. Maunoir, Mr. Meurant and all the personnel at the Secretariat who have made it possible to present the report. I suppose that some of you will think that there is too much in the report and others will think that there is not enough. One reason for this is of course, the very limited time, which we have had. As you know it takes a lot of time to present things briefly. However, there is a reason why this report cannot be a very brief one. And that is first because it is a very long time since a Conference met, 1957, that makes 8 years. That is the first reason. There are others. Very much has happened. I just want to draw your attention to the fact that the number of Societies adhering to the League of Red Cross Societies has increased by about 50 % in the period dealt with in the report. This is not only a mathematical fact; it shows or it reflects the development which is very important and which has been deliberated about in the General Commission, with great interest, I would even say passion. I will just mention two of the

fields : the development in the disaster relief activities, both technically, methodically and as regards its size. Perhaps even more actual in the mind of most of you present here, the development, the intensifying of the old principles, duty of the Red Cross, which has really been intensified and could be declared very briefly as the Development Programme for which we have in the Board of Governors decided on the Plan of Action for 1965. This reflects a very fast and very important change in the situation of the Red Cross. There is also one thing which I want to mention in connection with this, and that is the wide co-operation, especially with the United Nations and its specialized organizations, but also with other non-governmental organizations. There are several big questions which have been dealt with. I want to draw your attention to the principles, the basic principles, the fundamental principles of the Red Cross which will be presented in this report. The question about « The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace » has always met with interest in the Conferences and in all International Red Cross Meetings. However, I dare say that this question has been dealt with this time very very earnestly with a broad interest and a deep engagement by all the participants. We have thought it appropriate to try to make this clear in the report. I am now going to read the report and I am going to read from the French text which is the original one.

There has not been a possibility to make a perfect check on the translations but I think we have good hope for finding them good enough.

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to submit to you the report of the General Commission which held six meetings.

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries

At its first meeting the Commission elected its Bureau, namely :

Chairman :	The Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom).
Vice-Chairmen :	Prof. Miterev (USSR) ; Dr. Newman Morris (Australia) ; Phra Tiranasar (Thailand) ; Prof. Ludwig (Germany Dem. Rep.) ; Mr. Thiombiano (Upper Volta).
Rapporteur :	Mr. Stroh (Sweden).
Secretaries :	Mr. J. P. Maunoir ; Mr. J. P. Robert-Tissot ; Mr. J. Meurant.

The General Commission adopted the Agenda as proposed by the Council of Delegates. However it, added three other questions referred to it by the Bureau of the Conference, namely, the reuniting of dispersed families, recovery of maintenance obligations and the relations between the Red Cross and the organization in Israel carrying out work similar to that of a National Red Cross Society.

2. Reports on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the 1963 Council of Delegates.

The Commission took note of these reports without discussion. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall now read out the text of draft resolution No. 1 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
accepts this report,
thanks the International Committee and the League for having submitted it.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

3. Reports of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies

The National Societies of the following countries had submitted activity reports :

Australia	Korea (Dem. Rep.)
Burma	Korea (Rep.)
Cambodia	Lebanon
Cameroon	Mongolia
Canada	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Finland	Poland
France	Rumania
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	Senegal
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Thailand
Ghana	Turkey
Hungary	United Kingdom
India	Upper Volta
Indonesia	USA
Iran	USSR
Japan	Yugoslavia

The report of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the subject of a debate. Several passages in this document had seemed to be contrary to paragraph 5 of Article II of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, which led the Chairman to decide that it would not be put into official circulation.

The representatives of several Societies pointed out that every one should be able to take note of this report before taking up a standpoint on its contents. In these circumstances the Chairman submitted the question to the Bureau of the Conference in accordance with the majority vote. At a later meeting the Chairman advised the General Commission that the Bureau had decided not to put the above mentioned report into circulation. It would therefore not be included among the official documents of the Conference.

The General Commission then accepted the reports submitted by the other National Societies mentioned. I shall now read out draft resolution No. 2 quoted at the end of the document which has been distributed :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the reports submitted by National Societies on their work,
receives those reports which concern Red Cross activities only,
directs that they be filed,
thanks the National Societies which submitted them.

(The resolution was adopted by 98 votes in favour, 1 vote against and 2 abstentions.)

4. Reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The reports were presented by Mr. Freymond, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

He supplemented these reports by reminding participants of the recent interventions of the ICRC in the conflicts in Santo Domingo, Vietnam and Kashmir. The representative of the International Committee then appealed to Governments to support the action of the ICRC, in particular in the event of conflicts not of an international character. The International Committee had in fact based most of its interventions since the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross on Article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. The success of such action undertaken on behalf of war victims thus depended in the first place on the Governments to which the ICRC had the duty to offer its services.

Several Delegations of National Societies, on behalf of the Commission, congratulated the ICRC for the work done and expressed their admiration for the way in which it had carried out its exceptionally difficult tasks. The Delegate of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR expressed his appreciation of the interventions of the ICRC with belligerents in the interest of war victims. He asked the ICRC to give its attention in addition to the prevention of conflicts. The Commission took note with thanks of the ICRC reports and I shall now read out draft resolution No. 3 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its work from 1957 to 1965,
accepts these reports,
thanks the ICRC for having submitted them.

Mr. FREYMOND (ICRC) (*Original French*): — The text which has been read to you finishes on page 3 with the words: The Commission took note with thanks of the ICRC reports, whereas the resolution itself is worded: « The Conference... accepts these reports. »

I would ask that the resolution repeat the words « took note » so that it reads as follows: « takes note of these reports », for we are dealing with reports on facts which have been neither accepted nor refused; they have merely been noted.

(The resolution thus amended was adopted unanimously.)

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): —

5. Report of the League of Red Cross Societies

The League report was presented by Mr. Beer, Secretary-General, who stressed the growing responsibilities of the Federation of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies in view of the increase in its membership and the many large-scale relief actions which it had had to conduct in recent years. These manifestations of solidarity had only been made possible thanks to the continuing efforts of its member societies. However, the financial resources of the organization were clearly insufficient in the light of the enormous tasks assigned to it. The League Secretary-General therefore appealed to Governments to recognize the auxiliary character of their National Societies in the development of health and assistance to disaster victims and to grant them the support which they all needed.

All the Delegates who then took the floor thanked the League warmly for the work accomplished. It was noted that there was an absolute need for close co-operation between Governments and National Societies, in particular in countries where Red Cross Societies had recently been established. The importance of the Development Programme adopted by the Board of Governors was recalled, as the future of the League clearly depended on co-operation and mutual assistance among its older and younger members. National Societies should be both strong and independent.

Summarizing the debate, the Chairman noted that the Commission had been struck by the wide scope of the activities carried out by the League and recognized that it was necessary to have highly qualified and regularly trained personnel to ensure the continued discharge of the common task. The Commission then took note with congratulations and gratitude of the League report and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished.

I shall now read out draft resolution No. 4 and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we accept the words proposed by Mr. Freymond and change the word « accept » by « took note », here, as in the other resolution. Resolution No. 4 will thus read as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report of the League of Red Cross Societies on its work from 1957 to 1965,
takes note of this report, and
thanks the League for having submitted it.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

6. Report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

Ambassador François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, reported on the main activities of the Standing Commission since 1957. This report can be found at the end of the document as Annex No. 2 and I propose, Mr. Chairman, not to read this document. I shall therefore continue with page 4.

The question of co-ordination between the ICRC and the League, the principles of which were laid down in the Agreement of 1951 had not given rise to any difficulties in practice. Thanks to the monthly joint Meetings and the many contacts between meetings, the two institutions work together in close harmony.

In the light of the incidents which had occurred at the last two International Conferences, the Standing Commission had, however, asked itself whether the rules of procedure of the Conference should not be amended or supplemented. After having consulted a Commission of Experts it had reached the conclusion that it was not necessary to do so. However, to safeguard the universality and cohesion of the Red Cross it had been found advisable to postpone the XXth Conference. To enable the Centenary celebrations to be held in 1963 in the best conditions it had preferred the Congress formula. It had therefore postponed the XXth Conference till 1965 and selected the Austrian Red Cross from among the seven National Societies which had offered to act as host. Moreover, the Standing Commission had devoted its attention to framing a better definition of the Red Cross Principles. The text approved by the Council of Delegates at its session in Prague in 1961 had still to be ratified by the XXth International Conference. Ambassador François-Poncet also reported on the Standing Commission's deliberations on the Australian Red Cross Society's proposal for the creation of a Henry Dunant Medal Award. He then paid tribute to the memory of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Justice Sandström and recalled the resignation of General Gruenther. For his part, he announced that he had decided not to accept a new term of office.

The Chairman of the General Commission thanked Ambassador François-Poncet for his report which did not call for a decision as it was merely a question of information. The Chairman told him that all very much regretted his retirement and expressed the very sincere gratitude of the Red Cross for the way in which he had carried out his duties as Chairman of the Standing Commission, an office which he had been good enough to fulfil for sixteen years.

7. Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund

Presented by Mr. Seevaratnam, this report was adopted without discussion. I shall now read out draft resolution No. 5 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report on the Empress Shôken 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.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

8. Report of the ICRC on the Allocation of the Income of the Augusta Fund

This report, presented by Mr. Gallopin, was also adopted without discussion. I shall read out draft resolution No. 6.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report on the Augusta Fund submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,
accepts this report,
thanks the ICRC for its administration.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

9. Report of the ICRC on the Florence Nightingale Medal Awards

This report was presented by Miss Duvillard who in conclusion proposed the adoption of the draft resolution at the end of that document, with the deletion of paragraph c of the original text. The draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted with the amendment proposed. I shall read draft resolution No. 7:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal,
accepts this report,
thanks the ICRC for its administration,
considers that the Florence Nightingale Medal is the highest international distinction awarded for great devotion and exceptional services in the field of nursing,
considers further that the great significance of the said Medal should be maintained,
recalls that a maximum of 36 Medals can be awarded every two years whereas there are at present 106 National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies,
recommends that National Societies

1. proceed with the greatest care in the choice of their candidates;
2. propose to the ICRC only candidates who fully meet the criteria laid down in the Regulations approved by the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Toronto, 1952);
3. facilitate the task of the ICRC by communicating to it as complete information as possible on candidates to enable it to make its selection in full knowledge of the facts.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

10. Final Adoption of the Red Cross Principles

Ambassador François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission, read out the Red Cross Basic Principles adopted by the Council of Delegates at Prague in 1961. He proposed that the General Commission adopt them in its turn and that the Chairman of the Conference solemnly re-affirm them at the opening of each International Conference of the Red Cross.

May I draw your attention to the fact that there exist two resolutions under item 10 and I would give a brief explanation before reading them out to you. It has been thought advisable to have the resolution dealing with the principles worded in a manner as solemn, as simple and, if I may say, as free from secondary questions as possible.

That is why Ambassador François-Poncet's suggestions have been translated into two draft resolutions, Nos VIII and IX. I shall now read out draft resolution No. 8:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross proclaims the following fundamental principles on which Red Cross action is based:

Humanity. — The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battle-field, endeavours — in its international and national capacity — to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality. — It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality. — In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Red Cross may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence. — The Red Cross is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their Governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles.

Voluntary service. — The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity. — There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality. — The Red Cross is a world-wide institution in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other.

(The meeting rose and adopted this text unanimously.)

Mr. Chairman, I shall now read out Resolution No. 9 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
decides that the fundamental principles shall be solemnly read at the opening of every International Conference of the Red Cross.

(The Resolution was adopted unanimously.)

12. Creation of a Henry Dunant Medal

Ambassador François-Poncet explained the circumstances in which the Standing Commission had been asked to deal with the proposal of the Australian Red Cross to create a decoration intended to recognize outstanding merit among National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies. The Standing Commission, entrusted with the submission of proposals to the Conference, had therefore prepared a draft regulation. Before the vote, Delegates had the opportunity of seeing the design and model of the medal which they approved. The Chairman of the Standing Commission read the draft resolution, namely No. 12 which was then adopted :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
taking note of Resolution III adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
approves the creation of a Henry Dunant Medal,
congratulates the Australian Red Cross Society on its initiative and efforts in arranging for drawings and models to be made of this Medal,
thanks this Society for its generous contribution and agrees to its proposal to assume all the expenses involved in striking and issuing this Medal as well as in establishing diplomas,
decides that the Regulations for the Henry Dunant Medal shall be as follows :

Regulations for the Henry Dunant Medal :

1. The Henry Dunant Medal, created by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, is intended to constitute recognition and reward for outstanding services or acts of self-sacrifice in the cause of the Red Cross on the part of a member, whatever his rank within the movement.
2. The Henry Dunant Medal consists of a profile of Henry Dunant superimposed in relief on a red cross suspended on a green ribbon. When worn with any other Red Cross badge or decoration, this Medal takes precedence.
3. a) The Henry Dunant Medal will be awarded every two years to not more than five individuals considered worthy to receive it. According to circumstances, there may be fewer awards or none at all.
b) The Medal may be awarded on a posthumous basis.
c) In every exceptional case, when a member of the Red Cross has given proof of quite outstanding heroism or devotion, the Medal may be awarded immediately, irrespective of the dates imposed under paragraph a) of the present Article and, if necessary, in addition to the number of medals provided for therein.
4. a) The Medal shall be conferred by decision of the Standing Commission meeting in plenum, or, in the exceptional cases provided for in the last paragraph of the preceding Article, after written or telegraphic consultation of its members by the Chairman.
b) Generally speaking, the Central Committees of the National Societies shall submit proposals for awards to the International Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies, accompanied by the necessary supporting documents. The proposals shall be considered at a joint meeting by the ICRC and the League, which will select those to be forwarded to the Standing Commission. This Commission may not receive any proposals directly.

- c) Members of the Standing Commission are entitled to lay their own proposals before the Commission.
5. The Henry Dunant Medal shall be presented whenever possible by the Chairman of the Standing Commission in the presence of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at an international meeting of the Red Cross. In the event of the beneficiary being unable to attend such a ceremony, the President of the National Society, of which its recipient is a member, would be asked to represent the Chairman of the Standing Commission for the presentation.
6. The first Medals could be awarded in the course of 1967.

Mr. NEWMAN-MORRIS (Australia, Red Cross): — On behalf of my Society I thank you for the congratulations expressed in this motion. I have here today for the members of the plenary session the original model of the medal, if anyone would like to see it. I would point out that it is not as large as this when the actual medals are made. There is one point I wish to query in the regulations which were mentioned in the General Commission and that is the last one, the first award of the medal may be made during 1967. If this motion is passed, the Australian Red Cross Society will go ahead and produce the medals in the fairly near future.

When I raised this query about 1967, the Chairman of the Standing Commission said at the meeting of the General Commission, that the medals may be awarded in 1966, and this being so, I see no point in including the last paragraph of this motion. If awards may be made in 1966 or in 1967 or in 1968, I think it is confusing to mention the date, because it does imply to my Delegation that they will not be made before 1967, even though the word "may" is in the motion. I would like to see the last paragraph left out. I think this was implied in the remarks of Ambassador François-Poncet.

Mr. RAKOTOBE (Madagascar, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — I think that, without departing from what the Australian Red Cross representative has just said, we could, instead of fixing a date, say « as soon as possible » or words to that effect.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — That comes to the same thing and I think it would be preferable to keep to the Australian amendment. I therefore put this resolution as amended to the vote, that is with the deletion of section 6.

(The resolution thus amended was adopted by 128 in favour, none against and 1 abstention.)

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): —

13. Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross

a) *Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee.*

Mr. van Emden, Chairman of this Commission, presented the report which had been distributed. In view of the obligation of the ICRC to offer its services to belligerents in conformity with the Geneva Conventions, it had to meet expenses which were a heavy burden on its budget. The Powers parties to the Geneva Conventions had, however, undertaken to participate in the financing of the ICRC. Mr. van Emden therefore launched an appeal to Governments for each of them to assume a reasonable part of the Institution's budget. In response to this appeal, the Delegate of the Government of the USA announced that the American Congress had just authorized the payment of an annual contribution to the budget of the ICRC. Several delegations supported the draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC. In addition, the Chairman proposed that the Conference at a plenary meeting renew the mandate of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC which consisted of representatives of the National Societies of the Netherlands, United Kingdom, India, Mexico and Czechoslovakia. I shall now read out draft resolution No. 13 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the report submitted by the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross,
thanks the members of the Commission and renews until the next International Conference of the Red Cross the mandate with which they have been entrusted,
having noted the constant lack of balance between the annual financial resources made available to the ICRC and the needs arising from the activities it is obliged to carry out in application of the Geneva Conventions,
having noted further that it is in the first place incumbent on Governments parties to the Geneva Conventions to furnish the ICRC with the financial resources essential to it in the fulfilment of its obligations,
recalling the Resolution adopted by the 1949 Diplomatic Conference in the terms of which Governments represented at that Conference recognized the necessity of providing regular financial support for the ICRC,
makes an urgent appeal to all Governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions that they include in their budgets a voluntary annual contribution to the ICRC. The amount of these contributions should be set or increased so as to represent a fair share of the total expenditure of the ICRC which, at present, exceeds five million Swiss francs per annum.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Mr. Gallopin then thanked this Commission which, under the Chairmanship of Mr. van Emden, had studied with the greatest care the problems facing the ICRC. He also thanked the General Commission for the resolution it had just adopted.

b) *Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee*

The General Commission was called upon to give its opinion on the report of the Council of the Foundation for the ICRC presented by Mr. Gallopin. According to its Statutes, this Council is composed of two representatives of the Swiss Confederation, three representatives of the ICRC and two representatives appointed by the International Conference of the Red Cross. Since 1957 these two representatives had been Mr. Beer and Mr. Sloper. Mr. Gallopin asked the General Commission to propose the renewal of Mr. Beer's mandate and Mr. Abut's candidature in replacement of Mr. Sloper, who was resigning. The draft resolution to this effect was adopted and I shall read it out :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report on the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross submitted by the Council of this institution,
accepts the report,
thanks the Council for its administration,
appoints as members of the Board until the next International Conference of the Red Cross Messrs. Henrik Beer and Nedim Abut.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

14. Red Cross Radio Communications

a) The joint report prepared by the League and the ICRC on the subject of an independent network of Red Cross radio communications was presented by Mr. Pilloud. This network would be used in emergency situations in cases where normal communications had broken down. In his report the ICRC representative recalled the services rendered by the transmitting and receiving station set up at the headquarters of the International Committee during its medical action in the Yemen. The extension of such a network and the granting of government licences for that purpose as provided by the International Telecommunications Union would strengthen the action potential of National Societies and of the international institutions of the Red Cross. The National Societies had received a letter on the subject addressed to them jointly by the ICRC and the League requesting them to support this project. Mr. Pilloud invited the National Societies to inform the ICRC of their wishes and their experience in this field. On behalf of the ICRC and the League he submitted a draft resolution which the Commission adopted. I shall now read out draft resolution No. 15 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the report presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the subject of the establishment of a Red Cross international radio communication network, notes with satisfaction the results already obtained and invites the two international institutions and National Societies to continue their efforts in this field,

expresses to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union at present meeting in Montreux, to the Governments members of the Union and to the Secretariat of the Union its sincere gratitude for the facilities already granted and the help given and

expresses the wish that they will continue to co-operate in the establishment of the Red Cross international emergency radio communication network.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

b) Under the same item on the agenda, Mr. Robert-Tissot commented on the report dealing with a reduction of telecommunication rates in cases of disaster or other emergencies. He stressed that the necessity for rapid action by the Red Cross in the above mentioned cases made it essential for the national and international institutions of the Red Cross to resort ever-increasingly to the telephone, telegraph and telex services. The resulting expenses paid by these institutions diminished greatly their financial resources available for assistance to people in distress. It would, he said, be desirable that those telecommunications be given the benefit of priority treatment and reduced rates.

With reference to the draft resolution submitted on this subject by the Tunisian Red Crescent certain delegations recommended dealing with this problem with a certain flexibility. It was to be feared, in fact, that for various reasons telecommunications services, whether official or private, could not grant such reductions; this, perhaps, could be offset by other advantages. The draft resolution of the Tunisian Red Crescent which was consequently amended, was adopted and I shall read out draft resolution No. 16 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that the need for rapid Red Cross intervention in time of conflict or disaster obliges National Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to use the telephone, cable and telex to an increasing extent,

regretting that the expenses of the communications diminish the already insufficient resources available to Red Cross organizations for aid to conflict and disaster victims,

considers that the telecommunications of National Societies and the international institutions of the Red Cross should in these emergency situations benefit from priority at the lowest possible cost,

asks the ICRC and the League Secretariat to make continued efforts in this direction, in particular by approaching the International Telecommunications Union,

requests National Societies to study with the official or private telecommunications organizations of their countries the granting of such facilities,

recommends that Governments consider appropriate ways and means by which the costs of the Red Cross for telecommunications in such emergencies could be reduced or covered.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

11. The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

In commenting upon the report presented by the ICRC, Mr. Freymond stressed the means by which humanitarian actions on behalf of war victims and internal disorders contributed to the promotion of peace. As illustrated by the recent ICRC interventions in Santo Domingo, humanitarian action did not only consist of applying the motto « Inter Arma Caritas ». It had been seen that it could even lead to a truce conducive to peace. However, the representative of the ICRC appealed to Governments to help the Red Cross as a whole in carrying out the tasks devolving on it on behalf of war victims. The number of restricted conflicts was on the increase. Those which have broken out since 1957 were all occasions when the Red Cross should have been able to act there by making a very substantial contribution to the cause of peace. However, this action was only possible if Governments agreed to remove obstacles which still too often impeded the humanitarian work of the Red Cross.

In addition, Mr. Freymond recalled that the ICRC had been requested not only to come to the assistance of war victims, but also to prevent armed conflicts themselves. This was a task which it could clearly not carry out on its own. Nevertheless, it had to be recognized that the Red Cross as a whole could make an appreciable contribution to the work of preventing war. The dissemination of the Red Cross basic principles, the spirit of tolerance shown by National Societies, the education of youth in a climate favourable to understanding among peoples were all factors of positive action in the cause of peace.

The representative of the ICRC repeated in this connection the proposal presented in the report of the International Committee with regard to the organization of round-table discussions at which problems with regard to the prevention of war and the effective contribution the Red Cross could make in this field could be examined in greater detail than was possible at an International Conference. The representative of the International Committee even wondered whether Governments should not in future be invited to present a report on the measures they had taken to ensure the implementation of the Geneva Conventions at each International Conference of the Red Cross.

Mr. Beer then commented upon the report of the League laying stress on the fact that National Societies had given many proofs of solidarity beyond all barriers of a political character when it was a question of co-operating in relief actions on behalf of disaster victims. He also made a point of the importance of the help given through the intermediary of the Development Programme to recently established National Societies whose resources were small. This enabled them to reinforce their position and strengthen their activities. All the work of the Red Cross was based on the perspective of peace and prevention of conflicts thanks to better understanding among men.

The Chairman then pointed out that the Commission was called upon to devote its attention to a large number of draft resolutions on « The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace ». She asked the Delegations which had submitted them to meet and attempt to reach agreement on a common text. She further asked Mr. Gallopin kindly to help this working party.

This working party met on 5 and 6 October, and Mr. Gallopin reported on its activities at the opening of the 6th meeting of the General Commission. He explained that the working party had taken the draft resolution of the Czechoslovak Red Cross as its basis and he read the text unanimously adopted by the Delegations represented.

The Delegates of the German Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Germany, of the Government of the USA and the American Red Cross as well as of the Red Cross Societies of Hungary, Japan, the Philippines, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR then withdrew their respective draft resolutions in turn and confirmed that they agreed with the common text.

The Chairman opened the debate on this draft resolution. The Delegates of several National Societies gave it their full support. Whilst paying tribute to the working party's efforts to reach agreement and supporting the spirit of this text, the Delegates of the French Government, however, made a reservation with regard to the specifications expressed in this document. He considered that the Red Cross was thus touching on problems which were not within its purview. He announced that he would therefore abstain from voting. For his part, the Delegate of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam expressed the wish that the fourth paragraph of the draft resolution under discussion should also express the anxiety which the Conference could not fail to feel on the development of terrorism and the non-observation of the most elementary rules of the Geneva Conventions.

The Delegates of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand considered that it was not up to the Red Cross to make imperative recommendations to Governments on specific methods only covering a part of the question of disarmament.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting to enable the Delegates of the eight nations which had agreed to this text to examine with the representatives of the Governments of New Zealand and Australia, the possibility of finding a solution acceptable to all.

On the resumption of the meeting, Mr. Gallopin announced that agreement had been reached.

The Chairman then put the amended draft resolution to the vote. It was adopted by all Delegations present with the exception of four which abstained. That draft resolution No. 10 was as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
noting with satisfaction the Resolution entitled « Red Cross as a factor in World Peace » adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
recalling Resolutions previously adopted in this field particularly by the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957),
welcomes the efforts made by various Governments to eliminate the danger of armed conflicts through disarmament and, in particular, through the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water and also the 1963 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly banning the stationing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space,
expresses its profound anxiety with regard to the suffering endured by the populations of a number of countries where armed conflicts are being waged,
further expresses its deep concern at and deplors the repeated use of force directed against the independence or the right to self determination of all peoples,
urges all Governments to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in the spirit of international law,
appeals to all Governments to pursue their efforts to reach agreement on the ban of all nuclear weapon tests and on general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as to consider taking such partial measures as the establishment of nuclear free zones and
agreements for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,
encourages the International Committee of the Red Cross to undertake, in constant liaison with the United Nations and within the framework of its humanitarian mission, every effort likely to contribute to the prevention or settlement of possible armed conflicts, and to be associated, in agreement with the States concerned, with any appropriate measures to this end,
urges the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and Governments to redouble their efforts with a view to the universal and scrupulous application, in a spirit of humanity, of the Geneva Conventions, in all armed conflicts,
expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the ICRC, the League, the National Societies and Governments for the alleviation of suffering, and encourages them to continue such efforts in the future.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross): — I would, if I may, just like to pay tribute to the representatives of all those Societies, who worked so hard and they did work very hard for one and a half days under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Gallopin to get a unanimous resolution. I think it is a striking proof that the Red Cross pays not only lip service but gives practical expression to some of those principles which we just recently confirmed.

Mr. MOISESCU (Rumania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, the report which has been submitted to us contains the following passage: « the Delegate of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, for his part, would like the fourth paragraph of the draft submitted for discussion to express also the anxiety which the Conference cannot fail to feel in view of the development of terrorism and non-observation of the most elementary rules of the Geneva Conventions. » I propose this passage be omitted because it is clearly of a political character. If you do not agree to omit this paragraph, the Delegate of the Rumanian Red Cross asks that what the Rumanian Delegation said about raids in Vietnam should also be included.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — We shall vote on this proposition which has been supported by other delegations.

(The proposal was rejected by 61 against, 28 in favour and 17 abstentions.)

Mr. MOISESCU (Rumania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — I thank you Mr. Chairman, because you gave me the opportunity to convince myself of what impartiality means for some members of our assembly and what it means for others, with respect to politics.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, the reason why this report contains this passage is that the delegate who made the suggestion intended submitting a draft resolution. I can say on behalf of the Drafting Committee and the rapporteur that it was rather by inadvertence that the name of the Society was mentioned; so far as I am concerned it would be quite suitable to say, without identifying anyone, as is generally done: « one delegate suggested... ».

Mr. HAN-SE-HEUN (Democratic Republic of Korea, Government): — When this question was discussed, some Socialist countries' delegations as well as other delegations mentioned we must put here the danger from air-raids but it is not mentioned in this report.

At that time you stopped the discussions on the pretext of the principle of the Red Cross without putting it to any vote. This question is not a question which could be decided on voting, it is a question of principle of Red Cross Society. This on page 7 in the English text clearly shows the political matters and you always rejected any point on things could not be included but you decided on this question by voting, so it means this Conference is clouded over by politics. We just protest against this ruling method.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I have not properly understood the meaning of this statement and I give the floor to the rapporteur.

Mr. O. STROH (Swedish Red Cross) (*Original French*): — I do not know whether I have expressed myself very clearly. I repeat that it was rather by inadvertence that the name of the Delegation of Vietnam was mentioned in the paragraph of the report now under discussion. So far as I am concerned, as rapporteur, I consider that instead of saying: « ... the Delegate of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam wished... », it would be quite acceptable to say « ... one delegate wished... ». I believe the Commission would be in agreement with this amendment.

Mr. RAKOTOBE (Madagascar, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I apologize for intervening but there is a question of form. In this resolution No. 10, there is in the fourth paragraph the wording « welcomes the efforts... ». I find the word « welcomes » is not a happy choice and would therefore propose « observes with satisfaction the efforts made » one welcomes something objective, or somebody, but not an abstract thing.

Mr. HAN-SE-HEUN (Democratic Republic of Korea, Government): — We still propose that this sentence that concerns Vietnam must be deleted.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — We shall put the amendment proposed by the rapporteur to the vote.

(The amendment was adopted.)

(Resolution No. 10 as a whole was put to the vote and adopted by 106 votes in favour, 1 against and 4 abstentions.)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Tomorrow's morning session will begin at 9 o'clock. Before this session rises I give the floor to Mr. von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross.

Mr. von ALBERTINI (Swiss, Red Cross): — Dear Mr. Chairman MacAulay, Dear Mrs. MacAulay. The Presidents of all National Societies, of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun wish to express their sincere thanks and deep gratitude to Mr. Chairman MacAulay for outstanding services as Chairman of the League during the past 6 years. Under his leadership the League has grown in membership and has become an increasing part of the International Red Cross. We, his friends in the League give him this small parting gift as a token of our gratitude. It will also remind him of the Conference in Vienna in 1965 where, for the last time, he presided over our debates on the Board of Governors meetings in such a masterly fashion. We wish him a well deserved retirement, in which he may contemplate with pride and satisfaction the achievements of his useful life. To you, Mrs. MacAulay, who has added such grace and distinction to our gatherings we all would like to pay our special tribute. Our Vice-Chairmen, Mr. François-Poncet and Lady Limerick, and so on, and 106 Presidents of National Societies.

Vienna, Hofburg, 8 October 1965. (*Applause.*)

The two vases are for our Chairman, and the bottle of chocolates is for Mrs. MacAulay.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Our Red Cross Presidents were so enthusiastic that they have given too much money. So we have decided to leave it to you and to ask you to indicate the use of this gift. Thank you.

Mr. MACAULAY (LRCS): — Dear Mr. President. I am deeply touched by the citation you have just read, and I take this envelope and, being of Scottish descent, I am afraid if I examined the contents I would keep it myself, but knowing how close to your hearts the Henry Dunant Institute is, I now present you with this envelope to use its content for the Henry Dunant Institute.

Thank you very much.

To end the day, you have made many complimentary references to my services as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League. For all of these references I am deeply grateful whether deserved or undeserved. And now as full evidence of your extreme kindness, you have given Mrs. MacAulay and me this wonderful gift for which we express our heartfelt thanks.

We are very happy to have this souvenir of Vienna. I am deeply grateful to all the members of the Board of Governors for everything they have done for me. The spirit in the League is tremendous. The League of Red Cross Societies will go on prospering and since you are in a hurry, I am going to say very little more.

I had a discussion with Mrs. MacAulay, and she tells me that in spite of her love for Geneva, and her love for Vienna, and her love for all the delegates, she is prepared to go back to Winnipeg with me, and so on Sunday we will leave and as she has agreed to go with me, that assures me of a very happy future.

Thank you very much.

(The meeting rose at 5.35 p. m.)

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

October 9, 1965

SUMMARY : Continuation of General Commission's Report. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions. — Adjournment. — Report of the « Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross » Commission. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions.

The session was opened at 9.15 a. m. by Mr. von Lauda, Chairman.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Before resuming discussion of item 11 in the General Commission's report, I give the floor to Mr. Pilloud who has a statement to make.

Mr. PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. What I have to say concerns the voting procedure. On tables where there is a government and a Red Cross delegation, we have placed two name-plates. Each delegation therefore has a nameplate. If a delegate represents both his Red Cross and his Government he should raise both name-plates simultaneously.

Mrs EL-KHOURY (Lebanon, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, the Lebanon is represented at this Conference both by His Excellency the Minister of Hygiene and by its National Red Cross Society. But there is only one name-plate here for voting.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — As I understand it you have not lodged your credentials for your Government.

Mrs. EL-KHOURY (Lebanon, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — A telegram has been sent which I am told is to be considered as sufficient credentials.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you Madam. You have then two votes and a second name-plate will be handed to your Delegation. I now give the floor to the rapporteur.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, we have now reached the second paragraph on page 7 of the French version beginning « the General Commission » and I shall read the text dealing with a draft submitted by the Greek Delegation :

The General Commission gave its opinion on the resolution of the Hellenic Red Cross, the object of which was different, aiming in fact at the development of the spirit of understanding among peoples, in order that material disarmament might be supplemented by a universal cultural convention. Several delegations have supported the draft resolution submitted by the Hellenic Red Cross which has been submitted to the vote and adopted. I shall now read you resolution No. 11 :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling resolution No. XVII adopted at the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross in New Delhi in which Governments were exhorted in all their acts to obey the ideal of human fellowship, a humanitarian principle recognized by all nations,

confirming that the Red Cross aims to promote mutual international understanding and friendship among all countries by ensuring respect for the dignity of the human being,

considering that the ideal of world peace as the moral objective of the efforts of all nations is not unattainable if these efforts are made with faith and perseverance despite the fact that this is a long-term undertaking,

aware of the fact that one of the most effective means of attaining the ideal of peace in the world is the « humanisation » of peoples in accordance with the motto « Per humanitatem ad pacem »,

declaring that the humanisation of peoples cannot be effected without civic education of the masses in the spirit of international mutual understanding and human solidarity, this applying above all to the rising generations of the countries of the whole world, namely those who will hold the destinies of tomorrow in their hands,

considering that the level of civilisation of countries is determined by the degree of respect shown by each individual to his neighbour and by each nation to the international community,

expresses the wish that Governments conclude a universal cultural convention, in which they would undertake to initiate appropriate action to ensure the civic education of the younger generations within educational establishments at all levels – higher, secondary and primary – with the aim of making people realize that men just like States do not only have rights but also fundamental duties to respect, and ensure respect for the dignity of the human being as well as to contribute to the improvement of living conditions by every means of moral and material solidarity.

Mr. L. RECZEI (Hungary, Government): – May I draw your kind attention to paragraph 6 in this Draft Resolution which reads as follows :

« Considering that the level of civilization of countries is determined by the degree of respect shown by each individual to his neighbour and by each nation to the international community. » I am aware of the fact that the resolution does not claim to be a soft theory and it need not contain very exact notions but I think that the level of civilization is determined not solely by this factor. If it would be worded, read for instance that one of the important elements or factors in determining the level of civilization of the country, I would be ready to accept this paragraph but I am afraid it won't cover the imagination of UNESCO or the Oxford Dictionary about the level of civilization.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ELAYDOUNI (Morocco, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief remark on paragraph 3 of resolution No. 11. I read it : « Considering that the ideal of world peace as the moral objective of the efforts of all nations is not « unattainable »... despite the fact that this is a long-term undertaking. » This world « unattainable » creates an impression of doubt. Why not say « can be achieved... if pursued with faith and perseverance ». Why use the negative expression.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman, I for my part see no objection but we should perhaps ask the people who submitted the resolution, that is to say the Greek Delegation.

Mr. TSIROPINAS (Greece, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman, from the point of view of style and significance the two expressions are obviously synonymous, but in view of the fact that most of the world considers the ideal of peace as something unattainable, we prefer the expression « is not unattainable ».

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman, I do not think this question is of sufficient importance to put it to the vote and I suggest we leave it to the Secretariat which will revise the drafting of the texts to choose the best phraseology.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – I do not know if that conforms to our Statutes. May I ask Morocco to withdraw its proposal ?

Mr. ELAYDOUNI (Morocco, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman, from a linguistic point of view, the use of a negative expression creates doubt ; why not use the positive « is attainable » ? Our aim is to achieve something.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – Then we must vote upon it.

(The proposed amendment was accepted by 64 votes in favour, 2 against and 5 abstentions. The resolution thus amended was adopted by 105 votes in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions.)

Will the Rapporteur please continue.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Before closing the debate on this question of the Red Cross as a factor in world peace, the Chairman gave the floor to the representatives of several National Societies who wished to express their appreciation of the ICRC's efforts for the prevention of conflicts and to approve the International Committee's proposal to organize round table discussions on the subject. Mr. Freymond thanked the Commission for the confidence which National Societies displayed in this matter in the ICRC. He took note of the recommendations expressed and gave the assurance that the International Committee would organize the suggested meetings in a manner suited to guarantee an impartial study in conformity with Red Cross principles.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I thank the Rapporteur.

The Rumanian Delegate has requested the floor. Mr. Ambassador, would you please come up to the rostrum.

Mr. OCHEANA (Rumania, Government) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. In the course of discussions which took place this week many problems were considered. I would like now to draw the attention of the Conference to two items on the agenda of the General Commission which completed its work today; these are the Red Cross as a factor in world peace and the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross. Peace is the ardent desire of all humanity and the defence of peace is one of the most important duties of today. At the present time, which is distinctive for the profound social changes taking place, the International Red Cross can and should contribute actively to the relief of international tension, and the development of confidence in international relations. However numerous the problems besetting humanity and however varied the approaches to those problems, there is a factor which tends for harmony among States, namely: the common interest of all peoples to safeguard peace. Peace postulates one single indivisible world. The Rumanian people, living in a region of Europe which in the past has known many conflicts, has suffered the disastrous consequences of many wars. That is why we warmly welcome the fact that the theme « the Red Cross as a factor in world peace » has become a traditional item on all agendas of International Conferences of the Red Cross. The fact that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded three times to the International Red Cross constitutes the greatest mark of gratitude for its humanitarian activity and the unceasing efforts exerted so far in this field.

Mr. Chairman, it is a well known fact that this summer the Rumanian people adopted a programme for Rumanian development over the forthcoming five years, in order to continue at higher level the process of multilateral social and economic development. In order to achieve the aims of this programme our country needs peace and co-operation with other States. By acting in conformity with the spirit of active peaceful co-existence, Rumania declares itself in favour of developing co-operation with all countries, irrespective of socio-political systems. We consider that each country can give and take within the framework of the circulation of material and spiritual values created by the people.

Relations among States should normally continue solely on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality before the law, non-inteference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the benefits of reciprocity. With these principles as a guide, the Socialist Republic of Rumania works perseveringly for relief of international tension, the development of co-operation among States, and the consolidation of peace throughout the world. At the present time, when we see the intensification of aggressive action in Vietnam endangering international peace and security, the need for firm action by the International Red Cross to ensure peace is correspondingly more imperative.

Mr. Chairman, stress has been laid on the rôle devolving on the International Red Cross for the defence of peace. The Red Cross does not live in a world apart, it is inseparable from today's ceaselessly changing modern world. Consequently the Red Cross must be able to adapt itself to the changes going on in the world and it must find ways and means of co-operating more closely with the other organizations working for the same aim. Nowadays the Red Cross organization must exert ever-greater efforts to make reality of one of its fundamental principles, namely humanity. It should encourage mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and the establishment of lasting peace.

Bearing in mind the Red Cross principle of universality, the Rumanian Government Delegation would express from this rostrum its profound regret at the absence of representatives of the People's Republic of China from the meetings of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

In our opinion the Red Cross cannot discharge the noble tasks with which it is entrusted unless it combines harmoniously the strict observance of its fundamental principles with their adaptation to suit the changes which are taking place in the world. Rumania, profoundly faithful to the ideals of peace and co-operation among the nations, will also henceforth make its full contribution to the fruitful development of International Red Cross activity. In conclusion I would like to express, Mr. Chairman, the Rumanian Government's conviction that it is nowadays more necessary than ever to neglect no means or possibility which might contribute to harmonious international relations, the strengthening of peace and the development of co-operation among nations and peoples.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — There are no other speakers so we shall continue with item 15 of the General Commission's report, namely International Relief Actions. I give the floor to the Rapporteur.

Mr. O. STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) (*Original French*): —

15. International Relief Programmes

This subject was introduced by Mr. Beer, who first of all referred to the unique position of the Red Cross in the field of emergency relief at both national and international levels. The Red Cross was, however, not alone in dealing with the relief of distress caused by natural disasters. He said this was a heartening fact because it showed that there was a truly universal solidarity. The speed of intervention, a vital factor in ensuring the effectiveness of such programmes, led to spontaneous, although sometimes disordered reactions which do not always meet the actual needs.

Better co-ordination of international efforts was still necessary and had been the subject of a study carried out by the United Nations in conjunction with the League.

The Secretary-General of the League drew attention to the report presented on this subject by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Doc. G/15/1) and to the Resolution of the Economic and Social Council (Doc. G/15/2) which the UN General Assembly accepted at its XXth Session.

This Resolution invited, in particular, those member States of the United Nations which had not yet done so, to create the appropriate facilities for planning and action which would be best suited to their particular situation with a view to defining the nature and extent of the requirements and to centralizing the management of relief operations. The Resolution noted, on the other hand, that in co-operation with the League, the United Nations Organization could give advice and technical assistance for the establishment of plans relating to measures to be taken in the case of disaster.

This indispensable planning was one of those projects to which the Red Cross should devote increased attention. This was the subject of the Resolution submitted by the League which underlined the importance of planning, invited governments and National Societies to take immediate measures in that direction and requested the Secretariat of the League to assist National Societies in organizing and preparing relief programmes.

Mr. Beer's report was followed by a debate in which a great number of Delegations took part. They all stressed the ever-greater rôle played by the Red Cross in the field of relief and expressed gratification at the progress made in the creation of machinery for intervention and the resulting increase of the Red Cross relief programmes.

The results obtained were, however, still insufficient and certain speakers stressed the necessity of perfecting this « field brigade » consisting of National Societies and the League Secretariat.

In order to fulfil this mission successfully, it was of fundamental importance for the Red Cross to be able to rely on the support of public authorities and to benefit from facilities granted by them, especially in the field of transportation for relief purposes. In this connection the Commission expressed its thanks to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the co-operation extended to the Red Cross by airlines in the form of rapid and free transport of relief supplies, and it expressed the hope that this valuable co-operation would be further intensified.

The General Commission adopted unanimously, with only one amendment relating to form as proposed by the Mexican and Netherlands Red Cross Societies, the Resolution submitted by the League, namely Resolution No. 17 which I shall now read out :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the report presented by the Secretary General of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its twentieth session on assistance in cases of natural disaster as well as of the Resolution adopted on this subject by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session,

expresses its satisfaction at the interest taken by the United Nations in this question and at its desire to co-operate with non-governmental organizations, and in particular the Red Cross, in reducing the distress caused by natural disasters,

assures the United Nations of the support of National Societies and the international bodies of the Red Cross and of their intention to step up still further their actions of mutual aid,

underlines the importance of disaster relief planning,

stresses the necessity, at the national level, of centralizing the management of relief operations and co-ordinating the efforts made by the Government, the National Society and other organizations to help the disaster victims,

invites Governments and National Societies to take the necessary steps for this purpose as a matter of urgency,

asks the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies to maintain its contacts with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies in the field of international relief, to continue to encourage and assist National Societies in their organization and preparedness for relief actions, in particular by providing the necessary technicians, giving them the benefit of the experience of sister Societies and contributing to the training and preparation of their personnel.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Mr. Chairman, I shall now continue with item 15 of the General Commission's report.

In addition the Commission requested that express mention be made in its progress report of the congratulations and gratitude of National Societies towards the Secretary-General of the League, his representative at the United Nations in New York, and to the Director and staff of the Relief Bureau.

The Yugoslav Red Cross then presented a report which recommended the revision and bringing up-to-date of the principles applicable to relief actions. These operations which had become one of the most important fields of Red Cross humanitarian activity enabled international solidarity to become manifest and thereby contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations between peoples and also of world peace. They were governed by a certain number of principles and rules adopted by International Conferences of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors of the League.

These principles should be revised in the light of the Red Cross basic principles and brought up-to-date on the basis of the experience gained by the Red Cross in the field of relief. Once this was done, it would be advisable to assemble these revised and supplemented principles of action in a single document.

The Yugoslav Red Cross had undertaken a study of this subject and made certain proposals which it would have liked to submit to the present Conference. It had, however, considered it preferable first to ask the international institutions of the Red Cross to examine them in co-operation with National Societies interested in the question and to submit a draft to the next International Conference.

This was the subject of a draft resolution submitted by the Yugoslav Red Cross. Various delegations intervened to support the ideas of this Society and congratulated it on its work constituting the basis for the study which the ICRC and the League had agreed to undertake.

RESOLUTION No. 18

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

bearing in mind the experience of National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the field of international relief actions, on the national and international levels, and the fact that these actions constitute one of the most important fields of activity of the Red Cross,

recalling the Resolutions adopted by International Conferences of the Red Cross and the Resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the League in Oslo in 1954 on the principles applicable to relief actions,

taking note of the reports submitted to and the discussions held at the XXth International Conference,

recognizing that relief actions are an expression of international solidarity and that the extending of relief strengthens the friendly relations among peoples and thus contributes to the consolidation of world peace,

recommends that these principles be revised and brought up to date in the light of the Red Cross basic principles and the experience gained, and that they be assembled in a compendium of relief principles and rules,

requests the League and the ICRC to prepare this compendium in collaboration with National Societies and to submit a proposal to the next International Conference.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

16. Information on the Creation of the Henry Dunant Institute

Mr. von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross, informed the General Commission of the steps taken with regard to the constitution of the Henry Dunant Institute the creation of which had been decided upon at the Centenary Congress held in Geneva in 1963. After discussion among themselves the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross decided to give the constitutive deed a form which would enable any necessary adjustments to be introduced later. Mr. von Albertini thought the constitutive meeting could soon be held.

The Chairman thanked him for his report which did not call for a decision as it was purely informative.

17. Family Reunion

The Commission was asked to deal with two draft resolutions, one on the reuniting of dispersed families and the other on the recovery of maintenance obligations.

a) The first of these draft resolutions, submitted by the Austrian Red Cross, was supported by several delegations, and the representatives of the Red Cross and Government of the Federal Republic of Germany took advantage of the opportunity to thank the ICRC and the National Societies which had associated themselves with this action.

The draft resolution of the Austrian Red Cross was put to the vote and adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 19

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having, from the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, taken cognizance of the humanitarian results which have been obtained on the basis of Resolution No. XX of the International Conferences of Toronto and New Delhi,
thanks Governments, the ICRC and National Societies for their active participation,
notes that some dispersed families envisaged in the above Resolutions have not yet been reunited,
expresses the wish that all competent Red Cross bodies and all Governments continue and intensify their efforts in order to complete this humanitarian action, which serves the cause of understanding and peace,
recommends that, until such reunions are achieved, human contacts between members of dispersed families be facilitated,
furthermore recommends, that National Societies take action in this sphere as the natural intermediaries with their Governments to find a solution to this humanitarian problem and to proceed to have consultations with them, as well as with the ICRC.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

b) The second draft resolution, originally presented by the Hungarian Red Cross as an addition to the draft resolution of the Austrian Red Cross, was dealt with separately. It seemed preferable to avoid confusion as the problem of the recovery of maintenance obligations was clearly distinct from that of the reunion of dispersed families.

The draft resolution of the Hungarian Red Cross was discussed and adopted.

RESOLUTION No. 20

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
recommends that National Societies approach their Governments with a view to these Governments' adhering to the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance Obligations concluded in New York in 1956.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

18. Resolution submitted by the Government of Israel

The General Commission had been asked by the Bureau of the Conference to give its opinion on the draft resolution of the Government of Israel. This proposal was to the effect that the XXth Conference should be asked to recommend the League to study in consultation with the ICRC the possibility of finding for the organization which, in Israel, carries out work analogous to that of a National Red Cross Society, a form of affiliation with the League of Red Cross Societies.

All the delegations which took the floor were opposed to consideration being given to the Israeli draft resolution as the question of the recognition of new National Societies and their affiliation with the League was not within the competence of either the General Commission or the International Conference. Put to the vote, the draft resolution of the Government of Israel was rejected.

I have finished, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. A. HARELL (Israel, Government): — I take the floor only, in order to stress the fact that the resolution of the Government of Israel was based on the sincere wish that the Red Shield of David Society and through it the people of Israel should be able to co-operate more fully with the international organs of the Red Cross. The wording of the resolution was a result of prolonged deliberations with representatives of the highest organs of the League and of the ICRC who expressed their acceptance of the contents and wording of this resolution. We were sincerely hoping that the resolution would be adopted unanimously without opposition, and regret it very deeply that this was not so. The Red Shield Society of Israel will humbly pursue its activities in the spirit of Henry Dunant and the basic principles of the Red Cross, hoping to receive one day a full recognition of its existence, in the quiet assurance that the high moral and social contents of its work is the best reward of its activity.

Mr. KERMIA (Algeria, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I wish simply to add that we place our confidence in the ICRC, which will be capable of parrying any unreasonable plans with the shield of the Geneva Conventions which are the foundation for our Societies and which lay down the criteria for the recognition of Societies. I thank you.

Mr. SLOPER (Brazil, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I think that this meeting should realize that the General Commission's vote rejecting the Israeli proposal was not in any way directed against the Red Shield of David Society nor its activities, but was due solely to a technical difficulty connected with the recognition of the emblem which that Society proposes to use. I shall not dwell on that discussion now, it is finished, but I did wish to make this point.

Mr. H. ASFAHANY (United Arab Republic, Red Crescent): — I believe that to discuss this question here at the Conference is out of order, for this question is not on the agenda of the Conference at all. As stated in the General Commission's report which is before us the Bureau of the Conference referred this question to the General Commission only to give its opinion and the General Commission gave its opinion by rejecting the proposal, as clearly mentioned in the report.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — The discussion is closed. I give the floor to Albania.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, allow me to express on behalf of the Albanian Red Cross its thanks for the warm welcome extended to it by its sister Society the Austrian Red Cross. Our Delegation is in agreement with the General Commission's report as a whole, but we wish to make a few remarks which we would like to be recorded in the minutes of this Conference.

In item 11 on page 5 of the Commission's report it is stated that the Red Cross is a factor for peace in the world. The Albanian Delegation, like the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun delegations and governments, has expressed its opinion and ardently desires peace, but of course not the peace of the cemetery or a slavish peace, without freedom and independence. There are regions of the world

today where there is no peace, where the people suffer under occupation and terrible exploitation. The civilian populations of sovereign States are victims of firearms, napalm bombs, poisonous gas; what weeping and suffering! And we, an independent organization, a huge army several million strong, we submit requests and we hold discussions — frequently abstract — instead of punishing the aggressors, the enemies of peace, by demanding that they cease fire and by obliging them to do so. Our Delegation voted against resolution No. 8 because its final paragraph says that the Red Cross is a universal institution. We wish to know how it can be universal when a quarter of the world's population is not taking part in the work of this Conference? It is clear to everybody of good sense that the People's Republic of China is a great sovereign State which desires and works for peace and which, if it were among us here, would contribute greatly to our organization...

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — No Sir! So far you have been very diplomatic but I must withdraw your last sentence from the record.

Mr. BOZO (Albanian, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — This concept of two Chinese States is just what the enemies of China want. The Commission's action has seriously prejudiced the universality of our organization and the work of this Conference. We declare ourselves against resolution No. 10 because disarmament has been discussed for the last twenty years without any result, sad to say, without any reduction in the arsenal of war, not by so much as a single cartridge. The resolution expresses satisfaction for the action of the United Nations' General Assembly in banning the stationing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space. The truth is that this decision is intended only to ensure nuclear supremacy in this field in order to blackmail and intimidate the nations with the threat of nuclear war. The many underground tests of nuclear weapons speak eloquently; not for peace, but for retention of weapons of mass destruction. It is easily understood that the threat of war does not come from States which do not possess such weapons but from those that do possess them. That is why, if we desire humanity to be saved from the danger of nuclear war, effective measures must be taken to force States possessing these weapons not only to refrain from using them, but also to cease production and to destroy completely those which they have in their arsenals. It is also necessary to urge general disarmament on all governments. Only such measures and decisions as these will be able to resolve the problem of the threat of war. Any other action would be illusory. The Commission's report speaks a great deal of humanism and this is truly our main task. But unfortunately we do very little, if anything, to remedy the tragedy which is taking place around us. We talk of humanism, peace, health, and the victims of suffering engendered by various deadly weapons. But what effective preventive measures should we take? The time is passed when we should request the guilty to apply humanitarian principles; we must demand. Unless we act firmly and decisively we shall do nothing but converse in abstract fashion; we shall be turning round in a vicious circle. The League has the protocol of 1925, it has the principles and the 1949 Conventions. These are truly humanitarian, but it must be observed with regret that they are not respected, not even by the governments which signed them and we have the proof before us; the scourge which lays waste countries and human life: destructive aggression. It is the Albanian Delegation's opinion that to strengthen peace and to protect human life and health, the League of Red Cross Societies must act and strive with all its energy against those who ride roughshod over the humanitarian principles, independence and liberty; against all those who spread death; against those responsible for the human tragedy; against the enemies of world peace and humanity...

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I am sorry but your last sentence will not be included in the record, for it was a political remark and you know that you had no right to make it. Are there any more speakers? The discussion on the General Commission's report is therefore closed and I would personally thank the Countess of Limerick, the rapporteur and all who assisted the Commission. (*Applause.*)

(*The session was adjourned at 10.05 a. m. and resumed at 10.20 a.m.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — It has not been possible to distribute the International Humanitarian Law Commission's report and we shall now take up item 6 on the agenda: Report of the Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission. Would the Chairman of that Commission, Mrs. J. Domanska, the rapporteur Mr. L. G. Stubbings, and also the Secretaries please take their places on the rostrum. I give the floor to Mr. Stubbings who will read out his report.

Mr. L. G. STUBBINGS (Australia, Red Cross): — Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have much pleasure in presenting the Report of the Health, Social Service and Youth Commission.

The Commission met on October the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1965. The meetings were attended by representatives from a total of 76 delegations. The Agenda was taken as follows:

Point 1

The Commission welcomed Mrs. Domanska, Polish Red Cross, as Chairman and elected the following five Vice-Presidents:

Miss M. Hickey (American Red Cross);
Dr. A. Inostroza (Chilean Red Cross);
Dr. W. Villa Uribe (Colombian Red Cross);
Dr. A. Abu-Goura (Jordan Red Crescent);
Mr. A. Fourati (Tunisian Red Crescent).

Mr. L. G. Stubbings (Australian Red Cross), was elected Rapporteur.

Point 2

The Commission accepted the Reports on the « Implementation of the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the 1963 Council of Delegates », especially those resolutions of concern to the Commission.

Point 3

In accepting the Report of the League of Red Cross Societies on the co-operation between National Societies and their Governments, it was stressed that although the Red Cross is independent of Governments, it is at the same time an auxiliary to Governments. The problem before this Conference was to make clear what the relationships were, that close co-operation was essential and vital. It was reported to the Commission that the co-operation between Red Cross and other international organizations was growing each year. Mr. C. Fedele, Chief of the External Relations Department of the World Health Organization, stressed three main fields of collaboration: 1. the training of nurses and health auxiliaries; 2. health education of population, particularly amongst youth; 3. provisions of medical assistance in times of disaster.

Prof. E. Pusic, President of the International Conference of Social Work, emphasized the need for Red Cross to become engaged systematically in the field of social welfare. The problems that confront the individual in a world that faces swift economic, political and structural development make the aid of the Red Cross necessary. No one profession has the answer to all the stresses in the world today. Red Cross must take a share in all the stages of social welfare. Professor Pusic expressed the hope that the Red Cross World would be well represented at the International Conference of Social Work in Washington D. C. in 1966. The Commission then turned its attention to the detailed consideration of the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. Miss Duvillard, Representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, presented the report on this subject, particularly as it applies to nursing personnel. This relates to Article 47 of the First Geneva Convention, an Article which is common to the four Conventions. It was pointed out that the dissemination of the Conventions was the legal responsibility of Governments. Red Cross had a strong moral responsibility in this regard. The Commission was informed by Miss H. Nussbaum, Executive Secretary of the International Council of Nurses, that that organization

at its recent Congress approved a Resolution that the Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions should be known to all nurses, and National Societies were requested to follow up this matter with the nursing bodies within their own countries.

In discussion of the Draft Resolution on this subject, the need for dissemination of the Conventions amongst the Armed Forces was stressed. However it was pointed out that this aspect was being discussed by the Humanitarian Law Commission. The ICRC report was adopted with the Resolution included therein :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
whereas all professional and auxiliary, military and civilian medical personnel should have a thorough knowledge of its rights and duties under the 1949 Geneva Conventions,
considering the engagements contracted by the Governments which are Parties thereto as regards the Conventions and their dissemination – First Convention 47, Second Convention 48, Third Convention 127 and Fourth Convention 144,
considering the wish of the XVIIth International Conference of 1948 set forth in its Resolution No. 52, paragraphs 3 and 4,
urges the Governments and National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun, to intensify and co-ordinate their efforts to disseminate the 1949 Geneva Conventions among the medical personnel of their country, by introducing this subject in the compulsory syllabi of nursing and assistant nurses' schools, and including it in all courses for Red Cross voluntary auxiliaries and first-aiders.

We present that as a First Draft Resolution.

(The resolution was put to the vote and adopted unanimously.)

The Commission then discussed the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions amongst youth. From this discussion the following points emerged :

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and several National Societies had produced valuable material.
2. In future, stress should be laid on the fact that the Geneva Conventions were not a historic document dealing with the past but were topical and should be treated as such.
3. The ICRC and the League should in future produce more general material on this subject which could be better appreciated by the new National Societies.
4. Every modern technique of teaching had to be utilized and special efforts made to reach the large number of illiterates in the world so that they could receive an understanding of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.
5. Care had to be exercised not to give the impression in countries that have not experienced war that the Red Cross, because of its interest in this subject, considered war imminent or inevitable.

The Commission accepted the Report of the ICRC and the LRCS on the dissemination of Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions among youth.

The Activities of National Societies in the Field of Civil Defence

In presenting a report on this subject, it was explained by Dr. Z. Hantchef, League Medical Director, that different aspects of this problem had been dealt with on previous occasions, and the report was in fact a summary that would be of particular interest to new and emerging Societies. The report indicated the tasks of Red Cross Societies.

In the course of discussion the following points were stressed :

1. The public authorities must be fully aware of the independent responsibilities of the Red Cross, particularly as circumstances may occur that necessitate the Red Cross' acting alone.
2. If circumstances required the evacuation of large numbers of people from heavily populated areas there would be a great need for medical personnel to be at the disposal of the authorities. Therefore the authorities should be well informed on the Red Cross personnel available for such purposes.

3. Red Cross should take action to see that there would be adequate stores of medical supplies, food and necessary equipment for disaster relief.
4. The ICRC and the LRCS should study the problem of Civil Defence in the new Societies, as a Defence Plan for such Societies may not necessarily be based on the experiences of older Societies. Such plans must be appropriate to local conditions even though the basic principles of the Red Cross applied to all Societies.
5. There was the basic need for Governments, Red Cross and other appropriate organizations to co-ordinate their activities and co-operate with one another. It was obvious from the discussion that this situation prevailed in most countries.
6. The role of Red Cross in Civil Defence was mainly in the field of First Aid. The Commission accepted the Report on Civil Defence. A resolution on this subject was passed and appears in this Report on page 9.

I shall now read this Resolution :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering the importance of the question of the protection of civilian populations in all circumstances where they are threatened, whether it be a question of natural disasters or conflicts of whatever kind,

reaffirms the mission of the Red Cross, the auxiliary of the public authorities, to make its contribution to civil defence tasks,

considering further the differences as between one country and the next, in the conception of civil defence itself and thereby in the tasks assigned to it,

recalls that the main role of the Red Cross is to give the victims humanitarian assistance,

considering that circumstances can occur where only the Red Cross would be able to go into action, this being especially due to the universal respect in which the red cross, red crescent, red lion and sun emblem is held and also to the fact that the Red Cross acts within the framework of basic principles offering the best guarantees to all,

recommends to Governments and National Societies that in any arrangements made for associating the Red Cross with Civil Defence services the Red Cross remains at all times able to undertake those tasks for which it is traditionally qualified so that it will be fully ready to play its role in cases where it would have to act on its own,

considering that the activities of the Red Cross in the field of civil defence could only benefit from the existence of Red Cross intervention units enjoying an international status,

recommends National Societies, the League and the ICRC to continue with or undertake all studies enabling progress in this direction to be made with a view to their immediate implementation whenever the necessity arises.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Medico-Social activities : the Role and Action of the Red Cross in the Field of Preventive Medicine

The report of the League was presented by Dr. Z. Hantchef. As one of the basic aims of Red Cross was the promotion of health, it had been appropriate that in recent years Red Cross had moved more and more into the field of Preventive Medicine. Because of the voluntary service which Red Cross could offer, official health services, both national and international, welcomed the opportunities and possibilities of close co-operation in a wide variety of health measures which were embraced in the term "Preventive Medicine".

The Commission studied the report on this subject and it was obvious from submissions which delegates made that this subject received the closest attention of Societies: health education for youth and adults, wide publicity for health measures and health instruction and the training of Red Cross members were the points that were greatly emphasized. As Red Cross was an organisation that was prepared to pioneer fields that were not developed, it was suggested that more attention should be given in the future to education in the field of mental health.

In addressing the Commission, Dr. G. Sicault, Representative of UNICEF, thanked the Red Cross for the co-operation which UNICEF received at all levels. UNICEF, which was also working in the prevention of disease amongst children had particular need for Red Cross co-operation particularly at the village level as this organization had not the personnel which Red Cross could provide to carry out its programme.

The Commission accepted the Report and passed a Resolution which appears at the end of this report on page 10.

I shall now read this Resolution :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
conscious of the beneficial results of effective collaboration between the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies and the United Nations Organization, its Specialised Agencies and other non-governmental international organizations,
aware of the value and importance of good working partnerships between National Red Cross Societies and governmental, health, education and welfare agencies, especially in developing countries,
stresses the need to promote and expand such working partnerships at both national and international levels,
draws the attention of governments to the role which National Societies can play in the humanitarian field in their own territories by promoting measures related to the Development Programme approved by the Board of Governors of the League in Vienna in 1965,
recommends that National Societies establish and/or extend health, education and welfare programmes for youths and adults alike in collaboration with governmental and other non-governmental voluntary agencies to meet specific needs in developing areas.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Blood Donor Motivation

As blood transfusion was now an activity in which the majority of Red Cross Societies were engaged to a greater or lesser degree the Commission received the report of the League on this subject of Blood Donor Motivation with a great deal of interest. This was presented by Dr. J.-P. Cagnard, Head of Service, National Blood Transfusion Centre, Paris. Although intensive studies had been made by the League on this subject and these studies were available to all who were interested and concerned with this topic, delegates stressed the following significant points :

1. Blood should not be marketed commercially. It was a life-giving substance for which there was no substitute and therefore it should be free.
2. To acquire the support of the public as blood donors, it was necessary to study closely human psychology in order to present a publicity programme that will be effective.
3. A continuous publicity programme was essential.
4. Red Cross must make every effort to overcome fears and prejudices which were the main causes that prevent the public from becoming blood donors.
5. Consideration should be given by all organisations associated with blood donors to the holding of a National or even later on an International Blood Donor Day as a unique publicity medium to stress the universal importance of blood donations.
6. National Societies should bear in mind that young people could be helpful in this field.

In adopting this report the Commission expressed the hope that the League and the National Societies would continue to make enquiries on this subject as it was such a vital one. The delegates were reminded of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Seminar which would be held in Australia in 1966 and were invited to participate.

Red Cross and Social Services

The Chairman invited Miss Margret Hickey, a Vice-Chairman of the Commission, to take the Chair for this Session.

Miss M. Esnard, the League officer responsible for the social activities programme briefly outlined this section of the report and stressed some of the essential features, namely, the possibilities that face

Red Cross in this field, the need for assisting governments and other agencies at all levels, but at the same time avoiding overlapping, and the need for training voluntary personnel. There had been a working group on Social Work set up by the League which was producing a "Guide for Red Cross Welfare Service". At the invitation of the Chairman, Dame Anne Bryans presented a progress report on the working group and stressed the following points :

1. The importance of adequate and thorough training of volunteers in social welfare.
2. The importance of volunteers and professionals working as a team.
3. The need also to train instructors in the field.

The Commission was reminded of the valuable comments made at the opening session of the Commission by Prof. Pusic, President of the International Conference of Social Work. When the Commission discussed this subject the following points emerged :

1. As untrained people endeavoured to meet community needs without taking account of the resources at their disposal, the "Guide" should contain a section on the investigation and evaluation of resources.
2. Red Cross volunteers in this field, having acquired the proper training should be awarded a certificate in the same way as the volunteer in first aid, home nursing, etc.
3. The complete co-operation of the professional social worker within the Red Cross as well as generally was of the utmost importance.
4. Red Cross in proceeding with this training programme must of necessity adapt it to the local conditions that prevail in each country.

The Commission did not consider it necessary to present a recommendation to the Conference because this was in fact a progress report but it did wish to stress the urgent need for accelerating the activity. Appreciation was expressed to governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies for the work already done. All delegates were invited to attend the International Conference of Social Work in Washington D. C. in 1966 as it would have a direct application for Red Cross and would be a demonstration of the close and useful bonds that exist between these two international organizations.

Nursing

The report of the League of Red Cross Societies on Nursing was presented by Miss Y. Hentsch, Director of the League Nursing Bureau.

Many of the delegates paid a tribute to the assistance given to National Societies by the Nursing Sections of the ICRC and the LRCS. Miss Nussbaum, Executive Secretary of the International Council of Nurses, thanked Red Cross at all levels for the co-operation received from Red Cross. That organisation was keen for Red Cross to share in its projects and at the same time was anxious for its members to help with Red Cross projects.

In the general discussion it was clear that the variety of needs and resources in different countries called for an equally wide variety of Red Cross activities in the field of nursing.

It was stressed that close association was maintained in a number of countries between the Red Cross Society and the government agencies, with regard to training and employment of nurses and nurses' aids, as well as to the wide dissemination of "health in the home" courses.

In accepting the report it was further suggested that in the future delegations to International Conferences, both Red Cross and government, should include a nurse for the mutual benefit of the nursing profession and the Red Cross.

A resolution on this subject was passed and it appears at the end of this Report on page 11.

The Resolution reads as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, considering that "health in the home" instruction aims above all at mitigating suffering, preventing illness and promoting health, thereby furthering the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, recommends that the governments of developing countries favour the establishment or extension at national level of "health in the home" instruction to ensure a better development of this instruction, especially in rural areas, with the co-operation of their National Societies.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Junior Red Cross

Mr. Schussel , Director of the League Junior Red Cross Bureau, in presenting the Report drew attention to several important facts :

1. Young people had a part to play in all the aspects of Red Cross work that had been studied by the Commission.
2. Junior Red Cross should be considered as an integral part of a National Red Cross Society and not a separate unrelated organ of Red Cross.
3. A milestone in the history of Junior Red Cross was the World Conference of Educators held in Lausanne in 1963 and the present Junior Red Cross Five Year Plan had emerged from this Conference.
4. The problems of youth were vital problems in the world today and it was therefore necessary to adapt Red Cross to the modern world.
5. The Health Education Plan was the first part of a five year programme within the framework of the League Development Programme and it was drawn up by a special working group which included in its membership representatives from other organizations such as the World Health Organization and the International Union for Health Education.
6. The Board of Governors had decided to include Health Education as part of the Development Programme for National Societies as a whole. Therefore, in the immediate future there would be the need for dialogue between the League and National Societies and between National Societies and governments.
7. The present collaboration between Red Cross and other organizations was mutually effective and every effort should be made to extend it further in the future.
8. Young people had placed their confidence in Red Cross and Red Cross must for its part make the greatest possible effort to meet the aspiration of youth.

Mr. A. Prager, representative from UNESCO, stressed the value of co-operation between UNESCO and the Red Cross World. He reminded the Commission that UNESCO was initiating programmes against illiteracy, and felt that Red Cross youth could help in making this programme a success.

Dr. G. Sicault, representative from UNICEF, supported Red Cross programmes of health education and placed particular emphasis on the value of this programme.

Mrs. J. Sheppard, Permanent League representative to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, reported to the Commission, stressing the value of the co-operation between Red Cross and the United Nations Agencies. These Agencies were extending to the national levels and this provided the possibility of future participation in joint programmes at this level. Mrs. Sheppard also provided a list of the United Nations publications concerning youth that would be available to Red Cross.

From the discussion that followed, it was clear that the work of the League was greatly appreciated by National Societies. Health Education was already an important activity of Junior Red Cross in many Societies but it appeared that the Health Education Plan recently devised had something to offer to all Societies, not only the new Societies.

This programme could help educators and Red Cross instructors because one of its valuable features was that its approach was practical and not only theoretical.

Other significant points on this subject which were highlighted at the meeting were :

1. Health Education programmes must teach people to help themselves and solve their own problems.
2. Young people must not only acquire a sense of responsibility towards themselves but also towards the community as a whole.
3. Teaching methods must be attractive to youth.
4. Efforts must be made to bring about continuity between Junior Red Cross and the adult society.
5. Practical knowledge must be supported by some theoretical knowledge, particularly in the field of child care and nutrition.
6. Red Cross must pursue through its young members the possibility of bringing about universal solidarity by building kinship throughout the world.
7. Because of the shortage of leaders and instructors, the League was requested to examine this problem within the framework of its present plans.
8. Training courses, seminars, etc., were a most effective way of developing the Junior Red Cross Programmes and stimulating interest in Junior Red Cross generally.

A Resolution was passed on the subject and it appears at the end of this report on page 12.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having dealt with the questions of health, social work, humanitarian law and youth,
recognizing the important contribution education can make to the solution of the problems involved and thereby the importance of the Junior Red Cross as an essential element of education and action,
recalls in this connection the recommendations of the World Conference of Educators (Lausanne, August 1963) unanimously adopted by the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross (Geneva, September 1963),
recognizes the contribution made by the Junior Red Cross to the development of new educational and practical methods, in particular in the fields of health education, training of young people in first aid, programmes of social welfare assistance and service, and the dissemination of the Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions,
aware of the important role which the Junior Red Cross can and must play in the implementation of the League of Red Cross Societies Development Programme,
welcomes the relations and the co-operation which the League has developed with international governmental and non-governmental organisations interested in youth questions and the encouraging results obtained,
invites National Red Cross Societies to give more effective support and encouragement to the work of their Junior Red Cross Sections, notably by giving them specific tasks,
recommends that governmental authorities, in particular the Education, Health and Social Service Authorities, consider the Junior Red Cross as an important factor in the solution of the problems at present facing the youth of the whole world, especially in developing countries, and further consider the Red Cross and its Junior Sections as a reserve of voluntary auxiliaries prepared to give their assistance in actions for the benefit of the community.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

The future work and development of the Red Cross

The Czechoslovak Red Cross presented a resolution which was passed by the Commission ; it appears on page 13, and I shall now read it :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
considering that the co-operation of the League of Red Cross Societies with the World Health Organization has proved profitable for both institutions,
recalls Resolution No. XXIII of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and Resolution No. 15 adopted at the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors of the League,
requests the League to continue to co-ordinate its project planning in the future with that of the World Health Organization and other international specialised agencies, such as UNICEF and UNESCO, in particular with regard to the world campaign for universal literacy.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Mrs. DOMANSKA (Polish Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I would express thanks to our Commission's rapporteur, Mr. Stubbings, for his excellent work and report. I would also like to thank the Commission's Vice-Chairmen, particularly Miss Hickey, for the help which she so kindly gave me. My thanks go also to the members of the League Secretariat; the Director of the Health and Social Affairs Bureau, Dr. Hantchef; the Director of the Junior Red Cross Bureau, Mr. Schusselé; the Director of the Nursing Bureau, Miss Hentsch, for the extremely efficient help they gave to me, and all delegates who attended the Health Commission.

Mr. L. G. STUBBINGS (Australia, Red Cross): — Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I think this is an appropriate time, as our Commission was dealing with Junior Red Cross, for us to thank the young members of the Austrian Red Cross Society who have done such a grand job in helping us in so many ways at this Conference and at the same time on behalf of Junior Red Cross I would like to thank the young choir that opened our Conference so pleasantly.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*):— I thank you on behalf of the Austrian Red Cross which is very proud of its Junior Section, the organization of which is due to a great extent to our Secretary-General, Mr. H. Sevcik.

The International Humanitarian Law Commission's report has not yet been distributed in all languages. We must therefore suspend our meeting and resume this afternoon at 2.30 if that suits you.

(The meeting rose at 11.15 a.m.)

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

October 9, 1965

SUMMARY : International Humanitarian Law Commission's Report. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions. — Statements by Mr. Gonard and Mr. MacAuley. — Election of Standing Commission. — Meeting place for XXIst Conference. — Tribute to Mr. François-Poncet. — Votes of thanks. — Closing of the Conference.

The session was opened at 2.40 p.m. by Mr. von Lauda, Chairman.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — We shall now proceed to item 5 on the agenda : the report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission. The Chairman of that Commission, Mr. Rakotobe, had to leave Vienna this morning so I shall call upon Mr. J. Patrnoic, Vice-Chairman, the Rapporteur and the Secretaries of the Commission to take their seats on the rostrum. I give the floor to Professor Seha-L. Meray, the Rapporteur.

Mr. MERAY (Turkey, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. In the name of the International Humanitarian Law Commission, I have the honour and privilege of submitting the Commission's report to this Conference. The International Humanitarian Law Commission met on October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1965, in the Hofburg Palace, Vienna. In the course of its seven sessions it examined all the items on its agenda. Its report contains the resolutions adopted at the end of its proceedings and also, upon the Commission's request, a general review of the opinions expressed by the members of the Commission.

I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries (item 1 of the agenda)

The International Humanitarian Law Commission elected the following officers :

- Chairman* : Mr. René Rakotobe, President of the National Red Cross Society of Madagascar.
- Vice-Chairmen* : Prof. E. Hambro, Vice-President of the Norwegian Red Cross ;
Mr. Michel Pasmazoglu, Governor of the Hellenic Red Cross ;
Judge J. A. Adefarasin, member of the Nigerian Red Cross ;
Judge U Tun Tin, Vice-Chairman of the Burma Red Cross Society ;
Prof. Jovica Patrnoic, member of the Yugoslav Red Cross Executive Committee.
- Rapporteur* : Prof. Seha Meray, Adviser to the Turkish Delegation.
- Secretaries* : Mr. R.-J. Wilhelm, Adviser, ICRC Legal Department ;
Mr. Seevaratnam, Assistant Director, League of Red Cross Societies.

II. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its session in 1963 (item 2 on the agenda)

The Commission took note, without any discussion, of the report on action taken on the resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross in New Delhi and of the Council of Delegates at its meeting in Geneva in 1963.

III. Implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions (item 3 on the agenda)

Under this general heading, the Commission was required to examine five different subjects which by their very nature were closely linked to one another, namely 1. implementation and general dissemination of the Geneva Conventions; 2. the constitution of groups of persons qualified to ensure an unbiased supervision of the application of the Geneva Conventions; 3. tracing and exchange of information on the identification and graves of persons deceased during armed conflicts; 4. draft resolution on the treatment of prisoners of war; 5. draft resolution for extending the application of the Geneva Conventions to the UN emergency forces.

1. *Implementation and general dissemination of the Geneva Conventions*

The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross introduced the report on this subject drawn up by the ICRC and bearing reference No D 3/1. He pointed out that 108 States had already ratified or acceded to the Geneva Conventions. He added that the Geneva Conventions, which had saved the lives of millions of human beings, could save even more if they were more widely known, and that the dissemination of this knowledge was necessary for their full implementation. Whilst he was gratified to see the efforts made by some governments and National Societies for disseminating knowledge on these Conventions as widely as possible, the ICRC representative nevertheless stated that, on the whole, States had so far not sufficiently complied with the requirements of articles 47 (1), 48 (II), 127 (III) and 144 (IV) of the Geneva Conventions which defined the responsibility of member States for dissemination. In a summary of the efforts made by States, National Societies and the ICRC for dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC representative drew the attention of the Conference to the resolution adopted by the Council of Delegates in September 1963 during the Centenary Congress of the Red Cross. He considered that a similar statement by the XXth Conference would add weight to that decision, since the Conference was attended by government representatives. In addition, he expressed satisfaction at the results obtained in the negotiations between the ICRC and the UN Secretary-General with a view to having the Geneva Conventions applied by the United Nations' forces and with a view to the UN troops' being given instruction on those Conventions.

Members of the Commission who spoke on this subject were unanimous in stressing the importance and urgency of the matter. Some delegates briefly outlined the measures taken by their countries in this respect. The representative of the Council of Europe, in his turn, expressed his organization's interest in the work of the International Red Cross, what the Council had done in the matter and what it envisaged doing in the future. In its opinion, the European Convention on Human Rights, signed in Rome in 1950, and ratified by 18 States, was itself an additional form of guarantee, which, in one sense, widened the scope of article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. It appeared that the Council of Europe was willing to ask its member governments to take the necessary steps to sanction the implementation of the Geneva Conventions.

During the discussion which followed the ICRC representative's statement, two main ideas emerged, each corresponding to a different aspect of the same problem, namely: a) the importance of disseminating knowledge on the Geneva Conventions, and b) the necessity of taking the requisite legislative measures on the national level, especially in so far as military law is concerned, to punish offenders against the provisions of the Conventions.

In a draft resolution (D 3/2) the Yugoslav Delegation envisaged appealing to all governments and National Societies to increase their efforts with a view to wider dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions. In another draft resolution (D 3/5) the French Delegation advocated recommending governments to embody the essential principles of the Geneva Conventions in their officers' training programmes and in their legal codes. Following a proposal by the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Commission considered that the draft resolutions submitted by the Yugoslav and French Delegations could be combined in a joint draft. The two delegations then submitted a joint draft bearing reference D 3/8. The Philippine and United Kingdom Delegations proposed amendments to the wording of this joint resolution. The Franco-Yugoslav joint draft resolution as amended was adopted by the Commission. The text of this draft is as follows:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that by virtue of article 47 of the First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, article 48 of the Second Convention, article 127 of the Third Convention and article 144 of the Fourth Convention the Contracting Parties have undertaken to give the widest possible dissemination, both in time of peace and war, to the texts of the Conventions in their respective countries and in particular to introduce the study thereof into the military and, if possible, civilian instruction syllabuses so that the principles may be known by the whole population,

considering that the application of these articles is of the greatest importance in ensuring the observance of these Conventions,

considering further that it is essential that members of the armed forces have adequate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions,

appeals to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions to make increased efforts to disseminate and apply these Conventions, in particular by including the essential principles of the Conventions in the instruction given to officers and troops,

further appeals to National Societies to strengthen their activities and to co-operate with their Governments in this field,

expresses the wish that Governments and National Societies submit periodic reports to the International Committee of the Red Cross on the steps taken by them in this sphere,

notes with satisfaction and gratitude the efforts made by the ICRC to ensure the application of the Geneva Conventions and requests it to continue with this task.

(Put to the vote, the resolution was adopted unanimously.)

2. *Formation of groups of persons qualified to ensure an unbiased supervision of the application of the Geneva Conventions*

A draft resolution was submitted to the Commission by the Government of Monaco. This draft – D 3/6 – advocated the formation of groups of specialists, doctors, legal experts, etc., to ensure an unbiased supervision of the application of the Geneva Conventions.

The Monaco delegate stressed the importance of undertaking, already in peace-time, the briefing of specialists who, in time of war, could co-operate in the supervision of the application of the Geneva Conventions. Without the assistance of groups of qualified experts, a Protecting Power would be confronted, if not with the impossibility of accomplishing its tasks, at least with great difficulty in doing so. Thought should therefore be given not only to recruiting such experts, but also to their technical training to fit them for these functions.

The members of the Commission who spoke on the Monaco Government's proposal viewed it with favour and considered it an effective means of implementing the Geneva Conventions. On the other hand, the United Kingdom Delegation, although disposed to view the underlying intention of the draft with sympathy, considered itself compelled to abstain from voting because of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution which invited governments to constitute such groups of experts. Such an idea did not seem acceptable at the time to the United Kingdom Government. By 25 votes in favour, none against and 24 abstentions, the Commission adopted the Monaco Government's draft resolution. The text thereof is as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that in conflicts occurring throughout the world the Geneva Conventions, which have been ratified by a large number of States to mitigate the hardships these conflicts cause, are still not rigorously applied in all cases, recalling that articles 8 and 9, common to the four Conventions, oblige Parties to the conflict to facilitate, to the greatest possible extent, the task of the Protecting Power entrusted with co-operating in the application of the Conventions and controlling this application,

considering that with a view to ensuring the application of the humanitarian Conventions and the scrutiny of this application it is essential to make available – in the event of a conflict – to the Protecting Powers and their possible substitutes a sufficient number of persons capable of carrying out this scrutiny impartially,

invites the States parties to the Conventions to set up groups of competent persons for the discharge of these functions, entrusted to them in the Conventions, under the direction of the Protecting Powers or their possible substitutes,

expresses the wish that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which has declared itself prepared to do so, contribute to the training of these persons.

Mr. E. BOERI (Government of Monaco) (*Original French*): – Mr. Chairman. I take the floor first of all to thank the government delegations and National Red Cross Society representatives who were kind enough to support or ratify the draft resolution which has just been read out. Nevertheless, in the course

of contacts following the vote on this draft by the International Humanitarian Law Commission, it occurred to the author of the draft that the first operative paragraph, that is the fourth paragraph of the text, which reads as follows :

“Invites the States parties to the Conventions to set up groups of competent persons for the discharge of these functions, entrusted to them in the Conventions, under the direction of the Protecting Powers or their possible substitutes”,

might have appeared somewhat imperative to some of the delegations. In view of the reservations made by the honourable delegate of Great Britain and Northern-Ireland, I wonder whether he would approve if the fourth paragraph were worded in the following manner :

“Invites States parties to the Conventions to envisage the possibility of setting up groups of competent persons...” The rest of the sentence being unchanged.

I therefore ask the honourable delegate from Great Britain if this change would dispel his doubts. In that case I would be prepared to propose this wording to the delegations which approved the draft resolution, earnestly requesting them to give it their backing. I thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. G. DRAPER (British Government representative) : — We are most grateful to the representative of the Government of the Principality of Monaco for proposing this alteration to his original draft. In the form in which he has now proposed it, we should be delighted to support his resolution.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*) : — The Rapporteur also agrees to this change and we will now vote on the resolution as amended.

(The resolution as amended was adopted unanimously.)

Would the Rapporteur please continue.

Mr. MERAY (Turkish Red Crescent) (*Original French*) :

3. *Tracing and exchange of information on the identification and graves of persons deceased in the course of armed conflicts*

A draft resolution on this subject was submitted to the Commission by the French Delegation on behalf of the Red Cross Societies of Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Finland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland (D 3/3).

In his introduction of the draft, the French representative stressed that in spite of the passage of time which diminished the memory of suffering caused by war to mothers, fathers and children whose parents had disappeared on foreign soil during armed conflict, this suffering was real. He added also that the exchange and transmission of information on persons deceased abroad was provided for in the Geneva Conventions. Results in this sphere, he said, however, were still far from satisfactory. It was with humanitarian motives in mind that the joint authors of the draft resolution wished the Commission to adopt the recommendation for the exchange among National Societies, in co-operation with the ICRC, of all information available on places of burial.

All the members of the Commission expressed their views on this draft resolution D 3/3 ; they supported it, in keeping with the humanitarian spirit, concerned as they were to alleviate the anxiety and suffering of mothers and widows. Although difficulties may be predicted in such an undertaking, a resolution of this nature would be a step forward which would reinforce and develop co-operation and comprehension among the nations. It would not relate only to the past but would also be applicable in the future. A further effort with a view to obtaining fresh information could well prove to be rewarding. Such a resolution and such an effort would, indeed, be a gesture of peace.

The Hungarian Delegation, in its turn, whilst declaring itself prepared to vote in favour of the joint draft resolution, mainly because of its humanitarian character, nevertheless wondered whether further effort in this direction would have any genuinely tangible results, bearing in mind that governments have done everything

they could in this field. In addition, the Hungarian representative proposed two amendments to the draft, namely the addition of the words "in agreement with their respective governments" at the end of the first recommendation in the draft and the addition at the end of the draft of the sentence: "The Conference expresses the wish that governments enter into bilateral negotiations to implement the foregoing recommendations".

Some delegations supported the amendments suggested by the Hungarian delegation. Others expressed doubts on the utility of asking governments to co-operate and they considered it would be much more appropriate to leave this work to private initiative. Some members of the Commission were not convinced of the necessity of negotiations being restricted to those of a bilateral nature. The French representative saw no reason to object to the incorporation of the first Hungarian amendment into the joint draft.

The Hungarian amendments were submitted to the vote. The first was adopted by 43 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions. The second was rejected by 23 votes, against 11 in favour, and 14 abstentions. The joint resolution as amended was adopted unanimously. I shall read it to you :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the tracing of persons reported missing in times of armed conflict has always been an important task devolving on the Red Cross, in keeping with the spirit of the Geneva Conventions,

further considering that the tracing of burial places of persons killed during conflicts and the identification of such persons are important ways and means for carrying out such tracing,

recommends :

1. the exchange among National Societies in agreement with their respective governments and in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, of all available data concerning these places of burial ;
2. the tracing, by any appropriate means, of places of burial which have not so far been registered ;
3. recourse, in the event of exhumation, to all possible identification procedures with the help of specialist services ;
4. consultation among the National Societies concerned, in co-operation with the ICRC, in order to implement the recommendations contained in this resolution.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

4. Draft resolution on the treatment of prisoners of war

A draft resolution was submitted to the Commission by the Government and Red Cross Delegations of the USA (D 3/7). When submitting this draft resolution the American representative expressed his desire to see the XXth Conference invite all parties to armed conflicts to respect the Conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war. Recent events, he said, had caused the American Government considerable anxiety in this respect. He hoped that the Conference would welcome the draft resolution submitted to it.

The delegate of the USSR started a debate on a point of order in this connection. According to him the American draft resolution did not concern item 3 of the agenda: "Implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions", but came within the scope of item 4: "Observance of the Geneva Conventions", and this item had already been dealt with.

On the other hand, the United Kingdom delegate considered that the American draft could perfectly well be considered under the theme: "Implementation of the Conventions". This delegate then proposed a slight amendment to the final paragraph of the American draft.

The delegate from Czechoslovakia, supported by the Rumanian delegate, requested the point of order raised by the Soviet Union be put to the vote. After rejecting the Soviet proposal by 50 votes against, 7 in favour and 10 abstentions, the Commission adopted the American draft resolution by 64 votes in favour, 3 against and 7 abstentions. I shall read it to you :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling the historic rôle of the Red Cross as a protector of victims of war,

considering that only too often prisoners of war find themselves helpless and that the using of prisoners of war as an object of retaliation is inhumane,

recognizing that the international community has consistently demanded humane treatment for prisoners of war and the facilitation of communication between prisoners of war and the exterior, and condemned reprisals directed against them,

calls upon all authorities involved in an armed conflict to ensure that every prisoner of war is given the treatment and full measure of protection prescribed by the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of prisoners of war, including the judicial safeguards afforded to every prisoner of war charged with any offence, and that the International Committee of the Red Cross is enabled to carry out its traditional humanitarian functions to ameliorate the condition of prisoners of war.

(The resolution was adopted by the Conference, with 117 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions.)

5. Draft resolution for the extension of the Geneva Conventions to the United Nations Emergency Forces

A draft resolution submitted by the Government of Monaco – D 3/9 – advocated extension of the Geneva Conventions to the United Nations Emergency Forces. When presenting his draft resolution, the Monaco representative pointed out that this question had been debated at length in 1963 during the Centenary Congress of the Red Cross. The draft reproduced the 1963 decision of the Council of Delegates and its aim was to bring this decision to the notice of the XXth Conference.

The United Kingdom delegate expressed his disagreement with the first recommendation in the draft and suggested an amendment, namely the substitution for the first recommendation of the following: “that appropriate agreements be concluded in order to ensure that the armed forces made available to the United Nations observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions”.

A debate began on the legal status of the United Nations; this demonstrated how complex the problem was. The Monaco delegate accepted the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom and this itself completed by yet another amendment designed to ensure that the United Nations Forces should also derive benefit from the Conventions. The Monaco draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Commission by 61 votes, none against and 1 abstention. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
considering that the States parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken to respect them and make them respected in all circumstances,
considering further that it is necessary for the United Nations Emergency Forces to respect these Conventions and be protected by them,
expresses its satisfaction at the practical measures already taken by the United Nations,
recommends:

1. that appropriate arrangements be made to ensure that armed forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and be protected by them;
2. that the Governments of countries making contingents available to the United Nations give their troops – in view of the paramount importance of the question – adequate instruction in the Geneva Conventions before they leave their country of origin as well as orders to comply with these Conventions;
3. that the authorities responsible for the contingents agree to take all the necessary measures to prevent and suppress any breaches of the said Conventions.

(The resolution was adopted by 125 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.)

IV. Observance of the Geneva Conventions: item 4 of the agenda

There were two aspects to this question of observance of the Geneva Conventions, namely:

1. steps taken to suppress violations,
2. transmission of protests.

1. Steps taken to suppress violations

In this connection a report was submitted to the Commission by the ICRC (D 4a/1) which gave details of measures taken in various countries to suppress violations. A joint draft resolution was also submitted by the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Red Cross Societies (D 4d/2).

When introducing the ICRC's report, the representative of that institution pointed out that this subject was one which had been of concern to the ICRC since 1949. He emphasized that in a general way the object of the International Red Cross was to provide succour, whilst repression, punishment and suppression were matters for government action. Nevertheless, the ICRC desired to do its utmost to give those governments which requested it to do so assistance with a view to framing legislation on this subject. The complexity of penal systems throughout the world made it impossible to draw up a general codification. It was therefore for each country to frame its own legislation appropriate to its own particular case. The Centenary Congress has decided that the ICRC would prepare an over-all report on legislation in every country dealing with repressions of breaches of the Geneva Conventions. Report D 4a/1 was produced as a result of that decision.

The Yugoslav representative, speaking on behalf of the authors of the joint draft resolution, pointed out that most of the States parties to the Conventions had not replied to the ICRC's enquiries. He stressed the necessity of making good this omission. He emphasized the importance of the observance of the Geneva Conventions and of making provisions in national legislation for the punishment of violations. The draft was a step forward in that direction. Several delegates gave their support to the joint draft. In their opinion it was preferable to insist on implementation of the Conventions and the obligations arising therefrom, instead of enacting new regulations to cover contingencies which might never arise. The Turkish representative proposed an amendment to the fourth paragraph of the joint draft; he suggested the insertion of the words "and institutions of comparative law". This amendment was accepted by the authors of the draft.

The Philippine representative expressed his regret that the Conference was unable to formulate repressive measures more clearly. In his opinion, the Geneva Conventions, which did no more than list crimes without providing for any punishment, was to all intents and purposes a mere statement. The list of States which had taken repressive measures showed how far away the goal still was. It would therefore be desirable for a Commission of Experts to prepare a penal code which would be generally applicable.

The joint draft as amended was adopted unanimously by the Commission.

The text of the resolution was as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
recalling Resolution VI adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
further recalling that according to Article 49 of the First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, Article 50 of the Second Convention, Article 129 of the Third Convention and Article 146 of the Fourth Convention, governments have the obligation to provide penal sanctions in cases of violations of the Geneva Conventions,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the efforts it has made to study the question of suppressing violations of the Geneva Conventions,
requests the ICRC to continue its work,
further requests Governments, National Societies and institutions of comparative law to give the ICRC their full support and the information required for a study of this problem,
appeals to Governments which have so far not done so to complete their legislation so as to ensure adequate penal sanctions for violations of these Conventions, and
requests the ICRC to submit a report on the results achieved to the next International Conference and to make this the subject of a publication for the general public.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I draw your attention to the fact that a proposal on this point has been submitted in writing by the Philippine Delegation. Does that delegation wish to make a statement on this subject ?

Mr. MITEREV (Government and Red Cross of the USSR): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would like to say that I do not think it is advisable to adopt a resolution which has been distributed only twenty minutes ago.

Just as I said, a few minutes ago a draft resolution was submitted by the Philippine Delegation which suggests sanctions but I would like to say that first of all this resolution was not discussed and as far as the proposed sanctions are concerned, they have not been worked out, they have not been studied, we do not know the opinion of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as far as the details of these sanctions are concerned, that is why I do not think it necessary at all to adopt this resolution just now.

First of all, I would like to express our gratitude to the Commission, which elaborated many new provisions and submitted recommendations and we are grateful for the work and I think if we combine all the

recommendations, all the new provisions elaborated by the Commission it is in my opinion quite enough for the present time. This is why Mr. Chairman, I ask you not to take a vote on the draft resolution submitted by the Philippine Red Cross, but to transmit it to the International Committee of the Red Cross, so as to study it, and work out the provisions for the sanctions. I think it would be the most appropriate thing now. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

(The proposal to refer the draft to the ICRC was adopted by 123 in favour, 1 against and no abstention.)

Mr. L. COLOT (Belgian Government) (*Original French*): — With reference to the Philippine proposal, if my memory serves me right, the Belgian Government submitted this problem to a Standing Commission for examination of these penal law questions in international relations; this Standing Commission was set up by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs as early as October 31, 1952. Already in 1956, this Commission had drawn up a preliminary draft which, it intended, could have served as a standard regulation in this field for all States parties to the Geneva Conventions in so far as repression of serious breaches of the Geneva Conventions was concerned. This Belgian preliminary draft, which was intended to become a Convention of wide scope, was submitted in 1956 to a Committee of Experts meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the ICRC. That Committee paid tribute to the quality of the Belgian Commission's work but did not deem it expedient to adopt the draft in view of widely contrasting national legal systems. It is for that reason that the Belgian Delegation, in principle, welcomes the idea contained in the Philippine proposals, although it does not believe that the draft as it stands is adequate. The Belgian delegate would prefer an international Convention intended to repress violations of the Geneva Conventions and it approves of the voting which has just taken place.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman): — We shall now vote on the resolution submitted by the Commission.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

Mr. MERAY (Turkish Red Crescent) (*Original French*):

2. *Transmission of protests*

The Commission then considered the ICRC report under this heading — D 4b/1.

When submitting his report, the ICRC representative drew the Commission's attention to a misunderstanding which had occurred in the minds of some delegates after reading the report. They wondered whether the ICRC was departing from its traditional rôle; in other words "resigning". The ICRC representative made a point of stressing that this activity of the ICRC, the mere transmission of protests, was in truth a minor matter, comparable to the rôle played by a letter-box. This transmission of protests had been to no purpose so far. In most cases, the protests concerned past events which the ICRC had not observed for itself. Consequently, the ICRC had contemplated ceasing this activity.

On the other hand, it went without saying that the ICRC would continue to carry out its supervisory rôle in keeping with its statutes. Its representatives make and will continue to make remarks and will continue to take steps with regard to complaints. It will undertake whatever action is conferred on it by its right of initiative. The ICRC's report therefore contained a draft resolution and a request for its adoption by the Commission.

The opinions of members of the Commission who spoke on this subject were very divided. Some approved the ICRC request and supported its draft resolution, the more so that, in their opinion, such protests had often aims which were only political. Moreover, the ICRC was not abandoning one iota of its traditional rôle concerning complaints which were topical facts and for which redress might be arranged. If the ICRC were to involve itself with past events which could not be verified, it would risk losing an intrinsic character; its impartiality.

Other members of the Commission considered that the ICRC should in no way abandon the important and useful rôle it had played in transmitting protests. The ICRC should not consider itself as a mere

letter-box. The distinction which the ICRC proposed to make between complaints and protests was not always practicable. It was held that transmitting protests was one of the ICRC's general duties and that acceptance of the draft resolution would be favourable neither to the ICRC nor to the International Red Cross movement in general.

After rejecting an amendment proposed by Spain and designed to reconcile opposing views, the Commission adopted the draft resolution proposed by the ICRC by 45 votes in favour, 24 against and 4 abstentions.

The text of that resolution is as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
after examining the report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross on protests regarding alleged violations of the humanitarian Conventions,
whereas the aim in transmitting such protests to an accused party is that a full enquiry should be opened and a detailed report made,
considering that this procedure has never yielded any concrete results,
takes note that the ICRC will no longer transmit such protests, except in the absence of any other regular channel, where there is need of a neutral intermediary between two countries directly concerned.

(The resolution was adopted by 108 votes in favour, 15 against and 6 abstentions.)

V. Protection of civilian populations (item 5 of the agenda)

This item of the agenda had a threefold aspect : 1. legal protection against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare ; 2. status of civil defence personnel ; 3. protection for civilian medical and nursing personnel.

1. *Legal protection against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare*

This important question was given particular consideration by the Commission which had before it the ICRC's report D 5a/1 and six draft resolutions : these were submitted by Switzerland (D 5/7) ; Democratic Republic of Germany (D 5a/2) ; USSR (D 3/4) ; Austria (D 5a/3) ; Czechoslovakia (D 5a/4) and Vietnam (D 5a/5).

By way of introduction to this report, the ICRC representative gave a brief historical background of the question, demonstrating that this problem which was of concern to the International Red Cross, and the efforts exerted to find a solution were by no means recent. There was indeed a striking contradiction : on the one hand, there was an ever-greater increase in the development and production of weapons whose destructive power was uncontrollable, such as nuclear weapons, and, on the other hand, there was the so far vain effort to provide civilian populations with legal protection against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare. The appeal launched from New Delhi by the XIXth International Conference had received but too little response from governments.

Under these circumstances, it might be wondered whether mankind was sufficiently aware of this question of civilian population protection against such dangers. The experts whom the ICRC had convened to study this problem replied affirmatively and framed various suggestions which were summarized in the ICRC's report D 5a/1. Without wishing to draw any conclusions for the moment, the ICRC wished to know whether this question of civilian population protection was still of concern among the peoples ; and if so by what legal means that protection could be ensured. In order to continue its work in this field, the ICRC needed the support of governments. If the Commission shared the ICRC's anxiety and hope, an effort could be made to lay down these principles in a unanimously adopted statement.

Several speakers, particularly most of the authors of the draft resolutions, stressed the importance and urgency of the problem. According to some members of the Commission it was not sufficient to ask the ICRC to pursue its work, it was necessary also to give it sincere support. Effective action in this field was all the more important in view of the dangers arising from the possible use of nuclear and other weapons whose effects could not be controlled.

Some members of the Commission, whilst in favour of the widest and most effective protection possible for civilian populations and whilst approving the ICRC's work in this field, emphasized the need for realism. Objective consideration showed that since 1949 nothing in the way of technical regulations had been added to international humanitarian law. These members held the view that an official statement of general principles might give rise to false hopes and consequently bitter disappointment among the peoples. It would perhaps be more reasonable to direct our efforts towards the framing of already existing rules instead of a statement laying down new rules. It might be sufficient to state that the use of any weapons contrary to the United Nations Charter was prohibited, as the question of the prohibition of certain weapons was one of the most complicated questions still confronting the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

The Hungarian Delegation pointed out an apparent similarity among the various draft resolutions before the Commission and proposed the setting up of a Drafting Committee to give expression to these drafts in a combined joint text. This proposal was supported by several members of the Commission. The Drafting Committee was composed of representatives of delegations which submitted drafts and also of the following persons: Judge Adefarasin (Nigeria), Judge Barrera (Philippines), Prof. Draper (Great Britain), Dr. Elaydouni (Morocco), Prof. Hambro (Norway), Prof. Patrnogic (Yugoslavia), and the Rapporteur, Prof. Meray (Turkey).

With Professor Hambro as Chairman, the Drafting Committee worked in a spirit of complete conciliation and co-operation. It took into consideration the drafts submitted to the Conference and the views expressed during the Commission's proceedings. The Committee submitted to the Commission a combined text bearing the reference D 5a/8. When submitting this draft, Professor Hambro pointed out that it contained all the ideas expressed in the various previous draft resolutions with the addition of the last paragraph which was new.

The Drafting Committee was indeed convinced that the primary objective was still disarmament. Professor Hambro added that the Drafting Committee had not examined the question of rules applicable in conflict not international in character. The Committee had in mind only international conflicts. It had not therefore taken any standpoint with regard to conflicts of an internal nature, the subject of another item on the Commission's agenda.

The British Delegation had asked that this point be specified by inserting the words "conflict of international character" in the draft resolution; this was accepted, it being understood that this additional wording could *in no case* be interpreted as meaning that the Commission thereby wished to exclude protection to populations in the event of internal conflict.

Amendments to paragraphs 4, 8 and 10 of the combined draft were proposed by a number of members of the Commission. It was decided to merge paragraphs 8 and 10.

The combined draft as amended was adopted by the Commission by 64 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.

The text is as follows:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

in its endeavours for the protection of the civilian population, reaffirms Resolution No. XVIII of the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Toronto, 1952), which, in consideration of Resolution No. XXIV of the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Stockholm, 1948) requested 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,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the initiative taken and the comprehensive work done by it in defining and further developing international humanitarian law in this sphere,

states that indiscriminate warfare constitutes a danger to the civilian population and the future of civilization,

solemnly declares that all Governments and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts of an international character should conform at least to the following principles:

- that the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;
- that it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;
- that distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;
- that the general principles of the Law of War apply to nuclear and similar weapons;

expressly invites all Governments who have not yet done so to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which prohibits the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, all analogous liquids, materials or devices, and bacteriological methods of warfare,

urges the ICRC to pursue the development of International Humanitarian Law in accordance with Resolution No. XIII of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, with particular reference to the need for protecting the civilian population against the sufferings caused by indiscriminate warfare,

requests the ICRC to take into consideration all possible means and to take all appropriate steps, including the creation of a committee of experts, with a view to obtaining a rapid and practical solution of this problem,

requests National Societies to intervene with their Governments in order to obtain their collaboration for an early solution of this question and urges all Governments to support the efforts of the International Red Cross in this respect,

requests all National Societies to do all in their power to persuade their Governments to reach fruitful agreements in the field of general disarmament.

Mr. SIORDET (ICRC) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. There is one point in this resolution to which the attention of the Conference should be drawn. The resolution mentions armed conflicts of an international character and the Commission, in its report, pointed out that it did not intend this wording to imply that the Commission wished thereby to exclude protection to civilian population in the event of conflicts not of an international character. This point is more important than it appears, for after this Conference our intentions could well be misinterpreted. You will therefore not object to my raising one or two points. This gathering is a meeting of the Red Cross; it is not a diplomatic conference. The resolution submitted to you is a recommendation to governments; it says that governments and other authorities "should" conform... We cannot do more than that. We cannot bind governments and authorities. Consequently we must say everything we have to say in as precise a manner as possible.

Since its inception, the Red Cross has been the instigator behind the Geneva Conventions. The drafts adopted by the International Conference at Stockholm for the 1949 Conventions advocated extension of humanitarian rules to conflicts which were not international. At the Diplomatic Conference of 1949, governments followed this Red Cross lead by adopting article 3 which is common to the four Conventions and which is respected not only by the Red Cross but by all governments.

The subject before us here is rather different; we are not dealing with something which is really within the scope of the Geneva Conventions, but rather in that of the law of war. But so far as the Red Cross is concerned, what was true for article 3 is equally true here; namely that protection which is due to civilian populations is the same, whatever the character of the conflict. A wounded man suffers as much whether he has been wounded in an international or a non-international conflict; women and children dying of starvation because of a blockade suffer the same whether the conflict be international or non-international, and so on and so on. I therefore think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that if, from honourable motives, we specify that we include only international conflicts, such a punctilio is pointless here, for it might lead to misinterpretation and also, I repeat, because our resolution is not binding on governments. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, since it is specified in the report and should in any case be specified again in the plenary assembly's reports, that we do not intend to exclude non-international conflicts, I ask you whether it would not be possible to say so merely by deleting the words in question.

A matter of a few words must not, after this Conference is over, give the impression that the Red Cross is less humanitarian than the governments which signed article 3. I therefore ask, Mr. Chairman, for the suppression of the four words "of an international character" and if that is not possible in the opinion of this meeting, then I ask that at least the meeting confirm again, in the most express manner possible, the provision contained in the reserve mentioned in the International Humanitarian Law Commission's report.

Mr. G. DRAPER (United Kingdom, Government): — Mr. Chairman, Sir, fellow delegates. We have listened with care and sympathy to the observations of the distinguished representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross. We would however point out that in the Report of our Humanitarian Law Commission, which has been read out here this afternoon, it is clearly stated on page 7 that the Committee which that Commission set up, had not examined the question of the rules applicable in a conflict not of an international character. It had had only international conflicts in mind, the question of internal conflicts being the subject of another item on the Agenda. With respect, Sir, we do not think that the exclusion of the expression "of an international character" in this part of the resolution now before us does clarify the matter at all. We would remind you that article 3, common to all four Geneva Conventions, does not deal, in any part of it with the law governing the combat or the actual hostilities. All four of these declarations which follow the words "the following principles" one and all deal quite clearly with methods of conducting combat. If they would confuse rules which are in article 3 dealing with the treatment of victims of an

armed conflict with rules governing how you conduct such an armed conflict we shall, I think, spell out to the world that we have thoroughly misunderstood our own Conventions. The whole purport of those four declarations, relates, as the Committee and as the report adopted by the Committee so clearly states, to the actual conduct of operations of an international nature. The report was adopted and is now reflected in the resolution before us. I think it would not add to the clarity, efficacy or the juridical soundness of this resolution if the words "of an international character" were deleted. We therefore ask this distinguished gathering to retain the resolution in the form that is now before us.

Mrs. DOMANSKA (Poland, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – I wish earnestly to support Mr. Siordet's proposals to delete the four words "of an international character". I wish to ask you Mr. Chairman to submit this amendment to the vote.

Mr. LUDWIG (Democratic Republic of Germany, Red Cross) (*Original French*): – We too support the proposal by the International Committee of the Red Cross to delete the words and we request you to put the matter to the vote.

Mr. SAHIB AL-WAHBI (Iraq, Government): – The Delegation of the Government of Iraq is in agreement with the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross for the suppression of these words. I think they know best, they are the people who are going to comply with these regulations and they will be in action and their action will be, I think, limited to a great extent if those words are retained. I think that is why we are in complete agreement with the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. MERAY (Turkey, Red Crescent): – We have discussed this subject both in the Commission and the Drafting Committee and in our report, we report only what has been discussed in our Commission; but we made very clear that the Commission has not taken a position vis-à-vis this important question. Therefore, this question has been raised here and I think that the Conference should go in the direction it think necessary and advisable.

Mr. PATRNOGIC (Yugoslavia, Government and Red Cross) (*Original French*): – I merely wish to say that I support the ICRC's proposal.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): – We shall vote on the ICRC's proposal for the deletion of the words "of an international character".

(The proposal was accepted by 115 votes in favour, 7 against and 6 abstentions.)

We shall now vote on the resolution as amended.

(The resolution was adopted by 128 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions.)

Would the Rapporteur please continue.

Mr. MERAY (Turkish Red Crescent) (*Original French*): –

2. *Status of civil defence personnel*

Under this item of the agenda, the Commission had before it a report and summary by the ICRC, reference D 5b/1, as well as draft resolutions submitted by the Swiss Red Cross (D 5b/2) and by the Swedish Delegation (D 5b/3).

The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross presented the ICRC's report and summarized the fundamental reasons for the desired reinforcement, for further studies in this field by the ICRC and for submitting the problem to the XXth Conference. The question was whether it was possible

to grant *non-military* civil defence organizations exemption from attack providing they comply with certain criteria. The ICRC has not yet gone so far as to draw up a detailed draft, for the experts whom it had consulted had first been chosen from countries which were in principle in favour of such a regulation. The ICRC requested that the work already carried out be followed up, with assistance from experts representing other opinions.

The discussion which followed the ICRC representative's exposition clearly showed that the opinions of the Commission's members varied. Some held the view that the position of civil defence personnel was more critical during war than that of the civilian population itself. Members of this personnel risked their own lives in order to save the civilian population and to assist it under dangerous conditions. It was therefore felt that the protection to which they were entitled as members of the civilian population was not too satisfactory, and that it was necessary and urgent to widen and consolidate such protection and even to provide for *special* protection.

Some members of the Commission stated, moreover, that they were not willing to accept the principles contained in the report or to recommend the continuation of this work on the basis of those principles. In their opinion, it was not at all necessary to make provision for special protection in favour of the personnel in question, since they were already protected by the Geneva Conventions as members of the civilian population. Such special protection would create a kind of discrimination against military personnel.

In addition some members of the Commission believed the question of definition almost insoluble in view of complex situations, the change in the status of organizations, the ambiguity of some of the terms used in the definitions, and the impossibility of military authorities' granting assistance or protection to the personnel of such organizations in territory where war was being waged, unless those authorities were in control of such personnel.

A third group in the Commission, whilst approving studies in this field, considered it was premature to adopt at that stage the principles suggested by the ICRC. These members held the view that more thorough study, based on additional information and a better definition of the terms used, was necessary before it would be possible to adopt a definite standpoint on the subject. It seemed to them that further study was necessary on the structure and organization of various civil defence organizations.

In the course of the proceedings, the Yugoslav representative pointed out that the two draft resolutions submitted by Switzerland and Sweden contained points which were worth retention and he wondered whether it would not be possible to combine the two in a single text. After adoption of this proposal by the Commission, a fresh draft was submitted jointly by the Swiss and Swedish Delegations (D 5b/4).

This fresh draft recognized, on the one hand, the necessity of strengthening the guarantees provided by international law for the protection of civil defence organizations and on the other hand, it invited the ICRC to continue its work on the basis of its report and, in the light of the ideas expressed during the proceedings, to convene a further meeting of experts.

Some members of the Commission who spoke on the joint draft, expressed their doubt with regard to paragraph a) of the draft. They found that this was premature, going too far ahead of events. The representative of the Netherlands, in particular, stated that his Government would agree to the continuation of this work only provided it did not lead to the creation of a special status for civil defence organizations. On the other hand, other members of the Commission declared themselves in favour of the joint draft as it stood. Paragraphs a) and b) of the joint draft were put to the vote separately.

After consideration of a compromise proposal by the Belgian Delegation, paragraph 1 was adopted by 56 votes in favour, 16 against and 2 abstentions. Paragraph 2 was adopted unanimously. The full text of the joint draft was adopted by 55 votes in favour, none against and 11 abstentions. The text of the resolution is as follows :

- The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
referring to Resolution VII adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
having taken note of the report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the "Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Services",
having heard the views expressed during the debates on this report :
1. recognizes the necessity of strengthening the protection provided by international law to civil defence bodies ;
 2. requests the ICRC to continue its work in this field on the basis of the report and comments made at the present Conference and to convene a further meeting of experts.

(The resolution was adopted by 131 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions.)

3. *Protection of civilian medical and nursing personnel*

The ICRC had prepared a report on this item of the agenda (D 5c/1). In presenting this report the ICRC representative briefly described the work already carried out in this field in co-operation with the World Medical Association and the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, and he summarized the relevant activities of the International Red Cross. He added that recent experience in various parts of the world clearly showed that the problem of protection for civilian medical personnel, particularly in the event of internal conflict, was acute and called for an urgent solution. He said the draft rules included in the ICRC's report were not to be considered definitive. The ICRC was preparing to convene a further meeting of experts on this subject. He thought the Conference could adopt a resolution in support of the ICRC's work in this field.

Some of the members of the Commission who spoke considered it necessary and urgent to codify rules for the protection of civilian medical and nursing personnel, but in general, except for few remarks on the distinction between the "protective sign" and "the indicatory sign", the debate centered on the problem of the new emblem (the staff of Aesculapius) as proposed in article 7 of the Draft Rules. Whilst one delegate strongly supported the ICRC's suggestion, considering it as a step towards the adoption of a single emblem, most of the members who spoke were against introducing a new emblem as provided for in the Draft Rules.

The reasons against the adoption of such an emblem, according to the members of the Commission, could be resumed as follows: a new emblem, especially one which might be difficult to identify, was not desirable. The sign of the red cross was known and recognized everywhere and by everybody; a new emblem would be a factor tending to create confusion, especially in countries where illiteracy was a problem. In addition, in some countries there appeared to be difficulties of a constitutional order in the way of the adoption of a new emblem.

Some members of the Commission stated that to facilitate a solution to this problem the extension of the red cross sign to civilian medical and nursing personnel could be considered. Others, on the other hand, feared that such an extension might give rise to abuse.

The Belgian delegate expressed his regret that the debate was concentrated solely on the secondary question of an indicatory sign when the Draft Rules contained other important stipulations such as article 5 which consolidates the impunity of the exercise of the medical profession. The Belgian delegate then submitted a draft resolution (D 5c/2) to conclude the debate. The delegate of the United Arab Republic proposed that it be stipulated that the mention of the Red Cross emblem applied also to the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun. This proposal was adopted.

The Belgian draft as amended was adopted by the Commission without opposition. The text thereof is as follows:

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
recognizing the interest attached to ensuring a better protection for civil medical and nursing personnel in the event of international conflicts or internal disturbances,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for having presented a report on this subject, approves its basic elements and expresses the wish that the whole question and especially the problem of the distinctive sign and the possibility of the extension for this purpose of the use of the red cross, red crescent or red lion and sun emblem should be given more detailed study with the collaboration of government and Red Cross experts as well as with the assistance of the World Health Organization and interested professional circles,
requests that the conclusions reached in this study be submitted to the next International Conference of the Red Cross unless the problem is solved earlier.

(The resolution was adopted unanimously.)

6. *Protection of victims of non-international conflicts*

The ICRC submitted a report on this item (D 6/1) and the Mexican Red Cross a draft resolution (D 6/2).

The ICRC representative pointed out that it was a well known fact that all civil wars cause much suffering. Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, which was common to all of them and sometimes known as the "miniature convention", had been the basis for action in this field by the ICRC and the International

Red Cross. In several non-international conflicts humanitarian principles had unfortunately generally been disregarded. From a strictly legal point of view, article 3 applied to "armed conflicts". This therefore left it open to the authorities to consider internal conflict as "internal disorder" and thus to evade the obligation to apply article 3. In that case the only law would be the national law which the authorities can use and misuse at their own discretion.

The ICRC had called experts together to consider this subject. Their report, included in that submitted by the ICRC, was recommended by Resolution 9 of the 1963 Council of Delegates. If the XXth Conference wished it could adopt that decision and reaffirm it in a resolution. The Mexican draft resolution could well serve as the basis for such action.

All members of the Commission who spoke emphasized the necessity for effective protection in favour of the victims of non-international conflicts. Some even went so far as to propose protection similar to that applicable in international conflicts.

In their opinion, governments should be legally obliged to recognize belligerent status when the extent of an insurrectional movement makes it necessary to do so. Governments and rebels should also permit impartial organizations such as the International Red Cross, to ensure that the Geneva Conventions are applied.

The United Kingdom delegate wondered whether the words "internal disturbances" should not be deleted and he proposed an amendment to that effect.

The United Kingdom amendment was rejected by 38 votes against, 10 in favour and 4 abstentions ; the Mexican draft resolution was adopted by 52 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention.

The text is as follows :

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
considering that during armed conflicts not of an international character and internal disturbances occurring in recent years, it has not been possible to ensure sufficient protection for the victims of these conflicts and in particular the prisoners and detainees,
considering further that the Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain in article 3, common to them all, the provisions applicable to these conflicts,
having taken note of the report of the Committee of Experts convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross to meet from 25 to 30 October 1962, urges the ICRC to continue its work with the aim of strengthening the humanitarian assistance of the Red Cross to victims of non-international conflicts, recommends that Governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and National Societies support these efforts in their respective countries.

Mr. DRAPER (British Government) : — We would on this occasion like to explain to a slightly wider audience than we did in the Humanitarian Law Commission the reasons why we moved there for the removal of the words "internal disturbances" which now appear in the first paragraph of the resolution before us.

It is, Sir, a drafting point that worries us and we think the drafting point has some substance. If you refer to the first paragraph, you will see that it refers to "conflicts not of an international character and internal disturbances". In the second paragraph of the recital it refers to article 3, the provisions applicable to these conflicts, which is of course in conflict itself with what has just gone before, and again when you come to the operative part of the resolution, that is the penultimate paragraph, to make it even more complicated, you find a reference to victims of "non-international conflicts"; to wind up what may be called by now quite a tangle, when you look at article 3 of the Geneva Conventions themselves, an instrument not without some importance in Humanitarian Law, you find a reference to armed conflicts not of an international character, occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties. With great respect, the net drafting result is a tiny bit of a shambles, and we would like to suggest to this wider audience that it might be tidied up. One method of tidying it up which we propose and which would make us look very sensible in the eyes of two worlds, is to remove the words "and internal disturbances" from the first paragraph, in order that we may send out to the world a resolution which makes sense.

(After being put to the vote the proposed amendment was rejected by 123 votes in favour, 73 against and 24 abstentions. The resolution was then adopted by 124 votes in favour, none against and 5 abstentions.)

Mr. MERAY (Turkey, Red Crescent) (*Original French*):

7. *Final adoption of the regulations on the use of the emblems of the red cross, of the red crescent and of the red lion and sun by the National Societies*

The ICRC representative presented report number D 7/1 to the Commission. He added that this was a matter well known to National Societies as these regulations had been approved in Prague by the Council of Delegates in 1961 and again in 1963 during the Centenary Congress. It was now, he said, for the XXth Conference to adopt them definitively. These regulations in no way changed the Geneva Conventions. They fitted in with the Conventions and added to their scope.

After a short discussion on the terms used in the regulations and after submission of certain amendments to the wording which were referred to the Conference Drafting Committee, the regulation was adopted unanimously by the Commission.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

approves the Regulations on the use of the emblem of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun by National Societies contained in the report on this subject submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

requests the ICRC to undertake the publication and distribution to National Societies of the text, after taking into account the few minor drafting alterations proposed during the discussion.

(The resolution was adopted by 134 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions.)

Mr. MERAY (Turkish Red Crescent) (*Original French*): — I wish to conclude by thanking the Conference for its patience and attention to our Commission's report.

Mr. PATRNOGIC (Yugoslavia, Government and Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Permit me to explain briefly, on behalf of the Bureau of the International Humanitarian Law Commission, the work which the Commission has carried out. I would be making an understatement if I said that this Commission has deserved the name it earned at the New Delhi Conference. The very difficult work accomplished by the Commission here in Vienna, involved responsibility and was often very delicate, and entitles the Commission to the name of Commission for the Progressive Development of International Humanitarian Law. The many resolutions which we have adopted have raised and will continue to raise many other theoretical and practical questions, not only within the International Red Cross movement, but also in other organizations and institutions. Our Austrian colleagues will have special pleasure that these resolutions may be called « the Vienna Resolutions ». The characteristic feature of the work performed by our delegations is the great sense of responsibility which they brought to each problem. To begin with, the legal experts came to a gentlemen's agreement not to introduce controversial doctrinal issues. Discussion has been moderated but it has dealt with essentials. Compromises have been achieved, and these have always been in keeping with Red Cross ideals, the development of humanitarian principles and the effective application of humanitarian regulations. I would particularly emphasize the productive work performed by the Drafting Committee in drawing up the joint resolution concerning the legal protection of the civilian population. In the course of the Commission's work, with a sense of responsibility and with clarity, delegates underlined all the difficulties which strewed the path of international humanitarian law. Delegates were aware that not all essential matters could be settled at one fell swoop and that many of these were dependent on the solution to some of the fundamental problems confronting the world today; delegates chose the progressive path to the solution of humanitarian problems.

I take particular pleasure in seizing this opportunity to express to the International Committee of the Red Cross on behalf of the Bureau of the Commission, our thanks for the great efforts made in the preparation of material and documents. The searching analyses of many problems gave delegates the possibility of preparing themselves for discussion of these problems during this Conference. Some of this preparatory material was the result of thorough study and was a contribution to the development of international humanitarian law.

On behalf of the Bureau of the Commission, I once again thank all delegates for their sincere co-operation which contributed to the results we have achieved. I would especially thank the Rapporteur, Mr. L. Meray, for his good work in preparing his report. I hope we shall apply these resolutions with as much fervour as we put into their preparation.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I wish to thank all those who worked on the Humanitarian Law Commission. Before proceeding to item 7 of the agenda I give the floor to the President of the ICRC who has a statement to make.

Mr. GONARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. Now that the main debates of our Conference are concluded and before passing on to the final and more administrative tasks, I would like to address you on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the moment is approaching for us to make ready to return to our own countries after a week of work in this admirable Austrian capital where we were welcomed with generosity worthy of this noble setting.

You will perhaps recall that at the opening ceremony I expressed the wish, on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross, that this Conference might justify the hopes of all who have placed their confidence in our institution and that it would thereby assert once again its will to carry out everywhere and completely the humanitarian mission with which it is entrusted. If we evaluate the import of our proceedings, I believe we may declare ourselves quite satisfied. This XXth International Conference of the Red Cross will leave a profound impression in the annals of our centennial institution. Perhaps some among you may consider progress to have been slow and that there is a considerable distance between the framing of a resolution and its actual implementation. All of us are aware of the task awaiting us. But the most important thing was first to acquire the means of discharging that task. We can say that today we now possess these means.

Our meetings have consistently been inspired by a common concern for human suffering and a no less intense desire to alleviate it. We can fortunately say that these meetings took place under the sign of international understanding. Each of us, of whatever race or outlook on life, has endeavoured to draw closer to his brothers from other continents and to make an effort to understand them better. Courtesy among nations and human beings is no mere formality, it is a genuine step towards peace. Consequently the friendships which we have formed in the course of the last few days have deeper significance and a more lasting value than might at first be thought.

The resolutions which we have adopted are substantial and constructive. Protection for civilian populations and those who come to its aid against the dangers of war; the assertion that the Red Cross is a factor for peace in the world; these were the most important aspects of our work. By giving legal expression to our efforts and by permitting them to develop in the future, you have accomplished an act of faith and hope. In addition, you have provided the International Committee of the Red Cross with the tools which, within the limits of its principles of humanitarianism and neutrality, enable it to contribute — and here I quote your first Commission's resolution number X — to the prevention or settlement of possible armed conflicts. You may be assured that we shall not betray that confidence which you have just placed in us and we rely upon your support.

As this will I think be the last time I take the floor, I would not omit to say a word on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and no doubt of all participants, to Mr. Hans von Lauda, the President of the Austrian Red Cross. We have all realized on seeing him preside over our meetings and the Conference ceremonies with authority, with what enthusiasm he discharged his important and delicate functions. We have all been able to appreciate the enormous amount of work he had accomplished to ensure the smooth running of this international meeting which will remain engraved in our memories, not only for the results achieved, but also for the links which it has enabled us to forge or strengthen. To President von Lauda, Mr. Hans Sevcik his indefatigable partner and to all who contributed to the success of this Conference, I express for the last time the sincere and profound thanks of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. MacAULAY (LRCS). — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. Mr. Chairman, as the time is marching on, I will be very brief.

I wish to thank all the National Societies for their attendance at this Conference and for their interest. The spirit of the Conference has been excellent. Much has been accomplished. The Conference has provided guidelines for future relief actions; the Conference has supported the League Development Programme approved by the Board of Governors; the Conference has promoted the Red Cross work for civil defence; the Conference has regulated our co-operation with the United Nations and its agencies. It has given important directives for our work as a pioneer in the field of preventive medicine, welfare and nursing. It

has emphasized the fundamental importance of bringing youth into Red Cross work, even more so than before and it has, with an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution on peace which has demonstrated the unity of the Red Cross movement; and now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the general remarks made by the President of the ICRC in regard to the manner in which we have been received and everything you have done for us and now, on behalf of the League, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman of the Conference, for the admirable manner in which you have performed your duties in the conduct of our meeting; in making reference to you, Sir, I also want to mention your Secretary General, Mr. Sevcik, and all the collaborators who assisted you.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Ladies and Gentlemen. We now broach item 7 — *Election of members of the Standing Commission*.

I would remind you that the Standing Commission comprises two representatives of the International Committee, one of them being its President; two representatives of the League, one of them its President; and five other members elected by the International Conference. There have been long discussions on this subject; lists of persons and finally ten candidates were proposed to the Bureau which as usual dealt with this question. Of these ten candidates, five have been nominated and I presume you will agree to my reading the names to you:

The Bureau proposes: Prof. Miterev, USSR, General Collins, USA, Lady Limerick, U. K., Dr. Newman-Morris, Australia, and, it gives me pleasure to say, myself.

Are there any proposals on this subject? If not I presume you agree that we proceed to the vote. Who is in favour of this list? Who is against it? Nobody is against. Any abstention?

The proposal is therefore accepted by 128 votes in favour, none against and no abstentions. Thank you very much.

We now come to the last item on our agenda: *Place and date of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross*.

We have received three invitations: from Mexico, Turkey and Australia. So far as Mexico is concerned there is a difficulty because there is a ruling that the Chairman of the Conference may not be the President of the League. However, the President of the Mexican Red Cross is also the Chairman of the League's Board of Governors and tradition has it that the President of the National Society acting as host is also Chairman of the Conference. That is why the Bureau does not think it can recommend acceptance of the invitation from the Mexican Red Cross. The Bureau, to introduce a change of continent, unanimously proposes that the next Conference be held in Australia.

With regard to the date, we propose that in principle this should be 1969 provided circumstances do not change in the meanwhile. Does anyone wish to speak on this subject?

Mr. ALEMÁN (Mexico, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — The Chairman of the League, who is Mexican, will no longer be President of the Mexican Red Cross in four years from now. That is why we propose that the XXIst Conference be held in Mexico and not in Australia. I would like to know the opinion of the Conference on this question?

Mr. PAMIR (Turkey, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): — The Turkish Red Crescent is pleased to repeat the invitation which it extended in 1963 at Geneva for the International Conference of the Red Cross to take place in Istanbul. Today's invitation for the XXIst International Conference is in fact a renewal of the 1963 invitation which still remains valid. I shall not presume to speak to you on our ancient capital, its advantages, its natural and historic wealth. I am sure you all have an idea or knowledge and even admiration of that great city where the European and Asiatic continents meet on the shores of the sea of Marmara and also of the famous Bosphorus. But I would especially like to draw your attention to this town which was the birth place of the Red Crescent, for the Turkish Red Crescent Society, the first of the Red Crescent sister Societies, was founded 98 years ago in Istanbul. Before I conclude, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Turkey recently stated that it associated itself with the Turkish Red Crescent Society's invitation and declared it would be proud to welcome representatives of National Societies and governments which are signatories to the Geneva Conventions. The Turkish nation would like to welcome

you to Istanbul in order to become closer acquainted with the honourable and distinguished pioneers of service to humanity. I warmly greet the International Conference of Vienna in the name of the Turkish Delegation and I respectfully thank our Chairman.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Before giving the floor to the Spanish delegate, I would like to draw the attention of National Societies extending invitations to us to an essential condition, that is that the National Society should obtain the assurance from its Government that all delegates of National Societies and governments, as well as observers, will be allowed entry into the country without difficulty in order to take part in the Conference.

Mr. Antonio de LUNA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*): — The Spanish Government Delegation requests the floor to ask for some enlightenment. The Chairman himself stated that he was mistaken when mentioning that Mr. Barroso, the Chairman of the League of National Red Cross Societies, would be fulfilling a threefold mandate. Our delegation requests clarification on whether there is something in the regulations which prevent the meeting's being held in Mexico, for unquestionably Mr. Barroso is not the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and even when there is delegation of authority from one President to another, I do not remember — and that is why I ask — the provisions of the regulations. If there is no obstacle in the rules, this delegation would be in favour of and would vote for Mexico for the next meeting of the International Red Cross, with the certitude, Mr. Chairman, that the XXIst Conference would thereby be the « highest » ever held by the International Red Cross.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I shall try to reply immediately.

Paragraph 5 of article 4 of the statutes says: "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". The President of the Mexican Red Cross will at the time be Chairman of the Board of Governors; he will be the Chairman of the Conference and thereby Chairman of the Council of Delegates. I do not think that can be possible, but I propose we vote later for each country and that which receives the greatest number of votes will be chosen for the next Conference.

Mr. NEWMANN-MORRIS (Australia, Red Cross): — I am very happy to confirm this invitation for the next Conference to be held in Australia. I have no need to point out where Australia is; but I would like to mention that like the Turkish Red Crescent, we issued an invitation for this Conference, so that our invitation too — if this can be taken as an invitation — is of equal standing. Without entering into the legal side, I would like to point out that we can offer all that Mexico can, except the archeological monuments, and perhaps we could import a few of those for the occasion...

Mr. W. Villa URIBE (Colombia, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*): — According to Mr. Barroso himself, he will not henceforth be President of the Mexican Red Cross and consequently the two offices of Chairman of the League and President of the host Society will not be vested in one single person. The places to which we have been invited appear to me to be magnificent and as a warm tribute to the Mexican Red Cross and to our popular President, Mr. José Barrosa Chávez, and because we people of Latin America wish you all to come to our continent, I ask that Mexico City be chosen as the site of our next Conference. In addition, I assure you all that your stay in this beautiful and hospitable country will be marvellous. Let us give President Barroso the pleasure of being our Amphitryon.

Mr. L. RECZEI (Hungarian Government): — The Hungarian Delegation is in favour of the invitation of Mexico. We believe that the President of the Red Cross of Mexico will not wish to act against the statutes should he preside at this Conference and therefore he will arrange it legally; I should say he will renounce one of the presidencies. The other reason why I support this kind invitation is that, as far as we know, there were no Red Cross Conferences held as yet in a Latin American country. I know that neither in Australia, but Australia is one country, and in Latin America there are dozens of countries which may claim to have a Conference allocated equally in every continent. Therefore I think we will support the invitation of Mexico.

Mr. KERMIA (Algeria, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): — Obviously “Operation Charm” has been launched and truly, as a young Society, we are somewhat embarrassed, in that our friends are almost everywhere, in Mexico, in Turkey and in Australia. However, Mr. Chairman you expressed your desire to have a change of continent and you — or at least the Bureau — decided or opted for Australia. I think the Bureau should also bear in mind another country and in our opinion, all sentiment apart, the country which fulfils all the necessary conditions is Turkey. Turkey for several reasons. As a young Society, we believe that most of the African, Asiatic and other Societies would probably find it very difficult to go either to Mexico or to Australia. We would have to reckon on several millions to be able to send delegates there. But this we cannot afford; our budget would not permit it. If this meeting, this Conference, were held in Turkey, it would genuinely strengthen the position of Red Crescent Societies which, with the exception of Turkey, are not so old but are striving to develop in conformity with the desire expressed by the Conference as a whole. It is for that reason, Mr. Chairman, that we, despite our friendship for Australia and Mexico, opt for Turkey and ask that the Conference be held there.

Mr. BOZO (Albania, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — The Albanian Delegation is fully in agreement with the proposal for the next Conference to be held in Istanbul and it supports the Delegation from the Republic of Algeria.

Mrs. Issa EL-KHOURY (Lebanon, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, the Lebanon also supports with all its conviction the Turkish proposal for the next International Conference.

Mr. BARROSO CHAVEZ (Mexico, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*): — I merely wish to clarify a point. First, the Mexican invitation was extended when I was not yet Chairman of the League. Secondly, this invitation is not made by the Chairman of the League but by a National Society. Furthermore the statutes of our Mexican Association provide that the President cannot be re-elected, and moreover, his term of office is three years. As I have already been President for a year and a half, it is certain that I could not be President of the Mexican Society or Chairman of the Conference. It therefore seems to me that there are no legal objections. In addition, although I can't speak for the Mexican Society, I can say that as Chairman of the League I would be very pleased if the Conference were held in Mexico, because I believe it is a city which offers all the necessary facilities and furthermore it is fitting that, for the first time, an International Conference be held in a Latin American country, where none has ever been held before. On the other hand, I understand that some Conferences have already been held in or near the other places which are proposed. Consequently, I venture to exhort you to take the Mexican proposal into consideration.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — I did not know the statutes of the Mexican Red Cross and I recognize that the legal view-point I put forward was wrong. I apologize. We shall now proceed to the vote.

(56 votes were in favour of Mexico, 56 in favour of Turkey and 20 in favour of Australia.)

Mr. NEWMAN-MORRIS (Australia, Red Cross): — Could I suggest, Sir, that Australia withdraws and you take a second ballot.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Australia withdraws its candidature and we shall vote again to decide between Mexico and Turkey.

I congratulate Turkey which obtained 75 votes, whilst Mexico received 72. The XXIst International Conference will therefore take place in Istanbul in 1969.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have now completed the agenda of this Conference. There are still some people who wish to make statements, but I first of all have something on my mind which I am going to say and I request you to listen to me for a moment.

Ambassador François-Poncet, you were the prime mover at the 1948 Conference in Stockholm for the new structure of the Standing Commission. It was therefore natural for your colleagues to call upon you to take the Chair after the tragic loss of Count Bernadotte.

There are two kinds of activity incumbent on the Standing Commission: the preparation of International Conferences, and the co-ordination of ICRC and League activities. In the first of these functions, the Standing Commission has had to confront some delicate and even explosive problems. You have always been firmly opposed to their exceeding the limits postulated by the Red Cross principles. With respect to ICRC and League relations, you stated in your report that these had not given rise to any intervention by the Standing Commission, so harmonious was the co-operation between these two institutions. We owe this to the authority of your personality and also to the fact that your whole behaviour inspires harmony. In you are blended masterly intellect with nicety of diplomatic judgement, firmness of character with charitable disposition. To the delight of your colleagues, all that finds expression in that elegance of language of which the genius is so carefully cultivated by the Academie française. I am probably not in a position to speak for the ICRC and the League because of my imperfect knowledge of French and in view of the relatively short time during which I had the honour of working with you. I can however say how proud I am to have found in you during that short time of our co-operation, a protector and, though I hesitate to presume to say so, a friend. We all thank you for everything you have done for the great international idea of the Red Cross. We are truly sorry to see you depart, but our best wishes accompany you in the future. Please do not forget to convey to your charming wife a tribute from us all, for we know that it was also due to her that your work was so fully successful. Please therefore accept as a souvenir of your work in the great Red Cross movement a small gift from the ICRC and the League which I have been charged to present to you.

Mr. FRANÇOIS-PONCET (France, Red Cross) (*Original French*): — My dear colleagues. As from my seat I look at this table covered with a mysterious veil I first thought it hid a wedding cake, or a gift from someone who was not very well informed on my date of birth. I am deeply moved by the presentation of this gift, accompanied by touching words from our worthy Chairman. As he said, the Standing Commission was set up in its present form at the Stockholm Conference. At that time there were dark clouds on the horizon which it had to sweep away and it had to maintain harmony and agreement among members of the Red Cross and the two great institutions at its foundation. This harmony and agreement have never been troubled. On some difficult occasions, the Standing Commission had to seek solutions in keeping with the common interest, the overriding interest of our great movement. I think I may say that the Standing Commission discharged this task during the seventeen years that I had the honour of being its Chairman. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to address myself particularly to the men and I would say that in a man's life — not a woman's — there comes a time when the writing on the wall gives warning that the way must be opened to fresh energies and that the elders should stand aside and make room for younger men, fresh and capable. That is what I thought I must do. But in doing so I am full of gratitude for the confidence which you have always shown. Gratitude for services rendered is a rare virtue, believe me. I am happy to see that it has still a place of honour in the Red Cross, among all members of the Red Cross who practise it and who set the example. May I thank you once again my dear friends and I in my turn say that my wishes accompany you in the task which remains still to be accomplished and which will never be finished, for men will always be men. At the present time, winds of storm are blowing on the face of the earth. That means that the Red Cross must double its efforts to make its voice heard above the violence let loose or about to be let loose, in order to remind the world that the duty transcending all others is human fellowship, friendship among men, mutual assistance, during the brief span each of us has on earth. The Red Cross has a finer and greater mission to perform than ever. For seventeen years I was a witness to its progress, but the progress is only at its beginnings; I am certain you will continue that progress and you will bring it to that culminating point when humanity will finally have understood that its interest lies not in conflict, in violence and in war, but in mutual esteem, in love and in peace.

Mr. SLOPER (Brazilian Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am sorry that after these fine speeches I must hold the attention of the Conference for a few minutes more in order to accomplish a customary duty, that is to say the vote of thanks for all who enabled this Conference to be a brilliant success. I would first like to say that I particularly thank Mr. Starr of the American Red Cross who was kind enough to join our Drafting Committee, and Mr. Gomez of the League who gave us such enormous help. I fear that we caused all these people to miss many receptions because of the late hours we worked. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, I shall now read the resolutions expressing the thanks of the Conference. I do not think any voting need be taken, I believe the applause of the meeting will suffice to ratify them.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, tenders its respectful greetings to Dr. Franz Jonas, President of the Republic of Austria, and thanks him for the keen interest he has taken in the Conference. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference presents its respectful thanks to Dr. Josef Klaus, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, for his eloquent speech to the Conference at the opening meeting and also for the reception given by him at the Belvedere Palace. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference requests the Austrian Government to accept its deep gratitude for the very generous financial assistance in the organisation of the Conference and for all the support this Government has given to the cause of the Red Cross, thereby showing the keen interest it takes in the Movement's humanitarian work. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference thanks the Mayor of Vienna, Mr. Bruno Marek, for the very pleasant reception given by him in the Town Hall on 6 October and for the kind speech he made to the participants on this occasion. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference wishes to thank very sincerely the Austrian Red Cross, its President, Dr. von Lauda, its leaders, its members, its Junior Red Cross groups and the transport services for the smooth running of the Conference and for the friendly and warm welcome they extended to the Delegates as well as for the very pleasant social events, to which the participants were invited, in particular the evening at the Opera, the Austrian fashion show organised by Mrs. von Lauda, the concert of the Vienna Boys Choir and the very fine exhibition of Austrian Red Cross material. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference presents its deep appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency for kindly authorising the use of its installations in the Hofburg as well as for its assistance and technical advice in the preparation of Conference publications and documents,

thanks the firms which put many vehicles at the disposal of Delegates for their transport arrangements during the Conference. (*Applause.*)

The XXth Conference having noted the full and completely unprejudiced coverage given by the Austrian press to the debates at this XXth Conference,

requests the Chairman of the Conference kindly to convey to the leaders of the Austrian press its thanks and congratulations. (*Applause.*)

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Thank you Mr. Sloper. I have still something to say to you my friend. When I read out the names of the people elected for the Standing Commission I omitted something. The new Commission wishes Mr. Sloper to act as technical consultant because we know that he is familiar with conference techniques and Red Cross techniques, and that all his life he has dedicated himself to that aim. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SLOPER (Brazilian Red Cross) (*Original French*): — Mr. Chairman, I can only say that I am ready to serve the Red Cross under all circumstances.

Mr. von LAUDA (Chairman) (*Original French*): — Ladies and Gentlemen. I say thank you to you all for coming. Au revoir. I wish you a pleasant return home and may we always remain the friends we have been up to the present. Thank you. The Conference is closed.

(The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE XXth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

I

**Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference
and of the Council of Delegates at its 1963 Session**

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red
Cross Societies on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red
Cross and of the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
accepts this report,
thanks the International Committee and the League for having submitted it.

II

Reports of National Societies

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the reports submitted by National Societies on their work,
receives those reports which concern Red Cross activities only,
directs that they be filed,
thanks the National Societies which submitted them.

III

Reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its work from 1957 to
1965,
takes note of these reports,
thanks the ICRC for having submitted them.

IV

Report of the League of Red Cross Societies

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the report of the League of Red Cross Societies on its work from 1957 to 1965,
takes note of this report,
thanks the League for having submitted it.

V

Empress Shôken Fund

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the Report on the Empress Shôken 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.

VI

Augusta Fund

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the Report on the Augusta Fund submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,
accepts this Report,
thanks the ICRC for its administration.

VII

Florence Nightingale Medal

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having received the Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the Awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal,
accepts this Report,
thanks the ICRC for its administration,
considers that the Florence Nightingale Medal is the highest international distinction awarded for great devotion and exceptional services in the field of nursing,
considers further that the great significance of the said Medal should be maintained,
recalls that a maximum of 36 Medals can be awarded every two years whereas there are at present 106 National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies,
recommends that National Societies :

1. proceed with the greatest care in the choice of their candidates ;
2. propose only candidates to the ICRC which fully meet the criteria laid down in the Regulations approved by the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Toronto, 1952) ;
3. facilitate the task of the ICRC by communicating to it as complete information as possible on candidates to enable it to make its selection in full knowledge of the facts.

VIII

Proclamation of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
proclaims the following fundamental principles on which Red Cross action is based :

HUMANITY

The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours – in its international and national capacity – to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

IMPARTIALITY

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

NEUTRALITY

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Red Cross may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

INDEPENDENCE

The Red Cross is independent. The National Societies while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their Governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organisation not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

UNITY

There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

UNIVERSALITY

The Red Cross is a world-wide institution in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other.

IX

Reading of Principles

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
decides that the fundamental principles shall be solemnly read at the opening of every International Conference of the Red Cross.

X

The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
noting with satisfaction the Resolution entitled « Red Cross as a factor in World Peace » adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
recalling Resolutions previously adopted in this field particularly by the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957),

welcomes the efforts made by various Governments to eliminate the danger of armed conflicts through disarmament and, in particular, through the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water and also the 1963 Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly banning the stationing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space,

expresses its profound anxiety with regard to the suffering endured by the populations of a number of countries where armed conflicts are being waged,

further expresses its deep concern at and deplores the repeated use of force directed against the independence or the right to self determination of all peoples,

urges all Governments to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in the spirit of international law,

appeals to all Governments to pursue their efforts to reach agreement on the ban of all nuclear weapon tests and on general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as to consider taking such partial measures as the establishment of nuclear free zones and agreements for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

encourages the International Committee of the Red Cross to undertake, in constant liaison with the United Nations and within the framework of its humanitarian mission, every effort likely to contribute to the prevention or settlement of possible armed conflicts, and to be associated, in agreement with the States concerned, with any appropriate measures to this end,

urges the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and Governments to redouble their efforts with a view to the universal and scrupulous application, in a spirit of humanity, of the Geneva Conventions, in all armed conflicts,

expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the ICRC, the League, the National Societies and Governments for the alleviation of suffering, and encourages them to continue such efforts in the future.

XI

Civic Education and International Understanding

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling Resolution No. XXXVII adopted at the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957), in which Governments were exhorted in all their acts to obey the ideal of human fellowship and the humanitarian principles recognised by all nations,

confirming that the Red Cross aims to promote mutual international understanding and friendship between all countries by ensuring respect for the dignity of the human being,

considering that the ideal of world peace as the moral objective of the efforts of all nations can be achieved if these efforts are made with faith and perseverance despite the fact that this is a long-term undertaking,

aware of the fact that one of the most effective means of attaining the ideal of peace in the world is the "humanisation" of peoples in accordance with the motto "Per humanitatem ad pacem",

declaring that the humanisation of peoples cannot be effected without civic education of the masses in the spirit of international mutual understanding and human solidarity, this applying above all to the rising generations of the countries of the whole world, namely those who will hold the destinies of tomorrow in their hands,

considering that the level of civilisation of countries is determined by the degree of respect shown by each individual to his neighbour and by each nation to the international community,

expresses the wish that Governments conclude a universal cultural convention, in which they would undertake to initiate appropriate action to ensure the civic education of the younger generations within

educational establishments at all levels – higher, secondary and primary – with the aim of making people realise that men just like States do not only have rights but also fundamental duties to respect, and make respected, the dignity of the human being as well as to contribute to the improvement of living conditions by every means of moral and material solidarity.

XII

Henry Dunant Medal

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
taking note of Resolution III adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),
approves the creation of a Henry Dunant Medal,
congratulates the Australian Red Cross Society on its initiative and efforts in arranging for drawings, and models to be made of this Medal,
thanks this Society for its generous contribution and agrees to its proposal to assume all the expenses involved in striking and issuing this Medal as well as in establishing diplomas,
decides that the Regulations for the Henry Dunant Medal shall be as follows :

REGULATIONS FOR THE HENRY DUNANT MEDAL

1. The Henry Dunant Medal, created by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, is intended to constitute recognition and reward for outstanding services or acts of self-sacrifice in the cause of the Red Cross on the part of a member, whatever his rank within the movement.
2. The Henry Dunant Medal consists of a profile of Henry Dunant superimposed in relief on a red cross suspended on a green ribbon. When worn with any other Red Cross badge or decoration, this Medal takes precedence.
3. a) The Henry Dunant Medal will be awarded every two years to not more than five individuals considered worthy to receive it. According to circumstances, there may be fewer awards or none at all.
b) The Medal may be awarded on a posthumous basis.
c) In every exceptional case, when a member of the Red Cross has given proof of quite outstanding heroism or devotion, the Medal may be awarded immediately, irrespective of the dates imposed under paragraph a) of the present Article and, if necessary, in addition to the number of medals provided for therein.
4. a) The Medal shall be conferred by decision of the Standing Commission meeting in plenum, or, in the exceptional cases provided for in the last paragraph of the preceding Article, after written or telegraphic consultation of its members by the Chairman.
b) Generally speaking, the Central Committees of the National Societies shall submit proposals for awards to the International Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies, accompanied by the necessary supporting documents. The proposals shall be considered at a joint meeting by the ICRC and the League, which will select those to be forwarded to the Standing Commission. This Commission may not receive any proposals directly.
c) Members of the Standing Commission are entitled to lay their own proposals before the Commission.
5. The Henry Dunant Medal shall be presented whenever possible by the Chairman of the Standing Commission in the presence of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies at an international meeting of the Red Cross. In the event of the beneficiary being unable to attend such a ceremony, the President of the National Society, of which its recipient is a member, would be asked to represent the Chairman of the Standing Commission for the presentation.

XIII

Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the report submitted by the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

thanks the members of the Commission and renews until the next International Conference of the Red Cross the mandate with which they have been entrusted,

having noted the constant lack of balance between the annual financial resources made available to the ICRC and the needs arising from the activities it is obliged to carry out in application of the Geneva Conventions,

having noted further that it is in the first place incumbent on Governments parties to the Geneva Conventions to furnish the ICRC with the financial resources essential to it in the fulfilment of its obligations,

recalling the Resolution adopted by the 1949 Diplomatic Conference in the terms of which Governments represented at that Conference recognised the necessity of providing regular financial support for the ICRC,

makes an urgent appeal to all Governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions that they include in their budgets a voluntary annual contribution to the ICRC. The amount of these contributions should be set or increased so as to represent a fair share of the total expenditure of the ICRC which, at present, exceeds five million Swiss francs per annum.

XIV

Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the report on the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross submitted by the Council of this institution,

accepts the report,

thanks the Council for its administration,

appoints as members of the Board until the next International Conference of the Red Cross Messrs. Henrik Beer and Nedim Abut.

XV

Red Cross International Radio Communication Network

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the report presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the subject of the establishment of a Red Cross international radio communication network,

notes with satisfaction the results already obtained and invites the two international institutions and National Societies to continue their efforts in this field,

expresses to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunications Union at present meeting in Montreux, to the Governments members of the Union and to the Secretariat of the Union its sincere gratitude for the facilities already granted and the help given and

expresses the wish that they will continue to co-operate in the establishment of the Red Cross international emergency radio communication network.

XVI

Telecommunication Facilities for the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that the need for quick Red Cross intervention in time of conflict or disaster obliges National Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to use the telephone, cable and telex to an increasing extent,

regretting that the expenses of the communications diminish the already insufficient resources available to Red Cross organisations for aid to conflict and disaster victims,

considers that the telecommunications of National Societies and the international institutions of the Red Cross should in these emergency situations benefit from priority at the lowest possible cost,

asks the ICRC and the League Secretariat to make continued efforts in this direction, in particular by approaching the International Telecommunications Union,

requests National Societies to study with the official or private telecommunications organisations of their countries the granting of such facilities,

recommends that Governments consider appropriate ways and means by which the costs of the Red Cross for telecommunications in such emergencies could be reduced or covered.

XVII

International Relief Actions – Planning and Co-ordination

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the report presented by the Secretary General of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its twentieth session on assistance in cases of natural disaster as well as of the Resolution adopted on this subject by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session,

expresses its satisfaction at the interest taken by the United Nations in this question and at its desire to co-operate with non-governmental organisations, and in particular the Red Cross, in reducing the distress caused by natural disasters,

assures the United Nations of the support of National Societies and the international bodies of the Red Cross and of their intention to step up still further their actions of mutual aid,

underlines the importance of disaster relief planning,

stresses the necessity, at the national level, of centralising the management of relief operations and co-ordinating the efforts made by the Government, the National Society and other organisations to help the disaster victims,

invites Governments and National Societies to take the necessary steps for this purpose as a matter of urgency,

asks the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies to maintain its contact with the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies in the field of international relief, to continue to encourage and assist National Societies in their organisation and preparedness for relief actions, in particular by providing the necessary technicians, giving them the benefit of the experience of sister Societies and contributing to the training and preparation of their personnel.

XVIII

International Relief Actions – Revision of Principles

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

bearing in mind the experience of National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross in the field of international relief actions, on the national and international levels, and the fact that these actions constitute one of the most important fields of activity of the Red Cross,

recalling the Resolutions adopted by International Conferences of the Red Cross and the Resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the League in Oslo in 1954 on the principles applicable to relief actions,

taking note of the reports submitted to and the discussions held at the XXth International Conference,

recognising that relief actions are an expression of international solidarity and that the extending of relief strengthens the friendly relations among peoples and thus contributes to the consolidation of world peace,

recommends that these principles be revised and brought up to date in the light of the Red Cross basic principles and the experience gained, and that they be assembled in a compendium of relief principles and rules,

requests the League and the ICRC to prepare this compendium in collaboration with National Societies and to submit a proposal to the next International Conference.

XIX

Reunion of Dispersed Families

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having, from the report of the International Committee of the Red Cross, taken cognizance of the humanitarian results which have been obtained on the basis of Resolution No. XX of the International Conference of Toronto and New Delhi,

thanks Governments, the ICRC and National Societies for their active participation,

notes that some dispersed families envisaged in the above Resolutions have not yet been reunited,

expresses the wish that all competent Red Cross bodies and all Governments continue and intensify their efforts in order to complete this humanitarian action, which serves the cause of understanding and peace,

recommends that, until such reunions are achieved, human contacts between members of dispersed families be facilitated,

recommends, furthermore, that National Societies take action in this sphere as the natural intermediaries with their Governments to find a solution to this humanitarian problem and to proceed to have consultations with them, as well as with the ICRC.

XX

Maintenance Obligations

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recommends that National Societies approach their Governments with a view to these Governments' adhering to the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance Obligations concluded in New York in 1956.

XXI

Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that by virtue of Article 47 of the First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, Article 48 of the Second Convention, Article 127 of the Third Convention and Article 144 of the Fourth Convention the Contracting Parties have undertaken to give the widest possible dissemination, both in time of peace and war, to the texts of the Conventions in their respective countries and in particular to introduce the study thereof into the military and, if possible, civilian instruction syllabuses so that the principles may be known by the whole population,

considering that the application of these Articles is of the greatest importance in ensuring the observance of these Conventions,

considering further that it is essential that members of the armed forces have adequate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions,

appeals to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions to make increased efforts to disseminate and apply these Conventions, in particular by including the essential principles of the Conventions in the instruction given to officers and troops,

further appeals to National Societies to strengthen their activities and to co-operate with their Governments in this field,

expresses the wish that Governments and National Societies submit periodic reports to the International Committee of the Red Cross on the steps taken by them in this sphere,

notes with satisfaction and gratitude the efforts made by the ICRC to ensure the application of the Geneva Conventions and requests it to continue with this task.

XXII

Personnel for the Control of the Application of the Geneva Conventions

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that in conflicts occurring throughout the world the Geneva Conventions, which have been ratified by a large number of States to mitigate the hardships these conflicts cause, are still not rigorously applied in all cases,

recalling that Articles 8 and 9, common to the four Conventions, oblige Parties to the conflict to facilitate, to the greatest possible extent, the task of the Protecting Power entrusted with co-operating in the application of the Conventions and controlling this application,

considering that with a view to ensuring the application of the humanitarian Conventions and the scrutiny of this application it is essential to make available – in the event of a conflict – to the Protecting Powers and their possible substitutes a sufficient number of persons capable of carrying out this scrutiny impartially,

invites the States parties to the Conventions to envisage the possibility of setting up groups of competent persons for the discharge of these functions, entrusted to them in the Conventions, under the direction of the Protecting Powers or their possible substitutes,

expresses the wish that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which has declared itself prepared to do so, contribute to the training of these persons.

XXIII

Tracing of Burial Places

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the tracing of persons reported missing in times of armed conflict has always been an important task devolving on the Red Cross, in keeping with the spirit of the Geneva Conventions,

further considering that the tracing of burial places of persons killed during conflicts and the identification of such persons are important ways and means for carrying out such tracing,

recommends :

1. the exchange among National Societies in agreement with their respective Governments and in co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, of all available data concerning these places of burial ;
2. the tracing, by any appropriate means, of places of burial which have not so far been registered ;
3. recourse, in the event of exhumation, to all possible identification procedures with the help of specialist services ;
4. consultation among the National Societies concerned, in co-operation with the ICRC, in order to implement the recommendations contained in this resolution.

XXIV

Treatment of Prisoners of War

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
 recalling the historic role of the Red Cross as a protector of victims of war,
 considering that only too often prisoners of war find themselves helpless and that using of prisoners of war as object of retaliation is inhumane,
 recognising that the international community has consistently demanded humane treatment for prisoners of war and the facilitation of communication between prisoners of war and the exterior, and condemned reprisals directed against them,
 calls upon all authorities involved in an armed conflict to ensure that every prisoner of war is given the treatment and full measure of protection prescribed by the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of prisoners of war, including the judicial safeguards afforded to every prisoner of war charged with any offence, and that the International Committee of the Red Cross is enabled to carry out its traditional humanitarian functions to ameliorate the condition of prisoners of war.

XXV

Application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations Emergency Forces

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
 considering that the States parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken to respect them and make them respected in all circumstances,
 considering further that it is necessary for the United Nations Emergency Forces to respect these Conventions and be protected by them,
 expresses its satisfaction at the practical measures already taken by the United Nations,
 recommends :

1. that appropriate arrangements be made to ensure that armed forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations observe the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and be protected by them ;
2. that the Governments of countries making contingents available to the United Nations give their troops – in view of the paramount importance of the question – adequate instruction in the Geneva Conventions before they leave their country of origin as well as orders to comply with these Conventions ;
3. that the authorities responsible for the contingents agree to take all the necessary measures to prevent and suppress any breaches of the said Conventions.

XXVI

Repression of Violations of the Geneva Conventions

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling Resolution VI adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),

further recalling that according to Article 49 of the Ist Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, Article 50 of the IInd Convention, Article 129 of the IIIrd Convention and Article 146 of the IVth Convention, Governments have the obligation to provide penal sanctions in cases of violations of the Geneva Conventions,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the efforts it has made to study the question of suppressing violations of the Geneva Conventions,

requests the ICRC to continue its work,

further requests Governments, National Societies and institutions of comparative law to give the ICRC their full support and the information required for a study of this problem,

appeals to Governments which have so far not done so to complete their legislation so as to ensure adequate penal sanctions for violations of these Conventions, and

requests the ICRC to submit a report on the results achieved to the next International Conference and to make this the subject of a publication for the general public.

XXVII

Protests regarding Alleged Violations of the Humanitarian Conventions

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

after examining the Report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross on protests regarding alleged violations of the humanitarian Conventions,

whereas the aim in transmitting such protests to an accused party is that a full enquiry should be opened and a detailed report made,

considering that this procedure has never yielded any concrete results,

takes note that the ICRC will no longer transmit such protests, except in the absence of any other regular channel, where there is need of a neutral intermediary between two countries directly concerned.

XXVIII

Protection of Civilian Populations against the Dangers of Indiscriminate Warfare

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

in its endeavours for the protection of the civilian population, reaffirms Resolution No. XVIII of the XVIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Toronto, 1952), which, in consideration of Resolution No. XXIV of the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Stockholm, 1948) requested 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,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for the initiative taken and the comprehensive work done by it in defining and further developing international humanitarian law in this sphere,

states that indiscriminate warfare constitutes a danger to the civilian population and the future of civilisation,

solemnly declares that all Governments and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts should conform at least to the following principles :

- that the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited ;
- that it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such ;
- that distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible ;
- that the general principles of the Law of War apply to nuclear and similar weapons ;

expressly invites all Governments who have not yet done so to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which prohibits the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, all analogous liquids, materials or devices, and bacteriological methods of warfare,

urges the ICRC to pursue the development of International Humanitarian Law in accordance with Resolution No. XIII of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, with particular reference to the need for protecting the civilian population against the sufferings caused by indiscriminate warfare,

requests the ICRC to take into consideration all possible means and to take all appropriate steps, including the creation of a committee of experts, with a view to obtaining a rapid and practical solution of this problem,

requests National Societies to intervene with their Governments in order to obtain their collaboration for an early solution of this question and urges all Governments to support the efforts of the International Red Cross in this respect,

requests all National Societies to do all in their power to persuade their Governments to reach fruitful agreements in the field of general disarmament.

XXIX

Personnel of Civil Defence Services

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

referring to Resolution VII adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, 1963),

having taken note of the report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the "Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Services",

having heard the views expressed during the debates on this report :

1. recognises the necessity of strengthening the protection provided by international law to civil defence bodies ;
2. requests the ICRC to continue its work in this field on the basis of the report and comments made at the present Conference and to convene a further meeting of experts.

XXX

Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognising the interest attached to ensuring a better protection for civil medical and nursing personnel in the event of international conflicts or internal disturbances,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for having presented a report on this subject, approves its basic elements and expresses the wish that the whole question and especially the problem of the distinctive sign and the possibility of the extension for this purpose of the use of the red cross, red crescent or red lion and sun emblem should be given more detailed study with the collaboration of Government and

Red Cross experts as well as with the assistance of the World Health Organization and interested professional circles,

requests that the conclusion reached in this study be submitted to the next International Conference of the Red Cross unless the problem is solved earlier.

XXXI

Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that during armed conflicts not of an international character and internal disturbances occurring in recent years, it has not been possible to ensure sufficient protection for the victims of these conflicts and in particular the prisoners and detainees,

considering further that the Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain in Article 3, common to them all, the provisions applicable to these conflicts,

having taken note of the report of the Committee of Experts convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross to meet from 25 to 30 October 1962,

urges the ICRC to continue its work with the aim of strengthening the humanitarian assistance of the Red Cross to victims of non-international conflicts,

recommends that Governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and National Societies support these efforts in their respective countries.

XXXII

Use of the Emblems by National Societies

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

approves the Regulations on the use of the emblem of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun by National Societies contained in the report on this subject submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

requests the ICRC to undertake the publication and distribution to National Societies of the text, after taking into account the few minor drafting alterations proposed during the discussion.

XXXIII

Instruction of Medical Personnel in the Geneva Conventions

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

whereas all professional and auxiliary, military and civilian medical personnel should have a thorough knowledge of its rights and duties under the 1949 Geneva Conventions,

considering the engagements contracted by the Governments which are parties thereto as regards the Conventions and their dissemination,

considering the wish of the XVIIth International Conference set forth in its Resolution No. LII, paragraphs 3-4,

urges the Governments and National Societies to intensify and co-ordinate their efforts to disseminate the 1949 Geneva Conventions among the medical personnel of their country, by introducing this subject in the compulsory syllabi of nursing and assistant nurse's schools, and including it in all courses for Red Cross voluntary auxiliaries and first aiders.

XXXIV

Red Cross Contribution to Civil Defence

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering the importance of the question of the protection of civilian populations in all circumstances where they are threatened, whether it be a question of natural disasters or conflicts of whatever kind,

reaffirms the mission of the Red Cross, the auxiliary of the public authorities, to make its contribution to civil defence tasks,

considering further the differences as between one country and the next in the conception of civil defence itself and thereby in the tasks assigned to it,

recalls that the main role of the Red Cross is to give the victims humanitarian assistance,

considering that circumstances can occur where only the Red Cross would be able to go into action, this being especially due to the universal respect in which the red cross, red crescent or red lion and sun emblem is held and also to the fact that the Red Cross acts within the framework of basic principles offering the best guarantees to all,

recommends to Governments and National Societies that in any arrangements made for associating the Red Cross with civil defence services the Red Cross remains at all times able to undertake those tasks for which it is traditionally qualified so that it will be fully ready to play its role in cases where it would have to act on its own,

considering that the activities of the Red Cross in the field of civil defence could only benefit from the existence of Red Cross intervention units enjoying an international status,

recommends National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue with or undertake all studies enabling progress in this direction to be made with a view to their immediate implementation whenever the necessity arises.

XXXV

Development of National Societies in the Fields of Health, Social Welfare and Education

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

conscious of the beneficial results of effective collaboration between the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies and the United Nations, its Specialised Agencies and other international non-governmental organisations,

aware of the value and importance of good working partnerships between National Societies and governmental, health, education and welfare agencies, especially in developing countries,

stresses the need to promote and expand such working partnerships at both national and international levels,

draws the attention of Governments to the role which National Societies can play in the humanitarian field in their own territories by promoting measures related to the Development Programme approved by the Board of Governors of the League in Vienna in 1965, and

recommends that National Societies establish and/or extend health, education and welfare programmes for youths and adults alike in collaboration with governmental and other non-governmental voluntary agencies to meet specific needs in developing areas.

XXXVI

Health in the Home

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that "Health in the Home" instruction aims above all at mitigating suffering, preventing illness and promoting health thereby furthering the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross,

recommends that the Governments of developing countries favour the establishment or extension at national level of Health in the Home instruction to ensure a better development of this instruction, especially in rural areas, with the co-operation of their National Societies.

XXXVII

Future Tasks for Red Cross Youth

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having dealt with the questions of health, social work, humanitarian law and youth,

recognising the important contribution education can make to the solution of the problems involved and thereby the importance of the Junior Red Cross as an essential element of education and action,

recalls in this connection the recommendations of the World Conference of Educators (Lausanne, August 1963) unanimously adopted by the Council of Delegates (Geneva, September 1963),

recognises the contribution made by the Junior Red Cross to the development of new educational and practical methods, in particular in the fields of health education, training of young people in first aid, programmes of social welfare assistance and service and the dissemination of the Red Cross Principles and the Geneva Conventions,

aware of the important role which the Junior Red Cross can and must play in the implementation of the League of Red Cross Societies' Development Programme,

welcomes the relations and the co-operation which the League has developed with international governmental and non-governmental organisations interested in youth questions and the encouraging results obtained,

invites National Societies to give more effective support and encouragement to the work of their Junior Red Cross Sections, notably by giving them specific tasks,

recommends that governmental authorities, in particular the Education, Health and Social Service Authorities, consider the Junior Red Cross as an important factor in the solution of the problems at present facing the youth of the whole world, especially in developing countries, and further consider the Red Cross and its Junior Sections as a reserve of voluntary auxiliaries prepared to give their assistance in actions for the benefit of the community.

XXXVIII

Co-operation with United Nations Bodies

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the co-operation of the League of Red Cross Societies with the World Health Organization has proved profitable for both institutions,

recalls Resolution No. XXIII of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and Resolution No. 15 of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors of the League,

requests the League to continue to co-ordinate its project planning in the future with that of the WHO and other international specialised agencies, such as UNICEF and UNESCO, in particular with regard to the world campaign for universal literacy.

XXXIX

Appointment of Members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

appoints as members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross for the period up to the next International Conference: General James F. Collins (USA), Dr. Hans von Lauda (Austria), the Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom), Professor Dr. Gueorgui A. Miterev (USSR) and Dr. Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia).

XL

Place and Date of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

gratefully accepts the invitation of the Turkish Red Crescent Society to hold the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul in 1969.

Votes of Thanks

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

tenders its respectful greetings to Dr. Franz Jonas, President of the Republic of Austria, and thanks him for the keen interest he has taken in the Conference,

presents its respectful thanks to Dr. Josef Klaus, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, for his eloquent speech to the Conference at the opening meeting and also for the reception given by him at the Belvedere Palace,

requests the Austrian Government to accept its deep gratitude for the very generous financial assistance in the organisation of the Conference and for all the support this Government has given to the cause of the Red Cross, thereby showing the keen interest it takes in the Movement's humanitarian work,

thanks the Mayor of Vienna, Mr. Bruno Marek, for the very pleasant reception given by him in the Town Hall on 6 October and for the kind speech he made to the participants on this occasion,

wishes to thank very sincerely the Austrian Red Cross, its President, Dr. von Lauda, its leaders, its members, its Junior Red Cross groups and the transport services for the smooth running of the Conference and for the friendly and warm welcome they extended to the Delegates as well as for the very pleasant social events to which the participants were invited, in particular the evening at the Opera, the Austrian fashion show organised by Mrs. von Lauda, the concert of the Vienna Boys Choir and the very fine exhibition of Austrian Red Cross material,

presents its deep appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency for kindly authorising the use of its installations in the Hofburg as well as for its assistance and technical advice in the preparation of Conference publications and documents,

thanks the firms which put many vehicles at the disposal of Delegates for their transport arrangements during the Conference,

having noted the full and completely unprejudiced coverage given by the Austrian press to the debates at this XXth Conference,

requests the Chairman of the Conference kindly to convey to the leaders of the Austrian press its thanks and congratulations.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Reports presented jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies

Explanatory Notes on the Provisional Agenda.
Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
Action taken on the Resolutions of the Council of Delegates held in Geneva in 1963.
Report on the General Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund 1957-1965.
Red Cross Radiocommunications.
Actions of National Societies in the Field of Civil Population protection.
Dissemination of the Red Cross Principles and the Geneva Conventions among Youth.

Reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross

Summary Report 1956-1964.
Provisional Semi-Annual Report, January 1 - June 30, 1965.
Report on Operation of the ICRC Hospital in the Yemen.
Distribution of the Augusta Fund Revenue.
The Florence Nightingale Medal Awards.
Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.
Report of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.
Report of the Foundation for the ICRC.
Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
Respect of the Geneva Conventions – Measures taken to Repress Violations.
Respect of the Geneva Conventions – Transmission of Protests.
The Legal Protection of Civilian Populations against the Dangers of Indiscriminate Warfare.
Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Organizations.
Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Organizations (Summary).
Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel.
Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts.
Regulations on the Use of the Emblems of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun by National Societies.
Dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions among Medical Personnel.

Reports presented by the League of Red Cross Societies

General Report of the League of Red Cross Societies 1957-1965.
Red Cross, Factor for World Peace.
Red Cross Radiocommunications.

International Relief Actions (three reports).

Co-operation between National Societies and their Governments to promote Health and Social Well-Being.
Guide for a Red Cross Welfare Service.

**Reports submitted by National Red Cross,
Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies on their Activities**

Australia	Korea
Burma	Lebanon
Cambodia	Mongolia
Cameroon	Pakistan
Canada	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Finland	Rumania
France	Senegal
Germany (Democratic Republic)	Thailand
Germany (Federal Republic)	Turkey
Ghana	United Kingdom
Hungary	United States of America
India	Upper Volta
Indonesia	USSR
Iran	Yugoslavia
Japan	

XXth International Conference of the Red Cross

Report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission.

Report of the General Commission.

Report of the Health, Social Affairs and Junior Red Cross Commission.

Note distributed to the Delegations on October 7th 1965

The President of the Conference has received a number of communications, as listed below. The Conference Bureau has decided that in view of their political character, these documents will not be distributed to the delegations, but only put into the Conference files.

The Conference Bureau recalls in this connection that the participation of Governments in a Conference of the Red Cross has no effect on their legal status.

Here is a list of these communications.

1. *Letter dated 30 August 1965 from the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany* on the subject of the participation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
2. *Telegram dated 30 September 1965 from the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam* concerning the conduct of hostilities.
3. *Telegram dated 26 September 1965 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China* concerning the participation of the Republic of China and that of the People's Republic of China.

4. *Telegram dated 26 September 1965 from the Red Cross of the People's Republic of China* concerning the participation of the Government of the Republic of China and that of the Red Cross of the People's Republic of China.
5. *Telegram dated 25 September 1965 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam* concerning the participation of the Republic of Vietnam and the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
6. *Telegram dated 28 September 1965 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China* concerning the participation of the Republic of Vietnam and the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam.
7. *Letter dated 5 October 1965 from the leader of the Delegation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic* to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross containing a declaration against the attitude taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the participation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.
8. *Declaration of the Delegation of the Red Cross of Albania* concerning the participation of the Republic of China in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
9. *Declaration dated 4 October 1965 from the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea* concerning the participation of the Republic of China in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
10. *Declaration dated 4 October 1965 from the Delegation of Cambodia* concerning the conduct of hostilities in Vietnam and the participation of the Republic of China in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
11. *Declaration dated 4 October 1965 from the Delegation of the Republic of Mali* concerning the decision which has induced the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam not to participate in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
12. *Declaration dated 4 October 1965 from the Delegation of the United States* concerning the participation of the Republic of China in the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.
13. *Declaration of October 4 1965 of the government delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria* regretting that the delegations of the Red Cross and the Governments of the People's Republic of China and of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam were led not to participate in the work of the XXth Conference.

CONTENTS

	Page
Illustrations	Plate
Preliminary correspondence	5
Agenda	6
Programme	9
List of delegates	11
Conference members assigned official functions	24
Opening ceremony	26
Council of Delegates	33
First plenary session	37
Second plenary session	45
Third plenary session	60
Fourth plenary session	76
Resolutions	98
List of documents	114

21586

CICR BIBLIOTHEQUE



0100006548

