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International Review of the Red Cross



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GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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BOOKS AND REVIEWS

FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

F. Siordet: Cruz Roja y Derechos Humanos (II) — La acción del CICR en Nigeria — Dos médicos atestiguan.

GERMAN

F. Siordet: Das Rote Kreuz und die Menschenrechte (II) — IKRK-Aktion in Nigeria — Zwei Ärzte berichten.

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The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

The ICRC has issued a detailed report on the Round Table which it organized on 28th August 1967 at The Hague on the subject: The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.¹

It is divided into two parts. The first briefly outlines the events leading up to the meeting, and the second, which is far longer and more important, is an analytical account dealing with the ideas expressed and discussions at the meeting.

The subjects are mentioned in the order in which they were examined by the Round Table, which is more or less that in which they were presented in the preliminary programme the ICRC sent to the persons invited.

In view of the increasing attention within our movement to the subjects involved, we believe the following extracts from the report will be of interest to our readers. Furthermore, a second Round Table will be convened in 1968 to study in greater detail some of the problems discussed at the first meeting, and to prepare concrete proposals to be put before the XXIst International Red Cross Conference at Istanbul in 1969.

General Remarks. — As mentioned above, the meeting was not convened for theorising and philosophising on peace. Consequently, the participants, the majority of whom were National Society

¹ A summary record was given in our November 1967 issue.

leaders facing concrete problems every day, above all tried to work out the practical steps the Red Cross could take to increase its contribution to peace.

Nevertheless, some speakers felt it necessary to point out the philosophical and psychological conditions under which the Red Cross makes its contribution to peace. They brought out two basic concepts upon which all Red Cross activities depend:

- its spirit of service, which it must develop and make better use of;
- respect for human dignity, which cannot be restricted to the declaration of grandiose abstract principles, since it implies full recognition of man's material needs. Indeed, the disparity between rich and poor nations is one of the primary causes of war.

The Red Cross's efforts to promote peace are, therefore, inseparable from assistance to eliminate this disparity. This was the first key idea to emerge from the Round Table discussion.

As Pandit Nehru said at the XIXth International Conference, "War begins in the minds of men". The first need is therefore to foster the spirit of peace in the world. Should not the Red Cross with its vast potential of moral strength care for these troubles of the mind, the causes of suffering, and not merely the effects?

To do this, several speakers pointed out, the Red Cross should take stock of its moral strength and having done that, be prepared to take risks, a sure sign of vitality in any organization.

Another speaker suggested that to remain vital and dynamic, the Red Cross should undergo an occasional period of self-criticism. Despite the considerable increase in membership, it should be fully aware of its limitations. This self-criticism should be kept within the movement, since otherwise it might adversely affect the existing goodwill in the general public towards the Red Cross. It would serve to remind the leaders in particular that the voluntary nature of the movement is no excuse for its avoidable shortcomings, and that a constant effort is required to counteract apathy, an excessive inclination towards compromise decisions and other similar tendencies which beset mass organizations.

The Red Cross's contribution to peace considered as a consequence of its main activity. — In the preliminary document submitted to the participants, the ICRC requested that a distinction be clearly made between the two types of Red Cross contributions to peace. (This was also mentioned in its report to the XXth International Red Cross Conference). The one derives from its traditional field of activity—"relief work", which includes the relief of suffering, the maintenance of health and the respect of human dignity. The other derives from activities undertaken directly in the cause of peace, which we might call "activities specifically to promote peace".

These two widely differing aspects of the Red Cross's contribution were the two main subjects of discussion.

The preliminary document asked which were the aspects of Red Cross relief work that really contributed to the spirit of peace. It also asked a number of questions about the dissemination of Red Cross and Geneva Convention principles as contributions to peace.

The value of relief work to the spirit of peace. — All Red Cross humanitarian work is a protest against violence. Day by day it contributes to uniting the nations and therefore indirectly to the work of peace. The participants unanimously agreed on this relatively obvious point and went on to discuss various aspects of it.

Several speakers stressed the particular importance of internationally organized relief work among the victims of armed conflicts or natural disasters as an aid to mutual understanding. It is most often this kind of Red Cross activity that meets the public eye.

While internationally organized relief work is important from the point of view we are discussing, it can also be so on the national level. The aid brought to the victims of both sides in a civil war or domestic struggle by a Red Cross, will help to reunite and pacify a nation torn by hatred and passion.

Some participants even maintained that the unexplored possibilities of relief work were so vast that before even considering activities specifically for peace—the value of which they nonetheless recognized—there still remained numerous untouched possibilities for work, which in Red Cross hands would greatly enhance its contribution to peace.

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The value to peace of the dissemination and application of humanitarian law. — The questions raised in the background documents on the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions stimulated a lively discussion. The majority of the participants stressed how useful to the cause of peace was the dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

Two misconceptions were pointed out as being harmful to this effort. Firstly, the Red Cross's extensive action for the benefit of the military victims of conflicts (prisoners of war, the sick and wounded) sometimes gave the impression that it does not help the civilian population to such an extent. This is reflected in a play by a contemporary dramatist who makes one of his characters say:

“The Red Cross takes care of bomber pilots when they are taken prisoner, but doesn't bother about the civilians when they are bombarded.”

This false impression must be dispelled. The Red Cross not only comes to the aid of civilian populations but it has been trying for a long time to reinforce their rights to protection against the dangers of hostilities.

Secondly, and this is the vital point, several participants showed that the public all too often associated the Geneva Conventions and the principles of the Red Cross with the acceptance of war as a necessary evil. It must therefore be clearly shown in disseminating these principles and conventions that they are in no way a moral justification of war and that they never, even when applied to hostilities, imply the acceptance of violence or its inevitability. To adopt this standpoint is to follow the spirit of Henry Dunant's work.

Moreover, some speakers declared that an intelligently and consistently undertaken dissemination of them would, perhaps, in the long run, be more effective in ensuring observation of humanitarian standards than recourse to retribution and punishment after they had been violated.

It was also suggested that they should not fear to make public the difficulties and setbacks, or rather, the objectives not attained by the Red Cross for reasons beyond its control. Efforts of the Red Cross on behalf of civilians were cited as examples of this (the

“Tokyo Draft”, 1934 and the “Draft Rules”, 1956). The Red Cross should not hesitate to point out the weaknesses of humanitarian law either, as well as any loopholes in the laws of war in the conduct of hostilities, even though this aspect of law was not its immediate concern. The Red Cross should never cease applying pressure on Governments to improve existing conditions and to fill the gaps.

Beside the dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, the application of humanitarian law also contributes to peace. Even in the worst kind of violence, it keeps alive the spirit of humanity and through its various activities (repatriation of the wounded, suspension of hostilities, exchanges of information about casualties, etc...) it maintains a more or less direct contact between the belligerents. All these things help towards the cessation of hostilities. Consequently, any serious violation of humanitarian standards represents an indirect attack on peace. The Red Cross should, therefore, react more vigorously against such violations than it has done in the past. Some suggested that the Red Cross should not be afraid of being accused of interfering in politics when it reacted in such cases. If necessary, it should not hesitate to publicise these undeniable attacks on humanitarian standards.

Finally, it was said that the National Societies could be of great assistance to the ICRC in Red Cross efforts to disseminate and apply these standards. Through their experience in relations with their Governments, they were in a good position to exert constant pressure on the relevant authorities.

Dissemination and publicity methods. — Better dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and humanitarian law means better publicity. A lengthy discussion was held on information techniques and their improvement within the Red Cross, including the publicity it gives its various activities.

It was pointed out that sufficient material had to be adapted to the sector it was aimed at, and that this was particularly true in the case of developing countries. The material provided by the international organs of the Red Cross ought, in some cases, to be more lively, more “exciting”. This kind of information material is all

the more necessary in times of peace, because, except when natural disasters occur, Red Cross activities tend to remain discreetly in the background, while publicity requires headline material. Other participants thought that the organs of the Red Cross should rather undertake specialist studies of information and communications techniques, so that they could have more advanced publicity material, better adapted to the sectors to be reached and their aims.

It was recognized, however, that publicity was a delicate and complex matter, and that it could involve quite heavy expenditure for National Societies having limited budgets. Furthermore, it could give rise to numerous, embarrassing questions and even have the wrong effect, if over-employed. It is most often the quality of the action that is most effective.

The view was expressed that, while not doubting the utility of such a thorough study of information techniques, immediate action should be taken to disseminate the ideas of the Red Cross throughout the world by making the most of all existing means, however imperfect; with proper instruction, the thousands of members of these bodies would, in themselves, constitute a powerful weapon.

General Education to promote the Spirit of Peace. — The preliminary document declared that education in this respect was a field in which the Red Cross was best suited to offer its moral force towards mutual understanding amongst all nations (Resolutions XXII of the Centenary Congress and XI of the Vienna Conference). It raised three questions: Who was to be educated? What was to be taught? And how?

Education limited to young people? — The general view was that it should not be limited. The education of the younger generations is fundamental, since the intention is to make every individual as aware of the principles of the Red Cross as he is of his religion or his philosophy. Furthermore, the younger generations are less influenced by nationalistic considerations.

In this respect, the Junior Red Cross Movement is particularly important, and the Red Cross should give it every support. However, as several speakers pointed out, education for peace should go beyond this framework to reach all the young people of a country.

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Some speakers declared that there were certain age groups particularly suited to education; the second phase, for example, when the adolescent begins to take notice of the world around him. It is important that the young man, entering the army or even leaving school, should not lose his education in peace.

Several other speakers stressed the fact that youth education, though profoundly effective, was a long term task. It was important, therefore, not to neglect medium, or even short term adult education in peace, even though this was a more difficult task, since the present world situation and the dangers threatening demanded swift action.

Adult education, as several speakers pointed out, should reach all levels of society. The Red Cross should help Governments the better to understand what it stands for and should endeavour to remind them of their obligation to seek peaceful solutions to their disputes.

(See the proposal of one participant to set up joint Red Cross Committees between warring nations and to offer Governments, through the ICRC, advice on how to settle their disputes by peaceful means).

Contents. — The Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions should be the principle elements of education for peace. The application of the seven Red Cross principles must inevitably contribute to creating an international climate of mutual understanding. The principle of humanity is probably the one most capable of promoting this spirit, since it is based on interests and values common to all men. The Governments and National Societies at the XXth Conference clearly stressed this when they adopted resolution VIII.

It would even be worthwhile to go further, in the spirit of Vienna resolution XI (International Civic Education), and inform public opinion of the rules of international law designed to maintain peace, include in education for peace the principles of the United Nations Charter—non-recourse to violence, the obligation to seek peaceful settlements of international disputes, the problem of disarmament, and also the United Nations resolutions (General Assembly and Security Council) on the settlement of conflicts—in

fact, to spread the obligation for States to maintain peace in international relations.

Some suggested going even further: need for technical assistance had been mentioned; the Red Cross should also encourage the view that human society cannot, without great danger, tolerate the present economic disparity between nations and that peace means not merely mutual respect and tolerance but also material responsibility for our fellow men.

It would also not be without value to include in this education documents showing all the horrors of modern warfare, as adults tend to forget and youth has not experienced it.

Methods. — Many participants asked that this education be placed in the school curricula of all countries and suggested that the Red Cross establish basic programmes.

Another solution would be to entrust this task to mobile Red Cross staff visiting each school. One participant proposed setting up a fund to train such personnel for the developing countries.

Periodically organized international seminars and permanent training and meeting centres throughout the world were also suggested.

Competitions on the Red Cross had been organized in the past for the young with excellent results; similar ones on the Red Cross contribution to peace might also be envisaged.

In the same way, extensions to the Junior programmes and exchanges of views at all levels might be included in this education for peace. Exchanges of monitors, handbooks, documents and other material useful to the spirit of peace were also proposed as well as practical joint projects to develop the spirit of friendship and universality.

The need was stressed for closer League and ICRC contacts with youth and student movements, in order to spread the ideals of the Red Cross and those of mutual understanding and at the same time to gain better knowledge of the needs of the young. Representatives of the ICRC or the League would attend such meetings.

Since UNESCO is working on similar lines, it would be advisable to have a better knowledge of their programmes.

THE RED CROSS AS A FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE

Finally, the leaders and members of the Red Cross, following a basic tenet of education, must live up to the principles they themselves proclaim. Through their achievements and example, they can contribute to education to promote the spirit of peace.

Supplementary Notes. — The League publication “Junior at Work” (edited in 1959, but periodically updated) and the quarterly review brought out by the League entitled “Youth”, which often contains relevant articles, are to be consulted on the extensive activities of the Junior Red Cross in this field. They deal, in particular, with measures to develop item 3 of the Juniors’ programme (international friendship and understanding) such as exchanges of albums of school correspondence, international exchanges of groups of Juniors, the organization of international study centres, etc...

At the “Rendez-vous 67” organized at Ottawa from August 14 to 19, 1967, by the Canadian Red Cross, one of the days was dedicated to the subject “Youth and international understanding”.¹

Resolution XI of the Vienna Conference concerning civic education and international understanding was mentioned at the last Council of Delegates at The Hague, in September 1967. In answer to one delegate’s question, the ICRC reported that it had transmitted the Resolution to all the Governments, but that they had not, as far as was known, followed it up in the manner suggested. The Resolution called for a universal cultural convention for the civic education of the rising generations. This problem more directly concerns UNESCO, with which the ICRC and the League maintained close connections in the subjects of mutual concern.

¹ See *International Review*, November, 1967.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

**Twelfth Distribution of Revenue from the
Augusta Fund**

GENEVA, May 16, 1968

Circular No. 470

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On May 1, 1967, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued a circular (No. 466) inviting National Societies to lodge, by November 1, 1967, at the latest, their applications for allocations from the twelfth distribution of Augusta Fund revenue.

The Special Commission of the International Committee responsible for the management of the Fund and the distribution of revenue therefrom met on May 16, 1968, and decided to award grants aggregating Sw.Fr. 13,500.— out of the available total of Sw.Fr. 13,720.70. In view of the large number of applications and the slenderness of resources, it was unfortunately not possible to give a favourable decision in every case, nor to allocate to each beneficiary as large a sum as would have been desirable.

The Commission therefore decided to make allocations as follows:

Sw.Frs. 3,000.— to the Cameroon Red Cross towards the purchase of an ambulance;

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- Sw.Frs. 3,000.— to the Kenya Red Cross as a contribution to the improvement of a home for handicapped children;
- Sw.Frs. 3,000.— to the Moroccan Red Crescent as a contribution to expenses of a home for infants and premature babies;
- Sw.Frs. 4,500.— to the Senegalese Red Cross as a contribution to the establishment of a milk distribution centre, courses in first-aid and the instruction of mothers of families.

The International Committee has advised the beneficiary Societies of the amounts being granted and now available to them. It also expressed the Special Commission's specific wish to be informed in due course of the use made of the grant by each Society. Such reports will be published in the International Review of the Red Cross.

The International Committee will also take these into account in the report which it will submit to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross on the position of the Augusta Fund and the distribution of revenue therefrom.

In addition, having on the one hand observed the interest which National Societies are continuing to show in the Augusta Fund and on the other hand, in view of the slenderness of the Fund's present revenues, resulting not only from the depreciation of money values since 1890, date of its foundation, but also from the increased needs of National Societies which have multiplied since then and have continuously extended the field of their activities, the International Committee has decided to study measures it could take, if possible, to remedy this state of affairs. It will notify National Societies of these in due course.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Samuel A. GONARD
President

Recognition of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society

GENEVA, JUNE 6, 1968

Circular No. 471

*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 6th June 1968 officially recognized the Kuwait Red Crescent Society.

This new Society, founded on 10th January 1966, applied to the International Committee for recognition on 28th December 1967. The application was accompanied by the Society's bye-laws, a copy of the ordinance of 10th January 1966 and a report on the Society's activities in 1966.

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 110 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The Kuwait Red Crescent, as Mr. Nedim Abut, Assistant Secretary-General of the League, saw for himself during a visit to

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the Society in 1967, is active throughout the territory. Its two sections are concerned mainly with the training of voluntary first-aiders and the teaching of hygiene.

The Kuwait government acceded to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on 2nd September 1967. The government and Red Crescent have participated in several international relief actions undertaken by the International Committee and the League.

The National Society's policy-making body is a nine-member Board of Directors. The Society's activities are managed by an Executive Committee comprising Mr. Abdulaziz Hamed Al-Sager, President, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi, Secretary-General, and two members elected by the Board. In addition, there is an Annual General Meeting. The Society's headquarters are in Kuwait.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Kuwait Red Crescent 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 future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Samuel A. GONARD

President

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Nigeria**

Relief to civilian population.—During an interview which he granted to ICRC delegate general for Africa Georg Hoffmann, towards the end of June, General Gowon, Nigerian Head of State, said that the Federal Military Government was prepared to give the ICRC facilities to deliver to Biafra large quantities of relief supplies for the half a million destitute refugees. The Federal Government insisted that the supplies must go through the blockade by road and stated that the Enugu and Calabar landing strips would be available to the ICRC for the transport of relief goods to the place where they would be allowed through the blockade. In addition, measures would be taken to protect the lorries. General Gowon added that action on such a scale should be approved by the Biafran authorities and given corresponding facilities by them.

The ICRC immediately conveyed this proposal to its delegation in Biafra. The operation would involve the transport of large relief consignments through the blockade. The Biafran authorities are studying the proposal but have requested the International Red Cross to increase in the meantime the relief supplies at present being flown in from the ICRC depots on Fernando Poo. The Federal authorities recently stated that their armed forces command agreed to the Red Cross's flying relief to Biafra by day. The ICRC is now endeavouring to arrange for the Biafran authorities to prepare a landing strip, recognized as neutral territory in a location and with adequate identification markings known to both parties. The ICRC would then request governments wishing to give their support to this campaign to provide aircraft for an air-lift between Fernando Poo and Biafra.

The ICRC hopes, in this manner, whilst seeking a long-term solution, to send the most urgently required relief supplies to the starving refugees without delay.



Photo J. Santandrea, CICR.

Distribution of relief by the Red Cross in Nigeria...



Photo A. Porchet, CICR.

... and Biafra

New Medical Teams.—With generous assistance from many National Red Cross Societies and other relief organizations, the ICRC is developing its medico-social work for the benefit of victims in areas seriously affected by the war.

In response to an ICRC appeal, a new Swiss medical team set off for Nigeria on 21st June. It consisted of Dr. Rolf Probst and Dr. Pierre Schnyder von Wartensee and two nurses, Miss Esther Rochat and Miss Edwige Enzler.

The medical team provided by the World Council of Churches, consisting of two doctors, an administrator and two nurses, will shortly go to the Calabar region, a town in the extreme South-East of Nigeria. With two further medical teams made available by the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, there are now four medico-social teams working in Nigeria under ICRC auspices.

In addition, in order to enable the ICRC to provide relief teams when necessary, the Netherlands Red Cross has made available two doctors and two nurses. They will leave for Nigeria some time in July.

The ICRC is also endeavouring to recruit two or three surgical teams for Biafra. It has contacted a number of National Red Cross Societies for that purpose.

Middle East

Visits to Detention Centres.—ICRC delegates are continuing their regular visits to detention centres in occupied Jordan, Gaza and Israel.

Since the beginning of the year they have been to ten different centres in Nablus, Tulkarem, Jenin, Ramallah, Hebron, Jericho, Gaza, Ramleh, Damun and Kfar Yona. They have visited some 1,900 detainees and have talked in private with many of them.

From 9th to 12th May they were able to visit the Jericho prison for the first time. On 22nd May they went to the Ramleh prison and on the 27th, for the first time, to the prison at Kfar Yona in Israel where there are 150 detainees.

We might mention that following the many and persistent efforts of the ICRC delegation in Israel, 81 El Fatah prisoners captured at Karameh on 21st March were released and repatriated

by the Israeli authorities at the beginning of May. ICRC delegates visited the remaining 66 held in the Jenin prison on 5th June and interviewed some of the detainees in private.

In most prisons conditions have been improved following visits by ICRC delegates.

Relief Supplies to El Arish.—The ICRC delegates to Gaza have completed the distribution of 75 tons of relief supplies among 10,000 needy persons at El Arish.

A further consignment from the UAR Red Crescent, consisting of 280 tons of food, material, clothing and medicines, is at present being forwarded by the ICRC via Cyprus. It will be distributed to the population at El Arish and in the North of the Sinai by ICRC delegates.

Relief to the West Bank of the Jordan.—ICRC relief action on the West Bank of the Jordan has included the distribution of a further ten tons of powdered milk.

Medical supplies donated by the Swiss Red Cross have been delivered to hospitals at Jenin, Nablus and Hebron under a programme covering the main hospitals on the West Bank of the Jordan. Thanks to these supplies a first-aid dispensary was opened near Bethlehem.

Reuniting of families.—ICRC delegates to Gaza and Cairo have initiated a further families reunion operation at El Qantara. This took place on 31st May and brought to 213 the number of Egyptians returning to the UAR and to 134 the number of Palestinians returning to Gaza. Furthermore, ICRC delegates, on 19th June, repatriated the bodies of 5 Egyptian officers and soldiers recently killed in fighting near the Suez Canal.

Action in Sinai.—The ICRC sub-delegation in Gaza has been instructed to assist in the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the benefit of civilians dispersed throughout Sinai.

A plan of action has been drawn up with Israeli agreement. This provides freedom of movement for the two ICRC delegates to carry out their mission for the health and feeding of the population,

and also to seek soldiers posted as missing following the Israelo-Arab War.

Part of the first phase of the programme has just been put into effect by the ICRC delegates. They have visited several places in the South of the Sinai and interviewed members of the population, consisting for the most part of Bedouin tribes. This first phase will have been completed when the delegates have visited other places in the South of the Sinai which they have not so far been able to reach.

The second phase of the mission will be the delegates' enquiries in the centre of the Sinai where the main fighting in June 1967 occurred.

Yemen

Sanaa.—ICRC doctor-delegate Ulrich Middendorp and ICRC delegate to Aden Alfred Isler were in the Yemen Republic capital from 29th May to 6th June. They had been instructed by the ICRC to examine:

- a) the situation of war disabled and to plan an artificial limb-fitting programme;
- b) the need for medical personnel and supplies;
- c) the working conditions for Dr. Bresan and Dr. Loris, the surgeons made available by the Red Cross Societies of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Middendorp, in agreement with the Minister of Health in Sanaa, sought ways and means of organizing locally the fitting of some hundred war disabled. He is considering the setting up of a workshop in which two artificial limb specialists, recruited by the ICRC, would be in charge of production and would train Yemeni personnel. This operation would last 6 months.

Dr. Middendorp has sent the ICRC a list of the medical supplies most urgently required by the hospitals in Sanaa and by the Ministry of Health. The first consignment will be despatched shortly.

The services performed by the German and Czech surgeons who volunteered to go to Sanaa are indispensable, according to the ICRC delegate. In order to ensure continued care for the wounded and sick at the hospital which these two surgeons have taken over, the ICRC has agreed to recruit other surgeons to replace them; it hopes to do so with assistance from the Hungarian Red Cross.

In the North of the Yemen.—The two ICRC surgical teams in advance posts near the fighting areas have been working at full steam. These teams, comprising Professor Jens Larsen and Dr. Dagfinn A. Ronhovde, recruited by the Danish Red Cross, and Dr. Johann de Puotz and four Swiss nurses, on 1st June alone, dealt with 46 surgical and 29 medical cases.

A new team, consisting of two surgeons, Dr. Aurelio Foletti and Dr. James Paramore, two medical students, Mr. Roland Guillermin and Mr. Jean-Olivier de Blonay, and two nurses, left Geneva on 20th June to relieve the Danish and Swiss teams which had been in the field since 21st April. Mr. André Rochat, Head of the ICRC delegation in Arabia, will escort the new team to its place of work.

Aden

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, in a letter dated 28th May, expressed to the International Committee his government's gratitude for the fine job performed by the ICRC surgical team in Aden from 27th January to 25th May.

During that time the team, consisting of Dr. Clement Baciu and Dr. Nicolas Ionescu of the Rumanian Red Cross and Dr. Tsanin Dobrev and Dr. Stanislas Baev of the Bulgarian Red Cross, have kept operative the surgical departments of two hospitals in Aden.

In view of the alarming reports from its doctor-delegates on the lack of qualified surgeons and medical supplies, a continued source of serious humanitarian problems, the ICRC has decided to continue its assistance to the hospitals in Aden for a further three months.

For this purpose it is now preparing a relief team of two surgeons who are making their services available through the Bulgarian Red Cross, and a consignment of medical supplies most urgently needed in Aden.

Indonesia

On 19th April the ICRC launched an appeal to several Red Cross Societies on behalf of some 50,000 displaced persons of Chinese descent who had fled from their villages in view of the hostility towards them, to seek refuge on the Western coast of Kalimantan, in the Indonesian part of Borneo.

The situation as described in March by ICRC delegate general for Asia, André Durand, is still serious. The refugees are undernourished and vitamin concentrates are required to combat deficiency diseases. Moreover, their number has swollen from 50,000 in February to 60,000 by the beginning of June.

Contributions so far received in cash and kind amount to about 150,000 Swiss francs. Although this is an appreciable amount, it is inadequate to enable the Indonesian Red Cross to cope with even the most urgent needs. The International Committee is therefore continuing to collect funds for this action.

The Indonesian Red Cross, whose Secretary-General, Mr. Soehanda Ijas, came to Geneva on 6th June, is seeking food supplies for its feeding programme, and long-term assistance from other organizations in order to resettle these displaced persons.

In the meantime, the Singapore Red Cross which is co-operating closely in this humanitarian action, has undertaken to purchase supplies and send them to Pontianak. The first two shiploads of food have already arrived.

Dr. Jürg Baer, ICRC delegate to Vientiane, will be going to Djakarta at the beginning of July to help the Indonesian Red Cross to organize its distribution programme.

Laos

On 26th January 1968 the International Committee of the Red Cross appealed to all National Societies to assist some 25,000 additional displaced persons who had fled the areas where fighting was going on in Laos, to seek refuge in the Mekong basin, mainly in the northern provinces.¹ The most dire needs, according to ICRC delegate Dr. Jürg Baer, were for rice, meat, blankets and mosquito

¹ See *International Review*, February, 1968.

nets. Medical supplies and dressing material and equipment were also required for some hundreds of wounded and sick.

So far twenty National Societies have responded to the ICRC's appeal for its joint action with the Lao Red Cross. Their donations, mostly in cash sent to Geneva, amount to about 200,000 Swiss francs. Relief consignments were also sent direct to the Lao Red Cross.

Part of the funds received in Geneva has been transferred to Dr. Baer in Vientiane for local purchases. Some of the funds have been used for the purchase in Switzerland of 10 first-aid kits, which Dr. Baer has delivered to the representatives of the warring parties. In addition, four houses in Paksé have been bought and converted into reception centres for displaced persons.

The Lao Red Cross is continuing its regular relief distributions to the refugees, in close co-operation with the ICRC delegate.

Hungary

An ICRC mission was in Budapest from 3rd to 15th June. It consisted of Dr. Felix Züst, delegate and Miss Lix Simonius, assistant delegate and, with the assistance of Dr. Pal Bacs, doctor delegate of the Hungarian Red Cross, and Mrs. Sandor Böde, Secretary of the Organization for the Defence of the Interests of Nazi Victims, examined 75 cases of reported pseudo-medical experiments practised in German concentration camps under the National-Socialist regime.

These fresh applications will be submitted to the Neutral Commission of Experts which the ICRC has set up to decide on the validity of claims for financial aid and the amount payable.

*IN GENEVA***Guests at ICRC**

On 10th June H.R.H. the Prince of Liège, President of the Belgian Red Cross, accompanied by Mr. Raymond Lemaire, Vice-President, visited the International Committee.

He was met by Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President, and several members of the ICRC and its directors. He listened with interest to commentaries on the latest developments in humanitarian law and ICRC activities. He also attended a film showing of a recent ICRC mission on the Yemen and visited the Central Tracing Agency where he was particularly interested in the Belgian Section.

*

Dr. Johannes Frandsen, President of the Danish Red Cross, and Mr. H.C. Andersen, Head of that National Society's Finance Committee, also on June 10 visited the ICRC President, with whom they had a lengthy discussion.

*

Sir Henry Pierre, President of the Red Cross of Trinity and Tobago, whilst in Geneva, visited the International Committee on 12th June. He met several ICRC officials, who explained to him the tasks at present being carried out by the institution.

ANNUAL REPORT 1967

As usual, the ICRC has published a report in which it gives a review of its work for the previous year.¹

Many and varied were its tasks on four continents. A full account is given of ICRC action from the outbreak of the June war between Israel and the Arab States. Other missions are reported, such as those made necessary by events in the Congo, Greece and Nigeria.

One chapter deals with special departments of the ICRC, particularly the Central Tracing Agency. Relief distributed and forwarded by the ICRC is recapitulated in tabular form.

General activities are described in detail, so that readers may follow humanitarian law developments. The Annual Report in fact explains the ICRC's legal activity to provide increasingly effective protection to the victims of wars and internal disorders. The institution's financial position is commented and shown in tabular statements which are also reproduced in this month's *Review*. The Report concludes with a list of delegates who undertook missions abroad for the International Committee in 1967.

¹ *Annual Report 1967*, ICRC, Geneva, 1968. 108 pp., published in English, French and Spanish. A mimeographed German version has also been issued. The report is available from the ICRC, price Sw. fr. 7.—.

ICRC financial situation in 1967

1. Balance sheet (Table I)

The important commitments which the ICRC had to face in 1967 are reflected in the following major changes in asset items by comparison with the situation as at December 31, 1966:

— <i>Cash (in hand and in cheque accounts)</i>	decrease	fr.	386,084.—
— <i>Investments (public securities)</i>	decrease	»	1,390,540.—
— <i>Accounts receivable :</i>			
<i>governments</i>	increase	»	1,101,443.—
<i>National Red Cross Societies</i>	»	»	130,336.—
— <i>Advances to delegations</i>	increase	»	137,585.—
— <i>Stocks (relief goods)</i>	increase	»	245,137.—
— <i>Deficit on relief actions :</i>			
carried forward.		»	6,138,821.—
i.e. an increase of		»	1,936,219.—
the increase is shared by the following relief actions:			

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Nepal	fr.	12,918.—
Yemen	»	733,447.—
Vietnam	»	478,093.—
Middle East (new)	»	<u>711,761.—</u>
	fr.	<u>1,936,219.—</u>

Four items on the liabilities side show wide variations from the situation as at December 31, 1966:

- *Unappropriated Funds for Relief Action* have decreased from fr. 1,267,415 to fr. 1,044,544.—
- *Advances from Swiss Government* total fr. 6,346,138.—, i.e. an increase of fr. 2,147,918.—
- *Accrued Liabilities* up to the end of 1967 amounted to fr. 836,033.—, an increase of fr. 708,753.—.
- *General Reserve* was reduced to fr. 3,350,406.— after absorbing the deficit on the year amounting to fr. 690,390.—.

2. Statement of expenditure and income (Table II)

Activities in the field were an outstanding feature of expenditure in 1967, as a result of events which made heavy demands on the ICRC's staff. Consequently, Legal Affairs and Administrative personnel were assigned to the Foreign Affairs Division much more so than in past years. This resulted in the redistribution of personnel costs.

These arrangements, although consistent with the ICRC's objectives and actions, do not permit of a comparison of 1967 results with those of 1968, the basic premises for computation having been considerably changed from one year to the other. It will be observed simply that the administrative expenditure includes fr. 557,274.— social insurance charges, of which fr. 469,251.—

consists of pension premiums and retirement payments, the balance being indirect social charges not attributable to specific activities.

Receipts show a slow but steady increase, particularly of government and National Society contributions. However, an analysis of the balance sheet and the deficit on the expenditure and income account shows clearly the ICRC's need for more resources if it is to prove equal to the tasks expected of it.

3. Contributions to the ICRC in 1967 from Governments and National Red Cross Societies, allocated to the financing of Expenditure in 1967 (Table III)

4. Relief Actions Fund (Table IV)

This fund's source of income is the annual collection in Switzerland and donations. It is quite separate from the ordinary expenditure and income account. The Fund's expenses and receipts affect the ICRC's general capital but not the deficit on the year's operation.

5. Balance Sheets and Receipts and Expenditure Accounts of Special Funds as at December 31, 1967 (Table V)

- Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross
- Augusta Fund
- Empress Shôken Fund
- Florence Nightingale Medal Fund

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. CURRENT ASSETS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES		
1.1 Cash in hand and in cheque accounts	727,757.—	
1.2 Public securities	7,628,517.—	
1.3 Other deposits	1,022,341.—	9,378,615.—
2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
2.1 Governments	1,280,645.—	
2.2 National Societies and League of Red Cross Societies	196,368.—	
2.3 Prepaid income tax (refundable)	80,603.—	
2.4 Foundation in favour of ICRC (interest)	43,099.—	
2.5 Sundry debtors	134,164.—	1,734,879.—
3. ADVANCES TO ICRC DELEGATIONS		398,305.—
4. ACCRUALS AND PREPAID EXPENSES		
4.1 Interest earned in 1967 receivable in 1968	131,826.—	
4.2 Other accrued receivables and prepaid expenses	140,130.—	271,956.—
5. CLOSING STOCKS		
5.1 Relief supplies	327,593.—	
5.2 Equipment, furniture, vehicles	130,000.—	457,593.—
6. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		443,217.—
7. DEFICIT ON RELIEF ACTIONS		
still outstanding:		
7.1 Action in Nepal	1,373,443.—	
7.2 Action in Yemen	3,217,297.—	4,590,740.—
7.3 Action in Vietnam		836,320.—
7.4 Action in Middle East		711,761.—
<i>Total assets</i>		18,823,386.—
8. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. RELIEF ACTIONS		
1.1 Unappropriated funds	1,044,544.—	
1.2 Appropriated funds not yet disbursed	37,821.—	
1.3 Relief actions under way	596,270.—	1,678,635.—
1.4 Advances for the financing of relief actions in:		
1. Nepal	1,311,138.—	
2. Yemen	3,400,000.—	
3. Vietnam	300,000.—	
4. Middle East	1,125,000.—	6,136,138.—
5. Textbook for African schools		210,000.—
2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
2.1 Red Cross Societies and other institutions	194,084.—	
2.2 Others	493,269.—	
2.3 Unexpired ICRC certificates of deposit	48,000.—	735,353.—
3. ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
3.1 Expenses incurred in 1967 payable in 1968	836,033.—	
3.2 Other accrued liabilities	1,804.—	837,837.—
4. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		443,217.—
5. PROVISIONS		
5.1 For ICRC pension insurance annuities	237,407.—	
5.2 For the XXI International Conference of the Red Cross	100,000.—	
5.3 For various expenses	94,393.—	431,800.—
6. RESERVES		
General Reserve		3,350,406.—
7. GUARANTEE FUND		5,000,000.—
<i>Total liabilities</i>		18,823,386.—
8. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	Sw. Fr.
I. ACTIVITIES ABROAD	
(Delegations and missions, relief programmes, Central Tracing Agency)	
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	1,223,288.—
2. Permanent delegations in the field	180,851.—
3. Missions from Geneva	199,329.—
4. Central Tracing Agency	706,650.—
5. Equipment, organization and overheads	209,299.—
	2,519,417.—
II. HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INFORMATION	
(Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law, information, publications, translations, archives)	
1 Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	718,108.—
2. Commissions of experts, Red Cross Conferences	130,278.—
3. Publications and documents, information	97,067.—
4. International Review of the Red Cross	80,077.—
	1,025,530.—
III. ADMINISTRATION	
(General administrative services, finance and accounting, personnel and travel, technical services, premises)	
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva	506,904.—
2. Technical equipment	25,134.—
3. Administrative expenses	210,729.—
4. Buildings	171,507.—
5. Pension insurance premiums and social security charges	557,274.—
	1,471,548.—
<i>Total expenditure</i>	5,016,495.—

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR 1967

Table II

<i>INCOME</i>	Sw. Fr.
I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF FIXED COSTS:	
1. Government contributions	2,630,335.—
2. National Red Cross Society Contributions	580,840.—
3. Other donations	398,356.—
	3,609,531.—
 II. INTEREST AND INVESTMENTS	
1. Interest from securities and bank deposits	314,812.—
2. Income from the Foundation in favour of the ICRC	41,811.—
	356,623.—
 III. PARTICIPATION FROM THE GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR RELIEF ACTIONS	
	359,951.—
<i>Total income</i>	4,326,105.—
 <i>DEFICIT FOR 1967</i>	
Written off by withdrawal from General Reserve	690,390.—
	5,016,495.—

Contributions to the ICRC in 1967 from Governments Financing of

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Governments</i>	<i>Red Cross Societies</i>
	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>
Afghanistan	4,000.—	—
Albania	—	700.—
Algeria	5,013.—	—
Australia	72,750.—	27,500.—
Austria	20,064.—	15,000.—
Belgium	10,000.—	12,500.—
Brazil	12,960.—	—
Bulgaria	3,000.—	4,500.—
Burma	6,400.—	2,250.—
Cameroon	4,380.—	2,000.—
Canada	80,500.—	40,025.—
Ceylon	3,020.—	—
Chile	8,600.—	4,287.—
Colombia	11,517.—	3,550.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	—	2,000.—
Costa Rica	—	480.—
Cyprus	1,206.—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	3,000.—
Denmark	31,295.—	2,000.—
Dominican Republic	—	2,160.—
Ecuador	1,778.—	2,150.—
El Salvador	(3,000.—) ¹⁾	386.—
Ethiopia	—	2,750.—
Finland	13,421.—	3,000.—
France	84,660.—	30,000.—
Gambia	600.—	—
German Democratic Republic	5,000.—	6,000.—
German Federal Republic	162,136.—	30,000.—
Greece	18,000.—	8,000.—
Guatemala	—	2,145.—
Honduras	4,320.—	—
Hungary	(1,000.—) ¹⁾	3,985.—
Iceland	2,000.—	2,000.— ²⁾
India	44,824.—	1,704.—
Indonesia	15,000.—	5,000.— ³⁾
Iran	20,000.—	10,000.—
Iraq	8,000.—	3,500.—
Ireland	7,500.—	3,500.—
Israel	7,500.—	—
Italy	85,659.— ⁴⁾	—
Ivory Coast	—	2,000.—
Jamaica	3,005.—	—
Japan	43,200.—	30,000.—
Jordan	4,537.—	—
Korea, Democratic Republic of	—	2,000.—
Korea, Republic of	10,800.—	5,000.—
Kuweit	30,000.—	—

¹⁾ Adjustment for 1966. ²⁾ On account 1966. ³⁾ Of which 2,500 for 1966. ⁴⁾ Of which 1,025 to settle for 1966.

Table III

and National Red Cross Societies and allocated to the expenditure in 1967.

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Governments</i>	<i>Red Cross Societies</i>
	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>
Laos	—	1,975.—
Lebanon	17,350.—	2,500.—
Liberia	—	2,650.—
Liechtenstein	7,500.—	3,000.—
Luxembourg	2,000.—	4,500.—
Malagasy Republic	2,186.—	—
Malaysia	5,500.—	2,000.—
Mexico	17,280.—	—
Monaco	4,000.—	3,000.—
Morocco	15,037.—	—
Nepal	—	2,000.—
Netherlands	15,000.—	25,000.—
New Zealand	29,229.—	7,389.—
Nicaragua	216.—	2,160.—
Nigeria	—	2,000.—
Norway	16,000.—	—
Pakistan	2,700.— ⁵⁾	2,500.—
Peru	—	3,550.—
Philippines	15,026.—	8,000.—
Poland	15,000.—	6,000.—
Portugal	15,000.—	—
Rumania	—	6,000.—
San Marino	6,955.—	2,000.—
Saudi Arabia	13,000.—	—
Senegal	2,107.— ¹⁾ (2,000.—) ¹⁾	—
Sierra Leone	4,038.—	—
South Africa, Republic of	48,280.—	15,000.—
Spain	8,000.—	10,000.— ⁸⁾
Sweden	83,000.—	10,000.—
Switzerland	1,000,000.— ⁷⁾	—
Syria	—	2,000.—
Tanzania	2,010.—	—
Thailand	18,000.—	4,500.—
Togo	1,759.—	2,000.—
Tunisia	2,000.—	2,000.—
Turkey	9,650.—	11,000.—
United Arab Republic	49,837.— ⁸⁾	—
United Kingdom	120,600.—	36,244.—
United States	216,000.—	108,000.—
Uruguay	—	(500.—) ¹⁾
U.S.S.R.	—	16,300.—
Venezuela	19,430.—	—
Vietnam, Republic	4,000.—	—
Yugoslavia	2,000.—	3,000.—
	2,630,335.—	580,840.—

¹⁾ Of which 1,350 for 1966.

⁸⁾ Of which 2,000 as extra payment for 1966.

⁷⁾ The Federal Council's

proposal to Parliament was for 2,500,000.

⁵⁾ Of which 9,095 as extra payment for 1966.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Table IV

SPECIAL FUND FOR RELIEF ACTIONS

<i>Summary of movements in 1967</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM DECEMBER 31, 1966		2,102,993.—
2. RECEIPTS IN 1967:		
Net product of public collection in Switzerland	828,494.—	
Other donations for specific actions	5,969,055.—	6,797,549.—
		8,900,542.—
3. EXPENDITURE IN 1967:		
Purchases of relief material and supplies	6,476,461.—	
Forwarding and distribution costs	566,346.—	
Contribution to the expenses of the Central Tracing Agency	179,100.—	7,221,907.—
4. BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967.		<u>1,678,635.—</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Table V

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Public securities, at par:		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
— Swiss Funds . 965,000.— (market value Fr. 927,600.—)		Inalienable reserve fund:	
— Foreign Funds <u>172,410.—</u> (market value Fr. 171,730.—)	1,137,410.—	b/fwd from	
		1966	153,040.25
Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva	73,225.57	Statutory alloca- tion of 15% from net reve- nue in 1967	<u>7,375.25</u> 160,415.50
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	20,179.65	<i>Total value of funds</i>	1,188,668.02
	<u>1,230,815.22</u>	International Committee of the Red Cross:	
		Funds in current account	<u>42,147.20</u>
			<u>1,230,815.22</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1967

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Fees for safe custody of secu- rities, auditors' fees and various expenses	779.30	Income from securities in 1967	49,947.75
Statutory allocation to ina- lienable reserve fund: 15% of net revenue in 1967 (Art. 8 of the Statutes)	7,375.25		
Allocation to the ICRC of balance of net revenue for 1967 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	<u>41,793.20</u>		
	<u>49,947.75</u>		<u>49,947.75</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS		Sw. Fr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government Securities (market value Fr. 116,120.- at par)		120,000.—	Inalienable capital		100,000—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva		11,928.25	Reserve for fluctuation in value		18,318.45
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)		2,171.70	Funds available on Dec. 31, 1967		13,720.70
		<u>134,099.95</u>	ICRC's balance on current account		60.80
			Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn)		2,000.—
					<u>134,099.95</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1967

B/fwd. from Dec. 31, 1966	10,361.50
Income from securities in 1966	3,810.—
Less: Fees for auditors, safe-keeping of securities and miscellaneous expenses	450.80
	<u>3,359.20</u>
Balance available on December 31, 1967	<u>13,720.70</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

3. EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS			CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
		Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Public Securities valued at par (market value fr. 185,020.—)	199,000.—		Inalienable capital bt/fwd from 1966 . . .	508,313.79
Foreign securities (market value fr. 231,070.—)	<u>257,320.—</u>	456,320.—	Extraordinary contribution by Japanese Govt. in 1967	<u>119,889.71</u>
Deposit for 3 months (due 9.2.68) with League of Red Cross Societies	304,998.55		Reserve for fluctuation in value	101,392.60
Cash in Bank:			Reserve for over-heads, bt/fwd from 1966	(36.10)
Swiss National Bank, Geneva	19,276.30		Statutory allocation from 1967 income	<u>1,793.85</u>
Bordier & Co., Geneva	<u>5,631.—</u>	24,907.30		<u>1,757.75</u>
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax at source to be reclaimed)		3,809.10	Less 1967 over-heads	<u>1,435.60</u>
			Balance at 31 Dec. 1967	322.15
			Funds available as at Dec. 31, 1967	<u>34,988.10</u>
			<i>Total amount of fund</i>	<u>764,906.35</u>
			Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn)	<u>25,128.60</u>
		<u>790,034.95</u>		<u>790,034.95</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1967

	Sw. Fr.
Balance brought forward from December 31, 1966	25,904.70
<i>Less:</i> 46th distribution of revenue to three National Societies, pursuant to the Joint Commission's decision of March 17, 1967 (Circ. No. 58, April 11, 1967)	<u>25,000.—</u>
Undistributed balance	904.70
Income from securities in 1967	22,926.25
Appreciation of securities purchased in 1967	<u>12,951.—</u>
	35,877.25
<i>Less:</i> Allocation of 5% of 1967 income for administrative expenses in accordance with Art. 7 of the Fund regulations	<u>1,793.85</u>
Balance available on December 31, 1967	<u>34,988.10</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities valued at par (market value fr. 28,800)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	3,828.50	Reserve:	
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	547.20	Balance brought for- ward from 1966	451.04
		Plus:	
		Excess receipts over expenditure in 1967	10,032.96
			10,484.—
		<i>Total value of funds</i>	35,484.—
		International Committee of the Red Cross:	
		Funds in current account	891.70
	<u>36,375.70</u>		<u>36,375.70</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1967

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Printing costs, circ. No. 467	250.—	Income from securities in 1967	960.—
Reprinting of Florence Night- ingale plate	940.50	Due to but waived by ICRC	11,330.86
Printing of diplomas	196.—		
Engraving of medals	316.—		
Postage.	379.70		
Fees for auditors and safe- keeping of securities, etc...	175.70		
Excess of receipts over ex- penses 1967	10,032.96		
	<u>12,290.86</u>		<u>12,290.86</u>

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Turkey

On the occasion of its centenary the Turkish Red Crescent organized a series of events during the week from 9th to 16th June 1967.

Almost thirty National Societies had responded to its invitation and sent representatives. The ICRC delegated Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director.

The celebration began in Ankara with visits to various Turkish Red Crescent establishments. The official ceremony took place on 11th June in the concert hall of the Presidential Orchestra of the Republic.

This event was honoured by the presence of the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Cevdet Sunay, the Prime Minister, H.E. Mr. Süleyman Demirel and H.E. Mr. İsmet İnönü, former President of the Council.

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and the President of the Turkish Red Crescent, Mr. Rıza Çerçel, delivered speeches. Particularly topical was a remark contained in the speech by the President of the Republic:

The need for international solidarity in all fields is urgent due to the population explosion, the inadequacy of food supplies, international demographic movements due to many causes, pressing needs which make themselves felt, international relations which develop rapidly and the forbidding prospects of the nuclear age in which we live.

We also quote from the Prime Minister's speech a passage in which he refers to the future of the Turkish Red Crescent. These remarks which can be applied to the whole Red Cross movement were preceded by a tribute to the effective activities of the National Society and of the Junior Red Crescent:

The Turkish Red Crescent Society is the oldest, the most experienced and the most important voluntary organization.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

In spite of all the responsibilities assumed by the State today it would be wrong to under-estimate the importance of voluntary organizations which enable citizens to play their part in social work. This the government considers it is essential to encourage as much as possible and we believe that the mission of the Red Crescent and other voluntary organizations enables the best results to be obtained. As in many other countries, the Red Crescent, working to make up for deficiencies in certain social sectors where the State does not intervene, gains a wealth of experience and provides workers with special training. It will thus be easier for the State to assume such activities later when circumstances make this necessary.

Mr. Pilloud read out a message from the ICRC:

The International Committee of the Red Cross extends its warmest wishes and friendly greeting of support and sympathy to the Turkish Red Crescent on this happy occasion when it celebrates its hundredth anniversary.

The ancestor of all National Red Crescent Societies, of which there are today some fifteen in the world, the Ottoman Red Crescent, which became the Turkish Red Crescent in 1923, was founded on June 11, 1868, and recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross on August 8 of that year, hardly 5 years after the Committee's own foundation.

Your great Society is one of the oldest in the movement and was the first outside the Western world which opened the way to the work of the Red Cross in other continents with other cultures.

With its 650 local agencies and its 150,000 active members, your Society has earned the confidence, affection and approval of the people and has become the ideal charitable institution in the country.

Its relief work has spread and its renown is constantly increasing well beyond the Turkish frontiers and even those of Continental Europe.

The great family of the Red Crescent, the Red Cross and the Red Lion and Sun looks forward already to meeting next autumn in Istanbul for the International Conference of the Red Cross.

May that great meeting, on the threshold of the Turkish Red Crescent's second centenary be a new start to a constantly progressing radiance and activity; that is the dearest wish of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

The Countess of Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, who was present as the repre-

representative for the League of Red Cross Societies, also gave an address. Several National Society representatives conveyed congratulations to the Turkish Red Crescent on the occasion of its centenary.

After laying a wreath at the Ataturk Mausoleum the Turkish Red Crescent leaders and foreign delegates flew to Istanbul where an exhibition had been opened, commemorating the National Society's hundredth anniversary.

This exhibition at the indoor Sports Stadium had several sections. It broadly illustrated the activities of the Turkish Red Crescent. There were many posters and a Red Cross philately exhibit and special mention should be made of one section containing several hundred model scenes with dolls from Turkey and many other countries. The exhibition was a pronounced success from the outset.

To celebrate the centenary the Turkish postal authorities issued a series of three stamps with likenesses of the founders of the Turkish Red Crescent and a picture showing Ataturk, who was a supporter of the Red Crescent, visiting the National Society.

Various social events took place in Istanbul, and visits to Turkish Red Cross institutions. One visit was to the Selimiye Caserne where Florence Nightingale lavished care on the wounded of the Crimean War.

The Turkish Red Crescent officially celebrated the Centenary of its foundation in a number of ways, it was the occasion for it to show its guests the increasing importance of the National Society and how it is today closely associated with the life of the country.

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

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The twentieth anniversary of the WHO was commemorated by a session of the World Health Assembly in Geneva on April 7, 1968. After a message had been read out from the United Nations Secretary-General, in which he stressed the essential rôle of the WHO, with its 129 members, in health protection throughout the world by fighting against disease, several notables expressed themselves in like manner and conveyed the congratulations and the good wishes of the authorities and national and international institutions which they represented.

The Director General of the Organization, Dr. M. G. Candau, then reviewed the progress achieved but which should not cause to be forgotten the obstacles still to be overcome. He concluded that in future decades there would be new challenges in both the industrialized and the developing countries. He was convinced that only an ecological approach to health problems would produce effective and lasting solutions.

Wishing to be associated in this important anniversary, and to re-state the value it attaches to the close and fruitful co-operation it has established with the WHO, the International Committee sent that organization the following message:

At this time when the World Health Organization is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its foundation, the International Committee of the Red Cross, as the founding body of the world Red Cross movement, wishes to express its admiration, congratulations and good wishes for the organization's good work and untiring efforts to improve the health of all humanity.

In its own specialized field, the World Health Organization's aims are very similar to those of the Red Cross and consequently the two institutions have many common bonds of principle and practice.

Whilst the World Health Organization's constitution defines its essential objective as being to aid all peoples to achieve the highest possible health standards, one of the fundamental Red Cross principles states that its purpose is "to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being".

In addition, the International Committee follows with sympathetic attention the relations in many countries of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies with Ministries of Health, for which they frequently act as auxiliary services.

It was with great hope, and even with relief, that the International Committee of the Red Cross saw this great organization set up after the most devastating war that humanity had ever known, for, together with its sister institution, the League of Red Cross Societies, and with National Red Cross Societies, it had had to concern itself for the health of civilian populations which had fallen prey to war and its consequences.

Since then, it has on a number of occasions fallen to the Committee's lot to co-operate with the WHO, its neighbour in the city of Geneva, the birth place of so many noble ideas. This co-operation was particularly marked a few years ago when rapid assistance had to be provided to a large country which had achieved independence in difficult and distressful conditions and whose population found itself deprived suddenly of all medical services, and again, more recently, there was the case of another country ravaged by a fratricidal war which had to be supplied with essential vaccines.

Apart from such exceptional cases, daily contacts ensure constant, staunch and effective co-operation. For example, in the field of international law, our two institutions have worked together for the better protection of civilian medical personnel.

Mindful of the part played by the World Health Organization in the 1963 Red Cross Centenary celebrations, the International Committee, in its turn, is pleased to pay the WHO the tribute it so well deserves on this occasion when it celebrates the twentieth anniversary of its foundation and surveys the extent of its beneficial achievements.

The World Health Organization will, no doubt, in decades to come, continue its good work and develop new and peaceful weapons to combat, by cure and, even better, by prevention, that original scourge, disease.

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON NURSING STANDARDS

A Council of Europe agreement has recently been reached on common European standards in nurse training. The main objective, by making provision for high level qualifications for nurses, is to facilitate their finding employment in the eighteen member States.¹

The agreement deals in detail with the educational level required of nursing school candidates, the duration and content of curricula, organizational standards in nursing schools and diplomas. The agreement refers specifically to general nursing practitioners, both male and female, whose duties are defined as follows:

To provide competent nursing care to people requiring it, bearing in mind the physical, emotional and intellectual needs of patients whether in hospital, at home, in school or place of work, etc.

To observe situations or physical and emotional conditions having appreciable effect on health, and to communicate their observations to other members of the medical team.

To train and assist the requisite auxiliary personnel to fulfil the needs of the nursing service in any health institution.

Applicants for admission to nursing schools should have had at least ten years schooling, evidenced by a school certificate or the passing of an entrance examination.

Student nurses should have at least 4,600 hours of instruction in nursing. Theoretical and technical courses in nursing care and fundamental science should consist of at least one-third of this programme. Practical clinical courses should be for at least half that time. Both should cover every aspect to the nurse's functions,

² See *L'Hôpital à Paris*, Paris, 1968, No 49, from which the information in this article is extracted.

including sickness prevention, medical education, feeding and dieting, first-aid, blood transfusion theory, the administration and effect of medicines, and rehabilitation.

Practical courses, to be of genuine educational value shall be in approved departments having premises, equipment and personnel of all kinds adequate to provide students with supervised initiation in professional duties.

Courses in nursing schools should be given by qualified teachers: doctors, nurses and specialists in various fields. The staff of each school should include at least one qualified female nurse having completed at least one year's training before qualifying as a teacher of nursing.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Respect for the sick, by Marjorie Duvillard, *Revue suisse des infirmières, Soleure, No. 12, 1967.*

... It is soon apparent to anyone after joining a hospital staff that spontaneous respect for the sick is not an attribute of those who claim to feel they are called to the medical or nursing professions, and is a notion which is frequently misunderstood. It sometimes even happens that those who care for the sick do not grasp this idea at all and that through their inefficiency they mock the patient and counteract the treatment.

It might, therefore, not be amiss to give some thought to the idea of respect for the sick, for it is an attitude which is directly linked to the very nature of nursing. The French dictionary *Robert* defines respect as: "consideration for a person because of his personal qualities . . . a sort of decorum making for abstention from certain acts and attitudes".

From these definitions it follows that respect for persons is in the nature of a conscious recognition of their existence, uniqueness and individual personality; a recognition, in fact, of all their attributes such as physical condition, intellect, emotions, spiritual aspirations. This awareness of others includes an understanding for their social and cultural backgrounds.

Respect is reflected in behaviour, which the same dictionary defines as: "all the objectively observable actions of an individual".

To respect a person, therefore, implies a certain course of behaviour towards him. This requires involvement of all one's being, for behaviour is nothing less than the visible manifestation of what we are. It must not be forgotten that doctors and nurses too are human beings in whom are intricately compounded physical, intellectual and emotional properties and that they too are conditioned by social, economic and cultural environment. Knowing that none of us can escape from the fact that we are what we are and that it is thus, with all our being, that we must live, work, and be part of the community; to be or not to be for ourselves and for others, the doctor and the nurse who sincerely desire to meet others have no alternative but to know themselves as they really are. Respect for others begins with respect for oneself.

The aim of medical and nursing care could be to help the sick to adapt themselves to the life they lead. Medicine and nursing practised with this aim in mind would require a genuine knowledge of the patient in all his own originality, not as an anonymous specimen of a particular category of human beings who live in hospital, but as a unique individual possessing a physical, intellectual and emotional structure of his own, unlike anyone else's. It would require the greatest possible knowledge of

the patient's life, i.e., his potential and the handicaps from which he suffers and to which he must adapt . . .

Respect for the sick, in my opinion, is dependent on a particular relationship between the sick and those who tend him. The modern hospital is a place where technique and science take no account of the personality of individuals and what they do. Whoever they are, their identity is lost and more often than not they are distinguishable only by name and functions if they are on the hospital staff and by name and body organ or sickness if they are patients.

In such surroundings, a clear relationship would restore identity and dignity to the individual; it could be an effective means of therapy. No matter how much a patient's feelings are blunted by sickness and life in hospital, a genuine relationship will penetrate his reality and permit him to be welcomed as the unique person he is; it will enable him to remember what he was before he fell ill and before he came to hospital and what he can become when he leaves; it will enable one to assess with him his strength and his weakness and induce him to use all his faculties to bring about a cure. Many doctors and nurses dodge this relationship: their therapy and nursing is intended for some part of the body, for a case, rather than for a person. They refuse, most of them unwittingly, to become involved in a relationship which would imply equal co-operation on the part of the patient. That is why hospitals are full of sick people to whom no one listens and about whom those who tend them know nothing of what is really important for them . . .

. . . Respect for the sick person demands a genuine contact, that he be listened to, observed so that he be better known and understood, that he play a part in the care which he ought to receive. And yet hospitals are full of people who do not know why they are there, what is being done to them and why. It is well known that passivity engenders sickness. Part at least of the illness of these sick people is due to the lack of identity, but is it not also due to inactivity? Why not explain to the patient, in a clear language he can understand, the examinations he must be subject to? Why not ask him to co-operate in the observation of effects of certain medicines which are prescribed for him? No one better than he can say whether he felt warmth from them, thirst, pain or any other effect. Why not explain the reason for a transfer, inform him of his departure, prepare with him his return home, instruct him in the care which he can give himself at home? Why leave a sick person inactive if he can be active, why deprive oneself and him of the beneficial effects of an authentic collaboration with him which will induce him to take himself in hand? What is to be said for the technical efficiency of nursing personnel if not that it may be a positive feature of respect for the sick, by rapidity, surety, gentleness, accuracy in operating appliances and instruments, and the scientific knowledge which is its prerequisite? However, without the authentic relationship between the nurse and the

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

person in her care, technical efficiency soon becomes an end to itself. The nurse's activity then becomes routine, devoid of its true significance, and falling short of the objective; medicines are administered, medical orders carried out, the charts are plotted, instructions are noted, all the care prescribed is accomplished; but are they really administered in the sense of the latin "administrare" which means to serve?

To serve is to make available to someone the things he needs and to induce him to use them. To administer care from this angle would be to respond to the needs of the sick taking into account the patient's own interpretation of them. If the authentic relationship between the nurse and the nursed is a certain means of therapy, so also is the same type of relationship among the members of a nursing team. A team in which the doctor, the nurse and the patient each has a rôle to play and in which each is dependent on the others seems to me to be the only means to enable the XXth century hospital to restore genuine effectiveness to medicine and nursing.

Outside the Written Word, by Fernando Valderrama, *The Unesco Courier*, Paris, April, 1968.

... Literacy teaching for adults calls for a varied and extensive teaching body—elementary schoolteachers, both active and retired; well educated non-professionals; technical experts in specific fields (agriculture, handicrafts, etc.), group leaders and discussion guides, operators for audio-visual equipment, etc., all of them either full or part time, paid or voluntary.

Most adult educationalists were trained to teach children, or lack pedagogical experience. In any case, they need special training to fit them for their new job. The community has to be studied as a whole so as to identify the many problems confronting adults, and literacy classes should be used as an opportunity to help people become aware of their problems and to cope with them.

Obviously, in speaking of adult education, the widest meaning is given to the word "education" taking in the concept of the complete development of the human being. We often use the expression "literacy tied to development" because it is in this sense that it has to be conceived if it is to prove useful and show positive results. But it should be made clear that this "development" is social as well as economic, cultural as well as moral.

Literacy within the context of adult education must be a means of integration in the total dynamics of human betterment...

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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

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

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

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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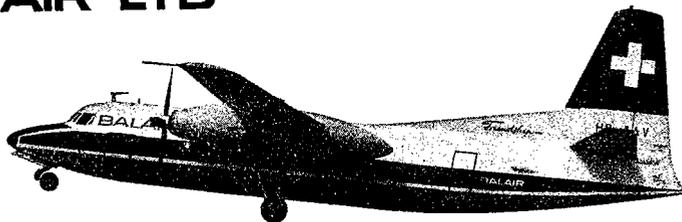
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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross. Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Bizuzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle Zulueta 471, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^o Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggötu 4, *Reykjavík*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS** — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON** — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejercito Nacional, n° 1032 *Mexico* 10, D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
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- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6 D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.