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# **international review of the red cross**



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**EDITOR: Michel TESTUZ**

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# Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law

An analysis of some key issues

by Vassili Potapov

A line of demarcation between regular and irregular combatants was drawn up in 1907 by Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Hague Regulations, provisions of which have been supplemented by Article 4 of Geneva Convention III of 1949, Articles 13 and 14 of Geneva Convention I of 1949, and Articles 12 and 16 of Geneva Convention II of 1949. Together, these provisions constituted the law on this subject.

According to the provisions of these articles the categories of regular combatants are as follows:

1. Regular armed forces as well as militia and volunteer corps which constitute the army.
2. Militia, volunteer corps fulfilling the four established conditions:
  - (a) To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
  - (b) To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;
  - (c) To carry arms openly; and
  - (d) To conduct their operations in accordance with the law and customs of war.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *The Laws of Armed Conflicts, A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other Documents*, Edited by Dietrich Schindler and Jiri Toman, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1973, p. 69.

These four conditions common to both the Hague and Geneva Conventions were first formulated in Article 9 of the Brussels Declaration of 1874. The purpose was to avoid a situation in which marauders or bandits, on capture, might claim prisoner-of-war status.

3. The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops if they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.
4. Organized resistance movements.

The last category was newly introduced into the ranks of regular combatants by Geneva Conventions I, II and III of 1949. By this provision belligerent status is clearly granted to guerrilla forces complying with the following conditions:

- (i) Being organized;
- (ii) Belonging to a party to the conflict;
- (iii) Being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates, having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance, carrying arms openly, and conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

All the categories of combatants stipulated by these documents relate only to international armed conflicts, i.e. those in which two or more States parties of these international instruments are involved. But if one reviews the armed conflicts since the Second World War, one finds that a large number of them have been internal, and that irregular combatants have often taken part on one or both sides.<sup>1</sup> Thus, irregular fighting has become a feature of many armed conflicts and this has raised a lot of acute legal problems.

Questions concerning the protection of irregular combatants in conflicts other than those defined as “international” have attracted the most considerable attention since 1949,<sup>2</sup> in particular within the framework of the activities of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Both the United Nations and the ICRC

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<sup>1</sup> See Kjell Goldman, *International Norms and War Between States, Three Studies in International Politics*, 1971, pp. 294-305.

<sup>2</sup> The Red Cross was concerned with non-international conflicts long before 1949. See M. Veuthey, *The Red Cross and Non-International Conflicts*, Geneva 1970, and the Report submitted by the ICRC to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, September 1969, Extract from the Report on the Seminar on the activity of the Red Cross on behalf of the victims of armed conflicts, D.S.5 a-b, pp. 2-3.

acting together in a concerted effort to reach the identical goal, which is defined in Article 4 (g) of the ICRC Statutes:

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.<sup>1</sup>

In May 1968 the International Conference on Human Rights, meeting in Teheran, adopted a resolution which requested the General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to study “the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for possible revision of existing Conventions to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts, and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare”.<sup>2</sup> This resolution became a basis for the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2444 (XXIII) which, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study:

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

the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or the other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare.<sup>3</sup>

Bearing in mind the importance of these tasks the International Committee of the Red Cross concentrated its activity on two main legal problems: first, the question of definition of non-international conflict; secondly, the question of the development of the law applicable to these conflicts. In February 1969 it specially convened a Committee of experts. During the meetings suggestions were made concerning

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<sup>1</sup> Statutes of the International Committee of the Red Cross, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution XXIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, April-May 1968 (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).

<sup>3</sup> “Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly” during its twenty-third session, p. 50.

definition of non-international conflict, distinction between the non-international and international conflicts, observance and development of rules, applicable in non-international conflicts and some other.

The problem is that neither the Hague nor the Geneva Conventions contain general definition of irregular fighting in non-international armed conflicts. Only Article 3, common to all Geneva Conventions of 1949, sets forth minimum rules to be applied in the case of non-international armed conflict. This Article reads:

“In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

- (a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
- (b) taking of hostages;
- (c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;
- (d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict.”<sup>1</sup>

The main difficulties connected with its application are:

- (a) *The lack of a general definition of armed conflicts which are of non-international character* caused the situations where some governments refused to agree to the applicability of Article 3 by denying the existence of an armed conflict of such a character;
- (b) *lacking of strict definition of categories of persons who take “no active part” in the hostilities.* The matter is that in situations of internal conflicts, large numbers of persons, while not fighting or not belonging to any group of combatants, may be regarded as assisting such groups, by carrying arms or supplies, transmitting information, giving shelter to combatants, disseminating revolutionary propaganda or even simply expressing opinions in favour of one of such groups;
- (c) *lacking of confirmation that the medical and relief personnel should be fully protected and enabled to carry out its duties.*

Aware of these difficulties, this Article was chosen by the International Committee of the Red Cross as a “basis for the developments which may be deemed necessary and possible”.<sup>2</sup>

For the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross one of the main items on the agenda of the Humanitarian Law Commission at recent International Conferences entitled “protection of civilian population against indiscriminate warfare” has been replaced by the more general theme, i.e. “reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflict”. The ICRC has come to the conclusion that the main efforts for the development of the law applicable to armed conflicts having to be considered in its entirety should be directed

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<sup>1</sup> *The Laws of Armed Conflicts, A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other Documents*, pp. 423-424.

<sup>2</sup> Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts, Report submitted by the ICRC to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, September 1969, (D.S.5 a-b), p. 6.

essentially to the parts of this law which are inadequate in that respect, i.e. the rules concerning the conduct of hostilities, in their broadest sense, and the rules applicable to internal conflicts.<sup>1</sup> In the Report submitted by the ICRC to the Conference it was called to mind the definition of non-international conflicts proposed by the Committee of experts which met in 1962 to study the question of assistance to the victims of non-international conflicts, that the existence of an armed conflict is undeniable, in the sense of Article 3, if hostile action against a government assumes a collective character and a minimum of organization.<sup>2</sup> The XXIst Conference unanimously adopted Resolution XIII entitled "Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs applicable in Armed Conflicts". In that resolution the Conference requested the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue actively its efforts with a view to "proposing, as soon as possible, concrete rules which would supplement the existing humanitarian law and, if it is deemed desirable, recommending the appropriate authorities to convene one or more diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States, in order to elaborate international legal instruments incorporating those proposals".<sup>3</sup>

Acting under a mandate given by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross the ICRC convened two conferences on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts, to be attended by government experts.

During these conferences, which were held in 1971 and 1972, in Geneva, various aspects of the problem of protection of victims of non-international conflicts were discussed. The majority of experts considered it necessary to define non-international armed conflict. In document V, prepared for the Conference by the ICRC, the opinion was expressed that it could be possible to formulate a definition or at least to single out certain objective criteria, to determine the existence of a non-international armed conflict, to which Article 3 of the Geneva

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<sup>1</sup> Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Report submitted by the ICRC to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, September 1969, (D.S.4 a, b, e), p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Report submitted by the ICRC to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, September 1969, (D.S.4 a, b, e), p. 99.

<sup>3</sup> XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, September 1969, Resolutions, p. II.

Conventions would apply, and that the most valid legal means to ensure that the victims of such a conflict obtained a more effective protection would be to reaffirm and develop Article 3 by a series of appropriate rules, to be concretized in the form of an additional protocol to that Article. The additional protocol would consist of the following:

- (a) provisions relating to non-international armed conflicts entailing the application of international humanitarian law as a whole;
- (b) provisions relating to the field of application of the protocol;
- (c) provisions relating to the treatment of combatants and civilians and to penal prosecution and punishment;
- (d) provisions relating to the implementation of the protocol and rules relative to the behaviour of combatants and the protection of the civilian population against the dangers of hostilities. <sup>1</sup>

As a result two draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of 12 August 1949 were drawn up—namely the draft Additional Protocol relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and the draft Additional Protocol relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II). <sup>2</sup> The Conferences had provided also a useful exchange of ideas on many legal as well as military and technical problems. In the opinion of a large number of government experts the work thus had reached such a stage which warranted the convening of a diplomatic conference. At a closing meeting of the second Conference of government experts the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Marcel Naville, stated that “the results obtained during the second session were sufficiently important to enable the

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<sup>1</sup> CE/5 b, p. 10-12.

<sup>2</sup> The question whether there should be one or two Protocols was long debated both in the commissions and in plenary meetings of the conferences. Most experts were in favour of two separate Protocols, one dealing with the international armed conflicts and the other—with armed conflicts of non-international character. It was stressed that these Protocols should be worded as closely as possible to each other and common minimum provisions should be provided for, which would be applicable even in cases where it would not yet have been possible to pronounce on the nature of the conflict. See Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Second Session, Report on the work of the Committee, Volume I, 1972.

ICRC to hope now that a diplomatic conference could shortly be convened".<sup>1</sup>

The first and second sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts were held in 1974 and 1975 in Geneva with a view to consider and adopt the provisions of the two draft Protocols, prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross. All the provisions of the above Protocols were allocated to three main commissions. It was also decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Conventional Weapons.

Article I of Protocol II was one of the most important articles. The original text proposed by the ICRC provided that

1. The present Protocol shall apply to all armed conflicts not covered by Article 2 common to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, taking place between armed forces or other organized armed groups under responsible command.
2. The present Protocol shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, *inter alia* riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature.
3. The foregoing provisions do not modify the conditions governing the application of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.

This Article defines the circumstances in which the provisions of draft Protocol II would apply, and gives the characteristics of a non-international armed conflict. It differs from an international armed conflict which arises "between two or more of the High Contracting Parties"<sup>2</sup> and from situations of "internal disturbances and tensions, *inter alia* riots and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of similar nature". There is a distinction between "armed forces" and "other organized armed groups under responsible command". It was made to cover situations of confrontations between:

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<sup>1</sup> Volume 1, 1972, p. 208.

<sup>2</sup> *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*, A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and Other Documents, p. 298.

- (a) regular armed forces;
- (b) armed forces and other organized armed groups;
- (c) armed forces that have seized power and armed groups organized by the population to offer resistance to them;
- (d) several organized armed groups. <sup>1</sup>

The expression “responsible command” differs from the expression “to be commanded by a *person* responsible for”, which was made in the Hague Regulations of 1907. Within the scope of this Article it means *a commanding authority* whose leadership is recognized by subordinates and who is able therefore to assume responsibility for their acts. In case of the Hague Regulations, the requirement of the existence of an individual commander may not be easy to meet in some guerrilla movements which operate under collegial authority. “It makes no difference from the point of international law who will be the person under whose command guerrillas are acting—officer, government official or person elected by guerrillas themselves. The important thing is his responsibility for their acts.” <sup>2</sup> The requirement concerning duration of non-international armed conflict was rejected by delegates on the assumption that it may offer opportunity for subjective interpretation. Moreover, the requirement of duration of armed conflict may appear dangerous inasmuch as it may delay the application of the Protocol.

Undoubtedly important is the provision contained in paragraph 3. It made clear that the Protocol, which had been conceived as an instrument that would be additional to the Conventions—and not only to common Article 3—leaves unmodified the conditions of application of common Article 3. <sup>3</sup> It means that the humanitarian standards already applicable to non-international conflicts would remain fully in force.

On 17 March 1975 this Article was adopted by consensus, without discussion. The new text of Article 1 is worded as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Commentary, Geneva, October 1973, p. 132-133.

<sup>2</sup> F. I. Kozhevnikov (i dr.), *Kurs mezhdunarodnogo prava*, t. V. Moskva, Izd-vo “Nauka”, p. 305.

<sup>3</sup> Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, Commentary, p. 133.

1. The present Protocol which develops and supplements article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 without modifying its existing conditions of application, shall apply to all armed conflicts which are not covered by article 1 of Protocol I and which take place in the territory of a High Contracting Party between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups which, under responsible command, exercise such control over a part of its territory as to enable them to carry out sustained and concerted military operations and to implement the present Protocol.
2. The present Protocol shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature, as not being armed conflicts. <sup>1</sup>

The beginning of the paragraph 1 of this newly adopted Article conforms with initial proposition of ICRC to the second session of the Conference of Government experts which reads as follows:

The present protocol, which elaborates and supplements Article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, shall apply to all conflicts not of an international character . . .<sup>2</sup>

It means that the purpose of this Article is to supplement the field of application of common Article 3 with the aim to reaffirm and develop humanitarian law applicable in non-international conflicts and not to restrict the application of the Protocol to the conflicts provided by that Article. The reference to Article 1 of Protocol I is also important because that Article is much broader than Article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949: Article 1 of Protocol I covers not only the situations referred to in Article 2 but also armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination,

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<sup>1</sup> "Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflicts, First session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations" Annex I, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup> 1972 Report, vol. I, p. 67.

as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The question of the legal status of wars of national liberation was the most debated at the Conference. Some delegations tried to limit the scope of Protocol I only to interstate armed conflicts. They referred to Article 2, common to all Geneva Conventions of 1949, which provides that international armed conflicts “may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties”. In other words international armed conflicts may occur when two or more States recognized as traditional subjects of classical international law are actively involved in the hostilities. Thus the above Article is not applicable to wars of national liberation and their participants and all attempts to consider them as international conflict should be viewed as “based on political motivation and subjective judgement”.<sup>1</sup>

This is not true. War of national liberation is not a political slogan but a reality. Reality which was recognized in many resolutions and international instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations. The right of peoples to fight for self-determination is embodied in the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In fact the right of peoples to fight for self-determination is a matter of *international* interest. Besides, colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and racial oppression are recognized as international crime and any attempt to suppress the struggle against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting

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<sup>1</sup> “Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflicts, First session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations” (A/10195), p. 23.

of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and constitutes a threat to international peace and security.<sup>1</sup> International legitimacy of wars of national liberation, in turn, predetermines the participants as lawful combatants and the peoples fighting for their independence as subjects of international law.<sup>2</sup>

That is why the majority of delegations considered that wars of national liberation were of international character within the meaning of Article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and should consequently be included in the field of application of Protocol I.<sup>3</sup>

\* \* \*

In conclusion I would like to say that the main purpose of this study was not to analyse the value of all the provisions of all the articles of draft Additional Protocols which had been considered or adopted during the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. It is a problem of special study. Besides, the Diplomatic Conference had not yet finished its work. The main purpose of it was to underline once again the extent and quality, usefulness and importance of the work done by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the field of reaffirmation and development of existing rules of international humanitarian law relating to armed conflicts in general and non-international armed conflicts in particular, which made it possible to convene such a Conference.

Vassili POTAPOV

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<sup>1</sup> "Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-eighth session Vol. I, p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> I. P. Blishchenko, V.N. Durdenevskii, "*Diplomaticheskoe i konsul'skoe pravo*" *Moskva, Izd-vo Instituta mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii*, 1962, p. 32-33. L. A. Modzhorian, *sub"ekty mezhdunarodnogo prava*, Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1958, pp. 8-19.

<sup>3</sup> The Article was adopted by 70 votes to 21, with 13 abstentions.

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## EDITORS OF THE REVIEW

### Tribute to J.-G. Lossier

At the end of last year, the International Committee of the Red Cross bade farewell to Mr. Jean-Georges Lossier, who joined the editorial staff of the *International Review of the Red Cross* in 1946, and became its editor from 1955. Having reached the retiring age limit, he has taken leave of the ICRC, to which he devoted all his energy and zeal for the past thirty-six years.

It was in 1940, soon after war had broken out, that Mr. Lossier joined the ICRC. He was first employed at the Central Secretariat, a department that soon became deeply involved in matters concerning civilian victims of the war. Here he took charge of an important section of the Central Tracing Agency, the "civilian messages" section; more than twenty-five million civilian messages were received or sent during the conflict. In 1943, he was appointed deputy director of the division for prisoners, internees and civilians.

With the coming of peace, he was able to return to what had never ceased to be his original calling: the expression of humanitarian ideas. He became joint editor of the Review with L. Demolis, on whose retirement in 1955 he was appointed sole editor.

From then onwards, Lossier dedicated himself to the Review, and it is entirely due to him that it has become what it is today. Those who have been long familiar with the Review can best judge the extent of his achievement, the great merit of which is to have succeeded in reconciling the tradition of an admirable and long-established publication with the growing demands of modern journalism. For the Review is above all the official organ of the International Committee of the Red Cross, whose statements, policy declarations and other basic documents are published in it. By its very nature it is likewise the key journal for the whole of the Red Cross. It publishes articles of high quality and of

undoubted importance on the historical, philosophical and ethical elements which motivate Red Cross action and which provide the guidelines for its everyday activities. The Review, which at present appears in three languages, also contains topical news and thereby contributes substantially to publicizing the Red Cross movement as a whole. A complete set of issues constitutes an inexhaustible mine of information for research workers.

But the place occupied by Jean-Georges Lossier in the Red Cross world is much larger than his position as the Review's director and editor. As a man whose culture embraces a wide range of subjects, as a thinker, a sociologist and a writer who has been awarded four literary prizes, he has, by his writings, helped considerably in shaping the doctrine of the institution he served, in defining its mission and in proclaiming its ideals. Of the many works which he wrote on the Red Cross, two are of fundamental significance and may be considered authoritative.

The first, entitled *Fellowship—the Moral Significance of the Red Cross*, appeared in its original French version in 1947.<sup>1</sup> In this book, Lossier expounds the essential concept of the Red Cross, in all its fullness and development. For him, fellowship is a dynamic concept for the world of tomorrow, and he discusses the problem, repeatedly raised and never entirely resolved, of freedom. Here, too, he utters a fervent appeal for humanity and peace.

The second book, published in 1958, bears the title *Les civilisations et le service du prochain* and is the fruit of a long period devoted to research and meditation. It is a veritable monument raised to the idea of "service", in which the traditional notions of charity are confronted with the more recent ideas of justice and mutual assistance. Lossier describes, also, how the various beliefs and philosophies converge towards the same ideal of brotherhood, of which the most universal expression is the Red Cross, because it is accepted by everyone.

At its Assembly meeting of 15 December 1976, the International Committee unanimously expressed its deep appreciation of the man to whom the Red Cross and mankind owe a considerable debt of gratitude and whose modesty underlines all his other qualities. Our warmest wishes, too, are extended to him: may he long enjoy a quiet and happy retirement and may he continue—it cannot be otherwise—to be of service to his fellow-men.

J. P.

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<sup>1</sup>J.-G. Lossier, *Solidarité — Signification morale de la Croix-Rouge*, Genève (1947). The English translation was published in 1948.

## New Editor of the Review

Michel Testuz, who will be taking over from Jean-Georges Lossier as editor of the *International Review of the Red Cross*, started to take an interest in Oriental languages at a very early age. He took a science degree at the University of Lausanne, studied at the Higher School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and went on to Paris where he followed courses at the Ecole des Langues Orientales and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes.

It was while in Jerusalem, engaged in scientific research with the Dominicans there, that Michel Testuz was recruited to the local staff of the ICRC during the closing stages of the British Mandate in Palestine. In the summer of 1948, he was nominated by the ICRC to open its first office at Amman and from 1949 to 1950 was head of the ICRC delegation for the Bethlehem district of the ICRC's Commissariat for refugees. For a few months, too, he worked with UNRWA in Samaria.

In 1950, he returned to Europe to prepare his *doctorat ès lettres* which he obtained at the Sorbonne in 1957. He then taught Hebrew language and literature at the Universities of Lausanne and Rome and Arabic language and Arabic literature at the University of Geneva; he was for a time director of the Bodmer Library in Geneva, and while there he published a number of papers on the results of his research.

From 1960 to 1968 Michel Testuz was ICRC delegate in Japan, working more particularly in connection with the repatriation of Koreans wishing to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His knowledge of the Japanese language was most useful for the study he made of the enormous problem of the refugees in the countries of the Far East. His report was among those consulted by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees as a basis for its own studies on the status of stateless persons.

After two years with the ICRC delegation in Cambodia, Testuz returned to Geneva to take up the post of ICRC deputy delegate general for Asia and Oceania. Up to 1975, he completed several missions in Pakistan, as head of the ICRC delegation, and later in Timor, assisting refugees. At the beginning of 1976, he was appointed head of the ICRC delegation in Cairo, whence he has now returned to take up his new post.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***A mission by the ICRC President**

The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Alexandre Hay, accompanied by Mr. Serge Nessi, ICRC delegate general for Latin America, went on a mission from 1 to 12 December, visiting Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

**Argentina**

In Buenos Aires he conferred with the President of the Republic, General Jorge Videla, the other two members of the Military Junta, Admiral Emilio Massera and Brigadier General Orlando Ramon Agosti, and with the Minister of the Interior, General Albano Harguindeguy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Cesar Guzzetti, and the Minister of Justice, Brigadier General Julio Arnaldo Gomez.

Mr. Hay was assured that the ICRC could from now on organize a programme of protection and assistance for persons deprived of their freedom. The usual facilities, such as interviewing detainees without witnesses, would be granted by the Argentine authorities.

**Uruguay**

In Montevideo, the President of the Republic, Mr. Aparicio Mendez, at a meeting attended by members of the Junta of Commanders in Chief of the Armed Forces and by the Chief of the Joint Military Staff, told Mr. Hay that he did not wish the ICRC to continue its activities in Uruguay for the moment, for reasons of a juridical nature. After his audience with the President of the Republic, Mr. Hay met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, who said he wished to maintain contact with the ICRC.

## **Chile**

In Santiago, the ICRC President was received by the President of the Republic, General Augusto Pinochet, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, General Raul Benavides. He met also the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Patricio Carvajal and the Minister of Justice, Dr. Miguel Schweitzer.

Mr. Hay expressed the ICRC's appreciation for the facilities which had been granted its delegates since September 1973. He reviewed the work carried out by the the ICRC delegation in Chile and explained the objectives for the coming year.

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In each of these three countries, the ICRC President also met senior officials of the National Red Cross Societies. At Buenos Aires, wide-ranging exchanges of views were made at sessions with the Central Committee of the Argentine Red Cross and its Steering Committee. Mr. Natalio Salvatori, President of the Argentine Red Cross, was present, too, at the talks which Mr. Hay had with the government authorities. At Montevideo, the ICRC President addressed an extraordinary meeting of the Uruguayan Red Cross Central Committee. At Santiago, discussions were held at the level of the Executive Council of the Chilean Red Cross, whose President, Dr. Agustin Inostrosa, attended also the meetings between Mr. Hay and the government authorities. On his way back, the ICRC President broke his journey for a short stay in Brazil where he met at Rio de Janeiro the President of the Brazilian Red Cross, Mr. Tom Sloper.

## **Latin America**

### **Chile**

In November, the ICRC delegation visited 26 places of detention holding 492 detainees.

The value of ICRC assistance supplied to detainees during that month amounted to more than 19,000 dollars. Assistance to detainees' families was valued at about 90,000 dollars. Of the detainees' families receiving assistance from the ICRC, 464 were in Santiago and 980 in the provinces.

On 16 November the Chilean Government announced its intention to release almost all persons detained on account of the state of siege. The number of persons released by the middle of November was 304. From now on, the delegation will concentrate its efforts on providing aid to the 600 persons sentenced or on trial and held in civilian prisons

under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. The authorities recently renewed their authorization permitting visits by ICRC delegates.

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Replying to a document circulated by the Chilean delegation to the members of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly in New York on 27 October, the ICRC representative Mr. Dominique Micheli, had the following text, dated 10 November 1976, distributed:<sup>1</sup>

*The International Committee of the Red Cross has taken note of document A/31/253 prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, and the comments submitted by the Chilean Government, which are contained in document A/C.3/31/6.*

*The ICRC considers it important to note that since September 1973 its delegation in Chile has enjoyed ample facilities for visiting persons arrested in connexion with the events — facilities which, in fact, are rarely provided by other countries in similar situations.*

*Furthermore, a large-scale programme of assistance to the detained persons and their families was established immediately without difficulty. Thus, between 1 January and 31 October 1976 ICRC delegates paid 188 visits to 80 places of detention, three of which were for persons detained on account of the state of siege, while the others were civilian prisons housing persons indicted or convicted by military courts. During the first half of this year, assistance in the form of food, blankets, clothing and medicines worth over \$US 160,000 was distributed.*

*The ICRC feels, however, that a clarification is called for concerning the Chilean Government's comments regarding paragraph 314 of document A/31/253. While the ICRC delegation in fact sent a special note to the Chilean authorities on only one occasion in 1976, reporting ill-treatment noted by medical delegates, it should be pointed out that several other cases of this kind were mentioned in reports on visits submitted confidentially, in accordance with the customary practice, only to the competent authorities.*

*Furthermore, if, as indicated in the comments by the Chilean Government (document A/C.3/31/6) the ICRC was able to have unrestricted access to all the prisoners, except during a six-week interval in the spring of 1974, this applied to all the prisoners whose status had nothing to do with security problems. It was not until April 1975 that facilities for places of detention run by security agencies were granted subject, up to October 1976, to certain restrictions regarding the frequency of visits and the granting of private interviews with prisoners.*

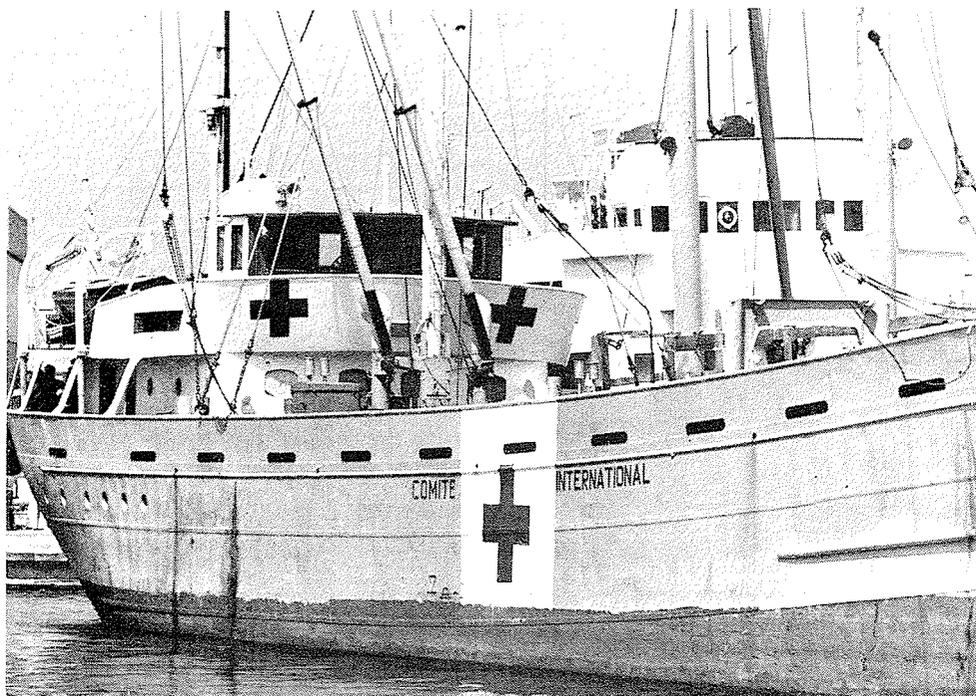
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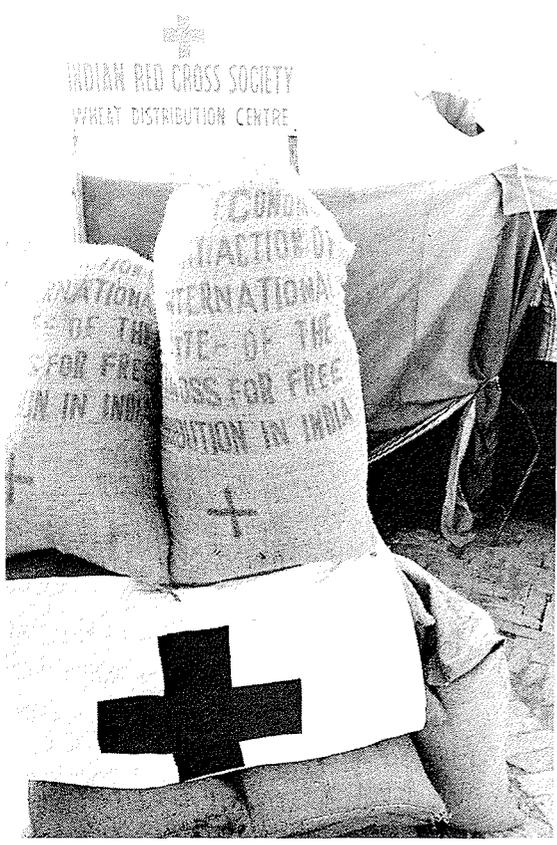
<sup>1</sup> Traduction U.N.



NASSAU: ICRC delegates with the President (*right*) and Director General of the Bahamas Red Cross Society in front of the National Society headquarters.

LEBANON: The "Kalliopi" on charter to the ICRC to convey relief supplies to Lebanon.





INDIA

Indian Red Cross distribution of relief supplies received from ICRC.



## Peru

On 24 November, continuing his visits to places of detention, Mr. Leonard Isler, ICRC delegate, went to the *Centro de Readaptación social* at Ayacucho.

## Middle East

### Lebanon

*Prisoners.* — Between 13 and 25 November, the ICRC delegation in Lebanon visited all prisoners known to be in the hands of various parties. However, it had not been able to visit any prisoners who may be held by the Syrian forces. In the following days, it arranged the simultaneous release of the 34 prisoners whom it had visited and it intensified its investigation with the parties to ensure that all prisoners had indeed been released.

*Medical assistance.* — Since mid-November, when fighting stopped, the ICRC hospital in Beirut has received no further patients. The situation continued improving and the hospital was closed on 10 December. It will however be maintained until February 1977 so that it may be brought back into service if necessary.

The statistics of hospital activity for the weeks 15-21 November (first column) and 22-28 November (second column) were or follows:

Outpatients . . . . .	636	421
Surgical operations . . . . .	127	71
Patient-nights . . . . .	208	127

For the period from 13 September to 16 November, statistics were:

Outpatients. . . . .	5,629
Major operations . . . . .	179
Minor operations . . . . .	906
Patient-nights. . . . .	2,211

On 28 November the ICRC delegates in Beirut accompanied eight war-disabled patients to Damascus airport from where they were flown to Hungary for treatment.

*Relief supplies.* — Between the start of its operations in Lebanon in the autumn of 1975 and 26 November 1976, the ICRC sent to Lebanon more than 4,200 tons of relief supplies to a value of some 18.5 million Swiss francs. Of this quantity, 1,740 tons (value 6 million Swiss francs) have been sent since 26 September.

The ship « Kalliopi », on charter to the ICRC, continued its shuttle service taking relief supplies from Cyprus, where the ICRC has warehouses, to Lebanese ports.

On 16 November, important discussions took place at ICRC headquarters in Geneva between Lebanese officials and the ICRC. The Lebanese Government desired to know how and to what extent it could still count on co-operation from the ICRC.

The ICRC declared its willingness to prolong its emergency assistance and to continue co-operating with the government authorities until the specialized United Nations agencies or other organizations were ready to operate. In addition, the ICRC would help the National Red Cross Society to discharge such tasks as were entrusted to it by the authorities.

In practice, this meant that in December the ICRC continued providing provincial dispensaries with medicaments and medical material. On the other hand, it was not necessary to continue similar help for private hospitals in Beirut. The ICRC set itself the task of bringing back into service a rehabilitation centre, providing it in particular with the equipment for its artificial limb workshop.

At the beginning of December, the WHO decided to send some of its experts to Lebanon. The ICRC will make available to the WHO the reports and medical files prepared by ICRC delegates, so that the WHO experts may benefit from the experience accumulated by the ICRC over the last few months.

*Central Tracing Agency.* — From the beginning of the conflict until the end of November 1976, 11,000 family messages were forwarded and 3,200 replies given to requests for the tracing of missing persons.

### **Israel and the occupied territories**

The ICRC delegates in Israel, in November and December, conducted their 36th series of visits to Arab civilian detainees in prisons in Israel and occupied territories. They visited thirteen places of detention where they saw more than 3,000 detainees.

On 18 November, they repatriated two Lebanese nationals who had been in administrative detention in Israel since March 1976.

\*

On 17 and 29 November, under ICRC auspices, two transit operations enabled 635 persons to cross the UN buffer zone separating the Western part of the Arab Republic of Egypt from the occupied territories of Sinai and Gaza: 163 pilgrims to Mecca went from El Arish to Cairo on the first stage of their journey; 288 visitors and 15 students went to the Valley of the Nile. In the opposite direction, 147 visitors and 22 students left the Nile Valley for the occupied territories.

## **Africa**

### **Morocco**

From 6 to 10 December, Mr. P. Gaillard, adviser to the ICRC, carried out a mission to Morocco; he visited on 8 December 99 Algerian soldiers who had been taken prisoner.

He also had discussions with the leaders of the Moroccan Red Crescent about various subjects, particularly the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions in Morocco among the armed forces and in schools.

### **Ethiopia**

On 9 November in Addis Ababa, the ICRC regional delegate for East Africa, Mr. J.-F. Borel, had talks with the chairman of the special commission for Eritrea, recently set up by the Dergue, on the possibility of the ICRC resuming its activities in Eritrea for the benefit of conflict victims in that province. Further discussions will subsequently be held.

### **Eritrea**

In 1976, until the end of November, the ICRC sent to Eritrea, through the "Eritrean Red Cross and Red Crescent Society" (ERCES) and the Eritrean Relief Association (ERA), for the victims of the events: 10 tons of powdered milk, 50 tons of flour, 200 tons of enriched flour (Swedish emergency food), nearly 4 tons of clothing and about 1.5 tons of medical and surgical supplies.

This relief material was provided by various donors, particularly the Red Cross Societies of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, and by the Swiss Government, and the World Council of Churches.

**Rhodesia**

In a series of visits which were concluded on 25 November, three ICRC delegates, Mr. N. de Rougemont, Mr. H. Schmid de Grüneck and Dr. A. Vischer, visited seven places of detention in which there were 793 persons detained under the Emergency Regulations.

**South Africa**

From 7 to 13 December, Mr. F. Schmidt, ICRC delegate general for Africa, Mr. D. Dufour and Mr. P. Zuger, delegates, and Dr. A. Vischer, doctor-delegate, carried out a series of visits to persons detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Amendment Act. They saw 125 persons in six places of detention.

This mission was undertaken following talks which the delegate general had in Pretoria with the Minister of Justice who authorized access to this category of detainee for the first time. The ICRC also requested permission to visit persons detained under the Terrorism Act or under any other security regulations in South Africa; authorization has not yet been granted.

In addition, the ICRC delegates had talks with the Minister of Defence and with the South African Red Cross about eight South African prisoners of war in Angola and three Cuban prisoners of war in South Africa. On 24 November, Mr. N. de Rougemont, Mr. H. Schmid de Grüneck and Dr. A. Vischer again visited the three Cuban prisoners in Pretoria. They delivered messages from the prisoners' families and collected letters for transmission to the families.

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**Constitution  
of the Red Cross of Viet Nam**

Geneva, 10 December 1976

*Circular No. 503*

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The reunification on 2 July 1976 of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam, with the creation of a single State, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, has resulted in the merger, on 31 July 1976, of the two National Societies, the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The International Committee of the Red Cross was informed in October that the new Society had been named the Red Cross of Viet Nam and that its headquarters had been established in Hanoi. Its president is Dr. Nguyen Van Thu.

Considering that, in this case, there is no question of the creation of a new National Society, but merely the merging of two existing Societies, the International Committee has adopted the view that there is no necessity for it to go through the procedure of a new recognition. On the other hand, it considers it appropriate, as in some previous cases, to officially inform the National Societies of the change.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The creation of the Red Cross of Viet Nam brings to 121 the number of recognized National Societies. This Society, being a member of the International Red Cross like its two parent Societies, will thus now discharge its humanitarian activities in its new form, and the International Committee expresses its warmest wishes for success in its work.

For the International Committee  
of the Red Cross

Alexandre HAY  
President

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**Recognition  
of the Congolese Red Cross Society**

Geneva, 17 December 1976

*Circular No. 504*

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 16 December 1976, officially recognized the Congolese Red Cross Society.

The new Society was constituted on 22 February 1964 and formally applied for recognition by the International Committee on 27 September 1975. Its request was supported by various documents including its Statutes, the Government Decree recognizing the "Association Croix-Rouge congolaise" as the only National Society of the People's Republic of the Congo and as a Voluntary Aid Society auxiliary to the public authorities, and a report on the Society's activities.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

On account of the merger, on 31 July 1976, of the two National Societies of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the recognition of the Congolese Red Cross,

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

which the International Committee is pleased to announce, means that the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross remains at 122.<sup>1</sup>

The Congolese Red Cross, which has been visited at regular intervals since 1970 by representatives of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, is active throughout the territory. It is concerned with the training of first-aiders, the recruitment of blood donors, and the prevention of disease. It goes to the aid of victims of disasters, whatever might be the nature of such events, and brings assistance to the wounded and other persons in distress.

The Government of the Republic of the Congo confirmed on 30 January 1967 that the Republic considered itself a party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by a declaration of continuity with effect from 15 August 1960, the date on which the People's Republic of the Congo acceded to independence.

The President of the Society is Mrs. Ida Victorine N'Gampolo. The Society's headquarters is at Brazzaville.<sup>2</sup>

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Congolese Red Cross to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its success in the discharge and development of its humanitarian activities.

For the International Committee  
of the Red Cross

Alexandre HAY  
President

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<sup>1</sup> See circular No. 503 of 10 December 1976.

<sup>2</sup> The new Society's address is: Croix-Rouge congolaise, place de la Paix, B P 4145, Brazzaville.

**Recognition  
of the Bahamas Red Cross Society**

Geneva, 17 December 1976

*Circular No. 505*

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 16 December 1976, officially recognized the Bahamas Red Cross Society.

The Society was constituted on 16 November 1939 as a branch of the British Red Cross and formally applied for recognition by the International Committee on 18 March 1976. Its request was supported by various documents including its Statutes, the law of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas recognizing the Bahamas Red Cross Society as a National Society auxiliary to the public authorities, and a report on the Society's activities.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

This recognition, which the International Committee is pleased to announce, brings to 123 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross. Representatives of the International Committee

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

and of the League of Red Cross Societies found that the Bahamas Red Cross Society was active throughout the greater part of the inhabited islands of the archipelago. It is concerned in particular with the provision of aid to needy, sick, aged and handicapped persons. It is also concerned with the training of first-aiders in various parts of the territory and it runs a deaf children's home. Its junior section is very active, and it goes to the aid of victims of natural disasters.

The Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas confirmed on 27 June 1975 that the Commonwealth considered itself a party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by a declaration of continuity with effect from 10 July 1973, the date on which it acceded to independence.

The President of the Society is Mrs. Rowena P. Eldon. The Chairman of its Executive Committee is Mrs. Lottie V. Tynes and the Society's headquarters is at Nassau.<sup>1</sup>

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Bahamas Red Cross to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its success in the discharge and development of its humanitarian activities.

For the International Committee  
of the Red Cross

Alexandre HAY  
President

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<sup>1</sup>The new Society's address is: Bahamas Red Cross Society, P O Box No 91, Nassau.

*IN GENEVA***Executive Council**

During the meeting of its Assembly in December 1976, the International Committee of the Red Cross constituted as follows its Executive Council for the next four years:

Mr. Alexandre Hay, President  
Mr. Victor H. Umbricht, Vice-President  
Mrs. Denise Bindschedler-Robert  
Mr. Thomas Fleiner  
Mr. Richard Pestalozzi  
Mr. Jean Pictet

The Assembly also paid tribute and expressed its profound gratitude to Mr. Roger Gallopin the retiring President of the Executive Council.

Mr. Gallopin will remain a member of the Assembly and will continue to put at the ICRC's disposal his vast and priceless experience, gained over the forty years which he devoted to the Red Cross.

**New member of the International Committee**

The Assembly of the International Committee of the Red Cross, during its meeting in December 1976, co-opted as a new Committee member Mr. Richard Pestalozzi. Mr. Pestalozzi, who was born in Zurich in 1918, graduated from the University of that city as a Doctor of Laws. In 1944 he joined the Federal Political Department for which he held posts in Berne, New York, New Delhi and Paris. From 1964 to 1971 he was deputy to the Federal Council's delegate to the Swiss organization Coopération technique. In 1971 he was appointed Swiss Ambassador to Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Malawi.

From January 1977, Mr. Pestalozzi will be on indefinite leave from the Federal Political Department. In addition to being a member of the ICRC, he will be the Special Assistant to the President of the ICRC,

Mr. Alexandre Hay, in a full-time capacity at ICRC headquarters, starting on 1 February.

The ICRC welcomes this appointment and is glad that it will soon have the benefit of Mr. Pestalozzi's valuable counsel.

## **Mark of gratitude**

On 16 December, the International Committee at its headquarters manifested its gratitude to three members of its staff.

President Alexandre Hay presented the ICRC's silver medal to Mrs. Rose Parmelin and Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir for their thirty years of service, and its silver salver to Mr. Joseph Abramiec for his twenty years of service.

Speaking for himself and his colleagues, Mr. Maunoir expressed thanks to the Committee for its recognition of their services.

## **Death of Miss P. Y. Tombet, Director of the ICRC**

The International Committee learnt with deep regret of the death, on 15 December, after a short illness, of Miss Paulette Y. Tombet, a member of the ICRC directorate and Director of the Central Tracing Agency.

Miss Tombet joined the ICRC staff in December 1940 as an employee of the French section of the Central Prisoners of War Agency. In 1947 she was appointed head of the French Service secretariat, and in 1951 head of the Hungarian Service. In 1957 she was promoted assistant head of the Agency directorate. While carrying out these functions she assumed in 1964 the secretariat of the ICRC Presidency and also directed the Protocol service. In 1966 she was appointed Director of the Central Tracing Agency and became a member of the ICRC directorate in 1973.

Paulette Tombet devoted thirty-six years of her life, almost to the day, to the ICRC. Her practical intelligence, constant dedication and untiring selfless efforts were an example to all.

The International Committee is profoundly grateful to her, and her many friends will long remember her winning personality.

During the funeral Mr. M. A. Naville, member and former President of the ICRC, delivered an oration in which he said:

*She who has just left us had accustomed us to her presence and her welcome. We came and went, while she stayed faithfully at her post, ever ready... Every day hundreds of names filed past her eyes and she was aware that behind each index card was a heartrending story of family tragedy. To be director of the Agency is a heavy responsibility; she discharged it with courage, impelled by her dedication and need to devote herself to a work which is a ceaseless challenge and a source of renewed motivation. Generosity came naturally to her.*

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# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## XXIIIrd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

*We give below the draft Programme and the provisional Agenda for the XXIIIrd International Conference of the Red Cross (Bucharest, 4 to 21 October 1977), as adopted by the Standing Commission at its latest meeting.<sup>1</sup>*

### DRAFT PROGRAMME

#### *Tuesday 4 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross  
Relief Advisory Committee  
Development Programme Advisory Committee
- 3.00 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross  
Relief Advisory Committee  
Development Programme Advisory Committee

#### *Wednesday 5 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Committee of the President and Vice-Presidents  
Development Programme Advisory Committee  
Relief Advisory Committee
- 3.00 p.m. Committee of the President and Vice-Presidents  
Development Programme Advisory Committee  
Relief Advisory Committee

#### *Thursday 6 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Peace Commission  
Standing Finance Commission of the League  
Relief Advisory Committee  
Development Programme Advisory Committee

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, December 1976.

- 3.00 p.m. Peace Commission  
Standing Finance Commission of the League  
Relief Advisory Committee  
Development Programme Advisory Committee  
Commission for the Financing of the International  
Committee of the Red Cross

*Friday 7 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Meeting of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of Advisory  
Committees  
Standing Finance Commission of the League  
Constitution Commission
- 3.00 p.m. Opening meeting and 1st meeting of the XXXIVth  
Session of the Board of Governors of the League
- 5.30 p.m. Constitution Commission

*Saturday 8 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Second meeting of the Board of Governors
- 3.00 p.m. Third meeting of the Board of Governors

*Sunday 9 October*

No meetings

*Monday 10 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Fourth meeting of the Board of Governors
- 3.00 p.m. Fifth meeting of the Board of Governors

*Tuesday 11 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Sixth meeting of the Board of Governors
- 3.00 p.m. Seventh meeting of the Board of Governors

*Wednesday 12 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Council of Delegates
- 3.00 p.m. Council of Delegates
- 5.00 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

*Thursday 13 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Council of Delegates (3 working groups)
- 3.00 p.m. Council of Delegates (3 working groups)

*Friday 14 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Council of Delegates (3 working groups)
- 3.00 p.m. Council of Delegates (3 working groups)

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

*Saturday 15 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Council of Delegates (3 working groups)  
Noon: Opening of the Conference  
4.00 p.m. Plenary meeting

*Sunday 16 October*

No meeting

*Monday 17 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Community Services and Development Commission  
Protection and Assistance Commission  
General and Organizational Commission  
3.00 p.m. Community Services and Development Commission  
Protection and Assistance Commission  
General and Organizational Commission

*Tuesday 18 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Community Services and Development Commission  
Protection and Assistance Commission  
General and Organizational Commission  
3.00 p.m. Community Services and Development Commission  
Protection and Assistance Commission  
General and Organizational Commission

*Wednesday 19 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Community Services and Development Commission  
Protection and Assistance Commission  
General and Organizational Commission  
Afternoon: No meetings (Preparation of Commissions' reports)

*Thursday 20 October*

- Morning: No meetings (Preparation of Commissions' reports)  
3.00 p.m. Plenary meeting

*Friday 21 October*

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary meeting  
3.00 p.m. Plenary meeting  
End of the day: Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

**Council of Delegates**

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates.
2. Proposals to be made for the election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the Conference.
3. Approval of the draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.
4. Follow-up to resolutions of the Council of Delegates in 1973 and 1975.
5. Funds and medals:
  - (a) award of the Henry Dunant Medal;
  - (b) report on the income of the Augusta Fund and the awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal;
  - (c) report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund;
  - (d) report of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC;
  - (e) report of the Council of the Foundation for the ICRC.
6. Report on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute.
7. Report on the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.  
Constitution of three working parties to prepare the discussion of the Report by the International Conference:
  - Group A: subjects to be dealt with by Commission I:  
Protection and Assistance;
  - Group B: subjects to be dealt with by Commission II:  
General and Organizational;
  - Group C: subjects to be dealt with by Commission III:  
Community Services and Development.

### Plenary Meetings

1. Report of the Council of Delegates.
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General.
3. Appointment of Conference Commissions:  
Commission I: Protection and Assistance;  
Commission II: General and Organizational;  
Commission III: Community Services and Development;  
Resolutions Drafting Committee.
4. Opening of the procedure for the election of members of the Standing Commission.
5. Formal reading of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.
6. Reports of the Commissions:  
(a) Commission I;  
(b) Commission II;  
(c) Commission III;  
(d) Fundamental Role of the Red Cross.
7. Election of members of the Standing Commission.
8. Place and date of the twenty-fourth International Conference of the Red Cross.

### Meetings of Commissions

#### *Commission I: Protection and Assistance*

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
- II. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XXIIInd International Conference.
- III. Results of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts.
- IV. Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross.
  1. Fundamental role;

2. Assistance in the event of natural disasters:
  - (a) proposals of a general nature,
  - (b) collaboration with other organizations,
  - (c) new ventures;
3. Protection and assistance in the event of armed conflict:
  - (a) proposals of a general nature,
  - (b) development of international humanitarian law,
  - (c) dissemination of international humanitarian law and of Red Cross principles,
  - (d) protection and assistance in cases covered by international humanitarian law,
  - (e) protection and assistance in situations not covered by international humanitarian law;
4. Planning for action in natural disasters and in armed conflicts.

V. Miscellaneous.

*Commission II: General and Organizational*

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
- II. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XXIIInd Conference.
- III. Reports on the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of the League of Red Cross Societies, and of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.
- IV. Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross:
  1. Fundamental role;
  2. Fundamental principles;
  3. Emblems;
  4. The Red Cross and Peace;
  5. International Conferences of the Red Cross and the Council of Delegates;
  6. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross;

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

7. National Societies;
8. International Committee of the Red Cross;
9. League of Red Cross Societies.

V. Miscellaneous.

*Commission III: Community Services and Development*

- I. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Drafting Committee.
  - II. Report on the action taken on the resolutions of the XXIIInd International Conference.
  - III. Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross :
    1. Fundamental role;
    2. Health and social welfare;
    3. Development;
    4. Youth;
    5. Information.
  - IV. Environment.
  - V. Miscellaneous.
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## BAHAMAS

Elsewhere in this issue may be found the announcement of the ICRC's formal recognition of the Bahamas Red Cross Society, whose headquarters is at Nassau. In this connection, two ICRC delegates went recently to the Bahamas, and we give below some interesting items of information which they obtained concerning the very useful work the Society is performing at present.

The Bahamas Red Cross Society has 3,500 members, operating in 123 Registered Member Groups on the 700 islands and 2,000 islets comprising the territory of the Bahamas. Communication presents one of the main problems for the Society's everyday activities.

Welfare activities, which are many and varied, constitute the Society's main work. In Nassau, it prepares cooked meals for aged or needy inhabitants, while food parcels are shipped to needy cases in a number of islands; used clothes are collected, repaired and distributed; Red Cross workers organize a home help service for handicapped persons and old people living all alone, or else provide companionship by visiting them in their homes; volunteers offer their cars to take patients to and from clinics.

The Society runs a home for deaf children, some of whom were the victims of a German measles epidemic which struck the Bahamas a few years ago. Medical equipment, such as wheel-chairs, crutches, and so forth are available on loan. Milk is distributed to the pupils of more than fifty schools.

The Bahamas Red Cross has some interesting plans in hand. An energetic recruitment campaign to increase the number of Junior Red Cross members, who already total nearly 2,500 boys and girls, has been launched. The Society also intends to train over the next few years a corps of volunteers who will assist government services in time of natural disaster or other emergencies. Action was taken to put this plan into practice in 1975; basic first aid courses and more advanced courses in medical knowledge have already been attended by many people eager

to join the volunteer corps. A little later on, the Society would like to set up a blood bank.

The Bahamas Red Cross enjoys the understanding and support of the authorities, who show great interest and confidence in its activities.

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## NICARAGUA

*In May 1976, the new building of the National Blood Transfusion Centre of the Nicaraguan Red Cross was inaugurated and started its activities, as mentioned in the League's news sheet Transfusion (No. 7).*

Following the earthquake in 1972 which entirely destroyed the Red Cross blood bank after ten years of activity, the Nicaraguan Government requested the National Society to organize the blood programme throughout the country.

Thanks to the financial and technical support of the American National Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, and in co-operation with the League, this request became a reality.

In 1973, the American National Red Cross sent to Managua a team for a survey and agreed to finance the construction of a new building to house both the Nicaraguan Red Cross Headquarters and the new blood centre. In addition, the American National Red Cross provided the Centre with the necessary modern equipment for blood collection, storage and distribution for a total capacity of 35,000 blood units per year, and will cover the running expenses for the first year of activity. United States laboratory technicians were also sent to Managua to train the local technical personnel.

For its part, the Spanish Red Cross provided financial assistance to organize a blood donor recruitment service with its staff and publicity material, and offered the new centre a 4-bed mobile unit.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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### INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN DISASTERS

*Mr. Guy Genot has published an interesting and well-documented study of the main problems in providing assistance in cases of natural or man-made disasters, in the journal *Studia diplomatica* (Brussels, 1976, No. 3). Man-made disasters are usually due to armed conflicts and their aftermaths, but they may also have other causes, such as the deficiencies of authorities, mistakes or construction errors.*

*In the first part of his work, Mr. Genot summarizes the characteristics and general effects of different types of disaster. In the second part, he discusses the structures and resources of the international community for dealing with all kinds of disasters. He then considers the principal limitations and defects in the international system. He devotes the fourth part to a critical examination of some of the various solutions proposed to overcome the limitations and correct the defects.*

*In a chapter devoted to those who supply and support international emergency actions, Mr. Genot discusses in particular the work of the Red Cross, including the League, the ICRC and the National Societies, as well as governmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Among the various responsibilities and duties established by the international community for providing relief to disaster-stricken regions, he refers to certain articles in the Fourth Geneva Conventions and the additional Protocols, proposed by the ICRC, which are on the agenda of the Diplomatic Conference scheduled to meet next spring for its fourth session. He cites a resolution by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross concerning the principles and rules governing Red Cross relief in disasters. Mr. Genot concludes with an appeal to the conscience of humanity, pointing out that in this field the real problems are not only national ones, but go beyond all State frontiers:*

In defining the subject, we have touched upon a few related questions which should be kept in mind at all times when considering other

matters, namely, relief planning at national level, foreseeing disasters and providing relief after disasters. We have then described briefly the characteristics and effects of natural disasters and insisted on the important distinction between natural disasters and man-made disasters. There follows a list of the agencies for international emergency aid, grouped under headings; voluntary assistance, bilateral aid, plurilateral aid, multilateral aid. Each time we have tried to sketch the main outline of the organization and the ways and means of action within each of these modes of assistance.

We have thus been able to see that the States, while pursuing a policy of assistance on their own account, have nevertheless set up within the United Nations an aid scheme headed by a co-ordinating office; and the National Red Cross Societies, statutory—albeit autonomous auxiliaries— of the public authorities, are grouped together in a League which co-ordinates its activities with the United Nations and which, moreover, backs up an International Committee whose competence is everywhere recognized in the event of armed conflict. Onto this intergovernmental and paragonovernmental system are grafted a multitude of voluntary organizations with different means of action, the bulk of which is by no means negligible.

Even so, the efficiency of this system set up by the international community is found to be subject to significant constraints, some of which—legal, material, and factual—we have mentioned. Insofar as an answer to them existed, could it be thought that they were deficiencies in the system rather than inevitable limitations? In any case, it appeared that concerted action by the States, assisted by the other international aid agencies, would be able to remove some of those constraints within a relatively short time. Nevertheless, the question remains whether it is not time for some of the most favoured nations to modify the aims of their aid policy in a direction which some would describe as more altruistic. Yet the fact should be faced that this is only one aspect, and a limited one, of organizing relations among all the States from the standpoint of general guiding principles, not only between the developing and the well-endowed countries but also within these two categories.

These considerations seem to demonstrate that if any fundamental improvements to the system were possible, they would have to be made at a level quite different from the organization and methods currently in use. The latter have shown their potential efficiency, at least.

There should therefore be no question of rethinking their principles but of strengthening them, essentially with regard to financial resources.

The real problems—national sovereignty, the nature of international relations—go beyond the confines of any State, however large, taken in isolation.

In the final analysis, it is from the degree of maturity attained by the international community, from the convergence of genuine interests of the States and, no doubt, also from a certain humane philosophy transcending economic and ideological interests, that hope may be derived for a solution to these problems and, in consequence, to the difficulties encountered by international emergency aid. The question is not academic. Too many victims, alas, can testify to that.

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## THE STORY OF BLINDNESS PREVENTION

*We mentioned in our April 1976 issue that the theme chosen in 1976 for World Health Day was "Foresight Prevents Blindness". In this connection, WHO published "The Story of Blindness Prevention" by John Bland. Excerpts from this article are given below :*

The earliest medical records known to us, derived from the ancient river cultures of Mesopotamia, show that even 5000 years ago medical care for the eyes was a speciality in its own right. The Hammurabian Code, discovered in 1902 by archaeologists working at Susa, itemized Sumerian Laws from about 3000 B.C. which included an indication that eye surgery must have been as perilous for the surgeon as for the patient. A surgeon was forbidden to charge more than 10 sheckels of silver for a successful eye operation; but if the operation failed, the surgeon would have his hands chopped off.

A papyrus discovered at Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt, names 20 eye diseases, and the Greek historian Herodotus, who visited Egypt in the fifth century B.C., met doctors there who specialized in ophthalmology because of the high incidence of blinding diseases.

Nevertheless it was a particularly bad time in human history to be blind, since the most that sightless people could hope for was to be successful beggars. There are even undeniable indications that impoverished parents sometimes blinded their own children deliberately to give them extra appeal as waifs.

It seems likely that in very primitive societies children born blind were put to death. This can be deduced from the numerous injunctions in early religious writings to be humane to the blind. But the notion that blindness was a divinely inspired punishment persisted, while only in rare cases such as the poet Homer was the gift of genius proffered as a compensation.

A new era for the blind, the era of the asylum, was slow to arrive. One of the earliest special hospices established specifically for the care of the sightless is said to have been founded in the fourth century A.D. at Caesarea in Cappadocia. Saint Bertrand, a seventh century Bishop of Le Mans in France, founded an institution near Pontlieu, and William the Conqueror, the Norman king who invaded England in 1066, is credited with founding several hospices in expiation for his worldly sins.

Two centuries later, the captors of a large number of defeated crusaders backed up their demand for a huge ransom by blinding 20 prisoners for every day that the ransom went unpaid. It took 15 days. According to tradition, this tragedy inspired King Louis IX of France in 1260 to take under his royal protection an institute for the care of the blind in Paris, the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts (Fifteen-Twenties) which still exists to this day.

Unlike Japan, where the blind won practical status as masseurs, in Europe and most other parts of the world the blind continued to be regarded as wards of society. But in 1526 the Spanish humanist Juan Luis Vives wrote a tract on "The Subvention of the Poor" in which he suggested that the sightless should not be left unemployed but should be put to productive work to contribute towards their own support. It was a revolutionary idea and gained ground only slowly, but it marked the start of the third era for the blind, when they at last began to be integrated into society.

Much of the credit for opening the doors of education to blind people goes to a Frenchman, Valentin Haüy, who opened his Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris in 1784. His success in teaching the 12 children sent to him by a philanthropic society earned him the title of "father and apostle of the blind". After the French Revolution his school was incorporated with les Quinze-Vingts.

Haüy was also the first to use embossed paper which could be “read” by touch. The story goes that one of his first pupils, François Lesueur, was sorting papers on his teacher’s desk when he came across a card strongly indented by the printing press. He showed Haüy that he could decipher several of the letters; when Haüy traced further signs on the paper with the handle of his pen, the boy could read them.

Various experiments were made subsequently with raised or embossed letters, but it remained for Louis Braille, a blind teacher at the Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris, to develop the six-dot code which marked its one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary in May 1975 and is universally accepted today.

Among the earliest schools for the blind were those of Liverpool (1791), London (1799), Vienna (1805) and Berlin (1806). Institutions such as these meant that the blind themselves began to join forces to do something about their own situation, not only by improving the lot of those who had lost their sight but also by trying to prevent the sighted from losing their sight.

This is not to overlook the example set by gifted blind individuals like Nicholas Saunderson in the seventeenth century, who was appointed on the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton to fill the chair of physics which Newton had himself occupied at Cambridge, or Maria Theresa von Paradis, born in Vienna in 1750, who travelled around Europe giving music recitals and was particularly concerned about the conditions of her fellow-sufferers.

The principles of integration were eventually given expression in what amounted to a “Bill of Rights of the Blind” during an International Conference at Oxford in 1949. The delegates laid down the following: “To enable blind persons to participate fully in the life of the community and to contribute to its strength, blind persons, whether children, young persons or adults, should be given full opportunity for general and vocational education in schools adequately equipped for the education of the blind and with fully qualified teachers.

“The Conference puts on record its conviction that every national system of education should ensure to all blind children education according to their interests and aptitudes at least equal to that which they would have received if they had not been blind.”

Two years later the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB) came into being, its purpose being to provide the means of consultation among organizations of and for the blind in different countries, and wherever possible to promote joint action toward the introduction and improvement of minimum standards for the welfare

## MISCELLANEOUS

of the blind in all parts of the world. The Council has official relations with WHO and enjoys consultative status with the United Nations, UNESCO, ILO and UNICEF, and as a member of the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped plays a part in the United Nations coordinated programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped.

WHO is playing an increasing role in the prevention of disease, with major campaigns to control such infectious diseases as trachoma and onchocerciasis. Trachoma, known for 3000 years, attacks the lining of the eyelid (conjunctiva) and the cornea (the transparent front portion of the eyeball); it is caused by a micro-organism against which antibiotics and sulfonamide drugs prove effective. Onchocerciasis, or "river blindness", is a general infection transmitted to humans by the bites of the blackfly found in large areas of Africa and in Mexico, Guatemala and Venezuela.

A resolution approved at the Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 1975 encouraged member countries "to develop national programmes for the prevention of blindness especially aimed at the control of trachoma, xerophthalmia (dryness of the conjunctiva and cornea due to Vitamin A deficiency), onchocerciasis and other causes and to introduce adequate measures for the early detection and treatment of other potentially blinding conditions such as cataract and glaucoma".

The International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness came into existence in January 1975 as an independent, nongovernmental organization to lead a world movement "for the prevention and cure of blindness and to preserve sight". Its parent bodies were the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (which took the initiative in constituting the new Agency), the International Federation of Ophthalmic Societies, and the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

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.<sup>1</sup>

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 ;

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

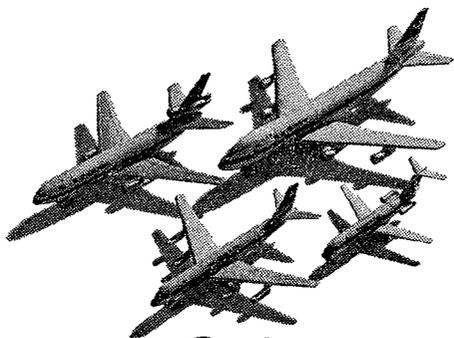
2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

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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{ English, the 5th national language of Switzerland. }



# Only big countries have big airlines.

SO NATURALLY AN airline from a little country like Swissair confines itself to 79 destinations. Forty of those are in Europe, which after all means only the fourth closest-meshed European network.

True, Swissair flies several times daily from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Douglas DC-10-30 or a Boeing 747 B yet.

And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that

the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive nonstop flights between Bombay and Tokyo and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up

for this.) As you can see, it's no picnic being the airline of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America.

Why don't you just ask a Swissair office or an IATA travel agency for our time table, and you'll appreciate the pickle we're in.



**And here are the remaining handful of places where you'll find a Swissair representation.**

Abidjan	Boston	Firenze	Lagos	Montreal	Santiago
Accra	Brussels	Frankfurt	Zahore	Moskva	Sao Paulo
Alexandria	Bucaresti	Geneve	Libreville	Mulhouse	Singapore
Alger	Buenos Aires	Genova	Lima	München	Stockholm
Amsterdam	Buffalo	Glasgow	Lisboa	Nagoya	Strasbourg
Antwerpen	Cairo	Göteborg	London	Nairobi	Suitgart
Athina	Cape Town	Grenoble	Los Angeles	Newark	Sydney
Atlanta	Ciudad	Hajfa	Lyon	New York	Teheran
Auckland	Casablanca	Hamburg	Madras	Nice	Tel Aviv
Bagdad	Chicago	Hannover	Madrid	Nicosia	Tokio
Bangkok	Cincinnati	Hartford	Málaga	Nürnberg	Torino
Barcelona	Cleveland	Helinski	Malmö	Ozaka	Toronto
Basel	Colombo	Hongkong	Manchester	Oslo	Tripoli
Beirut	Dakar	Houston	Manila	Palma de Mallorca	Tunis
Beograd	Dallas	Innsbruck	Marseille	Paris	Warszawa
Berlin	Dar es-Salaam	Itanbul	Hebournne	Philadelphia	Washington
Bern	Delhi	Jerusalem	Mexico City	Praha	Wien
Birmingham	Detroit	Johannesburg	Miami	Rawalpindi	Zagreb
Bogotá	Douala	Karachi	Milano	Rio de Janeiro	Zürich
Bombay	Dublin	Khartoum	Milwaukee	Roma	
Bonn	Durban	Kinshasa	Minneapolis	Rotterdam	
	Düsseldorf	Köln	Monrovia	St. Louis	
			Montevideo	San Francisco	



**BALAIR**

## 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, *1089 Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *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*.
- 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*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- 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-1741 *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 14/15*.
- 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, *Comayagiela, 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*.
- DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- 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*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue 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, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional nº 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, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- 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, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- 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* 2801.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 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, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE — 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*.