

PROPERTY OF THE ARMY

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL

LIBRARY

MAR 19 1973

JANUARY 1973

THIRTEENTH YEAR - No. 142

international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

MARCEL A. NAVILLE, *President* (member since 1967)
JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission, *Vice-President* (1967)
HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge, *Vice-President* (1969)
PAUL RUEGGER, Ambassador, President of the ICRC from 1948 to 1955 (1948)
GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)
HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Winterthur Stadtrat (1958)
DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich (1961)
MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Nurse (1961)
MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)
ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, member of the Swiss National Council from 1951 to 1963, former Secretary-General of the International Metal Workers Federation (1965)
DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (1967)
JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)
ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former Director-General (1967)
WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)
VICTOR H. UMBRICH, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970) *on special leave*
PIERRE MICHELI (1971)

Honorary members: Mr. JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, *Honorary Vice-President*;
Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. CARL J. BURCKHARDT,
PAUL CARRY, Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEM,
Messrs. SAMUEL A. GONARD, ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ,
RODOLFO OLGIATI, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI,
ADOLF VISCHER.

Directorate: Mr. JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT, Secretary-General.
Mr. CLAUDE PILLOUD, Director, Department of Principles and Law.
Mr. JEAN-PIERRE MAUNOIR, Assistant Director, Director of Operations
ad interim.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

JANUARY 1973 - No. 142

CONTENTS

	On Behalf of Victims of Pseudo-Medical Experiments - Red Cross Action.....	3
	<hr/>	
	<i>External Activities :</i>	
	Middle East - Yemen Arab Republic - Asian Sub-Continent - East Africa - West Africa - Haiti - Colombia - Northern Ireland - Visits to political detainees	22
	<i>In Geneva :</i>	
	A Resignation from the International Committee.	25
	*	
	Activities of the International Committee in Indochina from 1965 to 1972.....	27
	<hr/>	
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	XXIInd International Conference of the Red Cross	30
	Setting Up of an Operational Group.....	33
	Conference of Balkan National Societies.....	34
	Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.....	35
	Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions: Australia - Austria - Finland - New Zealand	36
	<hr/>	
IN THE RED CROSS WORLD	Seminar on the Teaching of Humanitarian Law to the Armed Forces.....	42
	A Treaty on the Regulation of War in 1820.....	52
	<hr/>	
MISCELLANEOUS		

**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.

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

K. Petrov y D. Venov : Salvamento de montaña y salvamento náutico en Bulgaria - XXII Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja - Creación de un grupo operacional - Revaluación de las funciones de la Cruz Roja.

GERMAN

F. de Mulinen : Die Signalisierung und die Identifizierung des Sanitätspersonals und -materials.

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

The International Review is published each month by the International Committee of the Red Cross

7, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Postal Cheque No. 12 1767

Annual subscription: Sw. Fr. 30.— (\$8)
Single copies Sw. Fr. 3.— (\$0.80)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

On Behalf of Victims of Pseudo-Medical Experiments

Red Cross Action

On 16 November 1972, an agreement on compensation for the Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments carried out in Nazi concentration camps during the Second World War was signed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. In accordance with this agreement, which marks the end of the arrangement under which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has paid more than DM 40 million to 1,357 Polish victims through the ICRC since 1961, the Federal Republic of Germany will pay an additional DM 100 million to the Polish Government.

In a brief ceremony held at ICRC headquarters, in Geneva, the agreement was signed by representatives of the two Governments, Professor H. Rumpf, of the Federal German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. S. Zielinski, of the Polish Ministry of Health. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President of the ICRC ; members of the Committee and of the Directorate ; Mr. W. Bargatzky, President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mr. J. Rutkiewicz, President of the Polish Red Cross. The President of the ICRC delivered an address the principal passages of which are given below. The German and Polish representatives also spoke. They expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached by the two Governments and thanked the ICRC for the task it had carried out.

The meeting over which I have today had the privilege and deep gratification of presiding, ushers in an agreement concluded between your two countries, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The humanitarian significance of that agreement will escape none.

The agreement is of a particularly solemn nature in that it brings to a close a procedure launched several years ago to open new channels for compensation to victims of pseudo-medical experiments. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me for a few seconds to go back into history and briefly outline the background of that action.

In 1951, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany decided on a special gesture towards some categories of Second World War victims. Since your two States did not maintain diplomatic relations with each other, it was agreed that the International Committee should serve as an intermediary, not only for a study of the cases submitted, but also for channelling financial aid to the Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments.

Early in 1961, ICRC delegates examined the first group of applicants who, by August, received a preliminary sum. The action thus launched was somewhat unusual, for the parties concerned decided that responsibility for that action should be vested in a Neutral Commission which would be appointed neither by the donor government nor the possible recipients or their representatives, but by the International Committee of the Red Cross itself. Here I should like to recall the considerable work carried out by the Commission for several years, successively under the distinguished chairmanship of Professor Jean Graven and Judge William Lenoir. In their task they were helped by a number of eminent doctors, and to them too I express my heartfelt gratitude.

Yet the Commission would obviously not have managed to fulfil its demanding task without the genuine co-operation of a great many people, whether officials of our institution or temporary doctor-delegates, and the support of organizations of which I shall mention only the more important: the Association of Former Detainees in Poland; specialized institutions such as the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, under the responsibility of the ICRC; the State Museum at Auschwitz; the Central Commission of Enquiry into War Crimes in Poland; and the National Red Cross Societies of Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Nor can I fail to mention the remarkable co-operation which developed between our institution and the various ministries concerned in your respective Governments. . .

. . . We were very glad indeed to be able to serve as the intermediary where necessary. Today we feel particularly gratified that an agreement is about to be signed at our institution's headquarters and that this important action for the compensation of victims of pseudo-medical experiments is thus concluded.

I am particularly moved as my thoughts go out to all those who have benefited and will continue to benefit under this action, and on behalf of the International Committee I thank each one of those whose devotion and goodwill have made it possible to draw up and conclude this agreement, under the red cross emblem.

We take pleasure in publishing below an article outlining the work done by the Red Cross in this field since 1961. The article is by Miss Lix Simonius, ICRC Delegate.

* * *

I. Introduction

In *L'Activité du CICR en faveur des civils détenus dans les camps de concentration en Allemagne*,¹ the International Committee of the Red Cross pointed out the national-socialist contention that people were detained not merely because they were nationals of an enemy country, but also for various other reasons connected with the security of the detaining State. They were regarded as "criminals", "enemies of the State" in the province of the political police alone. The SS was responsible for concentration camps and provided guard units. During the Second World War, the number of detainees was considerable, and in the camps they were used by some German doctors for unlawful pseudo-medical experiments. The victims were persons deprived of their freedom and under the constant threat of ill-treatment and even extermination. They were therefore unable to consent freely to medical experiments, if their opinion were in

¹ ICRC, Geneva, 1947.

fact asked, and in a great many cases they were unaware of the nature and the dangers of the experiments they were to undergo. Pseudo-medical experiments were often carried out without the most elementary precautions to preserve life and health, and unnecessary suffering was inflicted during the experiment or when those conducting the experiment were no longer interested in a victim. Thus the ineffectiveness of a vaccine was established where, after experimental vaccination, the inoculation of exanthematic typhus produced that disease. The experiment was then regarded as completed. A great many people died in the course of the experiments while others sickened or were physically impaired.

Doctors who carried out such experiments in concentration camps have been sentenced by various tribunals since the end of the war. The practice of such experiments was described, *inter alia*, at the trial of several doctors by the first United States military tribunal in Nürnberg, which on 20 August 1947 sentenced thirteen doctors to death or to penalties ranging from ten years to life imprisonment.

* * *

The Federal Republic of Germany has legislation that lays down that persons who were persecuted under the Third Reich and who are living in federal territory shall receive compensation, and agreements have been concluded with some countries in this respect. On 26 July 1951, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany supplemented its legislation by the following decree:

“The Federal Government, having regard to the present moral obligation, is prepared to extend effective aid in emergencies to persons now living abroad who, owing to their race, belief, ideology or political convictions, were the victims of experiments and who, either because they do not qualify under the conditions governing residence or because the time-limit for registration has expired, cannot claim compensation under the laws on the award of damages in force in the Länder of the Federal Republic.

Victims of experiments, who for any other reasons are not entitled to claim compensation, shall not be excluded from this aid, in so far as they sustained permanent injury to health owing to a grave violation of human rights”.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany subsequently received applications from former detainees living in Hungary and in Poland, with neither of which the Federal Republic maintained diplomatic relations, and it therefore asked the ICRC to act as the intermediary.

II. Operational Set-Up

To lay the foundations for action to assist ex-detainees who had undergone pseudo-medical experiments in German concentration camps, the ICRC embarked on negotiations, on the one hand, with the German Government, which was prepared to supply funds, and, on the other, with the National Red Cross Societies of Hungary and Poland. The applications received in Bonn came from those two countries, and the operation was subsequently extended to Czechoslovakia, as will be seen further on. Discussions resulted in the following scheme.

Beneficiaries would receive financial assistance designed to contribute to their recovery. Awards would not be in the nature of compensation based on a legal claim; they would be a donation from the Federal Republic of Germany. The applicants would be persons living in Hungary and in Poland whom the Neutral Commission appointed by the ICRC recognized as having undergone pseudo-medical experiments in a German concentration camp. Where the victim of a pseudo-medical experiment was dead, financial assistance could be rendered only if death occurred during the programme or if there was a cause-and-effect relationship with the experiment undergone.

Financial assistance would be varied according to the extent of the injury caused by the pseudo-medical experiment, regardless of any other disabling factor (ill-treatment sustained at the time of arrest or during internment but not connected with pseudo-medical experiments; improper feeding; unnecessary or badly performed operations or treatment; diseases contracted before, during or after internment but having no direct connection with the pseudo-medical experiment; old age, and so forth).

Owing to the serious wrong sustained by the victims, the ICRC urged that financial assistance, which claimants were to receive in

a lump-sum, should be ample and should really ease any material hardship for persons whom the German Government provided with no compensation for any other injuries sustained during detention. The following scale was therefore adopted:

Basic amount DM 25,000

The following supplements for victims presenting direct or indirect *sequelae* of a pseudo-medical experiment:

- for minor *sequelae* DM 5,000
- for more serious *sequelae* DM 10,000
- for very serious *sequelae* and where the victim's whole life had been ruined by the pseudo-medical experiment DM 15,000

According to the gravity of the *sequelae*, one of the supplements was paid in addition to the basic amount, so that a beneficiary received an amount ranging from a minimum of DM 25,000 to a maximum of DM 40,000.

The German Government paid the ICRC the amount which the latter allowed each victim whose application it deemed justified. The ICRC notified the beneficiaries individually and undertook to remit the sums to them.

To be able to pronounce on the merits of individual claims and on the amount which each claimant should be allowed, the ICRC appointed a Neutral Commission of Experts, whose members the ICRC selected outside the institution. While the Commission was established by the ICRC alone and not under an inter-State agreement, it may be compared with the courts of arbitration provided under international public law. Like such courts, the Neutral Commission was composed of independent persons of recognized technical competence; its proceedings were based on specific rules; it determined its own rules of procedure and its own competence, and passed mandatory sentences. The Commission was presided over by a jurist and comprised two doctors. The ICRC was responsible for the secretariat.

The practical work was carried out in the following manner: the National Red Cross Societies of the two countries concerned,



Geneva: The President of the ICRC addressing representatives of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland before...

Photos J. Zbinden

... they sign the agreement on compensation to Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments.



in co-operation with national associations of ex-detainees, registered applications and proceeded to a preliminary sorting, in order to refer to the ICRC only such applications as related to pseudo-medical experiments and not those relating to any other atrocities in concentration camp life. They saw to it that the files contained statements by applicants and any persons who might have witnessed the experiments, reports on the medical examination of applicants and, in every case, a notice regarding the type of experiment conducted and its harmful effect on the person concerned. National Red Cross Societies were also required to supply, as far as possible, unbiased information on the merits of the applications. This they did on the basis of concentration camp documents, statements by ex-detainees who had witnessed pseudo-medical experiments, the proceedings of trials held, and published reports. For this preparatory work, they could request the co-operation of other bodies or of experts in their own country.

The ICRC had each file completed by asking the International Tracing Service at Arolsen for information about the applicant's detention and his state of health at the time, in so far as it was possible to extract such information from the incomplete concentration camp records held by the Tracing Service. The same Service furnished, in the form of studies on different experimental series, information of a more general nature regarding the persons conducting the experiments, their victims, the site and date of the experiments, and the manner in which they were inflicted. The work was based, not on the Arolsen records alone, but on the proceedings of the post-war trials and on the information which some ex-detainees were able to supply.

In Geneva, the files were studied by ICRC delegates who subsequently met the applicants in Hungary and Poland. The interviews which took place helped to complete the legal information in the files and served the specific purpose of enabling ICRC doctor delegates to form a clearer idea of the course of the victims' condition and to report to the Neutral Commission, which pronounced on the basis of those documents.

* * *

It should be mentioned that the expenditure incurred in this task by National Societies and the ICRC was borne by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

III. Terms of Reference of the Neutral Commission

The foundations having been laid, the actual operation conducted by the ICRC and the Neutral Commission was launched in 1961. It soon became evident that new applicants were making themselves known to the National Societies and that the number of applicants was higher than that estimated by the donor Government. To ensure that the action did not go beyond genuine cases of pseudo-medical experimenting, the Government defined the Neutral Commission's field of action in the following three points:

1. First of all, there was the general definition: "Pseudo-medical experiments are experiments conducted by doctors in concentration camps by means of a series of tests, with a view to acquiring medical knowledge, in flagrant violation of the rules of human dignity".
2. An exhaustive list of the experimental series which might confer entitlement to compensation. The German Government agreed in the course of the proceedings to add to the twelve categories listed a further three. The fifteen types of pseudo-medical experiment are described below (Chapter V, "Jurisprudence of the Neutral Commission").
3. An enumeration of the facts of concentration camp life which, while they may have given rise to physical injury, were not regarded as pseudo-medical experiments, e.g. ill-treatment; preventive or therapeutic measures, even where they were badly applied or where they caused disease; insufficient care; accidents; inadequate nourishment or a lack of clothing; non-experimental sterilization.

The Neutral Commission had to abide by the limits laid down in the terms of reference it received from the donor, who alone enabled it to render aid to victims of pseudo-medical experiments. Yet the Commission could not consider the fifteen categories mentioned in point 2 (experiments described as "typical" in the course

of the proceedings) as being exhaustive. It was, in fact, apprised of various situations which, in its opinion, were covered by the definition given in point 1, but which did not belong to any of the categories described in point 2. The German Government did not agree to add them to the categories in respect of which assistance was being given. In such cases, the Commission's decisions explained that, although experiments had in fact been carried out, the limits of its terms of reference did not allow it to grant compensation. The experiments referred to consisted mostly of the testing of medicaments and vaccines and of tuberculosis experiments.

The German Government repeatedly asked to be informed of the total number of persons living in Hungary and in Poland who regarded themselves as victims of pseudo-medical experiments, and it proposed a time-limit within which the last applicants could register. However, as it had seemed impossible to afford all applicants an opportunity to register in time, the German Government finally agreed to consider all those whose registration was notified to the ICRC by 31 March 1969.

*

Thus the donor clearly defined the action to be financed through the Red Cross. The Red Cross, however, was still convinced that all victims of pseudo-medical experiments had suffered wrong. The negotiations which the ICRC conducted with the German Government in this regard and the talks it had with the National Societies of Poland and Hungary did not lead to a solution that might have allowed the Neutral Commission to extend its action to former detainees who had undergone pseudo-medical experiments other than those covered by the aforementioned German definition.

IV. Activities of the Neutral Commission

From 1961 to 1972, the Neutral Commission held twenty-four sessions. Before each session, the members of the Commission studied the files submitted, and at a preliminary meeting they heard the comments of the German observer, of the observers from the National Red Cross Societies defending the victims' interests, and from the ICRC doctor delegates. Then, at a private meeting, the

Commission pronounced on the admissibility or inadmissibility of each application; where a favourable decision was reached, it determined the amount which the victim would be allowed. The Commission did not state the reasons for its acceptance of any given case, but its conclusions were recorded in the general minutes of the discussions and decisions of each session. Its report, on the other hand, contained a detailed statement of the reasons for the rejection of each demand. Many of the cases were repeatedly examined by the Commission, as it had to request additional information or consider requests for a review of cases which had been rejected.

The records of the discussions and decisions of the twenty-four sessions constituted a volume of 720 pages.

The Commission awarded 1,701 victims of pseudo-medical experiments assistance totalling DM 50,845,000.

In the course of its proceedings, the Neutral Commission turned down 271 applications, considering that the facts stated did not constitute pseudo-medical experiments or that they related to experimental series regarding which it was not empowered to grant compensation. It will be recalled that the applications submitted were confined to cases which, in the opinion of National Societies, answered the criteria restricting the Commission's terms of reference. In other words, many applications had already been rejected in the sorting process carried out in Budapest and Warsaw.

In connection with the Neutral Commission's work, the ICRC had more than 20,000 pages of individual files translated into French. The Hungarian Red Cross had all the Hungarian files translated into German, and part of the Polish files were translated into French, in Warsaw. Moreover, photocopies of the documents were made throughout the operation. From 1966 to 1971, for example, some 300,000 pages were photocopied by the ICRC, and many others by the National Societies and the International Tracing Service.

V. Jurisprudence of the Neutral Commission

(a) Proof of pseudo-medical experiments

In reaching a decision on each individual case, the Neutral Commission had to form a clear idea of the meaning of pseudo-

medical experiments in general and of the way in which each experimental series was carried out. For this purpose it had the general documentation supplied by the National Red Cross Societies and the International Tracing Service and the particulars that could be extracted from the statements made by all applicants and their witnesses.

It was only in the course of its activities that the Neutral Commission had access to the bulk of the general documentation. It frequently observed that the documents available were open to interpretation and afforded only a partial view of the events. This was why it often asked the National Red Cross Societies and the ICRC, and more particularly its International Tracing Service, to start enquiries and furnish additional information. To ensure a better interpretation of certain documents from the Dachau concentration camp, the Commission arranged for experts to exchange views, and it attended a discussion in which former detainees of that camp, a Polish expert and an International Tracing Service expert took part.

On referring to the documentation as a whole, the Neutral Commission realized that an essential factor of pseudo-medical experiments was scientific research, since the aim pursued in the experiments was to observe the subject's reactions to a given process and to draw a medical conclusion therefrom. The experiments were therefore conducted in the presence of doctors. Hence the Commission considered that measures not designed to discover fresh scientific data, and medical or surgical treatment, even if badly administered or applied in an inhuman manner or based on a faulty diagnosis, did not constitute pseudo-medical experiments. Further, it noted that those carrying out the experiments sought to compare the reactions of different persons after ascertaining that the victims suffered from no disease that might affect the results of the research.

The proceedings and decisions of the Neutral Commission revealed the following factors regarding the pseudo-medical experiments covered by its terms of reference:

- *Experiments on phlegmons and treatment by sulphamides.* Experiments were made regarding the value of a new medicament designed to counteract any infection caused by wounds. In the

- experiments, wounds were artificially caused and infected with bacteria such as the streptococcus, the gas gangrene germ and the tetanus bacillus. The experimenters also injected pyrogens.
- *Experiments with incendiary bombs (phosphorus)*. The purpose was to find the best means of treating burns caused by incendiary bombs. The burns were artificially inflicted on detainees selected for the experiment.
 - *Experiments on the effects of sea water*. The experiments were designed to ascertain how pilots or shipwrecked persons could survive by drinking sea water. The detainees selected for the experiment were given only sea water to drink, and in certain cases some substances intended to make the water drinkable were added.
 - *Experiments with poison*. In these experiments, the victims were given food in which poison had been mixed. Experiments were also made with poisoned bullets.
 - *Experiments on exanthematic typhus*. In theory, the purpose was to inoculate healthy detainees with the disease. The Neutral Commission also learnt that some women detainees suffering from spontaneous or endemic typhus had been injected with a vaccine produced from an egg yolk culture. Epidemics of exanthematic typhus were rife in some concentration camps, including the Auschwitz camp. In considering the merits of individual applications, the Commission had to distinguish the disease and its treatment—which could not give rise to compensation—from pseudo-medical experiments which, with the exception of the vaccine mentioned above, involved the inoculation of the disease. It considered that an injection administered without the immediate hospitalization of the subject could not be regarded as an experimental inoculation, and that where it was closely followed by an outbreak of typhus, it was spontaneous or endemic, for the person conducting the experiment would not run the risk of sending the victim somewhere where he would not be able to observe the reaction and where, moreover, there was a great risk that the detainee might transmit the disease to others.
 - *Experiments with epidemic hepatitis*. The experiments consisted in inoculating healthy detainees with the disease.
 - *Experiments on the human body's resistance to various atmospheric pressures*. The experiments were carried out in a closed

chamber from which air could be expelled, so as to study the reactions and lesions to which pilots ejected from their aircraft at a great altitude were subject.

- *Experiments on the body's resistance to cold.* The purpose was to devise the best means of reviving persons exposed to very low temperatures. Detainees were placed in pools filled with icy water or exposed to cold air.
- *Experiments with mustard gas.* The experiments were designed to seek the best means of treating wounds caused by this combat gas, which was used for inflicting wounds deliberately on detainees selected for the experiment.
- *Experiments with malaria.* These were made by inoculating malaria. In many cases, the same victim was inoculated with malaria several times.
- *Experiments on the regeneration of bone, muscle, nerve tissue and bone transplantation.* In these experiments, healthy women detainees had some bone, muscle and nerve tissue removed. A number of these women are permanently maimed or infirm.
- *Sterilization experiments.* The purpose was to devise a simple and inexpensive mass sterilization method. The experiments were carried out on men and women by means of X-rays, medicaments, and injections in the genitals.

Here the Commission had to distinguish between research conducted with a view to finding new sterilization methods, which alone gave a right to compensation, and non-experimental sterilization. It considered that this type of experiment did not necessarily involve hospitalization, but one or more control processes to check whether sterilization could be achieved by the method used. Moreover, the Commission noted that the experiments did not invariably result in sterility.

- *Cancer experiments.* These were designed to allow examination of the early stages of cancer.
- *Electro-shock experiments.* In these experiments, healthy detainees were subjected to a series of electro-shocks. From the information supplied by the victims, the Commission concluded that in some cases electro-encephalograms were probably made at the time the electro-shocks were administered.

- *So-called mescaline experiments.* The purpose of the experiments was to ascertain whether mescaline and other drugs could be used in interrogation. The Commission could not, however, regard the administration of drugs in actual interrogation as experimental.

The Neutral Commission observed that the bulk of the concentration camp records had been destroyed either by the SS themselves or when the camps were liberated. In the documents to which it had access, the Commission seldom found any indication as to the identity of the victims of pseudo-medical experiments. Where such information or lists of names were available, it realized that they were not necessarily complete. It therefore encountered great difficulty in securing evidence, for the particulars shown in the individual files of applicants were often not sufficiently precise or consistent to allow the Commission to reach any definitive conclusion regarding the existence or inexistence of a pseudo-medical experiment. Besides, after more than twenty years, neither the victims nor the witnesses had a very clear recollection of what had happened.

As a rule, the Commission accepted the facts and dates shown in the original camp records, so long as the file contained nothing that indicated that they were faked or wrong. It also considered that the first statements made spontaneously by the applicants and their witnesses usually reflected the facts more closely, whereas subsequent statements were apt to be less credible.

(b) *Appraisal of sequelae of experiments and classification*

In every case where the Commission concluded that a pseudo-medical experiment had actually been carried out, it considered the problem of the possible *sequelae* of the experiment, in order to determine whether a supplement should be added to the basic compensation and, if so, what that supplement should be. It held the view that the basic sum of DM 25,000 received by each victim should be regarded as a kind of compensation for the wrong sustained, that is, the sufferings endured during or immediately after the experiment, and that it also covered any neuro-psychological *sequelae*, unless these were particularly serious. Further, to be

able to allot the supplements, the Commission had to bear in mind the lasting effects of the experiments, as distinct from any other factors that might have contributed to the deterioration of the former detainees' health.

In the course of its activities, the Neutral Commission realized that the problem of ascertaining, in each case, the exact *sequelae* of the experiment itself was an arduous one, owing to the remoteness of the events. Eighteen or twenty years later, it was hard to decide the effects of an experiment which may have lasted a few days or a few weeks at the most, especially as the disability might meanwhile have set in owing to a number of other causes, and as the Commission had no medical reports indicating the trend of the victims' state of health during detention or after leaving the concentration camp. The Commission nevertheless did not overlook the fact that those difficulties could in no way be ascribed to the victims or held against them. It therefore urged that everything should be done to fill the gaps caused by the victims' faulty memory or the disappearance of victims or of documentary evidence. It endeavoured to obtain medical documents concerning the victims' condition on receiving the first post-war treatment, and asked to be informed with the utmost despatch of any anamnesis relating to intermediate treatment connected with the pseudo-medical experiment.

(c) *Requests for review*

With regard to cases which it had rejected and which had been re-submitted pursuant to a request that they be reviewed, the Neutral Commission always felt that the applicant should submit a complete file at the right time, and that any requests for a review could be considered only if they related to new factors that were likely to invalidate the reasons for the rejection. In this connection, the Commission repeatedly pointed out that a statement made by a further witness did not constitute a new factor unless the applicant supplied evidence to the effect that he had been unable to produce the testimony before or that the testimony related to facts not previously invoked.

VI. Czechoslovakia

After the action on behalf of the Hungarian and Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments had been launched, the Czechoslovak Red Cross informed the ICRC that in Czechoslovakia, too, there were some victims who should receive assistance equal to that received by those in the two neighbouring countries. The ICRC obtained from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany its agreement in principle that those victims would be compensated, but the donor was not prepared to have the Neutral Commission decide who should be the beneficiaries and what amounts they should be allotted. A preliminary sorting of applications, after the documents were studied, was nevertheless carried out by an ICRC doctor delegate and a medical adviser of the donor Government. The latter eventually agreed to convey to the ICRC, according to the scales applied by the Neutral Commission, the sums allotted to some of the victims living in Czechoslovakia. During the summer of 1968, the ICRC sent the funds to them. At the same time, the Prague and Bonn authorities pursued negotiations without the ICRC, and a bilateral agreement was concluded for the benefit of some other Czechs who had undergone pseudo-medical experiments in concentration camps.

VII. Conclusion

Apart from the Neutral Commission, a number of institutions co-operated in the action in favour of the victims of pseudo-medical experiments in each recipient country. There was similar co-operation with the competent authorities in Bonn, the ICRC and its delegates and technical services, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva and the International Tracing Service in Arolsen, because the case of each applicant called for a legal file and medical examination. For the last eleven years, the Neutral Commission has been acting impartially to see that persons complying with the requisite conditions were rendered assistance on the same scale, and that the donor's will was respected, by ensuring that the funds made available were exclusively used for the persons for whom they were intended. The need for this twofold guarantee burdened the procedure and resulted in some of the beneficiaries' receiving their rightful com-

pensation very late, while others still do not know whether they will receive any compensation because their files have to be completed before any decision can be reached.

On either side, efforts were made to speed up the procedure, particularly by simplifying it. The Governments of Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany have therefore reached a direct agreement, and it would appear that this has led to the speedy compensation of Hungarian victims who had previously received none.

The number of former concentration camp internees living in Poland is very much larger, and the action on behalf of victims of pseudo-medical experiments concerns a greater number of persons living in that country. That is why the work which has had to be continued in Poland and in Geneva has taken longer and is still going on. Even applicants whose files relate to "typical" experiments are still awaiting a decision on their request. The ICRC is well aware that any compensation, even if not rapid, is effective so long as it comes in time. It is therefore gratifying that an agreement was recently signed, as mentioned at the beginning of this article, between the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Polish People's Republic. This ensures the continuance of the work in Poland, without a neutral intermediary, which will ensure accelerated compensation for the victims of pseudo-medical experiments.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Middle East

Visits to prisoners of war

ICRC delegates in Israel and the Arab countries have, in recent weeks, made several visits to prisoners of war. As usual, they talked with them without witnesses. In accordance with the established practice, reports are sent to the detaining authorities and to the prisoners' own governments.

In Israel, on 28 November, the ICRC delegates visited the 112 Arab servicemen interned in the Sarafand military camp, 61 Egyptians, 41 Syrians and 10 Lebanese. On 30 November, the delegates visited five interned Syrian officers.

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, the ten Israeli prisoners of war held in the Abassieh military prison were visited on 30 November.

In Syria, the ICRC delegate visited two Israeli prisoners of war on 2 December. The third Israeli prisoner of war, who was sick on the day of the visit, was seen by the delegate on 9 December.

Family reuniting

Two family reuniting operations took place under the auspices of the ICRC, on 29 November and 6 December.

The first of these operations, at Roshanikra, enabled two civilians from Lebanon to join their families on the Golan Heights. The second, at El Qantara, enabled 115 persons to cross over to the west bank of the Suez Canal, and 107 to cross over to the east bank.

Yemen Arab Republic

On 22 November, the ICRC delegate in the Yemen Arab Republic visited the four South Yemeni servicemen captured on 18 October.

A few days later, he had access to one of the three sections of the Sana'a Citadel, where he saw and distributed relief supplies to some 170 prisoners.

Asian Sub-Continent

On 1 December 1972, in the presence of an ICRC representative, the simultaneous repatriation of the 616 Indian prisoners of war held in Pakistan and of the 540 Pakistani prisoners of war captured by the Indian armed forces on the west front, took place at the Wagah frontier post.

East Africa

The Regional Delegate for East Africa was in Mauritius from 24 October to 14 November 1972. Besides having talks with Red Cross leaders he was received by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Tourism, Justice, Health and Education, with whom he conferred about the ICRC's activities in Africa, particularly about the introduction of humanitarian law in universities and the use of the school textbook in schools and of the "Soldier's Manual" within the armed forces. He stressed the importance which the ICRC attached to African countries' participation in the 1974 Diplomatic Conference.

West Africa

On 7 December 1972, the President of GRAE (Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile) informed the ICRC that his movement proposed to release two Portuguese who had been captured in December 1966 and January 1967. Pursuant to GRAE's request, the ICRC instructed its Regional Delegate for West and Central Africa, based at Yaoundé, to proceed to Kinshasa, where GRAE had its seat. Following talks with GRAE and the Zairian authorities, it was agreed that one of the prisoners should return to

Portugal and that the other should join his family in Angola. On 13 December, the former was flown to Portugal, and on the following day the ICRC delegate escorted the latter to Noqui, on the Zairian-Angolan border.

Haiti

Mr. S. Nessi, ICRC Delegate General for Latin America, returned on 7 December 1972 from the mission to Latin America which had started in October. On the last lap of his mission, the Delegate General stayed in Haiti from 26 November to 3 December. He had talks with Red Cross leaders and made a statement on the ICRC's activities at a meeting of the Society's governing board. With the Minister of Health and the President of the National Society, he attended the inauguration of a Red Cross blood transfusion centre at Cayes, in the south, on 30 November. The equipment for the centre was bought with a sum allocated from the Empress Shoken Fund administered by the League and the ICRC.

Mr. Nessi conferred also with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Health and Communications, mainly on the question of ICRC inspection of places of detention.

Colombia

The ICRC delegate and doctor continued their mission to Andean countries. From 20 November to 14 December, they stayed in Colombia, where they were granted general authorization by the Ministry of the Interior to visit the prisons for which it was responsible. They visited thirteen places of detention in the capital and the provinces and saw several thousand detainees, including a few dozen held for reasons or offences of a political nature.

Northern Ireland

On 13 and 14 December, two delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross, one of them a doctor, again visited the Long Kesh Centre, now known as the Maze Prison. As in previous instances, the visit had the full concurrence of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The delegates' visit to all

detainees now held in the Maze Prison was subject to no restrictions; they conversed in private with whoever they wished. As customary, the ICRC's report is sent direct to the Government of the United Kingdom through the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

* * *

Visits to political detainees

An up-to-date statistical survey of ICRC visits to political detainees from 1958 to 1972 shows the following facts.

During this period, International Committee delegates visited political detainees in 65 countries where internal disturbances or tension (other than actual armed conflicts) have occurred or still exist. They made more than 1,300 visits to some 630 places of detention in those countries. The number of detainees seen is estimated to have been more than a hundred thousand.

IN GENEVA

A Resignation from the International Committee

At its plenary meeting on 14 December 1972, the International Committee of the Red Cross took note with keen regret of the resignation of Mr. Jacques Freymond, a member of the ICRC for many years.

Since his appointment in January 1959, he had constantly participated in the work of the Committee, particularly as a member of the Presidential Council. He was an invaluable asset to the Committee, a source of sound advice, with broad experience of the international scene.

Appointed Vice-President in January 1965, he discharged the duties of that office until the end of 1966 and then again from 1969 to 1971. In fact, in January 1969 he took over the presidential functions *ad interim*, until Mr. Naville, the newly elected President, was able to assume office in July of the same year.

His work, however, was not merely administrative. He undertook delicate and important missions, in the Near East, Greece, the Republic of Vietnam, the U.S.A. and elsewhere, where he established useful contacts in government circles and among the leaders of National Societies.

In addition, maintaining the view that Red Cross problems must be continuously scrutinized in the light of fresh ideas, he was a prime mover in the better defining of ways and means for practical action by the institution in a rapidly changing world. He wrote several monographs on the subject such as "International Red Cross and Peace" and "The International Committee of the Red Cross within the International System", which were published in *International Review*. He took an active interest also in the development of international humanitarian law and for several years presided over the Panel of the American Society of International Law, a group studying humanitarian problems and international law.

The ICRC expressed its profound gratitude for the invaluable co-operation and dedication which Mr. Freymond gave unstintingly.

**Activities of the International Committee
in Indochina
from 1965 to 1972**

During the last seven years, the ICRC has been actively working for the victims of the conflict in Indochina at two different levels: protection and assistance. Already in 1965, it had for these purposes opened a permanent delegation in Saigon, and later in both Phnom-Penh and Vientiane.

For the protection of victims, the ICRC launched several appeals to the parties to the conflict, urging them to respect, in the conduct of hostilities, the humanitarian provisions laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 concerning the wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian populations. ICRC delegates sent to Indochina have carried out some 650 visits to about fifty places of detention.

The assistance provided by the ICRC to various categories of victims in all parts of the area has amounted to more than 6 million Swiss francs. This sum includes consignments or purchases of relief supplies made by the ICRC itself as well as those sent as a result of appeals directed to National Red Cross Societies.

Republic of Vietnam.—From 1965 to 1972 the ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam made 400 visits to the six prisoner-of-war camps, military hospitals and other places of internment. The number of prisoners of war in 1972 amounted to about 40,000.

During their visits, the delegates distributed various comforts to prisoners of war.

From the outset, the distress engendered by the war impelled the ICRC to assist the civilian population. Its delegates, co-operating with the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam, distributed food-stuffs, clothing and blankets in reception camps for displaced

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

persons. A number of operations were undertaken for the benefit of the wounded, the sick and the war-disabled. In November 1966, following an appeal from the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam to the National Societies represented at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, the whole relief programme was taken over by the League, in agreement with the ICRC. From that time onwards, the ICRC's work has been mainly to provide medical assistance, particularly for children. The ICRC delegates in Saigon have regularly visited various orphanages in and around the capital to examine and treat the children.

Total ICRC assistance in the Republic of Vietnam was valued at about 2 million Swiss francs.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam.—The ICRC sent the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam more than 2.5 million francs worth of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. The equipment despatched, thanks to contributions made by a great many National Societies and welfare organizations, included two field hospitals consisting of an operating theatre, a container for supplies convertible into a dispensary, and a mobile electric generator.

Provisional Republican Government.—The ICRC has forwarded supplies to a value of 150,000 francs for the relief of distressed persons in territories under the control of the Provisional Republican Government.

Laos.—Since 1967, ICRC delegates in Laos have made fifteen visits to prisoners of war in four places of detention. In 1972 they also made four visits to three prisons where " persons detained owing to the events " were being held.

ICRC delegates in Laos have over the past seven years come to the aid of persons displaced in that country. The assistance rendered has been designed to complement Government relief action, in co-operation with the Lao Red Cross, through the distribution of mosquito nets, mats, blankets, rice, dried fish, pimento, clothing, kitchen utensils and medicaments. In 1968, the ICRC purchased four houses at Paksé. They were converted into reception centres for displaced persons.

This aid amounted to more than 600,000 francs.

Neo Lao Haksat.—The ICRC despatched various batches of medicaments, medical and surgical supplies, to a value of 330,000 francs, for the relief of distressed persons in territory controlled by the Neo Lao Haksat (Pathet Lao).

Khmer Republic.—From 1969 to 1972, ICRC delegates in the Khmer Republic made ten visits to five camps and hospitals holding prisoners of war, without however being authorized to talk to them.

As a result of the events in March 1970 and the ensuing hostilities, the ICRC intensified its activities in the Khmer Republic, particularly for the relief of the wounded and the sick and of displaced persons. It sent various emergency consignments of medicaments and medical supplies for hospitals. In co-operation with the Khmer Red Cross. It distributed relief at reception centres for displaced persons in Phnom-Penh and the provinces. A doctor-delegate was sent out who, supported by a mobile medical team made available by the municipal authorities, regularly visited the 32 reception centres in Phnom-Penh for medical consultations.

Besides the displaced persons, the ICRC delegates were also concerned with the Vietnamese residents accommodated in various camps in Phnom-Penh, in the province of Battambang and elsewhere.

ICRC assistance to this country, from 1965 to 1972, amounted to about 500,000 francs.

GRUNC (*Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea*).—The ICRC despatched medicaments to the value of 120,000 francs for the relief of distressed persons in GRUNC-controlled territory.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

XXIInd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

This Conference will take place in Teheran from 8 to 15 November 1973. The provisional agenda was adopted by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross at a meeting which it held at Geneva in September 1972.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

I. Council of Delegates

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates.
2. Proposals to be made for the election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the Conference.
3. Approval of the Draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
4. Funds and medals:
 - (a) award of the Henry Dunant Medal;
 - (b) report on the awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal;
 - (c) report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund;
 - (d) report on the income of the Augusta Fund;
 - (e) report of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.
5. Development of the Red Cross image.
6. Reappraisal of the role and structure of the International Red Cross (progress report).

7. Control of the Statutes of National Red Cross Societies.
8. Information on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute.
9. Report of the working party on racism and racial discrimination.

* * *

II. Plenary meetings

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

III. Meetings of Commissions

A. *General Commission*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

2. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XXIst International Conference.
3. Reports on activities:
 - (a) International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - (b) League of Red Cross Societies;
 - (c) National Societies;
 - (d) Standing Commission.
4. International relief actions.
5. The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.

B. *Commission on International Humanitarian Law*

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

C. *Commission on Community Services*

1. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
2. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XXIst International Conference.
3. Red Cross participation in community services under national plans: health, social welfare and youth.
4. The Red Cross and environment problems.

SETTING UP OF AN OPERATIONAL GROUP

In the hope of a cease-fire in Indo-China, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have set up an operational group entrusted with pooling all Red Cross resources and harmonizing the plans of action in order to assist the conflict victims with the maximum effectiveness. This integration at the operational level in no way changes the respective responsibilities of the two institutions.

Within the framework of this agreement, the ICRC and the League have asked Mr. Olof Stroh, Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross, to direct the overall operations of the Red Cross in Indo-China. He has the support of a group of experts made available by the ICRC, the League and some National Societies.

A preliminary plan has been worked out in Geneva in anticipation of a cease-fire, which takes into account the programmes already under way and the wishes expressed by various authorities and Red Cross organizations. The plan covers the aspects of present and foreseeable activities in the fields of protection and relief which the Red Cross might be called on to develop. It deals, in particular, with questions of personnel required, the purchase of relief supplies in South-East Asia, transport and storage, communications and information media, as well as contact and co-ordination with international and national organizations, which are also preparing to go into action once the cease-fire has been announced.

The expenses in the first three months have been estimated at about Sw. Fr. 50 million. To meet the needs already outlined, it is planned to send some sixty delegates into the field. They will make up several teams which will work in close co-operation with the various Red Cross organizations directly interested. The ICRC and League delegations at present in Indo-China will be united and strengthened.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

An appeal has just been made to all National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies to obtain the qualified personnel and financial resources needed.

CONFERENCE OF BALKAN NATIONAL SOCIETIES

A Conference of Balkan Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was held at Opatija, Yugoslavia, from 13 to 18 November 1972. Delegates of the Yugoslav, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hellenic Red Cross Societies and of the Turkish Red Crescent participated. The League was represented by Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General, who was accompanied by Mr. V. Semoukha, Mr. Z. Hantchef, Mr. J.-P. Robert-Tissot and other members of the League Secretariat. Lady Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, attended the gathering, as did the ICRC, represented by Mr. H. Huber, Vice-President, and Mr. P. Gaillard, Assistant Director, and delegates of the Austrian and Italian Red Cross Societies.

The general purpose of the meeting was to study the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross as a factor contributing to co-operation between National Societies and to friendship between peoples. The agenda included a number of items on which papers were submitted by some of the Societies: *Youth Today—The Future belongs to the Young* (Bulgaria), *The Red Cross in the Field of Health—Health Education of the Public—The Role of the Nurse* (Hellenic Red Cross), *Red Cross—Factor of Peace* (Romanian Red Cross), *The Vital Importance of First Aid* (Turkish Red Crescent), and *Development of International Humanitarian Law* (Yugoslav Red Cross). When the latter subject came up for discussion, Mr. Gaillard spoke about the ICRC's activities and the effort which was being made to disseminate the Geneva Conventions. Several Balkan Societies were actively pursuing that effort in their respective countries. With regard to the Red Cross and peace, he reminded the meeting of the educational action launched by the

ICRC by means of a number of publications, in particular the school textbook which was distributed to schoolchildren in a great many countries.

The League of Red Cross Societies submitted a report entitled *Solidarity in Case of Disaster*, in which Mr. J.-P. Robert-Tissot stressed the importance of agreements on mutual assistance, a concept which has developed considerably in Red Cross circles in recent years.

REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS

It will be recalled that the Standing Committee of the International Red Cross, at its meeting in Cannes on 22 April 1970, considered certain aspects of a "reappraisal of the role of the International Red Cross in the light of present-day conditions" and that it requested the ICRC and the League to undertake a joint study of those problems.

Complying with that request, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies announced the formation of a Joint Committee for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross. At the same time, Mr. Donald Tansley (Canada) was appointed Director of the "Reappraisal" which will be a profound study of the present and future role of the Red Cross throughout the world.

Mr. Tansley, who is presently Executive Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will assume his new functions on 1 February 1973, in Geneva.

The purpose of the "Reappraisal"—which is expected to take from two to three years—is to collect meaningful data and relevant information leading to objective conclusions concerning Red Cross policy and organization, necessary to meet challenges which confront the Red Cross today and which are likely to develop in coming decades.

*DISSEMINATION OF
THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS*

AUSTRALIA

To mark International Book Year, in 1972, the Australian Red Cross approached the authorities of the Commonwealth for financial assistance towards placing in each secondary school library a copy of three books on the work of the Red Cross and on international humanitarian law. It should be mentioned, incidentally, that the Commonwealth Government has pledged itself to give the widest possible publicity to the Geneva Conventions.

The National Society has now received the funds it requested and has ordered from the ICRC 2,300 copies of the following publications: "The Principles of International Humanitarian Law", by J. Pictet; a handbook published by the ICRC for the purpose of making the Conventions better known, and a booklet prepared by the Henry Dunant Institute giving an outline summary of the work of the Red Cross since its foundation.

*

AUSTRIA

The Junior Red Cross of Austria held a seminar on international humanitarian law on 1 and 2 December 1972. The seminar was conducted by Mr. Fritz Wendl, legal adviser of the Austrian Red Cross, with the co-operation of Mr. F. de Mulinen, ICRC head of division. The following subjects were dealt with in succession: international humanitarian law in general, history of the Geneva Con-

ventions, organization of the Red Cross and, lastly, the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

This was the initial stage in a campaign for the dissemination of the Conventions among youth at school, in the context of history teaching. The directorate of the Junior Red Cross assembled, in Vienna, representatives of teachers of history from all Austrian provinces. The statements were followed by a discussion, while the last half-day was reserved for educational problems. Owing to the volume of information gathered during the seminar, the authorities responsible for education stressed the need to provide professors and teachers of history with the text of a one-hour standard lesson which could easily be given if the opportunity suddenly arose.

In the second stage, the teachers who attended the seminar would in turn train their colleagues in the different provinces. Such teaching, directed from the headquarters in Vienna, should offer the advantage of ensuring uniform teaching throughout the country. Again, to spread knowledge of the Geneva Conventions when teaching history seems a happy concurrence, for legal principles are easier to assimilate in the context of historic events.

*

FINLAND

We give below some information received from the Finnish Red Cross on the dissemination in Finland of the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross principles.

The general public

Mostly, the general public has been informed by means of interviews through various media by Finnish delegates working for the International Red Cross in such countries as Bangladesh, Yemen, Kenya, Nigeria, and the Republic of Vietnam.

In addition, the Finnish Red Cross Headquarters has continually supplied the newspapers with special articles containing relevant material. In 1972, the Finnish Red Cross through its local branches

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

has distributed three articles to newspapers throughout the country: Guerrilla Warfare and the Civilian; The Red Cross and Neutrality, and The Red Cross as an Aid Channel. On request, Finnish Red Cross representatives have lectured on the subject to the public at various occasions and meetings arranged by other organizations and societies.

Educational institutions

In the syllabus for present-day primary schools, and the coming comprehensive schools, the subject of "Civics" has been included; two weekly lessons on this have been reserved. The subject includes a number of different topics, one of which is concerned with orientation in international organizations such as the Red Cross. At the moment, however, teachers are given quite a free hand in choosing the organizations to be dealt with. The work and activities of the Red Cross have been discussed either during the form-master's or the form-mistress's lessons, or in the first and second grades in connection with environmental teaching, in the fifth grade with the teaching of religion, and in the ninth with sociology.

At the nurses' training school, two lessons in each course are designed to provide an insight into the work of the Red Cross, its principles, and the Geneva Conventions. The instruction is given by officials from the Headquarters of the Finnish Red Cross, and Red Cross district officers. Recently, the Finnish Red Cross has donated the following publications to the law faculties of the Universities of Helsinki, Turku and Tampere:

- The Geneva Conventions, I-IV
- The Principles of International Humanitarian Law
- A Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions
- The Red Cross Principles
- The International Red Cross Handbook.

The Defence Forces

The General Headquarters has stated that the precepts of the Geneva Conventions need development, particularly in view of the shortage of instructive material.

At present, one hour is devoted to the instruction of recruits in regard to international humanitarian law: the subject also finds a place in the training of reserve officers. Two hours are allotted for instruction on the Geneva Conventions at the Officers' Training College.

Finnish Red Cross training activity

The principles of the Red Cross and humanitarian law are dealt with in the following Finnish Red Cross courses:

- “ Key courses ” for voluntary workers of local branches, 1-2 hours. (The courses arranged since 1962 number 200, with about 3,200 participants).
- Courses for first aid group leaders, 1 hour. (The courses arranged since 1968 number 10, with 300 participants).
- Courses for instructors of the Finnish Red Cross first aid and home nursing preparatory courses, 1 hour. (Courses arranged since 1956 number 104, with about 2,450 participants).
- Courses for the international personnel reserve of the Finnish Red Cross, 3 hours. (Four courses arranged since 1970, with about 150 participants).

In 1972, the first Red Cross “ ideological seminar ” was arranged for FRC members.

For officials of local branches, a booklet is in preparation, called “ The Key to the Red Cross ”, which contains fundamental information on Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions. The intention is to distribute the booklet to all new members of the committees of local branches.

Finnish Red Cross membership

In the main, organization members derive their information from the FRC publication (circulation 120,000). During the years 1970-1972, the above points have been dealt with by 58 articles in the publication. Moreover, in one form or another, they have been

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

on the agenda of almost every conference and meeting arranged for members of the organization.

Finnish Red Cross publications

The Geneva Conventions. The cardinal points and explanation. Translation of the original work "Les Conventions de Genève", edited by ICRC and LRCS. First published in 1961, new edition 1969. Distributed to the Defence Forces and at the courses arranged by the Finnish Red Cross.

Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Finnish translation published in co-operation with the Nurses Training Foundation, 1970. Distributed in connection with nurses training and FRC international courses.

Films

Finnish Red Cross films, including many showing international Red Cross activity, are available on loan, free of charge.

*

NEW ZEALAND

Two recent issues of "News", the review published by the New Zealand Red Cross, contain articles on the Geneva Conventions. The first (1972, No. 6) gives an account of the ICRC's initiative in producing the "Soldier's Manual" and some pages of it in poster form. Three of them, one relating to the protection of civilians in time of war, and the other two to prisoners of war, are illustrated here as examples of the rights and obligations of civilians and prisoners in time of armed conflict. The article concludes by saying: "Therefore, as a National Society, it is not only the duty of the New Zealand Red Cross Society, but also its responsibility, to ensure that these vitally important Conventions—which form the very backbone of Red Cross—are well known and understood throughout New Zealand".

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The second of these two issues (1972, No. 7) reproduces, on two illustrated pages, an article by the Vice-President of the ICRC, Mr. J. Pictet, in which he explains what considerable progress is represented in the present stage of development of international humanitarian law. He refers to the two sessions of the Conference of Government Experts convened in Geneva by the ICRC. " News " adds to the illustrations captions which convey the significance of these meetings and the present-day necessity for wide propagation of the Geneva Conventions.

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

SEMINAR ON THE TEACHING OF HUMANITARIAN LAW TO THE ARMED FORCES

From 6 to 18 November, in San Remo (Italy) a seminar on "Instruction of Humanitarian Law in Military Institutes" was attended in a private capacity by sixty persons from twenty-eight countries. The ICRC had made available films and exhibition material on Red Cross activities during armed conflicts.

The seminar, organized by the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law, was chaired by General Ottavio Orecchio, assisted by Dr. Ugo Genesio, Secretary-General of the Institute. The organizing committee was presided over by Professor Jovica Patrnogic. At the start of the session, General Vittorio La Catena, chief military inspector of the Italian Red Cross, on behalf of his National Society extended a welcome to the participants.

During the first week, a series of reports were submitted by Mr. Paul de la Pradelle, Mr. G.I.A.D. Draper, Mr. Tom Farer, Mr. Jean Pictet, Mr. Michel Veuthey, Mr. Henri Bosly and Mr. Georges Abi-Saab. In addition, a number of experts, like Professor Blichtchenko, sent papers on the subject of non-international conflict.

During the second week, the seminar split into two discussion groups whose proceedings were started after introductory papers by Mr. Ottavio Orecchio, Mr. Jovica Patrnogic, Mr. Jean Siotis, Mr. Frits Kalshoven and Mrs. Denise Bindschedler-Robert. The groups drew up a resolution and a document entitled "Guidelines for Military Instruction in International Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts" which were adopted unanimously in the final plenary session. The resolution and general directives are given below, together with a programme of humanitarian law study for armed forces.

Participants in the seminar asked the Institute to organize for 1973 a seminar on the training of armed forces instructors in humanitarian law. They also expressed the hope that similar seminars would be held on a regional basis.

The ICRC, which was represented at San Remo by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President, Mrs. Denise Bindschedler, Committee member, and Mr. Michel Veuthey, legal adviser, cannot but welcome the holding of such seminars which promote the propagation, study and application of international humanitarian law.

*

RESOLUTION

The Seminar on instruction of humanitarian law in military institutions, held from the 6th to the 18th November 1972 by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo,

Bearing in mind that in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in the Hague Convention of 1954 on the protection of cultural property the High Contracting Parties have undertaken to disseminate as widely as possible, in time of peace as well as in time of war, the text of these Conventions in their respective countries, and particularly to include the study thereof in programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that their principles may be known to the entire population,

Recalling Resolution 2853 (XXVI) of December 1971 in which the General Assembly of the United Nations invited Member States to intensify the effort for ensuring the instruction and dissemination of international rules relating to the protection of the human being in time of armed conflicts,

Recalling Resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross and the recommendations of the ICRC relating to the dissemination of and instruction in the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law,

Emphasizing equally the declaration of the second meeting of the Conference of Government Experts, organized by the ICRC in 1972, on the reaffirmation and development of the humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, according to which " the effective implementation

MISCELLANEOUS

of humanitarian law depends upon instruction therein and its dissemination ”,

Paying respect to the States which until now have succeeded in organising instruction of a high quality in humanitarian law for members of the armed forces, thanks to the collaboration of military commanders, military and civilian lawyers, advisers to commands on this subject, and to the utilisation of the most modern teaching methods,

Having set up two working groups one of which has established guidelines, and the other a program of instruction, for international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts,

Considers it timely to present the results of their endeavours to Governments.

GUIDELINES FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN ARMED CONFLICTS

A. Level :

1. Systematic instruction at ministerial and at army (fleet, etc.) commander level was not considered practicable, but two-day conferences might be held from time to time for such persons at which current developments in the international humanitarian law of armed conflict might be discussed with the assistance of the senior legal advisers of the armed forces.

2. At all levels at which instruction is to be started, it might be advisable to limit such instruction at the outset to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to work up to the law of war generally at a later stage of the programmes.

3. Instruction to recruits in their basic training was generally considered desirable and important, but allowance would have to be made for the national standard of education and for differing levels of education among different parts of the population in certain countries.

4. Instruction for non-commissioned officers, junior and senior, was considered to be highly desirable and indeed indispensable, and this subject should be included as part of their promotion examinations.

5. Training in cadet schools should include courses in this subject, including examinations, and every effort should be made to find time in all cadet curricula to meet this requirement.

6. It was thought desirable to give instruction to junior officers. Opinion was divided as to whether courses in this subject should be given in conjunction with courses in military law.

7. Instruction in staff colleges or their equivalents was considered to be the focal point and every effort should be made to find time for this subject in admittedly crowded staff college curricula. Such instruction could be developed and illustrated in field exercises and in tactical exercises without troops.

8. Senior officers courses, national defence academies and the like, with students at colonel and brigadier level, should include discussion groups devoted to this subject where specific problems of the law of armed conflict should be discussed.

9. It was generally agreed that special services in the armed forces stand in need of detailed instruction in this subject. Examples of such services are:

- (1) medical personnel
- (2) military police
- (3) intelligence services
- (4) service personnel engaged in civil affairs
- (5) military government personnel
- (6) social services, commandos, etc.
- (7) aircrew
- (8) personnel of units earmarked for service in United Nations peace-keeping forces

10. All such instruction should be rational, adequate, appropriate, practical and feasible.

B. Content:

1. All ranks should be made acquainted with the basic prohibitions and requirements of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 as to the proper treatment of prisoners of war, the sick and wounded and shipwrecked persons, and protected civilians.

2. Commissioned officers and cadets should have further instructions in the Geneva Conventions dealing with the common articles and certain difficulties that arise in the application of the Conventions.

3. Staff college students and officers attending defence colleges should be encouraged to see the Geneva Conventions in the wider perspective of international law and international relations, and the

MISCELLANEOUS

relevance of these subjects to contemporary strategic and tactical considerations.

4. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers or equivalents should be instructed in the law relating to obedience to superior orders in the context of international humanitarian law and in conjunction with military discipline and military law.

C. Methodology:

1. To a large extent, methodology must be determined by the level and content of the instruction, allowing for variations in different countries as to their system of training in the armed forces.

2. Methods of training in international humanitarian law include:

- a) lectures
- b) discussion groups
- c) films
- d) videotapes
- e) slides
- f) posters
- g) illustrated booklets
- h) manuals
- i) tactical exercises without troops
- j) field exercises
- k) examinations
- l) prize essays

No one of these methods should be relied upon exclusively and any one method or combination of methods will have to be selected on an empirical basis.

3. The system generally thought advisable is one whereby experts within the services radiate out instruction to unit officers who instruct at unit level.

4. If no such experts exist within the service organisation, then legal staff officers or other suitable personnel must be trained by outside sources, *e.g.*, by academic or professional law teachers.

5. The once-for-all type of instruction is not thought to be adequate and periodic refresher training at all levels is advisable.

6. There may be some value in periodic conferences of international humanitarian law instructors from the different countries meeting to exchange information, teaching techniques and proposals.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN HUMANITARIAN LAW FOR
THE ARMED FORCES¹

I. *The level of other ranks.* It is suggested that instruction be given within the system of military training; it should be concise and clear with emphasis laid on respect for the human being and his dignity.

They will receive a teaching in the theory, short and precise, given preferably after the period of basic training. This theoretical teaching should be given in simple language at company level by an officer, preferably by the company commander himself, in the presence of the whole company, and a recapitulation lesson given in even more simple language by a non-commissioned officer enabling the soldier to understand the instruction. This teaching of the theory should be completed by practical examples in the field during exercises and manoeuvres, of actual situations which the soldier is likely to meet in military operations. Every soldier ought to receive a brief document giving a résumé of the instruction given and, if possible, a small illustrated booklet setting out the main situations which the combatant soldier is likely to meet. During the remainder of his military service the soldier should be reminded of his obligations by films and slides.

Moreover, these simple ideas of humanitarian law should be repeated in the course of his general military training and integrated, for example, in technical and operational instruction or in that relating to field service.

This minimum instruction ought to be given to troops by all the methods previously recited and if possible by others of even greater perfection, and should emphasize, after an instruction about respect for the human being and a description of the distinctive signs for protection:

- that members of the armed forces wounded, sick or shipwrecked must be respected in all circumstances and treated and cared for with humanity;
- that personnel assigned to medical formations and establishments must be respected and protected in all circumstances;
- that the enemy who lay down their arms must be respected;

¹ This Seminar did not want to submit a fixed programme. The authorities entrusted with organising instruction in humanitarian law for the military or with making changes in courses already being given in the military institutions of their country, can equally validly find guidance in the up-to-date teaching given in certain countries on this subject.

MISCELLANEOUS

- that the prisoners of war enjoy a general protection;
- that civilians must be protected against all attacks upon their person;
- that cultural property must be safeguarded.

The Soldier's Manual published by the ICRC is a document which those responsible for the organisation of the training of the troops could use with profit.²

II. *The level of non-commissioned officers.* Taking into account their rôle which is to respect and to ensure respect for the principles of humanitarian law by the men placed under their command, NCO's will receive training adequate to ensure that they can supervise the proper implementation in time of peace as in time of war of the principles mentioned above which are taught to soldiers.

III. *Officer level.* The teaching of humanitarian law to this category will be at a depth commensurate with their responsibilities. This teaching will normally be given in military schools for all categories of regular officers and in military institutions (war schools, military academies, etc.) in which staff officers are trained.

A. *For all regular officers,* the training course³ will include a theoretical portion, if possible with the most modern technical aids, and a practical portion in the field during manoeuvres and exercises. Moreover, humanitarian rules must be repeated in operational training courses for officers, when practical war situations will be depicted. The content of basic training courses for all regular officers could be as follows:

Part One. Introduction⁴: character and sources of public international law (Art. 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice); the concepts of *ius ad bellum* and *ius in bello* as well as international and non-international armed conflicts; the conception

² The International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo possesses certain documents and instruction manuals used by different countries. It is prepared to make these available to all who demand them. It hopes that over and above this the countries whose representatives have taken part in the Seminar from the 6th to the 18th November 1972 and who have not yet sent in their documentation on the subject, would be so kind as to do so.

³ As an indication, the Seminar considers that this course could usefully take place over about 20 hours. For reserve officers the length could be reduced to about 6 hours.

⁴ In the view of the members of the Seminar, this introductory first part calls for no more than a brief exposé.

and function of humanitarian law; the principal instruments of humanitarian law; the scope of humanitarian law in place and time; the responsibility of States and individuals: sanctions and jurisdictions; persons and values protected; protecting Powers and their substitutes; the ICRC, the national Red Cross (etc.) societies and other humanitarian organisations.

Part Two. Exposé of the humanitarian Conventions and other international instruments of humanitarian law and of the law of war.

1. General provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949; applicability—Article 3 common to the Conventions—non-renunciation of rights—prohibition of reprisals—beginning and end of application.

2. Amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked (Conventions I and II of 1949): protection conferred on these persons—protection of medical personnel—the rôle of relief societies—medical units and establishments—repatriation of medical personnel—medical equipment and means of transport—distinctive sign.

3. Treatment of prisoners of war (Convention III of 1949): categories of persons enjoying the status of prisoners of war—treatment to be accorded, to prisoners of war—their régime—authorized work—the question of escape—contacts between prisoners of war and representatives of the protecting Powers and the ICRC—relations between the prisoners and the authorities—different methods whereby captivity ceases—release and repatriation—information bureaux, the Central Information Agency and the relief societies.

4. Protection of civilians (Convention IV of 1949): respect for the human being—limitations on the protection guaranteed to civilians by the Convention—general protection of the population against certain effects of the conflict—status and treatment of protected persons—internment and assigned residence of civilians.

5. Protection of cultural goods (Hague Convention of 1954): respect and protection—distinctive sign—abuse—prohibition of reprisals—measures in time of peace—registration with UNESCO of cultural goods.

6. Law of war: Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, particularly Regulations annexed to the IVth Convention—Geneva Pro-

MISCELLANEOUS

tocol of 1925—military objectives—principle of proportionality—principles of limitation adopted by Resolution 2444 (XXIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 19th December 1968—Genocide Convention of 1948—Convention of 1968 on the imprescriptibility of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

B. *For qualified staff officers*: in view of their participation in the command decision-making process, it would be advisable to complete the instruction which they have received in military schools by courses, conferences or participation in a seminar in which will be repeated the principles of humanitarian law, the provisions with which they will be confronted by reason of their function and the actual problems of humanitarian law.⁵

C. The knowledge of humanitarian law at officer and staff officer level must be assessed, if it has not already been done, by an examination the passing of which will be a condition for obtaining a title or diploma awarded by the military institution concerned.

IV. *The level of personnel, military and civil, belonging to special categories*. Such personnel who are required in certain countries to take part in certain operations of the armed forces during armed conflicts, should receive an instruction adapted to their special functions. Authorities responsible for planning this instruction can find in the minimum programme referred to above suggestions which, adapted to those respective functions, might well be used.

The Seminar has in mind medical services (doctors and staff of civil and military hospitals), Red Cross personnel, civil defence and other rescue organisations, the gendarmerie, police (military as well as civil), frontier guards, etc.

V. *The level of officers commanding large formations and services and others responsible for instruction in humanitarian law*. In order to maintain a high level of knowledge of humanitarian law on the part of those who undertake extensive responsibilities, it is advisable that officers commanding large formations and the heads of equi-

⁵ Among these topical questions, the Seminar mentions the measures designed to elaborate the common Article 3 in all that concerns the protection of the wounded and sick, the security of medical transports, particularly medical aircraft, guerrilla warfare (distinction between combatants and civilian population), humanitarian missions, the protection of the human being in non-international armed conflicts, safety zones, hospital zones and open towns, the precautions of belligerents in respect to the civilian population, the strengthening of sanctions designed to prevent and repress violations of humanitarian law.

valent services, and jurists teaching humanitarian law in officers schools, legal advisers of military commanders and personnel directing special services (heads of medical services, gendarmerie commanders, civil or military police chiefs, heads of frontier services, etc.) participate in conferences, seminars, etc. dealing with topical questions of humanitarian law.⁶

VI. *General considerations.* This instruction at all levels can be effectively carried out only if those who are required to give it themselves get the necessary training for this assignment. A high degree of collaboration must be arranged between jurists (military magistrates, legal officers, lawyers of the appropriate departments, professors of universities and military colleges) and general and senior officers responsible for instruction in the armed forces. In officers schools, the theoretical part of the instruction⁷ must be given by a law graduate or a legal expert⁸ specialised in the subject, and the practical part by equally specialised senior officers.

In the senior military schools, courses and conferences might usefully be given by experts in the subjects dealt with.

At the level of non-commissioned officers, this instruction should be given by officers who have themselves received instruction in this subject from the officers schools.

Let it be remembered that at the level of the troops this instruction requires the participation of company commander, platoon commanders and non-commissioned officers.

⁶ See note 7 concerning staff officers (p. 45).

⁷ To perfect their training, the students could usefully participate in international seminars and should have at their disposal instruction material considered necessary (up-to-date legal documentation, reviews, films and slides).

⁸ By this expression, the Seminar means those who hold diplomas of establishments on university level and who moreover have received a legal training which has prepared them for advanced study in humanitarian law.

A TREATY ON THE REGULATION OF WAR IN 1820

An article by Mr. Pedro Grases, in a review issued by the Venezuelan Ministry of Education,¹ gives some interesting information about a humanitarian venture launched in Latin America more than a century and a half ago. We think it worth while to reproduce this article because, in Latin America, the generous spirit shown towards the adversary undoubtedly laid the foundations of the National Red Cross Societies which are now carrying out an ever wider and more effective task.

The liberation of New Granada, following the battle of Boyacá (7 August 1819), and the foundation of the Republic of Colombia (17 December 1819), both of which were achieved by Simón Bolívar, entirely changed the outlook of the war of independence which American patriots were waging against the administering country. Pablo Morillo, at the head of his expeditionary army, confronted the considerably stronger army commanded by Bolívar. In Spain itself the successes and the progress of the revolution of American emancipation contributed to restoring the liberal regime represented by the Cadiz Constitution of 1812, reluctantly promulgated in Caracas on 7 June 1820. All this created a favourable climate for the contending powers to enter into negotiations which resulted in the signing of an Armistice and of a Treaty on the Regulation of War, thus ending the period of violence which had started ten years earlier.

The Armistice concluded between Simón Bolívar, Liberator and President of Colombia, and the commander in chief of the Spanish army, was signed on 25 November 1820 by the representatives of

¹ *Tricolor* No. 215, November-December 1970, a magazine for school-children published in Caracas.

the two Contracting Parties. Pablo Morillo, Conde de Cartagena, appointed Ramón Correa, Juan Rodríguez Toro and Francisco de Linares, while Bolívar delegated Brigadier Antonio José de Sucre, Colonel Pedro Briceño Méndez and Lieutenant-Colonel José Gabriel Pérez. The treaty was ratified by the commanders of both armies on 26 November.

As the initial consequence and "to give the world evidence of the liberal and philanthropic principles that imbue both Governments, and to banish the horrors and the fury which have characterized the deadly war in which they are engaged", the two Governments committed themselves "immediately to conclude a treaty regulating war, in accordance with the law of nations and the most liberal, wise and humane practices of the most civilized countries". On 26 November, the representatives of the two Governments also signed the Treaty on the Regulation of War (*Tratado sobre la regularización de la guerra*) at Trujillo, to "show the world their horror at the war of extermination which until now has devastated and steeped these territories in blood". They expressly stated that they were using "the first lull" brought about by the Armistice, to establish the agreement whereby "war between Spain and Colombia shall be waged in accordance with the practice of civilized peoples", rules were laid down regarding the mandatory treatment and exchange of prisoners, the care of the wounded and the sick, and also the dead on the battlefield. Conditions of mutual understanding were thus established. As the war had arisen owing to "differing opinions, those who had fought so bitterly for either cause were linked by close bonds and relations". Deserters should therefore be treated with particular leniency. Civilians, too, should be shown special consideration, "whatever their opinions, activities, services and conduct towards the belligerent Parties may be, or may have been".

The Treaty on the Regulation of War, which according to the Liberator was a "veritable monument of piety", was signed at Trujillo, where, in 1813, "war to the death" had been decreed. It was a genuine step towards peace and understanding between the two combatant Parties. Indeed, it spelt the end of "war to

MISCELLANEOUS

the death ", even though fighting went on until, on 9 December 1824, the battle of Ayacucho crowned the efforts directed at American emancipation.

The signing of these Treaties gave rise to the famous embrace when Simón Bolívar and Pablo Morillo met at Santa Ana, on 27 November 1820. According to Vicente Lecuna, the two adversaries expressed " feelings of noble generosity on that memorable day. Morillo suggested that a monument be raised on the site of their first meeting, and as Bolívar agreed to the idea, the foundation stone was laid ".



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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 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 question 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.



THE ONLY 747s FLYING EAST

AIR-INDIA Boeing 747s fly to New York from Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and London with very convenient connections from Geneva. Like other airlines. But unlike others, AIR-INDIA are the first to operate BOEING 747 FLIGHTS to the EAST. AIR-INDIA give passengers their first ever chance to fly eastwards on a Boeing 747 aircraft.

AIR-INDIA

Geneva, 7, Chantepoulet, Phone (022) 32 06 60



H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT TRAVEL AGENCY

GENEVA, 49, route des Jeunes
Telephone 43 7600 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages
Insurance - Customs Agency
Road haulage - Storage

Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone

Branches :

LAUSANNE - ANNEMASSE (France)

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborones*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *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 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague 1*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- 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, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, Dx 801 *Dresden 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, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuhs 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- 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, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka, Nam San-Dong, *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*.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- 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, *México 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, Tripureshwar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *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, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- 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*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruijs & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Ceylon) — Red Cross Society of the Republic of Sri Lanka, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika 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, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 105, Woodford 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, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1 X 7 E.J.*
- 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-Trìên, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 duong Hông-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.