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international review of the red cross



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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Ian Harding: Orígenes de los Convenios de Ginebra y su eficacia para la protección de las víctimas de la guerra — Comité Ejecutivo de la Liga de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja — Índice, 1974.

GERMAN

Jean Pictet: Zum hundertsten Geburtstag von Max Huber — Inhaltsverzeichnis, 1974.

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CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF MAX HUBER

Max Huber was born on 28 December 1874, barely fifteen years after Solferino and Henry Dunant's action in the Chiesa Maggiore at Castiglione, and only ten years after the first Geneva Convention. Thus he grew up with the Red Cross, with which he was to become intimately associated. At the beginning of our century, he wrote about the role and duties of the Red Cross and the Geneva Committee, and also spoke about them in his lectures on international law at Zurich University. He represented Switzerland at various international conferences, including the 1907 Hague Conference; acted as legal expert to the Federal Government; was a member and later president of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In 1923 he was elected a member, in 1925 Vice-President and in 1928 President of the ICRC, to which he tirelessly devoted himself until 1944. When his successor, Carl J. Burckhardt, took leave of absence, he agreed to resume the presidential duties for a time. In token of gratitude, the ICRC made him honorary president for life.

As an eminent jurist, not only did he take part in the International Committee's work of preparing the Diplomatic Conferences of 1929 and 1949, but he directed the gigantic relief action conducted under the red cross flag during World War Two. To quote Jacques Chenevière, honorary vice-president of the ICRC and a member since 1919, in the book he dedicated to Max Huber on his sixty-fifth birthday: "Whether we were beside you or behind you, we lived through some difficult or poignant hours... At the very beginning of the Second World War, at a time when we were grappling with our everyday tasks, you were able to 'think out the Red

Cross'. Not content with practising the Good Samaritan spirit, you looked ahead. Thus you assured, for a future which was soon to become the present, the legal and moral position of the International Committee and the support points it would some day need in order to be able to act".

* * *

After World War Two, Jean Pictet, now vice-president of the ICRC, collected a few random notes containing his personal reminiscences about Max Huber, one of whose closest colleagues he had been since 1937. We take pleasure in publishing large excerpts from these hitherto unpublished writings which he has very kindly supplied.

A Few Notes on Max Huber

"Thought gives man greatness", said Pascal. No one illustrated that aphorism better than did Max Huber.

He had the burdensome task of presiding over the fortunes of the ICRC almost throughout World War Two and during the equally difficult immediate post-war years. He was the core, the mainspring of the immense organization which the ICRC had to set up in order to fulfil its duties, an organization comprising more than four thousand workers and whose mail ran into sixty million letters received and a like number despatched; whose 180 delegates in various parts of the world made eleven thousand visits to prison camps; which transported and distributed relief amounting to three thousand million Swiss francs for prisoners of war alone; which operated a fleet of forty ships.

One can understand that Max Huber, more than any other, was weighed down by the everyday toil and new tasks which kept cropping up. While he carried them out, his own inner thought followed a three-fold trend:

First, the doctrine of the Red Cross must be laid down, its purpose defined, its foundations and limits specified, and it must be endowed with principles of action. The ICRC must, by virtue of the statutes governing the International Red Cross, be the custodian of Red Cross principles. It must therefore establish a doctrine valid not for the ICRC alone, but for the National Societies that existed in almost every country.

Since the days of Gustave Moynier, second president of the ICRC, who died in 1910, no one had really applied himself to establishing a doctrine for the institution. Realizing the need for such a task, Max Huber succeeded in carrying it out during the most critical war years, and that was perhaps his most original contribution, one which time can never efface and which exerted the strongest influence upon the whole world.

The doctrine thus established by Max Huber is mainly to be found in his writings: *Croix-Rouge — quelques idées, quelques problèmes; Le bon Samaritain; Principes, tâches et problèmes de la Croix-Rouge dans le droit des gens; Principes d'action et fondements de l'œuvre du CICR*.¹ Yet they are also to be found in the memoranda and appeals to which reference will now be made.

* * *

At a given point, Max Huber embodied the legal and moral spirit of the entire Red Cross. He it was who wrote most of the ICRC's memoranda, its solemn appeals and circular letters, relating to basic problems. They were soundly constructed and reasoned documents. They were written in French, but as French was not his mother tongue, he used to ask us to revise them for style. As a rule, however, the passages that expressed some profound thought were perfect and needed no change whatever. Each pithy sentence was like some admirably struck medal. This one for instance: "If the Red Cross were to draw back from the gulf between what it wants and what it is able to do, it might as well have capitulated on the Solferino battlefield".

In chronological order, we shall quote the more significant texts, and sometimes add brief comments.

— *A memorandum (12 September 1939)* on the ICRC's activities in the matter of international law violations. In drafting this text at the beginning of the war, Max Huber showed considerable foresight and, so to speak, even the gift of second sight. He saw the need for a timely statement of ICRC principles in so thorny a matter. That document was to prove of inestimable value. In many difficult cir-

¹ The ICRC assembled these and other writings of Huber's in a book entitled *La pensée et l'action de la Croix-Rouge*, Geneva, 1954, 376 pages. Some of these have appeared separately in an English version.

cumstances, it enabled the ICRC to justify its attitude and avoid putting its role and its action in jeopardy.

- *A memorandum (13 September 1939)* on medical zones and safety zones.
- *A memorandum (21 October 1939)* on the feasibility of agreements providing for improvements in the condition of war victims and facilitating the running of army health services.

We owe to Max Huber the idea expressed in this memorandum: that belligerents should apply at least the provisions of the 1929 Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War to civilian detainees in their hands at the outbreak of hostilities. Thus, failing protection for all civilians, 160,000 were saved from tyranny and assured proper treatment.

- *A memorandum (15 November 1939)* on the respective activities of the Protecting Powers and the ICRC.
- *A note (7 December 1939)* on the application of the 1929 Convention to interned civilian enemy aliens.
- *An appeal (12 March 1940)* regarding the protection of the civilian population from air bombing. This is a particularly important and significant document, a supreme attempt to prevent belligerents from engaging in total war. Here again, with his amazing lucidity, Max Huber foresaw the dire events which were to lead to disaster. I can remember how forcefully he explained to me at the time that, even though law must in the long run adjust to reality, reality could not sweep away all established values; that law founded on ethics must erect a barrier to the unleashing of material forces; that violations of law which were repeated and even generalized were nevertheless violations.

This appeal reveals to us Max Huber as a pioneer. He really established the doctrine of international law valid at that time regarding the conduct of hostilities. He condensed it into a few golden rules: the law of nations conferred general immunity on the civilian population; only military objectives might be legitimately attacked; any attack on the civilian population as such was prohibited; no destructive act must threaten the civilian population with damage out of proportion to the military importance of the target.

He proposed that belligerents conclude agreements on those points and come to an understanding as to what should be regarded as military objectives, thereby enabling States to remove the non-combatant population from places recognized as military objectives and hence exposed to bombardment.

The originality and value of that masterly document also lay in the fact that it provided a practical solution which could have been put into force at short notice. There was nothing utopian about it. It seriously took into account military requirements and the evolution of modern methods of warfare. Max Huber did not propose a complete set of rules which in wartime would have stood no chance of being adopted. But the world was not willing to heed his appeal. Yet it might be added that, however frequently States have disregarded the rules, they have never officially rejected them. They have even declared that they wished to abide by them.

- *A circular (17 September 1941)* relating to the constitution and the special position of Red Cross Societies in time of war. There again, Max Huber foresaw the turn which the events were to take and established principles which for years proved to be invaluable, and which still are.
- *An appeal (24 July 1943)* concerning methods of warfare.
- *An appeal (30 December 1943)* regarding reprisals against prisoners and the protection of civilians.
- *An appeal (23 August 1943)* regarding the recognized rights of prisoners of war. A two-year period separates the last three from the previous documents. The ravages of war had reached tragic proportions: arrests, the deporting of hostages, reprisals against prisoners, and terror bombing raids. Powerless as it was to check the diabolical urge which seemed to have taken hold of nations, the Red Cross nevertheless made its voice heard amidst the crash of bombs and the conflict of ideologies.

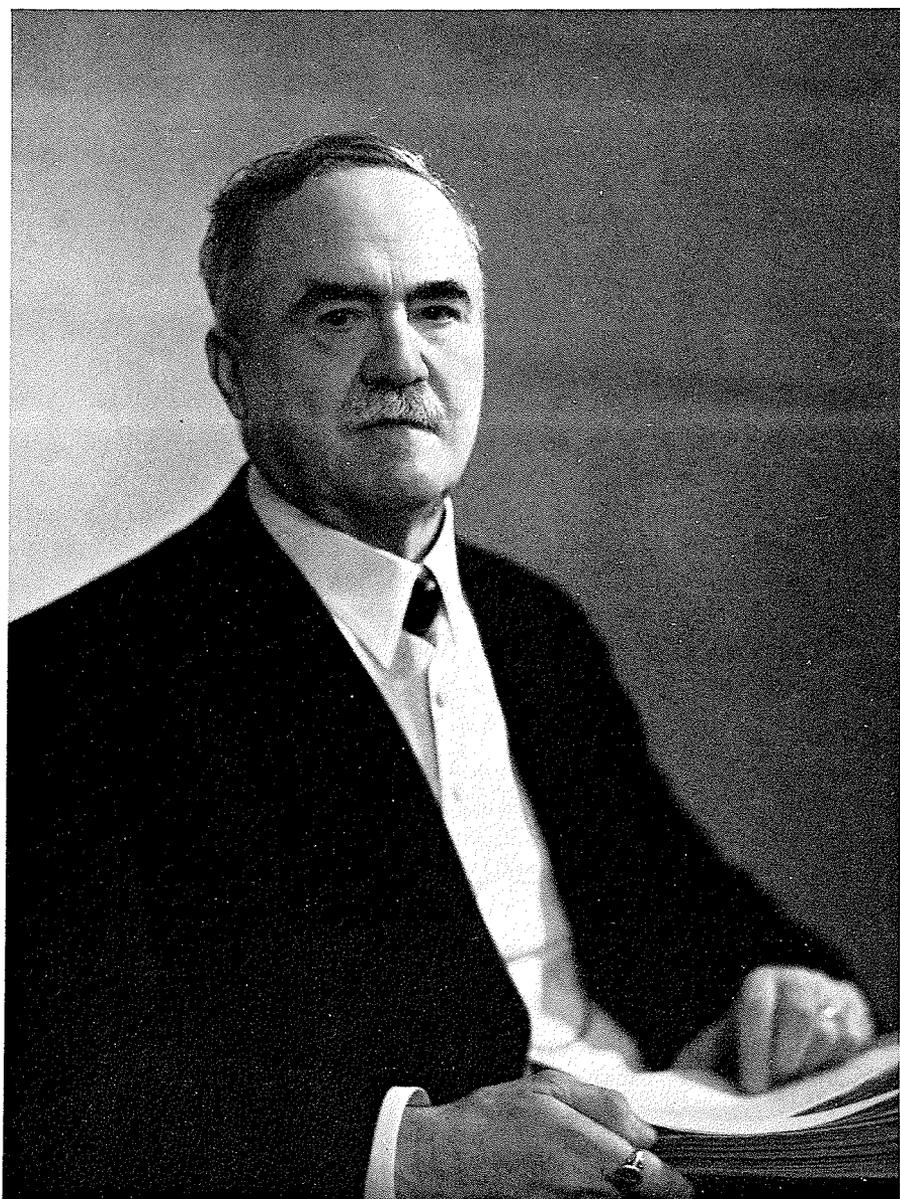
Some have accused the ICRC and its president of having made no spectacular protest, particularly in the case of the deportation of political detainees, and of having lacked courage. Yet nothing was of greater concern to Max Huber, who resolutely incurred public disapproval to safeguard the vital role which the ICRC was still able to play. No convention ensured genuine protection for civilians

or sanctioned Red Cross action on their behalf. Red Cross delegates were not allowed into concentration camps until the last. On what, then, could the ICRC have based its protest? What information did it have whereby it could tell the world what was going on in those camps?

Any protest would certainly have been regarded as intolerable by those at whom it was directed. It would have jeopardized, perhaps for ever, ICRC action on behalf of prisoners of war in Germany. The ICRC even learnt of a threat made by Hitler to repudiate the 1929 Convention. So public protest such as was sometimes demanded by public opinion would unfortunately have proved sterile and even dangerous. The ICRC has therefore always considered, and Max Huber himself affirmed this a number of times, that its paramount duty lay in rendering practical and effective aid wherever it could.

- *A memorandum (15 March 1944)* on hospital zones and safety zones.
- *An appeal (17 August 1944)* on the position of partisans.
- *A circular letter (5 September 1945)* concerning the end of hostilities and the future duties of the Red Cross.

These last three documents were written in dramatic circumstances. The reason why Max Huber sent out the first one was that the principle which provided general immunity for the civilian population and which laid down that the bombing of military objectives alone was licit, appeared to have been increasingly pushed into the background. More than four years had elapsed since the appeal of 12 March 1940, in which that principle had been stated. Air warfare had acquired a hitherto unknown violence and extent and become a terrible scourge for the civilian population. Large numbers of women and children were killed daily or nearly every day, in the ruins of their homes. Air raids, previously restricted to legitimate targets, had in fact extended throughout the land. The logical conclusion, by a kind of inversion of values, therefore lay in restating the idea of safety zones for the wounded, the sick and other categories of the population. In no way did it imply a change in the law of nations owing to new methods of destruction, but only a quest for a practical means of sparing what could still be spared in the tragic situation then prevailing.



MAX HUBER

Photo Paul Boissonnas, Geneva

The third document was written less than a month after the two atom bombs that brought hostilities to an end. The circular letter, written by Max Huber under the impetus of his steadfast faith, was not simply a statement of the rights and duties of the Red Cross in a world that was about to rise from its own ashes. It was a great humanitarian's cry of revolt against the use of nuclear energy as a means of killing and destroying, a solemn and prophetic warning to the forces that threatened to drag civilization, international law and all that the Red Cross stood for into the abyss.

* * *

Max Huber was a penetrating thinker; far-sighted in his concern regarding the organization and future of the institution. With the considerable development of the ICRC's services, it became necessary, for instance, to set up a governing body composed of trustworthy members who could give their full time to the work to be done. « Amateurism » was no longer acceptable. Max Huber managed to put his ideas into effect for he was also a practical man. On his initiative but outside the ICRC, an endowment was established for Red Cross maritime transport.

* * *

When faced with some important question, Max Huber would allow himself time for thought. I often saw him withhold advice or put off a decision. With his quick intelligence, however, he immediately grasped essentials. In discussion or when dealing with some complex matter, no one was better able to identify and pinpoint the core of the problem. The fact that he attached such importance to reflection is therefore striking.

To analyse every possible act down to its ultimate effects, as he did, necessarily makes for caution, even for doubt. In life, one cannot at the same time be a thinker and a man of action. One must make a choice.

* * *

My quotation from Pascal should be coupled with another maxim: "Great thoughts come from the heart". Max Huber was always inspired by the noblest feelings, and that was what made him great. He, so to

speak, embodied the Red Cross ideal and identified himself entirely with that ideal. When the ICRC had to take a stand on some difficult issue, which often happened, he unfailingly applied the same golden rule: in the first place, to serve the interests of the victims, all other considerations, including the prestige of the institution, being of secondary importance.

He was also kind to those who worked with him. His door was open to all. Patiently he would listen to anyone, even to the humblest, which again showed his respect for others. He was remarkably generous. No one will ever know how many people received material help from him because that was something that he carefully concealed. What made his generosity so valuable was the infinite tact with which he exercised it. Although somewhat awkward in his dealings with people, he was incomparably discreet when it came to giving. His compassion and solicitude also went out to animals, and there could be few surer signs of civilized behaviour.

* * *

As a lawyer, Max Huber was one of the most resolute champions of the doctrine of spiritualism. Unlike materialists who see the law merely as a by-product of society, he was one of those who considered law inseparable from ethics and idealism. He had faith in law and justice as the essential ingredients of civilization and progress, and above all in the humanitarian law embodied in the Geneva Conventions which he helped to fashion.

He was in perpetual revolt against injustice and duplicity, and I used to call him the Incorruptible. Conciliating as he was with people, he was fiercely uncompromising when it came to principles. Any baseness, insincerity or meanness would kindle his indignation with a violence of which I would hardly have thought him capable.

His conscientiousness made him scrupulous in small things and in big things. Since I lived nearby, I often dropped in to see him in the early morning, on my way to the office. Sometimes he was still in bed. When concerned about some matter, when human lives were at stake, he would spend the greater part of the night thinking. On his bedside table lay a heap of folio sheets covered in the erect handwriting so familiar to those who knew him well.

I can still hear him tell me that to be a judge was a source of torment and anguish. Often a decision fraught with consequences would rest on his shoulders alone. He more than anyone else knew the limits of human awareness. How could anyone assume the right to judge his fellowman?

* * *

He was inclined to be pessimistic, and the moral shabbiness of human beings filled him with sorrow and disgust. At least Red Cross circles should be true to their ideal, imbued only with love and self-denial. That, alas, was not always the case, for vanity prevails in this as in any other field. His address at the last ICRC meeting over which he was to preside reflected his disillusionment, and yet he was apt to see no evil in his fellowmen; he ascribed to them his own feelings.

He was remarkably detached regarding material things. Here is an example culled from my reminiscences. During the war, at a time when his health was extremely shaken, the doctor ordered him a few days' rest on Mont Pélerin. As I reached my office one day, at two in the afternoon, the telephone rang: "This is the military police. An American bomber has crashed on the roof of Mr. Huber's château at Wyden. The place is on fire. He must be informed at once". I must admit to a minute of painful hesitation. I was aware of the fact Mr. Huber's nine grandchildren were at Wyden. He himself was afflicted with heart trouble. He had been prescribed complete rest and we were not to disturb him before three o'clock.

Yet I could not evade this duty, so I made up my mind to break the tragic news to him as cautiously as I could. He immediately came to the telephone, sounding very calm.

"I have bad news for you."

"What is it about?"

"It's about the château...".

"Ah yes, I have just been told. It's a miracle that everyone is safe...".

He was overjoyed. He told me a few particulars, and almost immediately started asking questions about how work was going on at the ICRC and about matters that were causing him some concern.

I saw him a few days later, by which time he was feeling the blow. What had been destroyed at Wyden was probably of small commercial

value, but it was what he most treasured: souvenirs of his parents, letters, photographs, his childhood drawings, and his collection of books on law.

A few months later, I brought him a book in which a Hague jurist had written a dedication to him. A look of sadness came over his face and he said: "Keep it. I am not going to start another library at seventy".

* * *

He was not merely modest. His was the humility of a creature who, before God, felt his weakness; but also the humility of the scholar who, the more he learns, the more he is aware that he knows nothing.

In his habits he was simple, far from mundane. He was actually timid and always apprehensive about contact with the world. I can remember a dinner party at which he said not a single word, forgotten in a corner while some brilliant people carried on a loud and futile conversation.

He always thought that the Red Cross itself should remain a simple and unassuming institution for, in its dealings with States, did not that simplicity lend it greater strength than the most powerful diplomatic machinery?

If he disliked and dreaded strife, it was not due to cowardice. He had one quality on which all others hinged: moderation. Every act was marked by deep restraint.

He was undoubtedly an idealist but no utopian. I remember hearing him say that the authority of the Geneva Conventions had been maintained despite the confusion and upheaval of war only because their promoters had been realistic. They had realized that nothing was to be gained by laying down rules that were bound to remain a dead letter. They had therefore recommended rules that could be observed because they were consistent with military needs. He liked to give General Dufour, one of the founders of the Red Cross, credit for this.

Max Huber, a man of vast culture, was never dogmatic or sectarian. He was open to every shade of opinion and always profoundly human.

Jean PICTET

* * *

Following Mr. Pictet's tribute we shall let Max Huber speak for himself. His books were a vital contribution to Red Cross doctrine as it was gradually established in the course of a century, both in the legal field and in the sphere of thought. We reproduce below a few passages on basic problems.

Yet the fact remains that this lesson in wisdom and hope was through the years patiently given at the cost of unceasing effort. In 1949, Max Huber, who felt the horrors of war as an ever open wound in his faith in mankind, wrote thus to Carl J. Burckhardt: "The spirit of the times makes me feel helpless. Often I see everything in the light of imminent decline. Law is trodden underfoot all over the world, not in Europe alone".

These words should not discourage us. On the contrary, they should impel us to struggle more resolutely and to safeguard, in our present-day world, the values which Max Huber, despite growing threats, never ceased to uphold in his acts and his writings. (Ed.)

Suffering

Human suffering has always laid a twofold duty upon us: to render immediate aid to those who suffer and to remove the causes of suffering. The first duty, aid rendered by one man to another, is the essential purpose of the Red Cross, whether in time of war, natural disaster or distress produced by social conditions. That duty cannot be shelved for the sake of other duties, however important and justifiable they may be. It cannot be diminished or jeopardized by any new permanent activities to which the Red Cross may need to devote its entire resources. There is really only one watchword for the Red Cross: "be ready".

Measures to prevent natural disaster, although feasible—and we have in mind the placing of barriers on slopes prone to avalanches, the construction of dikes, and so forth—have never been regarded as being within the competence of the Red Cross. Nor have social evils, even where their consequences are bound to involve Red Cross action. The Red Cross can, however, play a vital role in urging States or public organizations to adopt social measures, for, by its higher moral authority and wider experience, the Red Cross, which relieves suffering, is more qualified than any other body to demand social reform.

And this, in our opinion, holds good in wartime and in any form of violence or hatred among men. By affording some relief to war victims, in true Red Cross spirit which is a spirit of compassion, one can prove

oneself a valiant champion of peace. Red Cross Conferences have on several occasions proclaimed the close relationship of the Red Cross and international peace. Dunant realized this soon after 1864. The relief activity provided for in the Geneva Convention is doubly significant: because it stands not only for the care of the wounded and the sick but also, in an inhuman period, for the enduring idea of humanity, and is a kind of spiritual bridge to peace, at a time when so many links are severed and broken.

Admittedly, practical measures are required to organize peace, but there is another more important factor: the human attitude, the attitude towards other peoples adopted not by governments alone but by each individual. Peace can be decisively brought about by such an inner change in human behaviour when all are imbued with a true Red Cross spirit.

To serve

The greater the self-denial shown in relief activities, the nearer one is to achieving the far-reaching purpose of the Red Cross; and the Red Cross must produce practical evidence of that self-denial even when its activities are suspect and it is under attack. The Red Cross is at all times ready to act whenever an opportunity occurs or recurs. It has no right to ask for anything more than an opportunity to render totally disinterested service.

Universality

The Red Cross has from its inception endeavoured to be universal, and the earth is now covered by a complete network of Red Cross Societies which have emerged through the years. The Geneva Convention is one of the oldest international agreements open to ratification by all States.

Yet Red Cross universality is not merely a matter of space; it is not simply territorial. It exists in reality, in life. It is important for the Red Cross that, in national and international law, its work be recognized and thereby to some extent facilitated and protected. It is not so important, however, that it should allow itself to be bound by rigid legal formulas. Like all pioneers, the Red Cross seeks an opportunity to act wherever aid is needed and there is no one else to help. Thus, during the First World War and still more in the Second, the Red Cross discovered

and explored many fields of activity hitherto unknown. It encountered new and abnormal situations for which international law made no provision. The degree of suffering should be matched by the degree of relief: that was the idea it should be possible to put into practice; an idea which the 1949 Geneva Conventions highlighted, in so far as it was considered possible to do so, by means of international agreements.

Red Cross and Peace

First of all, it is as well to observe that the improvement of international relations, in so far as the problem is political, does not concern the Red Cross. It is only indirectly, by augmenting and strengthening moral forces, both those inherent in itself and those which it is especially fitted to develop and diffuse, that the Red Cross can aspire to see its action bear fruit in the realm of political achievement.

When considering the Red Cross in the light of a factor in international rapprochement, it is of the utmost importance to repulse a suspicion, I might even say a definite reproach, which is not seldom levelled at it: namely that, by pursuing our traditional service to wounded and sick soldiers in wartime, we countenance war as an inevitable, not to say normal, institution of social existence; that, by its humanitarian work, the Red Cross helps to hoodwink the peoples as to the real horrors of war; and that, by rendering it ever so slightly less ghastly, we place an obstacle in the way of its suppression. In certain quarters professing total pacifism, it is held that the only way to overcome war is by refusing to react to it. All its evils then becoming apparent, it will, as it were, be absorbed in a universal passive resistance. In conformity with this line of thought, protests have even been raised against the preoccupation shown by the Red Cross with regard to the new and formidable problem of chemical warfare.

War, for the creators of the Red Cross, was a sad but undeniably inevitable phenomenon of human life; they never dreamed that they might banish it, however ardently they no doubt longed to do so. And so they did the next best thing, which was to help its victims.

And yet, by carrying the banner of charity into the very midst of the battle, and having its right to be there confirmed by treaty, they actually struck the first blow ever aimed at war as an institution recognized by international law, for by their action the incompatibility of war with the

idea of right was demonstrated once and for all. Since their day international law has made great strides towards a permanent establishment of peace, arriving even at the logical culmination of this progress, which was to thrust war altogether outside the pale of the law. And therein lies its contribution to the cause of a better understanding between nations.

International amity, if it is to be the precious and lasting thing it ought to be, can never be attained at the expense of individuality, but only through co-ordination, based upon justice and equity. It has two main elements: first moral, for it rests upon human views; then political, since it takes concrete form in international law and organization. The Red Cross neither can nor wishes to make its influence felt elsewhere than on the moral plane, and if it can be effective there, it will be so solely thanks to its uncompromising neutrality, and its detachment from politics in every shape or form.

To defend human rights...

We must harbour no illusions. In the world as it is today, the safeguarding of human rights is a very difficult task, particularly in wartime. If one compares what happens today with what happened in 1914, one cannot help noting a declining esteem for law and a falling off in instinctive respect for the limits which it lays down. This is undoubtedly a consequence of the inner deterioration of the legal structures of States, even of those which have not been convulsed by revolution or war. Human beings and life have become a matter of small concern, and in many quarters the awareness of law has diminished. All this explains why a large section of mankind has accepted erosion of the law of war without any visible serious reaction.

... in spite of everything

There is nothing worse than to be sceptical of the struggle to safeguard human rights and the welfare of mankind, for this leads to a defeatism which is actually nothing less than cynical nihilism in disguise.

Whatever is done to "humanize" war, we shall never have a right to forget that the supreme aim of any policy is the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The International Committee in Cyprus

The ICRC recently considered the time had come for a report to be published on its work in Cyprus, covering the period from July to October 1974. This report was issued in the form of an illustrated booklet and contained a foreword by Mr. R. Gallopin, President of the Executive Council :

“During the conflict in Cyprus, the 1949 Geneva Conventions once again contributed to the protection of civilian and military victims. Once again, the International Committee of the Red Cross, to which the Powers assigned the role of neutral intermediary when they signed those Conventions, had to intervene on both sides. The operations described in the following pages involved most of the functions which, in a crisis which is both internal and international, the ICRC may be called upon to fulfil in order to ensure the provision of at least the essentials of life.

From the outset of the conflict, in the emergency phase, the ICRC strove to protect and aid those who could expect help from no other quarter. At the same time it was the link between government authorities and the Red Cross bodies in Cyprus and elsewhere, in complete accord with the United Nations. In the second phase, now starting and which should lead to the gradual restoration of normal conditions, the ICRC will carry out its traditional mission to see to it, with the co-operation of the public authorities concerned, that all detainees are repatriated and the many dispersed families reunited.

May the people of Cyprus, after their tragic ordeal, soon enjoy the peace they long for and deserve.”

As several articles giving much detailed information on this subject have appeared in recent issues of the *International Review*, we shall restrict ourselves here to quoting from the booklet the following passage regarding the relief brought by the ICRC to the civilian population :

“From the very beginning, the ICRC concerned itself with the fate of the civilian populations who suffered so bitterly from the hostilities. All of these, both the Greek Cypriots who fled southward and those who remained isolated in the north, as well as the Turkish Cypriot communities isolated by the fighting, needed protection and help.

By mid-October, the ICRC had supplied displaced persons with some 150,000 blankets, 10,000 tents, 10,000 camp beds, several hundred tons of foodstuffs, including baby food and powdered milk, and 20 tons of medicines.

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC was able to deliver relief to the isolated Greek and Turkish communities.

Some of this material was delivered with the assistance of the United Nations Forces and subsequently with that of the authorities directly concerned.

By the end of August, it was apparent that an overall estimate of needs was urgent. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, appointed by the Secretary-General as co-ordinator for aid supplied by the United Nations and other sources, drew up, in co-operation with all those engaged in relief activities, an inventory of needs which were evaluated at about 22 million dollars.

When the fighting ceased, there were about sixty isolated Turkish communities in southern Cyprus. Their situation was rapidly deteriorating, necessitating regular visits by ICRC delegates and medical teams. Close co-operation was established between the ICRC and UNFICYP, whose forces distributed relief and treated and evacuated wounded and sick.

In northern Cyprus, about 15,000 persons who had remained in their homes—mostly in the Karpas Peninsula—came under the control of the Turkish armed forces. In addition to bringing aid to the people in this area, the ICRC delegates sought out and listed several thousand Greek Cypriots—most of them old people—who

were living under conditions of extreme hardship. After having been moved by the Turkish army to Voni, Vitsadha, Gypsos, Morphou and other places, ICRC mobile teams provided them with medical assistance. The ICRC also set up a supplementary feeding programme for these people, involving the monthly distribution of some 70 tons of protein-rich food.”

IN GENEVA

A course on humanitarian law

From 4 to 9 November 1974, a group of army officers attended at ICRC headquarters a study course on the Geneva Conventions and on the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The purpose of the course was to train officers with the object of entrusting them later on with the task of disseminating knowledge of the Geneva Conventions among members of the armed forces in their own country.

Six officers from the following countries took part: Ghana, Indonesia, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Thailand. About ten hours were devoted to the study of the Geneva Conventions, after which the officers were taken round the ICRC to visit its different departments and shown the material prepared by the ICRC for the dissemination of the Conventions.

New ICRC Publications

A report edited by the ICRC is to be issued very shortly. It concerns the work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which was held at Lucerne in September and October 1974, and will be published in English, French and Spanish.

In addition, a folder on the ICRC, its principles, organization and activities, printed in English, French and German, has just been issued.



Moscow: Meeting between members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the President of the ICRC, and the President and Vice-President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR.
(See *International Review*, October 1974.)

Geneva: A course on humanitarian law organized by the ICRC.





Asunción: The ICRC regional delegate for South America visiting detainees...

PARAGUAY

... and providing female detainees in another prison with ICRC relief parcels.



STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross met in Geneva on 21 October 1974. It was presided over by Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia) and attended by Mr. George Aitken (Canada), Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom), Dr. Nadejda Troyan (USSR); two representatives of the International Committee, Mr. Eric Martin, President, and Mr. Roger Gallopin, President of the Executive Board; two League representatives, Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, and Mr. E. Villanueva, Treasurer-General, and Mr. T.W. Sloper, technical adviser. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mrs. F. Issa-el-Khoury (Lebanon) had sent her apologies for her inability to attend.

The Standing Commission gratefully accepted the Romanian Red Cross Society's offer to organize the twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross in Bucharest during the second half of 1977.

The Commission then discussed possible improvements in the proceedings of International Conferences of the Red Cross. That subject will be studied further at the next meeting.

As usual, the Commission was informed of progress in various sectors, such as the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross and the conference contemplated in 1975 on "The Red Cross and Peace".

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES**

The ninetieth session of the League Executive Committee was held in Geneva in October 1974. It was preceded by meetings of various advisory and statutory committees whose opinions and recommendations were submitted to the Executive Committee, which deals with matters relating to the League's general policy between the biennial sessions of the Board of Governors. Some 130 representatives of National Societies of fifty-four countries attended the meetings as delegates or observers.

The Youth Advisory Committee laid special stress on the need for innovation, for a closer association of the young in all Red Cross activities and for the possibility of taking an active part in the consideration of the study on the "Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross" once it is conveyed to National Societies. The Health and Social Service Advisory Committee selected various subjects — including basic education in health and in the social field, assistance to the aged, to migrants, and to the physically, mentally and socially handicapped — the study of which will be given priority during the coming two years.

The meeting of the League Executive Committee was presided over by Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors. It noted the progress made in work concerning the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross, which was undertaken with a view to ascertaining to what extent and in what way the structure of Red Cross institutions should adjust to the needs of the community. It may

be added that the promotion of the Red Cross image throughout the world, as an essential factor in securing co-operation from the public at large, was one the Executive Committee's main concerns.

It approved a report of the Organizing Committee of the World Conference on the Red Cross and Peace, which is scheduled to meet in Belgrade from 11 to 13 June 1975 and at which the Red Cross of Yugoslavia will act as host. Lastly, the Executive Committee accepted the Moroccan Red Crescent's invitation to hold the twenty-third session of the Board of Governors in Rabat next year.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee, we quote below resolution No. 8, relating to the second session of the Diplomatic Conference :

Reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law

The Executive Committee,

Considering that it is of the highest importance that National Societies and their Federation reaffirm and obtain a better position in international humanitarian law, which would enable them to develop in greater measure and without obstacles their activities on behalf of war victims, as indicated in Resolution No. 36 of the Board of Governors of the League (Teheran, 1973) and Resolution No. 15 of the XXIIInd International Conference,

Taking note of the information on the results achieved during the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law, which are of direct interest for National Societies,

Considering that appropriate action should be undertaken in time to secure the support of Governments, participating at the Diplomatic Conference, for the adoption of provisions concerning National Societies and the League,

Considering that for this purpose the League should make use of the right to submit statements on questions concerning its members' activities, granted by Article 62 of the Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference,

1. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a document, in consultation with the working group of the League formed at that Conference, in which:

- a) the necessity to include additional provisions on National Societies in the Protocols would be stressed;
- b) the contents of the amendments submitted to the Diplomatic Conference on this subject would be exposed;
- c) an appeal to Governments to give their support to such provisions would be launched.

2. Requests the Secretary General to send this document to Governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference through the Secretariat of the Conference and to National Societies before the end of 1974,

3. Recommends to National Societies to approach the competent organs of the Government of their countries, using for that purpose the document referred to in paragraph 1, and to appeal to them to support the inclusion of provisions on National Societies in the two additional Protocols during the second session of the Diplomatic Conference,

4. Recommends that on the Diplomatic Conference the working group of representatives of National Societies within Government delegations and the League undertake an activity in order to enlist the support necessary for the adoption of additional provisions relative to the position of National Societies.

RED CROSS AND WELFARE SERVICE

In her paper on "Methods of analysing needs—Implementation of programmes and methodology", presented to the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, at its Fifteenth Session in Geneva last October, Miss Marion Rothenbach, member of the ICRC, wrote that "National Societies have to cope with manifold needs which vary according to the sections of the community and between industrialized and developing countries". The developing countries are primarily concerned with vital needs: food, housing and a minimum income. Countries which have already attained a certain standard of living are mostly concerned with problems at a different level, such as education. At a third level, another set of problems connected with the quality of life have to be dealt with. National Societies have therefore to regard problems in the spheres of health and social welfare at those three levels.

"In our view", said Miss Rothenbach, "National Societies have the main task of examining all problems in the spheres of health and social welfare and providing the 'tools' such as material, technical, human and financial resources, or the guidelines in a specific field through information or training seminars, etc." The idea behind this approach comes closer to the concept of what, in social welfare, is today called community work, through which the members of the community become involved in the general programme of development. As may be seen, community work includes practically all the activities carried out by the Red Cross: cultural, recreational, educational, economic, vocational or pre-vocational programmes; plans for the promotion of health and the protection of the environment, and so forth. The League therefore considered that it would be useful to continue the work already

begun with the publication of two guides ¹ by issuing a third booklet entitled *Guide on Community Red Cross Work*. The League's Social Welfare Unit introduces this publication in its foreword :

“While these two guides were, on the whole, geared towards the individual approach in the welfare field, it was felt that, at a time when the field of social work is putting its emphasis on a global approach to the problems of communities, and when social welfare efforts are being geared towards social development as an essential part of a total development, the Red Cross World should be aware of and involved in this trend.

From its beginning, the Red Cross has been involved, one way or another, in community work and as such, has gradually extended its activities from emergency measures in case of accidents or disasters to long-term medical and welfare services which, however, have too often been programmed on intuition or carried over from the past without consulting the beneficiaries.

Over the past years there has been a growing awareness both within and outside the Red Cross of the necessity to call on the participation of the people concerned and make them responsible for their own future and the improvement of the quality of life.

Consequently, the present publication has been prepared in order to assist National Societies wishing to develop their work in the community in a more systematic way, and thus participate in its social development, to recognize the needs of their community, and help the people concerned to help themselves.

This guide, which deals with :

- What is community work ?
- Who does community work ?
- How to prepare those working in the community

will require adaptation to the particular situation in each country, taking into account needs and available resources, be it at national, regional or local level.”

¹ *Guide for a Red Cross Welfare Service* (1965) and *Guide for the Preparation of the Red Cross Welfare Leader* (1969).

SEMINAR ON THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE RED CROSS

The Henry Dunant Institute organized a Seminar on the International Affairs of the Red Cross from 9 to 13 September 1974, in Geneva. Fourteen leaders of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies took part, from Bangladesh, Denmark, Fiji, Jordan, Kuwait, Sweden, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Uganda and the Republic of Vietnam.

The purpose of the Seminar, held in response to requests from several Presidents of National Societies, was to provide an introduction, at a high level, to the international affairs of the Red Cross movement as a whole. The Red Cross demands much from all of its leaders, but still more from those who have the opportunity to serve it in the international sphere. A knowledge, however comprehensive, of one National Society is not sufficient: effective participation in the international work of the movement requires a wider knowledge, the acquisition of which has hitherto been a difficult, usually lengthy and often haphazard process.

The Seminar, the first of its kind, was therefore designed to explore systematically, with extensive opportunities for discussion, three main subject areas:

1. *Structure and tasks of the Red Cross*: Historical evolution, Red Cross principles, organization and work of the Geneva institutions, relations between the National Societies and Geneva, relations between the Red Cross and other international organizations.

2. *International humanitarian law*: The underlying ideas, the Geneva Conventions, current tendencies in the development of the law of armed conflict.
3. *Red Cross international meetings*: the different types of meetings and their purpose, the role and work of a delegation, how to use simultaneous interpretation.

The faculty for the Seminar totalling sixteen persons was drawn from the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies as well as from the academic world. Most of the sessions took place at the Henry Dunant Institute's new premises, while others were held at the ICRC and at the League.

At the close of the Seminar, the participants expressed the hope that the Institute would continue to organize seminars of this type and made a number of suggestions for improvements, one of which was that greater emphasis should be placed on the practical work of the Geneva institutions, with better opportunities to witness them in action.

The Seminar was held in English. A second Seminar, in French, is planned for next year and it will have the benefit of the experience gained on this first occasion.

A SYMPOSIUM AT THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

From 14 to 16 October 1974, a symposium entitled "The health care cost explosion: Which way now?" was held at the Henry Dunant Institute, in Geneva. The symposium—which was organized with the help of a grant from Pharma Information of Basle—was a fresh attempt to get to grips with the problem of dramatic increases in the costs of health care, which in most countries are absorbing an ever-increasing share of national resources. This problem troubles governments, citizens as patients and as taxpayers,

the medical and allied professions, the pharmaceutical industry, and many others, including the Red Cross movement. For the first time on an international, voluntary level, a group of nearly 40 distinguished experts, representatives of these fields, was brought together in order to establish better communication and understanding among the parties involved and to try to gain new insight.

Papers were presented by : Dr. D. Flahault, of the World Health Organization ; Prof. J. E. F. Hastings, University of Toronto ; Prof. Herbert E. Klarman, New York University ; Dr. Gordon MacLeod, University of Pittsburgh ; Mr. Robert J. Maxwell, McKinsey & Company Inc., London ; Mr. O. H. Nowotny, F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co. Ltd., Basle ; Prof. Bror Rexed, Director General, the National Board of Health and Welfare, Sweden ; Dr. Rolf Schlögell, Chairman of the Socio-Medical Affairs Committee of the World Medical Association, and Dr. P. Siderius, Secretary General, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Netherlands.

The Honorary President of the symposium was Dr. M. C. Candau, Director-General Emeritus of the World Health Organization. Sir George Godber, former Chief Medical Officer of the United Kingdom, was Chairman of the meeting, presiding over discussions which were often animated, sometimes controversial, but always in the end constructive.

In the general opinion of those taking part, the symposium was successful, and the new opportunity it provided for a dialogue was highly appreciated by the participants. The results of the symposium were numerous and enlightening ; in due course they will be published in book form by the Henry Dunant Institute.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

This year the International Council of Nurses celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation and for that occasion issued a special number of its review.¹ This issue contains various articles contributed by eminent persons in the nursing world who recall some of the events that helped to raise the ICN to its position today as a great organization. Its establishment in Geneva furthered its ties with the Red Cross, and especially with the League, which has been co-operating with the ICN since 1920 in the teaching of public health and its administration at international level. In this special number, Mrs. V. Arnold relates that it was in 1949 that the Florence Nightingale International Foundation became associated with the ICN, taking upon itself the setting up of higher education programmes in nursing care and the publication of guides and textbooks on nurse-training.

The ICN, which in 1899 grouped nursing associations from only three countries, now has 79 national associations as members. Its international influence and the extent of its action throughout the world are demonstrated by the messages of congratulation which it has received from many different institutions on its seventy-fifth anniversary. We reproduce below the message sent by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Dr. Eric Martin.

For the first time since it was founded, the International Committee of the Red Cross has chosen a doctor of medicine as its President, who is extremely happy to express his good wishes and congratulations to the International Council of Nurses on the occasion of its anniversary.

¹ *International Nursing Review*, May-August 1974.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is well aware of all the work undertaken by the ICN in order to develop, unify and adapt the education of nurses and to establish, on an international basis, links between nursing schools and national associations. Considerable progress has already been made. Throughout the world, in hospitals and dispensaries, in the bush as well as in factories, nurses are working to restore and maintain the health of man and of populations.

Doctors of my generation have experienced the revolution in medicine ; the rapid change from an empirical and imprecise art of healing to a modern science with perfected methods of diagnosis and great therapeutic possibilities.

Similarly, nurses have adapted to these new technical demands and to the ever-increasing responsibilities with which they are entrusted. At the same time, social and preventive medicine have increased in importance and now represent a real health policy. Finally, to be really efficient, medicine must take into account the relationship between mind and body, a problem which has far too long been neglected.

A successful relationship between doctor and patient or between nurse and patient goes a long way towards producing a successful cure ; an unsatisfactory relationship leads to failure.

This is the essence of the message I wish to send to nurses throughout the world: no technical method and no intellectual knowledge can replace the soothing gesture of the nurse who is prepared to listen, to try to understand, and who, by her presence, provides comfort to the patient.

In 1974, in the century of the computer, one must remember the actions of the good Samaritan, symbol of the work of the Red Cross, the good Samaritan who, following his heart, stops and bends over the person in need of help.

THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA

In its October and November 1972 issues, International Review published an article entitled "Human Rights and Refugees" by Mr. Paul Weis, former Director of the Legal Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In that article, he analyzed and stressed the importance of the 1951 Convention on the status of refugees. A recent bulletin issued by the High Commissioner (HCR, Geneva, No. 3, 1974) contains an article on the same subject dealing more particularly with "international protection in Africa". We think it will be of interest to our readers and therefore quote the main passages below:

... Although the universal standards are fully designed to meet refugee requirements, the problems of refugees may have special features depending on the regional context, and the existing legal structure may be appropriately complemented by the adoption of instruments of a regional character.

In Africa, the idea has prevailed that certain standards should be established on a regional basis. These standards have found expression in the Convention governing the Specific Aspects of the Refugee Problem in Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on 10 September 1969. The preamble to the OAU Convention recognizes, *inter alia*, that the 1951 Convention, as modified by the 1967 Protocol, constitutes the basic universal instrument relating to the status of refugees, and Article VIII, paragraph 2 of the OAU Convention states that the latter shall be the effective regional complement in Africa of the United Nations Convention on the status of refugees. The OAU Convention contains important provisions relating, *inter alia*, to asylum, voluntary repatriation, prohibition of subversive activities by refugees, and travel documents. It also contains a new and

supplementary definition of the term 'refugee' as . . . "*any person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality*". The OAU Convention also makes clear that the right of asylum, granted as a peaceful and humanitarian act, is not to be regarded as an unfriendly act by any other state, and is binding on the states parties to the OAU Convention. The following 14 states have so far ratified this Convention : Algeria, Central African Republic, Congo (People's Republic of the), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Zaire and Zambia. The Convention entered into force in November 1973 upon accession by Algeria.

Implementation of international standards. — The formulation of universal or regional standards for the treatment of refugees constitutes an important first step towards the recognition and effective observance of their fundamental rights. In order to be fully effective, however, these standards should normally be backed up by appropriate national legislative and administrative measures. The type of measures required must, of course, be determined by the particular needs and the legal and administrative structure of the country concerned. Legislation having the specific object of implementing the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol has been adopted by a number of African countries. This legislation generally embodies measures which are of particular importance with regard to the procedures followed in defining the status of refugees, under which the persons concerned may benefit from the advantages specified in the international instruments. For example, the Immigration Act which came into force in Kenya on 18 May 1973 grants refugees as defined in the 1951 Convention the possibility of obtaining a resident permit and exercising professional activities in Kenya. Similar procedures, making allowance for the legislative and administrative structures of the country in question, have been established in Algeria, Botswana, Morocco, Senegal and Zambia, while other countries are giving consideration to the establishment of such procedures.

Conclusions. — Considerable progress has thus been made in Africa in the definition and implementation of international standards concerning the rights of refugees. These positive trends, however, must be maintained in order to ensure that, in whatever country they may find themselves, refugees may enjoy the fullest protection of their human rights. Admittedly, the application of certain internationally recognized standards governing the treatment of refugees may give rise to delicate problems in developing countries, particularly with regard to economic and social rights. In this connexion, the principle which should be applied is that refugees should be entitled to all the benefits which are accessible to the nationals of the country concerned. Special allowance should be made for the particular situation of the refugee and his needs, his relationship to the country of residence and the basic difference between his situation and that of an ordinary foreigner. In order to continue the efforts made with regard to international protection of refugees in Africa, further progress would be eminently desirable in the following matters :

- a) further development of the network of international standards through accession by more States to the basic instruments relating to refugees, notably the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol and OAU Refugee Convention ;
- b) the adoption by more States of legislative and/or administrative measures having the specific purpose of giving effect to international standards for the treatment of refugees. This applies in particular to the procedures for the determination of refugee status, the need for which is particularly evident having regard to the humanitarian considerations involved.

In a recent appeal to governments, Sadruddin Aga Khan expresses the hope that accession to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol "could be favourably considered." He continues: "Such accession would be particularly appropriate at this juncture—25 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—when efforts to promote human rights and social justice and to eliminate social discrimination are receiving special prominence."

**SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR
YOUNG ARMY DOCTORS**

The Seventh International Seminar for Young Army Doctors was held at the air base of Coxyde, in Belgium, from 22 September to 2 October 1974, and was attended by over sixty participants from 24 African, Asian, American and European countries. Papers on medical subjects of special interest to the armed forces and on various medical problems were read by a number of lecturers and were followed by discussions. The ICRC representative, Mr. F. de Mulinen, gave a lecture on "The development of humanitarian law in the field of military medicine", and later, at an academic gathering at Bruges, spoke of the duties of the ICRC in the world of today.

The young army doctors attending the Seminar all showed great interest in the Geneva Conventions and their application in practice. The complexity of the subject should stimulate the ICRC to ensure an increasingly wider dissemination of the texts of international humanitarian law and to extract the essential elements thereof for the benefit of the various medical military services and for members of the medical and nursing professions.

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

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.

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

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. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (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 ;
- (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 ;

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.

- (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 ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) 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 ;
- (g) 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 ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

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

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949¹

Some Publications

	Sw. Fr.
The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	10.—
Commentary published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— Vol. 1: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	45.—
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*

International Red Cross Handbook.² Conventions—Statutes
and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Confer-
ence of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the
League of Red Cross Societies, 11th ed. 1971; 8vo, 607 pp. . 40.—

¹ These publications and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Department, 17 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva.

² This joint publication can be obtained at the above address or from the League of Red Cross Societies, Case postale 2099, CH-1211 Geneva 19.



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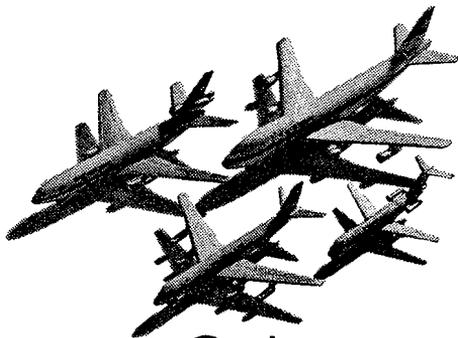
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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324 *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *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.*
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- DAHOMY — Dahomean Red Cross P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K.*
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
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- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
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- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
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- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
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- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
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- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
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- 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*.
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- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
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- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- 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, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.