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International Review of the Red Cross



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1969

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

NINTH YEAR — No. 94

JANUARY 1969

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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.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

*

SPANISH

La Juventud y los Convenios de Ginebra — La acción del CICR en la Península Arábiga — La Vicepresidencia del CICR — Consejo de la Presidencia — Mensaje de Año Nuevo.

GERMAN

Die Jugend und die Genfer Abkommen — Die Hilfsaktion des IKRK auf der Arabischen Halbinsel — Vizepräsidentschaft des IKRK — Präsidenschaftsrat — Neujahrsbotschaft — Hilfe für Körperbehinderte.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

HELP TO WAR VICTIMS IN NIGERIA

Each month the *International Review* gives an account of the ICRC's relief work in Nigeria and the secessionist province of Biafra. The operations are on a vast scale and have continued unabated throughout December 1968.

On federal territory supplies are constantly being forwarded and the ICRC teams provide daily for more than 800,000 people. Foodstuffs and medical supplies continue to reach Port Harcourt and Calabar by sea from Lagos. In addition, all ICRC distribution centres on federal territory are connected by a road haulage system to Lagos, and supplies from Lagos are regularly sent by rail to Enugu. The ICRC can therefore carry on its relief work for the benefit of the victims in these regions.

With regard to Biafra, the airlift established by the ICRC since September 3, 1968 between Fernando Poo and that province continued to function intensively.

In the first fortnight in December, 96 flights were carried out to bring 914 tons of relief to Biafra. Since the beginning of the operation, 558 flights had transported some 5300 tons of food and medicines for the victims of the conflict in Biafra. Shortly after, the quantity of relief supplies forwarded passed the 6,000 ton mark. By the morning of 20 December the aircraft in ICRC service had performed 643 flights and carried 6,038 tons of relief and medical supplies.

As a result, some 850,000 people, a large part of them children, in Biafra received a daily food allowance from the ICRC. It is encouraging to observe that wherever it has been possible to distribute relief, the health of the population has improved.

But such a large scale operation cannot be carried out without having to overcome difficulties of all sorts; these are described in

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several of the International Committee's press releases which we reproduce below:

12 December 1968—*The head of the ICRC delegation in Biafra has informed the organization's headquarters in Geneva that on 9 December the Awo Omamma hospital, the running of which is in the hands of ICRC medical teams, was attacked from the air.*

The attack took place at 6.10 p.m. After a reconnaissance sweep over the hospital at about 6.05 p.m. an aircraft belonging to the Nigerian air force made a low level attack, dropping six bombs on the hospital and gunning it.

Three people were killed and several other persons, including children and local Red Cross personnel, sustained wounds of varying severity. No member of the ICRC staff was injured.

The hospital was clearly marked with several red crosses. Moreover, the hospital is far from any military objective and there were no troops in the region.

The ICRC immediately protested to the Nigerian authorities against this violation of the Geneva Conventions.

13 December 1968—*In their final Report, OAU Observers have on December 10th 1968 rendered credit to the work accomplished by ICRC teams in areas affected by civil war. The OAU Observers have nevertheless made a serious factual error when they claimed there was absence of Nigerian Red Cross personnel in the headquarters of ICRC relief action and that the ICRC is seeking for help of other International Organizations without even consulting Nigerian Red Cross. This error is due to inadequate information. The ICRC regrets that the OAU Observers have omitted to obtain full information from the responsible members of the ICRC mission in Nigeria and is obliged to recall that since the declaration from the Head of State, Major-General Yakubu Gowon, on July 19th 1968, in which he invited the ICRC to channel all the offered efforts of assistance to Nigeria, the international relief action has been conceived as a joint work of the ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross. The headquarters of this joint action in Lagos the "Relief Centre" has been presided over from the beginning of the operation by the Chairman of the Nigerian Red Cross, Chief S. Ade Ojo. The*

NIGERIA



ICRC lorries at Nkalagu — where over a thousand refugees...

NIGERIA



...depend on them for a ration of milk, rice, beans and dried fish (*centre:*
Mr. Gerhart Schuerch, then head of ICRC delegation to Nigeria).

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co-ordinator of the whole action is Mr. Saidu Z. Mohammed, former Secretary General of the National Society.

Of the 29 top positions at the relief centre, 13 are occupied by Nigerians recruited by the National Red Cross and, furthermore, the relief action employs 120 other Nigerians. This figure does not include the Nigerian Members of the Medical Relief teams, the number of whom is increasing continually. In the field Nigerian executive are assigned to the regional co-ordinators. Moreover, no foreigner is allowed to be employed in the relief action without the agreement of the Nigerian Red Cross.

One might add that ICRC relations with other Voluntary Agencies are consolidated by a weekly meeting presided over by Mrs. Oyodiran of the Christian Council of Nigeria. The ICRC policy in Nigeria has always been to incorporate local nationals, to the maximum, by using the resources of the country in which the action is taking place and the ICRC would be only too pleased to see a much greater increase in the percentage of experts and volunteers from Nigeria and other African countries.

23 December 1968—The airlift operated by the International Committee of the Red Cross between the island of Fernando Poo and Biafra has been stopped by the Equatorial Guinea authorities. No reason was given. Discussions are in progress between the country's authorities and the ICRC, represented by Mr. August Lindt, who arrived at Santa Isabel on 23 December.

Since the night of 20-21 December, when nine flights were made by the ICRC's aircraft, no further airlift operations have taken place. This means that for every night the ICRC is prevented from flying, the 850,000 persons who rely on the ICRC for their 70 gram a day subsistence ration will have to go without even this meagre allowance.

December 24, 1968—After an interruption of two days, the International Committee of the Red Cross has again reached Biafra with its freighter aircraft of food and medicines. During the night December 23 to 24, five flights carried more than fifty tons of relief supplies.

The airlift between the island of Fernando Poo (Equatorial Guinea) and Biafra has thus been re-established thanks to the intervention of Mr. August Lindt, who is at present at Santa Isabel.

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24 December 1968.—*A special International Committee of the Red Cross aircraft took off from Geneva with a large cargo of vaccine for Nigeria-Biafra. It will be used to check a measles epidemic which is threatening to break out due to the under-nourishment of the population.*

Doctor Grasset of the Institut Pasteur (Paris) and Dr. Guido Piderman of Zurich accompanied the cargo which had to be kept in special refrigeration. It was thanks to UNICEF that such a large quantity of vaccine could so rapidly be obtained.

26 December 1968.—*The teams of the Swedish aircraft SE-CNE placed by the Swedish Red Cross at the disposal of the ICRC for its airlift to Biafra broke a new record by carrying out on each of the nights December 24|25 and 25|26 four flights Santa Isabel|Biafra transporting food and medicines for the victims of this tragic conflict.*

The two other teams also obtained remarkable results by each effecting three flights during the night December 25|26. The ICRC airlift thus transported nearly 100 tons of food and medicines in one single night.

* * *

But as mentioned in our previous issue, finance is the dominant need at present in the action undertaken in Nigeria/Biafra by the ICRC, for the forwarding of relief and its distribution to the victims on both sides of the front now depends essentially on the procurement of funds.

To assist a constantly increasing number of persons, the ICRC drew up a food and medical supply distribution programme for the four months from the beginning of November 1968 to the end of February 1969.¹ Donations in kind received and promised were estimated to be equivalent to 100 million Swiss francs.

However, to cover the cost of transport, distribution, and additional on-the-spot purchases of local food commodities, 32 million Swiss francs was needed in cash.

¹ *Plate.* — ICRC lorries at Nkalagu — where over a thousand refugees depend on them for a ration of milk, rice, beans and dried fish.

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The ICRC's appeal of 4 November 1968 produced some 10 million Swiss francs. There remained 22 million to be found. Of this sum, 9 million had absolutely to be forthcoming before 15 December if the ICRC's action in Nigeria/Biafra was not to be seriously jeopardized.

Following a further appeal launched on 25 November and other steps taken by the ICRC, additional funds were received at ICRC headquarters from various governments, National Societies and other organizations.

We give below the list of cash donations received between 1st January and 31st December 1968.

Governments	Sw. frs.	Sw. frs.
<i>Botswana</i>	8,341.90	
<i>Canada</i>	241,600.—	
<i>Denmark</i>	57,264.—	
<i>Ethiopia</i>	107,812.50	
<i>Finland</i>	154,000.—	
<i>German (Fed. Rep.)</i>	5,423,825.—	
<i>Great Britain</i>	511,500.—	
<i>Italy</i>	1,380,290.70	
<i>Jamaica</i>	102,500.—	
<i>Netherlands</i>	2,376,000.—	
<i>Switzerland</i>	2,437,384.—	
<i>Turkey</i>	8,640.—	
<i>U.S.A.</i>	15,552,000.—	28,361,158.10

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<i>American</i>	259,725.15
<i>Australian</i>	250,377.54
<i>Austrian</i>	43,200.—
<i>British</i>	441,460.—
<i>Cameroon</i>	500.—
<i>Canadian</i>	394,396.65
<i>Danish</i>	40,221.94
<i>Ethiopian</i>	127,812.50 (incl. gov't)
<i>Finnish</i>	163,881.80
<i>German (Fed. Rep.)</i>	334,910.15

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28,361,158.10

<i>Irish</i>	290,688.45	
<i>Italian</i>	10,397.35	
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	1,729.—	
<i>Jamaican</i>	2,179.75	
<i>Japanese</i>	43,158.—	
<i>Kenyan</i>	468.12	
<i>Korean (Republic)</i> . .	648.—	
<i>Liberian</i>	108,000.—	
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	6,000.—	
<i>Luxembourg</i>	26,820.70	
<i>Monegasque</i>	19,325.20	
<i>Netherlands</i>	323,992.60	
<i>New Zealand</i>	13,639.25	
<i>Philippine</i>	1,080.—	
<i>Portuguese</i>	161.50	
<i>South African</i>	6,458.—	
<i>Spanish</i>	1,541.30	
<i>Swedish</i>	287,233.98	
<i>Swiss</i>	835,000.—	
<i>Syrian</i>	1,023.—	
<i>Tanganyikan</i>	65,357.64	
<i>Zambia</i>	1,479.83	4,102,867.40

Organizations

<i>Oxfam</i>	707,524.—	
<i>Unicef</i>	474,313.60	
<i>World Council of Churches</i>	681,328.80	
<i>Catholic Relief Service</i> .	21,600.—	
<i>Save the Children Fund</i>	751,000.—	
<i>International Union for Child Welfare</i>	87,865.86	
<i>Rädda Barnen</i>	82,850.05	2,806,482.31

Other Organizations and Individuals 805,972.07

Total 36,076,479.88

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The FAO responded with a donation of 1,250 tons of cereals and 500 tons of dried fish followed by a further 1,000 tons of dried fish. This assistance in the form of food was accompanied by a cash grant to cover distribution costs, and was provided under the FAO's World Food Programme. The over-all value amounted to 13 million Swiss francs.

The following cost estimate percentages give some idea of the budget for the ICRC's Nigeria/Biafra relief action:

Food and medical relief	62.5 %
Equipment and installations	3.5 %
Air transport	17.5 %
Other transport	7.5 %
Personnel and delegations	9.0 %

*

In addition, many National Red Cross Societies, national and international relief organizations took part in the ICRC's 1968 relief work in Nigeria, as can be seen from the following indications of donations in kind sent to the ICRC throughout the year for the benefit of victims on both sides of the front. Full details of these donations cannot be given here, but we show total values, in Swiss francs, of goods sent by each country or institution ¹ :

Donations from National Red Cross Societies

	Sw. frs.		Sw. frs.
<i>Austria</i>	123,000	<i>Italy</i>	20,000
<i>Belgium</i>	151,000	<i>Japan</i>	23,000
<i>Canada</i>	4,100,000	<i>Netherlands</i>	1,400,000
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	180,000	<i>Norway</i>	1,100,000
<i>Finland</i>	540,000	<i>Poland</i>	14,000
<i>Germany (Fed. Rep.)</i>	1,060,000	<i>Sweden</i>	350,000
<i>Iceland</i>	560,000	<i>Switzerland</i>	2,900,000
<i>India</i>	5,400	<i>United Kingdom</i>	500,000
<i>Ireland</i>	830,000	<i>U.S.A.</i>	360,000

¹ Figures show estimated values of relief supplies delivered up to 31 December 1968. The figure for Unicef includes value of good *en route*, cost of operating helicopters, etc.

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National and International Institutions

<i>Unicef</i>	56,000,000	<i>Oxfam</i>	1,800,000
<i>Rädda Barnen</i>	800,000	<i>7th Day Adventists</i>	350,000
<i>World Council of Churches</i>	12,040,000	<i>Caritas</i>	10,640,000
<i>Magen David Adom</i>	80,000	<i>F.A.O.</i>	1,500,000
		<i>CARE</i>	100,000

* * *

Field personnel working under ICRC co-ordination at the end of December included 375 persons, of whom 257 were in Nigeria, 65 in the secessionist province of Biafra, and 53 at Santa Isabel. The following table gives greater detail.

	Nigeria	Biafra	Santa Isabel	Total
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	5	—	—	5
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	4	—	2	6
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1	—	—	1
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	—	—	2	2
<i>French Red Cross</i>	—	13	—	13
<i>I.C.R.C.</i>	51	12	25	88
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	6	—	—	6
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>	6	—	—	6
<i>Nigerian Red Cross</i>	10	—	—	10
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	—	—	3	3
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	7	29	21	57
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	7	—	—	7
<i>American Red Cross</i>	3	—	—	3
<i>German Red Cross (Fed. Rep.)</i>	5	—	—	5
<i>Adventists</i>	4	5	—	9
<i>Catholic Relief Service</i>	11	—	—	11
<i>Lutheran Church Missouri Synod</i>	12	—	—	12
<i>Oxfam</i>	7	2	—	9
<i>Quakers</i>	1	—	—	1
<i>Roman Catholic Church Mission</i>	13	—	—	13
<i>Save the Children Fund</i>	27	—	—	27
<i>IUCW/Rädda Barnen</i>	4	1	—	5
<i>UNICEF</i>	1	—	—	1
<i>World Council of Churches</i>	39	2	—	41
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	33	1	—	34
<i>Total</i>	257	65	53	375

In conclusion, we would mention that Mr. Gerhard Schürch's mission as head of the ICRC Lagos delegation finished towards the end of December.

Under the direction of Mr August Lindt, ICRC Commissioner General for West Africa, Mr Schürch was responsible for the relief operations in Nigeria, including the major bases at Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar. He discharged his difficult mission in masterly fashion and contributed substantially to the relief programme for more than 800,000 people, mainly women and children.

His place at the head of the Lagos delegation has been taken over by Mr Hans Egli.

* * *

TWO EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS

Two members of a French Red Cross team, Dr. Max Récamier and Dr. Bernard Kouchner, who worked under ICRC auspices in the seceding province of Biafra have written a description of a two months' visit to that region. At a time when the relief action is being continued with the help of various National Red Cross Societies, we think it to be of interest to give extracts of this article entitled "Two French doctors bear witness", with the kind permission of «Le Monde»¹ in which it appeared.

The first medical team assembled by the French Red Cross left Paris on September 3 for Biafra. A surgeon, a doctor, an anaesthetist, two students in their last year of study, a male nurse and two first-aiders were placed at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Passing through Geneva, we reached the Spanish island of Fernando Poo whose capital Santa Isabel is the Headquarters of the Red Cross operation for Nigeria and Biafra.

This airport at the end of the world has readily adapted itself to air traffic which has multiplied ten times. One hundred and thirty Red Cross technicians responsible for airlift "Inalwa" (International Airlift for West Africa) have monopolized the town's trade. The war is no longer very far away and Ibos living on the

¹ Paris, November 27, 1968.

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island take care to give a wide berth to the Nigerian consulate. At six o'clock in the evening six aircraft freshly marked with the red cross emblem take off into an overcast sky carrying a load of dried fish, powdered milk and medicines for the two Biafran airfields, Uli and Uturu, which they will reach after dark. Flying with all lights extinguished over the scattered Nigerian anti-aircraft emplacements, each plane attempts to make two flights in rotation every night. In spite of the encumbered Biafran landing grounds and unforeseen delays in unloading, the ICRC transported no less than 1,300 tons of food in one hundred and forty-six flights in September alone. On the night of the 30th, 103 tons were carried.

Our team clambers into the huge Hercules aircraft carrying 14 tons of dried fish whose stench long remains with us to remind us of this night flight. Oil lamps line a stretch of road turned into an improvised landing-strip. This is Uli. After making an unsuccessful attempt at landing we return to Santa Isabel. In the middle of the night a Finnish DC-6 takes us back to Biafra this time with satisfactory results. Our first contact: expressions of friendship by the Biafrans who busy themselves around the aircraft. Damp heat, the obscure night is pierced by the flames of torches. The Irish Fathers of Caritas Internationalis, present every evening at the airport, inform us of the situation. The DC-6 takes off at bush level. Our first immediate impression was to be confirmed throughout our two months' work. Biafra, in spite of the war, remains a well-organized region.

Customs formalities accompanied by hot sweet tea, a rare drink, then the Red Cross representative takes us to the hospital at Awo Omamma five miles away of which we take charge. A Swiss surgical team has just returned to Europe. We take its place. The hospital: five long concrete buildings, raised because of the rains, surrounding a central block: an operating theatre, X-ray room and a laboratory. The whole is clean and well maintained, the hospital having been built five years ago by the local inhabitants themselves. It is located in the middle of the bush alongside the main road on which passes a never-ending column of refugees. Electricity is powered by a diesel engine for several hours during the day.

The personnel consists of some thirty student nurses, two Biafran doctors from the province, a Biafran surgeon fled from Port Harcourt, a Swiss anaesthetist and ourselves.

Work is started at once without any transitional period and we become integrated with the Biafran personnel in a matter of hours.

We have to inspect the wounded in hospital, about two hundred of them, many of whom, evacuated several times from other hospitals, will have to be operated upon again: take over the care of the hundred convalescent civilians and military who arrive for treatment every morning, to whom should be added a certain number of out-patient consultations and we distribute the stocks of medicines and equipment which we brought with us.

All this can only be done gradually, as the first arrivals are already keeping our hands full. In fact the front at Owerri is near, some 9 miles away to the south: the same distance from that at Oguta to the eastward. The wounded are brought in by lorry about an hour after attacks whose gun-fire we hear every morning. Jet aircraft pass overhead in clear weather and their bombs falling a short distance away foretell the arrival an hour later of wounded civilians, women and children in need of reviving or of immediate operation.

Such arrivals of twenty to thirty seriously wounded cases will become more and more frequent, almost of daily occurrence, the whole team is then on hand in the operating theatre whose three tables are in use for ten or fifteen hours without a break. War surgery, where the most urgent cases have to be dealt with, save the sick first, stop haemorrhages, prevent gangrene which appears in a few days and above all ward off tetanus which kills, with considerable quantities of sera, since no one is vaccinated here. We have to treat every sort of wound: deep fragments, bullets in the thorax, intestinal perforations and above all the great damage done by shell or bomb, bursts with multiple open fractures, the tearing away of limbs.

We fortunately possess a battery-charged X-ray apparatus and the essential means for general anaesthetics. We are very soon overwhelmed. The wounded have to take their turn sometimes for whole days on mats or even on the ground, showing courage and resignation which fill us with admiration. We never hear any of the wounded complaining. The wretched oil sterilizer is inadequate in spite of the nurses' efforts and we often finish the night's work stripped to the waist, with our gloves. Each time we greet the tropical storms or falling night with relief: the war then stops for a few hours.

Day after day the number of those hospitalized rapidly increases and this hospital of two hundred beds soon holds four to

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four hundred and fifty sick; lying two in a bed or on mats, on the ground and in the passages. We try to keep a brief tally to justify our request for another surgeon and an extra anaesthetist. In six weeks, from September 5 to October 12, three hundred and twenty-one major operations under general anaesthetic, including eleven amputations, twenty-five laparotomies, fifteen thoracotomies, one hundred and fifty incisions, sutures and plastures and a hundred and twenty "sequestrectomies" (surgical treatment of open fracture by removal of foreign bodies or bone fragments then stretched or placed in plaster). To this is added about two hundred minor cases: the dressing of wounds, treatment of burns, frequent after bombing attacks. We had six declared cases of tetanus, three of whom survived and nine out of ten wounded experience a crisis of malaria in the days immediately following their wounds.

A delicate problem is that of blood transfusions required for resuscitation. The civilian population, in spite of its state of malnutrition, gives its blood generously and each week, after the announcement in church on the previous Sunday, a different village in the bush welcomes the hospital blood collectors who thus obtain some twenty flasks each time. We sometimes have to call upon military units at rest, better fed than the civilians; but this is very soon insufficient and we are each day faced with the painful choice forcing us to reserve the few flasks remaining to us for the "recoverable" wounded without wearing ourselves out with treating the more serious cases.

On September 15 we are joined by a Guatemalan surgeon living in France and a Parisian anaesthetist which enables us to undertake other tasks in the hospital: the supplying in medicines and material of Biafran first-aiders who file past each day, aid to the local branches of the Biafran Red Cross, co-operation with the doctors in the region. Food for the hospital is also a problem. We have in fact to ensure the supply of proteins to mix with the local cassava which is becoming scarce and excessively expensive. Our supplies will not last long.

Waiting on events is a strain for all. The population is living in a highly nervous state: headlong flight at the slightest noise of jet aircraft, agitation and stampede when the front seems to be approaching. It is difficult not to find this contagious. A fortnight after our arrival the atmosphere became dramatic in a few hours. The neighbouring town of Oguta was taken and the airfield closed: there was general panic...

Oguta has been retaken and the military situation re-established within three days. We see our patients gradually returning in a piteous condition, completely exhausted after wandering through the forest with nothing to eat. There are many missing. Everything has to be started from the beginning until the next time, because danger is ever present and other teams of the International Red Cross, as we know, are facing the same conditions.

In similar circumstances on September 13 the combined Swedish-Yugoslav surgical team remained isolated in Okigwi abandoned by its inhabitants, the panic-stricken evacuation of all the sick in the hospital having taken place. During the federal attack, two doctors were killed and two others wounded. Two British missionaries, husband and wife, were also killed. We heard of this three days later: it could easily have happened to us.

One Sunday, strangely enough respected by both sides, we take advantage of visiting the school at Santana. There are a hundred and fifty children under hospital treatment there for kwashiorkor. Famine which is rampant in Biafra and which affects our adult sick patients to a lesser degree, is apparent to us. Lack of proteins can explain this affection which is characterized by eodema, arrested development, mental disturbances, cutaneous lesions, discoloration of the hair and diarrhoea. It is not unusual to see two-year-old children weighing only 4 kgs. In the absence of treatment there is an 80 to 90% mortality rate. If treated, these figures can sometimes be very considerably decreased.

The number of children suffering from kwashiorkor varies probably around three hundred thousand, at different stages. After the bombing which destroyed this camp causing seven deaths and twenty-five wounded, we take over the Santana centre, 3 miles from our hospital. There we provide nourishment for one thousand five hundred children below the age of ten who have arrived on foot through the bush within a radius of some 6 miles. Two meals are served daily, prepared by the Biafran Red Cross, consisting of a mixture of milk, dried fish and yam, a local vegetable. We also provide food for nursing mothers and put the more seriously affected children into hospital. Venous resuscitation, the need of vitamins, hyperproteins and predigested foods, will raise some acute problems.

A second French Red Cross team arrives on September 20 to increase our numbers and will enable Santana to function and the

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opening of another centre south-east of Umuahia, the present capital. Two doctors and a male nurse will thus be responsible for the twenty thousand Ibos in the region. Together with Caritas Internationalis and the World Council of Churches, the ICRC has established about four hundred of these centres which fulfil the minimum requirements necessary throughout Biafra for some eight hundred thousand children out of the region's two million five hundred thousand. It is extremely difficult to give exact figures. Several areas in the Biafran redoubt cannot be visited by distribution teams. There are one million persons in refugee camps under the charge of humanitarian organizations. The villages being abnormally enlarged, the bush and the sides of the roads shelter several millions of displaced persons who cannot always be reached by those giving first-aid . . .

* * *

It is also well known that the ICRC is in action in Nigeria too, on the other side of the fighting line. We therefore follow up with an article entitled "The Quiet Children of Nigeria" by Mr. Glen E. Haydon of the American Red Cross, who has lived the daily life of an ICRC delegate in this war-torn country.

Noise in the small village roars to a new pitch. People are shouting excitedly. "Come, come! Red Cross is here!" Many dash off to gather pots and pans, knowing that food will soon be distributed. Others move slowly, haltingly, to a second rapidly forming line where Red Cross doctors and nurses are setting up medical clinic tables.

This is an important day. There will be tender care for the ill or injured, and food for everyone. Tonight there will be less crying. Everyone in the village will rest much easier.

Great sacks of food are carefully unloaded from the Red Cross truck. Stacked on the hard-packed ground they seem like a major miracle, especially to the children. Then come bags of clothing, and the people crowd closer, talking excitedly.

With much shouting and waving of arms, village elders organize everyone into a line, more or less. It will be a long day for some. Waiting for medical attention, and then food. But no one even thinks of leaving.

Each day this story is repeated in villages and refugee camps throughout the war-scarred areas of Nigeria. Several million families have been caught up in this struggle, as they are in every war. But, here in Nigeria, starvation and disease have grown to major proportions.

Living up to its mission of meeting suffering, whenever and wherever it exists, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, moved into action. Supported by numerous other humanitarian organizations around the world, Medical Relief Teams were at once formed in many countries. National Red Cross Societies and governments swiftly made emergency financial assistance, foods and drugs available for I.C.R.C. use. One of the greatest Red Cross refugee relief operations since World War II was under way.

But all this international co-operation, complicated organization, planning and staffing means little to the villagers. Red Cross is simple to them. It is a man with sacks of food. It is a doctor or nurse with medicine and healing knowledge. It is a meeting of their needs, in a time of great trouble.

Those who understand the least are the little children. Often afraid, sensing fear from their parents, they stand shyly waiting a signal that all is well. That signal is simply a smile, the wave of a hand by a Red Cross worker. Instantly tiny faces break into huge grins!

But there are those who cannot wave. Cannot run happily, or jostle through the Red Cross milk line. These are Nigeria's quiet children. They can be seen in each village or camp. Carried or walking painfully, they come from all directions. The medical clinic draws them like a magnet of hope. The quiet children of Nigeria bring home a truly staggering burden for mankind to bear, the burden of man's inhumanity to man.

Patiently they wait. There are no comic books or kiddie games to amuse the children in this waiting room. The quiet children have only one concern. Perhaps today the hurt will stop. Perhaps tomorrow, or maybe next week, I shall be able to eat, or run, or play.

Outside the medical clinic, distribution of Red Cross food is under way. Here noise and loud talking are the order of the day. Excitement runs high. There is great concern that all will receive an equal share. Anyone trying to slip into line twice is promptly spotted by village elders, and roughly escorted away. Ropes are strung, bags of beans, wheat, rice, milk and salt are cut open, boxes

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of stock fish are broken into, local helpers instructed; one big can full of this, two dippers of that, three pieces of fish, no extra portions to friends. Finally everything is ready.

The children, most barefooted and some bare-bottomed, line up separately for their pan of dry milk powder. Adults begin coming through for staple foods. Pans, trays, headscarves and large leaves are held out, to be filled with a tumble of golden food.

Finally, all bags and boxes are empty, the former contents now carefully stored in hundreds of different native huts and houses.

Inside the old mission school building, only a few people remain on the well-worn benches. The doctor and his team of nurses have treated over five hundred and fifty already. Most of the quiet children have gone home. Several still remain, cradled in their mother's laps. Long plastic tubes lead from tiny ankles or wrists to steadily dripping crystal bags of life-giving glucose-saline solution. It seems impossible that the wizened, undernourished bodies can absorb all of that desperately needed fluid.

Now it is over. All of the patients have been treated. The last of the quiet children is lifted gently into mother's arms. She will bring him again next week? There is more question than statement in her eyes. Nodding, the Red Cross doctor returns to packing medicine boxes. There is nothing more that can be said.

Quickly the landrovers are loaded, and the Red Cross Team moves down the bushy, overgrown roadway. There is much smiling and waving all along the road and on past the village.

Yes, tonight there will be less crying. Tonight everyone in the village will rest easier.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Syria**

In response to pressing appeals from the Syrian Red Crescent and the ICRC delegate in Syria, the International Committee has just despatched to that country a consignment of 50 tons of powdered milk, 10 tons of preserved meat and 4,000 blankets. This will contribute to the winter assistance programme for 100,000 persons displaced from the Golan territory by the war of June 1967 and now living in the interior of Syria. Distribution will be effected by the Syrian Red Crescent in agreement with the ICRC delegate in Damascus.

After 18 months exile, the plight of these displaced persons is still one of hardship and they are in need of assistance to survive the winter.

The ICRC is also carrying on its work in the occupied Kuneitra region, where its delegates go regularly.

True to the spirit of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the ICRC delegates endeavour to maintain contact with the civilian population, to obtain authority from the occupying Power for family reunions, and to recover and forward personal documents left behind by the 100,000 Syrian civilians who took the road into exile.

Yemen

North Yemen.—The work of the ICRC medical mission at an advance field post in North Yemen has continued unabated over the last few weeks. The team is carrying on under trying conditions, performing field surgery and providing a number of cases with in-patient treatment, with only emergency surgical equipment and medical supplies. It has been handling 60 to 80 surgical and 20 to 30 medical cases a day, and performing several major operations daily.

There is no other medical service in the region, and were it not for the ICRC team the wounded and sick would have no medical treatment at all.

The team, which is entirely Swiss, arrived in the Yemen on 22 September 1968 and has finished its assignment. Four of its members returned to Najran on 4 December. Dr. James Paramore, who led the mission, and nurse Bernard Conus, have stayed behind to await the arrival of the relief team due to reach Jeddah on 12 December. The new team comprises a surgeon, Mr. Edwin Erb, Dr. Dominique Meyer, two male nurses, Mr. Adolphe Hess and Mr. Hans Baumgartner, and the radio operator Mr. Willy Bauhofer to take over from his colleague Mr. Alfred Kohler to maintain radio contact with the delegation at base and with the ICRC in Geneva.

On arrival the fresh team was briefed by Mr. André Rochat, head of the ICRC delegation in the Arabian peninsula.

In addition, with the agreement of the local authorities, the ICRC field team recently visited some Republican captives held by the Royalists. Three of them are receiving in-patient treatment at the ICRC advance field post.

Sanaa.—In view of prevailing needs in Sanaa, the International Committee has decided to undertake quick action to help the civilian population.

The ICRC having received a donation of large quantities of milk and cheese from the Swiss government, it despatched a 9 ton consignment to Sanaa in a Norwegian aircraft specially chartered for that purpose. This DC-6B, which was previously one of the fleet on the Biafra airlift, left Geneva on 11 November.

The following day the two ICRC delegates at Aden, Alfred Isler and Robert Tissot, saw to the unloading and storage of the consignment on its arrival at Sanaa. They will maintain a check on the goods and supervise their distribution.

A further consignment of 30 tons of milk powder and 10 of cheese was sent by sea to Aden and will be used to expand and continue throughout the winter the distribution programme drawn up in cooperation with the Yemen Republic Ministers of Health and Education.

These relief foodstuffs will be distributed in various hospital establishments and schools in Sanaa, namely the 32 bed maternity ward, the TB section of the main hospital (150 beds), the children's hospital (45 beds), primary schools (including an orphanage with some 2,000 children), a boarding school with some 2,000 children and a school for 200 Bedouin children. The first distributions were welcomed by both the authorities and the population.

Food and clothing are sorely needed in Sanaa, especially with the approach of winter. The medical situation is also critical, medical supplies having almost been exhausted. Particularly urgent is the need to provide for the treatment of 500 tuberculosis patients over a period of six months. Many of the wounded who could be saved by blood transfusion die because of the lack of blood plasma.

A pressing appeal has been launched to a dozen National Red Cross Societies with a view to remedying the serious shortages reported by the ICRC's delegate to Sanaa. National Societies have been informed of the medical supplies most urgently required.

Aden

The new surgical team made available to the ICRC by the Rumanian Red Cross is practically alone in providing surgical services in Aden. It has been running the operating theatres of the 500 bed Al Gamhurian hospital since 31 October. This is the only civilian hospital still in service for the 1.5 million or so inhabitants. Lack of staff has forced the other hospitals to close down.

The Rumanian team, consisting of Dr. Nicolai Ionesco, Dr. Clement Baciú and the anaesthetist Dr. Tudor Criveanu, is able to meet the capital's most urgent needs. In the North of the country eight fully equipped hospitals are idle due to lack of staff.

The ICRC has provided the Aden hospital with the urgently required equipment and medical supplies it was lacking.

Luxembourg

At the end of November 1968 Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the International Committee, went to Luxembourg on an official visit to the Luxembourg Red Cross.

He was received by Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and by Prince Felix of Luxembourg, who is President of the National Red Cross Society. He also had discussions with members of the government.

Accompanied by Mrs. Gonard, he saw several Luxembourg Red Cross institutions, such as a convalescent home at Colpach (*Fondation Emile Mayerisch*), a kindergarten at Rédange (*Fondation Félix Schroeder*) and a children's home at Bertrange (*Fondation Colnet d'Huart*).

Germany

In December 1968, Mr. E. G. Beckh, ICRC delegate, went to the Federal Republic of Germany. He visited political detainees in prisons in Bonn, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe-Durlach and the prison hospital at Hohenasperg. He also visited two prisons in West Berlin. He was thus able to talk, without witnesses, with 24 detainees of whom twelve were on charges and passed on to the prison directors, then to the appropriate authorities, the wishes they had expressed which were duly considered.

The delegate of the ICRC examined with the Head of the Prosecution Department of the German Federal Republic various problems following on the visits he made to places of detention. These visits were everywhere facilitated by the authorities concerned.

*IN GENEVA***VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE ICRC**

Mr. Hans Bachmann continues to be Vice-President of the Committee for 1969, whilst Mr. Jacques Freymond has been appointed Vice-President for 1969 and 1970.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Apart from the President and the two Vice-Presidents, who are *ex officio* members of the Council, the International Committee elected the following members for 1969: Miss Marjorie Duvillard, Mr. Roger Gallopin, Mr. Hans Meuli, Mr. Marcel Naville, Mr. Jean Pictet and Mr. Jacques de Rougemont.

Token of Gratitude

The now traditional ceremony at which the International Committee expresses its gratitude to staff members with twenty years of service to their credit took place on 19 December 1968. This year it was to Mr. Robert Melley that Mr. F. Siordet, Vice-President, in the absence of the President, conveyed the institution's appreciation for his loyalty to the Red Cross mission and presented him with a silver plate on which his name was engraved.

Mr. Melley thanked the International Committee and stated the profound reasons why those who serve the Red Cross remain true to an ideal as well as to the institution. It was, he said, a privilege to contribute to a mission which not only demands but also motivates dedication.

New Year Message

As in previous years, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross sent a message to many countries as follows :

Having for more than a hundred years witnessed calamities which have caused such devastation in the world, the International Committee of the Red Cross has pursued its humanitarian mission for the victims of war throughout the year which has just drawn to a close.

Its activity has been chiefly carried out in West Africa, the Middle East and in South East Asia where, in addition to its traditional work on behalf of the wounded and prisoners of war, it has also concerned itself with the fate of civilian populations. With the support of a large number of National Societies and of several inter-governmental and private relief organizations, intervention on the part of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Nigeria and especially in Biafra, has enabled the temporary saving from certain death of nearly a million and a half women and children.

The International Committee is, however, now reaching the limit of its resources. The extent of the drama being enacted in this part of Africa is such that the necessarily limited forces of the Red Cross are no longer sufficient. The problem raised is on a world scale and only the rapid uniting of all available forces, whether these be governmental, intergovernmental or private, will be successful in definitely snatching these few millions of victims from death which a reduced number of humanitarian organizations have so far been able to keep alive.

On the threshold of the New Year, may I urgently appeal to all people of good will to bring their support to the work of the Red Cross. It will then be able to continue its humane mission on behalf of all those who are suffering.

HOMMAGE
DE LA
CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE
DES ANCIENS PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE

AU

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

3 NOVEMBRE 1968



Medal presented by the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War to the ICRC in recognition of its services to prisoners of war.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ICRC'S WORK FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

From 1 to 3 November 1968, the VIth Congress of the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War—an organization with a world-wide membership of almost two million and affiliated to the World Veterans' Federation—was held in Geneva. The ICRC was represented by Mr. F. Siordet, its Vice-President, and by Mr. J. de Preux, legal adviser.

Apart from the problems related to the pathology of captivity and the lasting consequences of life in prison camps for the health of some former inmates, the Congress broached wider issues concerning the construction of tomorrow's world, with a broad outlook and international understanding based on common experience. French, German, Belgian, Italian and Austrian delegates raised various problems, particularly the strengthening of their solidarity, assistance to developing countries, and their relations with European institutions. At the closing session, Mr. Georges Lepeltier, delegate-general, delivered a paper on the present crisis facing civilization, the origins of which, in his view, date back to the Renaissance and herald a general change in values. During the same session, Mr. Kiessling, as the Confederation's Vice-President, expressed its gratitude to the Swiss people and Government, and to the ICRC, for what they did for the seriously wounded casualties interned in Switzerland during the first world war.

On the last day the Congress members visited the ICRC and were shown its main departments. They were welcomed by Mr. Siordet, Vice-President, Mr. J. Pictet, ICRC member and director general, and by several others of the institution's officials.

Mr. R. Nachez, President of the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War, flanked by Mr. R. Laumont, Secretary-General, and Mr. G. Boulens, President of the Swiss section of the Association of Former French Prisoners of War, presented Mr. Siordet with a bronze medal as a tribute to the ICRC for its

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work for prisoners of war.¹ Mr. Siordet thanked him with the following words:

It is with special joy and emotion that, on behalf of the International Committee, I receive this magnificent medal, for nowadays the Red Cross receives more criticism than compliments. When a country devotes huge resources to waging war against another country or against part of itself, destroying towns and starving the population, then public opinion is moved. But some people become even more agitated if the Red Cross, with its meagre resources, does not manage to rebuild at the same pace on the ruins and raise the dead. This has always been the case. Whoever tries to save something voluntarily is condemned to succeed. Perhaps, in one present-day conflict or another the ICRC might have done better or more. The future will tell. But this I can say: It is not the Red Cross which bombs people and starves children.

This medal, testifying to your gratitude, is received by us also as a token of friendship. For you are our friends. We know you all by name; you are all here in these forty-five million index cards of the Central Tracing Agency which you will shortly see, where any one of you may find a record of your captivity. That we were able to act for the benefit of prisoners of war was due to our hundreds, even thousands, of volunteers, who gave up a few hours each week, or many days each month, year after year, attending to these cards like the nurse tends the wounded. For them, some of whom are still with us, these records were not just pieces of cardboard; each represented a man behind barbed wire, wounded perhaps, an anxious mother or wife. That forges bonds of fellowship.

Whilst we are here gathered as friends, allow me to acquaint you of something which is a matter of concern to us. The Red Cross in general, and the ICRC in particular, was able to assist some prisoners of war during the second world war because there was a Geneva Convention, the Prisoner of War Code, which defined the status of prisoners of war. In 1949, this and the other Geneva Conventions were revised, strengthened and extended, and today they have been ratified by almost

¹ *Plate*: Tribute to the International Committee of the Red Cross from the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War (3 November 1968).

every State in the world. These Geneva Conventions lay down standards for the treatment of non-combatants or persons who have laid down their arms and are held by the enemy (military wounded and sick, prisoners of war, interned civilians, the population of occupied territories), but they do not make any regulation for the actual conduct of operations. This is a matter for what is called the law of war, or the Law of The Hague. But this dates back for the most part to 1907. There are experts who maintain that this law, dating back to before the advent of military aviation and the discovery of nuclear energy, does not apply to air warfare and the atomic bomb.

And that is the situation. The infantry officer at the head of his troops who sets fire to a village and massacres all the inhabitants, women and children included, is considered a war criminal even in his own country. But let a pilot destroy a village from the air and slaughter the inhabitants, and nothing is said. It's modern warfare! A pilot or artillery gunner taken prisoner after destroying a village may brandish a Convention and demand treatment as a prisoner of war. All very well; but the women and children who perished in the village had no legal text to flourish to protect them from bombs or shells.

You will agree that this can hardly be tolerated. It is surprising that governments have not shown the same eagerness to bring the law of war up to date as they did to strengthen, sign and ratify the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC has been doing its utmost to draw attention to this situation and to propose remedies. In spite of the all too frequent inertia it encounters it has persevered, and will continue doing so. But it is probable that nothing short of almost universal opinion can induce States to revive, strengthen and give greater precision to the rules for the conduct of hostile operations in order to avoid useless suffering. We were able to observe how laudable were the discussions at your Congress, oriented towards the search for ways and means of contributing to peace and understanding among men. We therefore believe that former prisoners of war, like all Veterans in general, are well qualified to play a part in creating a favourable current of opinion.

After Mr. R. Nachez had restated the high esteem of former prisoners of war for the work of the Red Cross, two films were shown and groups were formed to visit the Central Tracing Agency.

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XXIst INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

This Conference will be held in Istanbul from 29 August to 13 September 1969. The provisional agenda, approved by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross when it met in Geneva in September 1968, was as follows:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

I. Council of Delegates

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates.
2. Approval of the Draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
3. Proposals to be made for the Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the Conference.
4. Proposals of Procedure submitted by the Standing Commission.
5. Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute.

II. Plenary Meetings

1. Report of the Council of Delegates.
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General.
3. Reading of the Red Cross Basic Principles.
4. Opening of the Procedure for the Election of Members of the Standing Commission.

5. Appointment of the Commissions of the Conference:
 - (a) Commission for International Humanitarian Law and Relief to civilian populations in armed conflicts.
 - (b) General Commission.
 - (c) Drafting Committee.
6. The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.
7. Activity Report of the International Committee.
8. Activity Report of the League and of National Societies.
9. Activity Report of the Standing Commission.
10. Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee.
11.
 - (a) Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shōken Fund.
 - (b) Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the Allocation of the Income of the Augusta Fund.
 - (c) Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on the Awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal.
12. Reports of Commissions:
 - (a) Report of the Commission for International Humanitarian Law and Relief to civilian populations in armed conflicts.
13. Election of Members of the Standing Commission.
14. Place and Date of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross.

III. Meetings of Commissions

- A. *Commission for International Humanitarian Law and Relief to civilian populations in armed conflicts*
 1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur, Secretaries and the Drafting Committee.

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2. Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XXth International Conference.
 3. Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
 4. Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs applicable to Armed Conflicts:
 - (a) Protection of the essential Rights of the Human being.
 - (b) Protection of Civilian Populations against the Dangers of Indiscriminate Warfare.
 - (c) Status of Civil Defence Services.
 - (d) Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel.
 - (e) Other Fields.
 5. Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts:
 - (a) Role of the Red Cross.
 - (b) Possible Developments.
 6. The presence, functions and relief operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies in areas of armed conflict, with special reference to the civilian population.
- B. *General Commission*
1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteurs, Secretaries and the Drafting Committee.
 2. Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XXth International Conference.
 3. The Red Cross and Developing Countries.
 4. International Relief Actions in Natural Disasters:
 - (a) Planning and Co-operation.
 - (b) Revision of Principles.
 5. Red Cross Adult and Youth Volunteers in the Community in Evolution:
 - (a) Nature of Red Cross Voluntary Service and its Motivation in 1969.

- (b) Use of Red Cross Adult and Youth Volunteers in the Community
 - in the health field,
 - in the social welfare field,
 - in the education field.
- (c) Recruitment and Training of Adult and Youth Volunteers.

6. International Health Teams.

A RESOLUTION OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE RED CROSS

On 20 December 1968, the United Nations General Assembly Plenary Session unanimously adopted the resolution quoted below. In it the United Nations affirms principles proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in 1965. In addition, it associates the Red Cross in the work of promoting the better application and development of international humanitarian law.

During the discussions at New York the ICRC was represented, with observer status, by its Director, Mr. C. Pilloud, who was available for consultation by the General Secretariat and delegates. The draft resolution was submitted jointly by the delegations of Afghanistan, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing *the necessity of applying basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,*

Taking note of resolution No. XXIII on “*Human Rights in Armed Conflicts*”, adopted on 11 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran,

Affirming *that the provisions of the resolution need to be effectively implemented as soon as possible,*

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1. Affirms resolution XXVIII of the 20th International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna in 1965, which laid down inter alia the following principles for observance by all governmental and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts:

“ — that the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;

“ — that it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;

“ — that distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study:

(a) steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts, and

(b) the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly, at its twenty fourth session, on the steps taken by him;

4. Further requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

5. Calls on all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

RED CROSS AND NEUTRALITY

In June 1968 the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany held its 18th General Meeting in Frankfurt. Mr. H. Bachmann ICRC Vice-President, and Mr. H. Beer, League Secretary-General, delivered messages expressing the good wishes of the two international institutions of the Red Cross. Dr. A. Schlögel, Secretary-General, reviewed the varied activities carried out by the National Society during the previous year.

Mr. Walter Bargatzky, President, Minister Carlo Schmid, representing the Government, and Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, addressed the meeting. Professor Weizsäcker discussed problems relating to humanitarianism in the world today and the connection between Red Cross action against suffering and death on the one hand, and the principle of neutrality on the other hand. We believe our readers will be interested in the following extracts from his speech¹:

... "It is important not to underestimate the considerable moral success and the undoubted transformation which has been accomplished in the course of these efforts to limit war and to broaden the scope of humanitarian action during hostilities. Any retrograde step from the results achieved would exact a horrible toll. But it is also important to realize that any conquest is, in turn, based on compromise solutions relative to conditions existing at the time and adapted to specific moments of history. For such a venerable institution as the Red Cross is today, it would be dangerous to overlook the historical changes wrought over the last century.

In the first place we must be aware of one objection which might be raised to efforts to humanize war—and it has been raised—namely, that by mitigating the horrors of war, man's natural instinct to eliminate it completely is diminished. By convincing governments, through your neutrality and your work for the benefit of the victims of the wars they have started, you repudiate

¹ Our translation.

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a higher duty to humanity, that of exposing the moral impossibility of tolerating war. Your neutrality reduces humanitarianism and at the same time recognizes great inhumanity. Such censure may appear unjust when it comes from outside. But I do not believe that any of us who have worked for humanity, either in the Red Cross or in some other organization, has resisted the temptation of directing this reproach against himself. That Dunant aspired to exceed the results obtained by the Red Cross is unquestionable.

At any time in history it is essential to draw a distinction between what is possible at a given period and what is utopian. The period of Red Cross history from Dufour and Moynier to Max Huber, the manner in which it made humanitarianism possible through neutrality, was in keeping with the evolutionary stage reached by the community of European States, where its main activities took place. To have expected more at that time would have been to achieve less. Whoever wanted to oppose the principle of war had to do so from a different angle. However, two events have meanwhile occurred which impel us to revise our attitude.

The first is the transfer of bitter conflicts to regions outside Europe. Until 1945 the Red Cross, to carry out its activities unimpeded had to speak the language of the American-European culture. To ensure that it was heeded by the people and governments of Europe it had to adopt European concepts. What was its strength then is now its weakness. In order for its assistance to reach areas where distress is greatest, the Red Cross must make itself heard by the nations of Asia and Africa. It must at all cost be receptive to ideas on a world-scale. It will thereby observe with surprise that many of the concepts which were only recently considered universal are strictly European or Western.

The second point is the increasing awareness in all countries that world peace through politics is a prerequisite to the survival of the modern world. Elimination of war has today become a subject for reflection which no-one demanding more humanity can ignore if he wishes to be taken seriously. It is by no means an easy subject and whoever broaches it without the necessary composure will in the long run receive no more attention than he who ignores it. According to the ideas I referred to earlier, I would say that evolution may be described as follows:

The cultural tradition, and consequently the social order in which we live, is being radically transformed under the impetus of science and technology. This is a change of tradition through increased knowledge, particularly knowledge of cause and effect. This knowledge has and creates a tradition of its own; it would be worthwhile observing the inter-action of tradition and knowledge leading to scientific concept, but that study would go beyond the scope of this conference. From another angle it demands and obtains a change of social structures and standards. In particular, it demands the creation of a new tradition, and, at the same time, a new and strict moral code to control the excessive power which it has placed in our hands. In the event of war this power takes the form of the weapons of mass slaughter we possess today and which, given the political order prevailing in the world today, we shall no doubt continue to make even more terrible. An analysis of the legitimacy of this increase of armaments—which it is neither possible nor necessary to give in this talk—has led me to conclude that the technological world is no more stable in the armament sector than it is in others. It requires a definite and systematic stability dependent on political stability. World peace through politics is today, as a result of technical developments, a *sine qua non* for the survival of the modern world, and the demand for it has become ineluctable.

World conscience has started to become familiar with this idea. World political structures are a long way from satisfying this demand and I believe we are heading for decades in which the danger of war will increase. At the same time, however, it has become impossible to accept unquestioningly the inevitability of war. What are the principles which correspond to this state of universal conscience?

Let us once again refer to the principles formulated by Jean Pictet in his book.¹ The first of these, humanity, is defined as follows:

“The Red Cross fights against suffering and death. It demands that man shall be treated humanely under all circumstances”. The fifth principle, neutrality, is: “The Red Cross must observe strict

¹ J. Pictet, *Red Cross Principles*, ICRC, Geneva, 1956.

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neutrality in the military, political, denominational and philisophic spheres ". In connection with this principle Pictet writes: " Neutrality is essentially a negative concept—the quality of someone who remains outside a conflict, who does not openly take the side of either party ". I would quote two more sentences: " Although neutrality defines the Red Cross attitude towards belligerents and ideologies, it never determines the institution's behaviour towards sufferers ". Neutrality " is not so much a part of the Red Cross ideal as a means of accomplishing its task ".

What we have already said clarifies these sentences. Military neutrality, that is to say towards belligerents, in actual practice, is a prerequisite to any Red Cross assistance. This neutrality is neither an end nor an ideal but a means; it is the means of making belligerents understand that it is not detrimental to their interests to allow the Red Cross to assist the wounded and the sick. Not being an end, but a means, neutrality does not demand indifference for the belligerents' objectives. To expect the citizen of a State at war to be indifferent to his country's objectives would be to expect too much of human nature. On the other hand, whoever, as a member of the Red Cross, helps war victims, may well be expected not to take part, either openly or secretly, in the fighting to achieve his country's war aims. This rule does not demand too much of human nature; to observe it is a matter of ethics, to apply it is consistent with a moral value.

It is natural and important that the Red Cross, by reason of its incontrovertible neutrality, should remain apart also from conflicts which are not military in character. This attitude is consistent with political, religious, philosophical and ideological neutrality. And yet, neutrality cannot be complete. One cannot remain neutral to humanity itself. That is why, to quote Pictet again, neutrality never determines Red Cross behaviour towards those who suffer. However, the guide-lines must often be the subject of subtle distinction and constantly revised. Let us first endeavour to define the traditional Red Cross attitude to this problem.

It cannot be denied that wars are not waged solely for the purpose—which I shall qualify by the use of a neutralizing phrase—of safeguarding national interest. Combatants are often convinced that they are fighting for high ideals: for freedom, against slavery,

for justice, against exploitation, for humanity. Those who serve the Red Cross may, for their part, often be unable to dispel the feeling that one belligerent is defending a bad cause or using the most inhuman means. In such a case indifference would be impossible not only from the human but also from the moral point of view. Nevertheless they must be neutral in action, for it is solely the absolute confidence it engenders throughout the world by its neutrality, that the Red Cross is allowed freedom to carry out its mission of assisting war victims. In such a case this neutral attitude is identified with constructive action of a moral order, for it invites even the combatant to make, within his own mind, that distinction without which humane thought and action is impossible. The very fact that there are men who refuse to take up arms, even for a just cause, in order to give practical effect to genuine love of one's neighbour, namely to relieve suffering, and that combatants respect and facilitate this attitude is a determinant factor of humanity.

The problem may be summarized as follows: the spirit of neutrality must be and remain understood. There is a great risk that neutrality may become an argument in defence of moral indifference. We must absolutely ensure that the traditional concept of neutrality is still convincing despite the twofold change of world conscience which we have just mentioned.

The classical phrases of neutrality, which for example determine the choice of such terms as "religious", "philosophic" or "ideological" put conflicting convictions, relatively speaking, on the same level as conflicting interests. Let me explain. When using the adjective "religious" I construe a religion to be a particular and historically evolved form of belief, common to a community of human beings, in a truth which determines their way of life. However, that truth is not the origin of separation from other groups, but one which in the minds of its believers should rally all men to it. It is the very principle and true sense of the term humanity.

The restrictive designation of this belief by the use of the term "religion" is an act of resignation before the problem of truth. But we are now walking on thin ice. This resignation certainly means that we cannot await the end of the struggle for truth if we wish here and now to practice love of our neighbour. That is why practical humanitarianism must remain neutral in religious conflict.

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Moreover, that is the exact sense of the parable of the Good Samaritan: the Samaritan was the religious adversary of the Jew to whom he gave help. But if neutrality becomes indifference, if it no longer sees that the aim of religion—whatever form it takes—is humanity itself, then that neutrality may unexpectedly become injustice and the excuse for callousness. But indifference will out! It degrades the very humanitarianism to which it aspires to the level of a specialized, useful and no doubt laudable task—for instance assistance to the sick—but in doing so it loses conviction and at the same time the very principle on which its effectiveness depends . . .

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

SUBMIT TO PROGRESS OR DIRECT IT ?

In January 1968, *International Review* recalled that Professor Maurice Marois of the Paris Faculty of Medicine addressed the League Board of Governors at The Hague in 1967 on the subject "Science and Responsibility: The Defence of Life". He concluded by pointing out the analogy between the objective of the *Institut de la Vie*, over which he presides, and the Red Cross principles which are based on a constant resolve to protect man's welfare.

In September and October 1968, that *Institut* organized meetings in Geneva. Their theme was "Progress: A Challenge". Scientists, doctors, economists, and sociologists explained the viewpoints of their own particular branches and their fears and hopes, as since the beginning of the century science and technology have made spectacular progress and their development is accelerating, each day changing our living conditions.

Technology multiplies man's power. It changes the world in which he lives and his social environment. It is becoming capable of influencing man biologically and psychologically. Such a growth in man's power increases his responsibilities. It requires him to act with greater awareness, enlightened by exact knowledge of remote effects of his behaviour. It could require a firmer and more lucid moral code. At least it demands a prudence which must be urgently infused in contemporary man.

Some effects of technical progress are serious enough to warrant our earnest consideration, and some of the problems to which it has given rise are the very ones which, in various countries, the Red Cross is endeavouring to solve, such as the heavy toll of road accidents.

Are we becoming a society which no longer respects personality? Will man soon be no more than a slave to efficiency and the community's utilitarian requirements? Professor Marois asked these questions at the meetings of the *Institut de la Vie*.

Human life, he said, is under a constantly greater threat from biological applications. Referring to a meeting of scientists in

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London under the auspices of the CIBA Foundation, he mentioned scientific applications which will convulse the human estate in the near future. Biological technology—the shibboleth of the London meeting—will make conditioning of the individual possible even before his birth, from the moment of conception and during development of the embryo.

“Biology-fiction” is becoming reality: psychotrope drugs tranquilize or stimulate aggressivity; the period of puberty may be prolonged. It will, for example, become possible to control the size of the human brain by intervention before or immediately after birth.

This picture of scientific progress illustrates the efficiency of a soulless world. Such an outlook does not inspire optimism and yet, according to Dr. Marois, “scientists all sing praises to the glory of science”.

With such “progress” threatening to escape control, legislative regulation of applications affecting life and man is essential. Man must react in two ways: by conscience-searching and by assumption of responsibility. Although scientists are aware that their inventions are accelerating the course of history, the problem of responsibility is beyond them. This is a problem for mankind as a whole. The use made of scientific inventions is not a scientific problem, but an ethical one. Indifference through intellectual smugness comes all too easy.

Another attitude is resignation. Questioning the scientific finality, man may reach the conclusion that nothing can be done against the powerful forces at work. One of the ways out of this quandary is the revolt of the scientist. It may take three forms: political involvement, conscientious objection, and desertion, the renunciation of science.

The necessity of ensuring the survival of well-tried, permanent and universal values is ineluctable. Respect for life becomes primordial when it clashes with scientific discovery. According to Mr. Marois, the *Institut de la Vie* endeavours to reply to the problems raised by the advance of science, by bringing the human aspect to the fore in all decisive alternatives affecting man's present and future.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

It will be recalled that a resolution of the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Stockholm, 1948) recommended that National Societies, as well as the ICRC and the League, "include in their activities, should the necessity arise, legal and social assistance to stateless persons, refugees and war victims". This led to results, as a number of National Societies have set up legal assistance departments and both the League and the ICRC have given aid to refugees in various countries. It should be added that the ICRC has given support to the efforts of several nongovernmental organizations and, with regard to legal assistance in particular, it has encouraged and facilitated the establishment in Geneva of the International Centre for Co-ordination of Legal Assistance (ICCLA).

Mr. Michel Potulicki, representing the ICCLA, submitted to the Congress of the International Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem (AWR), held at Horgen-Zurich from September 3 to 7, 1968, a report in which he summarized the present situation and of which we give some extracts. It should moreover be recalled that the International Review in a previous issue published an abridged version of the study the same author made of legal assistance to refugees, stateless persons and immigrants.¹

A very large category of immigrants has need of legal assistance. This has the great advantage of speeding up permanent solutions by integration, emigration or even the voluntary repatriation of the persons concerned. I would like to draw your attention to this role or rather to the organization of work in this sphere. The voluntary agencies sometimes, but very rarely, possess suitably qualified per-

¹ See *International Review of the Red Cross*, July 1965.

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sonnel enabling them to give legal advice to those concerned, the task of pleading before the courts evidently devolving on members of the bar. These, it should be said in passing, are not often versed in the intricacies of private international law. What then can be done?

On this point, one could first of all suggest that such private agencies ensure as far as possible the engagement of members with some legal training amongst their personnel, that is to say those familiar with the legislation of the country involved. This would obviate the agencies being obliged to resort to lawyers who generally show little enthusiasm for this type of matter and who moreover demand remuneration. In this way, advice and counsel given or interventions made with the country's administration could be carried out even for small fees which would always be lower than those of lawyers, thus benefitting both client and agency alike.

There is, however, another method which the ICCLA is attempting to promote, which is to set up small legal reception centres in towns where there are many refugees and immigrants of various nationalities. This can be done on the exchange of views between the agencies concerned on the spot and the local bar association. This, however, above all presupposes close co-operation between the agencies themselves. The advantage of such co-operation would be that these categories of persons would at least have an *address* to which they could direct themselves.

The following case is an illustration of my line of thought. About two years ago I raised this question with a specialist on Latin America. His reply was that, in this connection, some twenty refugees only, for the whole of Latin America, had resorted over the past year to the Central Fund which the United Nations High Commission for Refugees possesses for legal assistance, and that consequently he did not consider the matter to be of much practical importance. But what was the real position? Merely that of the tens of thousands of refugees living in that part of the world, the overwhelming majority was entirely unaware of the fact that there existed possibilities of such sort of assistance. The Centre therefore tries above all to encourage closer co-operation between private agencies operating

on the spot in the countries of asylum and also with these and the bar associations of those countries, so that they jointly set up a practical system enabling those concerned to resort to legal and juridical assistance in the very numerous different kinds of cases which may arise. The Centre is also trying to promote interest in the above question by national branches of the large lawyers' international associations, such as the International Association of Lawyers (UIA) and the International Bar Association (IBA). They are in touch with these efforts, of which they approve. However, it is not on them upon which success depends, but rather on the local bar associations who are their national correspondents.

To sum up, the following are the conclusions resulting from this account. In the first place, private organizations, having practical experience of the problems of legal assistance, must make greater efforts to co-operate in this sphere not only on the central level, but also in the regions and on a national scale. The central operational voluntary organizations can only deal with this question in an overall manner since they concern themselves daily with matters of general direction, fund-raising, urgent situations, the organizing of congresses and conferences, participation in the work of intergovernmental organizations, etc... It is only on the spot that initiatives can be taken in order to enable these categories of the dispossessed to benefit concretely from a right which the law grants them textually. Institutions such as the International Social Service, National Red Cross Societies and various religious organizations, to name but a few not bound by rigid rules, can give the necessary impulse to a task which still suffers from a large number of gaps.

I would not like to end my report without stressing that the ICCLA Centre has so far, since its creation in 1958, benefited exclusively from the material support given by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the High Commission for Refugees to which we are most grateful.

On the conclusion of this report, the Congress of the Association for the Study of the World Refugee problem at its final plenary session adopted the following resolution :

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The Congress of AWR,

- *after having on 5 September 1968, at a meeting of the Juridical Commission, heard the report made by the representative of ICCLA (International Centre for Coordination of Legal Assistance, Geneva)*
- *re-affirming that such assistance is linked with the question of adequate practice of the right of asylum and the exercise of the rights of refugees,*
- *expresses the opinion that the non governmental organisations should, in the framework of their activities, give the greatest possible attention to the problems of legal assistance, and*
- *draws attention to the need for coordination of the work performed in this realm by the voluntary agencies, as well as for an effective cooperation with the members of the Bar.*

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING ¹

The International Bureau of Education in Geneva has now published the results of a comparative study it has undertaken on education for international understanding as carried out in 82 countries. These results were presented at the XXXIst session of the International Conference on Public Education in Geneva in 1968 and it can be seen from the answers received that a universal effort is at present being made for the education of the young generations in a spirit of peace, concord, international co-operation and respect for human dignity.

The interest taken by the Red Cross in all work for peace in the world is known, as are the fine practical achievements of the Junior Red Cross in this sphere. We think it will serve a useful purpose to give the remarks arising from the analysis made by the International Bureau of Education of the documentation it received and collected in a volume:

“1. The constitutions of about 30 countries contain references to problems whose repercussions go far beyond the national frontiers; laws and legislative acts concerning education also often recognize the importance of education for international understanding.

2. In all the replies, education for international understanding is related to subjects on the curriculum, more particularly history, geography, civics and social studies, but also religion and ethics, philosophy, literature, social science, mother tongue and foreign languages, science, etc. On certain occasions it may be the subject of distinct lessons or activities.

3. The importance of the family and out-of-school organizations with regard to education for international understanding,

¹ *International Understanding as an Integral Part of the School Curriculum*, I.B.E., Geneva and UNESCO, Paris, Geneva, 1968, 258 pages.

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tolerance and respect for human rights is recognized by a large number of countries where the schools endeavour to establish effective collaboration with these factors of influence.

4. In the majority of countries, the schools endeavour to introduce children to current international problems and to acquaint them with the activity of the United Nations and specialized institutions, supplementing or correcting the outside information to which young children are continually exposed.

5. A wide variety of methods are used, involving pupils' active participation. In about 40 countries a check is kept on audio-visual aids from the point of view of international understanding; elsewhere, any such interference is rejected as being akin to censorship.

6. The same number of countries reports a similar check on textbooks, often together with revision. It is interesting to note, in this connexion, that reciprocal arrangements for verification between two or more countries are becoming fairly frequent.

7. Some reserve is shown with regard to the use in schools of documentation issued by international institutions, such documentation being often beyond the pupils' grasp and existing only in the more widely used languages.

8. There is wide support for inter-school correspondence as a means of encouraging international understanding and the mutual knowledge of peoples; it enables collections to be made and creates friendships across the frontiers. Exchanges, travel, artistic productions, cultural and sports meetings organized on an international basis are all ways of bringing nations closer together.

9. Psychological research relating to the aggressive instinct does not appear, as such, to play a great part; the importance attributed to sports and competitive activities is due rather to experience and is based on young people's need for movement. Rather than stressing the element of rivalry, its ultimate aim is to develop moral qualities and a sporting spirit. Several replies emphasize the importance of the choice of toys given to children.

10. About 30 replies state that research is being undertaken in the field of international understanding.

11. Regarding Unesco Associated Schools, some replies state that the results they have obtained are remarkable and others that it would be premature to form an opinion of their influence.

12. It is undeniably the teaching staff who bears the greatest responsibility with regard to the younger generations' training in a spirit of peace, positive collaboration among peoples and respect for human rights; this is a clear indication of the importance of training teachers for this vital task and providing them with the appropriate means for further training. The number of replies received on this subject bears witness to the importance attached to it by the Ministries of Education.

There are, however, certain difficulties which stand in the way of all these undoubted efforts directed towards establishing a better world; they are material ones and therefore not insuperable, but others are of a pedagogical and psychological nature and inherent in modern life and in the present time, which makes them more difficult to control."

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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- 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. Yrigoyen 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, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Bizuzov, *Sofia*.
- 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 R 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 5*.
- 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, 14 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, rue Férou, *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, *Reykjavik*, 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 Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic 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*.

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- 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, *Kathmandu*.
- 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 Rumanian Socialist Republic, 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 Arabian 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*.
- 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, *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, 17 Jinja Road 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. Tcheremushkinskii 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-Triết, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Thập-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*.