

JANUARY 1976

SIXTEENTH YEAR — No. 178

international review of the red cross



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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

JANUARY 1976 - No. 178

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Paul Ruegger : Gustave Moynier 3

External activities :

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe —
Middle-East 13

In Geneva :

Accession to Geneva Conventions 23

*

Two New Publications in Arabic 24

A New Analytical Index of the International
Review of the Red Cross 1962-1974 28

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions:
Ghana-Nigeria-Poland 30

Henry Dunant Institute 34

International Red Cross Assistance to Vietnam 35

Repatriation of foreigners by the International
Red Cross 36

World Red Cross Day 37

Republic of Korea 38

Libya 38

MISCELLANEOUS

International Women's Year 41

Two United Nations Resolutions on the Devel-
opment of International Humanitarian Law . 46

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

**REVISTA INTERNACIONAL
DE LA CRUZ ROJA**

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

GERMAN

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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Ein neues Inhaltsverzeichnis der « Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge » für die Jahre 1962-1974 — Neue Beitritte zu den Genfer Abkommen — Henry-Dunant Institut — Niederlande — Die Hilfe des internationalen Roten Kreuzes in Vietnam

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

17, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
Postal Cheque No. 12 - 1767.

Annual subscription: Sw. Fr. 30.— (\$10.—)
Single copy Sw. Fr. 3.— (\$1.—)

EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER

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Gustav Moynier

by Paul Ruegger

*The following article is a tribute to an outstanding jurist whose name is inalienably linked to the foundation and development of the Red Cross. In fact, Gustave Moynier was President of the ICRC from 1864 to 1910! We express our thanks to the Institute of International Law for allowing us to reproduce this article.*¹ (Ed.)

Gustave Moynier, whose contribution to the establishment of the Institute of International Law one century ago at Ghent constituted a milestone in a long and constructive life, provided a vivid definition of that scholarly society, as it appeared to him from the very beginning:

“The creation of the Institute of International Law marks the dawn of a new epoch in the evolution of the law of nations, through the introduction of a new active element. This is a kind of cosmopolitan and benevolent parliament, not imposing its views on anyone, but constituted with such care as to enjoy a great scientific stature, to such a degree that it can be regarded as the authoritative organ of the legal understanding of the human mind.”²

The period during which Gustave Moynier turned toward the work from which the formal foundation of the Institute at Ghent was to emerge came shortly after the end of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

¹ *Institut de Droit international, Livre du Centenaire 1873-1973 — Evolution et perspectives du droit international — Editions S. Karger S.A., Basle, 1973; pp. 90-98.*

² G. Moynier, *Aperçu de nos travaux*, unpublished, 1894, quoted by Bernard Bovier in « Gustave Moynier », Geneva, 1918.

At that time, the First Red Cross Convention of 1864—and there is no need to pause here to consider the vicissitudes entailed in the creation of that instrument of fundamental principles as part of the history of the law of nations—was already firmly rooted in the spirit of a large part although not all of mankind. Gustave Moynier had contributed greatly to the creation of that Convention, based upon the inspiration of Henry Dunant, which was the first instrument, as pointed out in the well known comment by Max Huber, to introduce the concept of protection of the individual into the structure and theory of public international law.

After the War of 1870, this “witness for internationally organized charity”—a witness who did not shrink from the bold assumption of the mantle of *Cato censorius* whenever he felt that circumstances required, a witness who stood and still stands as an example for the ensuing generations—felt it was his duty to summarize both his observations and opinions in what, to use the language of the 20th century, might be called a “White Paper”. This, in his opinion, should be objective and impartial and, in the noblest sense of the term, neutral, not a plea for any cause or any institution whatsoever. To the best of his understanding, Gustave Moynier wrote his “White Paper” on the subject of “*La Convention de Genève pendant la guerre franco-allemande*”.¹ It certainly had its faults. Nevertheless it was greatly to his credit to have written it and thus to have drawn attention to some urgent humanitarian problems.

It is meditation, it is thought, which, as a rule, leads to action, and sometimes—perhaps not often enough—to truly benevolent action. The meditations of Gustave Moynier about the sanguinary events of the war, still too little tempered by any protection from the crude early stages of a new idea and a new organization, must certainly have served as a catalyst.

Gustave Moynier then looked to more distant horizons. When peace came, he felt that the time had arrived “to bring together the most learned men in the field of international law”.² The purpose was “to proclaim with a single voice, if possible, rules of moderation from which the legal conscience of our time would permit no departure...”

¹ G. Moynier, Geneva, 1873.

² B. Bouvier, op. cit., p. 26.

This was typical of the thinking of Gustave Moynier, destined one day to become the honorary president of the Institute of International Law, concerning the permanent programme and the future of the Institute.

With that generosity which was always one of his characteristics, the great Louis Renault made the following comments about the work of Gustave Moynier when the latter was named honorary president of the Institute. "While we have been slowly and painfully developing our theories, Monsieur Moynier has been accomplishing something practical. He has demonstrated the existence of an international law, not through learned and laborious reasoning, as we are trying to do, but in the manner of the philosopher of antiquity who demonstrated the nature of movement. He marched ahead, and everyone else followed him. He could see, with amazing clarity, what could be done to introduce the principles of law into the practice of war, to ease the lot of the wounded and sick."¹

Born in Geneva on 21 September 1826, Gustave Moynier, with his family, left that city when he was still very young, due to political circumstances, and he finished his studies in Paris in 1850. Upon returning to Geneva, he submitted a thesis on "Interdictions in Roman Law". Disappointed by the reception accorded to his thesis by the bar, he passed a very severe judgement upon himself, self-criticism being one of his most engaging characteristics.² He sought to make himself useful, as he expressed it in his own words, by working for the welfare of his fellow beings.³ He went to work for Geneva's "Public Welfare Society", of which he soon became the president and which he was inspired to utilize as his first means for putting into effect the generous ideals of Henry Dunant.

Gustave Moynier's 64 published works, catalogued at the Henry Dunant Institute in Geneva, embraced a wide variety of subjects, at greater or lesser length. Some of them were major works, such as *La guerre et la charité*, 1867, of 401 pages; *La Croix-Rouge, son passé et son avenir*, a theoretical and practical work on applied philanthropy, 1871,

¹ This quotation from a statement probably in the archives of the Institute, was taken from the remarkable work by Pierre Boissier, *Histoire du Comité international de la Croix Rouge, de Solferino à Hiroshima*, published by Plon, p. 476.

² Concerning the personality of Moynier, refer to the splendid pages by Pierre Boissier, *op. cit.*, pp. 60-66.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 62.

288 pages; *Etude de la Convention de Genève*, 1870, 376 pages; *Essais sur les caractères généraux de la guerre*, 1895, 123 pages; and *Des institutions ouvrières de la Suisse*, 1867, 195 pages. Others were short monographs, designed mainly to set forth his thinking. Moynier was convinced that any new developments in the field of law, if they were to have any real importance, had to make an impact on public opinion. His mind was always turned toward the necessary diffusion of what he deemed were vital principles.

Such diffusion and popularization of information and thoughts was his constant concern, first of all in the world of the Red Cross,¹ but also in that of the Institute of International Law. Referring to the *Oxford Manual* on the laws of land warfare, Moynier wrote the following in his report for 1880:

“If this purpose is to be achieved, it is not enough for sovereigns to promulgate new laws. It is also essential that they disseminate knowledge of them...”²

The wide variety of Moynier’s writings is especially striking.³ In 1859, he published a biblical biography of the Apostle Paul. Social problems drew his attention very early, and in the same year he concerned himself, in connection with the situation of Orleans railway employees, with the problem of participation, which is a matter of such great present-day interest. His book concerning workers’ organizations in Switzerland, published in 1877 by the Federal Government at Berne, is the work of a sociologist. According to the perceptive comment of B. Bouvier,⁴ he was a man of “social action” and not a “do-gooder”, a lawyer of accomplishment in the field of philanthropy, through civic spirit and inclination.

From 1879 to 1895, due to his fascination with the problems of Africa—in 1877 he had participated as representative of the National Swiss-African Committee in a meeting at Brussels which was of interest

¹ See the ICRC circular of 22 November 1870 to the central relief committees about the treatment of prisoners of war, “The news we receive convinces us that in order to remedy all this suffering, it is most important to expose it . . .”

² Report to the Institute.

³ This diversity was especially remarked upon by Bernard Bouvier in his *Gustave Moynier*, 1918.

⁴ B. Bouvier, op. cit., 98-99.

to King Leopold II—he was director of the magazine *Afrique explorée et civilisée*. This work was done at first with enthusiasm and then, in view of conditions, with greater moderation until cessation of publication; but always with honesty and undeniable objectivity.¹

Devoted as he was to the Institute of International Law, Gustave Moynier wanted to give that institution, of which he was one of the founders, the benefit of this thinking about the Congo, for which he served as honorary consul general in Switzerland, beginning in 1890. Hence the memorandum he presented to the Munich meeting of the Institute on 4 September 1883 on “The Establishment of the Independent State of the Congo from the Legal Point of View”, and a monograph on “The Congo Question before the Institute of International Law”. In these, in addition of course to advocating the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, he proposed freedom of navigation on the River Congo, based on the precedent of the Danube Convention of 1856.

The main drive however in the numerous publications written by Gustave Moynier was his concern for the development of, and the general and specific problems relating to, the universal Red Cross movement which had been born in Geneva. These works constituted an enormous bibliography, which no student of the origins of the Red Cross can afford to overlook.

The activity and the role of Gustave Moynier in the service of the Institute of International Law, of which he was one of the founders along with the eminent Rolin-Jaequemyns, the inspiration and builder of the institution, have never been disputed. Quite the contrary: Albéric Rolin, in his stirring recollections on *Les origines de l'Institut de droit international*, published in 1923,² in which he evokes, as a witness of the early days of the origins of the Institute, the outstanding people who gave assistance to Rolin-Jaequemyns, wrote concerning Moynier that, “the place held by that fervent apostle of peace and justice, and of pity without which there can be no true justice, was outstanding among those who founded the Institute”.³

We shall revert to some aspects of the highly meritorious work of Gustave Moynier for international legal order.

¹ M. C. Berguer, *Les relations entre l'Etat indépendant du Congo et la Suisse*, thesis, Brussels, 1957-58, p. 26.

² Brussels, Vromant & Cie.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 41.

Notes on the life of a man who made his mark on history—as Gustave Moynier certainly and fortunately did—could not reflect the whole truth however if confined to a chronological recitation of his notable achievements.

How easy it would be for us to limit ourselves to a eulogy of the jurist, the organizer of the emergent Red Cross, the author of the *Oxford Manual*, the founder of the Institute and the promotor of so many other generous undertakings ! Unfortunately however, a shadow is cast upon the personal history of Gustave Moynier by the attitude of antagonism, even of hostility, toward the real and inspired promoter of the Red Cross concept, Henry Dunant. In the beginning, true enough, Gustave Moynier was profoundly moved by *A Memory of Solferino* and went to see its author to congratulate him, and also, as he admitted, to propose himself as the one to carry out Dunant's proposals.¹ Dunant agreed to this, and the Geneva Public Welfare Society, under the direction of Gustave Moynier, became the spokesman and instrument which, with the active co-operation of Henry Dunant, was to lead to the drafting of the First Geneva Convention. Much has been said and written about the differences, which were unhappily very real, between these two heroic figures, this Castor and this Pollux, whose common efforts, if they had been able to work together with mutual confidence, would have overcome far more rapidly the initial barriers which lay athwart the path taken by Dunant's ideal, destined as it was, eventually, to conquer the world.

“During the early days of this philanthropic undertaking, until 1864, the temperaments of Moynier and Dunant ran counter to each other, undoubtedly causing friction”, wrote Alexis François.² In itself, this might not necessarily have been a bad thing, since the birth of any great new idea may have to be a painful process and entail great sacrifice. What seems harder to understand is the fact that Moynier, who raised high the banner bearing the device, *Inter arma caritas*, was lacking in charity toward Dunant when the latter, suffering from financial reverses, felt obliged to take the road to exile; that he seemed to forget that the generous ideals of Henry Dunant had indeed lighted the way for his own elevation, linked as it was with the creation and expansion of the Red

¹ See Gustave Moynier, *Mes heures de travail*, Geneva, 1907, p. 35: “I decided to take the initiative for this charitable campaign and assume the role of founder, which at that time belonged to no one else.”

² Alexis François, *Le Berceau de la Croix Rouge*, Geneva, 1918, p. 112.

Cross, and even for his advance in the more general field of international law.

Human tragedies of this kind are not uncommon in the course of history. In any event, the antagonism between Gustave Moynier and Henry Dunant did not do too great an injury to the concept of the Red Cross. In prolonging his exile, Dunant removed himself from the scene of public affairs, for the sake of the work he had begun.¹

Even though Moynier, nearly up to the day of his death in 1910, spoke harshly of Dunant, we must forget neither the vast record of achievement which stands to the credit of this outstanding jurist nor his deeds, his written works and his preaching on behalf of the Red Cross, which redeemed his human failings.

The great Max Huber—who was himself the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross for some decades, including the difficult years of World War Two, after serving as a distinguished president of the Permanent International Court of Justice at the Hague and as an honorary member of the Institute of International Law, to which he made many vital contributions and for which he put forward many proposals of exceptional importance—was wise enough, imbued as he was with the noblest of moral principles, to allocate due credit both to the historic merits of Henry Dunant and to those, which were also considerable, of the scrupulous jurist Gustave Moynier. It is true enough that in his voluminous writings on the Red Cross, as the most important top-level theoretician for the institution and its doctrine, Max Huber spoke mostly, with unbounded admiration, of the inspired ideals of Henry Dunant; and with erudition about the tragic vicissitudes in the life of the founder of the Red Cross and the recognition which destiny had accorded him, despite everything, during his lifetime.² In his reflections upon the early days of the Red Cross, Max Huber paid due honour to the achievements of General Dufour, who devoted his great heart and his national and international prestige to the institution which he served, as its first president and as a farseeing and wise mediator. He also paid unstinting tribute to Gustave Moynier, whom he described as a “tremendously experienced jurist and philanthropist”, for the wisdom displayed on so many occasions by this outstanding man of action.

¹ See the excellent biography of Henry Dunant by Ellen Hart.

² See in particular Max Huber's *La pensée et l'action de la Croix Rouge*, Geneva, 1964, p. 131.

“Ever since 1863, and for decades thereafter, nearly all the major official documents of the International Committee of Geneva were written by Moynier, whose distinctive style we can recognize.”¹

Eugène Borel, in a course given at the Academy of International Law at The Hague in 1925,² was inclined to see in Gustave Moynier the true architect of the institution. Other distinguished authors showed no reluctance in honouring him as the founder.³ This was certainly not correct; history and humanity now recognize the absolute preeminence of Henry Dunant as creator of the worldwide movement. The fact is that the founding organism of the Red Cross was the “Committee of Five”, consisting of Dufour, Dunant, Moynier, Appia and Maunoir. We can nevertheless agree with Eugene Borel when he insists upon the debt we owe to the qualities of Gustave Moynier, a man of action, for his great capacity for work and for his special ability as a talented jurist for giving a precise and suitable form to his thoughts.⁴

One comment by a particularly perceptive observer appears to do justice to Moynier: “Dunant was the living flame, Moynier the focusing lens.”¹

It was probably in the great and invaluable contribution he made to the creation and to the work of the Institute of International Law which was so close to his heart that Gustave Moynier gave the best of himself, that contribution and work being founded, of course, upon the vast experience he had gained from his devoted efforts on behalf of the Red Cross.

The most convincing passages and the noblest expression of Gustave Moynier’s thinking are found in the *Mémoire* he presented in 1890, as corresponding member of the *Institut de France*, to the *Académie des sciences morales et politiques* concerning the origins and future possibilities of the Institute of International Law.⁶ In this very long communication, which deserves renewed attention today, Moynier speaks not only of the origin of the Institute but of the horizons he believed were open to this highly impartial and unchallengeably prestigious body, after the first sixteen years of its existence.

¹ Alexis François, *op. cit.*

² E. Borel, *L’Organisation internationale de la Croix Rouge*, p. 4.

³ Including Bernard Bouvier, *op. cit.*, and Paul des Gouttes, more briefly, in the *Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge*, October, 1910.

⁴ E. Borel, *op. cit.*

⁶ In the official records of the *Académie*, A. Picard, Paris, 1890.

On the subject of the origin of the Institute—for which he credited himself in other writings with what might appear to be an exaggerated role, though not to the same extent as in the founding of the Red Cross—he abstained in his communication to the *Académie* from giving too much emphasis to the originality of his own initiatives, although these were indeed very meritorious.

He had this to say in his *Mémoire* :

“Historically, the movement goes back to the year 1871. Doctor Lieber in the United States was toying with the idea for a long time. . . during the very same period when this writer, moved by the same desire, was seeking an outlet for his aspirations. These two separate currents supported one another. From New York and Geneva, at virtually the same moment, appeals went forth from the persons in question to a great and warm-hearted scholar. I refer to Rolin-Jaequemyns, who was struck by the correctness and beneficial consequences of his friends’ views. . .”¹

The Institute of International Law was certainly in no greater need than the International Committee in Geneva to seek a “founder” elsewhere than in the collectivity which established it. Moynier’s testimony, however, helps us to recall, with gratitude and humility, the enormously preponderant role played by the great Belgian jurist Rolin-Jaequemyns in founding the Institute at Ghent a century ago.

Gustave Moynier’s work on behalf of the Institute was always constructive—otherwise he would never have been elected as its president—but he was also undoubtedly authoritarian, to a degree that the Institute in our time would hardly be willing to accept.

Let us consider, for example, the *Oxford Manual*, whose great significance in international law has always been recognized, as it should be. On 30 June 1880, Gustave Moynier, as rapporteur for the Fifth Commission—on the law of war—said in a circular to members and associate members :

“It will not be necessary for the Institute to consider separately the various articles in the Manual. The Commission, which exercised the greatest care in drafting it, would consider it quite out of place for the

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 7.

unity of this work to risk being compromised by unforeseen amendments . . . and its work will therefore not be exposed to the hazards of detailed discussion. ”

The Commission simply asked the Plenary session at Oxford to approve the Manual as a whole.

Although this was ultimately done, it should be noted in the interest of truth that every proposal and every subsequent decision was very carefully examined by Moynier and annotated in his own distinctive handwriting.

Let us try however to forget the details, however essential these may be for judging each separate achievement, especially those achievements in the field of human welfare, like those to which Gustave Moynier, despite his human failings, devoted the better part of his life, and let us instead look at these achievements as a whole, and recognize how positive and useful they were.

I should like to refer again to the *Mémoire* presented by Gustave Moynier to the *Académie des sciences politiques et morales* in Paris, for a few particularly significant quotations. First of all there was his citation of the comment by the great Swiss jurist Johann Caspar Bluntschli: “At Ghent, I could see how easy it is for men of science to understand one another, if only they have good will. Despite the well known tenacity of jurists in fighting for their own opinions, they always reached agreement in the end.”

Above all, there was this conclusion, marked by a lofty dignity, written by Moynier himself:

“The Institute of International Law is worthy of our efforts and deserves recognition for the services it renders to mankind; it discharged with honour the elevated role assigned to it amongst all the factors constituting social progress.”¹

Paul RUEGGER
Honorary Member of the
International Committee
of the Red Cross

¹ Op. cit., p. 25.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

ICRC President's Mission in Mauritania

On the invitation of the Government of Mauritania to attend ceremonies commemorating the 15th anniversary of the country's independence, ICRC President Dr. Eric Martin, accompanied by Mr. P. Gaillard, Adviser, was in Nouakchott from 25 November to 3 December. The Mauritanian Red Crescent invited the ICRC President to acquaint himself with the Society's activities in Nouakchott and the provinces.

President Eric Martin was received in audience by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, and by several ministers.

President Martin and Mr. Gaillard visited the Red Crescent's distribution centres and dispensaries in Nouakchott and in Tiguint, about 80 miles from the capital, and in Rosso, in the South. The activities of the National Society, which has 1,500 members in 21 local committees, are concentrated on distribution of relief to the victims of drought and on medico-social work through the dispensaries.¹

Angola

ICRC delegate general's visit. — The ICRC delegate general for Africa, Mr. F. Schmidt, was in Angola in November 1975. The purposes of his visit were to make contact with the authorities who have taken over and to make an assessment of ICRC action following Angola's accession to independence. In Luanda he met the Prime Minister of

¹ *Plate.*

the MPLA, with whom he discussed the problems relating to the continuation of ICRC activities, including the possibility of resuming relief flights. In December he arrived in Huambo for talks with the Prime Ministers of the FNLA and UNITA.

ICRC activities in the field are being carried on, in the form of visits to prisoners, distribution of relief items, tracing and medical care given to the civilian population.¹

Prisoners. — Between 2 October and 26 November 1975, ICRC delegates visited over 1,200 prisoners, of whom 165 belonged to the FNLA, 327 to the MPLA and 754 to UNITA.

From the beginning of October to 10 November, the ICRC DC-6 aircraft carried altogether 943 persons, including 530 exchanged or transferred military prisoners (454 belonging to the MPLA and 76 to UNITA armed forces).

Medical teams. — In October and November 1975, the medical teams made available to the ICRC by the French, Danish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, operating at Huambo (formerly Nova-Lisboa), Vouga, Dalatando and Carmona respectively, performed many surgical operations and gave thousands of consultations.

The Swiss surgical team in Carmona was particularly active with many operations to its credit during that period, while the greatest number of medical consultations were given at Dalatando.

Relief supplies. — At the end of November, the relief goods forwarded to Angola totalled some 300 tons, of which 220 tons of medicaments, foodstuffs and sundry items to a total value of 1.3 million Swiss francs were distributed by ICRC delegates throughout the country.

West and Central Africa

The ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa was on a mission taking him to several countries. He stayed some time in *Cameroon*, before proceeding to *Chad* and the *Central African Republic*. In each of those three countries, he met various government officials and Red Cross leaders, with whom he spoke on the question of disseminating the Geneva Conventions in universities and schools and among members of the armed forces.

¹ *Plate.*

The ICRC regional delegate then went to *Zaire* where he saw members of the Government and of the National Society. He next went to *Gabon*, where he met the authorities, and the people who are in the process of forming a Red Cross Society. Then he returned to Kinshasa. Another regional delegate is presently in the People's Republic of the Congo.

East Africa

The ICRC regional delegate for East Africa, in Uganda on 4 December 1975, was received in audience by the President of the Republic, Marshal Idi Amin Dada, who is also Chairman of the present session of the Organization of African Unity. He gave a detailed account of ICRC activities in Angola. President Amin displayed deep concern about the situation in Angola and expressed the wish to give support to the ICRC's humanitarian work on behalf of the victims. He also said he wanted to be regularly informed of ICRC action and of any difficulties it encountered.

A full picture was given by the ICRC delegate of the various other activities the ICRC was performing in Africa; he hinted, in particular, at the possibility of developing the traditional tasks of the ICRC in Uganda.

Latin America

Chile

The ICRC is continuing its activities in aid of detainees and their families in Chile.

In October, the ICRC delegates visited 27 places of detention, in which one thousand detainees were held under the control of the military authorities. Assistance to the amount of US\$ 9,000 was given to these detainees. In addition, medical supplies from ICRC stocks were distributed in 13 prisons.

Aid to detainees' families during the same month amounted to US\$ 21,500; 980 families in the provinces and 470 in Santiago were helped in this way. The aid consisted of gifts of necessities or money to buy food and clothing.

In November, about 1280 detainees were visited in sixteen places of detention. The aid supplied by the ICRC amounted to US\$ 4,700, not including medical supplies sent to nine prisons. In addition, more than 2,000 families of detainees received material aid from the ICRC to a total of US\$ 48,000.

In December the Santiago delegation continued its work of protection and assistance. We shall revert to this in our next issue.

During a mission by the delegate-general, all the delegates met to review the activities carried out during the year and to plan objectives for 1976.

Jamaica and Dominican Republic

The regional delegate for Central America and the Caribbean carried out a mission in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

In Jamaica he met the leaders of the National Red Cross Society. He also had talks with the Minister for Youth and Development and with the chief of staff of the armed forces, with both of whom he discussed in particular the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. He also met officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in Kingston he visited three places of detention and saw some 400 detainees.

The ICRC delegate then went to the Dominican Republic to distribute medical supplies in prisons. Then he returned to the ICRC regional headquarters in Caracas, where he attended the Seventh National Convention of the Venezuelan Red Cross.

Bolivia and Peru

Continuing his mission, begun in Ecuador, the ICRC regional delegate for the countries of the Andes went to Bolivia where he had several talks at the headquarters of the National Red Cross Society. He conferred also with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, the head of national security and the director of prisons.

He visited six places of detention in La Paz, Chonochocoro and Viacha, seeing a total of about 600 detainees, of whom about one hundred were detained for offenses or reasons of a political nature. At the end of each visit, he distributed supplies (medicines, blankets, mattresses, toilet articles, kitchen utensils, games, etc.), as well as personal gift-parcels for detainees whose families were far away. A programme to help needy families of detainees has been launched in collaboration



Venezuela: opening of the 7th National Convention of the Venezuelan Red Cross in Caracas (*from left to right*, Mrs. de Alvarez, President of the Red Cross, Mr. Lee-mann, ICRC delegate, Mr. Lepage, Minister of the Interior, Mrs. B. de Perez, first lady of the Republic, Mr. Perez, President of the Republic).

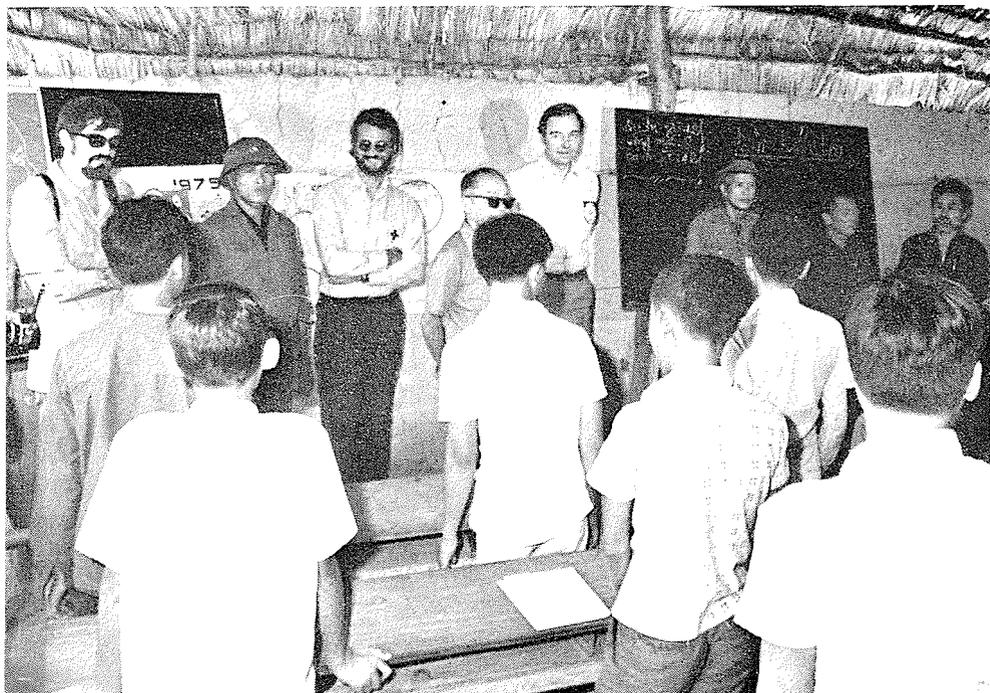
Mauritania: leading members of the Red Cross among children waiting to be treated in a dispensary at Nouakchott (*centre, left to right*, Mr. Gaillard, ICRC Adviser, Mrs. Sall, President of the Mauritanian Red Crescent, Mr. Martin, President of the ICRC, Mr. Beer, Secretary General of the League).





Mr. J. P. Hocké, director of the ICRC Operations Department (*centre*) helping at a distribution by the South Vietnam Red Cross of relief supplies provided by the International Red Cross, in a village...

... and, accompanied by the Secretary General of the South Vietnam Red Cross and two ICRC delegates, attending a first-aid class.





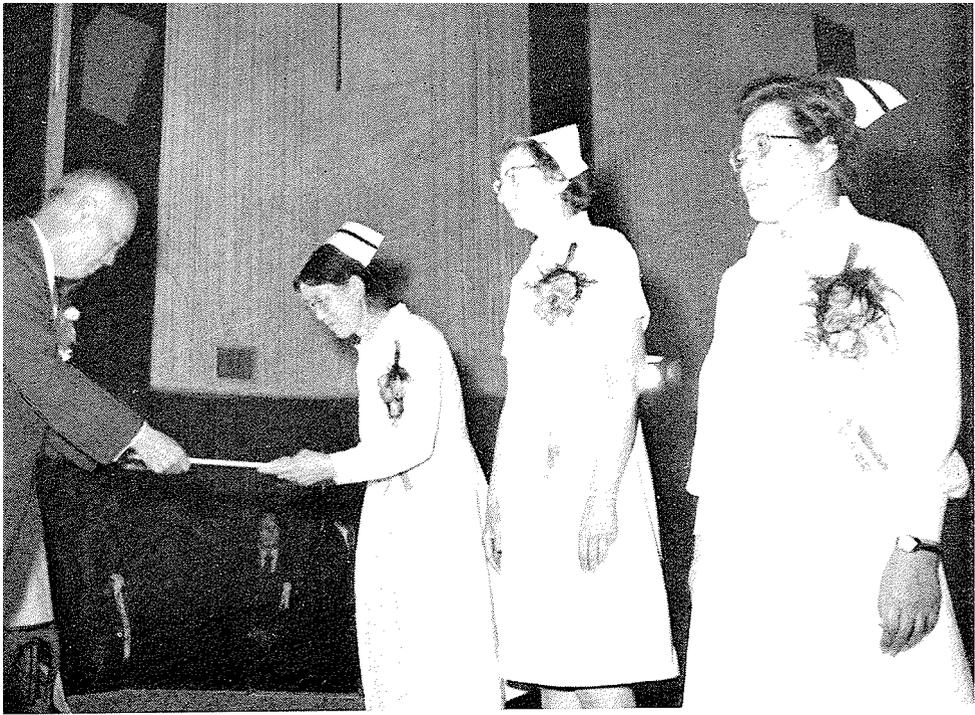
Chile: unloading ICRC relief supplies in the port of Valparaiso.

Photo Trumpy/ICRC

Angola: in the ICRC Central Tracing Agency in Luanda, the delegate in charge and a local employee deal with requests.

Photo J. J. Kurz/ICRC





Republic of Korea: Mrs. Sung Soon Yew, Mrs. Catherine M. Mackenzie, Bok Eum Kim, receive the Florence Nightingale Medal and the accompanying citation.

Libya: loading supplies at Benghazi during relief operations to Syria organized some time ago by the Libyan Arab Red Crescent.



with the Bolivian Red Cross, which is to carry it out. As a start, aid to a value of US \$ 500 has been distributed among thirty families.

In Peru, the regional delegate met leading members of the organizing committee of the Peruvian Red Cross and several officials of the Ministries of Health and of the Armed Forces, visited four places of detention in Lima and saw a total of 3,858 detainees.

Brazil

In November 1975 a series of visits to places of detention were made in Brazil. The regional ICRC delegate for the "Cono Sur", who spent July in states in the south of the country, visited ten prisons where he saw 2,560 detainees, in the states of Mines Gerais, Bahia and Pernambuco.

Venezuela

The seventh convention of the Venezuelan Red Cross was held in Caracas from 27 to 29 November. The opening address was delivered by Mrs. M. E. de Alvarez, President of the National Society, in the presence of the country's highest officials, as can be seen from the photograph published in these pages.

Another meeting in Caracas was that of the ICRC delegates for Latin America from 15 to 20 December.

Asia

Indo-China

At the invitation of the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and of the Republic of South Vietnam, Mr. J.-P. Hocké, ICRC Director of Operations, went to Hanoi and Saigon to discuss the future activities of the International Red Cross in Vietnam.

Timor

The ICRC delegates and doctors in the eastern part of the Island of Timor are ready to continue their mission which has been interrupted by the military operation which took place. With a view to the resumption of ICRC activities, approaches were made to the parties in conflict.

The two Swiss delegates and the medical team of the New Zealand Red Cross, replacing the Australian medical team, went to Darwin on 20 December and were ready to go to Dili at a moment's notice, provided the parties to the conflict agreed to their doing so.

The ICRC medical team, with the local personnel, had been running the Dili hospital. The two Swiss delegates had been protecting and assisting the victims—particularly by visiting prisoners—in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

The following press release was issued on 23 December 1975. The ICRC, whose mission in the eastern part of Timor was suspended on 6 December because of the events, is ready to resume its humanitarian work in aid of the victims of the conflict that has torn the country since August 1975.

To date, the ICRC has regrettably not received any reply to its offers to resume its activities in Timor, and more particularly in the hospital at Dili, which has no doctors.

The ICRC, which has been endeavouring since 7 December to approach the parties to the conflict via Djakarta and New York, is continuing its efforts. In Asia, ICRC delegates are also making attempts to get in contact with the newly-established authorities in Dili.

Asian sub-continent

In two earlier numbers, April 1974 and April 1975, the International Review described the vast repatriation and population transfer operation in the Asian sub-continent which enabled about 250,000 persons either to return to their native countries or to go to another country of their own choice.

In July 1974, this operation was discontinued. Since that time, some persons who had been prevented by personal reasons from taking part earlier in the transfer have asked for the assistance of the ICRC in migrating. When the validity of their requests is established, the ICRC undertakes the necessary steps with the countries of residence and of destination to obtain the required exit and entry visas. It provides ICRC travel documents to those who lack passports. In some cases, it also provides them with small sums of pocket money for the journey.

From January through December, 53 persons left India and 180 Bangladesh for Pakistan.

Following the massive transfers which took place during 1974, the repatriations continue on an individual basis, and the ICRC continues to provide assistance to various categories of persons wishing to move from one country to another.

Europe

Portugal

In December 1975, an ICRC delegate began a two-week mission in Portugal. On his programme was a third series of visits to places of detention, and the preparation, in collaboration with the Portuguese Red Cross, of a Christmas aid campaign for detainees and their families.

During his stay, he has continued discussion with the authorities and with the National Society of Portugal on other subjects of common interest, such as the sending of relief to Angola, the creation of a tracing service to find missing persons, and the reuniting of families separated by the events there.

Middle East

Student travel and family contacts. Four student travel and family contact operations took place under ICRC auspices in November, on the El Qantara road. In all, 910 people from the occupied territories of Gaza and the Sinai went to Cairo: 598 were Palestinian students registered in Egyptian universities; 298 were people paying visits to their families in Cairo; and 3 were released civilian detainees. In the opposite direction, of 367 people going to the occupied territories of Gaza and the Sinai, 364 were visitors, 2 students and 1 returning to his family. In addition, the body of a Palestinian student from Gaza, killed in an accident in Cairo, was returned to his homeland.

On 1 December, in a further operation, 49 people went from Cairo to the Gaza and Sinai territories for family visits and 234 went in the opposite direction to Cairo; 91 of them were pilgrims to Mecca.

Repatriation of dead Egyptian soldiers.—On 27 November, at UN Point 512 on the El Qantara road, the bodies of 92 dead Egyptian soldiers were repatriated to the Arab Republic of Egypt under ICRC auspices.

Repatriation of civilians.—On 1 December 1975, under ICRC auspices, a Lebanese civilian and an Israeli Arab civilian passed thorough Rosh Hanikra (Ras Nakura) under ICRC auspices, each to return to his own country.

Lebanon

In its previous issue the *International Review* mentioned that the ICRC had launched an appeal for US \$ 2,000,000. On 9 December, the ICRC published the following press release:

The situation has abruptly deteriorated in Lebanon where many new victims have fallen in the fighting.

The ICRC is alarmed at the turn of events and the attendant serious humanitarian problems. Its concern is increased by the fact that, in response to its appeal of 21 November to all governments and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, calling for 2 million dollars, it has received only 50,000 dollars. This is far short of the sum required to cover even the expenses incurred since the beginning of September for the relief operations carried out by a team of a dozen people and for the distribution of 125 tons of emergency medical relief to a value of 378,000 dollars.

It is essential and urgent that the necessary financial support be provided to enable the ICRC to continue its work for the benefit of all victims of the conflict.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

An ICRC delegate was in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from 25 October to 6 November. He had several contacts with government authorities and with representatives of the Red Crescent. He discussed with the government officials, among other things, the question of the signing of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

For two days he followed the activities of the young Red Crescent Society accompanying teams of voluntary workers in the second and third Governorates. He was in this way able to acquaint himself with the relief action undertaken for the benefit of the August flood victims, and to see the action undertaken in public health promotion. He gave three lectures on the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

IN GENEVA

Accession to Geneva Conventions

In a letter to the Swiss Federal Council, despatched on 27 June and received on 11 July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas stated that the Commonwealth considered itself bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.

In addition, the President of the Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau informed the Swiss Federal Council of the Republic's accession to the Conventions on 18 February 1974.

Today 139 States are parties to the Conventions.

TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS IN ARABIC

The *International Review* has in the past announced the publication by the ICRC of books in Arabic. In 1972, for example, the Review mentioned three booklets: one of thirteen pages containing a summary of the draft Protocols which have since been submitted to the Diplomatic Conference; another of 22 pages containing the articles of the 1949 Geneva Conventions relating to the display of the red cross and red crescent emblems; finally, a study of 14 pages in which the author demonstrated that some of the principles underlying the Geneva Conventions were recognized and affirmed in the Koran.

During the same period, we devoted an article to the distribution in the Arab world of the school textbook "The Red Crescent and My Country". This was adopted by several countries, and later an Arab edition of the "Soldier's Manual" was widely distributed. Several booklets on subjects related to the Arab world and humanitarian action have been published, as may be seen from the lists of publications compiled by the ICRC Documentation Service.

Now there are two new books to be added. The first, publication of which we announced last year, is the *Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions*, by Henri Coursier; the second, which has just come from the press, is a book by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, entitled *The Principles of International Humanitarian Law*, the French, English, German and Spanish editions of which have appeared in succession in the last few years.

* * *

“ Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions ”¹

A few years ago the ICRC published this standard course intended for all those concerned with the dissemination and teaching of the Geneva Conventions which ratification and accession by the great majority of States have made the law of humanity, and which the ICRC would like to see included as a subject for study in the official education system in every country. Distributed not only to National Societies throughout the world but also to numerous universities and to the appropriate bodies in States parties to the Conventions, the course has appeared in French, English, German and Spanish, and now Arabic, and the ICRC is grateful to the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society for having translated the five lessons: the law of Geneva; the principles of the Geneva Conventions; the wounded and sick; prisoner-of-war status; the protection of civilians.

To draw attention to the importance of this course in disseminating the Conventions, and to demonstrate to readers in the Arab world the efforts being made on this subject within the universities—efforts which have resulted in international humanitarian law now being taught in the higher educational establishments of several countries—we thought it would be useful to reproduce a few passages from the foreword.

Ever since its establishment, the ICRC has worked for the introduction and extension of the Geneva Conventions. Thus, it was chiefly responsible for their revision in 1949. They comprise 400 articles² at the present time and constitute the most up-to-date and complete set of rules to assure the protection considered indispensable for human beings in the event of armed conflict. They now apply not only to members of the armed forces but also to civilians; the supervision of their execution has been strengthened and the already well-known Article 3 included, under which certain essential humanitarian principles are made compulsory in armed conflicts of a non-international character. All this represents a genuine step forward in the protection of mankind.

The ICRC's first concern was to assure ratification of the Geneva Conventions (or accession thereto) by all States. They are now, to all intents and purposes, worldwide, since they are binding on 139 different Powers. A detailed commentary has also been published

¹ This publication, of over 100 pages, is obtainable from the ICRC Documentation Service, price 10 Swiss francs.

² *The Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949*. Second revised edition, Geneva, 1950, 245 pp.

in four exhaustive volumes by the ICRC, which is now doing its utmost to give wide publicity to the Conventions in all countries. But the existence of good Conventions is not enough in itself; their contents must be thoroughly familiar to those who have to execute them, as otherwise they would remain a dead letter. This would irreparably compromise the great efforts which have been made to improve conditions for human beings during conflicts and the very important results already obtained.

Under the terms of an Article common to all four Conventions, the Governments have pledged themselves to give these the widest possible publicity among the entire population, in time of peace as in time of war; but, apart from this obligation for the official authorities, each of us also has a moral obligation to help make them known.

The model course on the Geneva Conventions submitted hereafter is intended to facilitate teaching these texts, by stressing the provisions which have the significance of general principles. To apply these rules even in situations not foreseen therein is to observe the spirit of the Geneva Conventions and thus multiply humanitarian action. These essential provisions must be studied and thoroughly assimilated if it is sincerely wished to foster a spirit of peace and mutual assistance. By helping to spread knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, the Red Cross acts in accordance with its pacific mission. Although born on the battlefield and always ready to assist victims of conflicts, its aim is not to prepare men for war but to work at all times in harmony with its own principles. In other words, it educates them to preserve a humane attitude in all circumstances.

“The Principles of International Humanitarian Law”¹

This book had already been published in French, English and German, accompanied by a table of principles of international humanitarian law. The table is also included in the Arabic edition, which has just appeared. The chapter headings are as follows: 1) What is international humanitarian law? 2) Moral sources; 3) The principles.

Going to the heart of the matter and giving complete and concise definitions, on the one hand, of humanitarian law in the wider sense—the laws of war, of The Hague and of Geneva—and, on the other hand, of the principles which form both the basis and the structure of this humanitarian law, the text by Mr. Pictet is equally suitable as an instrument for the expert research worker and as food for thought for those

¹ This Arabic edition may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Service, price 10 Swiss francs.

belonging to the world of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun.

Below we reproduce the page of introduction in which the author defines the meaning of international humanitarian law. He goes on to set out the content and define the notion of humanitarian law and the branches of which it is composed.

For some years it has been customary to call "humanitarian law" that considerable portion of international law which owes its inspiration to a feeling for humanity and which is centred on the protection of the individual. This expression of humanitarian law appears to combine two ideas of a different character, the one legal and the other moral. Now, the provisions which are the subject under study are, as will be seen later, precisely a transposition in international law of considerations of a moral order, and more especially humanitarian. This then would seem to be a satisfactory designation.

Between 1948 and 1950 remarkable extension and impetus were given to humanitarian law, three memorable years which will without doubt mark a decisive step in the struggle for the defence of the human person. In 1949 there was the concluding of the four Geneva Conventions for the protection of the victims of war, revised and completed. Similarly, in the sphere of Human Rights, 1948 saw the proclamation of the Universal Declaration and 1950 was the year of the European Convention on Human Rights. Humanitarian law has thus been fully accepted and is no longer a mere branch of international law but a province in its own right with a wide measure of autonomy.

**A NEW ANALYTICAL INDEX OF THE
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS
1962-1974**

Ever since 1869, by a decision of the Second International Conference of the Red Cross, the ICRC has issued a periodical, known originally as the *Bulletin international des Sociétés de secours aux militaires blessés* (International Bulletin of Societies for Relief to Wounded and Sick Soldiers), appearing only in French, and, since 1886, as the *Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix Rouge*. In 1919, it became a monthly publication under the name *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. The English edition, *International Review of the Red Cross*, has been published since 1961.¹ Five special indexes have appeared, in 1900, 1910, 1919, 1939 and 1962. We are glad to announce the publication of the sixth index, covering the years 1962 to 1974. The index for the English edition is now being prepared.

A glance at the entries for this 13-year period impresses one with the extent and variety of the subjects dealt with—for the range of Red Cross activities is constantly increasing. As in the preceding index, in addition to an alphabetical list of authors, it was necessary to provide a detailed index by subject matter, to enable readers to track down the facts which marked the history of the Red Cross during the period covered. In addition, a list of special headings is provided to facilitate research.

Faithfully following the course set by its founders, the Review has continued to be not only a fundamental guide to the activities and principles of the Red Cross but also a source of information on many of the humanitarian problems of our time. Thus, it addresses itself not only to the world of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun but to other circles as well.

¹ Starting this month, a Spanish edition of the Review is being published under the title, *Revista internacional de la Cruz Roja*.

The 6th Index to the International Review was prepared by Miss Marguerite J. Volland, who served the ICRC for many years in various capacities, most recently as editorial assistant on the Review. She was thus particularly well qualified for the task she has now accomplished. She deserves the gratitude of the ICRC and the Review, which we are happy to express to her.

* * *

We have sought to make of the index a convenient, clear and useful guide. We are confident that it will render great service to our readers. We trust that it will be welcomed as a useful and indeed as an indispensable working instrument.¹

¹ *The Index for 1962-1974, in French, is a 77-page volume which can be obtained for Sw.Fr. 5.—from the ICRC Documentation Service. Some copies of the previous index, 1939-1961, are still available, at the same price.*

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

DISSEMINATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

GHANA

The Ghana Red Cross in August last held a seminar on the Geneva Conventions in Accra. We wish to draw attention to that meeting under the patronage of the Minister for Foreign Affairs because of its interest. It lasted a full day and was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Defence, Health and Education, and from the Police and Prisons Services. Papers were delivered by outstanding Ghanaian personalities such as Judge Crabbe—who took part in the first two sessions of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva—Professor de Graft Johnson, of Logon University, Judge Ollennu, President of the National Society, a doctor in the armed forces of Ghana, and a representative of the League of Red Cross Societies who spoke on the role of National Societies in developing countries. Representatives of all local Red Cross sections were also present.

Mr. M. Schroeder, regional delegate of the ICRC, gave a talk on Red Cross action throughout the world. This was followed by a discussion. Lectures by other speakers dealt mainly with the rights of man, the laws of war and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

In his closing address, the President of the National Society referred to the role of the Red Cross in both war and peace and to the necessity of making the Geneva Conventions widely known. We quote some parts of his paper:

“The Ghana Red Cross Society has organized this Seminar in order to acquaint as many people as possible with the laws governing conditions of war, and to give an insight, as it were, into the activities of the Red Cross, that is, what they do in times of war and of other emergencies and disaster. . . . Need we wait to become engulfed by these clouds of ill and evil before acquainting ourselves with the rights, no less than the duties, which devolve upon us in times of war, during moments of crisis, and when emergency strikes?”

“The Red Cross is a Society the traditions of which require us to be ever ready at all times to face emergency not with resignation or despair but with a determination of hope to serve. Not to ponder over the possibilities of what might have been, but to go into action and alleviate the sufferings that cry aloud for succour. The Red Cross is a movement poised for action. It translates ideals into action. Its philosophy is the rationalization of actions and the improvement of the well-being of the human race, physically, morally and spiritually.

“The effectiveness and relevance of the Red Cross is demonstrated by the remarkable results it has achieved. The dislocations and sufferings caused by war do not cease with the cessation of hostilities. Starvation and distress follow in the wake of the horrors of war. And so the Red Cross concerns itself with the relief of starvation and the alleviation of distress by distributing food, clothing, and medical necessities.

“The most important contribution of the Red Cross from a long range point of view is its work relating to the extension and improvement of international humanitarian law. From the Geneva Conventions of 1863 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Red Cross had shown its activities in serving the needs of mankind where Governments would be outwitted by political considerations and therefore unable to act properly...

“The Red Cross both at the international and national levels is bound to the observance of strict neutrality. It is engaged in a humanitarian task. In this wise, the only criteria are need and urgency—no distinction of race, religion, nationality or political opinion affects it. It exists for the benefit of all.”

NIGERIA

A regional delegate of the ICRC for West and Central Africa visited the Federal Republic of Nigeria a few months ago. In the course of his mission, organized in close co-operation with the Nigerian Red Cross, he met professors at the Universities of Lagos, Ife, Ibadan and Enugu. His discussions with them dealt with the teaching and current development of international humanitarian law and with research into ground common to customary law in Africa and the Geneva Conventions. He conferred also with the President of the Central Committee of the Nigerian Red Cross.

POLAND

The Polish Red Cross organized a seminar on the diffusion of the Geneva Conventions at Wisla, near Katowice, during October. About fifty students from universities and military academies, holding positions of leadership in the Polish Junior Red Cross, took part in the meeting.

Several directors of the National Red Cross participated, as did a delegate of the ICRC and a representative of the German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic.

In her opening address, Mrs. I. Domanska, vice-president of the Polish Red Cross and chairman of the commission on humanitarian law, stressed the importance of educating young people in a spirit of humanity and solidarity. If humanitarian principles were to be respected, she said, youth must first be taught to act as responsible individuals in their daily lives, with respect for one another and in awareness of the ideals which inspire Red Cross action.

Colonel T. Mallik, head of the legal branch of the Polish army, outlined the basic principles of the Geneva Conventions, following this with a summary of the first two sessions of the Diplomatic Conference. He devoted particular attention to the special role of the ICRC, to its right of initiative and its protective functions.

A lively discussion followed, dealing largely with the possible contribution of international humanitarian law to educating man in a spirit of peace and solidarity and the need to spread knowledge of the Conventions in order to obtain better respect for them.

The seminar continued with a study of methods for disseminating the principles of humanitarian law. In this connection, the deputy director of the Junior Red Cross summarized the initiatives already taken in this field by the Polish Red Cross and described various methods which could be used with the different age groups for whom the teaching is intended.

Miss F. Perret, delegate of the ICRC, spoke of the variety of activities undertaken by the ICRC to support the diffusion efforts of Governments and National Societies. She also reminded participants of the resolutions adopted on the subject by International Conferences of the Red Cross, after which she presented material produced by the ICRC, in particular the school textbook, the "Soldier's Manual", the model course, films, slides and a variety of publications.

Following a report by the representative of the German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic on the activities of that society in diffusing Red Cross principles, especially through the publication of

pamphlets, a general discussion followed, leading to general agreement on the following points:

The Red Cross must participate in the education of youth. One of its main responsibilities is to inculcate fundamental humanitarian principles in all children. It is in this general context of humanitarian education that the teaching of the Geneva Conventions should be carried out, bearing in mind that these constitute only one aspect of the Red Cross ideal. The overall purpose of the teaching should be to induce "conditioned humanitarian reflexes" in young people, and instruction in the specific principles of the Geneva Conventions should come later, in secondary school and university courses.

The participants in the seminar considered that the teaching of the Conventions should be adapted to the various sectors of the population but that a complete view of the conventions as a whole should always be provided. As for teaching procedures, they recommended the use of the most modern and attractive educational material. They proposed to produce their own television broadcasts, with animated cartoons, etc., and agreed to contact the Ministry of Education to make sure that several hours of teaching be devoted to Red Cross principles every year, in all Polish schools and at every level.

The interest shown by Polish young people in the problems of teaching the principles of international humanitarian law is especially important, as indicated by the fact that the seminar itself took place on the initiative of Junior Red Cross volunteer instructors.

HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

The Assembly of the Henry Dunant Institute met at the Institute on 19 November. As President for the period up to May 1976 it appointed Mr Hans-Peter Tschudi, member of the ICRC and former Federal Councillor, who thus succeeds Mr Jean Pictet, appointed director.

The Assembly took note of the report on the first ten years of the Institute's activities,¹ published by the Institute on the occasion of the meeting of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross, held in Geneva on 24 and 25 September 1975. The Assembly also noted with great satisfaction the resolution adopted unanimously by which the Council expressed its appreciation of the work so far accomplished by the Institute, with slender resources, and requested it to continue its task, at the same time urging the National Societies to collaborate with the Institute, to supply it with all the documentation at their disposal and, as far as they were able, with the funds to enable it to expand its activities.

The Assembly then listened to a report from the new Director on the future outlook, and this gave rise to an interesting discussion. It was considered desirable to widen the Institute's aims and enlarge its scope, in the sense indicated by the Report on the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.

Finally, the budget for 1976 was adopted. While this is balanced, for the first time, as far as the Institute itself is concerned, fresh sources of revenue will be necessary if activities are to be further developed and if the Institute is to be capable of providing the improved services expected from it.

¹ See *International Review* No. 175, October 1975.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM

The following joint press release was published on 10 December 1975 by the League and the ICRC:

The "Indochina Bureau", the joint body of the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC, which coordinates International Red Cross assistance to Vietnam, heard the report presented on 10 December by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Co-Director of the Bureau, on his return from a two-week mission to Hanoi and Saigon.

The official discussions centred on the continuation of International Red Cross assistance and protection problems, which come more especially within the competence of the ICRC.

There are still considerable and urgent needs in Vietnam. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam will receive further aid from the International Red Cross in the form of medicaments and participation in specific programmes still under study.

Mr. Hocké also reached agreement with his Vietnamese hosts on a draft "Programme for 1976" under which the Red Cross of the Republic of South Vietnam would receive eight million Swiss francs of medicaments, two million francs of milk and another two million francs of grain and raw materials, chiefly cotton.

Such assistance will obviously depend on the financial support of National Red Cross Societies and Governments, which will be sought in the near future by the International Red Cross.

Mr. Hocké and International Red Cross delegates in Hanoi and Saigon were able to visit several provinces and see the assistance which the Red Cross of the Republic of South Vietnam is providing with gifts received from abroad.

To date, since April this year, the Red Cross has given some 60 million Swiss francs of aid to Vietnam. International Red Cross assistance to the country (North and South) since 1973 totals 112 million Swiss francs.

**REPATRIATION OF FOREIGNERS
BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS**

The following joint press release was published on 28 December 1975 by the League and the ICRC:

An aircraft chartered by the ICRC arrived in Karachi from Saigon on 28 December. The aircraft carried 264 Pakistani nationals authorized by the Republic of South Vietnam to return to their country of origin. Two further flights are due to take place later. These three flights should enable some 550 Pakistanis and 200 Indians to return to their countries.

Other flights will follow later to repatriate the remaining Indians and then probably Yemeni nationals of which several hundred are awaiting repatriation from Saigon. These repatriation flights are being carried out in the closest collaboration with the authorities and Red Cross Society of the Republic of South Vietnam within the framework of the joint ICRC/League action for assistance to Vietnam established in March 1975.

These operations have been delayed by the necessity for long negotiations between the ICRC and the countries of origin of those foreigners stranded in the RSVN and wishing to return to their own countries. The majority were not visitors at the time of the events in April 1975 but had been resident in South Vietnam for a long time and most of them no longer had documents proving their country of origin. This has led to many complications.

Thanks to long and patient negotiations and work carried out in Saigon by delegates of the International Red Cross and to the understanding and cooperative attitude of the Red Cross Society of the Republic of South Vietnam, it became possible, during the recent visit to Vietnam by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, director of operations ICRC and one of the joint directors of the ICRC/League task force "Indochina Bureau", to resolve the remaining outstanding problems. These repatriation operations, resulting from a conflict situation, fall within the special competence of the ICRC, though the latter remains fully committed to joint action with the League of Red Cross Societies in all matters concerning material assistance.

In this connection it will be recalled that the International Red Cross has recently undertaken to try to provide the Red Cross Society of the Republic of South Vietnam with material assistance in the form of medicaments, basic food and raw material to a total value of some Sw. Frs. 12 million in 1976.

WORLD RED CROSS DAY

“*Red Cross is Young*” is the theme chosen for World Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Day 1976. Young? Most people, however, know that the worldwide humanitarian work of the Red Cross is over a century old.

Can Red Cross honestly claim to be young, to belong to today’s generation? Isn’t the organisation in fact rather an old lady? The answer surely lies not in its calendar age but in the vitality of its services—and the young people who often provide them. What really matters is its readiness to move with the times and its capacity for change and renewal.

One thing is certain. People are suffering today, even more than in the past. They need help, care, comfort and a little human warmth, for different reasons perhaps, but just as much as ever.

The Red Cross recognises that today’s problems are different and is exploring new ways of helping—adapting traditional approaches to aid, pioneering new ones.

Today the principles underlying Red Cross action seem more valid than ever. They are acceptable by everyone and anyone, whatever their philosophy. Young people in particular, with their hopes for a more human and more caring world, should see in them a reflection of their own ideals.

For if it is to continue to be effective the Red Cross needs everyone’s support, and particularly that of young people. They more than anyone else are its firmest guarantee that it will remain young in its thinking and in its programmes. In return it offers them opportunities to get to grips with social injustice, to put their ideas into action, to help people.

That is the meaning of the theme chosen this year for World Red Cross Day.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

It has already been mentioned in the May 1975 issue of *International Review* that the Florence Nightingale Medal was awarded to three nurses of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Mrs. Sung Soon Yew, Mrs. Bok Eum Kim and Miss Catherine M. Mackenzie.¹

The presentations of this high distinction and its citation were made on 17 October 1975 at a ceremony which took place on the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the National Society, in the presence of representatives of the authorities and senior Red Cross officials. Among those who attended the celebrations were the wife of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea; Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman of the International Red Cross Standing Commission and President of the Australian Red Cross; Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, President of the Japanese Red Cross; and representatives of the country's nursing institutions.

LIBYA

The Libyan Arab Red Crescent Society has kindly sent the International Review an account of its current activities, which we print below. We are very grateful for this contribution, which was preceded by some notes on the Society's history. The Society was founded by decree in 1957, and in 1973 an amended constitution revised the legal status of its activities. A decree issued in the same year set up a general secretariat to carry on humanitarian work at national and at international levels.

¹ *Plate.*

Activities of the Libyan Arab Red Crescent Society

New administrative structure

The Society now has a general secretariat in Benghazi, and sections in all the principal towns of the Republic. The first three sections were created in 1974 in Tripoli, Sabhā and al-Bidā, their range of action covering the areas of greatest population. There are now 14 sections whose activities cover almost the whole country.

The functions of the general headquarters are briefly:

- (a) to create new sections and help them to develop, co-ordinate their work, and provide them with financial and moral support;
- (b) to take part in international activities through co-operation with other Societies and with the international institutions of the Red Cross;
- (c) to take part in the activities of the secretariat of the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies of the Arab countries, a regional institution set up in implementation of the Libyan proposal at the Kuwait Conference in February 1974;
- (d) to direct, as far as possible, the organization of national and international seminars in the Arab Republic of Libya;
- (e) to organize relief actions at local, regional and international level;
- (f) to propagate the principles of the Geneva Conventions;
- (g) to direct the programmes of blood banks, both mobile and permanent, draw up the working schedule, prepare the campaign for collecting blood and, for this purpose, promote favourable attitudes;
- (h) co-ordinate the Society's activities with those of the country's medical services, civilian and military;
- (i) to give training in the schools to Junior Red Crescent members who will be motivated by the Red Crescent spirit, the feeling of solidarity which prompts all humanitarian work accomplished under the emblem of the red crescent;
- (j) to constitute a women's organization to work in this Red Crescent spirit in the social and cultural spheres.

All the sections' activities are approved by the general secretariat, and vary according to local facilities. It is intended to hold an annual assembly of section presidents to discuss problems connected with the Society's work within the country.

Activities of the sections

- (a) To provide medical help to the population and thus create a climate of public opinion favourable to the Society;
- (b) to operate emergency relief centres in remote areas, on desert roads and on the beaches—these centres were set up by the general secretariat and are now run by the sections;
- (c) to organize and direct the programmes of activities and the collection of blood;
- (d) to form junior groups in the areas for which they are responsible.

Ever since it was founded the Society has undertaken various types of work and has taken part in aid operations, both national and international. It hopes to continue to carry out its humanitarian mission, overcoming all obstacles, by calling on the help of its members and voluntary workers, on their desire to work together, and on the help and encouragement which the Society has already experienced from governments, from the ICRC and from the League.

Chief activities of the general secretariat at international level

1. Help to flood victims in Syria in 1974. The Society sent relief supplies worth 19,000 Libyan dinars to the Syrian Red Crescent Society. ¹
2. At the request of the general secretariat, the Council of Ministers made a gift of one thousand dollars to the Red Crescent Society of Somalia.
3. Active participation by representatives of the Libyan Arab Red Crescent in the Conferences held at Kuwait in 1974 and Riyadh in 1975, in the two sessions of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva in 1974 and 1975, and in the World Conference which met in Belgrade in 1975.

¹ *Plate.*

MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

As International Women's Year, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly for 1975, draws to a close, it might be relevant to consider the main events relating thereto that took place during that year. In its issue of March 1975, International Review drew its readers' attention to the significance of any action undertaken to promote equality between men and women and stated that the Red Cross, which in its action fought against all discrimination, supported the efforts undertaken for the defence of women, both in time of war and in time of peace.

The outstanding event of the year was the Mexico World Conference. It is interesting to see the comments of international publications on that meeting. The following extract is taken from Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin (Geneva, 1975, No. 3):

The Conference of the International Women's Year was held in Mexico City from June 19 to July 2 as the highlight of the Year, whose theme is "EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE". The United Nations Economic and Social Council had set as its objectives to examine to what extent the organizations of the United Nations system have implemented the recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against women made by the Commission on the Status of Women since its establishment and to launch an international action programme including short-term and long-term measures aimed at achieving the integration of women as full and equal partners with men in the total development effort and eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex, and at achieving the widest involvement of women in strengthening international peace and eliminating racism and racial discrimination.

133 countries, as well as 23 organizations of the United Nations system, 10 intergovernmental organizations and 113 non-governmental organizations took part in the Conference...

Although a number of delegates, women in particular, complained that the Conference had been diverted from its true objectives for political purposes, there is no doubt that it made a successful contribution to focusing international attention on problems of all types which particularly affect women, "half of mankind", as some people said. In so doing, it led to a shared general consideration of those problems, and to a stimulating exchange of experiences and solutions which will undoubtedly be of the greatest benefit to the world community as a whole.

The fact that the Conference decided to meet again in 1980, at the midway point in the United Nations Decade for Women and Development, and to make regular assessments of the implementation of its decisions, within the United Nations, should also contribute to ensuring its longer-term success.

The UNESCO Courier (Paris, August-September, 1975), contained the following lines taken from an article by Mrs M.-P. Herzog, director of UNESCO's Human Rights Co-ordination Unit:

The Mexico City conference drew up and adopted a 10-year World Plan of Action, a Declaration of principles and 34 resolutions which form an unprecedented set of guidelines and targets for action to improve the status of women, comprising a wide variety of clearly-defined and practical measures to be taken in all fields affecting women, at national, regional, and international levels.

The Plan vigorously reaffirms that the objective of International Women's Year is to build a society in which women can fully participate in a real and full sense in economic, social and political life. It urges governments to ensure for both women and men equality before the law, equal access to education, job training and employment as well as the right to equal conditions of employment, including pay and adequate social security.

Among other steps towards a more equitable society, the Plan of Action stresses the need for the establishment of a new international economic order as envisaged in the U.N. General Assembly's declaration of May 1974.

Many proposals deal with specifically feminist demands and problems of the family. The basic condition of any real equality between the sexes, affirms the Plan of Action, is the right of individuals and couples "to determine the number and spacing of their children and to receive all the information and the means to do so."

In retrospect, the texts, resolutions and proposals emanating from the conference on the major problems of improving women's status will

increasingly be seen as an achievement whose long-term effects will mark a turning point in history.

Another world congress in connection with International Women's Year was held in East Berlin in October. It was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation and was attended by several thousand participants.

What lessons can the Red Cross draw from this general movement towards women's emancipation? What improvements can be made on the present situation within the Red Cross movement? Do women always occupy the responsible posts of command which rightfully belong to them? Those were the questions put by the League's publication, Panorama (1975, No. 4). It found, first, that International Women's Year had undoubtedly sparked off new activities, new commitments and, in some cases, new ideas among the National Societies who had been circulated on this matter. Probably the most striking example was that of Costa Rica. The National Society announced that for the first time in its history a woman, the Society's nursing director, was appointed to its National Council. With her assistance the Society prepared an extensive International Women's Year programme which included the holding of eight sex education and family health courses in rural areas of the country.

Other National Societies were interested in IWY, but the Panorama article ended with the thought that a number of facts pointed to the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the present time:

Where the Red Cross really slips up is where it counts—at the top. With only one or two exceptions the membership of Societies' national level governing bodies simply does not reflect the input of women into the organization. And in most cases this contribution is enormous. National Societies who replied to the League questionnaire frequently quote figures of 70 per cent, 80 per cent, up to 100 per cent concerning the participation of women at the volunteer, "grass roots" level. But with each step up the ladder of a Society's hierarchy the figures dwindle until, at the top, they finish in a minority—and sometimes a very small minority. One Society put it frankly: "Except at executive level the active members (of our Society) are almost all women."

The United Nations states the Year is intended to be one "in which both men and women will participate actively in all areas and all walks of life. It is hoped that men as well as women will re-evaluate traditional sex roles and traditional attitudes which have hindered the full attainment by women of their human rights and their rights to full human development." Can Red Cross claim to have met this challenge?

In this connection, we may note that the League's Board of Governors adopted at its last session a resolution on "The Red Cross and International Women's Year", the text of which was given in a previous issue.

* * *

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that under international humanitarian law women's rights are protected, as Mrs D. L. Bujard, Head of the ICRC's Legal Division, reminds us in the following article :

The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 are based on the universal principle of respect for the individual and the dignity of man. In periods of armed conflict, this principle rules that all persons who do not take a direct part in hostilities or who, through the vicissitudes of battle, have been placed hors de combat shall be respected and protected against the adversities of war; they shall, moreover, be treated humanely, succoured and cared for, without any adverse distinction founded on sex, race, nationality, religion or faith, political opinion or any other criteria. Accordingly, all victims of armed conflicts are placed on an equal footing as regards the respect, protection and care to which they are entitled.

Nevertheless, the Geneva Conventions provide for special treatment of certain categories of persons, by reason of their situation or physical constitution; for example, women are made the specific object of a number of rules.

Women combatants are increasingly met with: as regular members of the armed forces, they take part in military action; when they fall into the hands of an enemy, they are to be treated, like male prisoners, in accordance with the Third Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war; but, when interned in a prisoner-of-war camp, women and men are housed in separate quarters. Wounded and sick women are cared for under the First Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick, and must be treated with all the special care appropriate to their sex.

Among the civilian population, expectant mothers and mothers of infants are particularly exposed to the dangers arising from hostilities and to the hardships caused by occupation. It is right, therefore, that they should be placed in safety zones established by the parties to the conflict, outside the regions where fighting is taking place, designed to provide permanent shelter to members of the civilian population who need special protection; if a locality is cut off, through hostilities, from all means of supply, it is the duty of each High Contracting Party to

permit the free passage, subject to certain conditions, of all consignments of essential foodstuffs, clothing and tonics intended for children under fifteen, expectant mothers and maternity cases. Where they are interned in occupied territory, expectant and nursing mothers shall receive additional food proportional to their needs.

These examples selected among the many references to women in the Geneva Conventions demonstrate that those instruments incorporate a good many of the objectives which International Women's Year seeks to fulfil, based on the principle of equality of treatment and non-discrimination, taking into consideration those special cases relating to the role of the woman as wife and mother.

**TWO UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

At its thirtieth session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted two resolutions, one on 11 December and the other on 16 December 1975, on matters to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, whose third session will take place at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976, and by the second Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, to be held at Lugano, under ICRC auspices, from 28 January 1976. The text of the resolutions is given below:

RESOLUTION 3464 (XXX)

**Napalm and other incendiary weapons
and all aspects of their possible use**

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian population and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results in this regard are likely to facilitate subsequent substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be an ultimate objective,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of serious and substantive discussion at the level of government experts at the Lucerne Conference under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of government representatives at the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Aware that the discussions, as well as the proposals and suggestions which have been advanced, have regard not only to napalm and other incendiary weapons but to a number of other specific kinds of conventional weapons, such as various small-calibre projectiles, certain blast and fragmentation weapons, as well as some delayed action weapons and perfidious weapons,

Conscious of the need to continue discussion and for supplementary data to enable Governments to reach further conclusions and to seek broad agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that the issue will be before a second conference of government experts to be held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, with a view to focusing on such weapons as have been or might become the subject of proposed bans or restrictions and to studying the possibility, contents and form of such proposed bans or restrictions and that, thereafter, the issue will come before the Diplomatic Conference on International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976,

Trusting that this further work will be inspired by a sense of urgency and a wish to attain concrete results,

1. *Takes note of the reports by the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;*¹

2. *Invites the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have*

¹ A/10195 and Corr.1, and A/10222.

indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. *Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on aspects of the work of the Conference and of the Lugano Conference relevant to the present resolution;*

4. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons."*

* * *

RESOLUTION 3500 (XXX)

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts held at Geneva from 3 February to 18 April 1975 ¹,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflicts ¹,

Welcoming the substantial progress made at the second session of the Diplomatic Conference,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference will continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons including any which may be

¹ A/10195 and A/10147.

deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

1. *Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;*

2. *Calls the attention of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and the Governments and organizations participating in it, to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts;*

3. *Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;*

4. *Takes note with appreciation of the decision at the Diplomatic Conference on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflicts, and of the intention of the Conference to complete its work on the subject during its next session;*

5. *Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts from 21 April to 11 June 1976 and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for convoking a second Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects to be held at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976;*

6. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1976 session of the Diplomatic Conference;*

7. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts".*

FOUR RECENT ICRC PUBLICATIONS
ISSUED FOR THE DIPLOMATIC
CONFERENCE
ON THE REAFFIRMATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW
APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS

	Sw. Fr.
Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Geneva, 1973; 8vo, 46 pp.	10.—
Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Commentary, Geneva, 1973; 8vo, 176 pp. . .	20.—
Weapons that may cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects, Report on the Work of Experts, Geneva, 1973, 72 pp.	12.—
Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, Geneva, 1975, 106 pp.	15.—

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

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

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

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

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

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



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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B. P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — 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, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- 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, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, 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, *Managua*, D.N.
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *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, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hồng-Thập-Tu street, 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.