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International Review of the Red Cross



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GENEVA
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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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GERMAN

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AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY

1949 - 1969

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Present position and prospects

by C. Pilloud

The date of 12 August 1949 takes its place amongst the important historic events of which the Red Cross can be justly proud : on 22 August 1864 there was the signing of the First Geneva Convention ; the second revision of that Convention and the signing of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war were made on 27 July 1929 and on 12 August 1949 there were the revision of the old Conventions and the adoption of the Geneva Convention for the protection of civilian persons in time of war. On each occasion protection of the individual was extended to further categories of victims.

The signing of the Geneva Convention was like a repetition of the initial step taken by the Red Cross. We have pleasure in commemorating this twentieth anniversary by publishing the following article which recalls the work achieved by the Diplomatic Conference after three and a half months of uninterrupted effort, its importance and place in the world today (Ed.).

PARTICIPATION

On 30 June 1969, there were 123 States formally bound by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of the victims of war.

Participation has been effected, either by ratification when it is a question of States having signed these Conventions in 1949, in the form of accession, or else, for States succeeding to a Power already bound by these Conventions, by a declaration of continuity in which the new States assert that they continue to be bound without interruption from the date of their acceding to

independence. (Some 23 States have resorted to such procedure.)

Generally speaking, for the Conventions of a humanitarian character such as the Geneva Conventions, it can validly be claimed that the successor States are bound by the participation of the State to which they succeed, unless they expressly manifest to the contrary and thus repudiate obligations previously contracted. It can therefore be maintained that successor States are bound to the Geneva Conventions without any special formalities and that they automatically become parties to these Conventions, without it being necessary for them to make any particular declaration, accession or declaration of continuity. However, in order to avoid all ambiguity, the ICRC has attempted to obtain that new States take formal undertakings as regards the Geneva Conventions. For this purpose, when it has been called upon to recognize a Red Cross or Red Crescent Society created in a new State, it has demanded that participation in the Geneva Conventions be made by a definite act, either of accession or of a declaration of continuity.

Of the 126 member States of the United Nations, only the following States are not bound by the 1949 Geneva Conventions: Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Maldive Islands, Singapore, South Yemen, Yemen.

As regards Burundi, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Maldive Islands, Singapore and South Yemen, it can be admitted that these States are bound by the 1949 Geneva Conventions, by reason of the participation of the States to which they have succeeded. However, in several of these States preparations are being made to accede to the Conventions or to make declarations of continuity in their regard. In Bolivia, Burma, Costa Rica, Ethiopia and the Yemen representations are being made for these countries to declare as soon as possible their participation in the Geneva Conventions. This is the case notably in Bolivia where the Parliament is to make a pronouncement shortly on the subject.

It should be pointed out that several States which are not members of the United Nations participate in the Geneva Conventions. These are the following: Democratic Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Democratic

Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, Vatican City State, Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

For China, the Government of the National Republic of China signed the Geneva Conventions in 1949, whilst the Government of the People's Republic of China ratified them in 1956.

As can be seen, participation in the 1949 Geneva Conventions is on an extremely wide scale, probably exceeded only by the Postal or Telegraphic Conventions. It can therefore be considered that they constitute the written expression of international custom and should therefore be applicable even without ratification or explicit accession, at least in so far as their basic provisions are concerned.

The custodian State of these Conventions (the Swiss Federal Council) has followed a flexible policy in connection with the ratifications and accessions which have been communicated to it. When the instrument of ratification or accession originated from a government which it did not recognize, but which was given recognition by other governments, communication of the instrument was made to the party or signatory States. The Federal Council sometimes mentioned that its transmission of an instrument of accession did not imply that it recognized as the Government the authority from which it derived. This flexible policy appears to be entirely justified and there is certainly need to apply to the humanitarian Conventions, such as the Geneva Conventions, different criteria from those which would be applied to other international agreements of a different character.

On this point, the wish has been expressed that in cases of internal conflict, the custodian State accepts, at least for the duration of the conflict, and transmits accessions which may be notified to it and which may emanate from an insurrectional or secessionist party exercising public force over a part of the territory.

RESERVATIONS

Out of the 123 States bound by the Geneva Conventions, 26 have qualified their participation by a certain number of reservations. Most of these reservations are not essential.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

However, in the Vietnam conflict, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has given to the reservation it had made to article 85 of the Third Geneva Convention an interpretation which has given rise to argument.¹

It does not appear to be possible to draw from this reservation the conclusion that captured enemy military personnel could be deprived of their right to treatment as prisoners of war, before being recognized as guilty of war crimes by a competent and regular court. This was, moreover, declared by the Government of the USSR which made a similar reservation in answer to a query raised by the custodian Government, at the request of other States.²

Other reservations have so far not given rise to difficulties of application. It would, however, naturally be desirable that, by unilateral decisions or reciprocal concessions, States which have placed themselves under the benefit of reservations should forego them, so that engagements devolving from the Geneva Conventions be the same for all participating States.

TRANSLATIONS AND RULES OF APPLICATION

It will be recalled that the Geneva Conventions have been drawn up in French and English, both texts being equally authentic. The Swiss Federal Council, as the custodian State, was requested to establish official translations in Russian and Spanish. This work has been duly carried out.

Furthermore, in countries whose language is neither French, English, Russian nor Spanish, translations have been made and forwarded to other States parties to the Conventions through the intermediary of the custodian Government. The ICRC thus possesses a collection of translations of the Geneva Conventions in some thirty languages.

¹ Here is the text of this reservation, also made by a number of other governments: "La République démocratique du Vietnam déclare que les prisonniers de guerre poursuivis et condamnés pour des crimes de guerre ou pour des crimes contre l'humanité, conformément aux principes posés par la Cour de Justice de Nuremberg, ne bénéficieront pas des dispositions de la présente Convention ainsi que l'a spécifié l'article 85. »

² See *International Review*, July 1965.

As regards the rules of application, communications through the custodian State were less frequent, although certain States had resort to them.

The ICRC, for its part, in connection with the repression of infractions against the Geneva Conventions, in two reports, the one submitted to the XXth Conference and the other to the XXIst International Conference, has collected the penal provisions adopted in a number of countries. It can be seen that in this sphere there still exist considerable shortcomings in not a few sets of regulations which should be adjusted by adequate legislation.

Mention should also be made in this connection of the drawing up in 1968 by the United Nations of a Convention on the indefeasibility of war crimes which naturally touches on the repression of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

First Convention: Wounded and sick in armed forces in the field

The application of this Convention has not presented any major difficulty. These provisions indeed represent all that is necessary for the military medical service on land.

There were, however, numerous accusations of the bombing of hospitals and it seems that on occasions medical establishments duly marked have been illegally attacked.

It should also be pointed out that in fighting areas there is an increasing tendency to camouflage medical posts and field hospitals, as is the case with military installations. In fact, these posts in the fighting areas are very often sited in close proximity to military units in order to be able to bring aid rapidly to the wounded.

By clearly marking a military post or a field hospital, it is wished to avoid revealing at the same time the emplacements of other military units. This situation is naturally due to the ever increasing development of aviation and in particular of reconnaissance aircraft.

It should also be noted that in many countries there is tendency to organize, for time of war, a single medical service, consisting of both civilians and military to give treatment to military and

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

civilians alike. It is, in fact, generally estimated that the number of wounded caused by a war would be so great that all available forces would have to be collected to cope, as far as possible, with the needs which would be brought about by an armed conflict.

Finally, it is apparent that the regulation relative to medical aircraft stipulated in articles 36 and 37 could not be applied in practice. In fact, it is no use imagining that in time of war one could reach agreements ensuring respect for medical aircraft flying at heights, times and on routes specifically agreed upon between the belligerents concerned. Therefore, if the transport of the wounded by aircraft or helicopter has been considerably developed in most armies, this is not in the form of immunized medical aviation, but as air transport subjected to the same risks as other military aircraft.

Second Convention: Wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea

This Convention has had but little application.

Furthermore, there are few hospital ships in the naval armed forces. However, in the absence of a Protecting Power, the ICRC had to notify the entry into operation of hospital ships in the Suez conflict in 1956 and in Vietnam in 1966/1967.

In addition, one government requested the ICRC to notify the States parties to the Geneva Conventions characteristics of small craft employed by the country for coastal rescue operations in application of articles 22, 24 and 27 of the Convention.

Third Convention: Treatment of prisoners of war

This Convention has proved its usefulness on a number of occasions.

It manifestly constitutes today the standards of treatment which should be given to all military personnel detained or captured as a result of an armed conflict.

It must certainly be admitted that its application has not always been easy. First of all, the definition of a regular combatant which

conditions the application of the Convention has often been disputed, particularly in the case of some guerillas, such as in Malaya and Israel. Moreover, amongst "combatants not wearing uniforms", members of resistance movements and "freedom fighters" there exists a general tendency to commit acts of hostility and claim the status of prisoners of war without submitting themselves to the respect of any rule. This situation leads to many altercations. However, on this particular point, the provisions of the Third Convention are without ambiguity and those wishing to claim the status of prisoner of war in the event of capture must observe the conditions laid down in article 4.

The non-recognition of a state of war or conflict has also sometimes led States to refuse the status of prisoner of war to captured enemy military personnel. This was notably the case of Goa in 1961. The Indian Government considered that it was not in a state of war and consequently was not bound to apply the Convention. However, that government agreed to treat detained Portuguese military in accordance with the Convention.

The indoctrination of prisoners of war during captivity was also much criticised. According to art. 38, the Detaining Power, while respecting the individual preferences of every prisoner should encourage the practice of intellectual, educational and recreational pursuits.

It is evident, however, that if prisoners of war are constrained to attend meetings on political propaganda, there is then violation of that article. In addition any propaganda which inclines the prisoner of war to take position against his own government is contrary to the respect which the Detaining Power owes to the personal dignity and integrity of each prisoner of war. It is certainly inevitable that prisoners of war, when listening to the radio, reading newspapers and by perhaps attending courses or lectures given in camps are subjected to some sort of propaganda, but it is essential that they should not be forced to take part in such activities.

The repatriation of prisoners of war at the end of the Korean war gave rise to a considerable amount of discussions in the General Assembly of the United Nations. Whilst the Third Convention was not yet legally applicable in that conflict, since neither the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the United States of America nor the People's Republic of China were

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at that time bound to the Convention. However, in the discussions which took place on the subject of repatriation, it was the very articles of the Convention which were taken as the basis for discussion and it was their interpretation which gave rise to discussion. As is known, it was finally agreed that the Detaining Power can comply with the wishes of prisoners of war who, for serious reasons, might ask individually not to be repatriated to their own country.

Fourth Convention : Protection of civilian persons in time of war

Cases of application of this Convention have not been very numerous. One of the first of these was that of the Suez conflict in 1956. In fact, a considerable number of French and British civilians were living in Egypt and were mostly interned. At the end of the conflict these enemy nationals were expelled for the most part. In this connection it should be noted that the Fourth Convention lays down nothing on the subject. Proposals had been made during the Diplomatic Conference to regulate and restrict a Detaining Power from expelling enemy nationals living in its territory either during or after hostilities. It appears that the Allied Powers, taking into account the attitude they had adopted towards nationals of the Axis in certain colonial territories, did not consider it possible to introduce provisions into the Convention which might have appeared to be in contradiction to the attitude which they had themselves adopted. However, it does seem, generally speaking, that mass expulsions of enemy nationals after a conflict is contrary to the spirit of the Convention and to the general tendency of regarding individuals as not being held responsible for their government's actions.

The Convention was applicable in 1962 in the conflict between China and India. A certain number of Chinese nationals living in India were interned and were able to avail themselves of the provisions of the Convention.

A further case of application was the conflict in the Middle East in 1967 which led to the occupation by Israeli forces of Syrian, Jordan and Egyptian territory. This application is at present being pursued. This is indeed the first occasion on which provisions relative to occupation have found application.

The Government of Israel has not so far taken up a clear position concerning the applicability of the Fourth Convention which seems, however, to be evident. In practice, the attitude of the Israeli Occupation authorities is, in most cases, in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Convention, although there are some important articles whose provisions are not entirely respected (for example arts. 33, 47, 49 and 53).

Articles common to the 4 Conventions

The measures laid down in article 2 of each of the four Conventions, according to which the Conventions apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict, have proved themselves. In fact, since the entry into force of the United Nations Charter, States are increasingly reluctant to admit that they find themselves in a state of war and one has seen large-scale conflicts, involving considerable numbers of victims, taking place without either side recognizing that it is a question of a war. This has not, however, prevented the application of the Geneva Conventions by virtue of the clause mentioned above. This clause has, moreover, become almost customary and appears to apply even now to previous Conventions, such as the Hague Convention of 1907 or the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

An almost similar formula has been employed in the Convention for the protection of cultural property concluded at The Hague in 1954.

On the other hand, the designation and functioning of Protecting Powers charged with contributing to the application of the Conventions have proved to be more difficult. The reasons must be sought in the fact mentioned above, namely the reluctance of the parties to a conflict to recognize that a state of war exists.

In this way States have arrived at a situation of prolonged hostilities without breaking off diplomatic relations between each other. This was notably the case in 1964 during the conflict between China and India and in the conflict between India and Pakistan in 1965.

The fact that States do not recognize each other has sometimes also prevented Protecting Powers being designated, which was in

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particular the case of the conflicts in 1956 and 1967 between Israel and the Arab States.

As against this, during the Suez conflict in 1956, British and French interests in Egypt, and Egyptian interests in France and Great Britain were duly protected by the Protecting Powers which functioned normally. This, however, was an exceptional case.

Paradoxically, in peaceful relations between States, there are Protecting Powers in abundance. Many States have, in fact, broken off diplomatic relations and entrusted the safeguard of their interests to Protecting Powers. During the Goa conflict in 1961, India's interests in Portugal and in the Portuguese territories had been regularly protected over a number of years by a Protecting Power and this was also the case for Portuguese interests in India. These Protecting Powers continued to function both during and after the conflict.

In the case in which no designation was made of Protecting Powers, it does not appear that the original States or Detaining Powers made efforts, in accordance with articles 10/10/10/11 of the Conventions, to designate substitutes for Protecting Powers. The ICRC was itself not requested to assume such functions.

Article 3 common to the four Conventions bears on internal armed conflicts. It has been applicable to numerous situations which have taken place during the course of these last two decades. Its application has shown itself to be extremely useful but has encountered a large number of difficulties which are described in the report submitted by the ICRC to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.¹

INCIDENCES RESULTANT FROM THE NON-APPLICATION OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE LAW OF WAR

Since 1949, it has become more and more evident that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions whose object it is to protect persons against arbitrary actions of the enemy, cannot be entirely dissociated from other provisions dealing with weapons, their employment and methods of war.

¹ See *International Review*, July 1969.

Systematic attacks by aircraft on civilian populations can render the application of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions problematical, particularly those connected with the respect due to combatants who have surrendered or have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Such a situation will persist and will most likely continue to deteriorate, as long as belligerents take it upon themselves to decide what is meant by military objectives and to attack objectives which they have thus defined.

This is a matter of grave concern and the ICRC is presenting to the XXIst International Conference a comprehensive report on the re-affirmation and the development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts; the main point of this report bears precisely on the respect due to the civilian population and to attacks on military objectives.

Naturally, the use of weapons of mass destruction could also render precarious the application of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. As regards nuclear weapons, it is known that circumstances make their employment most unlikely, yet they always constitute a very serious threat.

On the other hand, in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons considerable study has been given to the question of completing existing prohibitions.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

It can be admitted that as a whole the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 have fulfilled the hopes placed in them; they have acquired universal fame, although their dissemination still needs to be developed. It is certain that some provisions may appear complicated and even too detailed. It should, however, be remembered that they were formulated on the basis of experiences made by persons who had known the rigours of occupation or captivity, and for whom certain details assumed great importance. It can also be observed that the strict and complete application of these Conventions does not represent for the belligerents any hindrance to the military operations which they have to undertake and that no military impossibility is involved in their application.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Such as they are, they do represent the charter of the rights of the individual in armed conflicts and are certainly an important element in civilization today.

PROSPECTS

It is evident that the Geneva Conventions could be completed and improved on a number of points and readers of the *Review* have on several occasions had opportunities to read articles on subjects of this nature.

The ICRC, for its part, has scrupulously noted all points where improvements are necessary, either according to its own experiences, or communications sent to it.

However, it does not seem at present that any revision of these Conventions could be effected with sufficient chances of success. The best texts have little value unless they are ratified by governments. Now, it is even claimed by some that in present circumstances it would be difficult to obtain the approximate unanimity realized in 1949.

The ICRC would therefore envisage, for those points where it might appear urgent and necessary to make development, rather to resort to protocols annexed to the Geneva Conventions and which could be submitted to governments for accession or ratification, without the Conventions themselves being called in question. The points on which such protocols might be considered, would deal principally with internal conflicts, medical aviation, a better definition of combatants, taking into account the present forms of hostilities, the situation of civil defence organizations and of civilian medical personnel, etc. . . .

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross will no doubt give indications and guidance in this sphere on the appropriate ways to follow.

Claude PILLOUD

Director, International Committee
of the Red Cross.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

**Recognition of the
Somali Red Crescent Society**

GENEVA, JULY 3, 1969

Circular No. 476

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent
and Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross on 3 July 1969 officially recognized the Somali Red Crescent Society.

The new Society, founded in 1963, formally applied to the International Committee for recognition on 9 April 1967. Some improvements and modifications to the statutes being considered necessary, these were realized in May 1969.

Joint examination with the League of Red Cross Societies, which took place on 18 June 1969, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

This recognition, which the International Committee is pleased to announce, brings to 112 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The Somali Red Crescent, recognized as a Voluntary Aid Society, auxiliary to the public authorities, is the sole National Red Crescent

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Society in the State. It is well organized and appears to be in a position to face the tasks incumbent on a National Society. It is widely present in various parts of the country. During the course of the past few years, the Somali Red Crescent has dealt in particular with relief to refugees and the shipwrecked.

As regards the Society's regular activities, these consist notably of training in first-aid and assistance to those in need.

The Somali Red Crescent enjoys considerable autonomy. Members of the Government are in a minority in the different bodies of the Society.

The Somali Red Crescent has already been visited by representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies and in January 1967 by Mr. Hoffmann, Delegate-General of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Africa. The address of the new Society is as follows: P.O. Box 937, Mogadiscio.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming the Somali Red Crescent to the International Red Cross and accrediting it, by this circular, to the other National Societies. It expresses its best wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Marcel A. NAVILLE

President



(Photos Robin Farquharson-Lagos)

In Lagos, Red Cross relief supplies are stored in inflatable warehouses and...



NIGERIA



... one of the ships chartered by the ICRC will leave for Calabar where relief will be distributed to the victims of the war.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Nigeria**

On the morning of 30 June 1969, the Nigerian Government officially stated that it was putting an end to the assignment which the ICRC had been discharging since July 1968 for co-ordination of relief action in territory controlled by the Federal Government. This decision stipulated that:

the Nigerian Rehabilitation Commission would take over co-ordination, with assistance from the Nigerian Red Cross; relief to Biafra would be subject to control by the federal authorities;

only people or organisations complying with Federal Government requirements would be permitted to carry out relief operations.

On the same day, in Lagos, members of the Federal Nigerian Government met ICRC representatives and delegates from voluntary agencies. After the meeting, most humanitarian organisations declared their intention to continue their relief action in compliance with the Federal Nigerian Government's new policy. It was also stated that persons and organisations carrying out relief operations would continue to do so during negotiations for the transfer of the ICRC's mandate to the Rehabilitation Commission, and that Lagos airport could be used for daylight flights to Biafra.

On 5 and 6 July conversations were held in London between ICRC Vice-President, Mr. Jacques Freymond, the Federal Nigerian Government Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. O. Arikpo, and the British Under-Secretary of State, Mr. G. Foley. These talks were merely exploratory.

On 9 July, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, ICRC President, left Geneva for Lagos, where he arrived on 10 July. He was accompanied by Mr. E. Bignami, Special Assistant to the President for Nigerian Affairs, Mr. G. Hoffmann, ICRC Delegate-General for Africa, Dr. M. Rubli, Doctor-Delegate in charge of medical relief, and Mr. B. Frey of the Geneva Relief Bureau. The aircraft also took a large consignment of medical supplies for Federal controlled territory.

Discussions took place on 10, 11, and 12 July between Mr. Naville and Members of the Nigerian Government. On 12 July, the ICRC President was received by General Gowon. The following day he and Chief Anthony Enahoro, Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour, issued a joint press release according to which:

The two parties will co-operate for the transfer to the National Rehabilitation Commission of relief action co-ordination in Federal territory, so far entrusted to the ICRC by the Federal Military Government;

The ICRC may continue its traditional activities in co-operation with the Nigerian Red Cross;

The date of the transfer will not be known before completion of discussions between ICRC experts, the Rehabilitation Commission, and the Nigerian Red Cross;

The ICRC is prepared to consider Federal Nigerian Government proposals for the forwarding of relief to the secessionist province; it undertakes not to fly over federal territory without government authorisation;

The Nigerian Government undertakes to guarantee the safety of the personnel in federal territory and of aircraft on humanitarian missions flying in the air-corridors assigned for that purpose;

At the request of the ICRC President, the Federal Nigerian Government authorises one liaison flight to the secessionist area to take medical supplies and relieve personnel whose contracts have expired.

After visiting Enugu, where the headquarters for the relief operations in the northern sector of the federal territory have

been set up, President Naville returned to Geneva on 15 July. At the moment, negotiations in Lagos are in abeyance, pending receipt of all technical reports on such matters as logistics, personnel, finance and equipment. These reports will form the basis of arrangements for the transfer of the ICRC's mission to the Nigerian Rehabilitation Commission.

*

As regards the relief action itself, mentioned here at the end of July, the Federal authorities, having given it permission to carry out an emergency air operation by night, the ICRC counts on carrying some thirty tons of medical supplies to secessionist territory (Biafra) and where the situation is continuing to deteriorate. On the other hand, negotiations have been proceeding for the transport of relief by day and also to open up a water corridor for that purpose. On 20 July distributions of food and medicine to the Biafra population were continuing, but at an extremely reduced rate and it is the children who are suffering the most from this alarming state of affairs.

On the Federal side, relief distributions are being pursued, thanks to large stocks of food and medicine which have been maintained on Federal territory by the ICRC.¹ Aid brought in July can be estimated at about 2,000 tons.²

Middle East

Family Reuniting Operations.—A further operation of this kind took place under ICRC auspices on 18 June at El Qantara. Sixty-seven Egyptians, including six released from detention in the Gaza and Ramleh prisons, were thus able to return to the United Arab Republic and 147 Palestinians, seven of them doctors, were also repatriated to occupied territory.

¹ The following rectification to the figure quoted in the last paragraph of the article "Help to war victims in Nigeria" which appeared in our previous issue: 25 thousand tons of food instead of 25 tons.

² *Plate.*—In Lagos, Red Cross relief supplies are stored in inflatable warehouses and one of the ships chartered by the ICRC will leave for Calabar where relief will be distributed to the victims of the war.

Prison Visits.—ICRC delegates in May and June went to nine prisons in Israel (Kfar, Yona, Ashkelon, Ramleh), six on the occupied western bank of the Jordan (Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarem, Ramallah, Jericho and Hebron) and one in Gaza. The number of civilian Arab detainees was 2,144.

Proposals were made to improve detention conditions. These were attentively studied by the General Commissioner of Prisons, and some were put into effect immediately.

The Israeli authorities permitted the ICRC delegates to organize free bus transport to prisons for families who could not afford to visit detained relatives. Standard parcels will be distributed by the ICRC delegates to all prisoners unable to receive parcels from their families.

ICRC delegates have carried out a series of visits to prisoners in the occupied territories of Gaza-Sinai and the West Bank of the Jordan. As for all such visits, only conditions of detention were examined.

Repatriation of bodies of soldiers.—On 10 July 1969, the Israeli authorities repatriated to the United Arab Republic, through the ICRC delegations at Gaza and Cairo, the bodies of nine Egyptian soldiers who were killed in combat on the eastern bank of the Suez canal.

In addition, on 15 July 1969, the U.A.R. authorities, through the ICRC, repatriated the body of one Israeli soldier who was seriously wounded when captured on the eastern bank of the canal on the night of 1-2 July and who died despite the medical attention he received.

Red Cross truce.—During a few hours of truce, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, from Egypt and from Israel, organized and supervised an exchange of prisoners of war and civilians at El Qantara on the Suez Canal on 28 July.

These Egyptian and Israeli prisoners were captured during recent operations. Simultaneously with their exchange, the 34th family reuniting operation took place, involving 177 people.

Of these, 130 were Palestinians from Egypt going to join their families in the Gaza strip, and 47 were Egyptians from El Arish joining their families in the Nile valley. All were civilians who had been separated from their families during the events of June 1967.

Vietnam

In June 1969, the delegates of the ICRC visited a prisoner-of-war camp, a screening centre, two interrogation centres, five re-education centres and two military hospitals.

As usual, each of these visits was the subject of a report to the detaining authorities.

Malaysia

Mr. A. Durand, Delegate-General of the ICRC for Asia, visited Malaysia following on the troubles which broke out in May. The Malaysian Red Cross has developed its activity in an exemplary manner in order to face the problems of assistance raised by the evacuation of the wounded, the influx of thousands of displaced persons and the organization of a tracing service for those missing. A system of correspondence cards, based on the civilian message form, has been prepared for persons held as a result of the events and who have not yet been able to give their news to their families.

North Yemen

The ICRC medical team, which withdrew to Najran at the beginning of the year because of the development of the situation in the area, continues to give treatment to the Yemeni inhabitants. The team, originally consisting of a doctor and three male nurses, is now reduced to two male nurses, who in the present state of affairs are sufficient to deal with a daily average of 100 to 120 cases presenting themselves at the ICRC polyclinic.

Arab Republic of the Yemen

The relief action undertaken at Sanaa for certain categories of children, women and sick since November 1968 has been continued and extended. At the present moment about 4,000 are benefiting from this assistance in the form of regular distributions of milk and cheese. Such aid will be pursued over the coming months. Distribution of this relief is regularly supervised by the ICRC delegate, who returned to Sanaa from 25 June to 7 July. During that period he also went to Hodeidah to take reception of a considerable donation of the Rumanian Red Cross intended for hospitals in Sanaa to arrange for its transport as far as the capital and ensure its being handed over to the beneficiaries.

South Arabia

Medical Action.—The ICRC surgical team, composed of two surgeons and a highly qualified anaesthetist, is continuing at the Al Gambouriah hospital to give operation treatment, practically alone, to the local population. This team, placed at the ICRC's disposal by the Bulgarian Red Cross, will be continuing until October its intensive work started in Aden at the end of April 1969. It will be joined for two months by Professor Francesco Castellano, neurosurgeon and medical head of the collective hospitals in Naples, who has voluntarily offered his services to the ICRC to accomplish a mission of humanity during his holidays.

Assistance to detainees.—After the latest visits made by ICRC representatives to persons under detention in Aden for political reasons, the delegation of the ICRC in Aden has provided these detainees with the necessary emergency relief, such as mattresses, blankets, underclothes and soap. In addition, having observed their families' acute need a relief action has also been undertaken on their behalf since June. This consists chiefly of distributions of milk and vitamins to infants, and rice, vegetable fats, sugar and tea to women and the aged.

Aid to the civilian population.—The ICRC has sent out 40 tons of powdered milk to Aden. This was in aid of certain categories

of the population who, unable to provide for their own needs, found themselves in an alarming state of under-nourishment. This action, supervised and directed by the ICRC delegation, has been carried out since June in close co-operation with the local Red Crescent which ensures its implementation in excellent conditions. Three distribution centres have now been installed in Aden where more than 5,000 have already benefited from such assistance which will be maintained and developed in the coming months.

War disabled.—The fate of large numbers of war disabled continues to be closely followed by the ICRC which has again had an urgent request for assistance on their behalf. The ICRC is at present trying to find outside help to enable it, as far as possible, to assist these unfortunate victims. Whilst waiting for this humanitarian action to be launched, the ICRC has supplied a second lot of 20 invalid carriages, keenly appreciated by the beneficiaries who can now leave hospital where they were immobilized.

In the Mukallah hospital.—The surgical team of the ICRC installed in the hospital at Mukallah, capital of the Hadhramaut, from 15 April to 20 June, has taken over the general surgery service. Although with a capacity of only 140 beds, this hospital is of considerable importance, as it is the only centre for hospital treatment, not only for Mukallah, but also for most parts of the eastern region, so that some 400,000 depend on it. The team, composed of Professor W. Hess, surgeon and Miss G. Péclat, anaesthetist, both of Swiss nationality, has since its arrival replaced the operation theatre in order, set up a post-operation room, installed a polyclinic and a sick ward.

During this period, the team carried out 180 operations with 90 general anaesthetics, given 1298 consultations and treated 73 urgent cases. This shows the intensive activity performed by this team in often difficult conditions. Interrupted by a lack of anaesthetic gas, the work of the Mukallah hospital was able to be resumed on 22 June. Dr. Théo Gerber, surgeon, has relieved Professor Hess. Miss Péclat, the anaesthetist has stayed on.

Switzerland

Two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mrs Marguerite Gautier-van Berchem, Member of the ICRC, and Mr. François Payot, delegate, on 9 July, visited the three Palestinians detained in a Zurich prison for having attacked an aircraft of the Israeli airline company El Al on 18 February 1969 at Kloten airport, Zurich. The ICRC representatives talked in private with the detainees. They took note of their requests and enquired thoroughly into their conditions of detention. As customary, a report will be sent to the detaining authorities. The detainees were previously visited on 13 May 1969.

The purpose of these visits, strictly humanitarian, is to inspect detention conditions, irrespective of the reasons for detention.

Poland

Dr. J. F. de Rougemont, Member of the ICRC, Assistant Director, and Miss L. Simonius visited Poland from 5 to 15 June, 1969. Dr. de Rougemont met sixty-two victims of pseudo-medical experiments in Krakow and Warsaw. These further cases will be submitted in October 1969 to the Neutral Commission, presided by Judge Lenoir.

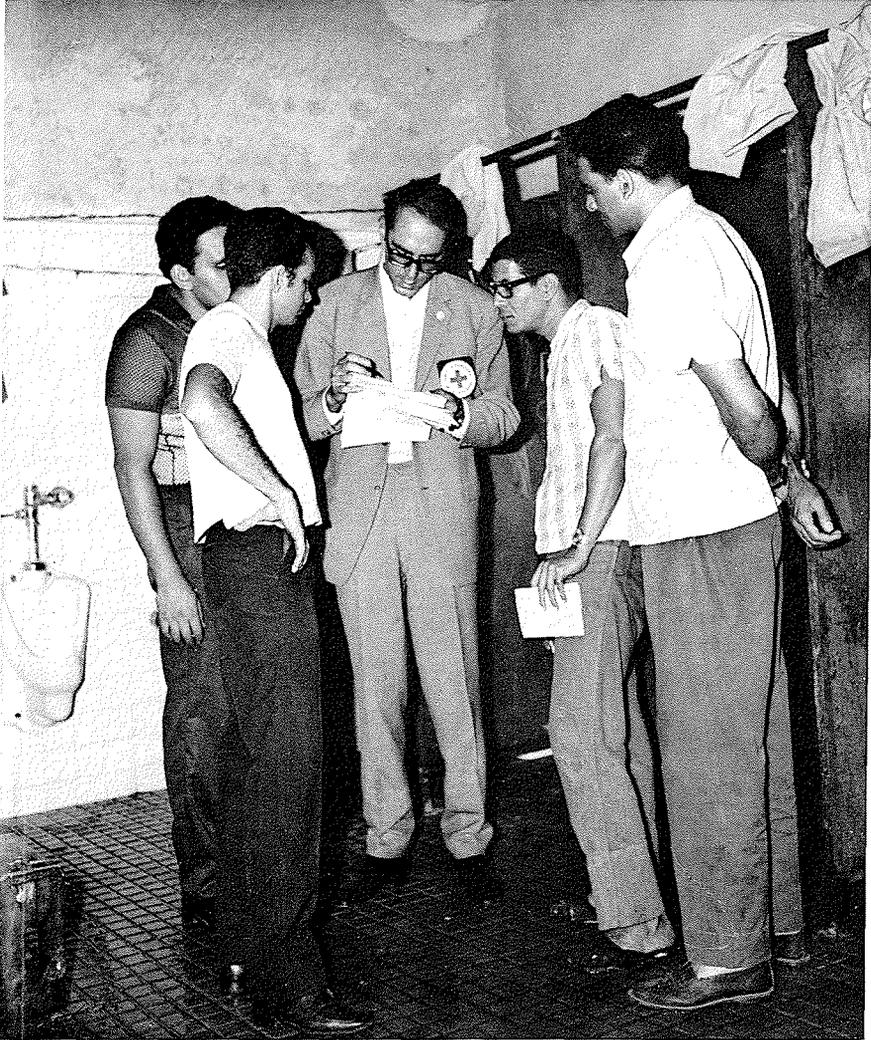
Latin America

The *International Review* now gives further details of Mr. Serge Nessi's journey, of which mention was made in its June issue.

In June and July 1969, the ICRC delegate-general for Latin America visited Peru, Venezuela, Barbados and Honduras. In the first two countries he obtained permission from the authorities concerned to go to all places of detention where prisoners were being held for political reasons.

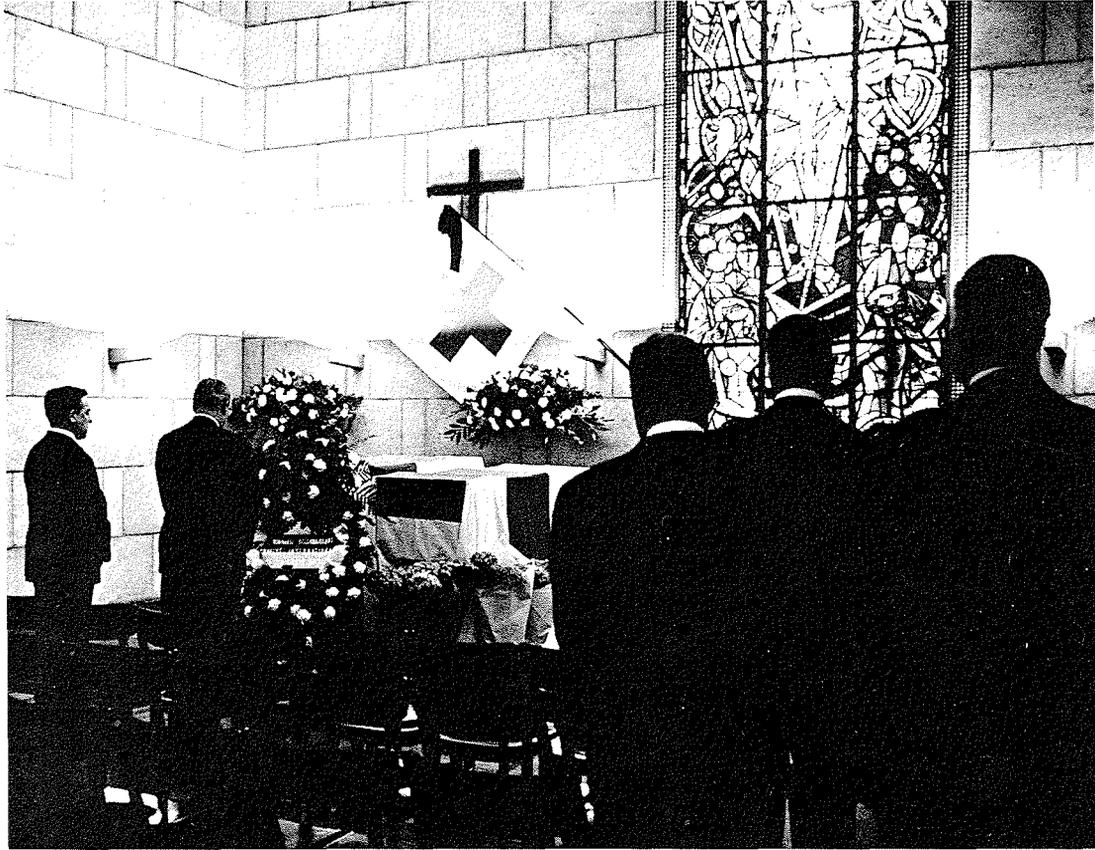
In Peru, he visited some sixty detainees, incarcerated in the "El Sexto" and "Lurigancho" prisons in Lima, in the "El Frontón" prison, situated on a small island off Lima and also in the departmental prisons at Huancayo and Cuzco in the interior. These visits were, as usual, of a strictly humanitarian character. They were restricted to the examination of detention conditions,

VENEZUELA



The ICRC delegate visiting detainees in a prison in Venezuela.

IN GENEVA



(Photo Jean Zbinden, Geneva)

Ceremony of tribute to the crew members of the Red Cross
aircraft destroyed in Nigeria.

to the exclusion of their reasons, and their purpose was to obtain improvements in detention conditions wherever these appeared to be necessary.

In Lima, Mr. Nessi took part in a meeting of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Red Cross and made a through inspection of the National Society's installations.

At the request of the latter's President, he gave a press conference and described the ICRC's present activities in the world. He then presented reports both for senior officials of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for officers of the Senior Staff College.

In Venezuela, from 16 to 18 June, Mr. Nessi successively visited the "Cárcel Modelo" in Caracas, the "Cuartel San Carlos" and the "Los Teques" women's prison to the south of the capital. He was able on that occasion to speak without witnesses with over a hundred detainees.¹ A report on each of these visits will be forwarded by the ICRC to the appropriate governmental authorities.

During his stay in Caracas, the delegate was received by Mr. Rafael Caldera, President of the Republic who showed a keen interest in the activities of the ICRC.

At the end of June he visited Barbados where he met leading members of the local Red Cross, a branch of the British Red Cross, who informed him on current activities.

As a result of the tension existing between El Salvador and Honduras, the delegate of the ICRC went to San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa from 29 June to 2 July, in order to examine the situation on the spot. In Tegucigalpa he attended a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Honduran Red Cross during which several decisions were taken with a view to coming to the aid of the victims of events. An agreement, sponsored by the Nicaraguan Red Cross, had already taken place between the National Societies of the two countries. It arranged the setting up of an information bureau at the headquarters of the Honduran Red Cross.

This additional stop before his return to Geneva enabled the ICRC representative to make direct contact with that Red Cross and also to appreciate the rapid intervention of two National Societies during a particularly difficult period.

¹ *Plate.*—The ICRC representative visiting prisoners in Venezuela.

IN GENEVA

Ceremony of Tribute

The *International Review* in its last number mentioned that a DC 7 aircraft, placed at the ICRC's disposal by the Swedish Red Cross, had been shot down during the night of 5-6 June 1969 when flying relief supplies to Uli in Biafra. The four members of its crew: David Brown, Captain, Stig Carlson, Co-pilot, Kiell Pettersen, Flight Engineer and Loadmaster Harry Axelsson, were all killed.

Leaving Nigeria for Sweden, the mortal remains arrived at Geneva-Cointrin Airport on 9 July. The next day honours were rendered in the Chapelle des Rois to those who had fallen in the service of the Red Cross, having sacrificed their lives for their fellow men who are suffering.

During the simple but moving ceremony, Mr. F. Siordet, member of the ICRC, Mr. P. Basset, Assistant Director, together with Mr. E. Fischer, representative of the League, and Mr. H. Senn, delegate, as well as several Swedish personalities paid their respects for a long time in front of the flowered wreaths in the Red Cross colours (1).

Later the bodies were flown on to Sweden where they now repose. On their arrival at Stockholm Airport a ceremony took place, arranged by the Swedish Red Cross at which honours were rendered by groups of the National Society, followed by an address delivered by Mr. E. von Hofsten, its President, who paid a last tribute to the members of the aircraft fallen in Nigeria in the Eket region, whilst carrying food supplies for the victims of the war and marked with the protective sign on its wings.

¹ *Plate.*—Ceremony of tribute to the crew members of the Red Cross aircraft destroyed in Nigeria.

ICRC and League Guests

A delegation from the Danish Red Cross visited the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on 10-11 July 1969.

It comprised Dr. C. C. Joergensen, Danish Red Cross Vice-President, Mr. Arne Fremm, Secretary-General, Prince Henrik of Denmark, Head of International Relations, and Dr. J. Larsen, President of the Danish Medical Association.

They were received at League headquarters by Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General and Mr. Nedim Abut, Assistant Secretary-General and, after a talk on the League's organization, were conducted round its various departments. The afternoon was devoted to a working session to study certain items on the agenda of the 30th meeting of the League Board of Governors.

The Danish delegates then went to ICRC headquarters. They were welcomed by Mr. Jacques Freymond, Vice-President, Mr. Roger Gallopin and Mr. Jean Pictet, Directors-General. They joined in a meeting to discuss the preparation of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross which will take place next September in Istanbul, and Nigeria-Biafra relief operations.

TO THE HELP OF VICTIMS OF THE HONDURAS-SALVADOR CONFLICT

Because of the armed conflict which broke out in the middle of July between El Salvador and Honduras and in response to an appeal made by the Red Cross Society of the latter, the ICRC sent out Mr. S. Nessi, Delegate-General for Latin America, and Mr. E. Leemann, Delegate, to investigate on the spot. Their assignment was to make all possible arrangements with the authorities and National Societies to come to the aid of the victims and ensure the application of the Geneva Conventions, to which the two countries in conflict are signatories.

At the same time, the ICRC despatched from Geneva urgently required blood plasma, antibiotics and bandaging material.

The representatives of the International Committee on mission in Honduras visited internment camps at Aguas de San Pedro, Progreso, Castillo de Omoa, Tela and Tegucigalpa and the Nacaome prison. They saw some 5,000 interned civilian Salvador nationals and distributed tents, cooking utensils, blankets and disinfectants from the Honduran Red Cross stocks. Further relief supplies are expected in response to the League's appeal to National Societies on 23 July.

The ICRC delegates also visited a number of Salvadoran prisoners of war, and went to El Salvador on an identical mission for the benefit of Honduran prisoners and internees there.

They visited, at San Vicente and Cojutepeque, Honduran prisoners of war captured by the forces of Salvador, and 250 Honduran civilians arrested in occupied Honduran territory.

At the end of July, after visiting these prisoners, the delegates met the Minister of Defence and the head of the Salvadoran Army Staff for discussions on treatment of prisoners and internees.

CONGO

IN MEMORY OF GEORGES OLIVET

It will be recalled that on 13 December 1961, Georges Olivet, a delegate of the International Committee, died on Red Cross service. This took place in Katanga when, in the middle of the fighting, he tried to save the lives of those undergoing intensive fire. In this he did not succeed, made a further attempt, and that was the end. He was accompanied by two volunteers of the Katanga Red Cross, Nicole Vroonen and Styts Smeding who suffered the same fate.

Wishing to perpetuate its delegate's memory near where he fell, the ICRC decided last year to send out a commemorative tablet to the Congo. This was inaugurated in Lubumbashi on 13 December 1968, exactly seven years after this tragic event. The ceremony, which was organized by the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was dignified and worthy of Georges Olivet's generous personality.

Present were many senior government officials from Kinshasa, including representatives of the Ministries of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, as well as the President of the Red Cross of the Congo accompanied by two members of the Central Committee. The Governor-General of Katanga Province was also present as were members of the Diplomatic Corps in Lubumbashi.

The tablet was placed in the wall of a room beside the main entrance of the Queen Elisabeth hospital. This was where Georges Olivet had worked and where the ceremony took place. The tablet was unveiled during an address by Mr. L. Kizyala, Provincial President of the Lubumbashi Red Cross, by Mr. L. Engulu, Governor of the Province. A few words were then said by the Swiss Consul in Lubumbashi who, like Mr. Kizyala, had known Georges Olivet personally. He recalled the circumstances in which the ICRC delegate lost his life.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Congolese Government and Nation, Mr. Bukasa stressed the great value of an example such as that of Georges Olivet's sacrifice. "Future generations will have occasion to know the splendour of the Red Cross ideal and the devotion of a man animated by ardour in the service of mankind." Mr. J.-P. Bompese, President of the Red Cross of the Congo, then spoke. Recalling the events in the life of Georges Olivet he brought out their inner meaning and in the same high-minded spirit united the names of the delegate of the ICRC with his two companions. "May these martyrs of brotherly love here find the tribute of our profound gratitude." He then concluded: "I would ask the local authorities and members of the Provincial Committee of the Red Cross to take all the necessary measures to safeguard and preserve this tablet."

The International Committee keeps fresh the memory of Georges Olivet and is grateful to the Red Cross of the Congo for its much appreciated support in this demonstration of fidelity.

ICRC financial situation in 1968

1. Balance sheet (Table I)

Three important events affected the ICRC's financial position in 1968, namely:

1. The decision of the Swiss Federal Council on 13 March to increase to 2.5 million francs Switzerland's regular annual contribution to the ICRC and also to convert into a subsidy the current account advances granted over previous years to finance relief actions. These advances had been drawn from a 7.5 million franc credit granted in 1946.

Thanks to this important donation, the ICRC was able to write off the deficits brought forward from 31 December 1967, the total of which amounted to 6,136,138 francs. It also partly financed its relief actions in the Yemen, in Vietnam and in the Middle East in 1968, for which withdrawals amounting to 1,150,000 francs were made at the beginning of the year. Thus the sum of 7,286,138 francs was paid by Switzerland to the ICRC for its work in present conflicts. In addition, the sum of 210,000 francs was allocated for the text-book for African schools, thus making the total Swiss Government donation 7,496,138 francs.

2. The opening, by the same decision of 13 March, of a new ten million franc credit to enable the ICRC to carry on its relief actions which could not be covered by its own permanent budget.

In the course of 1968, the ICRC drew on this new credit as follows for action in:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

— Nigeria-Biafra	3,930,000 francs
— Yemen	1,020,000 francs
— Vietnam	400,000 francs
— Middle East	400,000 francs

The advance of 3,930,000 francs used in the Nigeria-Biafra action during the second half of the year was refunded at the end of the year, the cost of that action having been assumed entirely by a group of governments, in the forefront of which was the United States Government which alone bore 50% of the cost.

3. This relief action was in fact the third important event of the year. The way in which it developed from August onwards gave rise to difficult financial and budgetary problems. These were finally solved thanks to the effective backing the ICRC received from governments, National Societies and non-governmental and private institutions.

In the last six months of 1968, the ICRC spent nearly 36 million francs to finance the purchase and transport of all sorts of necessities for its operations in Nigeria-Biafra.

In order to make the 1968 balance-sheet comparable with those for previous years, a separate one has been drawn up for the Nigeria-Biafra operation (Table Ia).

Special features of the balance sheet are:

- *on the assets side*: an increase in cash, a reduction in accounts receivable and a deficit carried forward which is in respect only of 1968 expenses;
- *on the liabilities side*: an increase in funds available for relief actions, thanks to the excellent result of the collection drive in Switzerland which yielded a gross amount exceeding last year's by 300,000 francs.

2. Statement of Expenditure and Income (Table II)

The deficit of 80,957 francs on the 1968 statement of expenditure and income is the lowest recorded in the ICRC's accounts for the last twenty years.

This is due to the increased support of the Swiss Government which, with an annual contribution of 2.5 million Swiss francs, alone accounts for more than 50% of the total of all government contributions. It is true that other governments have also substantially increased their regular financial support for the ICRC, as can be seen in Table III. But so long as some 30% of the countries signatory to the Geneva Conventions take no part in the regular financing, the scope for the ICRC must necessarily be limited.

It is first and foremost the governments signatory to the Conventions which should finance the ICRC. The part provided by National Red Cross Societies, although it has regularly climbed encouragingly over the last few years, cannot but be secondary to the basic finance which should be provided by governments.

Expenditure in 1968, exceeding six million francs, was affected by the 15% adjustment of salaries on 1 January in line with the cost of living index. In addition, in view of the burden resulting from the activities carried out during the year, personnel strength had to be increased by 35.

These new expenses account for the increase over those for 1967.

*

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. CURRENT ASSETS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES		
1.1 Cash in hand and in cheque accounts	2,184,642.—	
1.2 Public securities	7,756,521.—	
1.3 Other deposits	412,734.—	10,353,897.—
2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
2.1 Governments	714,362.—	
2.2 National Red Cross Societies	210,464.—	
2.3 Prepaid income tax (refundable)	82,373.—	
2.4 Foundation in favour of ICRC (interest)	41,175.—	
2.5 Sundry debtors	198,090.—	1,246,464.—
3. ADVANCES TO ICRC DELEGATIONS		430,545.—
4. ACCRUALS AND PREPAID EXPENSES		
4.1 Interest earned in 1968 receivable in 1969	133,915.—	
4.2 Other accrued receivables and prepaid expenses	160,354.—	294,269.—
5. CLOSING STOCKS		
5.1 Relief supplies	309,286.—	
5.2 Equipment, furniture, vehicles	130,000.—	439,286.—
6. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		469,530.—
7. DEFICIT ON RELIEF ACTIONS		
still outstanding:		
7.1 Action in Yemen	838,548.—	
7.2 Action in Vietnam	459,862.—	
7.3 Action in Middle East	865,295.—	2,163,705.—
<i>Total assets</i>		15,397,696.—
8. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE RED CROSS
DECEMBER 31, 1968

Table I

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. RELIEF ACTIONS		
1.1 Unappropriated funds	1,360,473.—	
1.2 Appropriated funds not yet disbursed	46,554.—	
1.3 Relief actions under way	960,623.—	2,367,650.—
1.4 Advances for the financing of relief actions in:		
1. Yemen	1,020,000.—	
2. Vietnam	400,000.—	
3. Middle East	400,000.—	1,820,000.—
2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
2.1 Governments	60,199.—	
2.2 Red Cross Societies and other institutions	121,987.—	
2.3 Others	603,190.—	
2.4 Unexpired ICRC certificates of deposit	48,000.—	833,376.—
3. ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
3.1 Expenses incurred in 1968 payable in 1969		385,779.—
4. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		469,530.—
5. PROVISIONS		
5.1 For ICRC pension insurance annuities	885,386.—	
5.2 For the XXI International Conference of the Red Cross	150,000.—	
5.3 For various expenses	287,003.—	1,322,389.—
6. RESERVES		
General Reserve		3,198,972.—
7. GUARANTEE FUND		5,000,000.—
<i>Total liabilities</i>		15,397,696.—
8. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT
OF THE NIGERIA-BIAFRA

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.
1. CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash in hand, bank and cheque accounts	2,716,848.—
2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	
Sundry debtors	10,145.—
3. ADVANCES TO ICRC DELEGATIONS	
Lagos, Santa Isabel, Biafra	1,025,830.—
4. ACCRUALS AND PREPAID EXPENSES	1,927.—
5. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	
Redeemable in 1st quarter 1969	3,891,300.—
6. DEFICIT ON RELIEF ACTION	31,897.—
<i>Total assets</i>	<u>7,677,947.—</u>

31 DECEMBER 1968

Table Ia

RELIEF ACTION

	Sw. Fr.
<i>LIABILITIES</i>	
1. ADVANCES RECEIVED TO FINANCE RELIEF ACTION	3,930,000.—
2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	2,117,652.—
3. ACCRUED LIABILITIES	
Incurred in 1968, payable at the beginning of 1969	1,630,295.—
<i>Total liabilities</i>	7,677,947.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	Sw. Fr.
I. ACTIVITIES ABROAD	
(Delegations and missions, relief programmes, Central Tracing Agency)	
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	1,644,844.—
2. Permanent delegations in the field	271,604.—
3. Missions from Geneva	42,781.—
4. Central Tracing Agency	638,325.—
5. Equipment, organization and overheads	316,850.—
	2,914,404.—
II. HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INFORMATION	
(Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law, information, publications, translations, archives)	
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	825,277.—
2. Commissions of experts, Red Cross Conferences	127,846.—
3. Publications and documents, information	129,159.—
4. International Review of the Red Cross	82,957.—
	1,165,239.—
III. ADMINISTRATION	
(General administrative services, finance and accounting, personnel and travel, technical services, premises)	
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	992,410.—
2. Technical equipment	30,393.—
3. Administrative expenses	485,738.—
4. Buildings	336,143.—
5. Pension insurance premiums and social security charges	319,111.—
	2,163,795.—
<i>Total expenditure</i>	6,243,438.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE RED CROSS

AND INCOME FOR 1968

Table II

<i>INCOME</i>	Sw. Fr.
I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF FIXED COSTS	
1. Government contributions	4,418,630.—
2. National Red Cross Society Contributions	612,092.—
3. Other donations	524,816.—
	5,555,538.—
 II. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS AND SUNDRY INCOME	
1. Interest from securities and bank deposits	279,427.—
2. Income from the Foundation in favour of the ICRC	41,175.—
3. Sundry income	14,737.—
	335,339.—
 III. PARTICIPATION FROM THE GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR RELIEF ACTIONS	
	271,604.—
<i>Total income</i>	6,162,481.—
 <i>DEFICIT FOR 1968</i>	
Written off by withdrawal from General Reserve	80,957.—
	6,243,438.—

Contributions to the ICRC in 1968, from Governments Financing of

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Governments</i>	<i>Red Cross Societies</i>
	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>
Afghanistan	4,000.—	—
Albania	—	700.—
Algeria	15,000.—	—
Australia	71,578.—	37,500.—
Austria	19,944.—	5,000.—
Belgium	10,865.—	12,500.—
Brazil	15,600.—	—
Bulgaria	3,000.—	4,500.—
Burma	6,400.—	2,250.—
Cambodia	—	4,000.— ¹⁾
Cameroon	—	2,000.—
Canada	80,352.—	40,048.—
Central African Republic	3,540.—	—
Ceylon	2,560.—	—
Chile	—	4,287.—
Colombia	17,275.—	4,491.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	8,585.—	—
Costa Rica	—	480.—
Cyprus	1,538.—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	3,000.—
Denmark	34,576.—	2,000.—
Dominican Republic	—	2,160.—
Ecuador	—	2,150.—
El Salvador	—	384.—
Ethiopia	—	3,000.—
Finland	13,420.—	3,000.—
France	257,445.— ²⁾	41,000.—
Gambia	512.—	—
German Democratic Republic	5,000.—	6,000.—
German Federal Republic	187,469.—	42,500.—
Ghana	5,145.—	1,220.— ³⁾
Greece	18,000.—	12,000.—
Guatemala	—	2,154.—
Honduras	4,290.—	—
Hungary	—	4,000.—
Iceland	2,000.—	4,000.— ⁴⁾
India	89,801.— ⁵⁾	—
Indonesia	15,000.—	3,250.—
Iran	20,000.—	13,000.—
Iraq	—	3,500.—
Ireland	7,500.—	3,500.—
Israel	15,000.—	—
Italy	86,017.—	—
Ivory Coast	3,200.— ⁶⁾	—
Jamaica	2,560.—	—
Japan	64,800.—	35,000.— ⁷⁾
Jordan	4,465.—	2,570.—
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	—	1,000.—
Korea, Republic of	10,800.—	6,000.—
Kuwait	30,000.—	—

Extra payment for 1967: ¹⁾ 2,000.— ²⁾ 88,300.— ³⁾ 1,220.— ⁴⁾ 2,000.— ⁵⁾ 44,981.—
⁶⁾ 1,600.— ⁷⁾ 5,000.—

Table III

and National Red Cross Societies, allocated to the Expenditure in 1968.

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Governments</i>	<i>Red Cross Societies</i>
	<i>Sw. Fr.</i>	<i>Sw. Fr.</i>
Laos	—	1,999.—
Lebanon	17,281.—	2,500.—
Liberia	—	2,160.—
Liechtenstein	7,500.—	3,250.—
Luxembourg	2,000.—	5,000.—
Malagasy Republic	1,768.—	—
Malaysia	5,500.—	2,000.—
Mexico	17,280.—	—
Monaco	4,401.—	3,000.—
Mongolia (People's Republic)	1,615.— ^{a)}	—
Morocco	15,000.—	—
Nepal	—	—
Netherlands	15,000.—	30,000.—
New Zealand	28,587.—	7,500.—
Nicaragua	196.—	2,765.—
Nigeria	5,985.— ^{a)}	—
Norway	20,000.—	3,000.—
Pakistan	—	—
Peru	—	—
Philippines	15,065.—	8,000.—
Poland	15,000.—	8,000.—
Portugal	14,993.—	—
Rumania	—	7,000.—
San Marino	4,500.— ¹⁰⁾	2,500.—
Saudi Arabia	13,000.—	—
Senegal	—	2,017.— ¹¹⁾
Sierra Leone	—	—
South Africa, Republic of	48,480.—	15,079.—
Spain	8,000.—	2,150.—
Sweden	83,963.—	10,000.—
Switzerland	2,500,000.—	—
Syria	—	2,500.—
Tanzania	1,946.—	—
Thailand	18,000.—	4,500.—
Togo	1,728.—	1,986.—
Trinidad and Tobago	2,160.—	—
Tunisia	2,000.—	2,000.—
Turkey	24,079.— ¹²⁾	11,000.—
United Arab Republic	39,823.—	—
United Kingdom	104,175.—	30,742.—
United States	216,000.—	108,000.—
Upper Volta	871.—	—
Uruguay	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	16,300.—
Venezuela	19,430.—	—
Vietnam, Republic	4,004.—	—
Yugoslavia	2,000.—	3,000.—
Exchange difference	63.—	—
	4,418,630.—	612,092.—

^{a)} 1,615.—

^{a)} 5,985.—

¹⁰⁾ 2,000.—

¹¹⁾ 2,017.—

¹²⁾ 14,429.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Table IV

SPECIAL FUND FOR RELIEF ACTIONS

<i>Summary of movements in 1968</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM DECEMBER 31, 1967		1,678,635.—
2. RECEIPTS IN 1968:		
Net product of public collection in Switzerland	1,137,150.—	
Other donations for specific actions, including Fr. 36,230,715.— for Nigeria-Biafra	38,761,097.—	39,898,247.—
		<u>41,576,882.—</u>
3. EXPENDITURE IN 1968:		
Purchases of relief material and supplies	13,421,281.— ¹⁾	
Forwarding and distribution costs	25,787,951.— ²⁾	
Contribution to the expenses of the Central Tracing Agency	—	39,209,232.—
		<u>2,367,650.—</u>
4. BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968.		

¹⁾ Nigeria-Biafra 10,973,348.—.

²⁾ Nigeria-Biafra 24,154,751.—.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Table V

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Public securities, at par:		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
— Swiss Funds	965,000.—	Inalienable reserve fund:	
(market value		b/fwd from	
Fr. 947,700.—)		1967	160,415.50
— Foreign Funds	172,410.—	Statutory allo-	
(market value		cation of 15%	
Fr. 171,730.—)	1,137,410.—	from net reve-	
Deposit with Swiss National		nue in 1968	7,266.10
Bank, Geneva	85,505.32		<u>167,681.60</u>
Administration fédérale des		<i>Total value of funds</i>	<i>1,195,934.12</i>
contributions, Berne (tax		International Committee of	
paid in advance to be re-		the Red Cross:	
funded)	14,193.40	Funds in current account	41,174.60
	<u>1,237,108.72</u>		<u>1,237,108.72</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1968

EXPENDITURE	Sw. Fr.	RECEIPTS	Sw. Fr.
Fees for safe-keeping of secu-		Income from securities in 1968	49,103.70
rities, auditors' fees	663.—		
Statutory allocation to ina-			
lienable reserve fund: 15%			
of net revenue in 1968			
(Art. 8 of the Statutes)	7,266.10		
Allocation to the ICRC of			
balance of net revenue for			
1968 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	41,174.60		
	<u>49,103.70</u>		<u>49,103.70</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

ASSETS		Sw. Fr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government Securities (market value Fr. 123,532.-) at par		120,410.—	Inalienable capital		100,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva		1,978.40	Reserve for fluctuation in value		18,318.45
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)		1,089.—	Funds available on Dec. 31, 1968		3,158.95
		<u>123,477.40</u>			<u>121,477.40</u>
			Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn)		2,000.—
					<u>123,477.40</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1968

B/fwd from Dec. 31, 1967		Sw. Fr. 13,720.70
<i>Less:</i>		
Allocations granted by the Commission		<u>13,500.—</u>
		220.70
Income from securities in 1967		3,630.—
<i>Less:</i>		
Auditors' fee	Fr. 150.—	
Printing Circ. 470	Fr. 397.—	
Safekeeping fees and sundry expenses	<u>Fr. 144.75</u>	(691.75)
Balance available on December 31, 1968		<u>3,158.95</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

3. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1968

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities valued at par (market value fr. 29,840.—)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	2,314.85	Reserve: Balance brought for- ward from 1967	10,484.—
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	288.—	Less: Excess expen- diture over re- ceipts in 1968	881.15
	<u>34,602.85</u>	<u>9,602.85</u>	
		<i>Total value of funds</i>	<u>34,602.85</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1968

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Printing and translation costs, circ. No. 472	1,638.—	Income from securities in 1968	960.—
Fees for auditors and safe- keeping of securities, etc. .	203.15	Excess of expenses over re- ceipts, 1968	881.15
	<u>1,841.15</u>		<u>1,841.15</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. THE CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1967 AND 1968

(expressed in US\$: appropriations not included)

	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Securities . . .	951,048.73	991,054.31	Capital	965,773.05 ¹ 1,000,000.—
Cash in bank .	40,195.39	60,090.29	Excess of income over expenses	25,471.07 51,144.60
	<u>991,244.12</u>	<u>1,051,144.60</u>		<u>991,244.12</u> <u>1,051,144.60</u>

¹⁾ The following operations affected the initial capital in 1968

	US\$
Balance as above	965,773.05
Final settlement of estate	35,759.25
	<u>1,001,532.30</u>
Transfer to revenue	1,532.30
	<u>1,000,000.—</u>
<i>Capital</i>	

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS 1967 AND 1968

(16 December 1966-31 December 1967)

(1 January 1968-31 December 1968)

GROSS REVENUE		
	1967	1968
	US\$	US\$
Revenue from securities	35,846.31	53,651.90
Interest on bank deposits	1,045.25	1,535.50
Book profit on sale of shares	—	5,216.02
	<u>36,891.56</u>	<u>60,403.42</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Safekeeping fee	1,281.43	2,661.59
Book losses on sale of shares	10,139.06	—
	<u>11,420.49</u>	<u>2,661.59</u>
NET REVENUE		
<i>Excess of revenue over expenses</i>	<u>25,471.07</u>	<u>57,741.83</u>
<i>Appropriations</i>		
Balance brought forward	—	(6,597.23)
Net revenue as above	<u>25,471.07</u>	<u>57,741.83</u>
<i>Available balance</i>	25,471.07	51,144.60
Appropriations	<u>32,068.30</u>	<u>51,000.—</u>
<i>To be carried forward</i>	<u>(6,597.23)</u>	<u>144.60</u>

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

A year ago, on 11 September 1968, Mr. Léopold Boissier opened the "Colloquium on the Modern State and the Red Cross" which had been organized by the Henry Dunant Institute. He had cheerfully assumed the presidency of this very young institution, pleased to continue serving the Red Cross and explore new fields.

Why this colloquium?

In the course of its 106 years, the Red Cross has developed in a manner which has often been remarkable. Yet, at the same time, what upheavals have occurred in the world! From lint to anti-biotics; from the cannon-ball to the inter-continental ballistic missile; from the hegemony of a monarchical Europe to the sovereignty of the new States; from no rights for women to the female franchise; from chancelleries to the proliferation of international institutions. The changes have been so numerous and far-reaching that the Red Cross might well ask itself whether it has not lagged behind. Are its views of the world today clear enough for it to see where it is going?

When a question arises, it must be answered. And the Henry Dunant Institute, an instrument of study and research, has been assigned the job of replying.

Discussion began with the State, a subject affecting the Red Cross because the National Societies are "auxiliaries to the public authorities", and on which outstanding specialists were requested by the institute to give their views. General André Beaufre, Professor Denise Bindschedler-Robert, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Dr. Pierre Dorolle, Assistant Director-General of WHO, and Canon Burgess Carr, each described trends in the modern State and deduced what role appeared to devolve on the Red Cross in the development of the law of war, promotion of health and assistance to developing countries.

These four very full and original expositions were a valuable instrument of work for the Red Cross. Thanks are therefore due to the Henry Dunant Institute for having put them together in a well presented fifty page publication ¹ which enriches the intellectual baggage of the Red Cross. They are given in the original languages.

The debates which followed the talks during the three day colloquy also contributed many facts and new ideas worthy of attention. These are available in a mimeographed 200 page document ² which clearly shows the work and concern of the Red Cross.

The French Television corporation on 11 December 1968 devoted its programme "Dossiers de l'Ecran" to the Red Cross. Of interest in this programme were the questions telephoned by the TV audience to the panel of experts. On that evening the panel consisted of representatives of the French Red Cross and of the International Committee.

The broadcast aroused keen interest, as was evident from the number of telephone calls. The 500 odd calls were recorded, together with the names and occupations of the TV spectators curious to know more or speak their mind about the Red Cross.

Obviously some advantage should be drawn from this form of opinion poll. The Henry Dunant Institute did so. Its head of research, Mr. Victor Segesvary, made a thorough analysis of these questions. His study gives a revealing insight into the public image of the Red Cross ³, public preferences and criticism and the shortcomings of information available to it.

This study is the first of a series which will be useful to the Red Cross as a whole.

¹ On sale at Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, and Editions de l'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, price Sw. Fr. 4.50.

² On sale at Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, price Sw. Fr. 10.—.

³ "L'attitude du public à l'égard de la Croix-Rouge"—available free in French from the Institute on request.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The 1919 Peace Conference heralded a great innovation of worldwide impact. For the first time, as ILO Director-General David A. Morse said, a peace treaty mentioned social policy and labour policy as important for the establishment and maintenance of peace. A permanent organisation was to be founded to promote improvement in labour conditions as an essential contribution to peace in the world.

Fifty years ago, in 1920, the International Labour Office was founded in Geneva. Over the years, its work was usefully and constantly extended for the benefit of social progress. The anniversary was celebrated by the International Labour Organisation on the occasion of the International Labour Conference in June 1969 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

On 9 June the International Committee sent the ILO a message which, after expressing satisfaction at the excellent relationship between the International Labour Organisation and the International Committee, went on to say:

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the oldest of the international institutions in Geneva, conveys to the International Labour Organisation on this happy occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of its foundation, best wishes and hearty congratulations.

In the course of those fifty years, there was no shortage of opportunity for friendly and frank co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the International Committee in fields where the interests of the two institutions meet.

May this fruitful co-operation continue in the years to come and the activity of the International Labour Organisation develop yet further for the greater good of all peoples of the world.

A number of ceremonies took place attended by representatives of the United Nations and its specialised agencies as well as delegates from many countries. The ICRC was present at the official commemoration on 18 June as it had been a few days earlier during the special sitting of the fiftieth anniversary session of the Conference of the International Labour Organisation when His Holiness Pope Paul VI addressed representatives of the governments, employers and workers of one hundred and sixteen countries. He paid tribute to the mission accomplished by the ILO to promote social justice, with which he associated the work of the Red Cross:

“ We are an attentive observer of the work you accomplish here, and more than that, a fervent admirer of the activity you carry on, and also a collaborator who is happy to have been invited to celebrate with you the existence, functions, achievements and merits of this world institution, and to do so as a friend. Nor do We wish to omit on this solemn occasion the other international institutions of Geneva, starting with the Red Cross, which are all well-deserving and laudable institutions to which We are glad to extend Our respectful greetings and Our warmest good wishes.”

A further commemorative ceremony will take place on October 29, the anniversary day of the opening of the first International Labour Conference session in Washington in 1919. The world today is vastly different from what it was at that time, but the purpose of the ILO is the same, like that of the Red Cross: the defence of human dignity.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be “*Inter arma caritas*”.

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be:

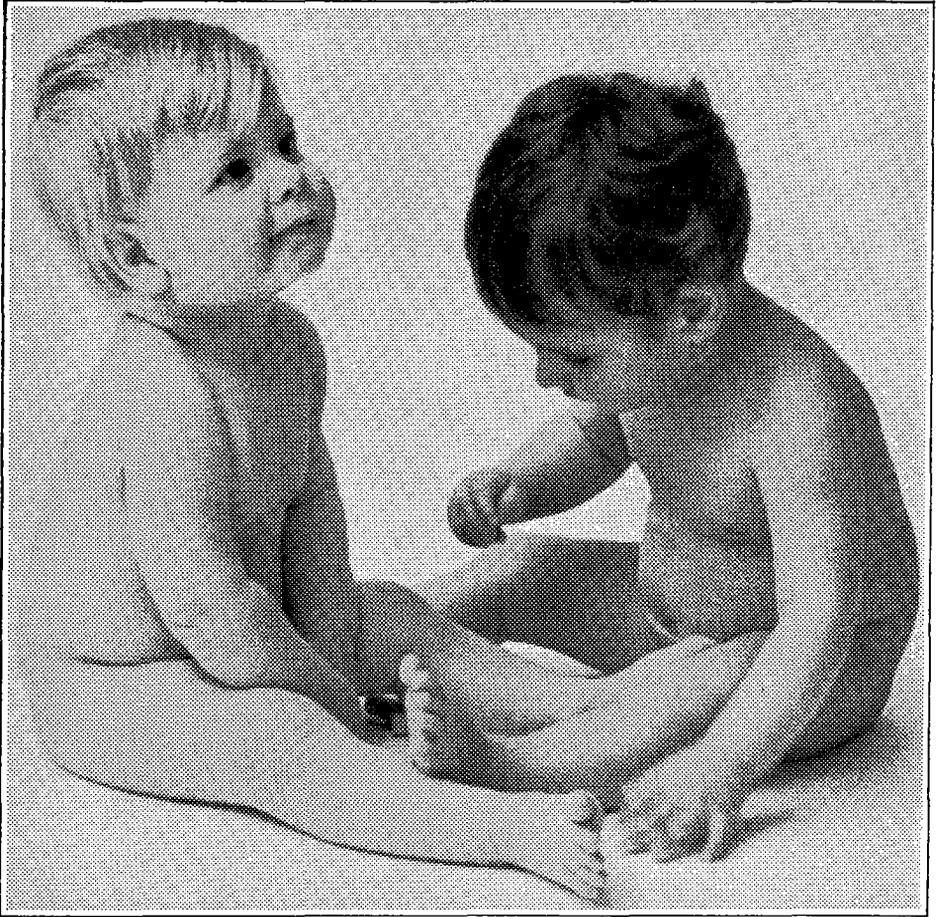
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term “National Red Cross Societies” includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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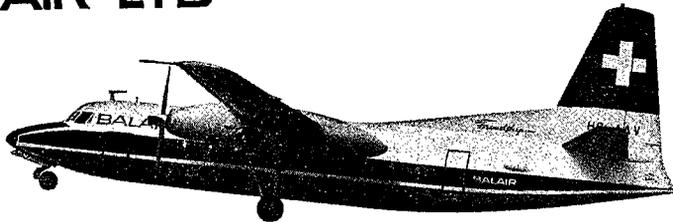
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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yriogoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, Caixa postal 1286 ZC/00, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofa*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17, Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284*, (Ontario).
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte, 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavík*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *Mexico 10, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Katmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off. St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabia Red Crescent *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — P.O. Box 937, *Mogadiscio*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 57 Roseberry Street, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6 D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinski proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.