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**XXIInd
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
RED CROSS**



REPORT

**TEHERAN, 8-15 NOVEMBER 1973
MAJLIS**



Opening ceremony. H.I.M. the Shahinshah Aryamehr addressing the assembly.





*Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah Aryamehr and the Shahbanou
and Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi,
President of the Red Lion and Sun Society.*



*Opening ceremony of the Conference in Roudaki Hall (Opera).
A view of the hall.*

Parliament (Majlis), the seat of the conference.





◀ A plenary meeting.

A view
of the Majlis entrance hall.



Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda,
Prime Minister,
and Mr. Abdollah Riazi,
President of the National Assembly,
at the closing plenary meeting.

Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami,
Vice-President of the Red Lion
and Sun Society,
Chairman of the Conference.





▲
*Mr. Abdol-Majid Majidi,
Secretary General of the Red Lion
and Sun Society, Secretary General
of the Conference.*

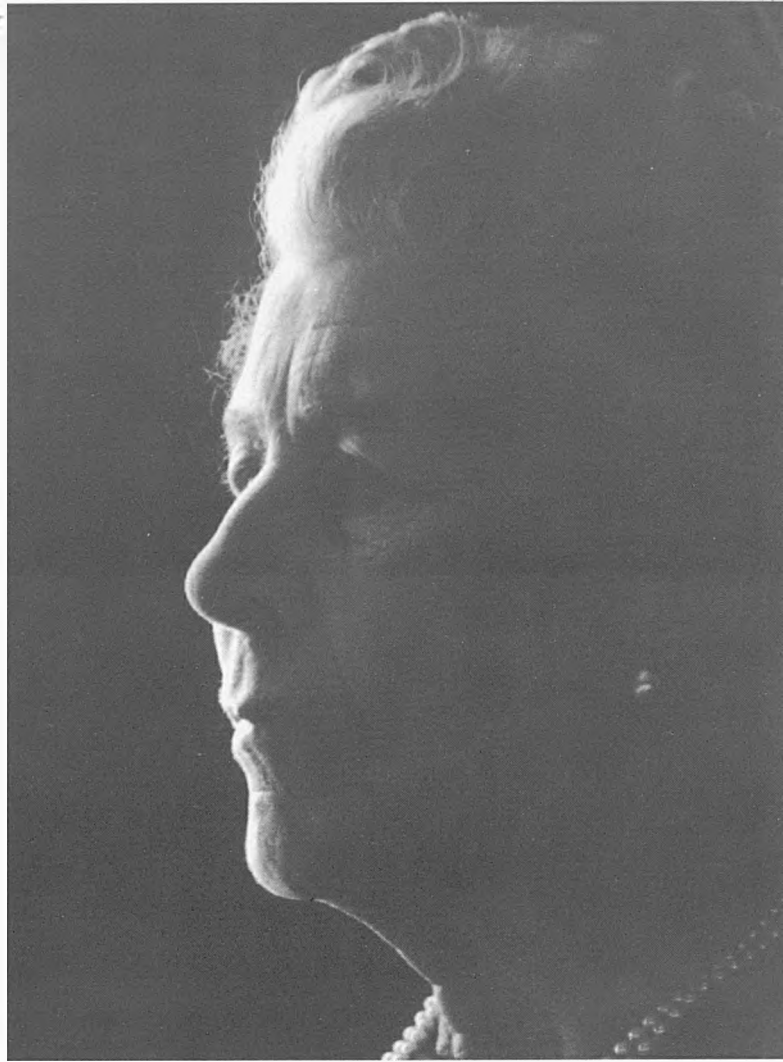


▲
*Mr. Mohammad Khosrowshahi,
Treasurer General of the Red Lion
and Sun Society.*



▲
*Mr. Hossein Khatibi,
Director General of the Red Lion
and Sun Society, welcoming
delegates at the airport.*

*Lady A. Limerick, Chairman of the
Standing Commission of the
International Red Cross.*



*Mr. Eric Martin, President of the
International Committee of the
Red Cross.*

*Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the
Board of Governors of the League
of Red Cross Societies.*



PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE

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

Teheran, 30 December 1972.

The Standing Commission has accepted our Society's offer to receive in 1973 the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross in Teheran.

The Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society has therefore the honour to inform you that, with the agreement and the assistance of the Iranian Government, the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross will be held in Teheran from 8 to 15 November 1973. It will be preceded by meetings of the League of Red Cross Societies, including the Board of Governors, as from 29 October.

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

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 usage at 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, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland). Any additions or amendments to the agenda that might be proposed should be submitted to the Standing Commission.

The Red Lion and Sun Society, which will be celebrating in 1973 the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, takes great pleasure in welcoming the XXIIInd International Conference to Iran. It trusts that the Conference will move an important step forward in the affirmation of those humanitarian principles the universal respect of which the Red Cross is striving to ensure.

Yours sincerely,

Sharif EMAMI,
Vice-President
of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran 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. Proposals to be made for the election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General of the Conference.
3. Approval of the Draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
4. Funds and medals :
 - (a) award of the Henry Dunant Medal ;
 - (b) report on the awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal ;
 - (c) report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund ;
 - (d) report on the income of the Augusta Fund ;
 - (e) report of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.
5. Development of the Red Cross image.
6. Report of the working party on racism and racial discrimination.
7. Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies.
8. Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute.

II

PLENARY MEETINGS

1. Report of the Council of Delegates.
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General.
3. Appointment of Conference Commissions :
 - (a) General Commission ;
 - (b) Commission on International Humanitarian Law ;
 - (c) Commission on Community Services ;
 - (d) Drafting Committee for Resolutions.
4. Opening of the procedure for the election of members of the Standing Commission.
5. Formal reading of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

6. Reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross (Progress Report).
7. Reports of the Commissions :
 - (a) General Commission ;
 - (b) Commission on International Humanitarian Law ;
 - (c) Commission on Community Services.
8. Election of members of the Standing Commission.
9. Place and date of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross.

III

MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS

A. GENERAL COMMISSION

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
2. Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference.
3. Reports on activities :
 - (a) International Committee of the Red Cross ;
 - (b) League of Red Cross Societies ;
 - (c) National Societies ;
 - (d) Standing Commission.
4. Questions related to relief :
 - (a) Revision of the principles and rules for Red Cross disaster relief ;
 - (b) Co-operation between the Red Cross and the United Nations in the field of disaster relief ;
 - (c) Follow-up to Resolution No. 3 of the Council of Delegates (Mexico City) « Relief operations in armed conflicts » ;
 - (d) Relief operation aims and methods.
5. The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.

B. COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
2. Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference.
3. Implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
4. Reaffirmation and development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed conflicts.

C. COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
2. Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference.
3. Red Cross contribution to national plans for development and provision of Community Services: health (including blood transfusion), social welfare and youth.
4. The Red Cross and environment problems.

PROGRAMME

MONDAY 29 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League — Regional Groups of the Development Programme — Working Party on Racism and Racial Discrimination.
- 3 p.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League — Regional Groups of the Development Programme — Working Party on Racism and Racial Discrimination.

TUESDAY 30 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League — Regional Groups of the Development Programme — Ad hoc Committee on Social Development.
- 3 p.m. Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League — Regional Groups of the Development Programme — Ad hoc Committee on Social Development.

WEDNESDAY 31 OCTOBER

- 9.30 a.m. Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League — Relief Advisory Committee — Development Programme Advisory Committee.
- 3 p.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League — Relief Advisory Committee — Development Programme Advisory Committee.

THURSDAY 1 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League — Relief Advisory Committee — Development Programme Advisory Committee.
- 3 p.m. Standing Finance Commission of the League — Relief Advisory Committee — Development Programme Advisory Committee.

FRIDAY 2 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Opening and first meeting of the XXXIInd Session of the League Board of Governors.
- 3 p.m. Second meeting of the League Board of Governors.

SATURDAY 3 NOVEMBER

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

SUNDAY 4 NOVEMBER

No meetings.

MONDAY 5 NOVEMBER

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

TUESDAY 6 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Seventh meeting of the League Board of Governors.
3 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross — Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.

WEDNESDAY 7 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Council of Delegates.
3 p.m. Council of Delegates.

THURSDAY 8 NOVEMBER

- Morning Opening ceremony of the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.
3 p.m. Plenary meeting.
4 p.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.

FRIDAY 9 NOVEMBER

No meetings.

SATURDAY 10 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.
3 p.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.

SUNDAY 11 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.
3 p.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.

MONDAY 12 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.
- 3 p.m. General Commission — Commission on International Humanitarian Law — Commission on Community Services.

TUESDAY 13 NOVEMBER

No meetings.

WEDNESDAY 14 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary meeting.
- 3 p.m. Plenary meeting.

THURSDAY 15 NOVEMBER

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary meeting.
- 3 p.m. Plenary meeting.
- 6 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

LIST OF DELEGATES

AFGHANISTAN

Government and Red Crescent

Dr. Abdul-Ahad Barekzoy, Secretary-General a.i.
Mr. Habibu Rahman Rahmani, Delegate.

ALGERIA

Government

M. Mohamed Laala, consul général en Tunisie.
M. Brahim Aissa, conseiller.

Red Crescent

M. Mouloud Belaouane, président.
M. Mohamed Hadj-Yala, membre du Comité directeur.
M. Ahmed Hamiani, secrétaire général.
M. Salaheddine Benhafid, membre du Comité directeur.

ARGENTINA

Government

Sr. Roberto García Moritan, Encargado de Negocios en Irán, Embajada Argentina en Teherán.

AUSTRALIA

Government

Mr. F. J. Mahoni, O.B.E., Deputy Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.
Mr. T. Wakenham Cutts, Australian High Commissioner in Malta.
Lt. Col. P. J. Cameron, Legal Officer, Department of Defence.

Red Cross

Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman.
Mr. Noel Wilfred Buckley, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. John Hubert Gordon Guest, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. L.G. Stubbings, Secretary-General.

Dr. Jack Philip Morris, Director, Blood Transfusion Service, Victoria Division.
Lady Gallegan, Delegate.
Mrs. M. Franks, Delegate.
Miss Irene Inwood, Delegate.
Mr. Leonard Thomas Ewens, Delegate.
Mrs. Margaret Norah Ewens, Delegate.
Miss E. Newman-Morris, Observer.
Mr. Athol Morris, Observer.

AUSTRIA

Government

Dr Albert Filz, ambassadeur en Iran.
Dr Erich Kussbach, juriste, conseiller de légation, chef adjoint de la division de droit international, Ministère fédéral des affaires étrangères.
Dr Robert Czedik-Eysenberg, chef de section.
M. Friedrich Griessler, conseiller, Ministère fédéral de la défense.
M. Hans G. Knetel, jurisconsulte adjoint, Chancellerie fédérale.
Dr Michel Haas, juriste, Ministère fédéral de la santé et de l'environnement.

Red Cross

Dr Hans Kerstnig, président de la Croix-Rouge de la province de Carinthie.
M. Hans Polster, secrétaire général.
Dr Friedrich Wendl, conseiller juridique.
M. Sepp Schwarz, secrétaire général, CR de la Jeunesse.

BAHRAIN

Government

Mr. Almadani Salah, Representative.

Red Crescent

Dr. Hamad H. Shams, Member of the Executive Committee.

BANGLADESH

Red Cross

Mr. Shaukat-Ali Khan, Delegate.

Mr. Mohd. Maiz Uddin, Member of the Central Committee.

Prof. Dr. M.M. Hossain, Medical Adviser.

Mr. Mahbubuddin Ahmed Khondker, Legal Adviser.

BELGIUM

Government

M. J. de Breucker, conseiller, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

M. Georges Bery, Ministère de la défense nationale.

M. Albert Alexander, magistrat militaire.

Red Cross

M. Raymond Vermeyley, administrateur général.

Mlle Simone Vercamer, secrétaire général.

BRAZIL

Government

Prof. Haroldo T. Valladão, ambassadeur.

Prof. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches, Université de l'Etat de Guanabara.

M. José Murillo Carvalho, conseiller, Ambassade à Téhéran.

Red Cross

Mr. Edgar P. de Beauclair, President.

Mr. T.W. Sloper, Secretary for Foreign Relations.

Mrs. Mavy d'Aché Assumpção Harmon, Member of the National Board and Director for Volunteer Services.

BULGARIA

Government

M. Petar Valkanov, chargé d'affaires a.i., Ambassade en Iran.

Mme Violeta P. Maneva, secrétaire au Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

Dr Kiril Ignatov, président.

M. Georgui Stefano Gospodinov, premier vice-président.

Dr Sava Penkov, maître de recherches de droit international, conseiller juridique.

M. Ivan Pouchkarov, assistant exécutif au Département des relations extérieures.

BURUNDI

Government and Red Cross

Dr François Buyoya, président de la Croix-Rouge.

M. Prime Niyongabo, premier vice-président de la Croix-Rouge.

BYELORUSSIA

Government

Mr. Aleksei Pivchenko, Delegate.

CAMEROON

Red Cross

Dr Simon-Pierre Tchoungui, président général.

M. Hajal Massad, vice-président.

M. Vincent Olama Budjogo, secrétaire général.

CANADA

Government

Mr. Max H. Wershof, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. J. George, Ambassador to Iran.

Mr. D.M. Miller, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Col. J.P. Wolfe, Ministry of National Defence.

Mr. Henri J. Richard, Director, Emergency Welfare Services.

Prof. J. W. Samuels, University Western, Ontario.

Mr. Frederick B.M. Smith, Canadian Agency for International Development.

Mr. J.O. Caron, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva.

Mr. Geoffrey A. Weir, Third Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Teheran.

Miss Francine Cyr, Secretary to the delegation.

Red Cross

Hon. Mr. Justice R.L. Brownridge, President.

Mr. J.A. MacAulay, Vice-President.

Mr. George Aitken, Vice-President.

Mr. Jan S. Johnston, Governor.

Major General A.E. Wrinch, National Commissioner.

Mr. R. James Kane, Chairman, National Executive Committee.
Mr. André Marcil, former President.
Mrs. L.F. Bess Anderson, Honorary Adviser, Emergency and Welfare Affairs.
Prof. J.W. Samuels, Legal Adviser.
Mr. David M. Aitken, Delegate.

CHILE

Red Cross

Dr. Agustín Inostrosa, Presidente.

CHINA (People's Republic)

Government

Mr. Chen Hsin-jen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iran.
Mr. Tien Chin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Yao Chi-nien, Second Secretary of the Embassy, Teheran.
Mr. Chou Chin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Miss Yao Ying, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Lin Cheng, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Hou Kuei-hsin, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Mr. Ouyang Ching, Member of Standing Committee.
Mr. Wang Min, Secretary-General.
Mrs. Liang Szu-yi, Deputy Director of the International Relations Department.
Mr. Chou Yueh-hsin, Delegate.
Mrs. Fu Wu-yi, Delegate.

COLOMBIA

Red Cross

Dr. Hernán Restrepo, Delegado.
Sr. Héctor Acevedo, Secretario Ejecutivo.

CUBA

Government and Red Cross

Dr. Angel Luis Torres Santrayll, Vicepresidente de la Cruz Roja y Gobernador.
Dr. Enrique Camejo Argudín, Embajador y Secretario General de la Cruz Roja.

Sra. María de los Angeles Florez Prida, Funcionaria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Asesora de la Cruz Roja.

CYPRUS

Government

Mrs. Stella Soulioti, Law Commissioner.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Government

Dr Gejza Mencer, professeur de droit international.
M. Petr Kriz, troisième secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

Dr Frantisek Valicek, président.
Dr Miloslav Hlach, vice-président, président de la Croix-Rouge tchèque.
Dr Miroslav Broz, secrétaire général.
M. Jiri Kraml, chef de la section étrangère.
Professeur Dr Zdenek Krejci, membre.

DENMARK

Government

Mr. Bernhard Olsen, Ambassador to Teheran.
Mr. Per Fergo, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Tyge Lehmann, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Erik Schultz, Director of Civil Defence, Ministry of Interior.

Red Cross

Prince Henrik of Denmark.
Prof. Erik Husfeldt, President.
Mr. Arne Fremm, Secretary-General.
Mrs. Helga Pedersen, Judge at the Supreme Court.
Professor Isi Folghel.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Government and Red Cross

Dr. Manuel Emilio Saladín Vélez, Presidente de la Cruz Roja.

EGYPT (Arab Republic)

Government

Mr. Elsayed Abdelraouf Elreedy, Counsellor,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Aly Maher El Sayed, Second Secretary of
Embassy.

Miss Leila Emara, Third Secretary, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs.

Red Crescent

Dr. Ahmed K. Mazen, Vice-President.

Mr. Mohamed Safwat, Director-General.

EL SALVADOR

Red Cross

Sr. D. Oscar Raymundo Melgar, Gerente General.

ETHIOPIA

Government

Ato Aberra Jembere, Minister of State, Prime
Minister's Office.

Ato Taffara Deguefé, Managing Director and
General Manager of the Commercial Bank of
Ethiopia.

Lij Hailou Desta Kassa, Assistant Minister, Ministry
of National Defence.

Ato Alemayehu Abebe, First Secretary, Embassy in
Athens.

Red Cross

Ato Aberra Jembere, Governor.

Ato Taffara Deguefé, Honorary Treasurer.

Lij Hailou Desta Kassa, Deputy Governor, Member
of the Board.

FIJI

Government and Red Cross

Mrs. Doria Leys, Director, Red Cross Society.

FINLAND

Government

Prof. Erik J. S. Castren.

Lt. Colonel Pentti Laamanen.

Miss Anja-Riitta Ketokoski, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.

Red Cross

Prof. Leo Noro, President.

Mr. Kai J. Warras, Secretary-General.

Prof. Dr. Harri R. Nevanlinna, Director, Blood
Transfusion Service.

FRANCE

Government

M. Christian Girard, ministre plénipotentiaire,
sous-directeur des Unions internationales.

M. Henri Piot, conseiller des Affaires étrangères,
sous-direction des Unions internationales.

Mme Marie-Reine d'Haussey, chargé de mission à la
Direction des Affaires juridiques du Ministère des
affaires étrangères.

M. René Coirier, chef du Bureau des secours
d'urgence, Direction générale de la santé,
Ministère de la santé publique.

Red Cross

Me Marcellin Carraud, président.

M. Roger Angebaut, vice-président.

M. Guy de la Tournelle, ambassadeur, vice-président
de la Commission des relations extérieures.

M. Christian Blavet, directeur Jeunesse-Secourisme.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Government

M. Ferdinand Thun, ambassadeur extraordinaire et
plénipotentiaire en Iran.

Dr Oskar Hugler, département juridique, Ministère
des affaires étrangères.

M. Siegfried Nitzsche, troisième secrétaire, Ministère
des affaires étrangères.

M. Gunter Vogel, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

Prof. Dr Werner Ludwig, président.

Dr Wolfgang Weitbrecht, vice-président.

M. Werner Dopieralsky, section juridique.

M. Werner Horney, Département des relations
extérieures.

GERMANY (Federal Republic of)

Government

Dr. Joachim Hinz, Ministry of Defence.

Dr. Egon Raster, Ministerial Counsellor.

Dr. Dieter Fleck, Counsellor.

Mr. Wilhelm Josephi, Counsellor.

Red Cross

Mr. Walter Bargatzky, President.
Mrs. Beate Bremme, Vice-President.
Dr. Anton Schloegel, Secretary-General.
Princess Margaret von Hessen, Member of the Executive Committee.
Dr. Johan-Peter Brandenburg, President of the Council.
Mr. Peter Bohrer, Director, Public Relations.
Dr. Peter Scholl-Latour, Member of the Executive Committee.

GHANA

Government

The Hon. Mr. Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe, Delegate.

Red Cross

Mr. Myles Christian Hagan, National Chairman.

GREECE

Government

M. George Papadopoulos, ambassadeur en Iran.

Red Cross

Mme Alexandra Mantzoulinos, juriste, membre du Conseil d'administration.
M. Efstathios Spiliotopoulos, vice-président suppléant.
Mlle Stavroula Papamicrouli, directrice des infirmières.

GUATEMALA

Red Cross

Me Albert Dupont-Willemin, Delegado Permanente de la Cruz Roja Guatemalteca ante la Liga y el CICR.

HAITI

Red Cross

Dr V. Laroche, président.

HOLY SEE

Mgr Ernesto Gallina, archevêque titulaire de Trevi, pro nonce apostolique en Iran.
Rév. P. H.-M. de Riedmatten, secrétaire général du Conseil pontifical de Cor Unum.

HUNGARY

Government

M. István Rostás, ambassadeur, vice-président de la Croix-Rouge.
Prof. Géza Herczegh, Faculté de Droit, Université de Pécs.
Dr Gyula K. Szelei-Kiss, collaborateur du Département du droit international du Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

M. János Hantos, secrétaire général.
M. Joseph Czivisz, directeur du Département des relations extérieures.
M. George Jánosi, collaborateur du Département des relations extérieures.
M. Rezső Sztuchlik, délégué.
Dr Aladár Konkoly-Thege, médecin en chef.

ICELAND

Red Cross

Mr. Eggert Asgeirsson, Secretary-General.

INDIA

Government

Mr. R.D. Sathe, Ambassador.
Mr. A.S. Chib.
Mr. L. Dayal.
Mr. Prokash Shah, Counsellor.
Mr. R. Ranganathan, Adviser.
Mr. S.S. Sethi, Adviser.

Red Cross

Major-General S.S. Maitra, Secretary-General.
Mr. Ajit Bhowmick, Deputy Secretary.
Dr. J.N. Vazifdar, General Secretary, Maharashtra State Branch.
Mr. R.N. Kaul, Secretary, Rajasthan Branch.
Mrs. Lily Thomas, Member, General Committee of Tamil Nadu Red Cross State Branch, Madras.

INDONESIA

Government

Mrs. Artati S. Marzuki, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. E. Soeprato, Secretary of Permanent Mission in Geneva.
Mr. Tranggono, Head of International Relations, Ministry of Defence.

Red Cross

Mr. Soehanda Ijas, Secretary-General.
Mr. Rachmat Muljomiseno, Treasurer, National Board.
Mr. Malkianus Augustinus Pellaupessy, Member of the Central Board.

IRAN

Government

Mr. E. Kazemi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. M.A. Morshed, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Health.
Mr. H. Amir Mokri, Director-General to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Col. Dr. Sh. Nassiri, Department of War.
Miss Farideh Ahmadi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Lion and Sun

Mr. J. Sharif-Emami, Vice-President.
Mr. A.M. Majidi, Secretary-General.
Dr. Hossein Khatibi, Director-General.

Senator Amir Hossein Khozeime Alam.
Mrs. Peri Shahidi, Liaison Officer.
Mrs. Jaleh Saffari, Member of the Volunteers Organization.
Mrs. Ozra Ziai, Member of the Volunteers Organization.
Mrs. Sourur Mazaher, Member of the Volunteers Organization.
Mr. Habibollah Eshraghi, Managing Director, Red Lion and Sun Society, Esfahan.
Mr. Taymour Sahami, Managing Director, Red Lion and Sun Society, Khorassan.
Mr. Parviz Ayromloo, Chief of the International Bureau.
Mr. Nasser Eremad-Sajadi.
Miss Carineh Hacopians, Youth Representative.

IRAQ

Government

Dr. Sadoon Khalifa, Director-General of Preventive Medicine.
Dr. Amer Jomard.

Red Crescent

Dr. Sabih Al-Wahbi, Member of Executive Committee.

IRELAND

Government

Mr. George Crean, Assistant Secretary, Department of Defence.
Mr. Matthias F. Crowe, Principal Officer, Department of Defence.

Red Cross

Col. Joseph Adams, Chairman.
Miss Mary B. Murphy, Secretary-General.

ISRAEL

Government

Mr. Nathan Bar-Yaacov, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Meir Rosenne, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mrs. Miriam Lambert-Finkler, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Sinai Rome, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Aryeh Levin, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Robert Sabel, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Izhak Meydan, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Miss Pauline Cooperstone, Attaché Secretary.

ITALY

Government

Mr. Agostino Benazzo, Ambassador.
Dr. Giuseppe Renato, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior for Civil Protection.
Prof. Giuseppe Barile, Governmental Expert, Rome University.
Dr. Paolo Masetti, Adviser to the Ministry of Interior.
Dr. Giuseppe Panocchia, First Secretary, Embassy in Teheran.

Red Cross

Dr Lorenzo Lore, président général.
Me Enrico Ciantelli, président du Comité provincial de Florence.
Mlle Dr Luciana Corvini, chef du Bureau des relations internationales.
Dr Massimo Barra, président national des pionniers.
Mme Bianca Lanzara de Sangro, vice-inspectrice nationale des infirmières volontaires.

JAPAN

Government

- Mr. Keizuke Arita, Ambassador to Iran.
Mr. Toshio Oshima, Counsellor of the Embassy, Teheran.
Mr. Kiyoshi Owada, Ministry of Public Health and Welfare.
Mr. Tetsuchi Akutacawa, Official of the Defence Agency.
Mr. Kensaku Hogen, First Secretary of the Embassy, Teheran.
Mr. Naoharu Fujii, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Prof. Masayuki Takemoto, Kansai University.

Red Cross

- Mr. Kinichi Koike, Vice-President.
Mr. Risaburo Kiuchi, Director, Foreign Affairs Department.
Mr. Noboru Yamaga, Vice-Director, General Affairs Department.
Mr. Seibi Ota, Foreign Affairs Department.
Mr. Hiroshi Higashiura, Foreign Affairs Department.
Mr. Rokuo Kubo, Director, Tokyo Prefectural Chapter.
Mr. Kyo Hara, Director, Kanagawa Prefectural Chapter.
Mr. Jiro Yoshizawa, Director, Shiga Prefectural Chapter.
Mr. Risaburo Sano, Director, Blood Program Department.
Dr. Seiji Miyamoto, M.D., Medical Director, Blood Program Department.
Dr. Takemitsu Hosoi, M.D., Director, Kyoto Blood Center.

JORDAN

Government

- Mr. Hasan Ibrahim, Head of Delegation.
Dr. Khalid Asad Shami, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health.
Mr. Hani Hashim, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Mohamed Adib Tahboub, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Crescent

- Dr. Ahmad Abu-Goura, President.
Dr. Salahiddin Anabtawi, Delegate.
Miss Aida Azoka, Executive Secretary.

KENYA

Red Cross

- Councillor Nathan M. Kahara, Executive Committee Member.
Mr. John K. Mullei, Secretary-General.

KHMER REPUBLIC

Government

- M. Sok Heangsun, ministre de la Santé publique.
Dr Kong-Kim Chuon, directeur du Centre de transfusion sanguine national.

Red Cross

- Dr Ber Keng Hean, gouverneur.
Prof. You Kim Yean, deuxième vice-président.

KOREA (Democratic People's Republic)

Government

- Mr. Ju Chang Jun, Vice-Chairman, Cultural Relations Committee.
Mr. Jang Mun Sen, Section Chief, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Paik Jun Hyok, Staff Member, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Pak Ju Yong, Staff Member, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

- Mr. Ju Chang Jun, Secretary-General.
Mr. Ri Song Ho, Deputy Director of International Affairs.
Mr. Han Sok Bok, Member of Standing Committee.
Mr. Pyo Duk Son, Member.
Mr. Ju Hyong Sun, Member.
Mr. Jang Mun Sen, Member.
Mr. Paik Jun Hyok, Member.
Mr. Pak Dong Chun, Member.
Mr. Pak Ju Yong, Member.

KOREA (Republic)

Government

- Mr. Chong Kyu Kim, Chief Delegate.
Mr. Woo Young Chung, Delegate.
Dr. Dong Yoon Lee, Delegate.
Lt. Col. Il-Young Park, Assistant Military Attaché.

Red Cross

Dr. Yong Woo Kim, LL.D., President.
Mr. Bum Suk Lee, Vice-President.
Dr. Choon Ki Paik, M.D., Ph.D., Chairman,
Kyung Buk Chapter.
Mrs. Yoon Yeohoon So, Director, Department of
Public and International Relations.
Mr. Eun-Bum Choe, Professor of International
Humanitarian Law.
Mr. Woo Yoon, Secretary.
Mr. Choo Nyun Chung, Delegate.

KUWAIT

Government

Dr. Tarek Razzouqi, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.

Red Crescent

Mr. Yousef Jasim Al-Hijji, Deputy President.
Dr. Abdul Moneim Eid Othman, Delegate.
Mr. Yousuf Ibrahim-Ghanem, Member of the Board.

LAOS

Government and Red Cross

Dr Oudom Souvannavong, président de la Société
nationale de la Croix-Rouge.

Red Cross

Mme Oudom Souvannavong, secrétaire général
adjoint.

LEBANON

Government

M. Khalil Al Khalil, ambassadeur en Iran.
Dr Kamal Arab, médecin.

Red Cross

Mme Rose Kettaneh, gouverneur, présidente de la
Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse.
Mme Elly Nucho, membre du Comité central.
Mlle Naila Jabre, secrétaire général de la Croix-
Rouge de la Jeunesse.
Mme Eva Serhal, présidente de la Banque du sang,
membre du Comité.

LIBERIA

Red Cross

Dr. (Mrs.) A.-Doris Banks Henriès, Vice-President.
Mrs. Anna S. Cooper, Executive Secretary.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Government

Prince Nicolas de Liechtenstein.

Red Cross

Dr. Emil Heinz Batlinger, secrétaire.

LUXEMBOURG

Red Cross

Dr. R. Hafezi, gouverneur, consul général honoraire
à Téhéran.

MADAGASCAR

Red Cross

M. Henri Rakotobe, président et gouverneur.

MALAYSIA

Red Cross

Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed bin Tunku Besar
Burhanudin, Chairman.

MAURITANIA

Government

M. Sidi Bouna, ambassadeur à Moscou.
M. Néma El Moujtaba, secrétaire, Ambassade au
Caire.

Red Crescent

Mme Sall, née Tokoselle Sy, présidente.
M. Brahim Ould Soueid Ahmed, membre.

MEXICO

Government

Sr. Alfonso Castro Valle, Embajador, Ankara.

Red Cross

- Sr. Enrique Madero Olivares, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Directores.
Sr. Humberto Aceves y Aceves, Director General.
Sr. D. Santiago T. Méndez, Asistente de Vice-presidente.
Sr. Alfonso Danel Galindo, Consejero Nacional y Director de Delegaciones.
Sr. Vicente Ferrer Segura, Consejero Nacional y Presidente del Comité de Socorros para Casos de Desastres.
Sra. Rosa María Quijano de Méndez, Miembro del Comité de Damas y Vicepresidente del Banco de Sangre.
Sr. Francisco Martínez, Delegado.
Sr. Enrico Cusi, Delegado.
Sr. Ricardo Millares, Delegado.
Sr. Roberto Serrano, Delegado.

MONACO

Government

- Dr Etienne Boeri, délégué permanent aux Institutions sanitaires internationales.
Prof. Paul de la Pradelle, directeur de l'Institut d'études politiques, Faculté d'Aix-Marseille.

Red Cross

- Dr Etienne Boeri, secrétaire général.
Mme Auguste Settimo, vice-présidente.
Mme Marthe Bellando de Castro, responsable du Service social.
Mme Rosine Sammori, délégué à la propagande.

MONGOLIA

Government

- Mr. D. Chulimudorj Chuluundorj, Official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Choin Hunjav, Counsellor, Embassy to the USSR.

Red Cross

- Dr. (Mrs.) D. Lhamsuren, Vice-President.
Mr. E.O. Vandish, Director, External Department.

MOROCCO

Government

- M. Mohamed Larbi El Alami, ambassadeur à Téhéran.
M. Hassan Fassi-Fihri, premier conseiller, Ambassade à Téhéran.
M. Taieb Benchekroun, secrétaire, Ambassade à Téhéran.

Red Crescent

- M. Moulay Ali Kettani, vice-président.
Dr. Hassan Fdili Alaoui, médecin-chef de la province de Fès.

NEPAL

Red Cross

- Dr. Jaya Narayan Giri, Secretary-General.
Prof. Ganesh Raj Singh, Member of the Central Executive Committee.
Mr. Tirtha Raj Onta, Chief Executive Officer.

NETHERLANDS

Government

- Mr. P.A.E. Renardel de Lavalette, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
General J. Anemaet, Ministry of Defence.
Rear-Admiral E. Deddes, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. J.J.E. Schutte, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. G.A. Everts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

- Jonkheer Gualtherus Kraijenhoff, Chairman.
Mr. Alfred Van Emden, Director-General.
Princess Margriet of the Netherlands, Member of the Board.
Mr. Fritz Kalshoven, Reader in International Law, Legal Adviser.
Miss Louise Bezemer, Head, Director-General's Office.
Dr. N.W. Kryjnen, Head of Blood Transfusion Service.

NEW ZEALAND

Government

- Mr. Peter Robert Bennett, First Secretary, Embassy in Rome.

Red Cross

Dr. Eardley Lorimer Button, Governor.
Mr. D.G. Whyte, B.A., President.
Commander M.C. Ashdown, Secretary-General.
Mrs. D.G. Whyte, Observer.

NICARAGUA

Red Cross

Sr. Jorge A. Cárdenas, Gobernador.
Sr. Ing. Reynaldo Tapia Molina, Secretario General.
Sra. Agnes De Montoya, Vocal del Consejo Nacional.
Sra. Euridice Goldman de Bermúdez, Presidenta Damas Voluntarias.

NIGERIA

Government

Mr. J.K. Ajayi, Ministry of External Affairs.
Mr. Mike T. Gbashah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva.

Red Cross

Mr. Justice J.A. Adefarasin, National Chairman.
Miss D.M. Miller, Chairman Executive Committee, North Central Branch.
Rev. Canon E.O. Alayande, Member of the Central Executive Committee.
Mr. Patrick Orimoloye, National Secretary.

NORWAY

Government

Mr. Einar Fredrik Ofstad, Ambassador to Bonn.
Mr. Hans Wilhelm Longva, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Ivar Selbyg, Attaché, Embassy in Teheran.

Red Cross

Major General Torstein Dale, President.
Mr. Per Røisland, Vice-President.
Lt. Colonel Haakon Mathiesen, Secretary-General.
Mr. Reidar Ruud, Delegate.
Mr. Helge Qvigstad, Delegate.

PAKISTAN

Government

Mr. Hamid Nawaz Khan, Ambassador to Teheran.
Mr. A.G. Chaudry, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Sayed Jafor Hayat, Cultural Attaché, Embassy in Teheran.

Red Cross

Dr. Justice Nasim Hasan Shah, Justice, Lahore High Court.
Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, National Chairman.
Begum Shaheen Haneef Ramay, Chairman, Punjab Provincial Branch.

PARAGUAY

Red Cross

Dr. Fulgencio Duarte Pallarés, Secretario Ejecutivo.

PERU

Red Cross

Sr. Dr. D. Enrique García Sayán, Presidente y Gobernador.
Sr. Carlos Aramburu, Secretario General.

PHILIPPINES

Government

Mr. Juan C. Dionisio, Ambassador to Pakistan.
Col. Claro Gloria, Vice-President of Philippines Airlines.

Red Cross

Mr. Fernando E.V. Sison, Chairman.
Dr. Manuel Lim, Chairman, International Affairs Committee.
Mrs. Loreto Paras Sulit, Secretary-General.
Dr. Mariano F. Beltran, Disaster Preparedness and Relief Service.
Mrs. Rhodora J. Laurea, Administrator, Iloilo Chapter.
Mr. Alfonso V. Combong Jr., Chairman, Board of Directors, Antique Red Cross Chapter.

POLAND

Government

- M. Tarczewski, chef de la délégation.
M. Stanislaw Lopuszanski, vice-président de la délégation.
M. T. Mallik, vice-président de la délégation.

Red Cross

- Dr Ryszard Brzozowski, vice-ministre de la Santé et Assistance sociale, membre du Présidium de la Croix-Rouge.
Dr Irena Domanska, vice-présidente.
Dr Czeslaw Poltorak, vice-président.
M. Jan Tarasiewicz, secrétaire général.
Mlle Danuta Zys, chef des Relations internationales.

PORTUGAL

Government

- Dr Carlos Lemonde de Macedo, ambassadeur à Téhéran.
M. Luis Crucho de Almeida, conseiller juridique, Ministère des affaires étrangères.
M. Rui Machete, Ministère des affaires étrangères.
M. José Manuel Cornelio da Silva, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

- Brigadier-Médecin Dr Ricardo Horta Junior, président national.
Mme Maria de Almeida Barreiros, chef du Bureau d'information et de relations publiques.
Mme Maria C.A.C.B.R. Vasconcelos, secrétaire général adjoint.

ROMANIA

Government

- M. Alexandru Boaba, ambassadeur à Téhéran.
M. Teodor Melescanu, deuxième secrétaire, Ministère des affaires étrangères.
M. Nicolae Ionescu, troisième secrétaire, Ambassade à Téhéran.

Red Cross

- Général-Colonel Mihai Burca, président.
M. Alexandru Ghitera, conseiller du président.
M. Andrei Dorobantu, chef des Relations extérieures, membre du Conseil national.
Mlle Victoria Dusa, collaboratrice de la section des Relations extérieures.

SAN MARINO

Government

- M. le ministre Franco Dompè, gouverneur.

Red Cross

- M. Sergio Dompè, délégué.

SAUDI ARABIA

Government

- Mr. Khairy A. Pharaon, Counsellor, Royal Embassy in Teheran.

Red Crescent

- Dr. Abdul Aziz Mudarris, President.
Mr. Fadl Akasha Fadl, Secretary.

SENEGAL

Government

- M. Sarre, ambassadeur à Téhéran.

Red Cross

- M. Rito Alcantara, président.
Mme Fatou Niang, vice-présidente.
M. Bécaye Diop, secrétaire adjoint à l'organisation.

SIERRA LEONE

Government

- Mr. Alpha Mackie, Senior Administrator.

Red Cross

- Mrs. Vivi E.T. Johnson, National Appeals Officer.
Mr. Arnold Nelson Kamara, General Secretary, Makeni Branch, N. Province.

SINGAPORE

Red Cross

- Dr. Wilmot R. Rasanayagam, Chairman, Executive Committee.
Mr. Fok Fook Choon, Vice-Chairman.
Miss Wan Fook Neo, Secretary-General, Youth Section.

SOUTH AFRICA

Red Cross

Mr. Bernard A. Armitage, President and Governor.
Mr. John X. Roos, National Secretary.

SPAIN

Government

Sr. Eduardo de la Iglesia González, Marqués de Villafranca, Ministro Plenipotenciario.
Sr. Fernando Belloso, Secretario de Embajada.

Red Cross

Sr. Francisco Queipo de Llano, Conde de Toreno, Presidente.
Sr. Gonzalo Mora y Aragón, Marqués de Casa Riera, Vicepresidente.
Sr. Manuel Antón Ayllón, Secretario General.
Sr. Manuel Fiol Calafat, Director Nacional de la Cruz Roja de la Juventud.
Sra. Da Antonia de Jordana, Directora de Relaciones Públicas e Información.
Sr. Fernando Murillo Rubiera, Asesor Jurídico Internacional.

SRI LANKA

Red Cross

Mr. A.D.H. Samaranayaka, Chairman of the Council.
Mr. Edward Bandula Abeyasekera, National Treasurer.

SUDAN

Government and Red Crescent

Dr Mohyi Eddin Mahdi, président du Croissant-Rouge.

SWEDEN

Government

Dr. Hans Martin Blix, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Carl-Ivar Skarstedt, Chief Legal Officer, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. Torgil Wulff, Ministry of Defence.
Mr. Björn Skala, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Red Cross

Dr. John Philipson, Vice-President.
Dr. (Mrs.) Gerd Blume Westerberg, Vice-President.
Mr. Olof Stroh, Secretary-General.
Mr. Asbjörn Olsen, Director of International Department.
Miss Sarah Forssner, Delegate.

SWITZERLAND

Government

M. René Keller, ambassadeur, directeur de la Direction des Organisations internationales.
M. Daniel Gagnebin, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire en Iran et en Afghanistan, Téhéran.
M. André Huber, colonel divisionnaire, médecin-chef de l'armée.
Mlle Denise Werner, chef de la Section des œuvres d'entraide internationale.
M. Joseph Martin, ancien chef du Service juridique de l'Office fédéral de la protection civile.
M. René Pasche, collaborateur diplomatique au Département politique fédéral.
M. Jean Humbert, en qualité d'observateur, ambassadeur, commissaire général de la Conférence diplomatique sur la réaffirmation et le développement du droit international humanitaire applicable dans les conflits armés.

Red Cross

Prof. Hans Haug, président.
Me Pierre Audeoud, vice-président.
M. Hans Schindler, secrétaire général.
M. Jean Pascalis, secrétaire général adjoint.

SYRIA (Arab Republic)

Government

M. Zouheir Mourabet, chargé d'affaires à Téhéran.

Red Crescent

Dr Camille Aris, vice-président.
Me Sami Chatila, secrétaire général.
M. Abdallah Moussalli, secrétaire général, Section d'Alep.

TANZANIA

Red Cross

Miss M.L. Mackeja, Secretary-General.
Mr. L.T. Mgweba, Accountant.

THAILAND

Red Cross

Prince Sukhuma Paribatra, Executive Vice-President.
Mr. M.R. Patanachai Jayant, Honorary Assistant Treasurer.
Mrs. Moni Kilikaew Abhakara (Princess Aditya), Red Cross Council.
Dr. Atirek Nathalang, Assistant Director, Relief Division.

TOGO

Red Cross

Mme Adjoa Mivedor, présidente.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Red Cross

Dr. Stephen Moosai-Maharaj, Acting Chairman, Red Cross Council.

TUNISIA

Government

M. Taoufik Smida, ambassadeur en Iran.
Dr Nouredine Hamdani, premier secrétaire d'ambassade, Téhéran.
M. Habib Aquididi, attaché d'ambassade, Téhéran.

Red Crescent

Dr Ali Fourati, président.
M. Ali Tritar, secrétaire général adjoint.
Dr Tahar Cheniti, trésorier adjoint.

TURKEY

Government

Mr. Kemalettin Demirer, Embassy in Teheran.

Red Crescent

Prof. Dr. Recai Ergüder, President and Governor.
Prof. Dr. Seha L. Meray, Member of the Central Committee and Substitute for the Governor.
Mr. Ihsan Saraclar, Vice-President.
Mrs. Nermin Kunter, Member of the Central Committee.

Mr. Mehmet Nomer, Member of the Central Committee.

Mr. Ömer Barutcu, Member of the Central Committee.

Mr. Unal Somuncu, Director-General.

Mr. Ihsan Ruhi Berent, Delegate to the League and ICRC.

UKRAINE

Government

Mrs. Valentina Zubko.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Government

Mr. M. Gribanov, Head of Delegation.

Mr. V. Boulanenkov, Delegate.

Mr. I.I. Krasnopeev, Delegate.

Mrs. V. Rybakova, Interpreter.

Red Cross and Red Crescent

Dr. Nadejda Troyan, Chairman.

Mrs. Lilia Tcherkasskaya, Chief, International Relations.

Mr. Valentin Kasatkin, Senior Officer, International Relations.

Mr. Alexander Malychev, Senior Officer, International Relations.

Mr. Vladimir Zviaguin, Senior Officer, International Relations.

Mrs. Zinaida Patkevich, Chief, Public Relations.

Mr. Aleksei Pivtchenko, President of the Byelorussian Red Cross.

Mr. Juri Ostalski, President of the Russian Federation Red Cross.

Mrs. Valentina Zubko, President of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Government

Mr. Abdul-Aziz Ismail Abdul-Hadi, Head of the Delegation.

Mr. Obaid Juma Al-Ghazal, Member of the Delegation.

Dr. Sabri Fouad Wassif, Member of the Delegation.

UNITED KINGDOM

Government

Sir Colin Crowe, Protocol and Conference
Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.
Mr. M.A. Arthur, Third Secretary, Foreign and
Commonwealth Office.
Col. G.I.A.D. Draper, Adviser, University of Sussex.
Mr. M.R. Eaton, Assistant Legal Adviser, Foreign
and Commonwealth Office.
Mr. J.E. Makin, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of
Defence.

Red Cross

Angela, Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman of the
Council, Chairman of the Standing Commission
of the International Red Cross, Vice-Chairman
of the League.
Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, Chairman of the Executive
Committee.
Dame Anne Bryans, Vice-Chairman of the Executive
Committee.
Mr. A.B. Hodgson, Director-General.
Miss Maude Jones, Deputy Director-General.
Mr. Donald J. Piggott, Director of International and
Overseas Affairs.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Nares, Deputy Director of
International and Overseas Affairs.
Miss Diana Wilbraham, Staff Officer, Junior Red
Cross.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Government

The Honorable Francis L. Kellogg, Special Assistant
to the Secretary for Refugee and Migration
Affairs, Department of State.
Mr. George H. Aldrich, Acting Legal Adviser,
Department of State.
The Honorable L. Douglas Heck, Minister-
Counselor, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy in
Teheran.
Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson, Office of the Deputy
Assistant Secretary (International Security
Affairs), Department of Defense.
Mr. Ronald J. Bettauer, Office of the Legal Adviser,
Department of State.
Mr. James L. Carlin, Counselor for Refugee,
Migration and Red Cross Affairs, Permanent
Mission in Geneva.

Mr. Timothy W. Childs, Office of United Nations
Political Affairs, Bureau of International
Organization Affairs, Department of State.
Mr. Russell S. McClure, Foreign Disaster Relief
Co-ordinator, Bureau for Population and
Humanitarian Assistance,
Agency for International Development.
Mr. Frank A. Sieverts, Special Assistant to the
Deputy Secretary, Department of State.

Red Cross

Dr. Frank Stanton, Chairman.
Mr. George M. Elsey, President.
Mr. William E. Stevenson, Ambassador, former
Vice-Chairman, Board of Governors.
Mrs. Margaret Hickey, former Deputy to the
Chairman.
Mr. Frederic S. Laise, Vice-President.
Mr. Harold Starr, Counselor.
Dr. Tibor J. Greenwalt, Medical Director,
Blood Program.
Mr. Samuel Krakow, Director International
Relations.
Mr. Winston E. Henry, Director of Operations,
European Area.
Mrs. Patricia Druecker, Secretary, American
Delegation.

UPPER VOLTA

Red Cross

M. Mamadou Simporé, premier vice-président.
M. Charles Koutou, deuxième vice-président, chargé
de l'organisation et des relations internationales.
M. Denis Doanio, quatrième vice-président, chargé
des affaires médico-sociales et des secours
d'urgence.
M. Pierre-Marie-Albert Nyamweogho, secrétaire
général.
Mme l'Impératrice Congo Zara, présidente du
Comité régional de Ouagadougou.

VIET-NAM (Democratic Republic)

Government

M. Nguyen Van Luu, ambassadeur.
M. Nguyen Van Huong.
M. Pham Ngac, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

Mme Trân thi Dich, secrétaire général.
M. Le luong Thang, secrétaire général adjoint.
M. Vu-Van Thanh.

VIET-NAM (Republic)

Government

M. Le Van Loi, ambassadeur, représentant permanent de la République du Vietnam auprès des organisations internationales à Genève.
M. Quach-Tong-Duc, chef adjoint de la délégation.
M. Do Lay Ky, directeur des Affaires consulaires, Ministère des affaires étrangères.
M. Le Huy Luyen, Ministère de la défense nationale.
M. Le Dai Toan, membre de la délégation.
M. Le Minh Chuc, membre de la délégation.
Mme Pham Phi-Tu, Université de Saïgon.
Mlle Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lan, Ministère des affaires étrangères.

Red Cross

M. La-thành-Trung, président.
M. Phan-van-Nhân, vice-président.
M. Dang-trân-Loi, secrétaire général.
Dr Phan-van-Tan, chargé des problèmes médicaux et de transfusion sanguine.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Government

M. Mohammed Ali Manea, conseiller d'ambassade, Téhéran.

YUGOSLAVIA

Government

M. Muhammed Hadzic, ambassadeur en Iran.
M. Dimkovski Dobrivoje.

Red Cross

Dr Pavle Gregorić, président d'honneur.
Dr Nikola Georgievski, président.
Mme Stefa Spiljak, secrétaire général.
Dr Bosko Jakovljević, directeur du Bureau des relations internationales.
Mme Dragica Wujovic, membre de la présidence.

ZAIRE

Red Cross

M. Bokolombe B. Bompese, président général.
M. T. Kalonji, délégué.

International Committee of the Red Cross

Representatives of the ICRC

Dr. Eric Martin, President.
Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President.
Mr. Pierre Boissier, Member of the ICRC, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute.
Miss Marion Rothenbach, Member.
Mr. Gottfried de Smit, Member of the Executive Board.
Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director.
Mr. Edmé Regenass, Director.
Mr. Pierre Gaillard, Deputy Director.
Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir, Assistant Director.

Experts

Mr. Alain Modoux, Head of Information and Press Division.

Mr. Jean C. Ott, Delegate-General for Asia and Oceania.
Mr. Serge Nessi, Delegate-General for Latin America.
Mr. Antoine Martin, Assistant Head of Legal Division.
Mrs. Danièle Bujard, Legal Adviser.
Mr. Jean-Louis Cayla, Jurist, Secretary of Commission.
Miss Françoise Bory, Press Attaché.
Miss Françoise Perret, Jurist, Secretary of Commission.
Miss Catherine Schyrr, Secretary of Commission.
Mr. D.D. Tansley, Director of the Study for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.
Mr. Olof Stroh, Director of the Indo-China Operational Group.
Col. D. Gill, Indo-China Operational Group.

League of Red Cross Societies

Mr. José Barroso Chávez, Chairman.
Mr. G. Aitken, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. R. Alcantara, Vice-Chairman.
Prof. H. Haug, Vice-Chairman.
The Countess of Limerick, Vice-Chairman.
Dr. Nadejda V. Troyan, Vice-Chairman.
Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Vice-Chairman.
Ambassador W.E. Stevenson, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. K.J. Warras, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. E. Villanueva Vadillo, Treasurer-General.
Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General.
Mr. B. Petterson, Deputy Secretary-General.
Mr. R. Pierpont, Under-Secretary-General.
Dr. V. Semukha, Under-Secretary-General.
Mrs. W. Sheppard, Representative to the UN.
Mr. J.W. Sheppard, Adviser.
Mr. W. Cassis, Director.
Mr. M. Gazay, Director.
Mr. J.-P. Robert-Tissot, Director.
Mr. A. Rörholt, Director a.i.
Mr. I. Reid, Adviser.
Dr. Z.S. Hantchef, Special Adviser.
Mr. Ch.-A. Schusselé, Special Assistant to the Secretary-General.
Mr. J. Meurant, Special Assistant to the Secretary-General.

Experts

Mr. D. Andreassen.
Mr. G. Araya.
Mr. R. Bermúdez.
Miss C. Camoletti.
Mr. B. Elliott.
Miss M. Esnard.
Miss Y. Hentsch.
Mr. Y. Kiamouche.
Mr. M. Konoye.
Dr. K. Seevaratnam.
Miss B. Yule.
Dr. H. Zielinski.
Mr. D.D. Tansley, Director of the Study for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.
Mr. Olof Stroh, Director of the Indo-China Operational Group.
Col. D. Gill, Indo-China Operational Group.
Dr. Hadj Ahmed Djebli-Elaydouni, Member of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

Observers

A. ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Boy Scouts World Bureau

Mr. M. Saeb.
Dr. Hossein Banai.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

Miss Charikleia Alexandraki.

International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy

General Dr. Ayadi.
Col. B. Milani.

International Council of Nurses

Mrs. Herovahadi Shafightet.

International Organization for Standardization

Mr. Mohsen Soroudi.

International Social Service

Miss Abdulaziz.
Mrs. Sathareh Farmanfarmaian.

International Union for Child Welfare

Mrs. Margareta Linnander.

Lutheran World Federation

Mr. T. Edward John Mwangosi.

Magen David Adom

Dr. Joseph Kott, President.
Prof. Moshe Many, Chairman, Executive Committee.
Dr. Aharon Khazzam, Member of Council.

Order of Saint-John

Mr. M. Ernst Frick.

United Nations

Mr. F.N. Berkol, Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.
Mr. Tardu, Chief, Studies and Research Unit,
Division of Human Rights.
Mr. E. Valencia-Ospina, Legal Office.
Mr. P. Stanassis, Senior Co-ordination Officer,
Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.
M. J. Colmar, chargé de mission, Haut-Commissariat
des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés.

International Labour Organization

Mr. Tore O. Aaen, Vocational Rehabilitation Expert.

UNICEF

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Special Assistant to the
Director, European Office.
Mr. Stein Moss, Acting Representative.

United Nations Programme for Environment

Dr. F. Homayounfar, Director-General, Budget and
Planning Department.

World Food Programme

Mr. Daphne Wilson Ercoli.

World Health Organization

Dr. A.H. Taba, Director, Eastern Mediterranean
Region.

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. Peter Rogers, Special Projects Officer, World
Weather Watch Department.

World Alliance of YWCA

Miss Ruud van Hoogevest.

World Jewish Congress

Mr. Claude Lévy.

World Medical Association

Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris.

B. PRIVATE OBSERVERS

Dr. Nabil Nassar.
Mr. Sameh Abdulrahman.

Members of the Conference with official functions

Chairman :

Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Vice-President of the Red
Lion and Sun, President of the Senate.

Vice-Chairmen :

The Chairman of the Standing Commission ; the
President of the International Committee of the
Red Cross ; the Chairman of the League of Red
Cross Societies ; the Heads of Delegations of
National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion
and Sun Societies.

Secretary-General :

Mr. Abdol-Majid Majidi, Secretary-General of the
Red Lion and Sun, Minister of State.

Assistant Secretaries-General :

Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director of the ICRC
Department of Principles and Law.
Mr. William Cassis, Director of the LRCS
Administration and Personnel Bureau.

Conference Bureau

Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Chairman of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross ;

The Countess of Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross ;

Dr. Eric Martin, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross ;

Mr. José Barroso Chávez, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies ;

Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman of the General Commission ;

Mr. J.S. Pictet, Chairman of the Commission on International Humanitarian Law ;

Mr. Fernando E.V. Sison, Chairman of the Commission on Community Services ;

Mr. Abdol-Majid Majidi, Secretary-General of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

Council of Delegates Bureau

Chairman :

Dr. Eric Martin (ICRC).

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. García Sayán (Peru).

Secretaries :

Mr. Claude Pilloud (ICRC).

Mr. William Cassis (LRCS).

Commission Bureaus

A. GENERAL COMMISSION

Chairman :

Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia).

Vice-Chairmen :

Prof. Dr. Werner Ludwig (German Democratic Republic).

Dr. Stephen Moosai-Maharaj (Trinidad and Tobago).

Secretaries :

Miss Catherine Schyrr (ICRC).

Mr. Arnold Rörholt (LRCS).

Rapporteur :

Mr. Fok Fook Choon (Singapore).

Drafting Committee :

Mr. Elsayed Abdelraouf Elreedy (Egypt).

Mrs. Auguste Settimo (Monaco).

Mr. Manuel Antón Ayllón (Spain).

B. COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Chairman :

Mr. J.S. Pictet (ICRC).

Vice-Chairmen :

Mr. D.M. Miller (Canada).

Prof. G. Herczegh (Hungary).

Mr. Aberra Jembere (Ethiopia).

Mr. S. Ijas (Indonesia).

Secretaries :

Mr. J.-L. Cayla (ICRC).

Dr. K. Seevaratnam (LRCS).

Rapporteur :

Mr. H.G. Knitel (Austria).

Drafting Committee :

Mr. H. Piot (France).

Mr. Justice V. Crabbe (Ghana).

Prof. F. Murillo Rubiera (Spain).

C. COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

Chairman :

Mr. Fernando E.V. Sison (Philippines).

Vice-Chairmen :

Dame Anne Bryans (United Kingdom).

Dr. Nikola Georgievski (Yugoslavia).

Mr. Bokolombe B. Bompese (Zaire).

Secretaries :

Miss Y. Hentsch (LRCS).

Miss F. Perret (ICRC).

Rapporteur :

Dr. Tahar Cheniti (Tunisia).

Drafting Committee :

The Chairman.

The Rapporteur.

The Commission Secretaries.

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

7 November 1973

SUMMARY: Opening of the meeting by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami. — Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries of the Council. — Proposals for the Chairmanship, Vice-Chairmanship and Secretariat of the Conference. — Proposals on Conference procedure. — Admission of the press. — Nominations for elections to the Standing Commission. — Approval of the Conference Agenda. — ICRC Report on the Awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal. — Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund. — ICRC Report on the Income of the Augusta Fund. — Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee. — Report of the Working Party on Racism and Racial Discrimination. — Joint ICRC-League Report on the Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies. — Presentation of Henry Dunant Medals. — Tribute to Lady Limerick. — Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute.

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m. by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society) : As the Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran, I have the honour to declare open this session of the Council of Delegates which precedes the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross. During tomorrow's official inauguration ceremony I shall have the opportunity to extend my cordial welcome to you on your arrival in Iran but I would like already to say how pleased we are to have you here. Following a long established tradition, I would like to propose to elect the Chairman of this Council of Delegates in the person of Professor Eric Martin, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross. (*Applause.*)

I conclude from your acclamation that you have approved this proposal and I would ask Mr. Martin to take the chair.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is a tradition to elect the President of the ICRC Chairman of the Council of Delegates, but I regard this as an honour for the institution which I am privileged to preside over, and I thank you for your trust.

You have before you the agenda of the Council of Delegates. We have two meetings at which to deal with it. Yet it is desirable and no doubt possible to set aside a little time for the Board of Governors, which is meeting this afternoon. Are there any objections or comments regarding the agenda submitted to you? If not, our first task will be to constitute a Bureau, and I would ask you to elect the Vice-Chairman and the Secretaries of our Council. In agreement with the Red Lion and Sun Society, I suggest Mr. García Sayán, President of the Peruvian Red Cross, as Vice-President of the Council, and I submit this proposal for your approval. (*Applause.*)

I am glad that by your acclamation you have ratified the choice I have proposed, and I would ask Mr. García Sayán to take his place at the Conference table. (*Applause.*)

For the Secretariat of the Council I propose, in accordance with tradition, representatives of the League and the ICRC, Mr. Pilloud and Mr. Cassis, who have contributed to the success of our Conference and who will please take over the Secretariat today. I would ask them to come to the Conference table. (*Applause.*)

Mr. García Sayán wishes to take the floor.

Mr. Enrique GARCÍA SAYÁN (Peru) (*Original Spanish*) : Mr. Chairman, I asked to speak only because I wanted to express my heartfelt gratitude for your proposal that I should be elected Vice-Chairman of the Council of Delegates, which proposal has been approved by this gathering. I regard this appointment as a

distinction bestowed not on me but on the Society I represent, the oldest in the American hemisphere. For about a hundred years we have endeavoured to contribute to the work of the Red Cross in the spirit in which it was constituted.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Now that we have constituted the Council's Bureau, we should turn to our task. So as to be quite clear as to what is expected of us, I shall read out paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, which specifies the functions of the Council of Delegates :

"3. The functions of the Council of Delegates shall be :

- (a) to meet, prior to the opening of the Conference, in order to propose the names of persons to fill the posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General ; these proposals shall be submitted to the Conference ;
- (b) to determine the order in which questions and proposals submitted to the Conference are to be brought up for discussion ;
- (c) to give an opinion upon and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of such questions and proposals as may be referred to it by the Conference or by the Standing Commission."

I would remind you that the Council of Delegates is composed 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 has one vote. I think our mission is quite clearly stated and that we can thus discharge it in a precise manner.

I am happy to greet several new National Societies which have been recognized by the ICRC and admitted to membership of the League since the XXIst International Conference. I extend to them a cordial welcome personally and on your behalf. This is the first time that they are attending an International Conference of the Red Cross, and it is a pleasure to receive them.

In chronological order they are :

in 1970, Botswana Red Cross

Malawi Red Cross

in 1971, Lesotho Red Cross

in 1972, Bahrain Red Crescent

in 1973, Mauritanian Red Crescent

Fiji Red Cross

Bangladesh Red Cross

Singapore Red Cross

Central African Red Cross

Would you please express by your applause the pleasure and satisfaction we feel at having these new Societies in our midst. (*Applause.*)

The next item on the agenda relates to proposals with regard to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General of the Conference. As Chairman of the Conference, I have the very great pleasure and honour of proposing His Excellency Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, which Society has received us in such splendid fashion. Mr. Sharif-Emami holds high office in this country ; he is President of the Senate, and we are glad to be able to propose as Chairman of the Conference one who will certainly conduct the debates with the dignity and eminent principles characteristic of him. I thank him on behalf of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies for his kindness in welcoming us at the reception which is to be held at the Senate tomorrow. I would ask you to accept this proposal by acclamation. (*Applause.*)

As Vice-Chairmen, the Standing Commission suggests that the Conference follow the same procedure as at earlier Conferences and elect as Vice-Chairmen the heads of all delegations of National Societies represented here, as well as the Chairmen of the Standing Commission and of the League of Red Cross Societies and the President of the ICRC. Do you approve this suggestion? (*Applause.*)

Thank you.

His Excellency Mr. Abdol-Majid Majidi, Secretary-General of the Red Lion and Sun Society, seems eminently qualified for the office of Secretary-General of our Conference. Even though he has been Secretary-General of the Society for only a short time, he was closely associated in the preparation of the Conference. I would suggest that he be aided in his task by two Assistant Secretaries-General, Mr. Pilloud of the ICRC and Mr. Cassis of the League. If there are no comments or objections, please express your agreement by applauding. (*Applause.*)

Thank you for endorsing these suggestions.

I would now ask you to consider some proposals made by the Standing Commission regarding the procedure to be followed at the Conference. In the first place, three Commissions are to be set up: the General Commission, the Commission on International Humanitarian Law and the Commission on Community Services. As all the preparations made for the Conference have taken this division into account, I think there is no need to contemplate any other basis for our work.

As is customary, each Commission will elect its Bureau. At the first plenary meeting, the Chairman of the Standing Commission will put forward some proposals which will, of course, be in the nature of suggestions, regarding chairmen for the three Commissions. Again, as happened at the last International Conference, each Commission will set up a drafting committee composed of three members, each of whom will be fluent in one of the three working languages of the Conference. After the sittings of the Commissions, these drafting committees and the Secretary-General of the Conference will constitute the Drafting Committee of the Conference, as they did four years ago.

Again to help us advance in our work, the Standing Commission proposes that a Resolutions Committee be established, composed of the chairman of each Commission's drafting committee, the Secretary-General and his two assistants, and perhaps two or three others selected by the assembly. Tomorrow, the Chairman of the Standing Commission will explain to us in greater detail the duties of the Resolutions Committee and the advantages it would offer in dealing with resolutions.

As in the past, the Standing Commission suggests that, in so far as material considerations permit, the press be admitted to all plenary meetings and to meetings of the Commissions. The Commissions will, however, be free to decide as to the private nature of some of their meetings. Do you approve all these suggestions regarding the working methods of the Conference? (*Applause.*)

We shall now turn to the election of the five members of the Standing Committee. The Commission suggests a procedure similar to that followed at Istanbul in 1969. Let me briefly remind you of that procedure:

1. at the first plenary meeting tomorrow, 8 November, the Chairman will announce that five members of the Standing Commission are to be elected at the last plenary meeting on Thursday, 15 November;
2. names of candidates must be handed in to the Bureau of the Conference not later than noon on 13 November, and each proposal must be accompanied by a biographical note, including the candidate's experience in Red Cross work;
3. at the closing plenary meeting, the Bureau will submit a complete list of candidates, indicating the five regarded as having the best qualifications for those high functions;
4. the number of proposals put forward in favour of a candidate will carry no weight as regards the recommendations made by the Bureau, which considers solely the candidate's merits;
5. elections will be by secret ballot.

Do you approve these proposals? (*Applause.*)

Thank you.

One of our main tasks is to approve the agenda of the XXIInd International Conference, which has been very carefully prepared by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, on the basis of proposals made by the ICRC, the League and several National Societies. You have the agenda before you. I think it will meet with your approval but am prepared to give the floor to anyone wishing to speak about the agenda of the plenary meetings.

As there are no questions, I shall consider that you have approved the agenda established by the Standing Commission, and I thank you.

Item 4 of the agenda. As one of the recipients of the Henry Dunant Medal has not yet arrived, we shall turn to agenda item 4 (b): report on the awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal. Miss Marion Rothenbach, a member of the ICRC, will present the report prepared by the ICRC.

Miss Marion ROTHENBACH (ICRC) (*Original French*): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. In accordance with the wish expressed by the VIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London in 1907, and the decision reached by the IXth International Conference, in Washington in 1912, a fund was established with contributions from National Red Cross Societies, in memory of Florence Nightingale's great and distinguished services for the improvement of the care of wounded and sick. The income of the fund was to meet the cost of awarding the Florence Nightingale Medal, struck in honour of the life and work of Florence Nightingale. Articles 2 and 6 of the present regulations seem contradictory. Article 2 lays down that the medal shall be awarded to nurses and voluntary aids of the Red Cross, whereas Article 6 refers to trained nurses alone. The ICRC considers Article 6 as having broadened Article 2, and that the candidate need not be a member of a National Society of the Red Cross. On the other hand, applications must be submitted to the ICRC by a National Society. National Societies are also free to put forward a candidate from some other country. Voluntary aids, according to the regulations, should register with their National Society. Owing to the growing number and diversity of presentation of applications submitted for consideration by the ICRC, the ICRC requests National Societies to be very careful, when putting forward applications, to see that the supporting documents are as detailed as possible and to state the exceptional circumstances in which the candidate distinguished herself by her devotion to the wounded or the sick in time of war or of peace. The ICRC intends, in the first place, to honour the dedication and courage shown by a nurse or aid in exceptional circumstances, and only then to consider candidates who have had a brilliant professional career. According to the report submitted by the ICRC on this subject, in 1969 thirty-eight candidates were put forward by twenty-five National Societies. Thirty-three medals were awarded. In 1972, forty-five candidates were put forward by twenty-five National Societies. Thirty-three medals were awarded. In 1973, sixty-six candidates were put forward by twenty-eight National Societies. Thirty-six medals were awarded. The recipients had shown courage and devotion in situations of war or conflict, by nursing, rescuing and evacuating wounded persons under extremely difficult conditions. Others distinguished themselves by improving working conditions for nurses, raising the level of training, and establishing national training centres for nurses, training voluntary aids, instituting community services, etc. These few examples show us the manifold activities carried out by nurses and voluntary aids within National Red Cross Societies, in a constantly developing society. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Are there any comments on this report? If not, we accept it with thanks.

We now come to the report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund. Mr. Gaillard is submitting this report, and I call upon him to speak.

Mr. Pierre GAILLARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. On behalf of Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Board and Chairman of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shoken Fund, I have the honour to submit the Commission's report for the period 1969-1973. Allow me to remind you very briefly what this means. The Empress Shoken Fund was established by the Japanese Empress Shoken in 1912 to promote and support the work of National Red Cross Societies in time of peace and to further the development of that work. The Fund is administered by a Joint Commission of

six members, three representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies and three representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Commission meets once a year to consider applications received from National Societies; the Societies are informed of the applications by means of an annual circular. The Commission therefore has the twofold task of administering the Fund and considering the applications received from Societies. The Commission has adopted a number of criteria for its examination of applications. The first criterion, in view of the relatively modest sums available for distribution, is to concentrate allocations on a relatively restricted number of applications in order that they may be more substantial. The second criterion, in my opinion the most important, is systematically to give priority to developing Societies. Lastly, the third criterion, which in a way is a condition, is to consider only those National Societies which have duly reported on the use made of the allocations received in preceding years. Over the past four years, twenty-three National Societies have received from the Empress Shoken Fund allocations amounting to 365,700 Swiss francs. This has made it possible to supply vehicles and other equipment to many Societies which were in urgent need, and we feel that the Commission has thus done extremely useful work.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the Japanese Government and Red Cross very warmly for having very substantially increased the Shoken Fund over past years. From 1970 to 1972, the amounts paid in totalled 817,789 Swiss francs, so that by 31 December 1972 the Fund amounted to 2,456,892 Swiss francs.

I would also like to thank my League colleague, Dr. Seevaratnam who, as Secretary of the Commission, is doing a vital and extremely useful job for the Commission. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Does this report call for any comment? If not, we shall accept it and thank Mr. Gaillard.

The next report, which is the report on the Augusta Fund, will be submitted by Mr. Regenass of the ICRC.

Mr. Edmé REGENASS (ICRC) (*Original French*): The report on the Augusta Fund, which is one of the documents you have received, calls for the following remarks.

The Augusta Fund was established at the turn of the century, to honour the memory of the German Empress.

At the last International Conference held at Istanbul, it was decided that the income from the Fund would, until further notice, be assigned to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. The income in the preceding years amounted to about 4,300 francs, which were allotted to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Thank you, Mr. Regenass. I do not think this report calls for any comment.

We shall now turn to item 4 (*e*), report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross. As Mr. van Emden is not present, Mr. Regenass will present the report on his behalf.

Mr. Edmé REGENASS (ICRC) (*Original French*): The Commission for the Financing of the ICRC met yesterday afternoon. At that meeting it accepted the report, which is one of the documents which have been distributed to you, with just one change however. The resolution proposed on page 19 is amended by the deletion of the second part of the second paragraph.

Moreover, the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC has proposed that the National Societies of Japan and Colombia join the Commission, thereby increasing its membership from seven to nine.

The Commission has appointed as its new Chairman Mr. Rahimtoola, representing the National Society of Pakistan, in place of Mr. van Emden, who does not wish his mandate to be renewed. To replace the Netherlands Red Cross the Commission proposes to call upon the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany. Lastly, under this item of the agenda, I would like to propose to the Conference the appointment of two delegates to the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross. What is that Foundation? It is a donation made by the Swiss Federal Council in 1931. Its capital is administered

by a Council of seven members, two appointed by the Conference, two by the Swiss Federal Council and three by the International Committee. The members appointed by the Conference were Mr. Henrik Beer and our friend the late Mr. Nedim Abut. The Council of Delegates proposes that you appoint as delegates Mr. Henrik Beer and, in place of Mr. Nedim Abut, Mr. Bergman of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. Chairman, I have ended.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): You have heard the proposals made. I suggest that they be accepted. Has anyone any objection to them? Nobody. Mr. Pictet wishes to speak. I give Mr. Pictet the floor.

Mr. J. PICTET (ICRC) (*Original French*): Now that Mr. van Emden's term of office is ending, I should like to express to him, in the name of the International Committee of the Red Cross, our deep gratitude. For years he has unstintingly given his time and energy to the job of ensuring that the ICRC should have the resources essential to the efficient execution of the task which is required of it. Mr. van Emden is retiring from the office of Chairman of the Commission at the same time as he retires from that of Director-General of the Netherlands Red Cross, which two functions he has exercised with such competence and brilliance. I wish to pay a tribute to Mr. van Emden and convey to him our grateful feelings. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): We have dealt with item 4 of the agenda. For those of you who would like to have details about those funds and medals, I might remind you that you have received a document bearing the symbol D.4 b.d.e.

We shall now turn to agenda item 5, "Development of the Red Cross Image", and I should like to ask the Council of Delegates to allow me to refer the presentation of this report to the General Commission. Mr. Alain Modoux, ICRC information officer, who was to have submitted the report, has had to return to Geneva, and will not be back before Saturday. Does the assembly agree? I see that there is no objection.

Now let us consider the report of the working party on racism and racial discrimination. I think the subject has been widely discussed by the Board of Governors, but that the wording of a resolution is not yet final, and I have the privilege of giving the floor to Mr. Alcantara, who will tell us what stage has been reached.

Mr. Rito ALCANTARA (Senegal) (*Original French*): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Pursuant to resolution 33 adopted at Mexico City, the item to which you refer was to be discussed by the Board of Governors and submitted to the Council of Delegates, which is assembled here. As you yourself have said, the question was widely discussed by the Board of Governors yesterday. The resolution has been adopted with a slight amendment which the Drafting Committee is finalizing. All I need therefore do is submit to the Council of Delegates for approval the draft resolution which the Board of Governors adopted yesterday.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Unfortunately I do not think those present have copies of the text. Could you please read it out? I think it better not to adopt the resolution before hearing the text. So the Council of Delegates is asked to endorse or at least approve a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors. Mr. Alcantara has the floor.

Mr. Rito ALCANTARA (Senegal) (*Original French*):

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the Red Cross is based on the principles of respect for the dignity and equality of all human beings and may not make any distinction as to nationality, race, religion, social condition and political leanings, that racism and racial discrimination constitute a serious violation of basic human rights and a degradation of human dignity and of equality amongst all human beings, that they impede friendly and peaceful relations between nations and endanger peace for which the Red Cross works,

deeming that racism and racial discrimination also constitute a violation of the Red Cross principle of impartiality, recalling the provisions of the Geneva Conventions forbidding any discrimination of a racial character, the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross condemning racism and racial discrimination and Resolution No. 33 adopted by the XXXIst Session of the Board of Governors of the League (Mexico City, 1971),

taking into account the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965, alarmed by the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in certain regions of the world, convinced that it is necessary for the Red Cross to engage still more actively in the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, thus joining in the struggle in the world and so contributing to the implementation of the programmes of the "Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" to be launched on 10 December 1973, after examining the proposed Red Cross plan of action adopted by the Board of Governors of the League at its XXXIst Session, adopts this plan of action, invites all National Societies, the League and the ICRC to comply with the principles stated in this plan of action and to commit themselves fully to its implementation.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Thank you, Mr. Alcantara. This resolution has been adopted by the Board of Governors. I do not think there is any need to take it up again since the assembly is almost identical and we are only required to note the Board of Governors' resolution. Is there any objection to this procedure? If not, let us note the resolution.

Mr. Nikola GEORGIEVSKI (Yugoslavia) (*Original French*): The resolution has been adopted by the Board of Governors merely as a draft which is to be referred to the Council of Delegates, and it is here that it should be adopted, for it is the Council of Delegates which adopts the plan of action. It will become, not a resolution of the Board of Governors but of the Council of Delegates. I therefore maintain that the resolution should be voted on here.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Are there any other views regarding this need or this proposal to have the Council of Delegates vote on a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors?

Mr. Walter BARGATZKI (Germany, Federal Republic of) (*Original French*): Mr. Chairman, I should merely like to suggest that we follow the procedure you have proposed.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Are there any other opinions? The point at issue is whether we should simply note the resolution or whether the Council of Delegates, which is virtually the same as the Board of Governors, should once more pronounce on it.

Mr. Justice Nasim Hasan SHAH (Pakistan): It is a mere formality but what I wanted to say was this: you have suggested that we should take note of the resolution which has been passed by the Board of Governors. What my colleague of Yugoslavia has said is that we should formally vote upon it. I think that there should be no objection; we just put up the panels of our countries, and it will be adopted. So I suggest that we may again vote upon it to comply with the formality.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): I think there is some slight confusion and that Mr. Alcantara can shed light on the matter.

Mr. Rito ALCANTARA (Senegal) (*Original French*): That is not difficult, Mr. Chairman. In the documents distributed—and will everyone please refer to his text and to the documents in Annex b—it is clearly stated that the draft resolution which I have read out to you should be adopted here by the Council of Delegates. When I read it out, I began with the words "The Council of Delegates". This is in Annex b. The text which I have read should be put to the vote. There is no confusion at all as far as I and a great many people present are concerned.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): I have not the document. The document was in the Board of Governors file. I have before me document D.6 of the Council of Delegates, the report of the working party on Red Cross action in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, but there is no resolution, and I do not know this document. Has the Board of Governors received it?

Well, Gentlemen, I think the simplest course is to act on Mr. Alcantara's suggestion and vote on the declaration which he has read out to us and which you have before you. I therefore put the resolution to the vote.

The resolution is adopted with one abstention and I thank you, Mr. Alcantara, for having helped us in the matter.

We shall now turn to the next item, "Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies". I should like to ask the Chairman of the Standing Commission to explain the problem and to submit a draft resolution. I would remind you that this is document D.7. Lady Limerick, will you be kind enough to come here please ?

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom) : Amongst the documents you have received there is one bearing the reference D.7. entitled "Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies".

Those of you with the English text of this document may be questioning the word "control" which I think is rather stronger than its equivalent in French and wondering perhaps whether the rights of National Societies to manage their own affairs are to be eroded. I think however that the document makes it clear that this is not the case. The problem is that, in order to be recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and admitted to membership of the League, a National Society must satisfy certain conditions approved by the International Conference in Stockholm in 1948. Subsequently, a National Society may change its statutes to such an extent that it is no longer complying with the conditions laid down. The Standing Commission is therefore proposing that the Conference passes the following resolution declaring the present position, pending any changes in the Statutes of the International Red Cross which future conferences may make. The draft resolution is before you in this paper D.7. May I read it to make it quite clear :

The International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies are recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross and admitted to the League after verification if their Statutes fulfil the conditions of recognition and admission as laid down by international meetings of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies should permanently comply with the basic principles of the Red Cross movement in order to retain valid membership of the International Red Cross,

considering further that if the Statutes of a National Society ceased to be in conformity with the conditions of recognition and admission that Society would lay itself open to suspension or loss of membership of the International Red Cross,

confirms that any Society wishing to change its Statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission should first submit such changes to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League and take their recommendations into account.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : I thank Lady Limerick for having read the resolution and for the report she has presented. Are there any comments on the draft resolution ?

... (Indonesia) : Mr. Chairman, let me be clear from the very beginning that I agree fully a Society should be recognized as a Red Cross Society and admitted to the League after being examined thoroughly that it fulfils the requirements for a Red Cross Society and for membership of the League. A National Society should continue to keep these requirements at least in the statutes. That should be also an instrument which would enable the International Committee of the Red Cross to withdraw recognition and the League to expel a Society from membership in case the change in the statutes is such that the Society concerned has obviously changed its original nature of a Red Cross Society. About these two matters, I am in agreement with what is stated in document D 7. But I would like to draw the attention of the Chairman and this session to the following : a Red Cross Society, besides the fact that it is a member of the big family of Red Cross Societies throughout the world, is also a National Society, which has to serve also national interests, and, in my personal opinion, a National Society should be more interested in the national aspects of its work.

I am, Mr. Chairman, also of the opinion that what is most important is the behaviour of a Society, how it fulfils its task. Statutes are very important indeed. They should be adjusted to what people expect ought to be done by their own National Society. On the other hand, I certainly admit that some basic international Red Cross principles should be kept in mind. But what are international Red Cross principles ? Are

international Red Cross principles of to-day the same as 100 years ago? Are all Red Cross principles in this part of the world the same as in some other part? In my humble opinion, principles are subject to interpretation in terms of time and place. Besides, I would like to say for your understanding, Mr. Chairman, that Societies of the Red Cross are led by outstanding people, who are adults and well known for their wisdom. I agree that the statutes of Societies should be periodically verified, in particular when a change has taken place, but it should not be done in the way proposed in the draft resolution. Let us have more reliance on each other. Do not make it compulsory that every plan and every proposal to change something in the statutes should be submitted beforehand to the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies for examination. Let us better have a reduced control. This will be more in conformity with the good Red Cross spirit of placing reliance on the wisdom of our colleagues and with our Society's dignity. Therefore, I propose to amend the last paragraph of the draft resolution as follows: "confirms that any change in a Society's statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission is subject to verification by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies". I would like to add that there is no mention whether it should be done before or after the change. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*On being requested to do so, the Indonesian representative read the proposed amendment twice.*) Maybe, my English is very poor. Let me explain; it is my intention that we leave it to the National Society to decide whether to send a communication before it wishes to make a change in the Statutes or to report after it has changed.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): I wish to thank the speaker who has proposed an amendment to the last paragraph. We shall discuss it once we have heard other speakers.

Mr. Justice Nasim Hasan SHAH (Pakistan): Mr. Chairman, coming to the subject on which I have asked for the floor, I feel, as Lady Limerick has said, that the purpose of these new changes which are proposed here is not to obtain a control over the National Red Cross Societies, but it is more in the nature of a guarantee that the Red Cross Societies do conform their activities within the general framework of the Red Cross principles and the Red Cross rules. Therefore, any strict resolution whereby such control is imposed may not be very desirable. The former position has been that there is no statutory text that expressly provides that after its recognition or admission to the League a Society must submit to the ICRC or to the League the main amendments to its statutes, although this action is customarily done. This is I think as good a provision as one could hope for in the light of the principle that I enunciated, that too much control is not called for, and therefore, keeping this in view, I would just suggest that the last paragraph be worded as follows (there will be changes in the last three words, the rest of it remains as before): "confirms that any Society wishing to change its Statutes on points relating to the condition for recognition and admission shall first submit such changes to the ICRC and the League for their information" instead of the words "and take their recommendations into account". I would like these last words to be substituted by the words "for their information".

M. Andrei DOROBANTU (Romania) (*Original French*): I am speaking on behalf of General Burca, the President of our Society. It was with keen interest that the Romanian Red Cross read the report submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies. Since National Societies are autonomous organizations, control is perhaps not the right term to express what the authors meant; but like them we consider the content of the proposal and particularly the need to find a way for all of us to be assured, everywhere in the Red Cross world and, if possible, outside it, that the basic principles of the Red Cross are respected. I therefore agree with the intention of the authors of the draft resolution submitted.

As for the possibility of devising a solution to this question, I venture to put forward a few ideas. As a rule, the statutes of a Red Cross organization are approved or amended at a congress or general assembly, that is, the Society's highest body. A good many proposals are put forward in the course of the very meetings that adopt new statutes or amendments to existing statutes. The consequence is that, even where such proposals are linked with conditions governing recognition and admission—in some cases the supreme body of an autonomous organization is concerned—they are adopted without any opportunity to consult the ICRC or the League beforehand. While I affirm the respect which all international organizations and National Red Cross Societies should show for the basic principles of the Red Cross, I would suggest that the matter be studied

further and that the International Conference should not yet adopt a resolution on this subject, because the "Big Study" now under way will also cover aspects of National Societies' relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League. I therefore suggest that this subject should also be covered by that study.

Mr. de TORENO (Spain) (*Original Spanish*): First of all, I should like to say, in connection with the draft resolution which has been proposed, that my delegation considers that the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League can at all times exercise some degree of control over the manner in which a National Society acts and, of course, over the manner in which it manages its own affairs. We therefore feel there is no need to dwell on that possibility. Only yesterday the Board of Governors discussed in what way a National Society may conduct its affairs, and I am convinced that there is no need formally to reiterate the principle that National Societies which deviate from the basic principles of our institution may be called to order and, under Article 9, even expelled from the Organization by the higher Red Cross bodies.

... (Nigeria): Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate those who have drafted this resolution for an excellent work. I wish to say that my delegation entirely agrees with the wording of the draft resolution and we do not take kindly to the proposal by our distinguished colleague from Pakistan that the last few words in the last paragraph be amended. I think the whole point of the resolution is to make sure that each National Society complies with the conditions laid down for their admission in the first place. It does not give any power to the ICRC or the League other than to advise Societies where they seem to go in their statutes against the conditions which they had to comply with in the first place.

The only doubt which I have concerns the general title of the paper upon which this resolution is brought before us. I must say that it is an excellent paper, but the word "control" of the statutes seems to me to be quite offensive, and if the authors of the paper would consider changing it slightly to something like "observance" by the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies with the requirements for recognition and admission, I think it might be a good thing.

General MAITRA (India): Now, before I speak of the matters which I intend to discuss, I would like to draw the attention of the house that certain model statutes were presented and approved by the Board of Governors in 1971. The resolution taken by the Board of Governors stated that these should be circulated to various Societies. These, I take it, are model statutes because they are not applicable to all, and the statutes that were framed by other Societies earlier do not conform with the model statutes now presented. We therefore think that the resolution that has been brought up here should be viewed in the context of what I have said. We feel that a reading of the resolution proposed suggests that changes made in the statutes of a National Society shall be subject to check by both the ICRC and the League. There is no reason why, in our view, amendments to the statutes of the National Societies should be subject to check, for essentially a National Society is a local organization federated in a common bond with other organs of the Red Cross elsewhere. Until any modification sought to be made affects the conditions on which they were recognized by the ICRC and admitted by the League, the draft resolution as proposed provides penal provisions for suspension or loss of membership by the National Society. We therefore support the Indonesian proposal in general, but we find that the proposal put forward by our distinguished colleague from Pakistan is one step better and we would now like to amend it in this way; paragraph 3 should read like this: "considering further that if the Statutes of a National Society ceased to be in conformity with the conditions for recognition and admission that Society would lay itself open to question" and we would like to delete "suspension or loss of membership of the International Red Cross".

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): I should like to apologize to the Spanish delegate, for I interrupted him. The Spanish delegate will now resume his address, after which I propose that we have a fifteen-minute break and then proceed to the award of the Henry Dunant Medal before continuing the discussion.

Mr. de TORENO (Spain) (*Original Spanish*): As I was saying, I think that in principle the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies are both competent to call to order a Society which may have departed from the basic principles of the Red Cross, and on the whole I therefore regard the resolution

as being superfluous. But I have something else to say. As a rule, statutes are changed during the life of a Society according to the social and political circumstances prevailing in a given country. This type of activity would be endowed with extraordinary solemnity, and the normal development of Societies would be hampered if they had to consult with the Committee and the League whenever any change were to be made. I therefore agree with the proposal of my Pakistan colleague, that any change in the statutes be notified purely for the purpose of information. As a last resort, the matter might also be dealt with in the way suggested by my Romanian colleague, namely that the question of relations between the Committee, the League and National Societies be made an important part of the "Big Study" which is now being started. In short, Mr. Chairman, I would propose either the adoption of the Pakistan formula, that this resolution be merely of an informative nature, or that the matter be held over until the "Big Study" offers a solution in due time.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): If you agree, we shall have a break until 11.20 a.m. We shall then have the award of the Henry Dunant Medal, after which we shall hear Sweden, Greece, Yugoslavia, Senegal and Austria, who have asked for the floor.

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We shall now proceed to the award of the Henry Dunant Medal, and I will ask Lady Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission, to preside over this ceremony.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom): It's my very great pleasure and privilege on behalf of the Standing Commission to be presenting to Dr. Gregoric and to Mr. MacAulay the Henry Dunant Medals of the International Red Cross, the highest award which the Red Cross has to offer. I will, if I may, read the citations, first of all for Dr. Gregoric. Dr. Gregoric was one of the best known personalities in the International Red Cross, during the many years he presided with such distinction over the Yugoslav Red Cross Society. The appreciation of his services to the Society was recognized by his appointment as Honorary Life President in 1967. A highly qualified physician-hygienist, by promoting health education he contributed greatly to improvement of health and the prevention of disease in his country. During World War II, he took an active part in the defence of his country and of fundamental human rights. After the war, as a member of Parliament and Minister of Health, he worked tirelessly in promoting a preventive medical service. In this work, he had the active co-operation of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society, of which he was President from 1947 to 1967, with a two-year break when he was Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Rome. In the course of his long presidency of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society, Dr. Gregoric took an active part in organizing aid to the victims of disasters and in particular, he played a specially distinguished role in the Red Cross action after the catastrophic earthquake in Skopje in 1963. As President of the Yugoslav co-ordinating committee for aid to the people of Vietnam, he was responsible for the massive aid sent to that country. Dr. Gregoric has always been active in promoting international co-operation and has participated in many international meetings and conferences, including the XVIIIth, XIXth and XXth International Red Cross Conferences, and all the League's Board of Governors' sessions from 1950 to 1965. After finishing his active service, he devoted himself with enthusiasm to many varieties of Red Cross work, particularly in the field of health education. Dr. Gregoric has received numerous honours and awards in his own country, including the Order of National Hero, the Order of Yugoslav Flag, the Order of Hero of Socialist Work, the Order for Courage, the Order of Merit for People, the Order of National Liberation and the Order of Yugoslav Star with ribbon. Foreign distinctions include the Cavaliere Gran Croce, the Legion of Honour, the Polish Partisan Cross, the Order of Krasново Znamie and decorations of the Hungarian, Hellenic, Soviet and Swedish Red Cross Societies. Dr. Gregoric's name will always be associated with humanitarian activities and his wise leadership and dynamic personality will long be remembered with gratitude by his many friends and colleagues in the International Red Cross to which he has contributed so much. Will Dr. Gregoric come forward. (*Applause.*)

Dear Dr. Gregoric, I congratulate you most warmly.

Dr. Pavle GREGORIC : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. Permit me to thank all of you most sincerely for this high award. I believe the Commission had an extremely difficult task because to-day there are thousands and thousands of persons throughout the world who dedicated their life to the ideas of the Red Cross and who deserve this recognition. With particular humility I accept this Medal bearing the name of Henry Dunant, commanding respect for his noble ideas, respect both in the Red Cross family and in other circles of mankind. (*Applause.*) More than a hundred years have passed since the time of the action of Henry Dunant which led to the creation of the Red Cross. Our Red Cross family has been following an arduous and stormy way. In spite of the obstacles encountered in the carrying out of the tasks under difficult conditions, in wars and catastrophes which shook the world, the ideas and principles of the Red Cross have spread and have developed from year to year. The international family of the Red Cross and the solidarity of National Societies have equally grown. To-day, unfortunately, a great number of men, women and children are suffering from wars and disasters and many others from want and misery. Many in the world die of hunger. Many do not live a life corresponding to the dignity of man. Although the solving of these problems does not depend primarily upon the Red Cross, in the spirit of Henry Dunant's ideas and Red Cross principles, we have been struggling and shall struggle in the future for the prevention and alleviation of the sufferings of men. We shall struggle for basic human rights, against racial and any other discrimination, for the dignity of man. To-day, more than ever before, our planet is in need of peace based on justice and equality for all peoples ; it is in need of solidarity, comprehension and mutual aid among peoples and all men. These are also the ideas of the Red Cross.

Dear friends, permit me on this occasion to thank in particular my good old friend, my dear friend Lady Limerick. I thank her for her endeavours and for her collaboration, her fruitful collaboration and co-operation during all the years that she devoted for the benefit of the Red Cross. I think that Lady Limerick deserves to be called citizen of the world. (*Applause.*)

I thank all of you for your kind attention.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom) : The second award that I have to make to-day on behalf of the Standing Commission is to Mr. MacAulay. Now most delegates present will not need to be reminded of the great services which Mr. MacAulay has rendered to the Red Cross. In 1952 he chaired the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference in Toronto when, despite the tensions existing at the time, many important decisions were taken. In 1957 he chaired the International Humanitarian Law Commission of the XIXth International Red Cross Conference and piloted the adoption of the draft rules for the protection of the civilian population in time of war. These draft rules were the basis of the future studies in the field of international humanitarian law which are nearing fruition now. He was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies from 1959 to 1965, an era of unprecedented expansion when the membership increased from 88 to 106 National Societies. During this period, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to the League and to the International Red Cross Committee. An active volunteer of the Canadian Red Cross Society since 1940, he has held various offices at national level, including that of President in 1950, and he is still a Vice-President of the Society. The foundation of the Canadian Red Cross Society's financial stability was laid by John MacAulay. To-day, the Society is one of the strongest members of the League and the third highest contributor to its budget. His more than thirty years of voluntary service to Red Cross at provincial, national and international levels, including a great deal of costly travelling, were all given at his own personal expense. Mr. MacAulay's outstanding service to the Red Cross has been recognized by many awards. He was made an Honorary Counsellor, the highest award of the Canadian Red Cross, in 1952, and he received the Medal of the Canadian Council for International Co-operation in 1965. In 1967, he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada, being amongst the first small group to receive this highest decoration of the Government of Canada. Amongst foreign awards, he received the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Resuscita conferred by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic in 1963 and he has received the decorations of innumerable National Red Cross Societies. But it is not by the number of decorations he has received that we honour John MacAulay to-day. It is because of his dedication to the Red Cross and the warmth of his personality that we shall always remember him with affection and gratitude. Mr. John MacAulay. (*Applause.*)

Mr. MACAULAY : I think the easiest thing for me to do is to admit everything Lady Limerick said about me is correct. You know, when I retired as Chairman of the Board of Governors, the valedictory addresses to me were given by Ambassador François-Poncet and Lady Limerick. I looked on them as the two greatest orators in the League and I am very happy that Lady Limerick has made this presentation. Now I want to thank Lady Limerick particularly and all my friends in Red Cross, for the medal you so kindly bestowed upon me, this great award which I shall always treasure ; and I do not need it to remind me of all the people in Red Cross, because it was a great pleasure to come over here and see you all again. You know, when Ambassador François-Poncet spoke on my retirement, he said that Mrs. MacAulay and I had visited 58 countries during my term as Chairman of the Board, and I might say that she was with me in those 58 countries. Somebody said to me once : "Were you ever able to take Mrs. MacAulay with you, or was Mrs. MacAulay ever able to go along?" and I said : "Was I ever able to leave her at home!" Now, she told me every evening all the mistakes I had made, and she is still doing it, and I wonder, well, I cannot thank fellows, so I thank her, when we are alone, you know. But it has been a great source of pleasure to meet that fellow who was able to travel with me all these times and it just took us 22 hours to arrive here from Winnipeg, without any sleep, etc. etc., you know. So, when I see all you people, the trip has been well worth while. Now, two or three people said to me : "You've got to say a few words and you've to tell a couple of stories, you know. We'll be lonesome unless you told those stories. Well you know, when I was in Thailand, we were taken to a snake pit, and an attendant was in the snake pit, and he put a stick behind the poisonous snake's head, and he tried to distract the attention of the snake, and then a doctor came in and held a saucer, and they squeezed out the venom, and they inject this in horses and make a serum that is sold in every drug store in Thailand and thousands of lives are saved every year. Well, when I came back, I told this story, and a doctor and a patient of his happened to be there and the doctor told the story about this patient who wanted to go to Florida and he was afraid to go on account of the poisonous snakes, and he said : "What shall I do?" And the doctor said : "Always carry a good clean knife, and if it hits you on the wrist", he said, "open it up with your knife and suck the poison out". He said : "What shall I do if it comes at me from behind", and the reply was, "that's when you find out who your real friends are". (*Applause.*)

I am going to tell one more story, I think I am, because I promised so many people. You know, while we were talking, I was listening to your comments on the Finance Committee's report yesterday, and when I was Chairman of the Board, Baron van Zeeland was our Treasurer General, and he went to the Swiss banks and borrowed a lot of money. They were prepared to lend the Red Cross a lot of money and they would lend it to him at 2 %, and he got a little better than 6 when he invested it, so we had 4 % to the good, and after he made his speech, or his report, which lasted about 3 hours, General Grunter of the United States asked for the floor and he said that Baron van Zeeland's story reminded him of the class in economics. There were 15 in the class, and when they graduated they had a dinner and they decided at that diner who was the smartest fellow in the class and the most likely to succeed and who was the dumbest guy in the class. Well, ten years later they were all alive, and they had another dinner and the dumbest guy in the class arrived in a Rolls-Royce with a chauffeur, with a second Rolls-Royce following in case the first one broke down. Lady Limerick would tell you that could not happen. And they asked him to what he attributed his success. And he said, "Well I manufactured a little household utensil that no family could afford to do without, and it cost me a dollar to manufacture it and I sold it for five." He said it's a son of a gun how that 4 % builds up. (*Applause.*)

I am going to say a few words about my first year in the League, and my trips seemed to be to Morocco more particularly because we had the earthquake at Agadir, we had the oil poisoning cases in Meknes and we were feeding 285,000 Algerian refugees there in Tunisia and Morocco. And, you know, when you look back on that Agadir, I went down there and they thought that a lot of people had been injured and many killed but they discovered after investigation that only a few had been injured but many had been killed. But two Societies went out in the first week, I mean Red Cross Societies. Two Societies went out in the first week after Agadir and collected 900,000 dollars. Now, I don't have to say anything more about Red Cross and I will tell you that one story. Then when the money was not required to look after the injured, Red Cross replaced the hospital at Agadir with the assistance of a number of other Societies besides the two who had made the canvas. Now, I am afraid, if I started to talk about Red Cross, I would be here all day, and I understand too that you have something else to do, that you have an agenda. Well, I cannot talk too highly

about the work of the Red Cross and every time you turn around, no matter what country you are in, people are lauding the Red Cross. The Red Cross has done a terrific job for about a hundred and ten years and I hope they do a terrific job for the next hundred and ten years and then for the next hundred and ten years. We could not get along without Red Cross. It's the most tremendous body in the world.

Now, I want to tell you about one personal contribution I made to Red Cross. I made Henrik Beer move from Sweden to Geneva. When he came to Winnipeg, with others to try to persuade me to let my name stand, you know, I said to Henrik: "You are very eloquent when you are asking me to do something, but how about doing something yourself? Would you consider moving from Sweden to Geneva?" He said: "I will think about it". And when he decided, he and I worked smoothly together for 6 years, and I cannot speak too highly of Henrik Beer. (*Applause.*)

But, you know, they say, whenever things are said and done, there is more said than done. So I think I had better quit. It has been tremendous of you. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and if anybody gives me another medal, I hope it's Lady Limerick. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Ladies and Gentlemen. I think I speak for you all in congratulating the recipients of the Henry Dunant Medal, the highest distinction that we can offer them, in expressing to them our best wishes for the future, and in telling them how grateful we are for all they have done for our Red Cross. (*Applause.*)

I should now like to ask Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris to say a few words after this beautiful ceremony.

Sir Geoffrey NEWMAN-MORRIS (Australia): I asked for the floor, when the international family of the Red Cross is gathered here in numbers such as I think we have never seen before, to talk about a very great lady. You'll guess who she is, Angela Countess of Limerick. Some of us have thought that it would be appropriate, on this occasion when perhaps Lady Limerick is carrying out her—I was going to say last—perhaps her last official function on behalf of Red Cross, and we are all saying how magnificently she has done it. This will be an opportunity to pay a farewell tribute. I do not like this word "farewell", except that it says to Lady Limerick, "fare you well and we all regard you as a dear friend". There are so many nice words in the language that mean may we see you again that I prefer to use those rather than farewell, but I think that on this particular occasion the farewell does not apply to Lady Limerick, it applies to the tribute that I hope I can pay on your behalf. I am trying to make this a personal tribute on behalf of myself and the six or seven hundred people here. And it's no easy task to pay a personal tribute on behalf of seven hundred people except when this tribute is to a lady like the Countess of Limerick, and I know when I speak from my heart, I speak from the hearts of all of you. She is indeed a very great lady. Perhaps, if I can be completely personal, our acquaintanceship goes back, I think, some 25 years, when my father, who had been Chairman of the Australian Red Cross, asked to our home a very distinguished guest. And a young lady came in, she is still young, she had dinner with us and it was the night of the election results, one of the elections in her country shortly after the war. You will realize that, down in the Antipodes, the time factor is slightly different, but so great was Lady Limerick's enthusiasm, as it is now, that all of us stayed up willingly to hear the results of this vote. This is when I first learned, I suppose, of her energy, of her friendliness and, perhaps above all, of her sense of humour. She has lost none of them, especially her sense of humour. For the last 15 years, my association with her in International Red Cross has been close. Many of you here have had even longer associations, and you have been privileged to see two of them receive the Medal recently. But I would like to think of one or two of the highlights of that association. I remember especially the visit paid to Skopje in Yugoslavia after the terrible earthquake in 1963. Lady Limerick led a plane full of people from Red Cross gathered there for the Centenary Conference to see the magnificent work being done by our colleagues in Yugoslavia on this occasion. It was an emotional occasion for all of us, but we were very very proud of Lady Limerick as our leader. I am trying to make this a warm tribute and I hope she does not mind if I recall two little stories about that occasion. As we stepped out of the plane, we were greeted by a very warm welcome, and Lady Limerick at the fairly early hour in the morning made a most magnificent speech replying to this welcome. Then, and I may be wrong, I think she realised she had used the speech that should have been kept for the afternoon, and during that busy day, she managed to write another completely different and most magnificent speech on our behalf. This shows the calibre of Lady Limerick.

I remember, when we came back after a long and tiring day, Lady Limerick had gone to considerable trouble, and I honour her for it, to put on her uniform—she wore a Red Cross uniform—with the ribbons of the various medals she had been awarded by her country in war and peace, by other countries and by the Red Cross Societies, and this was quite a show. As we got into the airport in Geneva, I heard an American voice say : “Well, just look at that fruit salad!” and, believe me, Lady Limerick had earned every one of those ribbons very, very deeply.

I do remember, with regard to Lady Limerick, her contributions in debates which were always skilfully said, well expressed and as if out of deep thought and doing her homework. I recall her magnificent acceptance of responsibility over the last eight years as Chairman of the Standing Commission of Red Cross. She has been, I think, to sum up, strong in her opinions, clear and forceful in her debates, the very spirit of Red Cross, and a very dear friend to all of us. And I hope you will join me in acclamation in sharing what we think of our dear friend Angela Limerick. (*Applause.*)

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom) : I feel really I should be rising on a point of order to say that this was not on the agenda, and I think that you, Mr. President, should be ruled out of order for having allowed it to take place. But may I just say how deeply appreciative I am at this quite unexpected and most undeserved tribute, and I would like to thank particularly Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris for all the kind things he said. I feel I wish I could say what John MacAulay said, that everything which had been said about him was true. I am afraid I can't say the same, but I would like to say that all the nice things which have been said are none the less appreciated for being undeserved. It's been my greatest possible privilege to have had this opportunity of serving for so many years an organization in which I have the most profound belief and, in the course of my service, of making so many real friends in all parts of the world. And though I am leaving the International Red Cross at the end of the Conference, I can assure you that I shall never forget all those good friends in many parts of the world. I can only add that the microscopic contribution that I have been able to make, if any, is as nothing compared to all that the Red Cross has given and has meant to me, and I really am moved beyond words that you should have listened to that wonderful tribute which was paid by Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris. Now I can only say a very heartfelt “thank you” to him and to you all for that. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : We shall now revert to item 7, and we have a number of speakers who would like to add something to the discussion. I have noted Sweden, Greece, Yugoslavia, Senegal, Austria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, the ICRC, Turkey and Tunisia.

I would ask the speakers to be brief. So far we have not kept very closely to our timetable, and I should be glad if the meeting did not end too late.

The Swedish Red Cross has the floor.

Mr. Olof STROH (Sweden) : I think it's important that we agree, to start with, on what subject we are discussing. We are discussing about changes of importance. We are not discussing the practical changes in statutes which have no significance or no relation to basic Red Cross principles and ideas. In my own Society, over the years, we have made several changes without dreaming of discussing the subject with the Committee or the League. But these changes concerned practical things of no relation to the principles. At present, we are reviewing and rewriting our statutes, changing important features in our organization, and also reformulating all the essential paragraphs dealing with the tasks of the Swedish Red Cross. I would be very disappointed if those of my colleagues who have been given immediate responsibility for this task did not discuss the situation and check the new suggested wording with the International Committee as well as with the League. This is a control—I don't dislike the word ; I want them to do this control, and at the final stage I do it myself and I hope that our central board, prior to adopting the new statutes, will also do a control. For me, therefore, the word “control” in this context is in the first place the control which we have to do ourselves, in order to be sure that we are in fact carrying out what we set out to do and that we remain true to the principles and to the idea of the Red Cross. I never thought of this as a control from the outside. However, if there is anyone who feels unhappy about the word “control”, there may be suggestions. What I propose now is not a formal amendment but just a suggestion to make people whose minds are not quite at

ease about this matter think of something constructive. Would "observance" be sufficiently good English to replace "control", if it is needed? I do not think it is.

This said, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we adopt the paper as it has been presented to us with the draft resolution, and I would ask my friends and colleagues from those Societies which have presented amendments to withdraw those amendments. If they do not agree to do so, I would in the second place ask them to withdraw their proposed amendments in favour of a very slight amendment which I am going to present to you. I refer to my distinguished colleague from Pakistan who suggested that the last line should read as follows: "... to the ICRC and the League for their information". My suggestion is that it should read: "... to the ICRC and the League for consultation". Mr. Chairman, I repeat that I recommend the paper as it stands and ask those who have presented proposals for amendments to withdraw them; if they do not accept to withdraw the amendments under those conditions, I would ask them to do it in favour of the amendment which I have just read to you.

Mrs. A. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) (*Original French*): The draft resolution which is being considered is entirely acceptable to the Hellenic Red Cross. The formal provisions to the effect that National Societies must submit any changes in their statutes to the ICRC and the League do not, in our opinion, affect the autonomy of National Societies. It is a procedure which has already been accepted and practised internationally in relations between any international federation and its member Societies.

But in view of the technical difficulties concerning the adoption of amendments to the statutes of National Societies at national level, which some delegates mentioned this morning, I have ventured, Mr. Chairman, to submit a very small amendment which consists in adding to the third line in the fourth paragraph of the French text the words "*le projet de*" before the words "*ces modifications*". With this amendment, the wording would be as follows: "... any Society ... shall first submit a draft of such changes to the ICRC and the League and take their recommendations into account".

Mr. Nikola GEORGIEVSKI (Yugoslavia) (*Original French*): First of all, I should like to endorse Lady Limerick's statement on the problem of control. We entirely agree with her.

Secondly, I should like to say that we agree that the League and the International Committee of the Red Cross should have a general view and be aware of the situation regarding the statutes of all National Societies, but one should also bear in mind the ideas prevailing in National Societies about problems connected with conditions for recognition. We therefore think it necessary to have supervision or a continued study of the problem by the League and the International Committee, and that a report should be made to the Council of Delegates from time to time. The report should mention Societies in which there has been disagreement about the conditions governing recognition. That is why we fully agree to endorse the proposal made by our Pakistan colleague asking that any National Society which wishes to change its statutes should send the International Committee and the League the draft amendments for their information, in order that they may study the problem and report to the Society concerned and consider with it any situation incompatible with the conditions of recognition.

On the other hand, since there is also the "Big Study", we would quite agree that the Conference should approve only the first three paragraphs of the resolution, and confirm that any Society wishing to change its statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission shall "be invited to" submit such changes to the ICRC and the League by way of information. I propose, therefore, that in the fourth paragraph the word "first" be replaced by "be invited to" and I support the text proposed by the National Society of Pakistan. At the same time, I would suggest that this should only be a temporary resolution until such time as the "Big Study" yields results.

Mr. Rito ALCANTARA (Senegal) (*Original French*): I understand my colleague from Nigeria. The word "control" may be surprising, but this I think is a matter of form, and the Drafting Committee is composed of eminent linguists who will be able to find a suitable word which will not shock or hurt anyone's feelings. As for the substance, Mr. Chairman, the Senegalese Red Cross Society entirely agrees with the wording, at least with the French wording. We find it clear and devoid of any ambiguity. In our opinion, it is normal that the League and the ICRC should be informed of any changes in the statutes which, as specified

here, concern points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission, namely commitment to the basic principles of the Red Cross. We therefore fully support the wording of the resolution, Mr. Chairman. If any amendment is to be made, we consider that it should be the one proposed by our friend of the Swedish Red Cross a few minutes ago.

Mr. J. PICTET (ICRC) (*Original French*): While the report which has been submitted to you was the work of the ICRC and the League, I should like to say that the draft resolution contained in the report is proposed by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

Let us no longer use the word “*contrôle*” for which there is no exact equivalent in English. Let us use the word “*examen*” as our Chairman suggests.

As a rule, National Societies submit any changes in their statutes to the ICRC and the League. Only in very exceptional cases do they fail to do so, and it is with regard to those cases that we should like you to help us. It has been known for Societies to apply for recognition with statutes in perfect order, and years after recognition, without saying a word, to alter their statutes on some basic point. When that happens, to continue to declare that a Society is a recognized National Society is almost a fraud. It is no longer a recognized National Red Cross Society because it no longer fulfils the conditions for recognition. The ICRC, which proceeds to recognize Red Cross Societies, would seem to guarantee goods by means of a Red Cross label when those goods are no longer in keeping with the label. The ICRC and the League meet once a month to consider questions of principle that arise with regard to the statutes or the activities of National Societies or international organs of the Red Cross. We endeavour to maintain the statutes and the principles of the Red Cross, as the statutes in fact require us to do. It cannot be denied that a resolution such as that proposed to you by the Standing Commission would help us in a particularly difficult and thorny task. It is not proposed, Ladies and Gentlemen, to establish a new law, as someone suggested this morning. It is simply a matter of clarifying a practice which has never been recorded in writing. Nor is it proposed to impair the autonomy of National Societies, because such an examination would not affect all the provisions of their statutes, but only those which might infringe truly basic principles, that is to say the ten conditions governing recognition which are absolutely elementary conditions of the Red Cross. And I do not think anyone wishes to call the basic principles of the Red Cross in question. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Friedrich WENDL (Austria): To become a member of the International Red Cross, the applicant Society must satisfy the ten conditions for recognition adopted by the XVIIth International Red Cross Conference, 1948, in Stockholm. The Society applying for recognition has to present to the ICRC, first, an authenticated copy of the governmental decree granting the National Society recognition, in conformity with the condition that only a duly recognized Society can be a member of the International Red Cross; secondly, a copy of the statutes of the Society in force; and last, a copy of the latest report on activities. It seems to me that it is a logical consequence that the ICRC must be informed about all changes of the statutes in order to be able to examine whether the statutes still fulfil the conditions adopted at the International Conference of the Red Cross in 1948. Therefore, the Austrian Red Cross supports the draft resolution as it stands.

Mr. W. LUDWIG (German Democratic Republic) (*Original French*): Allow me to remark, as other speakers have already done, that this draft resolution would anticipate the results of the “Big Study” which, as we know, also covers the structure of the International Red Cross and the rights and duties of bodies. Our delegation therefore proposes that the draft resolution be withdrawn and the problem dealt with in the context of the “Big Study”.

(*The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.*)

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(*The meeting was resumed at 3 p.m.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): There are another six speakers. Will there be any further speakers besides Ghana, Turkey, Tunisia, the Federal Republic of Germany, India and Peru? Burundi and Liberia. The discussion will then be closed unless there is some objection, but I think we should get on with our work.

. . . (Ghana): It seems to me that the point of the resolution is to ensure that the conditions of recognition are observed at all times by Societies recognized by the ICRC. If those conditions cease to be fulfilled in any Society, then my view is that the question would arise whether to continue to recognize that Society. In order therefore to avoid embarrassment, the resolution seeks to confer on the ICRC, like on a monarch who reigns but does not rule, the right to consultation, the right to advise and the right to warn, in matters regarding changes in the statutes of National Societies relating to the conditions of recognition. The Ghana delegation would therefore support the resolution but would ask that the title be changed to read something like "Observance by National Societies of the conditions of recognition".

Mr. Seha L. MERAY (Turkey): I will try to be very brief. First, on the word "control", I have no intention to enter this linguistic jungle. I think that yesterday we had enough discussions and mental and linguistic exercises of this kind. There is always a difference between the English and French, and perhaps Spanish, wordings of a text. What is meant is clear: it refers to the verification to be made that National Societies continue to observe the conditions for recognition if they change their own statutes. I would prefer to use the word verification or observance, "examen", as it was suggested; then I think this problem would be solved, but I do not insist.

Secondly, we agree with the gist and the wording of the report as well as with all the remarks which have been made by the previous speakers here. What is intended is clear. Of course, no doubt, we all are independent National Societies, but in the meantime, on the other hand, there is no doubt that our Societies are constituent parts of the same body, the International Red Cross and we are and we should always be imbued with the ideals of the principles of the Red Cross community. There are some practical difficulties of course in connection with a kind of obligation to submit the statutory changes, first to the ICRC and/or to the League because these changes in the statutes differ from one Society to the other. In some Societies it all depends on the law of the land, of course. For the statutory changes in some countries the approval by the highest organ of the Society, let's say the convention, congress or general assembly, is sufficient for this kind of change. In some other countries, this kind of change requires a special law, or again in some other countries a governmental decree would be sufficient. Therefore, no general rule may be applied to all the Societies for the approval of this kind of change. The Societies may not know beforehand what would be the outcome of the changes they have in mind in their own Society. So that when one reads in the resolution that a National Society which has in mind to make some change in their own Society should submit their proposal first to the League or to the ICRC and obtain their recommendations, when they submit this change to their competent highest organ or when a law is introduced, it may be something quite different from the first project, but of course we need to have some kind of verification. The term "verification" should not be applied only to the case when an appeal for admission is made; it should be a continuous process. We should always be within the general framework of the International Red Cross and we should always be bound by the principles of our international Red Cross community. Just to give a short example: in our Society, during the meeting of our General Assembly in April this year, we had introduced some changes in our statutes. We introduced the solemn principles, with their definitions, as they are, within the proclamation of the principles of the Red Cross, and this became article 2, and even before awaiting the resolution in question we were willing and ready to inform the International Red Cross bodies such as the ICRC and the League of the change.

To come to the last point, Mr. Chairman, with all this in mind and believing that sometimes it is better to improve a text by cutting instead of by adding, we have a small modest suggestion with regard to the last paragraph of the draft resolution. I shall read the last paragraph as it is suggested to be amended, then I shall come very briefly to the change. The last paragraph, as you know, begins with the word "confirms". We begin with the word "confirms" and say "confirms the practice that any Society which changes its statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission shall submit without delay such changes to

the ICRC and the League". I repeat "confirms the practice" because one can confirm only something which already exists and there is nothing, as it was stated here, written in our statutes, but we have a practice which exists. Therefore, to make it clear, there we add a word and we say "confirms the practice". Then, instead of "wishing to change" we say simply "changes": "confirms that in a Society which changes its statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission shall—we drop "first" and replace it by—without delay submit such changes to the ICRC and the League". And therefore, of course, the ICRC and/or the League may bring, if necessary, its recommendation or its views on changes of this kind, and the National Society would be in a position to bring those recommendations or those views to its competent organs for a revision of the change already made.

Dr. Ali FOURATI (Tunisia) (*Original French*): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor. Our Society has no objection to the word "control", but would like the expression "control of changes of statutes" to be used, for, as we all know, any new Society seeking admission to the League and recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross must submit statutes consistent with the principles of the Red Cross.

As a rule, changes which a Society makes to its statutes are intended to adapt them the better to conditions in the country and to make the Society more effective. It is normal, however, that the Society should inform the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League. I do not think that, in the event of a provision contrary to our principles, a Society would mind amending that provision as requested by the ICRC and the League.

In any case, such a situation would occur only where an old Society's statutes were no longer consistent, and it is only those Societies which we ask to get in touch with the International Red Cross. Yet I am sure that, on the whole, the statutes of Societies observe the fundamental principles of the Red Cross. The application of those principles may call for some comments, and I would propose, not that we reach a solution today, but that the Commission that deals with the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross should study how to judge the behaviour of Societies as regards the application of our principles. This would spare us unpleasant meetings such as we had yesterday evening, and would enable us to act in accordance with the ideal of the Red Cross.

Mr. Anton SCHLOEGEL (Germany, Federal Republic of): Mr. Chairman, I will try to make it very short. Just only three remarks.

The first point is that we should be fully aware that there is nothing new proposed. It is a very old practice which has always been used throughout the Red Cross, and therefore, in my opinion, if we weaken this kind of resolution, which is only just a clarification of that which has always been our practice, then there would be really a change and I am quite sure that nobody does want such a change.

Now, the second point: the importance of this kind of resolution should not be underestimated. It is really the basis of the Red Cross which is here in question. If we do nothing about the whole of the Red Cross, if we try to undermine the Red Cross, if we try to do something which splits up the Red Cross, then we could just allow any Red Cross Society to change its statutes as it wishes, without consulting the International Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies. We must be very open about this question and I think there is no other possibility than to let the statutes remain as they are under the supervision (I will not say control); but it is really a little more than only just an information, it is more than only to inform the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. I once found in an old paper a word, which I think is very useful just at this moment. I may say it in French, it was: "Le Comité international est le gardien de la Croix-Rouge", and I think this is really a point where the position of the International Committee of the Red Cross would be put into question if we would make here a change.

Now, the third point: I have the feeling that the different proposals made by some Societies were not made in order to introduce important changes; I feel that it is better to let the resolution stand as it is now. The honourable delegate of Turkey has made a very useful proposal for the last sentence, but nevertheless I think we should now vote only on the draft resolution before us; perhaps the wording of the last sentence might be improved somewhat, but this is not a question for our assembly to carry out. This could be done

later on by the special committee which will have to revise all the wordings of the different resolutions. Therefore, speaking on behalf of my Society, I very strongly urge all delegations to withdraw their different amendments, and I would be very glad if we could get a unanimous vote for this very important resolution. (*Applause.*)

General MAITRA (India) : I am sorry to have to take the floor once more on the same subject. I would not have asked for this indulgence if it were not that we were deliberating on a subject which is of basic importance to the freedom and independence of National Societies. We believe that more can often be achieved by a direct and diplomatic approach to what may sometimes appear to be a formidable problem. Here, it is a question of principles of fundamental importance. No one disputes the aim and intent of the draft resolution as presented. It is only a question of how we are communicating it to others on a delicate and most sensitive question. I feel you accept that the world has already established norms in accordance with which certain things are to be said and cared for. Established practice requires this to be worded in such a way that there would be room for flexibility and malleability, so that one could deal with such a situation having regard to its peculiarities. That is why my delegation suggests that you agree to use phrases with less restrictive conditions. It is with this idea in mind that after obtaining the benefit of consultations with several delegations we propose to move formally the following resolution :

“The International Conference of the Red Cross,
considering the National Societies are recognized by the ICRC and admitted to the League after verification that the statutes fulfil the conditions for recognition and admission as laid down by the international meetings of the Red Cross,
considering that National Societies shall permanently comply with the basic principles of the Red Cross movement in order to retain valid membership of the International Red Cross,
considering further that if the statutes of a National Society cease to be in conformity with the conditions for recognition and admission that Society would lay itself open to question,
confirms that any change in a Society’s statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission shall submit such changes to the ICRC and the League.”

This may be perhaps followed for the time being until, as proposed by Dr. Ludwig, the Big Study examines the question in greater detail.

Mr. GARCÍA SAYÁN (Peru) (*Original Spanish*) : The Peruvian delegation considers that the draft submitted by the Standing Commission has been very ably devised and should therefore be approved in its entirety, just as it is worded. The draft resolution does not constitute interference in the activities of National Societies, it offers rather harmony and co-operation with the leading bodies of National Societies and, further, solid support should any National Society need to change its statutes owing to local circumstances. We agree with the suggestion made by the representative of the Ghana Red Cross Society, but it must be borne in mind that the word “control” is mentioned only in the title of the report and not in the text of the resolution. In short, the aim is to safeguard the sacrosanct conditions for recognition of National Societies. The resolution should therefore be approved since there is no need to wait for the “Big Study”, the duration of which has not been fixed.

... (Burundi) (*Original French*) : Mr. Chairman, I shall not take long in saying what I have to say. I should like to ask the representative of the ICRC a minor question. He told us a short while ago about a Society which had considerably embarrassed the ICRC. I do not know how long ago this happened. What I want to ask is this : Was that Society, after having been recognized, after basically changing its statutes, called to order, or is it to be called to order ? Has it heeded the admonition issued by the ICRC ? If so, my delegation would propose that the draft resolution contained in document D.7 be adopted as it stands. If the admonition has not been observed, Mr. Chairman, I think the draft resolution should be withdrawn and the document referred to the “Big Study”.

Mr. Friedrich WENDL (Austria) : I am raising a point of order. In accordance with Article 14, I would propose to close the debate and would ask you, Mr. Chairman, to examine whether five delegations support my proposal.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : We have decided to hear one more delegation, that of Liberia, and the reply of the ICRC. After that the debate will be closed. The ICRC representative has the floor.

Mr. J. PICTET (ICRC) (*Original French*) : I shall answer the question of the honourable representative of the Burundi Red Cross by saying that, as a rule, National Red Cross Societies bear our comments in mind and comply with our requests, but they do not always do so immediately, and this is why I am so anxious that the word "first" or some other such word be used in the resolution, for we are sometimes told that as the statutes have taken the form of a Bill submitted to Parliament, it is very difficult and takes a very long time to amend them.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : The representative of the Liberian National Red Cross has the floor. She will be the last speaker.

Mrs. A. Doris BANKS HENRIES (Liberia) : Mr. Chairman, the National Society of Liberia supports in toto the draft resolution presented by the Standing Commission and we think that we should be very happy to have the League and the ICRC to advise on principles which are basic to the existence and the status of the Red Cross Society in the whole world. We realize that the Red Cross is a very large family and both the ICRC and the League are looking through a broad spectrum. They probably see in terms of 122 organizations whereas we, on the national scale, might view things in terms of one or two only, or perhaps in terms of regional bodies, and we can benefit greatly from the advice of people who have a broad background of experience. Therefore we do accept this and we wish to congratulate the Standing Commission for putting it down in black and white, in order that future generations, we hope, will adhere to the basic principles which are gaining the respect of the whole world and will ensure that we maintain a very high standard as we have done in the past. We see no objection to this resolution and we feel that it should be adopted in toto. We would accept, in the last paragraph, the part where it says that the drafts should be submitted before final approval. This would prevent a great deal of embarrassment and might strengthen the Society rather than weaken it. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : I think the statements we have heard were particularly interesting and encouraging. What emerges from all that has been said is a wish to maintain what has existed so far and to remain true to the rules governing conditions for the admission of a Red Cross Society.

Even though the discussion has been somewhat lengthy, it has afforded us an opportunity to learn the authoritative views of Red Cross personalities, and in this respect the discussion has been particularly encouraging. The proposal which now faces us is that we should not deal with the matter but refer the resolution to the "Big Study", whose work will be concluded a few years hence. This proposal has been made, and I submit it for your approval.

Who does not want the proposals of the Standing Commission to be accepted, but wants the subject to be referred to what is known as the "Big Study"? Please raise your hands. Seven. Who is against the proposal to refer the resolution to the "Big Study"? Obviously, the majority.

We are now faced with the alternative of either deciding to accept the text as submitted by the Standing Commission or of agreeing to the Indian proposal. I consider these as two essential proposals put forward during the discussions. First we shall vote on the proposal put forward by the Standing Commission. The English text has been read out to you, and you have the French text before you. I should like to ask those who agree to accept the proposal to raise their hands.

(*A voice* : A point of order : the amendments should first be put to the vote.)

We cannot vote on amendments that have not been submitted in writing.

We have a basic proposal put forward by the Standing Commission. We have another written proposal, which is the Indian proposal. At the moment, this is all we have at our disposal, and I suggest that the two proposals be put to the vote. The rest are verbal amendments relating, above all, to details rather than questions of principle. I would therefore propose that all those who agree with the proposal of the Standing

Commission should raise their hands. There are fifty-eight in favour. Now those who are against the proposal. There are four against and four abstentions. Thus the proposal put forward by the Standing Commission is accepted by the majority. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Bosko JAKOVLJEVIC (Yugoslavia) : Mr. Chairman, we would like to declare that we consider this voting to be contrary to the rules of procedure. The amendments, and there have been several amendments, are basic in their character. They express the basic idea of a great number of Societies and give a quite different character to this resolution. The fact of avoiding to vote on the amendments and putting first the resolution without being amended is contrary to the rules of procedure. Thank you very much. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*) : The Council cannot vote on amendments proposed verbally. Members of the Council received the draft resolution several months ago and had ample time to submit their amendments in writing, as laid down in Article 9 of the regulations. I therefore cannot accept the reproach that the decision taken is not in keeping with the regulations. (*Applause.*)

Does the Council think otherwise and wish the amendments to be considered? Those who favour consideration of the amendments will please raise their hands. Two Societies. Will those who are against please raise their hands? The majority. I believe we have thus decided on the proposals of the Standing Commission and afforded those who did not agree an opportunity to comment. Again, comments should have been made in writing. The Indian Red Cross furnished a text. That text would have been put to the vote had the majority not pronounced in favour of the Standing Commission's text.

We shall now turn to the last agenda item : Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute. Mr. Boissier of the ICRC has the floor.

Mr. Pierre BOISSIER (Henry Dunant Institute) (*Original French*) : Mr. Chairman, since we are talking about points of order, I should like to say that I am not here as a member of the ICRC but as director of the Henry Dunant Institute. You may rest assured that I shall be brief in my statement, which deals with perfectly clear facts that can be summed up in a few words. Four and a half years ago, the Henry Dunant Institute, composed of its director and a part-time secretary, took possession of empty offices. Those were the early days. A few months later, at Istanbul, I could speak to you of the Henry Dunant Institute only in the future tense. Now this little Red Cross academy is a living reality, with its staff, premises and already experience. There is no longer any need, Ladies and Gentlemen, to wonder what kind of service the Henry Dunant Institute can render the Red Cross. It can henceforth be judged by its acts and its achievements. The achievements may be divided into three fields : research, training and publications. I shall not draw up a complete list. A few examples will suffice to give an idea of what it is doing.

Let us start with research. During the four years, fifty-odd research workers, students, publicists and teachers have come to work at the Henry Dunant Institute. A number of them have received yearly grants, others enough to live on for a few weeks or a few months in Geneva. All have been supplied with documents, introduced to Geneva libraries and guided in their research or even in the choice of a subject. We call this research aid. Numerous articles and books concerning the Red Cross have thus been written. To respond to the various demands, the Institute itself has, moreover, done some research. It is now concluding two major studies. The first, carried out at the request of the Swiss Government, relates to the protection of political detainees, while the second, in co-operation with Sandoz S.A. of Basle, is a futuristic study relating to the organization of medicine in the years 1980-1990.

In the field of training, we can say that the Institute has over the past three years provided a yearly average of 120 hours of courses on different aspects of the Red Cross and the law of armed conflicts. The courses are given either in the Institute or abroad at the request of National Societies. Thus courses have been held in Paris, London, Helsinki, Lomé and Accra, to mention only a few places. Universities too—those of Zurich, Edinburgh and Dusseldorf—have asked the Institute for courses. The meetings of the Board of Governors which I have attended during the past few days have convinced me that training is the answer to a need constantly expressed by the Red Cross, and that this is a wide field of action for the Henry

Dunant Institute. For two years running, courses were organized by the Institute at the University of Strasbourg. Those courses, on the law of armed conflicts, were attended by 150 to 200 students, who became conversant with a law seldom taught in their own universities. They were lucky enough to learn from such outstanding teachers as Professors Best, Blishchenko, Casese, Kalshoven, Pictet and Zourek. Those three-week courses will undoubtedly have an effect. A number of National Societies have realized this and have sent their officers to attend the courses.

Yet it is perhaps in the field of publications that the Henry Dunant Institute exerted the widest influence. You will have found in your lockers today a list of the Institute's publications. You will receive it once more in your respective capitals, so there is no need to enumerate the nine books which have already come out, the fourteen which are due to appear shortly, or the six booklets published by the Institute. I shall merely mention the titles of some of our collections. We have a scientific collection at a very high level. It started with Professor Kalshoven's book on the subject of belligerent reprisals, already recognized as an authoritative work. The second book which has appeared in this collection is the one I now show you. As you can see, it is fairly big, and it is one which deserves your special attention. Like every one of you, we realized that it was very difficult indeed to have at hand all the texts which together constitute the law of armed conflicts. We therefore asked Professor Schindler and one of the Institute's officials, Dr. Toman, to prepare a complete compendium of the law of war. The book has now been published in English. In it you will find all texts relating to the law of armed conflicts, all the conventions, and a full up-to-date list of signatories, ratifications and reservations. I might add that a voluminous index makes it possible to find any information at a moment's notice. Our second collection bears the title of *Teneat lex gladium*. Like the other collection, it is based on the realization that where the law of war was known there were fewer war victims. Hence the duty we assume of making that law known to jurists. The courses conducted at Strasbourg will shortly appear in that collection. Mr. Pictet's and Mr. Kalshoven's courses have already been published. I might mention that in a third collection, *Etudes et perspectives*, covering books about the Red Cross, the latest is a book by Mr. Jacques Moreillon, an ICRC delegate, which deals with the International Committee of the Red Cross and political detainees.

I was just saying, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Henry Dunant Institute has become a reality. After what I have told you, I think I can add that it has also proved itself by now. That, too, is a fact. This instrument exists. It exists for you, but how does one make use of it? In the first place, one can answer its invitations when it arranges for courses, as for instances at Strasbourg. One can order publications at the special rates fixed for the Red Cross, and, by the way, that is something that you can do here. It can also be assigned a specific task answering a specific need: a course, a seminar, a symposium, research work or a publication. I know what you are going to say: "Who pays for that?" The answer is quite simple: the user. The Institute's Board has decided not to ask National Societies for subsidies. We are working on a virtually commercial basis. An enquiry is received. We make an estimate, and agreement is reached on the terms of a contract. The system has the advantage of being straightforward and simple.

This, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the information which you needed about this common institute of the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross: the Henry Dunant Institute which today offers you its services. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Eric MARTIN (Chairman) (*Original French*): Ladies and Gentlemen, we have reached the end of the agenda of the Council of Delegates. Thank you for your patience, assiduity and activity in the discussions. I close this meeting of the Council of Delegates. The meeting of the Board of Governors will open immediately. (*Applause.*)

The meeting rose at 3.50 p.m.

OPENING CEREMONY

8 November 1973, 10.15 a.m.

Roudaki Hall

SUMMARY: Entrance of Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah Aryamehr and Shahbanou and Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams. — Welcome address by H.E. Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran. — Speeches by Lady Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross; Mr. Eric Martin, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Mr. J. Barroso, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies; and by H.I.M. Shahinshah Aryamehr.

The meeting rose as Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah Aryamehr and Shahbanou accompanied by Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams, President of the Red Lion and Sun Society, entered the hall and took their places while the Iranian national anthem was played.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society): Your Imperial Majesties, it is with much enthusiasm and honour that, on this felicitous and solemn occasion, I take the liberty to welcome your Majesties, in the name of the Red Lion and Sun Society as well as on behalf of all the delegations here present who represent the great family of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, thus expressing our thanks and gratitude for your patronage in the opening ceremonies of this XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

It is our earnest hope that the spirit of service, understanding and co-operation animating this Conference will continue to prevail, so that the work successfully started here may further be pursued and so that we may achieve our humanitarian goal. This is parallel to the guidelines which may be laid down by this International Conference to overcome difficulties that are the inevitable consequence of an epoch such as ours, involving all the disadvantages which an organization of this size is bound to encounter in the fulfilment of its mission.

It is also our hope that the International Red Cross will succeed in carrying out with a clear and realistic vision the tasks and obligations that it has set for itself on its agenda, and we are certain that the delegates of all Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies will, with your inspiration, manage to produce an ideal atmosphere, thus making it possible to overcome prejudices and differences of opinion, so that the exchanges of views may achieve positive results.

The International Red Cross is an old and honourable institution and its conferences have a long tradition, the first one dating back to 1863, that is 110 years ago. Ninety-nine years have elapsed since Iran officially adhered to the Geneva Conventions and 50 years since the Red Lion and Sun Society was formally established and commenced its humanitarian activities. The Red Lion and Sun is delighted to work under the high patronage of His Imperial Majesty Shahenshah Aryamehr and to be presided over by Her Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi.

Your Majesty—please allow me, as Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society and in view of the mission entrusted to me, to welcome the delegations of National Societies and governments here present and to wish them every success in carrying out their humanitarian duties which are the very heart of this meeting.

Lady LIMERICK (Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross): We are indeed honoured that His Imperial Majesty the Shah should open our XXIInd International Red Cross Conference, and by his presence bring lustre to the occasion.

We are very conscious of the high reputation which the Red Lion and Sun enjoys under the distinguished leadership of Her Imperial Highness, Princess Shams, and the devoted work of those who bear office under her. We count ourselves fortunate indeed that we should be meeting in these beautiful surroundings, in a country renowned for its hospitality—of which we have seen such ample proof—and above all, in a country steeped in history.

This should help to bring a sense of proportion to our deliberations, living, as we are today, in a rapidly changing world when many old standards have been overthrown without effective new ones being acquired to replace them.

It is in this somewhat confusing period that the Red Cross has a specially important role to play because its principles remain constant. It is not dependent on any ideology or political system of the moment ; its work is motivated by a concept understood by everyone—kindness, constant in its effort and seeking nothing in return.

The main causes of unrest in the world today are fear, greed and the love of power.

The Red Cross has no need to fear because it has no frontiers ; it recognizes that international unity is the only way to dispel national insecurity and all its efforts are devoted to that end.

Nor is it preoccupied with greed since it is concerned only with giving, and the Red Cross answer to the love of power is the power of love reflected in its efforts to relieve suffering wherever it may be found.

There is today a growing consciousness of the importance of common action in relieving the distress arising from man-made or natural disasters which often transcend political barriers. With improved communications we have become more immediately and acutely conscious of these disasters and the result is a natural desire to help. This doctrine of humanitarianism—what the Stoics called “the sympathy of the whole”—is fundamental to the Red Cross, and is one of the rare fields in which people of all races, nationalities, religious beliefs or political creeds can meet. It is the basis which underlies the Geneva Conventions, which bind more nations than any other international treaty.

Even now these Conventions are being revised and important developments may result from this Conference. Is this not a challenge to us ? After all, the Red Cross was born in war and it is for us to seek to heal its wounds.

As this is the last International Red Cross Conference I shall be attending I would like to share with you my profound conviction, gained from over half a century’s practical experience of Red Cross work. The Red Cross must never attempt to be a judge between nations. If there is one vital principle which must guide our movement it is simply this : the Red Cross must remain free from all politics ; its strength and its ability to carry out its work now and in the future depend on its remaining so.

Who can foretell what future conditions may demand ? One sure thing about the future is that it will not be a straight line projection of the past and that our own organization, the Red Cross, must be sufficiently flexible and adaptable to meet any new responsibilities dictated by humanitarian needs.

That is why we are now engaged in an important study in re-appraising the role of the Red Cross and assessing its potentialities in this rapidly changing world.

Any change may mean that decisions have to be based on different criteria and that traditional methods of implementing these decisions may have to be adapted. One must bear in mind that tradition is a good guide but a bad master. What matters is to have our minds fixed on our principles and remain faithful to them.

Present global problems present many tasks for which experience has not prepared the Red Cross, but they are problems we must solve with the courage of our principles because only so can we look to the future with confidence.

In the past there has been a tendency to rely on scientific and technical achievements and to look to their development in the future to solve our problems—but have they done so ? Lowering the deathrate, largely through the control of disease, has led to a world population explosion to the point where famine threatens to replace pestilence ; similarly, crop yields increased through the use of pesticides and fertilizers may result in the death of fish and other forms of animal life from pollution, and another source of food is jeopardised.

Scientific progress alone is not enough. It can be used for destructive as well as beneficial purposes ; it can bring us better health but it can also produce bigger and more destructive bombs. Let us be clear—these problems are not only economic, they are also humanitarian. What we need is a partnership between humanitarian ideals and technological skills. In other words we must learn to temper the computer with compassion.

Can we, as an organization whose aims include the promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of suffering, ignore these global problems ?

So often the machinery of government by itself is not enough—something more is needed—the imagination and the sympathetic complementary assistance which come from independent and voluntary personal effort such as we can provide through our National Red Cross Societies.

One of the heartening features in the somewhat disturbing elements of this age is the response of young people to the challenge of social problems and to the ideals of a deeper human understanding in helping to overcome the ignorance and prejudice which divide the world. They have a feeling of involvement with other young people the world over and they are very conscious that those who follow after us will rightly condemn us if we allow any immediate difficulties to divert us from the ultimate aim of creating a way of life in which all nations and races may live in harmony.

It is in this spirit that I hope our discussions will be held throughout this important Conference, uniting as it does all those governments who are parties to the Geneva Conventions and all the elements of the Red Cross, proving that we are not just paying lip service to Red Cross unity, but that it *is* a reality.

We have, at this Conference, a great opportunity to influence public opinion in some of the most vital problems facing mankind today, of adding a new dimension to the influence and usefulness of the Red Cross movement. Let us see that this opportunity is not wasted.

Above all let us ensure that political differences which are wholly alien to our Red Cross responsibilities do not divert us from the pursuit of our principles. An approach which stresses our unity of purpose will set an example to the world and will make a practical contribution to the world peace which we all so earnestly desire.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (President of the International Committee of the Red Cross) (*Original French*) : Your Imperial Majesties, Your Excellency the Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are privileged to meet here in Iran, a country with so important a role in the world's history, civilization and literature, and we are happy to thank the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran, the authorities of this country and its august sovereigns for the warm welcome they have extended us.

In 538 B.C., a great Persian King, Cyrus, put out an edict, the text of which was something like this : "My mighty army has conquered Babylonia. I have ordered my soldiers that no harm be done to any of its people, who should be allowed to live in peace and to practise whatever religion they wish. I have commanded that no house be destroyed, no human being be wounded and that everyone should be left free to choose their own gods".

It is well to remember, as this Conference is about to open, this eloquent appeal uttered so many centuries ago. It was a forerunner of the principles of the Red Cross to which we should all adhere. It stands out today as an accusation against a world torn by violence and arbitrary action.

I should like to welcome the representatives of National Societies, especially of those Societies which have been recently recognized. I would also express the wish that all these Societies should work for the common ideal, independently but efficiently, in their respective countries. Every new Red Cross Society which comes into being gives us renewed hope for peace.

Over the past four years the ICRC has endeavoured to act as that neutral body of the Red Cross whose presence is more than ever needed today, but its task is increasingly difficult in these times of internal upheavals, civil wars and political tension. We must further humanitarian law, wherever respect for the individual is flouted, where despotism is substituted for justice and brute force is a threat to liberty. How many examples have we before us which make us despair of the wisdom of man !

The ICRC attaches the greatest importance to the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions. These drafts are being submitted to you before becoming the basis for discussion by the Diplomatic Conference

which the Swiss Government has convened for early 1974 in Geneva. The drafts deal mainly with the protection of the civilian population against the effects of war, and the safeguarding of victims of non-international conflicts. The aim is not to amend but to expand and update the Conventions, which are as valid today as ever before, and, if followed to the letter, effectively protect victims.

We must appeal to all countries in the world, initially through those who govern, to bear in mind those essential rules which call for respect of the individual and demand that assistance be given to victims of conflicts in all circumstances. The Conventions should be disseminated in schools, universities and armed forces, among the entire population in fact, if this great humanitarian endeavour is to become known wherever men are fighting against each other.

The Teheran Conference is opening in an atmosphere of tension ; the sound of gunfire and the cries of the wounded rise once more. Our thoughts go to those who suffer or who have been made prisoner, to the families which have been torn apart and all other persons for whom the Red Cross is the only hope. In spite of these unhappy circumstances, however, in my capacity as the new President of the ICRC, I wish this Conference, this meeting of men and women of good will, every success.

If, on entering the conference room, we leave behind all those prejudices and ideologies which set nation against nation in violent opposition, if we forget all enmity, speak from the heart and show understanding towards one another in pursuance of the Red Cross ideal, what an example we shall give the world.

What the world expects of the Red Cross is not a show of dissent and disagreement, but an example of international understanding. The strength of the Red Cross lies in its good faith and desire to serve mankind, but can this message be spread in a world so torn apart as at present? We are convinced that it can, if we turn a deaf ear to political considerations and concentrate on those principles and the spirit of friendship which unite all members of National Societies.

May Teheran provide a shining light in the darkness which surrounds us.

Mr. J. BARROSO (Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies) (*Original Spanish*): In the name of the members of the League Board of Governors and in my own, may I express to your Imperial Majesty and the authorities of your country our most sincere gratitude for the generous hospitality accorded us in this town, as well as for all the interest and kindness shown to us.

There is no doubt that the outcome of every international meeting depends to a large extent on the atmosphere in which it is held. Like all of us present here, I am certain that our XXIIInd Conference will be one of the most successful.

I would not fail to stress at this point the effectiveness and outstanding services of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, which is an example to many other Societies.

We all know that Cyrus the Great, twenty-five centuries ago, was the very first emperor to have mentioned in his famous decree the basic principles of human rights, one of the fundamental elements on which the International Red Cross is based.

We are well aware of the efforts that have been displayed by Your Imperial Majesty to combat illiteracy by all means in your country as well as throughout the world.

We are also aware of the fact that three main principles of your national Revolution are the Literacy Corps, Health Corps, and Development Corps, and according to these principles, young Iranians accomplish their military service throughout the rural areas of the country for the purposes of education, health and development.

It is most encouraging to note that Iran has accepted to assume, together with three other countries, the responsibility of ensuring the application of the ceasefire agreement in Vietnam and we much appreciate the services Iran is rendering in this field.

Dazzled by the spectacular progress of science and technology, the modern world pays little heed to the discreet acts of those who, through their conduct and the help they always give others, maintain the very quality of human life at a high level.

Throughout the world the Red Cross is proud to be an international organization entirely devoted to giving life, through its example, to the most noble values of the human race. Always up to date with its means

and constantly on the watch that violence, disorders or disasters do not take it by surprise, our organization daily safeguards human dignity and mankind's conviction that, in spite of occasional setbacks, it always has enough resources and energy to rise again, as it has both spiritual and intellectual strength.

Everyone knows that man himself is responsible for more suffering and deaths than even such natural disasters as floods and earthquakes.

We are not pessimistic, nor do we have recourse to pathos in launching appeals to human solidarity or for compassion to be shown to the weak and needy.

However, there is no doubt that the way of progress followed by man in the spheres of science and technology is marked by shameful acts, unjust sacrifices and graves, with the strong making abusive use of their power and the weak falling a prey to violence and injustice. While man sends his inventions into space, learns to dominate nature and penetrates the secrets of life, he destroys the land which gives him sustenance.

No one can ignore these truths which reduce the rules of international life and standards of civilized societies to dust, these truths which each day further impede the advent of the reign of freedom, justice and brotherhood. Where are we going? What goal is the human race bound for? These are questions which not so very long ago faced only men of learning but which today concern everybody in all parts of the world, due to the daily recrudescence of violence and injustice. This reflecting and pondering on what has already become normal—violence which no longer disturbs anyone, death and destruction which no longer seem to surprise anybody—has made many people aware of the absolute necessity of acting, and acting without delay, within the possibilities of each person, to promote peace and the moral re-awakening of the human race.

We believe that the permanent activities of the Red Cross represent a sustained appeal to all men, so that through their devotion to their fellows they may find their way back to the path of human solidarity. It is not possible to remain indifferent to the fate of the millions of human beings who are born each year in a world where they will not be able to meet their most elementary needs for food, clothing and a decent life, in a world where pity, compassion and consolation will many times be denied them for the sake of unworthy interests created by circumstances and completely contrary to what is understood by humane.

This crying contrast between reality and the mission of the Red Cross prompts us to commit ourselves, in whatever circumstances, to promoting—both within our respective countries and at the level of international relations—a stable state of balance protecting the essential values of human life. No matter how often our words will be drowned by the noise of guns or by the lamentations of those who through the egoism of others are deprived of the help they need to live, our duty is clear and definite: save life, mitigate suffering and give assistance. This is a bud which will flower and produce fruit of understanding and friendship between men.

It is possible that some do not realize the importance of the activities of our organization, as they think that good actions are sacrificed on the altars of more immediate and powerful interests in view of their political, social and economic context. That is why I feel that during this Conference we should make sure that our acts are in conformity with our principles and our duties, in spite of their political implications. We must make all the governments of the world understand that there is no greater cruelty than to use human misfortune to gain political advantage.

After each Red Cross intervention, there is in the world a little more confidence between men, a little less hatred and rancour, a little more tranquility and love, a little less violence and injustice. We have more than 220 million members and must put to good use the moral strength they represent in struggling for peace and greater justice between men and peoples.

Without respite and in all faithfulness, we have endeavoured to carry out this permanent task which is both noble and rewarding. The Red Cross must never fail in this duty. May all those who hold the reins of the organization at both the national and international level make every effort to ensure the full implementation of the idea of the founder of the Red Cross who understood and put into practice the great truth that all men are brothers.

In conclusion, may I quote the words of a Nobel Peace Prize winner: "Listen to my voice, it is that of so many men reduced to silence. Life is a valuable gift, but only of short duration... let us not make it even shorter."

The concept of peace is simple : mutual respect of our conflicting ideas and harmonization of our differences.

I am firmly convinced that the destiny of men is today more than ever before in their own hands.

War and peace depend on each one of us. May we all, from the most powerful to the most humble, realize this and go into action.

There is a shortage of those who work for peace.

H. I. M. THE SHAHINSHAH ARYAMEHR (*Original French*) : It gives me particular pleasure to inaugurate to-day the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross and to welcome all its honoured representatives, as well as those of the Red Crescent and of the various governments, assembled here.

The present Conference is taking place at a time when our world is unfortunately confronted by all kinds of tensions, crises and struggles, which daily threaten to an increasing extent the destiny of all those who seek lawful peace and security. This ugly situation becomes even more tragic when, as we have seen recently, it affects civilians, women, children and old people who no longer have the benefit of a security zone separating the towns and villages from the front where the fighting is taking place. These acts of aggression, of which we hear daily, constitute a violation of the laws of moral conduct and human rights.

The decisions which you will reach during this Conference, concerning the protection of civilians in time of war, and the increased powers which you will give to the Red Cross and the Red Crescent to carry out this important task, will therefore be of vital importance.

In spite of the considerable progress made by science, with which unfortunately the improvement of destructive weapons goes hand in hand, we must not lose sight of the need to safeguard man's moral and cultural heritage, the fruits of the labours and sufferings of successive generations. Let us never forget that man must take precedence over the machine and that moral principles and human laws must therefore prevail over the insensitive and inexorable laws of technology.

If the vast wealth of our civilization were put to work for the higher interests and prosperity of society, if our opinions and decisions were governed by logic and commonsense and if the tremendous volume of capital invested in destruction were devoted to constructive causes, it is obvious that our world would have no difficulty in eliminating the real scourges of ignorance, poverty, famine and disease and could easily create a society within which all peoples might better understand one another and live in peace.

That may seem utopian, but we must all hope—despite the unhealthy tendency to selfishness, fanaticism and prejudice—that the day is approaching when conscience and moral principles will prevail over the forces of evil, and co-operation will replace confrontation. In this spirit, we hope that the different international organizations working for law and for the humanitarian principles of universal peace and friendship, particularly our own experienced Red Cross, will intensify their activities by seeking new ways of achieving their objectives and by adapting their regulations to the conditions, needs and ever-growing requirements of our times. Let us not forget that one of the functions of the Red Cross, a neutral international organization enjoying immense prestige, is to bring people together on the basis of these principles. This noble mission clearly entails responsibilities which it must assume in full knowledge of the facts.

It therefore seems to me essential that this assembly should examine the following four points :

1. the codification, in the protocols to the Geneva Conventions, of the provisions adopted over the past 25 years in the field of international humanitarian law ; the present international situation offers striking proof of the urgency of this task ;

2. the increase in relief resources to cope with various man-made or natural disasters ;

3. the adaptation of the Red Cross to the rapid evolution of our world. It is desirable that proposals be presented to guide new societies in creating a healthy environment worthy of man in order to enable the Red Cross to undertake its universal beneficial action ;

4. the methods of intervention of the Red Cross which—through its impartiality, its universality and its prestige—is well placed to reduce the risks of conflicts and is at the same time a valid intermediary between bel-

ligerents. It could in this way serve the cause of peace ever more effectively. It must be hoped that there will be positive results in this field and everybody will readily recognize the importance of this.

It also seems to me helpful to draw your attention to the role youth can play in Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun activities, as well as to the necessity of making more effective use of their strength and their dynamism. Our young people, who will tomorrow have civic responsibilities, should take a larger part in the activities of these organizations. The experience they will gain from this, a deep knowledge of the problems mankind has to face and increased awareness of their duties to others, can only give them a better preparation for their future responsibilities.

Other important subjects are to be dealt with at the Conference, in particular malnutrition and the shortage of foodstuffs. In spite of the manifold problems by which they are beset, it is my hope that all countries of the world can quickly eliminate this threat with its serious implications for the future of mankind. In our country we have established short and long-term programmes to prevent this danger. We are in duty bound to participate also at the international level and we are prepared to do so.

Because of the completely objective nature of these noble organizations and the universal respect which you command, you, the worthy representatives of the various Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, have the power to intervene effectively in all these fields. As far as the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this year, is concerned, I am convinced that it will prove to be a dynamic member, aware of its duties, in our great universal family. This Society is working efficiently in the field of health and first aid, both in our own country and beyond our frontiers.

I take this opportunity of expressing all our gratitude to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of many countries which have always given us immediate and effective help when disaster has unfortunately struck our country in recent years. I should also like to assure you that we shall continue, as in the past, our efforts in this field at the international level.

To-day, Teheran is happy and proud to be hosting this International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, attended as it is by so many men and women who are giving their experience, abilities and often even their lives in tending the ills and sufferings of mankind.

I wish you every success in your task, the most noble one which could be asked of men of goodwill, and hereby declare open the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

8 November 1973

SUMMARY: Report of the Council of Delegates. — Election of Conference Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries. — Distribution of work among the three Conference Commissions, the General Commission, the Commission on International Humanitarian Law, and the Commission on Community Services. — Admission of the press. — Proposal for the constitution of a Drafting Committee for Resolutions. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions. — Opening of the procedure for the election of members of the Standing Commission. — Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. — Formal reading of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

The meeting was opened at 3 p.m. by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society): As Vice-President of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran, I declare the first plenary meeting open. We shall proceed at once with our agenda.

I request the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Professor Eric Martin, to read out the report of the Council of Delegates.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*): Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have the honour of submitting the proposals decided upon yesterday by the Council of Delegates in connection with the organization of this Conference. You must first elect your Chairman, and the Council of Delegates proposes that you elect Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Vice-President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun and President of the Senate. Mr. Sharif-Emami has closely followed the preparations for the Conference, and his parliamentary experience fits him to preside over important debates. I am sure you will show your approval of the Council of Delegates' proposal by your acclaim. (*Applause.*)

(Mr. Sharif-Emami takes the chair.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): This morning, on behalf of the Red Lion and Sun Society, I had the pleasure to extend to all of you a most cordial welcome. Now, once more, I would like to express the pleasure of Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of our Society, as well as that of my colleagues of the Central Committee and myself, in welcoming you to the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross. I am extremely honoured that you should have asked me to preside over this Conference; it is indeed an honour for my country and for the Red Lion and Sun Society to have been chosen.

Before dealing with the different items on our agenda, I would like to make—in full agreement with the Standing Commission, the President of the ICRC and the Chairman of the League—some preliminary comments on the approach to our work.

The armed conflicts which have broken out in recent months, and in particular the one in the Middle East, have been of great concern to the Red Cross. It has made every effort to mitigate the suffering that has resulted therefrom. The present Conference will certainly provide an opportunity for establishing new forms of aid which the Red Cross might provide.

Some of you perhaps also want to evoke the humanitarian problems posed in these conflicts. We shall listen to them with every understanding and in the desire to help. However, the time set aside for the meetings is extremely limited and there are a great many items on our agenda. The Conference deals primarily with general questions which are of interest to the whole Red Cross and not with special cases. In addition, the Conference is not a tribunal and may not take a stand on alleged facts, as it has no means of checking their accuracy. It may therefore neither settle cases of dispute nor pronounce judgement on the behaviour of governments. Furthermore, humanitarian problems arising out of conflict situations are—according to the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions—within the competence of the ICRC, to which they should therefore be submitted.

Finally, I would recall that, in accordance with our Statutes, the Conference does not deal with political matters. We are in fact an assembly concerned solely with humanitarian problems, to which we must give our attention. I thank you in advance for everything you will do to ensure that this will be the case. (*Applause.*)

May I ask Mr. Martin to proceed.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*): As at previous conferences, the Council of Delegates proposes that all the heads of National Society delegations present and the Chairmen of the Standing Commission and of the League, and the President of the ICRC be appointed Vice-Chairmen of the Conference.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Do you approve this proposal? (*Applause.*)

The proposal is approved. Please go ahead.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*): We now come to the Conference Secretariat, and the Council proposes as Secretary-General to the Conference His Excellency Mr. D. Abdol-Majid Majidi, Secretary-General of the Red Lion and Sun Society. As Assistant Secretaries-General, the Council of Delegates proposes Mr. Claude Pilloud of the ICRC and Mr. William Cassis of the League of Red Cross Societies. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): The proposal is approved. Will you please proceed.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*): The Council of Delegates proposes the formation of three commissions, namely a General Commission, a Commission on International Humanitarian Law, and a Commission on Community Services. As all the preparatory work for this Conference was organized along such lines, the Council of Delegates thinks there is no need to consider some other division of our work. The Council of Delegates has approved in principle the setting up of a Drafting Committee for Resolutions, the purpose of which, and how it should facilitate progress in our work, will shortly be explained by the Chairman of the Standing Commission. The Council of Delegates also approved attendance by the press at all plenary meetings and committees. Committees may, of course, decide whether any or all their meetings shall be held in private.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Do you approve this proposal to admit the press to the Conference? Will you please show by applause your approval. (*Applause.*)

I see that the proposal is accepted and I now request the Chairman of the Standing Commission to explain briefly the reasons for setting up the Drafting and Resolutions Committee which Dr. Martin has just mentioned.

Lady Limerick, please.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross): Before the Conference proceeds to the question of the Drafting and Resolutions Committee, I would like to say a word about the paper which should have been circulated but I think is in process of being circulated now to you, and entitled "Handling of resolutions". I do not propose to read out the text of this paper but only to draw your attention to the problem and to the

Standing Commission's proposed solution. Those of you who attended recent Red Cross Conferences will remember how difficult it was to deal with the large number of draft resolutions which showered down on your desks, many of them covering the same subject, sometimes at great length. What is proposed is machinery for controlling the circulation of draft resolutions both in the commissions and in the plenary sessions. We have also proposed to set up a link between the Drafting Committee to be established in each commission and the Resolutions Committee covering the work in the plenary sessions. We have emphasized the authority and responsibility of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the commissions and drawn attention to the necessity for avoiding resolutions which are wordy and repetitive. The Standing Commission asks for your approval of these proposals and invites you to appoint two or three independent members of the Resolutions Committee. Now I am not sure whether you have all received this paper. Has anybody not got it? Well, perhaps I should read the paper then before you are asked to vote on it.

1. *Plenary meetings*

It is proposed that the Resolutions Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the Commissions' Drafting Committees, the Secretary-General and, in addition, possibly two or three people appointed by the plenary meeting, be set up. This Committee's sphere of competence would be

(a) to review the text of resolutions tabled at a plenary meeting directly before their distribution to the participants. The Committee should in particular see to it that the resolutions do not constitute repetitions of previous resolutions and that the text is not too wordy ;

(b) to examine the resolutions adopted by the Commissions and submitted for approval at the plenary meeting. It is very unlikely that the Resolutions Committee will have enough time to do all this. It should therefore be empowered to revise the form of the text of adopted resolutions, to make the wording quite clear even after the end of the Conference. When the Resolutions Committee is set up, the plenary meeting should be informed on the extent of the powers given to this Committee.

2. *Commissions*

(a) The Secretaries of Commissions receive from delegates those draft resolutions they wish to present and submit them to the Chairmen whenever this is deemed advisable. The Secretaries must be in a position to draw the attention of the Chairmen and possibly of the Commission to the resolutions previously adopted on this same subject by the International Conference. Draft resolutions handed in by delegates will only be translated, roneoed and distributed if they bear the initials of the Secretaries in charge ;

(b) the Chairman of a Commission should avoid having too wordy and too many resolutions. They could propose that the authors of various resolutions reach agreement on a single text. They should refuse any discussion on resolutions merely repeating what has already been said by previous Conferences. In the event of doubt or dissent, the Chairman of the Commission should approach the Conference bureau. A Drafting Committee composed of three people if possible, representing the three working languages of the Conference, will be set up within each Commission. This Committee with the Chairmen taking part in its work, if it considers it advisable, will have the task of reviewing the texts proposed, co-ordinating them, amalgamating them into a single text if deemed appropriate, and, possibly, redrafting them.

This, you will see, is really to try and avoid so many of the difficulties we have had in the past in dealing with resolutions, and I hope that these suggestions may meet with your approval.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : As you now have the reasons which prompted the Standing Commission to propose the Drafting and Resolutions Committee, you will, I think, show your approval for this proposal by applause. (*Applause.*)

Mr. E. A. ELREEDY (Egypt, Government) : Mr. Chairman, it is only with the desire for our work to be facilitated that I would suggest that the Conference be given some time to consider this proposed procedure. I see that it departs in some respects from the previous procedure and it gives some powers to a com-

mittee. This may very well be a good solution but I still believe that the members of the delegations should be given an opportunity to examine the procedure. That has been proposed.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I hope that this Drafting Committee will make a useful contribution to the completion of our work. I also hope that the suggestion made regarding the officers of the commission will be useful.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross) : Mr. Chairman, I was just going to make a proposal as to the Chairman of the proposed Drafting Committee. If the Conference agrees, I would like to propose Mr. Sloper, who has previously had a great deal of experience in conferences of the problems connected with drafting commissions and has in fact most valuably led the discussions on this matter in the past.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Any objection ?

Will you please approve this proposal. (*Applause.*)

Thank you.

Professor Martin please.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*) : The Council of Delegates has approved the Conference agenda and has taken cognizance of the reports on the award of the Henry Dunant and the Florence Nightingale medals, on the Empress Shôken and Augusta funds, and on the financing of the ICRC. It has also been informed of the activities carried out by the Henry Dunant Institute. Lady Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission, has presented the Henry Dunant medal to Dr. Gregoric, former President of the Yugoslav Red Cross, and to Mr. MacAulay, former Chairman of the League and President of the Canadian Red Cross. Thanks have been extended to Mr. van Emden who for twelve years chaired the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC. The assembly's gratitude to Lady Limerick has been expressed by Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris. The report on the promotion of the Red Cross image has been referred back to the General Commission in view of the absence of Mr. Alain Modoux, head of the ICRC's information service, who was to have presented it but has been recalled to Geneva. The Council of Delegates has also adopted two resolutions. The first, submitted by Mr. Alcantara of Senegal, is concerned with the elimination of racism and racial discrimination. It reads as follows :

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the Red Cross is based on the principles of respect for the dignity and equality of all human beings and may not make any distinction as to nationality, race, religion, social condition and political leanings, that racism and racial discrimination constitute a serious violation of basic human rights and a degradation of human dignity and of equality amongst all human beings, that they impede friendly and peaceful relations between nations and endanger peace for which the Red Cross works,

deeming that racism and racial discrimination also constitute violation of the Red Cross principle of impartiality, recalling the provisions of the Geneva Conventions forbidding any discrimination of a racial character, the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross condemning racism and racial discrimination and Resolution No. 33 adopted by the XXXIst Session of the Board of Governors of the League (Mexico-City, 1971),

taking into account the United Nations Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination of 21 December 1965,

alarmed by the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in certain regions of the world,

convinced that it is necessary for the Red Cross to engage still more actively in the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, thus joining in the struggle in the world and so contributing to the implementation of the programmes of the "Decade of action to combat racial discrimination" to be launched on 10 December 1973,

after examining the proposed Red Cross plan of action adopted by the Board of Governors of the League at its XXXIst Session,

adopts this plan of action,

invites all National Societies, the League and the ICRC to comply with the principles stated in this plan of action and to commit themselves fully to its implementation.

That resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The second resolution was submitted by the Standing Commission and is entitled "Review of Statutes of National Societies" :

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies are recognized by the ICRC and admitted to the League after verification that their Statutes fulfil the conditions for recognition and admission, as laid down by international meetings of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies shall always comply with the basic principles of the institution in order to retain valid membership of the International Red Cross,

considering that if the Statutes of a National Society cease to be in conformity with the conditions for recognition and admission, that Society would lay itself open to suspension or loss of membership of the International Red Cross,

confirms that any Society wishing to change its Statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission must submit such changes beforehand to the ICRC and the League, and take their recommendations into account.

This resolution was adopted by a strong majority. However, some members of the Conference were troubled by the way in which the proposal was submitted without prior discussion of amendments, and I regret that I may have given the impression that the Chairman of the meeting of the Council of Delegates showed overbearing authority ; that is not the function of the President of the ICRC. Under the circumstances, I suggest that the question be referred to the General Commission for discussion, so that India's proposed amendment may be considered and so that, without a general discussion, any other written amendments submitted by delegations may be taken into account.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : You have heard the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Delegates. Are you willing to approve them without discussion ? Will you applaud if you agree. (*Applause.*)

I see the meeting agrees : these resolutions therefore are adopted by the Conference.

I now come to item 4 of the agenda : opening of the procedure for the election of members of the Standing Commission. The Standing Commission suggests that this election should take place in the same way as in 1969 at Istanbul. If you have no objection, therefore, I have the honour to declare the procedure for election open. Nominations for the five posts of members of the Standing Commission must be submitted to the bureau of the Conference not later than midday on Wednesday 13th November and each must be accompanied by a biographical note concerning the candidate, setting out, *inter alia*, his experience in Red Cross work. The bureau will submit on 15th November, at the closing plenary meeting, the complete list of all candidates, including those five who in its opinion carry the highest qualifications to take up these important duties. I would remind you that the election will take place by secret ballot.

The delegates have applauded the resolution before the intervention of the distinguished delegate from Egypt. Should we reconsider this proposal ?

The delegate from Jordan, please.

Mr. ABU-GOURA (Jordan, Red Crescent) : I would like to support the proposal which was made by my friend, the delegate from Egypt. The procedure for submitting draft resolutions should take place as in the past. We should not restrict anyone wishing to submit the proposals which will take place during discussions.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We shall take a vote on the proposal by the delegation from Egypt. Those for this proposal, please raise your hands. (33). Those against. (24). The proposal is approved. (*Applause.*)

I give the floor to Ambassador Berkol, who will read the message sent by Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Mr. BERKOL (United Nations): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the floor to convey the message of Dr. Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, to the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross. Mr. Waldheim's message reads as follows:

The invaluable work of the Red Cross throughout the world is universally recognized and appreciated and it gives me great pleasure as Secretary-General of the United Nations to send you my warm good wishes on the occasion of the Twenty-Second International Conference.

The world is passing through a period of difficulty, but there is no need for us to be despondent or to lose faith in the high purposes and ideals of the United Nations and the Red Cross. We have not yet reached a situation when the United Nations can devote its full resources to the advancement of mankind in an atmosphere of universal peace and when the Red Cross can concentrate upon the limitation of human suffering from natural disasters. But while we work towards our objective of lasting peace, the United Nations and the Red Cross work together in the spirit of international service to alleviate human suffering from all causes.

At this moment in particular when our attention is focussed upon the tragic situation in the Middle East, I should like to convey to you my profound admiration for the devoted work of the Red Cross in that area and for the close co-operation with the United Nations. This co-operation which has been of such importance in past years will, I am confident, steadily increase.

I send to you and to all who work for the Red Cross, my sincere gratitude for your endeavours and my best wishes for the future. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I now come to the last item of our agenda for to-day's meeting, namely the reading of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross. I accordingly give the floor to our Secretary-General, Dr. Majidi, for this purpose.

But I believe Lady Limerick wishes to say something on a point of order.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross): I would like to clarify something which I think has caused concern among some of the delegates who were not quite clear what they were voting for, when the recommendation was put forward about appointing a Drafting and Resolutions Committee. I think, in the first place, that the delegate from Egypt was anxious that this matter should be deferred for further consideration and the delegate from Jordan wanted to oppose the new procedure as it had been set forth. Well, I think that some delegates were not quite sure which of these proposals they were voting for, or whether it was a mixture of the two. I would like to make one point clear, if I may, if you, Mr. President, are prepared to take another vote on this. There is no intention of trying to curtail the liberty of people to put forward their proposals and resolutions. The only idea is that we should get a better co-ordination of the papers that are put in; also, sometimes no papers are put in, but verbal amendments are made; there results considerable confusion in what is actually being proposed, and in fact it leads very often to duplication and a great loss of time. The only object of this paper was to try and avoid some of these difficulties which had occurred in the past by getting a better co-ordination of the resolutions put forward and in order to ensure there is no duplication. I quite understand that, as the paper had not been circulated, people may wish to have a little longer time to consider it. But perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we can take a vote on that matter, and then you may wish to take a vote again on the question of whether the whole procedure, as outlined in this paper, is to be abandoned.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): May I ask the head of the Egyptian delegation to read again clearly his proposal. Then we will vote on it again.

Mr. E. A. ELREEDY (Egypt, Government): Mr. Chairman, I have no proposal to make, as a matter of fact. The proposal was made by the Chairman of the Standing Commission; very frankly, my delegation had no time to consider this and I am sure that many other delegations in this hall are in the same position. So, I took the liberty of suggesting or proposing to you that we should defer consideration of this new sys-

tem until we have studied it, until we have had adequate consultations. This is the motion which I have submitted. As things have developed, I notice that we are voting on whether to accept the new proposal or not. Since I and my delegation did not have the time to consider it, then we had to vote against a proposal simply because we had no time for its consideration.

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross) : I appreciate the difficulty of the Egyptian delegation, because I am afraid this paper has only just been circulated and most of you had little time to consider it. But the problem is that the Commissions will be meeting very shortly and if this procedure is to be adopted, we really want to set it in motion at the start of the proceedings of the Commissions when they meet. That is why there is some urgency about it and why we are anxious to follow the procedure outlined in the resolution.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Anyhow we can decide about this matter at our next plenary meeting so that you have more time to study it. As I mentioned, the points will be taken again in Wednesday's meeting, which we shall have here.

Now we proceed with item 5 of the agenda. Will you please read.

(The meeting stood.)

Mr. D. Abdol-Majid MAJIDI (Secretary-General) (*Original French*) :

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 only to relieve suffering, giving 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.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : The Commissions will now start the work. The Legal Commission will sit here, the General Commission will be in Room B nearby, and the Commission on Community Services will be in C, on the first floor, at 4.40 p.m. We have now completed our agenda. The next plenary meeting will be held at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday 14 November 1973, and it will be devoted to a consideration of the reports of the various Commissions. The meeting is adjourned.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

14 November 1973

SUMMARY: Report of the Commission on Community Services. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions. — Report of the Commission on International Humanitarian Law. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions.

The meeting was opened at 9.45 a.m. by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Chairman.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I declare the meeting open.

Before opening the discussion, may I once more remind the distinguished delegates of article 2, paragraph 5, of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, stipulating that the Conference may not deal with political matters nor serve as a forum for political debate.

As you know, our Commissions had seven meetings and passed several resolutions. So we will proceed with our agenda. May I ask the Chairman of the Commission on Community Services, Mr. Sison, and its Rapporteur, Dr. Cheniti, to come and sit on the podium.

Mr. CHENITI (Tunisia, Red Crescent) (*Original French*): Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is an honour for me to submit the **Report of the Commission on Community Services**, Document P/7/c, which I hope reflects as faithfully as possible the spirit which prevailed at our committee meetings and presents a summary of the Committee's proceedings in the last three days. The Commission first elected:

Chairman: Mr. Fernando E. V. Sison
Chairman, Philippine National Red Cross

Vice-Chairmen: Dame Anne Bryans
Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee,
British Red Cross Society
Dr. Nikola Georgievski
President of the Assembly,
Red Cross of Yugoslavia

Rapporteur: Dr. Tahar Cheniti, Deputy Treasurer,
Tunisian Red Crescent

Drafting Committee: The Chairman
The Rapporteur
The Secretaries to the Commission:
Miss Y. Hentsch
Miss F. Perret

Agenda

Discussions followed the proposed agenda. The Commission noted the report on the action taken to give effect to the resolutions of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross and then turned its attention to items 3 and 4 combined, namely :

- Red Cross contribution to national plans for development and provision of Community Services : health (including blood transfusion), social welfare and youth.
- The Red Cross and environment problems.

Summary of discussions

Discussions centred on the following four points :

- I. Assessing community needs.
- II. Establishing criteria to help National Societies to select the community services they can undertake.
- III. Youth participation in planning, implementing and evaluating community services.
- IV. Ways and means of providing National Societies with adequate finance and qualified staff.

New discussion methods were used in dealing with these subjects. They consisted of :

- two introductory presentations
- four workshops
- a podium debate
- three panel discussions
- an exhibition
- four plenary meetings

An informal report by a National Society on one aspect of the subjects under discussion was presented in each workshop, in preparation for the discussions at plenary meetings.

The discussions on the four points listed may be summarized as follows :

I. Assessing community needs

The Commission stressed the need for National Societies to co-operate closely in the fields of health and social development with both governmental bodies and voluntary agencies engaged in these activities.

This co-operation facilitates the establishment of priorities and the utilization to the best advantage of all too often limited resources, the ultimate aim being to render effective service of a high standard to all sections of the community.

II. Criteria to help National Societies to select the community services they can undertake

It was generally agreed that National Societies should select their activities on the basis of pre-defined community needs and available resources, and that duplication of work carried out by governmental or private agencies should be avoided.

The Commission recognized that it was difficult to establish criteria which would be valid throughout the world.

It was stressed that the Red Cross was expected both to provide traditional services and to set up new programmes to meet the needs of a society developing at an ever-increasing pace. National Societies were, however, well placed to carry out pioneering work in detecting certain new needs and initiating measures to meet them, preparatory to government action.

III. *Youth participation in community services*

The Commission was very strongly in favour of the total integration of young people in all aspects of Red Cross work, from planning to decision-making, implementation, and evaluation.

It was stressed that the education received by young people to-day fitted them to assume increasing responsibilities and facilitated their integration into the whole range of National Society programmes.

It was for National Societies to promote—at all levels of their organization—understanding between adults and young people and to encourage discussion and dialogue as a means of moulding attitudes and bridging the generation gap.

It was suggested that the concept of including the 18-25 year age-group in the membership of Red Cross Youth should be reviewed, since in most countries 18-year-olds were already young adults.

IV. *Financial means and qualified staff*

It was recognized that, in very many countries, the Red Cross was making a fresh approach in the light of new needs. This made it more necessary than ever to enlist the active participation of people of all conditions and ages.

The immense human potential represented by the extreme diversity of persons wishing to work in the ranks of the Red Cross was one of its greatest strengths, particularly since it was made up essentially of volunteers. The Commission stressed the need for the proper training of these volunteers and of the permanent staff of National Societies, and welcomed the training programmes already set up at the national and international levels.

It was suggested that National Societies should strive to project to their public and governments a proper Red Cross image designed to win their co-operation, facilitate project financing, and secure for each National Society its proper place in national development plans.

Environment

In the context of the recommendation contained in the opening address by H.I.M. Shahinshah Aryamehr, the Commission recognized throughout its discussions that the protection and improvement of the environment was one of the major problems of our time and that the Red Cross was directly concerned, since the quality of the environment to a large extent conditions the physical and mental health of mankind.

Blood Transfusion

The Commission listened with interest to a report by the Red Cross Working Party on Blood Transfusion, whose draft resolution it unanimously adopted.

Co-operation with the World Health Organization

During its deliberations, the Commission heard a brief statement by the WHO Regional Director for the Middle East, who described the various activities carried out by his organization in the promotion of health and social welfare. These activities are linked to those of the Red Cross, particularly in the context of the protection and improvement of the human environment, disaster relief and blood transfusion.

Resolutions

The Commission adopted

a resolution on Community Services
(See Resolution XVI on page 124),

a resolution on Environment
(See Resolution XVII on page 124),

a resolution on Blood Transfusion
(See Resolution XVIII on page 125).

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): The resolution on Community Services is before you. If there are no speakers, we shall vote on it. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. Unanimously approved!

Are there any comments on the resolution on Environment? Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Unanimously approved! (*Applause.*)

Are there any comments on the resolution on Blood Transfusion?

Mr. de VILLAFRANCA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*): The Spanish Government delegation appreciates the work done by the Commission on Community Services and approves its three resolutions, which it considers of the utmost interest.

Collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the integration of the Red Cross in activities carried out by countries in connection with their development plans, and Red Cross participation in all matters relating to environmental improvement, are fundamental decisions.

Lastly, the resolution on which we are about to vote, the purpose of which is to extend an adequate blood transfusion service to the citizens of all countries, is also of the utmost value.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Any other comments? We shall vote on the resolution. Those for the resolution, raise your hands please. Those against. Unanimously approved!

I thank in my own capacity, and on behalf of all present here, the Chairman, Rapporteur and all the members of this Commission. (*Applause.*)

As we mentioned in our previous meeting, the election of the members of the Standing Commission will take place to-morrow morning. Will you please forward nominations and biographical statements to the Secretary General of the Conference by 12 o'clock to-day.

The next item will be the **Report of the Commission on International Humanitarian Law**. Mr. Pictet, Chairman of the Commission, and Mr. Knitel, Rapporteur, will you please come forward.

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*): I have the honour and privilege to report to you on the work of the Commission.

Introduction

The Commission on International Humanitarian Law held seven meetings between 8 and 12 November 1973. After the opening of its meetings by one of the Vice-Chairmen of the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, H. E. Mr. A. M. Majidi, the Commission elected Mr. J. S. Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC, as its Chairman. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Commission then elected the following members of its bureau: Mr. D. M. Miller (Canada), Professor G. Herczeg (Hungary), and H. E. Ato Aberra Jembere (Ethiopia), with Mr. S. Ijas (Indonesia) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. H. G. Knitel (Austria) as Rapporteur. Mr. H. Piot (France), Mr. Justice V. Crabbe (Ghana) and Professor F. Murillo Rubiera (Spain) were called upon to form a drafting committee. Mr. J. L. Cayla (ICRC) and Dr. K. Seevaratnam (League) were appointed Secretaries to the Commission.

Before opening the discussion, the Chairman reminded the Commission of paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross stipulating that the Conference might not deal with political matters nor serve as a forum for political debate. It could not therefore pronounce on litigious matters nor make judgements on the behaviour of governments.

The agenda, as provisionally drafted by the ICRC and accepted by the Commission at its first meeting, included the following items:

1. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
2. Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst Conference.
3. Implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
4. Reaffirmation and development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed conflicts.

It was in addition suggested that the Commission adopt for its own work the second part of the proposal of the Standing Commission on the handling of resolutions. As there were several objections to this suggestion it was withdrawn.

As item 1 of the agenda figures in the introduction and as item 2 of the agenda and the report jointly submitted by the ICRC and the League (Doc. D.H.2) did not give rise to any discussion, this report is divided into two parts on the basis of the said agenda. The main questions raised have been grouped and have in turn been sub-divided into chapters. This sub-division will be indicated at the beginning of each of the two parts.

To facilitate the study of the present report, the rapporteur—as indicated by the Chairman—has summarized the discussions to the maximum extent. The report therefore does not follow the debates in a chronological order, but endeavours to re-group them in a succinct and systematic way. This method has in general resulted in the omission of the names of speakers on the different points. Nevertheless the rapporteur has constantly tried to reproduce the different trends of opinion expressed during the discussions as accurately as possible. The interventions contrary to the rule in paragraph 5 of the above-mentioned Article II do not figure in the present report.

PART I

Implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

After evoking the importance of the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions as an essential prerequisite of their implementation, the Chairman gave the floor to one of the representatives of the ICRC to introduce the report under reference Doc. D.H.3, D.H.3/2 and D.H.3/3.

The ICRC representative first pointed out that the report did not contain all the replies from the governments and National Societies, some of which had been received too late. He briefly outlined the content of the report concerned: the 35 replies received from the governments of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions in answer to the ICRC memorandum of 15 August 1972, the 59 replies from the National Societies and, finally, the action recently undertaken by the ICRC (for example, the creation of a "Dissemination" Division, the preparation of a plan of action, the production of information and training material adapted to various circles and languages, etc.). After thanking governments and National Societies for their considerable efforts, the ICRC representative urged delegates to continue and intensify them; finally, he expressed the hope that the governments and all National Societies would submit reports to the next International Conference of the Red Cross.

In this connection, a very large number of delegates had reported on the activities of their National Society or their government in order to ensure that the Geneva Conventions were more widely disseminated, either by instruction at all levels (at school and in the universities, etc.) and in all interested quarters, or by producing and distributing appropriate information material. Furthermore, on a number of occasions emphasis was laid on the importance of close collaboration with the ICRC, which was asked to continue its efforts in adapting this material to the needs of the developing countries.

One delegate did, however, draw the attention of the Commission to the fact the agenda item under discussion did not cover solely the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions but also their implementation. It was pointed out that a wide dissemination was a prerequisite for providing a better knowledge of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict, in order to ensure that it was better applied. It was also pointed out that the two draft Protocols also contained new provisions designed to reinforce dissemination and instruction.

Finally, several National Societies tabled a joint draft resolution (DH/3/R/1). Although the support for it was virtually unanimous, it gave rise to a series of draft amendments (DH/3/R/1/a to DH/3/R/1/b), the main purpose of which was to make it more precise or modify its form. To simplify the work of the Commission it was suggested that the authors of the draft and of the proposed amendments should get together with the drafting committee in order to agree on a single text.

The Chairman of the working group, introducing the draft resolution DH/3/R/1 (Revised) for discussion, stated that the non-exhaustive list in the first operative paragraph also covered civil defence bodies, which were included under the concept "armed forces" or under that of "civil administrations". The draft resolution was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously subject to a few amendments.

(See Resolution XII on page 121.)

Mr. BARROSO (LRCS) (*Original Spanish*): I fail to understand the first paragraph of this resolution which refers to the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions as a factor for peace. It seems to me that the Geneva Conventions deal specifically with the protection of war victims, so it seems to me that there is a contradiction here and that we should perhaps delete from this paragraph the sentence which says "which therefore constitute a factor for peace"; it strikes me as contradictory that the Geneva Conventions should be disseminated as a factor for peace when they deal solely with the protection of war victims. This is merely a matter of presentation, I suppose, but I should like to recommend that this amendment be made.

Mr. PICTET (ICRC) (*Original French*): I think that whenever in wartime men agree not to kill each other, agree to care for each other and to protect each other, they accomplish an act of peace.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Any other comments? We shall now vote on this resolution. Those for, please raise the hands. Those against. Unanimously approved! (*Applause.*)

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*):

PART II

Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts

Introducing this item of the agenda, the Chairman, in his capacity as Vice-President of the ICRC, laid emphasis on the function the ICRC had always assumed as promoter and initiator, in reaffirming and developing international humanitarian law. He also mentioned the work carried on by the ICRC and the Red Cross as a whole since the XXIst International Conference at Istanbul in 1969 which, with the support of government experts, had made it possible to draw up two draft Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions; these drafts were to be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference convened by the Swiss Government for February 1974 in Geneva. He suggested that a general discussion should begin on the draft Protocols and draft resolutions before consideration of individual articles of the drafts and, finally, the question of weapons. He underlined the fact that the draft amendments to the articles would not be put to the vote, but that the ICRC would take due note of all proposals and convey them to the Diplomatic Conference.

On the strength of this the rapporteur divided this Part into a general chapter on the draft Protocols and resolutions and a second chapter dealing with individual articles of the draft Protocols. This Part concluded with a record of the voting on the draft resolutions.

Chapter 1 — *General Discussion*

All speakers paid tribute to the ICRC and its legal experts for the considerable work which they had carried out and which very generally struck a fair balance between humanitarian requirements and military needs and was thus in principle a useful basis for fruitful discussion at the Diplomatic Conference. Several delegates, however, expressed their regret that they had not as yet received the official comments of the ICRC and hoped that governments would receive these as soon as possible, since they were considered essential for any detailed study of the articles contained in the draft Protocols. In replying, one of the ICRC representatives wished to explain that these comments, comprising primarily a statement of the motives behind the Protocols, had already been drafted and would be sent by the Swiss Government to all members of the Diplomatic Conference, and by the ICRC to all National Societies, in December.

Delegates were also reminded of the value of the work of the United Nations on respect for human rights in times of armed conflict.

Appreciation was then expressed to Switzerland for convening the Diplomatic Conference. The Commissioner-General of this Conference stated that Switzerland would spare no effort to ensure that the conference would be highly successful, and called on all governments to co-operate in these efforts. He went on to stress that, having in mind the principle of universality in international humanitarian law, he hoped that as many States as possible would take part in the Conference. It was for this reason that the Swiss Government had seen fit to invite both States which were parties to the 1949 Conventions and Member States of the United Nations, as well as certain non-governmental organizations as observers. This same consideration had finally led the Swiss Government to seek appropriate participation of liberation movements recognized by regional inter-governmental organizations.

During the discussions one delegate, while supporting the idea that States not parties to the Geneva Conventions should attend the Diplomatic Conference nevertheless expressed the view that these States should not have the right to vote.

It was, however, fairly generally agreed that the universal, or virtually universal, acceptance of the two Protocols was essential if real success and progress were to be achieved in protecting human rights in the event of armed conflict.

The Commission adopted in this respect a resolution :

Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

conscious that armed conflicts continue to cause untold human suffering and material devastation,

convinced that the parties to all such conflicts need humanitarian rules designed to reduce the suffering as much as possible and to increase in the same way the protection of non-combatants and civilian objects,

aware that many modern means and methods of warfare have added to the need for a reaffirmation and development of present laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

confirming the dedication to these questions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross,

recalling, in particular, Resolution No. XIII of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting, also, the successive resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the item "Human Rights in Armed Conflicts", the latest being Resolution 3032 (XXVII), adopted on 18 December 1972,

welcoming the Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prepared by the ICRC after thorough consultations with government experts, particularly during conferences in Geneva in 1971 and 1972,

welcoming, further, the report presented by the ICRC on Weapons that may cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects,

welcoming the decision of the Swiss Federal Council to convoke a Diplomatic Conference for the purpose of reaffirming and developing international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts,

considering that the Draft Additional Protocols offer an excellent basis for discussion at the Diplomatic Conference,

expresses appreciation to the ICRC for the extensive work it has performed,

urges all governments to participate in the Diplomatic Conference,

urges the Diplomatic Conference to consider inviting national liberation movements recognized by regional inter-governmental organizations to participate in its work as observers in accordance with United Nations practice,

appeals to all governments to recognize their own long-term interests in humanitarian rules, which respond to the urgent need to alleviate the suffering brought about by modern armed conflicts and the need to protect non-combatants in such conflicts and, for this purpose, to make use of this Diplomatic Conference to achieve substantial humanitarian gains,

appeals to all the participants at the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Geneva to do all in their power by co-operation and fruitful negotiations to secure the widest and swiftest adoption of the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as instruments of international humanitarian law effective on a universal basis.

Explanations concerning the voting :

1. The Government of Brazil justified its abstention on the grounds of the inclusion of the paragraph relating to the participation of national liberation movements in the Diplomatic Conference.

2. The Cuban Government representative said he had abstained because only the national liberation movements recognized by a regional intergovernmental organization were taken into account.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any comments on this resolution ?

Mr. Nguyen VAN LUU (Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Government) (*Original French*) : The delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam wishes to pay tribute to Mr. Pictet, Chairman of the Commission on Humanitarian Law, as well as to his fellow workers who have done everything to reflect in the report all the ideas expressed within the Commission. However, we should like to draw attention to certain gaps and omissions. First, at the end of paragraph 17, page 5 and on page 13, in connection with explanations of votes, there is no mention of the explanation given by our delegation regarding the invitation to national liberation movements to attend the Diplomatic Conference at Geneva. Our explanation was as follows : We abstained because the resolution as amended is incomplete. Our Government wishes that our Conference should try to find a complete solution which reflects the reality of national liberation movements on all the continents. That is the first omission I should like to remedy.

There is a second point on which I should like to comment, though without in any way wishing to imply criticism of the Chairman and his fellow workers. There are some important problems such as that of a just notion of humanity, at the end of paragraph 24 and in paragraph 29, pages 7 and 8, on which new opinions have been given and maintained by many delegations during the meetings of the Commission. Although the reports reflect those opinions, its presentation still gives force to the latest idea expressed by the ICRC. As a result of that presentation, the new ideas have not been given the importance and consideration due to them and priority is still being given to the old ideas. This might hamper the development of humanitarian law to the detriment of the requirements of man's conscience in our time.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Those remarks will be registered in the notes of the meetings of the Conference.

Mr. LE VAN LOI (Republic of Vietnam, Government) (*Original French*) : I should like to refer to the drafting which has just been introduced by the rapporteur concerning the vote on draft resolution DH 4/R 3 and its amendments.

Mr. Chairman, on this point my delegation also made a lengthy statement which has not been reflected in the report. My delegation stated that we fully support genuine liberation movements as we know them in Africa, but that a clear distinction had to be drawn between such genuine movements and spurious liberation movements which merely call themselves such but which are in fact rebel movements controlled and infiltrating from abroad with the aim of usurping the legitimate authority in office in sovereign and independent States. I would therefore request that the report should include this point in the relevant place on page 13.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : That will be registered in the notes of the meetings of the Conference.

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*) : I should like to make a small comment concerning explanations of votes. Some delegations have expressly requested that their explanations of vote should be noted and, consequently, only those explanations are contained in this report ; moreover, I feel that mention should also be made here of the fact that the ICRC, as the ICRC representative himself said in our Commission, plans to prepare a very detailed report which will contain all the opinions stated within this Commission.

Mr. Fernando MURILLO RUBIERA (Spain, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*) : The Spanish Red Cross delegation wishes to point out that, despite its great length, this draft resolution in fact consists of two very different parts : one is the whole of the draft as presented initially by the Swedish and Danish delegations and the other—a very short one—corresponds to paragraph 13, which refers to liberation movements and the possibility of inviting them to the Diplomatic Conference.

There are two reasons, Mr. Chairman, why I wish to raise this question in the discussion. Firstly, we must all be fair with ourselves and therefore express ourselves sincerely in a conference of this nature when

dealing with such an important matter ; secondly, there is the seriousness of the subject under consideration. There are two points in this paragraph relating to the liberation movements and their possible invitation to take part in the Diplomatic Conference. The first is that liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations should attend, and I should like to set forth a few considerations on this point.

There are some requirements which stem from the very nature of a Diplomatic Conference. A Diplomatic Conference is not an indiscriminate, run-of-the-mill meeting, but a conference of plenipotentiaries, and plenipotentiaries means that those taking part are representatives of States which have the necessary capacity for assuming international responsibilities and, consequently, of fulfilling an essential principle of international order, namely, that of effectiveness. Now, who is it that it is being claimed should attend ? Initially, it was thought all liberation movements. Obviously, however, not all the liberation movements are equal, as was mentioned by the distinguished representative of Turkey. It is not a matter of giving any judgement concerning the value of different liberation movements, but it is completely obvious—and anything else would be absurd—that not all the organizations which call themselves liberation movements are equal. It is very difficult to keep an account of liberation movements. They are constantly proliferating and, nowadays, it is difficult to find any State in the world—except perhaps Norway—which has no liberation movement. This means, therefore, that it is difficult to keep account of them, that not all of them are equal and that it was for that reason that the idea arose of restricting their number by stating, in one of the amendments, that only those liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations should be admitted. Under this solution, however, an essential principal of injustice has been introduced because it is obvious that there may be liberation movements perfectly justified as regards the grounds of their struggle but which have not been fortunate enough to be recognized by a regional intergovernmental organization and are consequently unable to make their voices heard at this Diplomatic Conference ; I think it was on these very real grounds that our distinguished colleague from Cuba justified his vote against the draft resolution. So, in trying to settle the matter, we have failed, in that a discriminatory factor has been introduced, namely, that not all liberation movements will be able to gain the recognition of a regional intergovernmental organization and, as a direct result of this formal requirement, the voice of justice, so to speak, will be unable to make itself heard at the Diplomatic Conference in this specific case.

But that is not all. Why do we want these liberation movements to participate in the Diplomatic Conference ? There is a link between international humanitarian law, to which many people have dedicated their lives within the ICRC and more particularly within all the Red Cross Societies, and struggles for liberation. That link between international humanitarian law, with all its noble and fundamental aspirations towards justice within international order, and struggles for liberation, serves to feed a formidable and incontrovertible flow of sympathy. I should say that it was a sort of distant echo of such sympathy which moved Lord Byron, in the 1820's, to travel to Greece to fight for the liberty and independence of that country. In present-day terms, a similar echo is to be heard in the famous movement of nationality ; hence, this flow of sympathy which the liberation movements inevitably provoke. The question before us, however, concerns the participation of liberation movements in the Diplomatic Conference as a matter of need, and what we have to examine in detail is whether we are really faced with a necessity. As the distinguished representative of Vietnam told us just now, the reality of these liberation movements should be made known within the Diplomatic Conference. Did that mean that there was a need for information ? Was there perhaps a lack of trust in the liberation movements' advocates in the established States ? This very International Red Cross Conference has demonstrated that the liberation movements have very good and highly eloquent advocates in the established States, so there was no need to introduce a note of passion by altering the nature of a Diplomatic Conference simply for the purpose of securing information which could be gained by various other means. Consequently, there could be no thinking that the need for information was the reason. Nowadays, the ways of finding out the facts about a struggle and the background to a struggle are too good to warrant altering the nature of a diplomatic conference to a serious extent, simply for the purpose of acquiring information.

Nor is this all. It is suggested that they should attend as observers and consequently play an active part. Mr. Chairman, I have attended many international conferences as an observer and I cannot say that

I played an active part without being ridiculously flippant. Observers do not play an active part, although one of the representatives here who spoke in favour of the liberation movements and their presence at the Diplomatic Conference, said it was necessary that they should play an active part. No, to be strictly accurate, no observer can play an active part; he is merely at the disposal of the Chair to give information or to specify a given position. That is not playing an active part. What is happening, in fact, is that our subconscious is betraying us, and what some people really want is that the liberation movements should, as I say, blow like a violent wind through the Diplomatic Conference for a special purpose.

And what is the nature of this Conference? It is desired, and here I turn to the second point, that the liberation movements should attend this Conference in accordance with United Nations practice. Anybody who clings to a solid tree is, as the saying goes, bound to be well protected, and my impression is that the intention here is to use United Nations practice to justify the presence of liberation movements at this Diplomatic Conference. But what is United Nations practice? There is, of course, the action of United Nations bodies in dealing with matters arising in countries where liberation movements are in operation and whose representatives may be invited as such to participate in discussions. But this United Nations practice is not exceptional and no effort has to be made to apply it in such cases since it is no more than an expression of the form of action provided in article 32 of the Charter, which authorizes the Security Council to invite a non-member State to participate in the discussion of controversies which directly affect it; under Article 35 (2), that same non-member State is even entitled to call upon the Security Council or the General Assembly to take cognizance of any controversy to which it is party.

But how can a conference of States be equated with the procedure laid down within the United Nations? The responsibility of maintaining peace and international security is one thing, and it is the sole and exclusive task of the United Nations, but a conference for the development and reaffirmation of international humanitarian law, in which States have to gauge their political reasons very carefully and give very good legal grounds for them under established treaty law or according to the practice of each State, is quite another matter. Accordingly, the sovereign States here have special weight and sovereign States means territorial integrity and political independence, factors which are not obstacles to the maintenance of international order but a constituent element thereof; respect for such integrity and independence is therefore a principle hallowed and recognized by the United Nations in Article 2 (4) of its Charter.

Consequently, Mr. Chairman, to go back to the beginning of my statement, I should like to emphasize the fact that this lengthy draft resolution consists of two clearly differentiated parts. Now, having regard to the seriousness of the subject and particularly to the outlook for the draft Protocols at the hands of the Diplomatic Conference, I should like to suggest that a separate vote be taken on the resolution and on the relevant itemized paragraph, so as to avoid diminishing the importance which the approval of this resolution would undoubtedly signify owing to the enormous number of reservations and misgivings which many States have concerning this paragraph, which is so contestable and dubious from the point of view of its legal foundation.

Mr. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil, Government) (*Original French*): My delegation wishes to congratulate the rapporteur on his excellent work. On page 13 of the report, however, after the results of the vote, there is an error in paragraph 1 which states that the Brazilian Government explained its abstention. That is not true. Our delegation voted against the paragraph referring to the participation of national liberation movements in the Diplomatic Conference because Brazil is against the use of force in dependent territories by national liberation movements, in the belief that it leads to further violence and raises further difficulties for solving such complex and delicate problems. We shall submit the written text of our correction to the secretariat. In conclusion, we wish to support the suggestion just made by the Spanish representative regarding the vote on the paragraph referring to national liberation movements.

Dr. Manuel SALADÍN VÉLEZ (Dominican Republic, Government and Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*): Thank you for giving me the floor to enable me briefly to state that besides representing the Dominican Red Cross at this important event which has already been marked as a historic one in the annals of the International Red Cross, I am also representing, by Executive Decree, my Government in its capacity as

signatory to the Geneva Conventions. These are universally accepted as essential bases on which rest the basic foundations of the civilization and human sentiments which produced them for the protection of war victims and the salvation of civilized man in this agitated and uncertain world of mortals, which is increasingly worthy of a better fate. That is why, in our humble view, the basic constitutive element of the Conventions should be reviewed and improved whenever circumstances so require, so that the international legal spirit may be more perfectly applied in the very minds of the men of good will who implement them in countries engaged in fratricidal or international armed conflicts. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, my delegation fully agrees with the point of view set out in the document ; it also wishes sincerely and wholeheartedly to congratulate the committee of experts which considered the amendments : these will be of incalculable value to human society, which today more than ever wants peace for the happiness, prosperity and well-being of the human family in all parts of the world.

Miss YAO Ying (China, Government) : The Chinese delegation will vote in favour of this resolution. At the same time, we would like to say that with respect to the present draft additional Protocols of the Geneva Conventions we have stated our stand in principle in our speech in the second Commission on 11 November.

Mr. de VILLAFRANCA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*) : The Spanish Government delegation has followed with the greatest interest the work of the Commission on Humanitarian Law and my Government is carefully considering the possibility of participating in the Diplomatic Conference, which will doubtless be of major importance in the field of humanitarian law. All the resolutions of this Committee are acceptable to my country and will certainly make a very useful contribution to the work of the governments which are to meet next February. With regard to the resolution on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, however, the antepenultimate paragraph prejudices a conference decision which at the present time seems premature. Similarly, as my compatriot Mr. Murillo pointed out, the drafting of this paragraph seems somewhat confused and we therefore find it difficult to accept this paragraph. Any decision at this point must come from the Geneva Conference itself, so in our opinion, the proposal contained in the paragraph in question should not be made. Since we find the remainder of the resolution perfectly satisfactory, it would be better if, as the Spanish Red Cross delegate also suggested, separate votes were taken on the paragraph in question and on the remainder of the resolution.

Mr. SARRE (Senegal, Government) (*Original French*) : I think the draft resolution now under discussion was largely debated two days ago by the Commission on Humanitarian Law after several concessions had been made not only by the co-sponsors but also by certain other countries which, for one reason or another, called for the amendments which led to the compromise text now before us. Yet on listening to the clear statement made a short while ago by the distinguished delegate of the Spanish Red Cross, I wondered whether we were not calling into question once more all the work patiently done at the price of numerous compromises, work which is in fact, if related to the principles of the Red Cross, a factor for peace ; I therefore believe we can accept the draft resolution as it was adopted and not try to dissociate it as the Spanish delegation has requested. Mr. Chairman, it is on behalf of the Red Cross, quite aside from political problems, that we are here both at the government level and at the Red Cross level ; if we now try to divide ourselves from one statement to the next, we might slip on the political slope and wander far from our objective. These problems will have to be discussed by the Diplomatic Conference at Geneva, and it is then that all delegations which have reservations will be able to enter them. Since we here are operating strictly within a technical framework, I would request the Spanish delegation to show its usual broad understanding so that we can make headway in our discussions and accept the draft resolution as proposed by the Commission.

Mr. Juan C. DIONISIO (Philippines, Government) : Yesterday, the Philippine delegation abstained from voting on the amendment regarding liberation movements. This morning, I should like to explain briefly the reason for our abstention : the Philippines is in favour of having the representatives of libera-

tion movements against foreign domination or colonialism invited as observers to the Diplomatic Conference, but there is a distinction between these and so-called liberation movements aimed at the overthrow of an established *de jure* government.

Mr. Arnold Nelson KAMARA (Sierra Leone, Red Cross): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I think this matter was discussed in the Commission and we voted for the inclusion of this particular paragraph in the resolution. All I want now is to appeal to the Spanish delegate to allow this amendment to stand, because we feel that, although it is not clearly stated so in the resolution, it is mainly the liberation movements in Africa which are fighting for independence and their release from colonial domination, and these are the movements to which I refer here and which are recognized by the Organization of African Unity. I am not sure whether the liberation movements in other parts of the world are also recognized by their regional intergovernmental organizations.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): We shall put to the vote the Spanish proposal.

Paragraph 12 of the resolution which reads:

“Urges the Diplomatic Conference to consider inviting national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations to participate in its work as observers in accordance with United Nations practice”,

should be considered as a separate resolution. That is the proposal of the Spanish delegation.

Those for the proposal of the Spanish delegation, raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions.

Well, we shall repeat to make it clear for everybody what we are voting on.

The delegate from Algeria would like to have an explanation of what we are voting on, because he did not understand the proposal. I give the floor to Algeria.

Mr. Mohamed LAALA (Algeria, Government) (*Original French*): I do not wish to delay further the work of this meeting, but we requested the floor long before the voting started.

Our position on this draft resolution was clearly set out during the work of the Commission, and with certain other delegations including those of Canada, Norway and Sweden, we arrived at a compromise after several hours work. We therefore think that this paragraph on which the distinguished delegate of Spain wished to comment, forms an integral part of the resolution.

Nor, Mr. Chairman, would we wish to prejudge the decisions of the Diplomatic Conference, which has full sovereignty. There may be omissions in this paragraph, and we think there are, but we believe it is for the Diplomatic Conference to pronounce on all such problems.

We maintain our view that this paragraph forms an integral part of the resolution and we are opposed to the formulation of another resolution on liberation movements.

Dr. Hans KERSTNIG (Austria, Red Cross): I am raising a point of order. In order to facilitate the work of the plenary meeting of the International Conference, we should carefully observe the rules of procedure. As I understand, there was a delegation which asked to speak on the point we are discussing and we cannot vote before the discussion has been brought to an end. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I ask you to put again the amendment of the Spanish delegation to the vote.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I should explain that their name did not reach me, otherwise I would have given the floor to them.

Dr. Hans KERSTNIG (Austria, Red Cross): Mr. Chairman, I understand the difficulty in this room, but on the other hand we cannot vote before the discussion has been brought to an end.

Mr. D. M. MILLER (Canada, Government): Mr. Chairman, the Canadian delegation on the government side had to express to you personally a moment ago that there was some confusion among those of us who sit far away from you, Sir, as to what the procedure was that you were asking us to vote

upon just now. My delegation very much regrets that we had to approach the chair in this manner but, we would ask you, Sir, if you would kindly keep in mind that it is difficult for some of us at the back of the room to follow you and we would ask you if you would be very clear, very precise and perhaps slower in your request to us on taking a vote. While I have the floor, Sir, I would like to suggest that, after the discussion has been concluded on the points concerning national liberation movements, we might consider taking a separate vote on that particular paragraph, since that paragraph is of some concern obviously to people in the room ; then we might proceed to a vote on the resolution as a whole. This, I take it, would be considered the normal procedure for matters of this nature.

Finally, Sir, I would like to say how much the Canadian Government delegation appreciates the effort and the scope and detail of the report that has been presented to this plenary by the Humanitarian Law Commission. It is an excellent job, Sir, and we commend all those responsible, and particularly the rapporteur.

Mr. de VILLAFRANCA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*): After listening to the Canadian delegate, there is really very little left for me to say since he perfectly clarified the problem. The Spanish Government delegation agrees with the whole of the resolution. Only the antepenultimate paragraph causes it certain difficulty and it is on that paragraph we should like a separate vote. The solution proposed by the Canadian delegate, namely, to vote first on the antepenultimate paragraph and then on the resolution as a whole, appears to us to be satisfactory.

Mr. Teodor MELESCANU (Romania, Government) (*Original French*): Since our delegation had the honour to be among the co-sponsors of the amendment in one of its initial forms, I should like to ask you a question. We have before us a draft resolution. If any delegation wants a separate vote, I think a vote should also be taken on this proposal. The plenary assembly may decide on a separate vote, but it must vote on that first, since not all delegations agree that a separate vote should be held on the amendment or on the penultimate paragraph concerning the invitation to people's liberation movements. Then if delegations which took the floor before me insist upon a separate vote, I should like to propose that a vote be taken first on this proposal and that we subsequently proceed as the majority of our plenary assembly decides.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): We shall first vote on the Spanish proposal so as to decide whether we should separate this paragraph and vote on it or whether we should take the vote on the resolution as a whole.

Those for the proposal of the Spanish delegate for a separate resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. The proposal has not been adopted. (*Applause.*) There were 43 votes for, 64 against and 16 abstentions.

We shall now vote for the resolution as a whole. Those for the resolution. Those against. Abstentions. 81 for, 3 against, 31 abstentions. The resolution is adopted. (*Applause.*)

We have now a break of 15 minutes.

* * *

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Mr. Rapporteur, will you please continue your reading of the report.

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*): In this connection some delegates expressed the view that the Diplomatic Conference was only an initial stage, and that it was now necessary to give thought to the efforts to be made in order subsequently to develop the rules of international humanitarian law. Taking up this idea, other delegates stressed the need to reproduce the Martens clause in the text of the Protocols.

In addition, the general debate centred around the following main subjects : (a) reinforcement of the application of the Geneva Conventions ; (b) a new category of prisoners of war ; (c) the struggle for self-determination ; (d) reinforcement of the protection of the civilian population ; (e) non-international armed conflicts ; (f) reinforcement of the role of National Societies and the League and, (g), the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain weapons.

(a) *Reinforcement of the application of the Geneva Conventions*

A great many experts stated that they were in favour of reinforcing the application of the Geneva Conventions. A fairly pronounced divergence of views arose, however, regarding the means of achieving this objective.

A certain number of delegates felt that the system of the Protecting Powers should be improved, by making a certain automatic approach to the appointment and acceptance of these, in particular by reinforcing the position of the ICRC as a substitute. Others pointed out, however, that the application of the system of Protecting Powers and their possible substitute could be based only on the consent of the parties to the conflict, owing to principles of national sovereignty and non-interference, and one delegate even considered this as an absolute *sine qua non*. Finally, some delegates expressed support for setting up an international inquiry and conciliation body.

To ensure better application of the Conventions, a certain number of delegates stressed the need to codify war crimes and serious breaches of the rules of international humanitarian law, to define them as precisely as possible and, finally, to apply suitable penalties. Following this line of thought, several delegates pointed out that war criminals should not be granted prisoner-of-war status, but should nevertheless be treated in a humanitarian manner in accordance with the average conditions enjoyed by the inhabitants of the country concerned. This view was rejected by other delegates and by one of the ICRC representatives who pointed to the hazards of this attitude, seeing that it enabled any detaining Power to free itself from its obligations under the Conventions on the grounds that the prisoners had failed to observe one or other of the provisions of the law of armed conflict.

Emphasis was laid on the advantage of strictly limiting the right to make reservations concerning Protocols I and II. Certain delegates felt that the list of articles on which reservations were not permitted, as provided for in Protocol I, was not sufficient ; others stated that Protocol II should likewise contain an article on the subject of reservations. Some speakers, stressing the principle of national sovereignty, stated that all provisions relating to reservations should be deleted.

To ensure effective application of international humanitarian law, a number of speakers recommended that a simple and easily understood wording be adopted to assist those who were to apply the rules, and that the latter should be formulated in as precise a manner as possible to avoid any divergent interpretations.

(b) *New Category of prisoners of war*

The insertion of article 42 (1) and (2) of the draft Protocol I as Section II of Part III gave rise to very sharp criticism. It was felt by some that the conditions set out in this article had not been clearly defined ; others considered that the requirements laid down in this article were too inflexible.

(c) *The struggle of peoples for freedom and self-determination*

A number of delegates stressed the need to qualify such struggles as armed conflicts of an international character to which all four Geneva Conventions—and the additional Protocols once they come into force—would consequently apply. Several speakers agreed, however, that national liberation movements were sometimes not in a position to apply all of the Conventions ; there accordingly arose a proposal to the effect that these movements—for reasons of justice—should be required to apply them only insofar as they could. Other delegates spoke in favour of granting prisoner-of-war treatment to members of liberation movements. This view was opposed by others on the grounds that the reasons which cause conflict could affect neither the characterization of the conflict nor the treatment of captured combatants.

Some delegates emphasized the distinction to be made between just and unjust wars, and a few drew the conclusion that only victims of aggression should enjoy the protection of humanitarian law. In this respect, one of the ICRC representatives pointed out that there was necessarily a fundamental distinction between the rules governing the very principle of recourse to war (*jus ad bellum*) and the rules to be observed during war—law of The Hague and Geneva (*jus in bello*). The latter should be applied on an equal footing and in their totality, with no distinction, to victims of either party to the conflict irrespective of the cause of conflict.

(d) *Strengthening the protection of the civilian population*

Generally speaking, the provisions relating to the protection of the civilian population were viewed with favour. Some delegates, while welcoming the improvements compared with previous drafts, nonetheless advocated the broadest possible extension of the protection granted to the civilian population. For instance, the hope was expressed that the civilian population would receive the same protection in all armed conflicts.

Several delegates dwelt on the need to maintain a distinction—a basic one in their eyes—between the civilian population and the combatants. Moreover, they stressed that a distinction should be drawn between the civilian population and civilians. Some of them also contended that despite the definition of the civilian population given in the draft Protocol I, it was not clear what situation the civilian population had to be in to enjoy the protection of this instrument.

Certain delegates stressed the need for a still better definition of military objectives and civilian property, so that a clear distinction was preserved between these two concepts; this distinction was essential in order to ensure effective protection for civilian property. It was also pointed out that the effectiveness of this protection was closely linked with the precautions taken in attack and against the effects of attack, and with the banning and restriction on the use of certain weapons.

With regard to the property essential for the survival of the civilian population, emphasis was laid on the importance of protecting the natural environment.

(e) *Non-international armed conflict*

Stress was placed on the urgent need to develop international humanitarian law applicable in non-international armed conflict, and the majority of delegates who expressed their views on this question approved the fact that this had been done by means of a separate protocol. A protocol concerning the protection of the victims of non-international armed conflict made it possible to preserve the distinction between international and non-international armed conflicts—a distinction which was firmly established in international law. Furthermore, it was possible, in such a protocol, to take into account the special character of such armed conflicts, their political aspects and the material conditions of the conflicts, since the aim of the delegates was to produce a set of rules which could easily be applied by parties to a conflict. In this connection it was felt that draft Protocol II was a step ahead of previous drafts.

It was recalled that draft Protocol II constituted a delicate point of balance between the requirements of humanity and the essential needs in respect of State security; hence, the regulations which might be adopted would depend on the scope of the Protocol. In this connection, it was stressed that a choice had to be made between a narrow definition of non-international armed conflict, coupled with fairly comprehensive regulations, and a wide definition of conflict, accompanied by less far-reaching regulations, laying down only general rules of protection. Whereas certain delegates expressed a wish to include more precise details in Article 1 of draft Protocol II, by introducing criteria such as the occupation of part of a territory by insurgent forces, and the constitution of a provisional government capable of administration, others took the opposite view that Article 1 should be simplified to provide in effect that the Protocol provisions must be applied in all non-international armed conflicts in which military governmental forces on the one hand, and regular or irregular military forces on the other, are engaged in combat to which Article 2 common to the Geneva Conventions is not applicable.

Some delegates were anxious to avoid giving too wide a status to the insurgent party and stressed that their reservations on this point were motivated by their fear that the Protocol might not be ratified or, although in force, might not be applied.

(f) *Strengthening of the role of National Societies and the League*

Several delegates and the League representative requested—in accordance with a resolution adopted by the League's Board of Governors—that the role of National Societies and their Federation should be strengthened, and their humanitarian activities facilitated in times of armed conflict. Taking into account the extension of those activities, draft resolutions DH/4/R/2 and 9 suggested, in particular, that the parties to a conflict should grant them all facilities and assistance necessary for them to carry out their work for the victims of armed conflicts.

The Commission adopted in this respect a resolution entitled "Reinforcement in the Additional Protocols of the role of National Societies".

(See Resolution XV on page 123.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Are there any comments on this resolution? The discussion is open.

We shall take a vote on this resolution. Those for, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. The resolution is unanimously adopted, except for two abstentions. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Please go on.

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*):

(g) *The prohibition or limitation of the use of certain weapons*

Recalling work recently undertaken in this field, in particular the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on napalm and other incendiary weapons and the report on weapons likely to cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, prepared by a group of experts under the sponsorship of the ICRC, one delegate expressed the view, shared by others, that the Diplomatic Conference ought to study this matter. Some, however, considered that the question, which still required detailed examination, should be dealt with either within the general framework of disarmament or by a conference of government experts, and only submitted later to a diplomatic conference convened for that purpose.

It was maintained that the historical distinction between the law of The Hague and the law of Geneva could no longer be upheld since both draft Protocols contained a number of rules drawn from the law of The Hague. Moreover, it was shown that the prohibition or limitation of certain weapons was particularly urgent if the civilian population and combatants were to be protected. This clearly demonstrates the humanitarian value of the study.

Many delegates recognized the importance of the proposed study and offered to support it, provided it would not hold up the work of the Diplomatic Conference, that is to say the adoption of the two Protocols proposed by the ICRC. Some considered that the prohibition or limitation of the use of certain weapons could be more suitably inserted in a separate legal instrument which—if necessary—could take the form of a third Protocol.

After some discussion, the delegates agreed on the procedure to be pursued. Here is the resolution:

Prohibition or Restriction of Use of Certain Weapons

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that the right of parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited,

recalling, in particular, those rules of international law which prohibit the use of arms, projectiles or material likely to cause unnecessary suffering and those rules of international law which require the protection of civilians, confirming the views expressed by the International Conferences of the Red Cross in Resolution No. XXVIII (1965) regarding the Protection of Civilian Populations against the Dangers of Indiscriminate Warfare, and Resolution No. XIV (1969) regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, by the International Conference on Human

Rights in Teheran in Resolution XXIII (1968) regarding Human Rights in Armed Conflicts and by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 2932 (XXVII-1972) regarding Napalm and other Incendiary Weapons, endorsing, in particular, the view expressed in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 2932 (XXVII) that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition or restriction of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate, weapons,

noting that consistent with its work for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law the ICRC has continued to devote attention to the question of weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

welcomes the proposals which the ICRC is submitting to the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts for rules concerning the prohibition of the use of weapons which are likely to cause unnecessary suffering and methods and means of combat which have indiscriminate effects,

welcomes, further, the factual report elaborated by an international group of experts under the auspices of the ICRC on Weapons that May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, covering, *inter alia*, high velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and napalm and other incendiary weapons,

endorses the conclusion of the report that inter-governmental review and action is called for regarding specific types of weapons dealt with in the report,

urges the Diplomatic Conference—without prejudice to its work on the two draft Protocols submitted by the ICRC—to begin consideration at its 1974 session of the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

invites the ICRC to call in 1974 a conference of government experts to study in depth the question of prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects and to transmit a report on the work of the conference to all governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference with a view to assisting them in their further deliberations.

Explanations concerning the voting :

1. The German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew its draft resolution (DH/4/R/1), and at the same time made the following remarks :

- that it felt a third Protocol should be drafted, even if the projected Diplomatic Conference did not succeed in finding a solution, even in the final stage of the proceedings ;
- that, if such proved to be the case, a second Diplomatic Conference should be convened as soon as possible.

2. Withdrawing his proposed amendment to delete the word “conventional” from operative paragraphs 4 and 5, the Romanian Government delegate said he still wished to deal with the question of weapons of mass destruction, and first and foremost that of nuclear arms.

3. The French Government representative indicated that in voting for the text he had not wished to affect the remainder of the discussions or the framework in which they took place.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : The discussion is open on this resolution.

Mr. D. M. MILLER (Canada, Government) : Mr. Chairman, before we move to the resolution, would you permit the Canadian Government delegation to draw the attention of the rapporteur to some ambiguity in that section of the report which deals with how this resolution was voted upon in the Commission on Humanitarian Law. I draw the distinguished delegates’ attention to chapter III of the rapporteur’s report and to sub-paragraph (c), in particular, where reference is made to the resolution that is now before us. This is on page 11 of the text in English. First of all, Sir, it might be valuable if the report were to record that there is a corrigendum to the resolution, Rev. I. Secondly, Sir, the report speaks of a verbal amendment, voted for and supported by 13 but rejected by a large majority. This report does not indicate, however, to what that verbal amendment was directed, and therefore, my delegation would like to suggest to the distinguished rapporteur that he might consider adding, after the expression “verbal

amendment”, something along the following lines: “calling for the deletion of the penultimate paragraph”. With this slight correction, I think that this ambiguity would be cleared up and the otherwise exceptionally good report presented by our distinguished rapporteur, Mr. Knitel of Austria, will be quite acceptable to my delegation.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): The rapporteur has accepted your proposal.

I now give the floor to the delegate from Turkey.

Mr. Kemalettin DEMIRER (Turkey, Government) (*Original French*): The Turkish Government delegation is in principle perfectly aware of the need to ban certain incendiary and destructive weapons. We agree with the idea behind the proposal. However, we think that this proposal is a disarmament question which the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, now sitting, has already entered on its agenda. Moreover, since the question might be exploited for political ends, its insertion in the agenda of the Diplomatic Conference might, in our view, have a negative impact on the work of the Conference. But we are not, of course, opposed to a limited discussion of the matter. However, my delegation will abstain from voting since we believe it would be more seemly for a resolution on this topic to be taken by the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Teodor MELESCANU (Romania, Government) (*Original French*): With your permission, I should like to say a few words about the resolution concerning the prohibition or limitation of the use of certain weapons. Mr. Chairman, both Romanian delegations are going to vote for this resolution, because both the Romanian Government and the Romanian Red Cross attach great importance to questions of disarmament and consequently to the idea of prohibiting weapons which cause unnecessary suffering. Nonetheless, my delegation takes the view that the resolution should also deal with the matter of weapons of mass destruction, starting with nuclear weapons. We believe it would be superfluous to show that such weapons are by definition ones which are indiscriminate and cause unnecessary suffering to both combatants and civilians alike. While we recognize the dangers attached to the use of high velocity projectiles, explosive weapons, fragmentation and delayed action weapons and incendiary weapons including napalm, we cannot help thinking that weapons of mass destruction are far more dangerous and should be given the necessary attention. Both Romanian delegations therefore feel obliged to maintain a reservation made in this connection during the work of the Commission on Humanitarian Law, and stated on page 13 of the report of that Commission.

Mr. Claude PILLOUD (ICRC) (*Original French*): Thank you for authorizing me temporarily to abandon my office of Assistant Secretary-General and to make a statement on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross. As can be seen, the resolution contains a mandate for the International Committee to organize a conference of government experts in 1974. Moreover, that mandate reflects an offer made by the ICRC not only in the introduction to the draft Protocols but also at the beginning of the recently published weapons report which has been circulated to you during this Conference. The Committee said in effect that it was prepared, if the need arose, to carry out research, for example, and to convene a conference of governmental experts with a view to contributing to the development of international humanitarian law in that particular field. The International Committee therefore confirms that it accepts the task planned for it, and intends to carry it out in close collaboration with the Diplomatic Conference. It would also appreciate help in settling all the political issues such a study might entail, such as the choice of governments requested to send experts to such a conference, which should not be a universal one but confined to a number of governments. Such a conference also has material and financial aspects which we cannot overlook, and the ICRC hopes that, as was partly the case for the 1971 and 1972 Conferences of Experts, governments will be good enough to assist in organizing it and, in particular, to grant sufficient financial contributions to enable it to cover the costs of such a conference of experts, which clearly overreaches the possibilities of the ICRC's ordinary budget.

Mr. Christian GIRARD (France, Government) (*Original French*): The position of the French Government with regard to matters of disarmament, namely that they should be examined by an appropriate body of the United Nations, is sufficiently well-known and was recently recalled with sufficient clarity at New York, to make it unnecessary for me to repeat it here.

With regard to the last operative paragraph of the resolution under consideration, however, my delegation wishes to confirm that it will vote for the resolution but that its vote can in no way prejudice the position of the French Government with regard to subsequent discussions or to the framework in which it considers that such discussions should be pursued. I should like to thank the rapporteur for having included in his report a mention of our statement in the Commission, which I felt it necessary to repeat here in the plenary meeting.

Mr. V. BOULANENKOV (U.S.S.R., Government): In order to explain the motives for our forthcoming vote, this delegation deeply regrets that it is not in a position to support this draft resolution and is going to abstain. The reason for this is a question of principle. Mr. Chairman, in our opinion, the resolution does not adequately take account of the urgency and importance of the problem of specific arms. We believe that the procedure embodied in the draft resolution for handling this matter is not appropriate and can only lead to a postponement of reaching a solution to the problem. In our opinion, Mr. Chairman, the problem of prohibiting the use of specific arms should be dealt with within the framework of disarmament and the most appropriate body to deal with it is the United Nations Committee on Disarmament; within that Committee a solution on a wide scope may be found in the speediest possible way.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Are there any others comments? No.

We shall take a vote on the resolution. Those for, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. 113 for, 0 against, 19 abstentions. Adopted. (*Applause.*)

Will you please continue.

Mr. KNITEL (Austria, Government) (*Original French*):

Chapter 2 — *Discussion of the individual articles of the two draft Protocols*

During the discussions, several delegates submitted draft resolutions or proposals containing amendments to articles of both drafts (DH/4/R/4-8 and DH/4/Corr.1-6) which—in conformity with the procedure suggested by the Chairman and accepted by the Commission—were not put to the vote.

One of the ICRC representatives announced that his organization would establish a complete report designed to explain in great detail to the Diplomatic Conference the views expressed and the written and oral amendments submitted to the Commission but not reflected in this report.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I thank the Rapporteur, the Chairman of the Commission and all the members of the Commission. (*Applause.*)

We shall now adjourn our meeting and resume at 3 o'clock.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

14 November 1973

SUMMARY : Report on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross. — Discussion and adoption of the resolution on the financing of the ICRC. — Report of the General Commission. — Discussion and adoption of resolutions.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Chairman, at 3 p.m.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : The meeting is open.

As you know, the report on the General Commission has not yet been distributed. We shall therefore proceed with other items of the agenda.

I shall ask Mr. Kai Warras, Chairman of the Joint Committee for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross, to speak.

Mr. Kai WARRAS (Finland, Red Cross) : This matter has been on the agenda of the meetings of other organs of the Red Cross held earlier in Teheran. It was first discussed at the Board of Governors' meeting, and a few days ago, it was on the agenda of the General Commission. For this reason, Ladies and Gentlemen, I can be very brief in my introductory remarks. First of all, I would like to draw your attention to the document P 6, entitled "Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross", in which you will find three parts : the first part gives the background to the study, the second presents a short progress report while the third contains a summary of research design. Secondly, I would like to emphasize the fact that this study extends to the whole of the Red Cross, that is, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the National Red Cross Societies. As far as the background of the study is concerned, I believe that it would be advisable for me to give you briefly the aims and objectives of the study : these are, first, to pay attention to the present image, status, tasks and co-operation of all Red Cross bodies and to the division of work between these and the public authorities and other voluntary agencies ; secondly, to find out if the role of the Red Cross in the community of today, internationally and nationally, is what it reasonably and appropriately ought to be and could be ; and thirdly, to make clear what should be the intermediate and long-range objectives for the future role of the Red Cross, where its image, status and activities are concerned. As far as the progress report, which you will find on page 20 of the reference document, is concerned, I need only mention that we were able to announce the appointment of the Study Director in December 1972 and that Mr. Tansley took up his new post in Geneva, as the first Study Director, on 1 February 1973.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that it might be appropriate to ask Mr. Tansley to explain briefly his research design and the work which he is carrying out.

Mr. D.D. TANSLEY : As Mr. Warras has noted, we have given our "song and dance" on the Big Study in two other forums in the last two weeks, to the Board of Governors and to the delegates in the General Commission. On both occasions, I have given a description of the rather extensive studies which we are planning to conduct in respect of the reappraisal, and for your own sake I don't propose to go over that material a third time. There is a limit after all to the number of ways that you can rake over the gravel. It seems it's called "progress report" on the agenda. I should at least say that the various studies are well under way and that so far we are on schedule. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to take the opportunity of just emphasizing a couple of points I made in the previous meetings. I might first of all note that several of the studies deal with the relationship of Red Cross to government. In the profile of National Society study, our largest study, in

which we propose to visit and study about thirty National Societies, we will be talking directly to governments about their relationship to the National Society and to the Red Cross as a whole. There is also a special study which will examine the role of the International Conference with particular attention to the role played by governments in that Conference. A further study will review the relationship of Red Cross to intergovernmental bodies, to United Nations agencies and to international non-governmental agencies.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I could emphasize the message that I gave in the Board of Governors' meeting and again in the General Commission, concerning our desire to involve as fully as possible all National Societies and governments in the reappraisal, by inviting them to submit their views on the future role of the Red Cross. To National Societies, I suggested that they may take this opportunity to reevaluate their own Society and to think through their views on Red Cross and on Red Cross in the future. And further, they should try and do this process of thinking through in a manner which permits as many people as possible inside the Society and outside the Society to participate. As for governments, we are urging them to take the opportunity of the reappraisal to review their relationships with Red Cross both in its national and its international aspects. To governments for example, we are putting questions, such as: What do you expect of the Red Cross? Does the Red Cross meet those expectations? What role should the Red Cross be playing in the future?

Mr. Chairman, we invite all Conference participants to submit views and we are ready to indicate more precisely the points we wish you to consider. I do hope that all of you will respond to our invitation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my gratitude to those many National Societies which have demonstrated, in various ways over the past three weeks, their interest in and enthusiasm for the Big Study as it has come to be called. I am confident that, if we can maintain that interest and enthusiasm, the reappraisal will be a valuable and practical instrument for guiding the Red Cross in the future.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Any remarks about the statement presented by Mr. Tansley?

May I ask someone from the ICRC to present the draft resolution for the financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. P. GAILLARD (ICRC) (*Original French*): In the absence of Mr. van Emden, Director-General of the Netherlands Red Cross and Chairman of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC, I have the honour to present, on behalf of the Commission, the draft resolution submitted by it for your approval. The Commission met on 6 November here in Teheran, and the resolution submitted to you today is the result of its deliberations. Before reading it out to you, I wish to express, on behalf of the Commission, our warmest thanks to all those National Societies which took part in the Commission's work or which responded to its appeal by increasing their financial contributions to the International Committee of the Red Cross. I shall now read out the text of the resolution:

Financing of the ICRC

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The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the report submitted by the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC,
recalling the very important task which is being performed by the ICRC and which, in view of the international situation, is constantly increasing,
requests all National Red Cross Societies to support the permanent activities of the ICRC through regular contributions,
urges all governments signatories to the Geneva Conventions to support more systematically and substantially the regular financing of the ICRC,
decides to increase the number of members of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC from seven to nine,
appoints the National Societies of the following countries as members of the Commission: Czechoslovakia, France, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland and Senegal, who have accepted the renewal of their mandate, and names those of Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan as new members of the Commission,
elects Mr. Rahimtoola of the Pakistan Red Cross Society as the new Chairman of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC,
thanks the Commission for the work it has done and expresses its gratitude to Mr. van Emden, who has assumed the task of Chairman for many years.

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
 appoints Mr. Henrik Beer and Mr. Bengt Bergman representatives of the International Conference on the Council of the Foundation for the ICRC.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any comments on this resolution ?

Mr. N. KAUL (India, Red Cross) : Regarding the proposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross, asking the National Societies to contribute to its funds at the rate of 50 % of the rates fixed for National Societies contributions to the ordinary budget of the League, our delegation begs to submit the following observations.

Neither the Statutes of the International Red Cross, nor the conditions for the recognition of National Societies by the ICRC make it obligatory for National Societies to make regular contributions to ICRC funds. It may not be out of place to mention here that our Society provides an annual grant of at least 3,000 Rs. to the ICRC. This is besides a grant of at least 78,000 Rs. to ICRC which is being made by our Government. Our Society and our Government have been making these contributions since the 1950's.

It is a matter of common knowledge that approximately one-half of the Societies make voluntary contributions to ICRC funds. We therefore strongly feel and submit that, instead of making it compulsory to pay contributions for Societies like our own, which are already contributing voluntarily to ICRC funds, the ICRC should make efforts to persuade non-contributing Societies to start making contributions to its funds.

Finally, my delegation respectfully submits that, in the absence of any stipulation providing for compulsory contributions to the ICRC by National Societies, it does not understand how the ICRC proposes to proceed with its proposal of compulsory contributions to its funds.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any other comments ?

We shall take a vote on this resolution. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. 106 votes for, one against and one abstention. The resolution is adopted.

As you know, the report of the General Commission has not yet been distributed. We shall adjourn for a few minutes until 4 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : May I ask Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman of the General Commission, to come to the rostrum and Mr. Fok Fook Choon, the Rapporteur, to read the **Report of the General Commission**.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : As a very new boy in this game, I would pray for your indulgence and appeal to your humanitarian charity for any shortcomings. I shall read the report item by item in the order mentioned on the agenda and deal with the resolutions at the end of each item.

The General Commission met for seven sessions on 8, 10, 11 and 12 November 1973.

Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee

The following were elected :

Chairman :	Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris Chairman, Australian Red Cross Society
Vice-Chairmen :	Prof. Dr. Werner Ludwig President, Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Germany Dr. Stephen Moosai-Maharaj Acting Chairman, Red Cross Society of Trinidad and Tobago

Rapporteur : Mr. Fok Fook Choon
Vice-Chairman, Singapore Red Cross Society

Drafting Committee : Mr. Elsayed Abdelraouf Elreedy
Leader of the Egyptian Government Delegation
Mrs. A. Settimo
Vice-President of the Red Cross of Monaco
Mr. Manuel Antón Ayllón
Secretary-General of the Spanish
Red Cross Society.

Miss Catherine Schyrr from the International Committee of the Red Cross and Mr. Arnold Rocholt from the League of Red Cross Societies were appointed secretaries to the General Commission.

The Chairman made the following four-point suggestion with regard to the tabling of resolutions :

1. Draft resolutions should be submitted in writing and should be handed in to one of the secretaries.
2. Resolutions submitted should be compared by the Secretariat to ensure that they do not constitute repetitions of previous resolutions and that the text is not too wordy.
3. Resolutions of similar or related substance should be consolidated or amalgamated into one. The authors of various resolutions could form a working party and reach agreement on a single text.
4. Minor amendments in wordings would be accepted from the floor so long as they did not alter the substance of the original motion.

In making the above suggestion, the Chairman said that the four points were meant as a guide. They were not meant to inhibit or curtail the passing of resolutions. The suggestion was adopted.

The following items were added to the agenda of the General Commission :

1. The study of the future of the Red Cross
2. Review of the Statutes of the Red Cross
3. Development of the Image of the Red Cross.

Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference

The Report on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference was presented and received with thanks.

Report on activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross

In introducing the report on the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir read an address on behalf of Mr. R. Gallopin, President of the Executive Council of the ICRC, who could not be present because of other very pressing duties.

In his address, Mr Gallopin sketched briefly the broad outline of ICRC operations since 1969 in Indo-China, the Asian sub-continent, Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and other parts of the world.

The brief survey gave a good idea of what the ICRC had been able to do and also one of what it had to leave undone due to legal or political obstacles and the difficulties which it had not been entirely able to overcome.

Spontaneous applause from the floor came at the conclusion of the address. The Chairman expressed his thanks for the address and his appreciation of the difficulties the ICRC had to face in carrying out its role.

The Commission discussed the four-year report on the activities of the ICRC presented by Mr. Maunoir. A very long and exhaustive debate followed in which many issues were raised. In the course of the debate,

various sections of the report were commented upon ; the hijacking incident in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Red Cross assistance given by the Chilean Red Cross Society and the ICRC to detainees in Chile following the recent change of government, and the Middle East situation.

The Commission adopted a resolution entitled "Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)" urging the ICRC to continue its efforts to provide indispensable humanitarian aid to victims of conflicts and calling on the competent authorities to allow the Committee to carry out its activities unhampered by any restrictive conditions alien to the spirit and letter of the Geneva Conventions.

(See Resolution I on page 116.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution. Are there any comments? Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. Unanimously approved! (Applause.)

Mr. PAIK Jun Hyok (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government) (*Original Spanish*) : All we want to do is clear up a point or rather ask the Chairman a question. It is about a statement on page 3 of the report drawn up by Commission I. First of all, I should like to ask what was the original language of the report. Secondly, we are referring to the report prepared by the General Commission, document P/7/a, page 3 of the English text. The fourth paragraph of the Spanish text reads thus : "La Comisión examinó el Informe" and so on. It then refers to "el incidente de piratería en la República Democrática Popular de Corea". First of all, we should like to know what is the incident referred to. Secondly, there is a discrepancy in the translation of the English, French and Spanish texts. I should therefore like to know which was the original text. To elucidate the problem a little further, as we see it, the General Commission had some discussion and explanations about a South Korean passenger plane which flew over the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. If this is what is referred to, we hope the text will remain as discussed. That is what we want.

Mr. Fernando MURILLO RUBIERA (Spain, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*) : A word of explanation about the question of terminology which has just been raised. In the fourth paragraph of page 3 of the Spanish text, reference is in fact made to an incident of piracy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Here the term "piracy" is a technical misnomer. The Instituto Iberoamericano de Derecho Aeronáutico has already decided that the term should be "illicitly taking possession of aircraft". The word piracy should therefore not be used for such incidents.

As a member of the Spanish drafting committee, I think the terminology I have mentioned should be used, and that the recognized English term is *hijacking*.

Mrs. María de los Angeles FLORES PRIDA (Cuba, Government and Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*) : The Cuban delegation would like to make a remark about the General Commission's report, to be precise about the fourth paragraph of item 3(a) on page 3. In that paragraph, among other questions, brief mention is made of the assistance rendered to detainees in Chile by the Chilean Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross, following the recent change of government, etc. Yet no mention whatever is made of the big discussion which took place after a statement by our delegation which was endorsed by six other delegations, a statement in which—without the slightest political allusion—we denounced the grave violations of human rights which had been committed in Chile for over two months and which were a matter of unanimous concern for world opinion : daily reports about the conditions to which detainees were subjected, including torture and ill-treatment, murder ; the thousands of persons missing, and the special situation of foreign refugees who are being handed over to their countries of origin, to be persecuted and in a number of cases face certain death. This, Mr. Chairman, is why our delegation considers it unexplainable that a report drawn up by a Commission of this Conference which should be objective, has failed to mention the statements made by seven delegations, including the Cuban delegation, on so important a matter while it does mention other statements which emerged from the former. When Mr. Nessi, the delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Latin America, reported to the Commission on the Committee's activities con-

cerning the situation in Chile, he did so in compliance with a request made by our delegation. The Cuban delegation therefore asks you, Mr. Chairman, to have the text of the report which we are now studying correctly amended.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : This remark will be recorded in the report on the meetings.

Mr. Agustín INOSTROSA (Chile, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*) : On behalf of my Society, the Chilean Red Cross, I have the honour to say a few words to this great assembly regarding the remarks made by the Cuban delegation.

We, too, would have the right to ask that a record be kept of the statements we might make about this matter. There has been much exaggeration in the denunciations, and Chilean Red Cross assistance was rendered from the outset, of course according to the possibilities that existed.

As for political refugees, they were being aided by the Chilean Red Cross, in agreement with the Regional Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, many months before the events of 11 September. After those events, responsibility for the activities was taken over by a National Committee for Political Refugees, formed by the different Churches and including the Red Cross, with a view to rendering aid to all political refugees and their families until such time as they received permission to leave for countries other than their own countries of origin.

One of the cases dealt with was that of a Cuban refugee who for over a month was under the care of the Red Cross, which finally secured government authorization which enabled him to complete the formalities whereby Argentina, which had offered to receive him, could provide the requisite documents.

I should also like a record to be kept of the statement made by the Chilean Red Cross, Mr. Chairman, as I do not wish to repeat it.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We have taken note of your remarks. Does anyone else wish to speak? Will you please proceed with the report.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : Another resolution, affirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the territories in the Middle East occupied as a result of the June 1967 conflict and calling on the Parties concerned to comply with their obligations under this Convention, and particularly to facilitate the return of people to their homes and their re-integration into their communities, gave rise to a long debate in which a great number of delegations, both Red Cross and governmental, participated. Various amendments were proposed but were rejected when put to the vote. The resolution as proposed was adopted by a large majority with one dissenting vote and four abstentions.

Here is the resolution :

Application of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Middle East

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having considered the Report of the ICRC on its Activities from 1969 to 1972, the provisional Report on its Activities from 1 January to 30 June 1973, and its Annual Report for 1972,

deeply concerned about the immense sufferings of the civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East, resulting from the non-application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war,

conscious of the fact that the Parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken, not only to respect, but also to ensure respect for the Conventions in all circumstances,

recalling Resolution No. X of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross on the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the action taken by the ICRC in pursuance of that Resolution,

expresses once more its deep concern for the situation of the civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East,

affirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the territories occupied as a result of the June 1967 conflict,

calls upon the Parties concerned to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

requests the authorities concerned to fulfil their humanitarian obligations in facilitating the return of people to their homes and their reintegration into their communities,

expresses its thanks to the ICRC and its delegates to the Middle East for their continuous efforts in that region.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion on this resolution is now open. Are there any comments ?
I give the floor to the delegate from France.

Mr. Christian GIRARD (France, Government) (*Original French*) : I would like merely to point out that in the penultimate paragraph the word "communities" in English was translated by "collectivités » in the French version. We feel that the word "communautés" would be a more exact rendering. Having said this, I would be grateful if, after the vote has been taken, you would grant me the floor in order that I might explain our own vote.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any other comments ?

We shall now take a vote. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. 116 for, 1 against, 8 abstentions. This resolution is approved. (*Applause.*)

I give the floor to the delegate from France.

Mr. Christian GIRARD (France, Government) (*Original French*) : As pointed out by my delegation in the General Commission, we do not think that the International Conferences of the Red Cross are an appropriate forum for criticizing any particular country, whether by name or in such a way that the reference is evident. That is the only reason, which is moreover solely a reason of principle, why we have abstained from voting on this resolution, whatever may be our own feelings regarding the substance of the problem, and I think that no one has cause to cast any doubts on France's understanding in this particular case. On the other hand, we think that all the provisions of all the Geneva Conventions in respect of the wounded, prisoners, civilians, during hostilities or in occupied territories must be strictly applied by all the parties and that the restatement of these principles is the first object of the International Conference of the Red Cross.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We will take note of your remarks. Are there any other comments ? Please proceed with the report.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : A draft resolution on the application of the Third Geneva Convention, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war in the Middle East conflict, was submitted. Discussion on the draft resolution was terminated when the Commission decided by majority vote to proceed to the next item of business on the agenda. The President of the ICRC, Dr. Martin, pointed out, with regret, that the decision gave satisfaction to no one, and that the draft resolution concerned a problem which existed at the present time in the Middle East. Several delegations regretted the adoption of this procedure.

Discussion was re-opened when a new draft resolution on the same subject was submitted by a group of delegations. A long debate followed during which an amendment was proposed. No agreement appeared to be forthcoming on the draft resolution or the amendment. An appeal was made for the sponsors of the resolution and the amendment to get together to work out an acceptable solution.

The draft resolution and the amendment were withdrawn by the sponsors when a new draft resolution was submitted calling on all parties to the Middle East conflict for total application of all other Geneva Conventions, in particular of those provisions which relate to the treatment of prisoners of war, the sick and wounded and civilian victims of the conflict. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

(*See Resolution IV on page 117.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion on this resolution is now open.

Mr. Nathan BAR-YAACOV (Israel, Government) : I would like to take this opportunity to pay our tribute to the Chairman, the Rapporteur and the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission for all the determined and devoted efforts they made to get through our work in the time we had at our disposal and so efficiently.

But, considering this particular part of the report and the resolution referred to, I wanted to say that we share the feelings that were widely held in the Commission that it would be an evasion of the responsibility

of the organization and damaging for its future if we would be unable to make a specific reference to the application of the Third Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. At the beginning of the discussions in the Commission, the Chairman had proposed that there should take place a debate on all the Conventions at one and the same time. This proposal was unfortunately rejected. We therefore saw it as not quite in accordance with the tradition of impartiality that, after having discussed and decided on one specific Convention, the Commission did not deem it proper to decide on another specific Convention. We believe, Mr. Chairman, that the lack of response to the plea of the President of the International Committee for specific reference to be made to the obligation to provide lists of prisoners and capture cards and allow free access for Red Cross delegates harms the efficacy and role of the ICRC and makes it more difficult for it to pursue its work for the welfare and benefit of prisoners. Instead of giving succour to the victims, the vague and general nature of the language of the resolution may, we fear, provide an excuse and alibi to those who so far have not fulfilled their elementary duties under the Convention. With regard to the vagueness of the resolution I would only point out, Mr. Chairman, that in the report of the Commission it appears without even a title. I presume that may be just a drafting omission but one would have hoped that the resolution would have been called by its name before a text was submitted to this session. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we would earnestly hope that the discussion that did take place in the Commission will nevertheless highlight the problem of prisoners of war and produce an immediate and unconditional implementation of their obligations by all those States who have still not yet done so. In other words, Mr. Chairman, we would hope that the moral and human responsibility and authority of the International Conference of the Red Cross would go out to all these people in the camps and to their kith and kin at home waiting to hear of them and so far not knowing where they are, how they are and what is happening to them. For all these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we found that it was not possible for us to participate even in the vote on this resolution in the Commission, and at this session too we will not participate in the vote on either of the categories which you will later call.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We shall take note of your remarks.

Does anyone else wish to speak or make any comments ?

We shall now take a vote.

Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. Unanimously approved, with the exception of Israel. (*Applause.*)

I give the floor to the delegate from Egypt.

Mr. Elsayed Abdelraouf ELREEDY (Egypt, Government) : This is a time for my delegation to express its deep appreciation for the XXIInd Conference of the Red Cross, for the efforts of the ICRC, for the efforts of all National Societies, for the good will of all peoples from all parts of the world, for what they have done, materially, spiritually and morally on behalf of, and in assistance to the victims of the conflict in the Middle East. This is a time for us to express our deep appreciation for all the delegates in this room who have voted for these two resolutions which call for nothing else than the application of the most fundamental of the humanitarian rules, the rules of the Geneva Conventions, in their totality. This is a time for us also to hope that steps will be taken on behalf, not only of the prisoners of war, certainly the prisoners of war, but of the sick, as well, of the wounded stranded without care in hospitals, of all those civilians waiting for medicaments to reach them, and of those other civilians who have no water to drink. This is a time for us to hope for peace in the Middle East. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any other comments ?

Then please proceed with the report.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : Another resolution, on the accounting for the Missing and Dead in Armed Conflicts, was adopted unanimously.

(*See Resolution V on page 118.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution.

Are there any comments ?

The resolution will be put to the vote. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. Unanimously approved ! (*Applause.*)

Please proceed to the next item.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : The report of the ICRC was received with thanks and referred to the Plenary Session.

Report of the League of Red Cross Societies

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League, presented the General Report of Activities of the League of Red Cross Societies for the period 1969-1973 (Document CGL/9/1 - a/3b). He drew attention to the pictorial and statistical form of presentation which would give at a glance some indication of the work and activities for the period 1969-1973. He pointed out that in the last three years the League had, on an average, launched one disaster relief appeal per fortnight. He also briefly drew attention to the various aspects of the work of the League in development programmes, health, accident prevention, blood programme, environment protection, social and community services and youth programmes. He also mentioned the close co-operation the League had with National Societies, the ICRC, governments, the UN Secretariat and other UN agencies. He concluded his presentation by thanking National Societies for their willingness to use the Federation, and governments for their contributions to the League.

Mr. Olof Stroh, Director of the Indo-China Operational Group, presented a report on IOG activities. He outlined the Group's programmes and stressed that projects were drawn up in consultation with the National Societies and the authorities of the countries being assisted. The total cost of the programme was 110 million Swiss Francs. There was currently a shortfall of 60 million Swiss Francs, half of this sum was needed immediately for emergency assistance projects.

The Commission approved the reports with thanks and referred them to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any comments ?

Mr. Olof STROH (Sweden, Red Cross) : I am not speaking on behalf of the Swedish delegation but as the Director of the Indo-China Operational Group. I just want to draw your attention to a discrepancy between the original English text and the French translations. Regarding the Indo-China report, the English text has on page 5, first paragraph, last sentence : "There was currently a shortfall of 60 million Swiss Francs, etc." It seems to me that this is a reasonable way to explain in English the situation of the funds that still remain to be found. In French, the equivalent is to be found on page 4, in the penultimate paragraph. There it says, and I refer to the French text : "Le coût total du programme s'est élevé à 110 millions de francs suisses. Il y a actuellement un déficit de 60 millions de francs suisses...". It seems to me the French word "déficit" is too strong. It gives the impression that we have a situation which is more or less catastrophic, which is not the case. Perhaps, too, the expression "s'est élevé" in the first word of the French text should be changed to "s'élève". I do not think it necessary to discuss the matter here but I have drawn your attention to it so that the Drafting Committee might take note of these observations.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : The translation will be amended.

Are there any other remarks ?

Major General Torstein DALE (Norway, Red Cross) : As in the Commission, I asked here for the floor in order to draw attention to the shortage of funds faced by the Indo-China Group. I think it would be appropriate to appeal to all National Societies and all representatives of governments to help the Indo-China Group obtain the funds required for carrying out their very important work. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Your observation will be inserted in the report on the meetings. Are there any other comments?
Will you please go on.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross):

The Study of the Future of the Red Cross

Mr. Kai Warras, Chairman of the Joint Committee for the reappraisal of the Red Cross and Mr. D. Tansley, Director of the Big Study, jointly presented a progress report. A brief résumé of the research plan and work done to date was given and a network of eighteen studies each designed to fit, reinforce and check other studies was outlined. The study would cover all the institutions of the Red Cross and include the purposes of the Red Cross, Relief, Red Cross Development Programme, Community Services, the motivation of Red Cross Institutions, Principles and Values, Present and Future Needs.

Part of the study was already under way and it was emphasized that National Red Cross Societies should be actively involved in giving views on the evaluation of the organization. Practical proposals on the subject would also be sought from representatives of governments, UN organizations and non-governmental agencies.

The Commission expressed great interest in this study and unanimously approved the report.

Reports on activities of National Red Cross Societies

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League, informed delegates that 48 National Red Cross Societies had so far submitted reports on their activities. He commented on the high standard of the reports and recommended that delegates read them at leisure when they returned to their countries.

The Commission received the report with thanks.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Any comments?

Mr. Bum Suk LEE (Republic of Korea, Red Cross): Mr. Chairman.

Before the end of the deliberations of the General Commission on the day before yesterday, the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, briefly mentioned the Red Cross Conference in Korea and most enthusiastically pressed the two Red Cross Societies for its early success, for which I would like to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the delegation of the Republic of Korea Red Cross my deep appreciation. I have been approached since by several delegates, who wished to obtain more information about that conference, and I have felt obliged to ask for the floor in order to share the information I have on the subject.

Two years ago in summer a historical event took place in Korea. This was the Red Cross Conference between the Republic of Korea Red Cross and the North Korean Red Cross Societies and it was the first dialogue between South and North during the twenty-six years after the Korean peninsula was divided. Close to 50 million Korean people have lived as one homogeneous nation with a unique culture and one language on the Korean peninsula for over 4000 years, until World War II.

The settlement of World War II unfortunately brought the territorial division of the country. This territorial division was hardened by the tragic Korean War in the early 1950's. Since the territorial division, people began to move to other parts of the country for various reasons and this movement was climaxed during the war. This vast movement of persons was the cause of almost ten million people being separated from their beloved flesh and blood. For twenty-eight years, these separated families were absolutely unable to get into contact with each other. It is hard to believe but true that these people do not even know the fate of their own parents, or children, or brothers and sisters. Under these circumstances, it has been a long-cherished desire of the Republic of Korea Red Cross to bring an end to all this suffering in strict accordance with humanitarian Red Cross principles and with the co-operation of the North Korean Red Cross Society. I am very happy to inform this assembly that this long-cherished desire was realized in August 1971 when an agreement was reached by the two Societies in the North and South to hold a South-North Red Cross Confer-

ence. The preliminary talks led to an amicable agreement being reached on the agenda, date, place, composition of delegations and other procedural matters concerning the full-dress conference. The two Societies agreed to discuss the following agenda : Item (1), the question of tracing and notifying the whereabouts and fate of the members of dispersed families and relatives in the South and North ; item (2), the question of facilitating free visits and free meetings ; item (3), the question of facilitating free exchange of correspondence ; item (4), the question of reunion of members of dispersed families ; item (5), other humanitarian matters to be settled. Since the first plenary meeting took place in Pyongyang on August 30, 1972, the parties of delegates accompanied by members of the press corps visited Seoul and Pyongyang alternately to hold meetings.

Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, I just cannot find any adequate words to describe the feelings, the hopes and expectations which the ten million dispersed family members have placed in our conference. The entire 50 million Korean people pray not only for the successful outcome of the conference but also for the creation of the mutual trust and understanding which must exist if the nation's ultimate desire for unification is to be achieved.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to brief you on the basic position of the Republic of Korea Red Cross on the South-North Red Cross Conference, which was tabled at the conference by myself. First, the conference shall be carried out under strict Red Cross principles and in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross. Consequently, all the projects agreed upon by the conference shall be executed on the basis of humanity and neutrality under the full responsibility of the two Red Cross Societies. Secondly, the free will of the individuals concerned shall be guaranteed in all cases. Therefore, their identity must be kept confidential. Thirdly, the scope of the conference shall not apply to persons other than the relatives of the separated families, since the purpose of the conference is to reunite the members of separated families. Finally, each project shall be put into immediate execution upon its agreement.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, history recorded numerous human sufferings but nothing can be compared with the heartbreaking torment caused by the separation between parents and children, husband and wife, brothers and sisters. Parents, separated more than twenty years ago, from their children, may perhaps already be deceased without even seeing their children again. Children have been separated from their parents and have now lived for so many years without knowing their fate. I emphasize that the Red Cross is the most appropriate organization through which a solution can be found to the sad problem of the ten million persons separated from their families and relatives in Korea. Unfortunately, after several rounds of meetings over a period of one year, the conference has made very little progress, due to the lack of mutual trust and mutual understanding, which has been mainly caused by the long period of division of the nation. However, I am convinced that the conference will make progress eventually, although it may seem extremely slow, and some day we will reach our ultimate goal as long as the spirit of humanitarianism and the Red Cross principles are kept alive in our heart. We know that the way ahead of us is long and hard. Nevertheless, no matter how hard and long it may be, this is the road that we Red Cross workers must pursue. We may sometimes stumble and get discouraged but we shall not give up.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure all of you, as dedicated Red Cross workers, will give us heartfelt blessings and inspiring courage whenever we stumble or are discouraged. I thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I think that, as the delegates have other engagements, it may be better to adjourn the meeting now. We shall meet again to-morrow at 9.30 a.m. (*Applause.*)

One moment.

Mr. W. CASSIS (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : As for the previous reception at the Hilton Hotel, coaches are awaiting outside to take delegates to their hotels. The coaches will then wait for them to take them to the Hilton. Would you kindly make sure to call at the information desk and take from your pigeon-holes the list of Standing Commission candidates for tomorrow morning's elections.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

15 November 1973

SUMMARY: Report of the General Commission (cont'd). — Discussion and adoption of resolutions (cont'd). — Election of members to the Standing Commission. — Discussion on venue for the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross. — Reading and adoption of expressions of thanks. — First ballot results for election of members to the Standing Commission.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Chairman, at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): The meeting is open.

I am pleased to inform the Conference, that under the auspices of the International Red Cross, this morning, almost at this very moment, the exchange of prisoners of war has taken place between Egypt and Israel. (*Applause.*)

This should be considered as a great achievement for the members of the Red Cross movement. On behalf of all the delegates here at the Conference, I should like to congratulate the parties concerned.

I give the floor to the delegate from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mr. JU Chang Jun (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government and Red Cross) (*Original French*): Allow me first to extend my deepest thanks to the Chairman of the Conference and the delegates here present for the marks of sympathy they have shown towards the sufferings and hardships endured by our people as a result of the division of our territory and nation. As the talks initiated between the Red Cross Societies of North and South Korea to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen scattered in both the northern and southern parts of the country are of a purely domestic character, we did not intend to raise the matter here. However, as the question of these talks was raised yesterday by the South Korean side, we feel, as one of the two parties to those talks, compelled to clarify our position so that you should have before you a true and correct view of the matter. As you well know, almost thirty years have elapsed since our country, whose history goes back five thousand years, was split by foreign troops. Because of that territorial partition and the division of our nation, parents, wives and children have been separated from each other and have no means of knowing who among their relatives has died and who has given birth to a child, even though they live not far from each other, whilst the new generation, grown up in and now the masters of the new society, have yet to see a reunited Korea. Is that not a terrible tragedy for the Korean people? Every Korean, whoever he may be, must make it his duty to devote himself entirely to the reunification of his country. We therefore presented, more than 130 times, most reasonable and realistic proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which is the only way of ending the sufferings borne by our countrymen from the first day our nation was split, and we have done all that is possible to put those proposals into practice.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had already proposed in 1957 that talks be initiated between the two Red Cross Societies of the North and South and that various humanitarian measures be taken to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen scattered in the North and South, but unhappily all our brotherly and humanitarian overtures came to naught and the abnormal situation between North and South became worse and worse. With a view, quite rightly, to bringing to an end this abnormal

state of affairs and initiating a new phase that would lead to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il Sung, distressed more than anyone else by the sufferings resulting from the division of the country, made new proposals in his historical speech of 6 August 1971 for negotiations between North and South. These new proposals produced far-reaching effects both in and outside the country. Consequently, the South Korean side, which had so obstinately rejected all contact with us, could not but agree, though unwillingly, to open negotiations with us, under constantly increasing pressure at home and abroad. In this way, for the first time, after 27 years, talks within the Red Cross were initiated between North and South Korea, giving rise accordingly to great expectations on the part of all the nation. In accordance with the Korean nation's unanimous wish, the two parties, in the course of the first and second sessions of the talks between the Red Cross Societies of North and South, held alternately at Pyongyang and Seoul, agreed to seek solutions to all the items on their agenda, in the spirit of the joint declaration made by North and South, wherein were stated the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity, and in accordance with the principles of democracy, liberty, brotherhood and the Red Cross principle of humanity, in order to bring relief to the sufferings of our countrymen scattered in North and South and thus to contribute actively towards the fulfilment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. That the two sides of North and South were in agreement on these principles was due to the fact that the historical conditions and the realities present in the country today required us to agree. Consequently, starting from those principles on which agreement had been reached, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented two separate reasonable proposals, namely, to allow members of families and their relatives to travel freely in North and South in search of their kin and to take measures whereby complete freedom of movement and all facilities were to be ensured for them by the two parties in North and South, and, to this end, to remove in South Korea the legal and social obstacles to a solution of the humanitarian problem. Despite all this, all our just proposals have not produced the necessary result. If our reasonable proposal has not been put into practice, that is due unfortunately to the fundamental difference in the positions adopted by the two parties at those talks. In other words, on the one hand we have the position of those who want to see the sufferings of their countrymen alleviated as early as possible and their country peacefully reunited by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference ; on the other hand we have the position of those who, counting upon the support of foreign troops, wish to see the present division of the country perpetuated and their countrymen's sufferings continued. That is why the policy of the South Korean authorities has been to maintain the dividing line by the so-called special declaration, while people demanding only peaceful reunification have been persecuted and massacred.

Only recently, in broad daylight, the South Korean authorities kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel the eminent democrat Kim Dai Yung, who had been a candidate in Korea's seventh presidential elections. They took him to South Korea, for no other reason than that he had called for peaceful reunification and for the democratization of South Korea, thus perpetrating an inhuman action. Moreover, they brutally executed Professor Tchoe Jong Guil of Seoul University and arrested and imprisoned many young students. The South Korean side thus wants everlasting division of the country instead of national unity and concord. It is not difficult to imagine what its attitude was in the talks. And that attitude was the basis of the South Korean statement yesterday. We state this because the South Koreans said nothing yesterday about the principles upon which the two sides, both North and South, had already agreed, and on the basis of which, as I pointed out earlier, they were to solve all the questions on the talks agenda. If the South Korean side attempts, at this Conference, to deny those principles which it undertook to uphold before the whole nation, then our nation will never forgive it and a further obstacle to the talks will have been created. Consequently, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering such a step on the part of the South Korean side as an act of treason against the people as well as against the other party to the talks and as an act aiming to achieve political ends under cover of the sublime humanitarianism of the Red Cross, here declares once more, first, that since the problem of the alleviation of the sufferings of our countrymen scattered in both North and South is a domestic problem concerning the Korean nation alone, it must be settled by the Korean people, without any outside interference and in conformity with national interests ; secondly, that all the items on the talks agenda must be solved entirely in accordance with the principles to which both North and South agreed at the first and second sessions of the talks between the Red Cross Societies of North and South, namely, in the spirit of the joint declaration made by North and South, wherein

were stated the three principles for the reunification of our country, that is to say, independence, peaceful reunification and national unity, and in accordance with the principles of democracy, liberty and brotherhood and the Red Cross principle of humanity, in order to bring relief as swiftly as possible to the sufferings of our countrymen scattered in North and South and thus to contribute actively towards the fulfilment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our position with regard to the Red Cross talks between North and South is unchanged. We shall continue to strive sincerely, in the future too, for the success of the talks so as to bring to an end as early as possible the sufferings endured by our people through the division of the country, so that they may open the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We therefore here call upon the Republic of Korea Red Cross Society to join us in our elevated and patriotic efforts.

I am sure that you, Mr. Chairman, and all of you here present, Ladies and Gentlemen, will understand why we felt obliged to make this statement.

Mr. Walter BARGATZKY (Germany, Federal Republic, Red Cross) (*Original French*): I would only like to raise a point of order. But, first, I should explain why I feel I have some right to speak on this matter. After the Second World War, our National Society, thanks to the generous support, which is still being provided today, of the East European National Societies, succeeded, on the strength of the famous Toronto resolution of 1952, in bringing together more than two and a half million persons with their families. This humanitarian action was accomplished without any outside intervention, solely on the basis of bilateral talks, though of course with the moral and general encouragement of the International Conferences.

It seems to me that we should take this as an example for this case, too, and abstain from any kind of intervention. That is why I propose that this debate be now closed. Any discussion would only widen the gap between the different views and perhaps aggravate the sufferings of the Korean people.

I believe that each of the delegates here, or the Conference, too, through your voice, will take note with satisfaction of the fact that bilateral talks are in progress and will express the hope and the sincere wish that results will soon be forthcoming in the spirit of the Red Cross. But that is all ; there should be no debate. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): It is proposed to close this debate.

We shall vote on this proposal. Those for the closure of this debate, please raise your hands. Against. Approved !

Will you please proceed to the rest of the report of the General Commission.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

Report of the Standing Commission

The report of the Standing Commission for the period 1969-1973, presented by Lady Limerick, was greeted with applause. The report would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference. The Standing Commission was congratulated for its wise choice of Teheran for this Conference. The Standing Commission examined a number of questions, in particular the status and categories of observers to be invited to attend International Conferences. It was hoped that the study of this matter would be continued, having in mind the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross. The General Commission expressed its high appreciation of the report.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any comments on this part ?

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross) : No, thank you, Sir ; I already made that speech twice and I will spare the delegates a third reading. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Please go on.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

Review of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies

The Council of Delegates had referred the matter of "Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies" to the General Commission. There was considerable debate in the Council of Delegates and a draft resolution was tabled.

An amendment to the draft resolution was presented to the Commission and approved unanimously. The amended resolution is entitled "Review of Statutes of National Societies".

(See Resolution VI on page 118.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any comments on this resolution ?

The resolution will be put to the vote.

Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against ? Unanimously approved !

Please go on.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross)

Revision of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief

Mr. Robert-Tissot presented a draft resolution modifying articles 15, 17, 19, 20, 25 and 27 of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Here is the text of the resolution :

Modification of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recommends that articles 15, 17, 19, 20, 25 and 27 of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief, adopted by the XXIst International Conference (Resolution XXIV) be replaced by the following versions :

Article 15. 3rd paragraph (revised version)

"The League can, however, take the initiative to offer special assistance, even though the National Society has not asked for it. The National Society will consider such offers with urgency and goodwill, bearing in mind the spirit in which they are made."

Article 17.

"When, as a result of a League appeal or as a result of mutual agreement or other special circumstances, a National Society gives assistance to the Society of a stricken country, it will immediately inform the League. Such information shall contain the amount of gifts in cash and all available data on gifts in kind, including quantity, value and means of transportation."

Article 19. (revised version)

"When a National Society asks for international assistance, the League will assign to this National Society a Liaison Officer or a team of delegates, whose name or names will be communicated to it as rapidly as possible and whose number will depend on the magnitude of the disaster.

The chief delegate will be responsible for the judicious and effective utilization of the team of experts with a view to helping the National Society with such activities as the reception, warehousing and distribution of relief supplies received from abroad, information, communication, and with all other activities that will contribute to the effectiveness both of the relief operation itself, undertaken by the National Society involved, and of the assistance of sister Societies.

All staff assigned by the League will have the task of assisting the National Society and not of taking over its basic responsibilities.

The chief delegate should be given all facilities to send to the League by the most rapid means all the information likely to enable it to back up its appeals to National Societies and inform them as fully as possible on the needs resulting from the disaster and then on the use made of the relief received. He should advise the National Society concerned of the measures taken and foreseen both by the League and the National Societies which are giving it their support."

Article 20. (revised version)

"A National Society which benefits from the assistance of sister Societies will give the League liaison officer the opportunity to see on the spot the use made of the gifts received."

Article 20 A (new)

A National Society which receives cash donations from sister Societies and the League shall submit to the latter half-yearly statements of the use of such funds, until such time as a final statement can be presented, showing in

detail the origin of cash donations and their use over the whole period. These interim and final statements shall wherever possible be submitted within three months of the end of the period to which they relate. The final statements shall be examined and reported on either by Public Accountants, or by Auditors recognized by the Government of the country concerned. In relief actions continuing for more than one year such examination and reporting shall also be carried out annually, until the relief action is completed. For donations in kind, statements showing the origin and use of such contributions shall be submitted to the League each half year and also finally at the end of the relief action ; no examination or reporting by auditors is required.

Article 25. 2nd paragraph (revised version)

"A beneficiary Society may in no event use cash gifts received to cover its administrative expenses included in its ordinary budget, nor may a beneficiary Society transfer cash gifts donated to it to another organization or group for use by that organization or group."

Article 27. (revised version)

"Assistance donated by a National Society to a stricken country will always be sent through Red Cross channels ; it will either be made direct to the National Society or through the intermediary of the League. Funds sent to the League will be specifically earmarked for the disaster for which they are contributed and will either be sent to the National Society of the stricken country or, with its concurrence, utilized by the League according to the needs of the relief operation.

National Societies and the League may agree to transmit to a stricken country relief from non-Red Cross sources. In such cases, however, the relief will be utilized by the National Society or, with its concurrence, by the League in conformity with the present rules."

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on the resolution.

Mr. Aberra JEMBERE (Ethiopia, Red Cross) : The first paragraph of this document reads "... recommends that articles" so-and-so be changed. I think this august body does not "recommend" to another authority ; it approves. So I think the word "recommends" should be changed to "agrees to replace".

Mr. Claude PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) : Yes, "decides" is the right word.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any other comments ? We shall take a vote. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Those against. Abstentions. Unanimously approved. Please go on.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

Co-operation between the Red Cross and the United Nations in the field of disaster relief

Mr. Faruk N. Berkol, United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, was invited to address the General Commission. He expressed his thanks for the opportunity of addressing the Commission and gave an account of events leading to the establishment of the office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) in 1971 by a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations. He spoke of the close and excellent co-operation that his office had with Red Cross from the very outset and in the twenty-five or more disaster situations in which his office had so far been involved. He affirmed his conviction that, contrary to fears of overlapping and even of competition, both UNDRO and Red Cross were needed on the world scene today, that both were complementary and that there were the greatest advantages in a close and confident co-operation.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Berkol for his address, said that there need be no fear of overlapping with effective co-operation between UNDRO and Red Cross.

Mr. Rogers, the representative of the World Meteorological Organization, also made a statement on the co-operation of WMO with Red Cross in improved measures to combat the toll of natural disasters. He divided these measures into four stages — monitoring, warning, preparedness and relief. He concluded by affirming that the co-operation between WMO and Red Cross would grow and strengthen in the years ahead.

Mr. Marks, the representative of UNICEF, also made a statement on his organization's co-operation with Red Cross on relief matters. He said his organization was primarily interested in the relief of children and mothers in disaster situations, and he welcomed the precautionary measures, including the stock-piling of supplies.

Mr. Robert Pierpont, Under-Secretary-General of the League, presented the report on Co-operation between the Red Cross and the United Nations in the field of disaster relief. He said that the remarks made by His Imperial Majesty, concerning disaster relief and the need to keep abreast of the times in the planning for and execution of relief activities as well as other activities of the Red Cross, had been noted with great satisfaction.

Mr. Pierpont said that the report had already been presented twice at other meetings and he would therefore not dwell on it in detail. He emphasized the close co-operation and mutual confidence that the League had with UN agencies such as UNDRO, WMO, UNICEF, WHO and others. A resolution entitled "Co-operation with UNDRO" was unanimously adopted.

(See Resolution VII on page 118.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution. Are there any comments ? We shall take a vote. Unanimously approved !

Go on please.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

Follow-up to Resolution No. 3 of the Council of Delegates (Mexico City) "Relief operations in armed conflicts"

Mr. Kai Warras presented the report on Relief Operations in Armed Conflicts. He briefly took the meeting through the Report and said that the document did not introduce any new principle as regards the role of National Societies within their own national boundaries. The document was an interpretation of the 1969 agreement between the ICRC and the League. He agreed wholeheartedly with a suggestion that relief delegates should be properly recruited and trained. The report was accepted with thanks.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Any comments on this paragraph ? No ? Please go on.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

Relief operation aims and methods

The Norwegian Red Cross Society presented a report on an international workshop on relief to civilian populations in times of armed conflicts held in August 1973 at Gol, Norway, and a resolution.

In congratulating the Norwegian Red Cross Society for its initiative in organizing the seminar, a number of delegates, both Red Cross and governmental, spoke of their own plans for disaster-preparedness, the need to train disaster relief personnel, the need for an effective system of communications, regional stockpiling of supplies, the problems of management, co-ordination and identification of needs and resources.

The resolution entitled "Relief Actions" was unanimously adopted with two slight amendments.

(See Resolution VIII on page 119.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution. We shall take a vote. Those for the resolution, please raise your hands. Unanimously approved !

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : The Commission noted with concern the earthquake in Shiraz and expressed its sympathy with the victims of the disaster.

Development of the Red Cross Image

Mr. Marc Gazay, Director of Information at the League, introduced the subject of the development of the Red Cross image in which he emphasized the importance of having an effective public relations and publicity programme using all the facilities of the mass media to inform the public not only of the work of the Red Cross but its needs, its ideals and its principles. A resolution entitled "Promotion of the Red Cross Image throughout the World" enabling the whole Red Cross to promote its image still further vis-à-vis world public opinion was unanimously adopted with two amendments.

(See Resolution IX on page 119.)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution. Are there any remarks ? We shall take a vote. Unanimously approved !

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : Another resolution on the same subject, inviting the ICRC and the League to implement the plan of action as adopted by the Board of Governors of the League and the Council of Delegates, was also adopted with minor amendments.

Here is the text of the resolution :

Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, conscious of the absolute necessity to safeguard the Principles and Declarations of the Red Cross, and to maintain its image in the eyes of the public, desirous of interpreting through action the humanitarian principles proclaimed by International Conferences of the Red Cross, aware of the fact that the Red Cross can be a major contributing factor to world peace, condemns all forms of racism and racial discrimination at all levels and which might occur within National Red Cross Societies, congratulates the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies and its Chairman for having set up a working group to study "The Role of the Red Cross in the Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination", invites the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and National Red Cross Societies, to implement the Plan of Action as approved by the Board of Governors of the League and by the Council of Delegates.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution.

Mr. John X. ROOS (South Africa, Red Cross) : I cannot imagine why it is considered necessary to repeat the painful interlude we had at the Board of Governors' meeting at this Conference, unless of course it is part of the procedure usually called "rubbing their noses in it". However it may be, Sir, I do not intend repeating the lengthy submissions we made to the Board of Governors, but I would like to explain to this assembly why our delegation will vote against this resolution.

The draft resolution and the plan of action to which it refers contain a number of general provisions and one specific provision. I find myself fully in agreement with the general provisions and would have no hesitation in voting for them if this could be accomplished separately. In the South African Red Cross Society, we are, and always will be, opposed to discriminating against any man on any ideological ground. The seriousness of his injuries and the depth of his suffering will always be our only guide in determining the priority given to his needs. For this reason, therefore, we would have no hesitation in approving a general resolution against racial discrimination. But, Sir, the resolution does not stop there. The plan of action you are asked to implement ends with the resolution wherein we are specifically named. Through the years I have often heard it said, and in fact during this present session of meetings it has been said more than once, that no Society must be named, that this is contrary to the principles and the spirit of Red Cross, but we have been named and remain named and nothing can erase this naming. Not only have we been named, Sir, but you are also asked to implement a plan of action which seeks to enforce an investigation of an independent and autonomous Society's affairs, our affairs, and this without a preliminary hearing or any attempt to establish facts in a reasonable way, acceptable to our self-respect and dignity. The result of such action can only be disastrous, Mr. Chairman. The beauty and the strength of Red Cross lies in the free, uninhibited and unrestricted efforts of man to help man. Force and compulsion are alien factors in such a climate. For this reason, Sir, we intend voting against this resolution. I thank you for listening to me.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Are there any other comments ? The resolution will be put to the vote : 139 votes for, one against and 9 abstentions. The resolution is approved ! (*Applause.*)

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) :

The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

A number of delegates made statements on world peace. A resolution on this subject was adopted unanimously with minor amendments.

Here is the resolution :

The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

convinced that for the implementation of the tasks, entrusted to the Red Cross, of protecting human health and life, of preventing human suffering, of establishing mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace among nations, it is necessary further to develop and strengthen the role of the International Red Cross as a factor in world peace,

expressing its deep concern with the sufferings of peoples in a number of areas of the world where armed conflicts, occupation of territories, racial discrimination and genocide still take place,

welcoming the efforts and processes aimed at the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of world peace,

declares its support of the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations in strengthening peace in the world,

calls upon governments to be guided, in international relations, by the ideals of peace, equality, and good neighbour policy based on the principles of peaceful co-existence,

appeals to governments to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on arms race limitation and disarmament, recommends that the issue of further development and the strengthening of the role of the International Red Cross as a factor of world peace be included in the study on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross,

calls upon the ICRC, the League and the National Societies to intensify their actions for peace, human rights and basic freedoms and to undertake in co-operation with governments further actions for wider dissemination among the public of the humanitarian ideas of the Red Cross.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Discussion is open on this resolution. Are there any comments ?

Miss YAO Ying (China, Government) : The Chinese delegation has already stated its position on this resolution in the first Commission on November the 12th. Therefore, the Chinese delegation will not take part in the voting on it.

Mr. Nguyen VAN LUU (Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Government) (*Original French*) : We would like merely to explain why we shall abstain from voting. The delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam considers that our point of view regarding the problems raised in the resolution is as follows : first of all, our Government considers that a genuine spirit of humanity should be based on justice and should accompany justice, that authentic peace should be based on the independence and freedom of peoples, and that the demand for agreement on arms race limitations and disarmament should go hand-in-hand with vigilance against the forces of aggression. We find that the General Commission's resolution on the Red Cross as a factor in world peace does not fully reflect all the aspects of our Government's point of view. We shall therefore abstain.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We shall take a vote. 121 votes for, none against and 5 abstentions. The resolution is approved.

Mr. FOK Fook Choon (Singapore, Red Cross) : The General Commission closed its session at 5.25 p.m. on 12 November 1973. A warm tribute was paid to the Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, for the admirable and patient manner in which he had conducted the meetings.

Sir Geoffrey reciprocated by thanking the delegates for their understanding and co-operation.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I would like to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the President, Rapporteur and members of the General Commission for the considerable work they have done in such a short time. (*Applause.*)

Sir Geoffrey NEWMAN-MORRIS (Australia, Red Cross) : Thank you, Mr. President. On behalf of the General Commission and especially the rapporteur, who I think did a fine job, we do appreciate that tribute.

Mr. President, I would like your permission to present to the Conference one further motion. It was not discussed at the General Commission, but it is on a matter so closely allied to so much of our discussions that I think it might be appropriate. I read :

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received with great satisfaction the welcome news concerning the exchange of prisoners of war in the Middle East,

sends its greetings to those responsible and its wishes for a complete success in this operation.

(*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Well, I think the motion is approved by your acclamation. Is there anybody against? No. Approved! (*Applause.*)

We shall pass on to the next item on our agenda : election of members of the Standing Commission. Before we proceed with the election, I should remind you of the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference, Chapter IV, article 22, regarding the Standing Commission. Will you please read this.

Mr. Claude PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : Article 22 of the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference of the Red Cross says :

"The members of the Standing Commission set up in conformity with Article 9 of the Statutes shall be elected by ballot, by the members of the Conference.

The five candidates obtaining an absolute majority shall be declared elected.

If more than five candidates obtain an absolute majority, the five candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

If less than five candidates obtain an absolute majority in the first ballot, a second ballot, and if necessary a third ballot, shall be held under the same conditions to fill the remaining vacancies.

A relative majority only shall be required in the third ballot.

Should the procedure laid down in the preceding paragraph result in the election of more than five persons, those who are to assume office shall be determined by the drawing of lots."

Mr. Chairman, the box and ballot papers have been prepared and the delegates have each received the list of candidates for election to the Standing Commission. They are : Mr. George Aitken, Mr. Walter Bargatzky, Mr. Djebli Elaydouni, Mr. Soehanda Ijas, Mrs. Farid Issa-el-Khoury, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, Dr. Nagendar Singh, Mr. Fernando Sison, Mrs. Nadejda V. Troyan and Mr. Kai J. Warras.

Mr. Chairman, before distributing the ballot papers to the delegates, I propose that tellers be appointed.

Mr. de VILLAFRANCA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*) : From the list of candidates for election to the Standing Commission, I see that there are five candidates from what we might call the western group, two from the Arab group, three Asians, and one from the socialist group while Mr. Barroso who, as Chairman of the League is an *ex officio* member, belongs to the Latin American group. I notice that there are no candidates from the non-Arab African group. I would like it to be noted that the Spanish government delegation would like to see for the next election of the Standing Commission candidates from the non-Arab African sector, in which there are undoubtedly people who would play an important role on that body. This would permit of a more equitable geographic distribution in the Standing Commission than there is at present.
(*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We cannot change the Rules of Procedure. The list of candidates with a biographical note on each has been distributed to you. There are eleven names and it is up to you to vote for five of them.

Sir Evelyn SHUCKBURGH (United Kingdom, Red Cross) : Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to make a personal statement. I draw attention to the curriculum vitae of myself which has been distributed. On page 2 of the English version, I am described as the recipient of five distinguished medals for Red Cross work. I regret to have to inform the assembly that I have not received any of these awards and their mention here is due to an accident in the distribution room.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I am sorry for this mistake. I am sure that everybody knows now what is correct.

We must have three tellers to count the votes, please. I propose to call upon Senator Khozeime Alam from Iran, Mr. Aramburu from Peru and Mr. Jembere from Ethiopia.

Mr. Claude PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : Has everyone a ballot paper? Please continue distributing them.

Regarding these slips, may I remind you that each delegation has one vote and has the right to put on the ballot paper five out of the eleven names on the list of candidates handed to all the heads of delegations. Ballot papers containing more than five names shall be considered to be null and void, but if there are less than five names on a paper, they shall be counted.

Mr. Ali TRITAR (Tunisia, Red Crescent) (*Original French*) : I should like to make a point. We spoke just now of geographical distribution of candidates to the Standing Commission, and somebody said that Africa was not represented. Might I point out that Africa is represented by the candidacy of Mr. Djebli and, so far as I am aware, Morocco, whilst it is one of the Arab States, is also an African country.

Mr. Claude PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : Have all delegates received a ballot paper now? Is there any delegation without one? Then we shall call the delegations in turn and I shall request the tellers to stand by the ballot box. Will each delegation please place its ballot paper in the box. I shall call out for each country the Red Cross delegation first, and then the government delegation.

(Mr. Pilloud reads out the list of delegations.)

The roll call is over. Mr. Chairman, I propose that the tellers retire next door to Room B with the ballot box. While the votes are being counted, which will take some time, we could continue with any further points remaining on the agenda.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : The result of the election will reach us very soon. But we have still one point on our agenda which we may discuss in the meantime, and that is the place and date of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross.

We have received three offers : from Romania, from Japan and from the Federal Republic of Germany. For the XXIst International Conference in Istanbul, the matter was referred to the Standing Commission, which took a decision after due consideration. If we agree, we can adopt the same procedure for the next Conference. Otherwise, we may discuss it here and take a decision now. (*Applause.*)

I understand that you agree that we refer this point to the Standing Commission which shall examine the question thoroughly and inform all the delegations after deciding.

I give the floor to the delegate from Monaco.

Dr. Etienne BOERI (Monaco, Government) (*Original French*) : From some rumours floating around, I understand there is a suggestion that the Standing Commission should approach the National Societies, or rather the capitals or towns where those Societies have their headquarters, in order to select a venue for the XXIIIrd International Conference. If you will allow me to say so, I think, personally, that such an enquiry is superfluous. We all know what extensive facilities could be made available to us by the German, Romanian or Japanese Red Cross Societies in the capitals or towns proposed for the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross. It seems to me therefore that it is not necessary to carry out preliminary investigations in three different places. I hope that my remarks will at least have served in saving time and money.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Well, if you wish to vote where we should have our next Conference, will you please raise your hands if you are in favour of Monaco's proposal.

Sir Colin CROWE (United Kingdom, Government) : Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that, since the first proposal was that we should refer this matter to the Standing Commission, we should vote on that first. Then it would only be a question of whether that is rejected. If so, we can then vote on a particular capital, but I suggest that we should have a vote on whether or not it should be referred to the Standing Commission. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : My understanding was that you had approved that we refer this to the Standing Commission, but anyhow we will take a vote on it.

Well, the Monaco delegate has some remarks concerning that proposal.

Dr. Etienne BOERI (Monaco, Government) (*Original French*) : Mr. Chairman, my proposal departs somewhat from the original proposal. In the rules of procedure of all international institutions, the assembly first votes on the proposal furthest removed from the original proposal. It is therefore my proposal that should be voted upon first.

Mr. de VILLAFRANCA (Spain, Government) (*Original Spanish*) : To avoid confusion, I think it important clearly to formulate the question to be put to the conference, and that we should know exactly what we are voting on ; in my view, the question posed earlier by the Chair was not sufficiently clear.

Mr. Sabih AL-WAHBI (Iraq, Red Crescent) : To my understanding, Mr. Chairman, the original proposal that came from the Chair is quite different from the proposal made by Monaco. It is, in fact, a proposal and not an amendment. We should take a vote on the proposal farthest removed from the subject. We have had the experience that it was well to refer to the Standing Commission, which would have time to scrutinize and study all the possibilities for holding the next Conference. So I second the motion from the Chair that the Standing Commission should take charge of that. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Well, we shall vote on whether we refer this question to the Standing Commission for it to scrutinize and decide about it and inform all the delegates. Those for this proposal, please raise your hands.

102 votes in favour, 5 against and one abstention. The proposal is approved. We shall therefore refer this question to the Standing Commission.

Mr. de TORENO (Spain, Red Cross) (*Original Spanish*) : I should like this meeting publicly to express its appreciation to the National Societies which have offered to act as host for the next Conference. I think it only right that it do so whatever agreement is reached in due course by the Standing Commission on the venue of the Conference.

Mr. T. W. SLOPER (Brazil, Red Cross) (*Original French*) : Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my agreeable duty to present to the Conference the following resolutions of thanks, drafted by the Resolutions Drafting Committee :

Votes of Thanks

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, presents to Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah Aryamehr and the Shahbanou the profound respect of all delegates, and, to His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah the expression of its gratitude for having personally inaugurated the Conference and for his noble words reflecting his keen interest in the Red Cross and stressing four vital points which constructively guided the proceedings of the Conference in the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross movement ; his address was an exemplary inspiration for the work of the Conference, thanks Her Imperial Majesty the Shahbanou, who has always set an example of dedication in the cause of charity, for having honoured the Conference by her presence at the opening ceremony, thanks Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, for her constant and unstinting efforts and support in favour of the International Red Cross, and for the cordial welcome which she extended to the delegates,

conveys to the Government of Iran its gratitude for all the facilities which it provided for the organization of the Conference, and particularly thanks His Excellency the Prime Minister, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, for honouring the Conference by his presence and for his highly appreciated message, expresses its appreciation to the Iranian Red Lion and Sun for everything that it has done to ensure the smooth running of the Conference, and for the reception given to the delegates, to its Vice-President, Mr. Sharif-Emami, for the masterly way in which he presided over the discussions, to its Secretary-General, Mr. Majid Majidi, who assumed the difficult task of the general secretariat of the Conference, to Mr. Hossein Khatibi, its Director General, and his staff who dealt scrupulously with every detail of the organization, requests its Chairman to convey to the President of the Chamber of Deputies its thanks for enabling the Conference to hold its discussions in a building which was ideally suited for this purpose, thanks the Iranian Centre for International Conferences for having so successfully attended to the material organization of the Conference, and both Iranian and foreign staff whose work and devotion were a contributory factor in its success, expresses its profound appreciation to all the representatives of the Iranian and world press for bringing the results of the Conferences to the attention of the world, and thereby promoting the Red Cross image.

(Approval by acclamation.)

Mr. Sabih AL-WAHBI (Iraq, Red Crescent) : Mr. Chairman, when I asked for the floor about two days ago, I was requested by the Arab delegations to this Conference to express our thanks to everyone here at this Conference. Now that Mr. Sloper has put it so eloquently, I do not have anything more to add. *(Applause.)*

Mr. Ahmed HAMIANI (Algeria, Red Crescent) *(Original French)* : We fully associate ourselves with the resolutions which have just been adopted, conveying in the warmest terms the Conference's thanks to the imperial and governmental authorities and to the Red Lion and Sun Society for the splendid welcome we have received in their country. However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a slight change in the resolutions which refer, in their thanks addressed to the Red Lion and Sun and to the authorities, to the receptions that were offered. I believe that Iran is renowned for its hospitality ; so I would like to introduce a change and replace that paragraph by the following : "for the cordial welcome extended to the delegations and for all the courtesies with which they were surrounded during their stay in Teheran". *(Applause.)*

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I thank you very much for your kind words.

We are still expecting the results of the election and have to wait just a few more minutes to know whether we should have a second ballot or whether the first ballot will give us the result.

Now that we have received the result of the election, Dr. Majidi will announce it to us.

Mr. MAJIDI (Secretary-General) *(Original French)* : Mr. Chairman, I shall now, with your permission, read out the results of the election. There were 147 votes cast, so that 74 votes must be obtained for a majority. Candidates elected by a majority were : Mrs. Issa-el-Khoury, 100 votes *(applause)*, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, 92 votes *(applause)*, and Dr. N. Troyan, 82 votes *(applause)*. The candidates which did not obtain a majority were : Mr. Aitken, 70 votes ; Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, 57 votes ; Mr. Bargatzky, 55 votes ; Dr. Singh, 55 votes ; Mr. Warras, 49 votes ; Mr. Djebli Elaydouni, 39 votes ; Mr. Sison, 38 votes ; Mr. Ijas, 19 votes.

We shall carry out a second ballot to elect the two remaining members of the Standing Commission.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We shall adjourn now and meet again at 3 o'clock exactly.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

15 November 1973

SUMMARY : Second ballot for the election of two members to the Standing Commission. — Statements by Mr. Eric Martin, Mr. J. Barroso and H.E. Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda. — Award of the Order of the Red Lion and Sun, first class, with the firman of His Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr. — Result of the second ballot for the election of two members to the Standing Commission. — Third ballot for the election of two members to the Standing Commission. — Result of the third ballot for the election of two members to the Standing Commission. — Closing of the Conference.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, Chairman, at 3 p.m.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : As you know, we elected three members of the Standing Commission this morning. We should now elect two more, and shall therefore proceed with the election.

Mr. C. PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : Ladies and Gentlemen, we now come to the second vote. Will the scrutineers please take up their places beside the ballot box? Voting papers have been distributed. Has everyone received a voting paper? If not, there is a supply here. I would remind delegates that they should write only two names on their paper. Papers containing more than two names will be declared void. I give you once more the names of those still eligible, since three have been elected : Mr. Aitken, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, Mr. Bargatzky, Dr Najendra Singh, Mr. Kai Warras, Mr. Djebli Elaydouni, Mr. Ijas and Mr. Sison. Thus you have to choose two of the eight people whose names I have just read out. Is everything clear? Can we begin voting? If so, I will begin again with the letter A to simplify matters.

(Mr. Pilloud proceeds with the roll call.)

The roll call is now completed. Are there any delegations that have not been called? Are there any delegations that were not present when called?

I declare the vote closed. Please remain in your places. The Prime Minister will join us in a few minutes.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : I give the floor to Mr. Martin, President of the ICRC.

Mr. Eric MARTIN (ICRC) (*Original French*) : You may find it inappropriate for such a new President of the International Committee of the Red Cross to give you his impressions and make a few remarks on this Conference. In fact, the first thing I ought to do is to learn and become familiar with the machinery of the International Red Cross, and on this subject I would like to apologize for not having been able to get in touch with the delegations as I intended ; I had to spend a lot of my time in meetings.

First of all, I would like to thank our hosts for the welcome they have extended to us. It is true that we have passed a resolution which, I believe, omits no-one ; but I would like to stress how extremely well this conference has been organized and how much we have been touched by the welcome we have received. This welcome surprises nobody who knows and loves this country, and for myself I have to say that having had the privilege of training or helping to train about fifty doctors from Iran, I am always

pleased to find myself once more here and to carry on with my ex-students conversations started 20 or 30 years ago.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ought to mention that we in the International Committee were worried as to how this Conference would proceed. We were anxious. We wondered whether the image of the Red Cross would become tarnished by political tension and the gravity of the present situation. We were wrong and I apologize to our Iranian friends for having for one moment had doubts on the matter. In fact, the charm of the country, the beautiful weather, the atmosphere and, most certainly, the spirit which you have brought to the sessions have ensured that everything went off quite normally. I do not mean that passions were forgotten; I do not say that there were not moments in the assembly when a sort of vibration indicated that minds were not at ease. But I must say that we have reached a safe harbour in conditions which are really most gratifying. There was indeed a general desire to understand and be understood, a remarkable desire to achieve a unanimous vote. For me, a newcomer to this Red Cross Conference, it was striking to see how all means were tried to achieve unanimity. In spite of the confrontations, in spite of the sufferings felt by many of those here present, we have succeeded in a very large measure in maintaining our cohesion and in remaining faithful to the ideals of the Red Cross.

I must also state that I am very grateful to the delegations for the confidence they show in the International Committee of the Red Cross. The present holds new and difficult situations for us, wars of unusual nature which we are unused to and which are not covered by our Conventions. There are some situations—we have talked about them quite a lot—in which the application of the Conventions is made subject to conditions that make our task impossible. But in a general way we have grasped that you did not have any doubt of our goodwill and that even if from time to time we were balked or made mistakes we always tried to adhere to our ideals and stay faithful to Red Cross principles. And although my experience is only of a few months, it is valid experience which has convinced me that in the world we are now living in, there is nothing, not a single organization, that could replace the International Red Cross. One of the achievements of this Conference has been the preparation of the Diplomatic Conference to be held in February. We have listened to a remarkable report on humanitarian law, a report which is a useful basis for the forthcoming conference which will make possible the introduction of protocols for more effectively assisting civilians and for more thorough intervention in non-international conflicts. The work which is before you for discussion and the documents available are the product of continuous work over the last four years by the International Committee of the Red Cross, in the later stages with the assistance of experts. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to say that we feel that all the jurists who prepared this work deserve our gratitude. This conference must now take place under perfect conditions. We shall do everything possible for it to do so and we are full of hope for its success.

At the end of my address at the Opera, the other day, I expressed the hope that Teheran would be a light in the shadows which surround us. And indeed, gentlemen, it is almost a miracle, for today we have happy news to announce. To what extent our work has contributed to the outcome of these events we cannot tell, but we can say how pleased we are to learn from Tel-Aviv that an International Red Cross aircraft carrying 44 wounded Egyptians took off for Cairo at 9 o'clock local time this morning. From Cairo, 26 wounded Israelis flew in a Balair aircraft which the Swiss Government has lent to the International Red Cross. (*Applause.*) This first group of Israelis, consisting only of casualties, took off from Cairo at 9 o'clock local time bound for Lod airport.

And finally, by way of conclusion, may I quote from the telex message we received: We are at Tel-Aviv, about to take off. The wounded men are moved to tears. Lieutenant Mohamed, of an ack-ack unit, wounded in an Israeli commando attack on the West Bank of the Suez Canal, told us: "For me the war is over. I hope the son whose birth I am expecting will never go to war." He added: "There are some very pretty nurses in Israel." Human nature always comes out on top. "But the nurses at home are just as pretty. I am looking forward to a chicken Egyptian style with grape-juice." And then there comes the resounding phrase which we must bear in mind: "That's enough! We want no more war." Incidentally, the ordinary people never want it; it is always the fault of the people in power. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Now, I give the floor to Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. José BARROSO (LRCS) (*Original Spanish*) : Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, we cannot close this meeting without expressing our profound thanks for the courtesy of our hosts. I think that I speak for us all in saying to those who made this Conference possible in this beautiful city that we feel most grateful and that when we leave this great country we shall feel we are leaving dear friends behind. I believe, as I said at the opening ceremony, that for an international meeting such as this to be successful, the appropriate atmosphere must prevail. We have known such an atmosphere here, thanks to our hosts' friendliness and interest. We may say that at this Conference the subjects before us were discussed in the Red Cross spirit, as my colleague of the International Committee has just said, and that that spirit has been due to the understanding and friendly atmosphere from the outset. It is true that not only the President and members of the International Committee were apprehensive about holding the meeting at the present time. We believe that in times like this it is difficult for a meeting to proceed in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding. This has been a test for the Red Cross, and the Red Cross has emerged with flying colours.

Our organization has demonstrated its strength, its spirit and its importance. We have met during one of the most difficult periods of the age. Nevertheless, we have achieved results, unanimously adopted resolutions, and seen how the Red Cross spirit has reigned throughout our meetings. This demonstrates that the Red Cross movement has great vitality and we are all, without exception—not only those of us who represent international organizations, but all members of National Societies—in duty bound to fulfil those ideals which were the goal of the founder of the Red Cross movement, and we must all do something to promote goodwill and understanding among men. I believe that on this occasion we have, more than ever before, been moved by the address of a Head of State at a Red Cross meeting, and been impressed with the definite proposals which he has made. This shows that for governments too it is important that we help ; that we work for the welfare of mankind. I believe I speak for you all in saying that we are deeply grateful to His Majesty for having done us the honour of opening this meeting and of suggesting several concrete points. I take this opportunity to ask His Excellency the Minister to be our spokesman and to inform His Majesty that the four concrete points to which he referred have been discussed in our meeting. We have with great interest read the protocols to the Geneva Conventions, noted the better pre-disaster planning, and the participation of youth in the Red Cross, and I am sure that we all profoundly desire Red Cross to be a factor for peace in the world and for the prevention of conflicts.

I would not conclude without expressing thanks to everybody who has contributed to the success of this meeting. I consider that many people here have seen the work of those who to some extent have directed the organization and the meetings, but there are also people whom we do not see, and it is they who make these meetings possible, namely the typists, translators, mimeograph operators, receptionists and the interpreters through whom we are able to communicate with one another. We close this Conference today and I hope that from the crisis we have overcome we have emerged stronger and that on returning to our own countries we shall be able to say : we worked for the Red Cross, we were with the Red Cross, and the Red Cross is a living organization which helps to spare humanity from suffering. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Now, I give the chair to His Excellency Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran. (*Applause.*)

H. E. Mr. Amir Abbas HOVEYDA, Prime Minister of Iran : Mr. Chairman, honourable delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross has met in Teheran at a time of renewed and heightened international tension. Reservations had been expressed as to the advisability of convening the present Conference in a climate of sudden political uncertainty. However, the Iranian Government, the Red Lion and Sun Society and the executive organs of the International Red Cross held to the belief that it would be in keeping with the traditional spirit of Red Cross to face the difficult examination of controversial issues with courage and realism in the hope of offering primarily a forum for debate and discussion and ultimately positive and acceptable guidelines for future action.

I believe now at this closing session of the present Conference that that decision was amply justified. For the past few weeks, Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and governmental and non-governmental organizations have been engaged in a discussion of problems that not only bear on current issues with pressing immediacy but which affect also the scope and effectiveness of the organizations' future operations, and that on a scale of representation which, I understand, is unprecedented in the history of Red Cross Conferences. With reference to the recent Middle East conflict, the activities of members of the International Red Cross deserve high praise. Operating under conditions of extreme difficulty and danger, they are rendering invaluable assistance to wounded soldiers and civilians alike, and I have been very happy to hear from the mouth of the President the good news of today.

Tenuous as the cease-fire is, my Government welcomes the cessation of hostilities. It is our fervent hope that the cease-fire will hold and that through the implementation of the Security Council's resolution on the subject, peace will at long last return to the troubled Middle East. Mr. Chairman, it is a tragic commentary on the state of our world today that man's inhumanity to man should be responsible as much as natural catastrophes for human suffering. This is one principal reason why the Red Cross had been called on to assume new and far greater responsibilities. Yet, it is at the same time a measure of the responsiveness and flexibility of the Red Cross and of its unswerving commitment to the ideal of selfless service that on each new occasion the organization has risen successfully to assume fresh burdens demanded by humanitarian needs. The world of constant change has necessitated a reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross for which this Conference has provided the opportunity: means of relieving malnutrition and hunger, closer co-operation with the specialized agencies and long-term planning to this end now properly fall within the Red Cross area of concern. Not only relief, but development, community services and environmental co-operation have been among the subjects which have been debated at length at this session. It is a source of special satisfaction to the Iranian people that the issues which were emphasized in detail by his Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah in his inaugural address have been given due consideration. Foremost among these has been his call to the Red Cross to enlarge and update its activities and to curb the destructive powers of science and technology. Also of particular importance have been the efforts directed towards the strengthening of international humanitarian law. Recent events have underlined the vital necessity of broadening the humanitarian principle of existing conventions. The Teheran amendments, which, I am proud to note, bear the name of our capital, will now be submitted, I understand, to a Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, hopefully for incorporation. While we are happy as host to note the scope and the diversity of the topics debated, we are aware that in terms of the organization's objectives, an evaluation of the results of the XXIInd Conference at this stage would be premature. This can only be done when we see the application of these decisions in practice. Our fervent hope is that, with the help of Governments, of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and of individuals, these decisions will ideally contribute to the creation of a world where mankind immune from the ravages of war can devote itself to the elimination of the plagues that afflict human society so that all persons may live in greater dignity.

In the case of Iran, the expression of this hope is particularly relevant, for this objective is precisely that which we in Iran have set ourselves and are rapidly realizing. After years of trial and error and the development of ideas and experience, there emerged the conviction that the only way to break the vicious circle of poverty and under-development was to transform radically the structure of our society. Just over a decade ago, through a series of revolutionary reforms initiated by our Sovereign, feudalism with all its attendant evils was eradicated from our land and the mental and physical energies of our people were liberated for creative expression. I refer to these internal developments simply to demonstrate that for us the individual and his welfare remain the ultimate objectives of our national endeavour. Yet we seek material prosperity without spiritual alienation. In our march towards industrialization, we shall not lose sight of our unique cultural and historical heritage of humanism. We are willing to share with the international community the experience we have gained for the realization of a better life for our people and to co-operate with them in its implementation. We are particularly gratified that the role of the Red Cross in respect of development has been reaffirmed in the course of the present discussions and hope that this affirmation will further enable the organization to participate in efforts that directly or indirectly affect the larger questions of international peace and human welfare.

In this effort, too, the Iranian Government and the Red Lion and Sun Society stand ready to cooperate fully. I speak to you today not only as the Prime Minister of Iran but also as a life-long member of the larger family of the Red Cross. For six years I had the privilege of working at the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. I can therefore appreciate fully both the difficulties of the organization and the magnitude of its accomplishment. Difficulties must and will be overcome simply because today, more than ever, the world is in need of the Red Cross humanitarian mission. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I thank you very much, Mr. Prime Minister, for your address to the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

Now I give the floor to Dr. Majidi.

Dr. MAJIDI (Secretary-General) (*Original French*): It is with an assurance of success that the XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross approaches its end. It took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and no problem managed to cast its shadow over the proceedings. It is, I think, my duty as Secretary-General of the Red Lion and Sun to warmly congratulate the honourable participants who all contributed to the success of the work of our Conference. I express the hope that the same spirit of understanding and co-operation will prevail in future so that those people who co-operated here may continue to do so in order to carry through to a successful conclusion their various activities in the humanitarian assignments entrusted to them. I would avail myself of this opportunity also to wish a pleasant journey to those who are returning home. And now, with your permission Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce five members of the Red Cross who for their inestimable services to the movement will be presented with the decoration of the Order of the Red Lion and Sun, first class, with the firman of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah Aryamehr.

One of the people chosen for this award is Lady Limerick, the chairman of the Standing Commission of the Red Cross. (*Applause.*)

I do not think I need introduce you to Lady Limerick: you all know her and know what remarkable service she has rendered the British Red Cross and the International Red Cross as chairman of the Standing Commission. As has already been said here, we could unite to award her the title of citizen of the world. I must nevertheless say how deeply I regret Lady Limerick's decision to retire, but I know we all hope that she will continue in the future to give us her help and advice and the benefit of her invaluable experience. I now ask Lady Limerick kindly to step up to the platform to receive her medal and firman. (*Applause.*)

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross): Your Excellency, Your Excellencies, friends and colleagues, I am indeed greatly privileged and honoured to have been given this great and distinguished award and I would like to say from the bottom of my heart how greatly I appreciate it and the very kind words which have been said before the presentation. This great honour will always be a constant reminder of this outstanding International Conference which we have held here, of the wonderful kindness and generosity and hospitality of our Iranian friends and of the great contribution which the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society is making and has made in the past to the International Red Cross movement. The fact that His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah was graciously pleased to open our Conference and that you, Mr. Prime Minister, have given us such an inspiring valedictory address is indeed proof of the great importance which you attached and do attach to the work of the Red Cross, and not only to your own Red Lion and Sun Society which is doing so much but to the International Red Cross as a whole. Whatever problems and difficulties we may have had in the course of our discussions, I think that the news we received only a few minutes ago from Mr. Martin will make us realize more than ever the unique role which the Red Cross has to play in the world today.

We must now return to our respective countries, determined to ensure that the work of the Red Cross is strengthened, that its influence is extended and above all that its principles remain inviolate. I do thank you most sincerely, Mr. President.

Dr. MAJIDI (Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : Another personality I wish to call upon to receive this decoration is Professor Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, for his outstanding work as a scientist and also for the services which he has rendered the International Red Cross. Professor Martin enjoys the respect and admiration of our fellow citizens. Indeed, many of the doctors who teach in Teheran were once the pupils of Professor Martin to whom they are indebted for their knowledge. I would now ask Professor Martin to step up to the rostrum to receive his decoration and his firman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, is another person who has been chosen to receive this decoration and the firman of His Majesty. For ten years Mr. Barroso has been President of the Mexican National Society and for eight years Chairman of the Board of Governors. His mandate has been renewed for the third time during the last Board of Governors meeting here in Teheran and we sincerely hope that in the future his work will be as successful as it has been in the past.

I now call on Mr. Barroso to step up to the tribune to receive his decoration and firman. (*Applause.*)

Mr. José BARROSO (LRCS) (*Original Spanish*) : Ladies and Gentlemen, I am greatly honoured to receive this decoration. I wish to tell all members of the League that it is not for me alone, but is a co-decoration for all of you who work and make our organization great. It is also a tribute to the constant efforts of all our members throughout the world. So it is you who deserve this medal and it is I who receive it on behalf of you all. I shall ask His Excellency the Prime Minister to thank profoundly, in the name of all members of the League, His Majesty and Her Highness for this distinction, which, through me, they have conferred on each and every one of the members of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun. (*Applause.*)

Dr. MAJIDI (Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : I wish to pay tribute to a competent man who is going to receive this first class decoration of the Red Lion and Sun with the imperial firman, namely Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies. He has devoted 26 years of his life to the Red Cross cause. For thirteen years he was Director-General of the Swedish National Society and another 13 years he has devoted to the League as its Secretary-General. In the past he has applied himself to his work with sincerity and total dedication. He has shouldered that task without respite in the service of the Red Cross and of all humanity. We have no doubt that in the future his success will be as remarkable as we have seen it to be throughout the years of his long career. I ask him now to come forward to the platform to receive his decoration and firman. (*Applause.*)

We keenly regret that Mr. Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Board, is not among us, due to reasons beyond his control. We shall send him his decoration and firman to Geneva together with the expression of our sincere admiration for his humanitarian activities. (*Applause.*)

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : Will you please remain seated. Mr. Khozeime Alam will give us the results of the election.

Mr. KHOZEIME ALAM (Iran, Red Lion and Sun) : The result of the election of the remaining members of the Standing Commission is as follows : ballots received 141, blank papers 2, rejected 3, counted 136, absolute majority 69. No candidate obtained an absolute majority : Mr. Aitken 54, Dr. Singh 47, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh 47, Mr. Bargatzky 27, Mr. Warras 26, Mr. Djebli 23, Mr. Sison 21 and Mr. Ijas 4.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman) : We shall have to vote a third time. Candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected.

Mr. C. PILLOUD (Assistant Secretary-General) (*Original French*) : For the first two ballots, an absolute majority is required. No candidate obtained a majority in the second ballot. We must therefore proceed to a third ballot, for which, pursuant to article 22, only a relative majority is required. In the third ballot therefore the two candidates with the greatest number of votes in their favour will be elected. The voting slips are now being distributed. Has everybody received a ballot paper ?

May I ask your attention for a moment please. Mr. Sison, President of the Philippine Red Cross, has just withdrawn his candidature. Mr. Ijas, Secretary-General of the Indonesian Red Cross, has also just withdrawn his candidature. The number of candidates is now reduced from eight to six, namely Mr. Aitken, Dr. Singh, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, Mr. Bargatzky, Mr. Warras and Dr. Djebli.

Has everybody received a ballot paper? Are we ready to begin voting?

(Mr. Pilloud proceeds with the roll call.)

Has every delegation been called? I think the voting is finished and that the tellers may retire to count the votes.

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): We shall have a break for about half an hour and meet again to hear the result of the election.

* * *

Mr. KHOZEIME ALAM (Iran, Red Lion and Sun): The result of the ballot is as follows: ballots received 143, spoiled ballot 1, ballots counted 142. Mr. Aitken had 84 votes, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh 57, Mr. Warras 23, Dr. Singh 47, Mr. Djebli 22, Mr. Bargatzki 19. The two new members elected are: Mr. Aitken and Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh. *(Applause.)*

Lady LIMERICK (United Kingdom, Red Cross): As the late Chairman of the Standing Commission, could I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Sloper who, for so many years past, has acted as technical adviser to the Standing Commission and has been of such immense help in that capacity. I do hope that the Conference will see fit to reappoint him as the honorary technical adviser to the Standing Commission. *(Applause.)*

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): I understand from your acclamations that you have agreed to this proposal.

Mrs. Rose KETTANEH (Lebanon, Red Cross) *(Original French)*: It is with emotion that, on behalf of Mrs. Issa El-Khoury, President of the Lebanese Red Cross, my delegation and myself, I thank all National Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies for their confidence in the Lebanese Red Cross, as demonstrated by the election of its President, Mrs. Issa El-Khoury, to the Standing Commission. We are particularly appreciative of the cordial welcome to this beautiful country extended by the Red Lion and Sun Society, and we warmly thank it. We are certain that this XXIInd International Conference has contributed to better understanding among nations and to the promotion of peace in the world. *(Applause.)*

Mr. SHARIF-EMAMI (Chairman): Are there any others remarks? No.

We have now come to the end of our Teheran meetings, during which much effort has been spent in fostering the development and effectiveness of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun.

And now before I take leave of this very distinguished gathering, I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to all of you for accepting our invitation to come to Iran and take part in this International Conference.

Furthermore, I would like to mark my appreciation that you should have called upon me to preside at these meetings. I thank you that through your close co-operation and your spiritual contribution, everything has gone so smoothly and fruitfully. Although the time available at this Conference has been very limited, I should stress that we have done a lot, and the volume of work carried out during this short time has really been quite significant. I would like also to thank the staff of the secretariat of the ICRC and the League for their valuable efforts which contributed a good deal to the success of the Conference.

My special thanks go to Mr. Pilloud and Mr. Cassis who not only worked very hard before and during the Conference but who, by their close collaboration with me, made easier the task of the Chair.

I would also like to thank the interpreters who helped us so much to understand each other.

I should like to praise the difficult and delicate job of the press, radio and television. It was due to their efforts that the proceedings of the Conference and its Commissions were properly reflected not only in Iran but throughout the world.

Now, in closing, I sincerely hope that you have enjoyed your stay in Iran and that you will keep pleasant memories of our country and I wish you all an agreeable trip back to your own countries. You may be sure that we shall be very happy to welcome you again to Iran. (*Applause.*)

The Standing Commission will meet at 6 o'clock in room 203.

We have now gone through all the items on our agenda. I declare the Conference closed. (*Applause.*)

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE XXIInd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

I

Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having noted the work which the ICRC has been carrying out on behalf of the victims of conflicts which, unhappily, have continued or which have broken out since the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting, however, with concern, that this work encounters all too often insurmountable obstacles resulting in particular from a restrictive interpretation by certain belligerents of the humanitarian obligations incumbent on them under the terms of the Geneva Conventions,

recalling, in this connection, that these Conventions to provide essential protection for the human person constitute solemn commitments vis-à-vis the whole international community, and that the application of the provisions contained therein cannot therefore be subject to reciprocity or to political or military considerations,

considering it essential that Red Cross relief action, carried out by the ICRC in co-operation with National Societies and their Federation, the League of Red Cross Societies, should be speedily available to the victims of every kind of armed conflict in order effectively to relieve human suffering and ensure respect for the human person in all circumstances, which are the fundamental aims of the Red Cross,

requests the ICRC, acting in the name of the community of nations and the whole Red Cross movement, to persevere in its efforts to continue to provide essential humanitarian assistance to victims of conflicts,

invites the authorities concerned to permit in all circumstances the accomplishment of the work of the ICRC without subjecting it to conditions or demands which are alien to the spirit and the letter of the Geneva Conventions, of which the provisions are binding on all and are not conditional upon reciprocity.

II

Financing of the ICRC

1

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the report submitted by the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC,

recalling the very important task which is being performed by the ICRC and which, in view of the international situation, is constantly increasing,

requests all National Red Cross Societies to support the permanent activities of the ICRC through regular contributions,

urges all governments signatories of the Geneva Conventions to support more systematically and substantially the regular financing of the ICRC,

decides to increase the number of members of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC from seven to nine,

appoints the National Societies of the following countries as members of the Commission : Czechoslovakia, France, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland and Senegal, who have accepted the renewal of their mandate, and names those of Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan as new members of the Commission,

elects Mr. Rahimtoola of the Pakistan Red Cross Society as the new Chairman of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC,

thanks the Commission for the work it has done and expresses its gratitude to Mr. van Emden, who has assumed the task of Chairman for many years.

2

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
appoints Mr. Henrik Beer and Mr. Bengt Bergman representatives of the International Conference on the Council of the Foundation for the ICRC.

III

Application of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Middle East

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
having considered the Report of the ICRC on its Activities from 1969 to 1972, the provisional Report on its Activities from 1 January to 30 June 1973, and its Annual Report for 1972,

deeply concerned about the immense sufferings of the civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East, resulting from the non-application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 relative to the protection of civilians in time of war,

conscious of the fact that the Parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken, not only to respect, but also to ensure respect for the Conventions in all circumstances,

recalling Resolution No. X of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross on the implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the action taken by the ICRC in pursuance of that Resolution,

expresses once more its deep concern for the situation of the civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East,

affirms the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the territories occupied as a result of the June 1967 conflict,

calls upon the Parties concerned to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention,

requests the authorities concerned to fulfil their humanitarian obligations in facilitating the return of people to their homes and their reintegration into their communities,

expresses its thanks to the ICRC and its delegates to the Middle East for their continuous efforts in that region.

IV

Application of the other Geneva Conventions in the Middle East

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having already approved a resolution calling for the total application by the parties to the Middle East conflict of the Fourth Geneva Convention,

calls with equal urgency for the total application by the same parties of all the other Geneva Conventions, and in particular of those provisions which relate to the treatment of prisoners of war, the sick and wounded and civilian victims of the conflict.

V

The Missing and Dead in Armed Conflicts

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing that one of the tragic consequences of armed conflicts is a lack of information on persons missing, killed or deceased in captivity,

complying with the humanitarian traditions of the Red Cross, and with the spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

calls on parties to armed conflicts, during hostilities and after cessation of hostilities, to help locate and care for the graves of the dead, to facilitate the disinterment and return of remains, and to provide information about those who are missing in action,

further calls on parties to armed conflicts to co-operate with Protecting Powers, with the ICRC and its Central Tracing Agency, and with such other appropriate bodies as may be established for this purpose, and in particular National Red Cross Societies, to accomplish the humanitarian mission of accounting for the dead and missing, including those belonging to third countries not parties to the armed conflict.

VI

Review of Statutes of National Societies

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies are recognized by the ICRC and admitted to the League after verification that their Statutes fulfil the conditions for recognition and admission, as laid down by international meetings of the Red Cross,

considering that National Societies shall always comply with the basic principles of the Red Cross movement in order to retain valid membership of the International Red Cross,

considering further that if the Statutes of a National Society cease to be in conformity with the conditions for recognition and admission, that Society would lay itself open to question,

decides that any Society wishing to change its Statutes on points relating to the conditions for recognition and admission will submit such changes to the ICRC and the League, and will take their recommendations into account.

VII

Co-operation with UNDRO

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

following with interest the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) established following Resolution No. 2816 (XXVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of mobilizing, directing and co-ordinating relief assistance in cases of disaster,

recognizing the role of governmental and non-governmental agencies and in particular of the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC in disaster relief and disaster relief preparedness,

aware of the active involvement of the UNDRO in the preparation and co-ordination of these activities, recalling Resolution No. XXV adopted by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross held in Istanbul in 1969,

noting with satisfaction the good co-operation already existing between the UNDRO and notably the League of Red Cross Societies,

requests the League of Red Cross Societies, the ICRC and National Societies to maintain and further strengthen their association with the UNDRO with a view to effecting closer co-operation and co-ordination in this field.

VIII

Relief Actions

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting the report from the Conference Workshop on the aims and methods of relief operations in armed conflicts, held in Norway in August 1973,

referring to Resolution No. XXVI entitled "Declaration of principles for international humanitarian relief to the civilian population in disaster situations" approved at the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul in 1969,

mindful of the need to improve relief operations in cases of catastrophe, whether natural or man-made, stressing the need to extend advance preparations for this purpose,

emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the national and local authorities of the stricken country or territory,

emphasizing also the responsibility of the international community to be prepared for assistance when this is called for by such national and local authorities,

recommends :

1. at the national and local levels, that preparations for relief be made through national and local emergency plans, that arrangements be made for the establishment of revolving stocks and the planning for the mobilization of supplies, that national and local personnel be trained to take part in relief operations, that preparations be made in the fields of medicine and of food and nutrition, including the collection of advance information on the public health situation and on food and dietary habits ;
2. at the international level, that an appropriate disaster relief plan be drawn up, that international centres for education and training of selected relief personnel be set up, that UNDRO and the International Red Cross, co-operating with other international agencies, should be the focal point in the main co-ordination of relief, including in particular the advance collection of information generally,

requests the ICRC and the League to follow up the above recommendations.

IX

Promotion of the Red Cross Image throughout the World

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun movement is, through its principles and action, entirely at the service of suffering and needy humanity,

believing that the aims of the Red Cross movement can be achieved only with the active support of individuals and peoples,

considering that humanity's needs, both in time of peace and in time of war, require the mobilization on a permanent basis not only of Red Cross forces and resources but also those of the whole community,

considering further that better knowledge of Red Cross principles and action will promote its development and ability to serve, and that public acceptance of such principles and action has a decisive influence on the movement's future,

observing the constantly increasing importance of the mass media in this connection as a means of reaching and educating the public,

notes with satisfaction the increasingly close co-operation between the ICRC, the League and National Societies in the promotion of a Red Cross public image which, whilst reflecting the respective roles of each, portrays the movement's unity,

urges National Societies to increase their efforts in the field of information and public relations, on which the development of their human and material resources, and hence of their activities, depends to an increasing degree,

appeals to governments and to all other public institutions to support by every means at their disposal the efforts of National Societies in the fields of publicity and information and, whenever it is in their power to do so, to promote access by the Red Cross—at both national and international level—to the mass media, for the furtherance of humanitarian activities in periods of crisis and in normal times.

X

Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

conscious of the absolute necessity to safeguard the Principles and Declarations of the Red Cross, and to maintain its image in the eyes of the public,

desirous of interpreting through action the humanitarian principles proclaimed by International Conferences of the Red Cross,

aware of the fact that the Red Cross can be a major contributing factor to world peace,

condemns all forms of racism and racial discrimination at all levels and which might occur within National Red Cross Societies,

congratulates the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies and its Chairman for having set up a working group to study "The Role of the Red Cross in the Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination",

invites the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and National Red Cross Societies to implement the Plan of Action as approved by the Board of Governors of the League and by the Council of Delegates.

XI

The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

convinced that for the implementation of the tasks, entrusted to the Red Cross, of protecting human health and life, of preventing human suffering, of establishing mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace among nations, it is necessary further to develop and strengthen the role of the International Red Cross as a factor in world peace,

expressing its deep concern with the sufferings of peoples in a number of areas of the world where armed conflicts, occupation of territories, racial discrimination and genocide still take place,

welcoming the efforts and processes aimed at the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of world peace,

declares its support of the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations in strengthening peace in the world,

calls upon governments to be guided, in international relations, by the ideals of peace, equality, and good neighbour policy based on the principles of peaceful co-existence,

appeals to governments to continue their efforts to achieve agreements on arms race limitation and disarmament,

recommends that the issue of further development and the strengthening of the role of the International Red Cross as a factor of world peace be included in the study on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross,

calls upon the ICRC, the League and the National Societies to intensify their actions for peace, human rights and basic freedoms and to undertake in co-operation with governments further actions for wider dissemination among the public of the humanitarian ideas of the Red Cross.

XII

Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

convinced that, in a world torn by violence, there is a pressing need for a widespread dissemination of and instruction in the Geneva Conventions, as an expression of basic Red Cross principles, and hence a factor for peace,

aware that, owing to its educational nature, such dissemination and instruction is particularly important among the armed forces and youth,

recalling the resolutions on the subject of dissemination adopted by previous International Conferences of the Red Cross and in particular Resolution No. XXI of the XXth International Conference held at Vienna in 1965,

noting with gratification the work already accomplished in the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions by some governments, numerous National Societies and the ICRC,

calls upon governments and National Societies to intensify their efforts with a view, on the one hand, to making known to the population as a whole the basic principles of the Red Cross and international humanitarian law by all effective means available to competent authorities at all levels, and on the other hand, to imparting clear concepts regarding the Geneva Conventions to specialized spheres such as the armed forces, civil administrations, institutes of higher learning, the medical and para-medical professions, etc.,

appeals to governments and National Societies to inform the ICRC regularly of their achievements and their projects, in order that it may centralize all information on the dissemination of, and instruction in, the Geneva Conventions in the world,

request the ICRC to support the efforts of governments and National Societies in their dissemination of and instruction in the Geneva Conventions by :

- (a) preparing information material suited to the spheres and areas it is proposed to reach (specialized and popular publications in various languages, posters, slides and films),
- (b) advising National Societies who so wish regarding the establishment of their plans of action in this field,
- (c) systematically making the achievements of governments and National Societies in the dissemination of, and the instruction in, the Geneva Conventions known in its reports and publications,
- (d) itself organizing, or participating in, seminars for the training of specialists in international humanitarian law,

asks the ICRC also to examine the desirability and possibility of convening an *ad hoc* Conference on dissemination and instruction of the Geneva Conventions which would enable governments and National Societies to compare their respective experiences and devise new methods of action,

request governments and National Societies to co-operate fully with the ICRC in its efforts to bring about wider dissemination of, and effective instruction in, the Geneva Conventions,

thanks the ICRC for its action, since the XXIst International Conference, in giving the dissemination of, and instruction in, the Geneva Conventions a fresh impetus and for the support it has lent National Societies and governments.

XIII

Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
conscious that armed conflicts continue to cause untold human suffering and material devastation,
convinced that the parties to all such conflicts need humanitarian rules designed to reduce the suffering as much as possible and to increase in the same way the protection of non-combatants and civilian objects,
aware that many modern means and methods of warfare have added to the need for a reaffirmation and development of present laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

confirming the dedication to these questions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross,
recalling, in particular, Resolution No. XIII of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,
noting, also, the successive resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the item "Human Rights in Armed Conflicts", the latest being Resolution 3032 (XXVII), adopted on 18 December 1972,

welcoming the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prepared by the ICRC after thorough consultations with government experts, particularly during conferences in Geneva in 1971 and 1972,

welcoming, further, the report presented by the ICRC on Weapons that may cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects,

welcoming the decision of the Swiss Federal Council to convoke a Diplomatic Conference for the purpose of reaffirming and developing international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts,

considering that the draft Additional Protocols offer an excellent basis for discussion at the Diplomatic Conference,

expresses appreciation to the ICRC for the extensive work it has performed,

urges all governments to participate in the Diplomatic Conference,

urges the Diplomatic Conference to consider inviting national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations to participate in its work as observers in accordance with United Nations practice,

appeals to all governments to recognize their own long-term interests in humanitarian rules, which respond to the urgent needs to alleviate the suffering brought about by modern armed conflicts and the need to protect non-combatants in such conflicts and, for this purpose, to make use of this Diplomatic Conference to achieve substantial humanitarian gains,

appeals to all the participants at the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Geneva to do all in their power by co-operation and fruitful negotiations to secure the widest and swiftest adoption of the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as instruments of international humanitarian law effective on a universal basis.

XIV

Prohibition or Restriction of Use of Certain Weapons

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that the right of parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited,

recalling, in particular, those rules of international law which prohibit the use of arms, projectiles or material likely to cause unnecessary suffering and those rules of international law which require the protection of civilians,

confirming the views expressed by the International Conferences of the Red Cross in Resolution No. XXVIII (1965) regarding the Protection of Civilian Populations against the Dangers of Indiscriminate Warfare, and Resolution No. XIV (1969) regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, by the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran in Resolution XXIII (1968) regarding Human Rights in Armed Conflicts and by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 2932 (XXVII-1972) regarding Napalm and other Incendiary Weapons,

endorsing, in particular, the view expressed in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 2932 (XXVII) that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition or restriction of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate, weapons,

noting that consistent with its work for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law the ICRC has continued to devote attention to the question of weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

welcomes the proposals which the ICRC is submitting to the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts for rules concerning the prohibition of the use of weapons which are likely to cause unnecessary suffering and methods and means of combat which have indiscriminate effects,

welcomes further, the factual report elaborated by an international group of experts under the auspices of the ICRC on Weapons that May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, covering, *inter alia*, high velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and napalm and other incendiary weapons,

endorses the conclusion of the report that inter-governmental review and action is called for regarding specific types of weapons dealt with in the report,

urges the Diplomatic Conference—without prejudice to its work on the two draft Protocols submitted by the ICRC—to begin consideration at its 1974 session of the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

invites the ICRC to call in 1974 a conference of government experts to study in depth the question of prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects and to transmit a report on the work of the conference to all governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference with a view to assisting them in their further deliberations.

XV

Reinforcement in the Additional Protocols of the role of National Societies

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the views of the Board of Governors of the League, which held its XXXIInd Session in Teheran in November 1973, to the effect that the two draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions

do not make sufficient reference to the role which must fall to National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies as well as to their Federation in humanitarian activities for armed conflict victims,

having examined the two draft Additional Protocols and taken note of the comments made during the debates,

requests the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Geneva in 1974, to introduce the appropriate provisions to strengthen the role and facilitate the humanitarian activities of National Societies and of their Federation, for example by adding

1. a general provision inviting the parties to a conflict to grant National Societies all the means and help required to enable them to carry out all their humanitarian activities on behalf of the victims of armed conflicts,
2. special provisions covering the personnel, services and programmes National Societies are in a position to provide in order to make sure that the objectives of the Geneva Conventions and of the Protocols are attained.

XVI

Community Services

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

— aware of and appreciating the existing co-operation and working relationships between National Societies, their governments, the UN Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations,

noting that National Red Cross Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities, that they have the mission to co-operate in the fields of health and social development at all levels of the community, and that they can call on the help of large numbers of volunteers,

considering the need better to co-ordinate all available assistance for more meaningful results of the services provided by National Societies,

recommends

1. that National Societies call on governments to give continuous attention to the UN Resolutions 1580 (L) of the Economic and Social Council and 2626 of the UN General Assembly and to involve National Societies at all levels in the planning and participation in "country programming",
2. that National Societies seek through their governments closer co-operation and support of the UN Development Programme and Specialized Agencies such as WHO, ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WFP and UNICEF, thus strengthening collaboration between governments, UN Agencies and the Red Cross,
3. that all governments give every possible support to the Red Cross to increase its potential of assisting in the social development of its country,
4. that governments take into account Red Cross experience when drawing up national development plans so as to ensure co-ordinated efforts and positive results for all concerned,
5. that those international and non-governmental organizations and foundations which are able to do so assist the Red Cross in carrying out its Development Programme with the participation of all, thus expressing their solidarity with peoples of all ages in all countries.

XVII

Environment

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the Report by the Working Party of the League of Red Cross Societies concerning the Red Cross and the Protection of the Human Environment and also of the resolution on this subject adopted by the League's Board of Governors at its XXXIIInd Session,

recognizes that all aspects of environmental protection and improvement constitute one of the major problems of our time,

declares that the Red Cross is directly concerned by this problem since the physical and mental health of man is largely conditioned by the quality of the environment,

recommends that at national level Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies develop and plan their activities in terms of the protection and improvement of the environment, in harmony with the plans of government authorities,

emphasizes finally that the struggle against threats to the environment must also be pursued at the international level,

invites the Red Cross to co-operate at that level in the development of means of contributing to the protection of the environment.

XVIII

Blood Transfusion

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

taking note that almost half of the National Societies conduct a blood service today, 14 of whom supply their nations' complete blood service needs,

recalling that the International Red Cross Conferences in 1936, 1948, 1952 and 1957 adopted resolutions commending the development of blood services to all National Societies and, beginning with the 1948 resolution, also enunciating the principle of non-remunerated blood donation,

observing with satisfaction that the governing bodies of the League of Red Cross Societies have steadily encouraged National Societies through resolutions adopted in 1946, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1963 and 1966 to stimulate the development of blood services based on the principle of non-remunerated blood donation,

desiring that every nation benefit from the major medical and scientific advances achieved in recent years in blood research, technology and programming,

believing, with influential opinion around the world, that the non-remunerated donation of blood in a nationwide non-commercial blood service produces the safest medical therapy and strengthens a nation's social structure through the value it places on this freely chosen individual act of humanitarian service,

affirms that a service based on voluntary blood donation, motivated by humanitarian principles, is the safest and most effective way of supplying blood needs,

urges the governments of all nations to adopt the highest standards in providing a safe blood service to their citizens, and to formulate those standards on the concept of non-remunerated blood donation,

recommends to each National Society and its government that they undertake a strong combined effort to attain the humanitarian objectives of a total national blood service based on the broad voluntary participation of the people.

XIX

Exchange of Prisoners of War in the Middle East

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received with great satisfaction the welcome news concerning the exchange of prisoners of war in the Middle East,

sends its greetings to those responsible and its wishes for a complete success in this operation.

DECISIONS

OF THE XXIInd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

I

Modification of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief

The XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,

decides that articles 15, 17, 19, 20, 25 and 27 of the Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief, adopted by the XXIst International Conference (Resolution No. XXIV) be replaced by the following versions :

Article 15—Requests for Assistance and Appeal (3rd paragraph)

The League can, however, take the initiative to offer special assistance, even though the National Society has not asked for it. The National Society will consider such offers with urgency and goodwill, bearing in mind the spirit in which they are made.

Article 17—Information on Assistance

When, as a result of a League appeal or as a result of mutual agreement or other special circumstances, a National Society gives assistance to the Society of a stricken country it will immediately inform the League. Such information will contain the amount of gifts in cash and all available data on gifts in kind, including quantity, value and means of transportation.

Article 19—League Liaison Officer

When a National Society asks for international assistance the League will assign to this National Society a liaison officer or a team of delegates, whose name or names will be communicated to it as rapidly as possible and whose number will depend on the magnitude of the disaster.

The chief delegate will be responsible for the judicious and effective utilization of the team of experts with a view to helping the National Society with such activities as the reception, warehousing and distribution of relief supplies received from abroad, information, communication and with all other activities that will contribute to the effectiveness both of the relief operation itself, undertaken by the National Society involved, and of the assistance of sister Societies.

All staff assigned by the League will have the task of assisting the National Society and not of taking over its basic responsibilities.

The chief delegate should be given all facilities to send to the League by the most rapid means all the information likely to enable it to back up its appeals to National Societies and inform them as fully as possible on the needs resulting from the disaster and then on the use made of the relief received. He should advise the National Society concerned of the measures taken and foreseen both by the League and the National Societies which are giving it their support.

Article 20—Use made of Gifts

A National Society which benefits from the assistance of sister Societies will give the League liaison officer the opportunity to see on the spot the use made of the gifts received.

Article 20A—Accounting and Auditing Requirements (new)

A National Society which receives cash donations from sister Societies and the League shall submit to the latter half-yearly statements of the use of such funds, until such time as a final statement can be presented, showing in detail the origin of cash donations and their use over the whole period. These interim and final statements shall wherever possible be submitted within three months of the end of the period to which they relate.

The final statements shall be examined and reported on either by public accountants, or by auditors recognized by the government of the country concerned. In relief actions continuing for more than one year such examination and reporting shall also be carried out annually, until the relief action is completed.

For donations in kind, statements showing the origin and use of such contributions shall be submitted to the League each half year and also finally at the end of the relief action ; no examination or reporting by auditors is required.

Article 25—How to use Gifts (2nd paragraph)

A beneficiary Society may in no event use cash gifts received to cover its administrative expenses included in its ordinary budget, nor may a beneficiary Society transfer cash gifts donated to it to another organization or group for use by that organization or group.

Article 27—Transmission and Forwarding of Relief

Assistance donated by a National Society to a stricken country will always be sent through Red Cross channels, either direct to the National Society or through the intermediary of the League. Funds sent to the League will be specifically earmarked for the disaster for which they are contributed and will either be sent to the National Society of the stricken country or, with its concurrence, utilized by the League according to the needs of the relief operation.

National Societies and the League may agree to transmit to a stricken country relief from non-Red Cross sources. In such cases, however, the relief will be utilized by the National Society or, with its concurrence, by the League in conformity with the present rules.

II

Approval of Accounts

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
approves the accounts submitted to it of the Shôken, the Augusta and the Florence Nightingale Medal Funds.

III

Election of Members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
elects the following persons :

Mr. George Aitken (Canada), Mrs. Farid Issa-el-Khoury (Lebanon), Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia), Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom), and Dr. Nadejda Troyan (USSR)

to membership of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross until the next International Conference.

IV

Place and date of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
takes note of the offers submitted by the National Societies of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Romania,
asks the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross to decide the place and date of the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross.

V

Votes of Thanks

The XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross,
presents to Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah Aryamehr and the Shahbanou the profound respect of all delegates, and, to His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah the expression of its gratitude for having personally inaugurated the Conference and for his noble words reflecting his keen interest in the Red Cross and stressing four vital points which constructively guided the proceedings of the Conference in the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross movement ; his address was an exemplary inspiration for the work of the Conference,
thanks Her Imperial Majesty the Shahbanou, who has always set an example of dedication in the cause of charity, for having honoured the Conference by her presence at the opening ceremony,
thanks Her Imperial Highness Princess Shams Pahlavi, President of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, for her constant and unstinting efforts and support in favour of the International Red Cross, and for the cordial welcome which she extended to the delegates,
conveys to the Government of Iran its gratitude for all the facilities which it provided for the organization of the Conference, and particularly thanks His Excellency the Prime Minister, Mr. Amir Abbas Hoveyda, for honouring the Conference by his presence and for his highly appreciated message,
expresses its appreciation to the Iranian Red Lion and Sun for everything that it has done to ensure the smooth running of the Conference, and for the reception given to the delegates, to its Vice-President, Mr. Sharif-Emami, for the masterly way in which he presided over the discussions, to its Secretary-General, M. Majid Majidi, who assumed the difficult task of the general secretariat of the Conference, to Mr. Hossein Khatibi, its Director-General, and his staff who dealt scrupulously with every detail of the organization,
requests its Chairman to convey to the President of the Chamber of Deputies its thanks for enabling the Conference to hold its discussions in a building which was ideally suited for this purpose,
thanks the Iranian Centre for International Conferences for having so successfully attended to the material organization of the Conference, and both Iranian and foreign staff whose work and devotion were a contributory factor in its success,
expresses its profound appreciation to all the representatives of the Iranian and world press for bringing the results of the Conferences to the attention of the world, and thereby promoting the Red Cross image.

RESOLUTION
ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

Action in the Struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the Red Cross is based on the principles of respect for the dignity and equality of all human beings and may not make any distinction as to nationality, race, religion, social condition and political leanings, that racism and racial discrimination constitute a serious violation of basic human rights and a degradation of human dignity and of equality amongst all human beings, that they impede friendly and peaceful relations between nations and endanger peace for which the Red Cross works,

deeming that racism and racial discrimination also constitute a violation of the Red Cross principle of impartiality,

recalling the provisions of the Geneva Conventions forbidding any discrimination of a racial character, the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross condemning racism and racial discrimination and Resolution No. 33 adopted by the XXXIst Session of the Board of Governors of the League (Mexico City, 1971),

taking into account the United Nations Declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination of 21 December 1965,

alarmed by the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in certain regions of the world,

convinced that it is necessary for the Red Cross to engage still more actively in the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, thus joining in the struggle in the world and so contributing to the implementation of the programmes of the "Decade of action to combat racial discrimination" to be launched on 10 December 1973,

after examining the proposed Red Cross plan of action adopted by the Board of Governors of the League at its XXXIst Session,

adopts this plan of action,

invites all National Societies, the League and the ICRC to comply with the principles stated in this plan of action and to commit themselves fully to its implementation.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Reports presented jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies

Comments on the provisional agenda.

Action taken in pursuance of the Resolutions of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies.

Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross (Progress Report).

Questions related to relief.

Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute (jointly with the Swiss Red Cross).

Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund — 1969-1973.

Reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross

Summary report of activities from 1969 to 1972.

Provisional Report on Activities — 1 January-30 June 1973.

Reaffirmation and development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed conflicts. Draft Protocols.

Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Augusta Fund.

Award of the Florence Nightingale Medal.

Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

Reports presented by the League of Red Cross Societies

Position of National Red Cross Societies under International Humanitarian Law.

First aid courses for health workers.

Report of the Working Group of Red Cross Blood Transfusion Experts.

For a workshop on a Red Cross Community action programme.

Assistance required by governments from voluntary agencies in assessing community needs.

Criteria which National Societies might take as a guide in undertaking community services.

Red Cross and protection of the human environment.

**Reports submitted by National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
on their Activities**

Australia	Kuwait
Austria	Lebanon
Bahrain	Liberia
Bangladesh	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Mexico
Bulgaria	Nepal
Burma	New Zealand
Chile	Nigeria
Cyprus	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan
Finland	Philippines
France	Romania
German Democratic Republic	South Africa
Germany, Federal Republic	Spain
Ghana	Sudan
Greece	Sweden
Guyana	Thailand
Hungary	Trinidad and Tobago
India	Tunisia
Indonesia	Turkey
Iraq	United States
Italy	USSR
Japan	Vietnam (Democratic Republic)
Jordan	Vietnam (Republic)
Korea (Dem. P. Rep.)	Yugoslavia
Korea (Rep.)	

XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross

Report of the General Commission
Report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission
Report of the Commission on Community Services

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