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# **international review of the red cross**



**INTER ARMA CARITAS**

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

JULY 1970 - No. 112

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TO THE REVIEW**

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**A. Modoux** : Contribución de la Cruz Roja a la paz —  
**J. de Preux** : Conocimiento de los Convenios de Ginebra — Memorándum relativo a la difusión de los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de Agosto de 1949 en América Latina — La actividad del CICR : Brasil.

**GERMAN**

**A. Schlögel** : Der Bürgerkrieg — Überblick über die Tätigkeiten des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz — Eine neue Etappe in der Entwicklung des humanitären Völkerrechts.

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## **THE RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE**

**by A. Modoux**

### **Red Cross Origin and the Problem of Peace**

The Red Cross was born over a hundred years ago on the field of battle. Aid to the wounded was the first mission it undertook. From the outset it thus restricted the scope of its ambition. By its desire to achieve that objective before anything else, the International Committee of the Red Cross acted with wisdom. So long as its work had not attained a certain degree of importance, so long as it was not universally recognized, the Committee decided its mission should be kept within certain limits and not get out of hand. The International Committee certainly had no desire thereby to justify war as a necessary evil. Its aim was essentially to combat war by limiting the distress it caused, for although its supreme objective was to ensure peace in the world, the Red Cross could not itself, with the forces at its command, have any illusions that it could stem the tide of war. It therefore endeavoured first and foremost to attenuate its harmful effects. As Louis Appia, one of the Red Cross founders, said, "Let us declare aloud our keen regret, our grief, at not being able to do more; let us protest against the great collective iniquity known as war, which is but one of the forms of evil in the world".

Gustave Moynier, the first President of the International Committee, stated in one of his publications on the Red Cross: "Through our efforts to relieve the suffering of those who fall on the field of battle, we have indirectly served the cause of societies for

## THE RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

peace whose aim is to spread fraternity among the nations and to quell by every possible means the spirit of rivalry and hate which divides them ”.

From the very beginning therefore, whilst attempting to limit the scope of the nascent Red Cross, the founders perceived even at that stage that by propagating fraternity on the field of battle through their activities and efforts they were at the same time preparing the ground for that sentiment to take root in many hearts.

### **The First Appeals for Peace**

Of course, many years passed before it was generally admitted within the Red Cross movement that humanitarian efforts were just as effective in time of peace as in time of war and that by its work for the benefit of mankind the Red Cross was increasing the chances of peace.

Not until 1919 did significant allusions and basic texts on the contribution the Red Cross could make to lasting peace appear in appeals and resolutions of International Conferences. From that time onwards, under the pressure of events, and also because its members were more clearly aware that their moral commitment extended beyond periods of war, the whole movement was motivated by the idea of a campaign for peace and stated in clear terms the part it wished to assume in the building of a peaceful world.

On 19 July 1921, sharing the longing of all mankind, the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies appealed to all nations to overcome the spirit of war so prevalent throughout the world. This particularly important appeal was worded in so forthright a manner that it could almost have been said to have jettisoned the circumspection which events had previously demanded and to which the Red Cross had been bound since its beginning. The appeal stated that the Red Cross must not only combat the evils of war but that it was bound by duty to itself and to all who placed their trust in it “ to contribute by impartiality and mutual assistance on a world scale to war’s elimination ”. Even more, in that appeal the two highest Red Cross authorities asked all men of good will, whatever their nationality, religion, profession or social

rank, "to carry out a steadfast and general campaign against the spirit of war". The two institutions stated that "Not content with working in time of peace, the Red Cross intends to work for peace".

Since then nearly every International Conference of the Red Cross has adopted resolutions on the contribution which the movement can make to the cause of peace. Of course, as the Red Cross must not become involved in the political organization of peace, the aim of that contribution is first and foremost to promote the spirit of peace and mutual understanding among the nations.

Between the two World Wars, going a stage further than the resolutions, the Red Cross displayed practical initiative by endeavouring to increase its contribution to peace. In particular, there were the Round Table meetings organized by the International Committee in 1933 and which, for the first time, enabled the Red Cross systematically to survey practical ways and means of increasing its contribution to the spirit of peace; the "Red Cross Truce", suggested by the Czechoslovak Red Cross, for the suspension of all polemics with other countries; and the Japanese Red Cross action for peace with the aim of promoting a *rapprochement* of nations.

#### **Direct practical contribution to peace**

Held in check by the upheaval from 1939 to 1945, this spirit was resumed after the Second World War with new strength, culminating in 1965 in the proclamation of the basic Red Cross principles at the XXth International Conference in Vienna. The principle of humanity, after stating that the purpose of the Red Cross is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being, went on to say that the Red Cross "promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace among the nations". In addition, through the important Resolution No. X which it adopted, the Conference encouraged the International Committee "to undertake, in constant liaison with the United Nations and within the framework of its humanitarian mission, every effort likely to contribute to the prevention or settlement of possible armed conflicts, and to be associated, in agreement with the States concerned, with any appropriate measures to this end".

## THE RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

It was in that spirit that the International Committee, in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, convened in 1967 and 1969 two Round Table meetings to examine not only the contribution which the Red Cross could and should make to the spirit of peace but also practical ways and means of giving added force to that contribution. The outcome of those meetings was that the XXIst International Conference at Istanbul in September 1969 adopted two resolutions on peace. Resolution No. XX recommended *inter alia* that all Red Cross bodies take active measures to initiate the whole population, particularly youth, in Red Cross activities by training youth in a spirit of international brotherhood, solidarity and friendship with all peoples. It also invited the two International bodies of the Red Cross, in liaison with UNESCO and other specialised UN agencies to initiate an educational programme of peace. Resolution No. XXI was designed to enable the Red Cross to contribute directly in a practical manner to the promotion of peace. Pointing out that the danger to peace is at its highest when the parties between which tension exists have no contact, and arguing that when other communications are severed the Red Cross link must be maintained, the Conference recommended " that in cases of armed conflicts or of situations which are a threat to peace, the ICRC shall, if necessary, ask the representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned to meet together or separately with the ICRC to study the resolution of humanitarian problems involved and in agreement with the governments concerned to examine what contribution the Red Cross could make to preventing the outbreak of the conflict or achieving a cease-fire or cessation of hostilities ".

\*

In fact, however, International Committee efforts for the maintenance of peace as required by this last resolution are by no means a novelty. In the sixties, the ICRC agreed to undertake tasks directly connected with the peaceful solution of conflicts, thereby demonstrating the importance it attaches to the problem of peace.

As an instance of this we might mention that in 1962 during the Cuba crisis, the UN Secretary General, in agreement with the

United States and the USSR, asked the International Committee to assist by searching ships bound for Cuba. In view of the gravity of the situation the ICRC gave its agreement in principle. The favourable turn which the events took finally made it unnecessary for the ICRC to perform this supervision. More recently—in September 1967—in response to a pressing appeal from the Organization of African Unity, the International Committee agreed to assist in facilitating the peaceful settlement of the “mercenaries” situation and thereby contribute to putting an end to the suffering which that situation caused the Congolese population.

In this connection we might also mention—since it was at the origin of the cessation of hostilities—the International Committee’s activities in San Domingo during the internal conflict there in the spring of 1965. Backing up the efforts of the National Red Cross and supported by the representatives of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, the International Committee delegate succeeded in inducing the parties to the conflict to conclude a truce. This was intended first of all to permit the victims of hostilities to be taken to hospital, but it was prolonged and enabled the enemy factions to start discussions which led to the final cessation of the fighting.

### **Various ways of contributing to Peace**

It has been observed that, on the whole, resolutions adopted on peace by the various International Conferences envisaged two distinct ways in which the Red Cross could contribute to the promotion of peace.

On the one hand there is the contribution which is the outcome of the traditional Red Cross activities for the relief of suffering, the maintenance of health, and respect for the human being. There is indeed no doubt that through its assistance work the Red Cross contributes to reconciling nations and thereby directly participates in the work of promoting peace. As has been stated several times by its founders, the whole humanitarian Red Cross mission is a protest against the outbreak of violence. Even though the Geneva Conventions and basic Red Cross principles apply first and foremost in war situations, they do not for that reason imply the acceptance or

## THE RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

inevitability of violence. The importance of work carried out internationally for the benefit of the victims of wars and natural disasters can hardly be adequately emphasized. It is often through such actions that the Red Cross contribution to peace is brought to the attention of the public in general. The same applies to relief activities in internal disorders and civil wars when the humanitarian action which the Red Cross is able to undertake in favour of the victims is, here again, a factor for peace and unity in a country torn by hate and high feeling.

In addition, we must recognize activities specifically intended to promote peace. As long ago as 1930, Resolution No. X of the International Conference of that year encouraged the Red Cross to go beyond its traditional function and to undertake such activities. According to that resolution, “ the Red Cross must endeavour to seek every possible outlet where its moral force and prestige can give added support to the movement throughout the world towards mutual understanding and conciliation ”.

These specific activities are not justified by law alone, but also by the fact that, indispensable as they are for the alleviation of suffering caused by war, humanitarian laws and Red Cross relief action have not put an end to armed conflicts and their attendant evils. Sometimes violence reaches such a pitch, feeling is so high and the requirements of humanity so flouted that it would seem that nothing short of restoring peace could relieve with lasting effect the suffering violence engenders. This fact fully justifies the extension of the traditional Red Cross activities to include work to promote peace and mutual understanding.

Undoubtedly its incursion into a field so fraught with pitfalls is likely to draw the Red Cross into the political arena. Hence the absolute need for it to remain faithful to its basic principles of neutrality and impartiality, without their being given such a narrow interpretation that any initiative to promote peace is hampered or made completely ineffective.

**Alain MODOUX**

Acting Head of the ICRC Information Service

## Knowledge of the Geneva Conventions

by J. de Preux

It is foolish for anyone to seek to be wise in isolation.

In a world which is said to be given over increasingly to violence, ambition and strife—and to all that flows therefrom—we ask ourselves “ What is the Red Cross? ”

Should we visualize the Geneva Conventions as some verdant island-sanctuary that is preserved in the way that natural riches or cultural assets are preserved? One is put in mind of show-cases in which precious curios are displayed, with a “ Do not touch ” sign.

One thinks also of travellers on an express train moving at dizzy speed; scarcely has the eye had time to glimpse an orchard, a bell-tower, a tree—so promising in their beauty—than the scene has changed and the travellers are miles away. Paradox or antithesis? Let us opt for antithesis.

It is customary to say that if the Geneva Conventions are not applied, it is because they are not known: a major shortcoming, it is true, but one that can easily be remedied.

The case would be quite different if the reason for not applying the Geneva Conventions were that they had not “ kept up with the current ”, that the movement which they seek to foster had failed to ally itself with, or be integrated in, the general movement that tends to carry all before it.

War-wounded: go slow! Prisoners of war: no passing! Civilians: make a detour! Time is needed to observe all these directions. But where is one to find the time? There is no “ time-bank ”. Medicine has made vast strides and prolonged human life; hence there is time.

Yes, it's true: there is time. Yet there is no time to wait, for he who waits runs the risk of never arriving. That is why it is folly to try on one's own—in isolation—to be wise.

We shall thus be told that, above all, we must not miss the current. If mankind accelerates, it is necessary likewise to accelerate, while imposing concurrently respect for the Geneva Conventions.

Man strives to go faster, farther, higher; so be it, provided that he observes the Geneva Conventions: caring for the wounded, respect for prisoners of war, protection for civilians. But then the same problem recurs, and he realizes that he cannot merely aim at going faster, farther and higher, for time is lost when he tends the wounded; he slackens his pace, if only momentarily, when he treats prisoners of war with respect; he has to halt as he stoops to protect civilians. Posed in these terms, the problem is insoluble.

That is why, in the world of today, the Geneva Conventions have inevitably assumed a certain contradictory character.

In the era of superstition—at times fanatic—some ministers of the cloth were described as useful “guard-rails”. In the present era of speed, the Geneva Conventions might perhaps aptly be called “control-barriers”. The symbol of speed is light, and light fascinates to the point of dazzling the eye. Hence one must learn to protect oneself, even from light. But, to be effective, the injunctions embodied in the Geneva Conventions must not be looked upon as a jewel in a case, to be worn on gala occasions and the rest of the time locked up in the safe. Instead, for those who are called upon to observe them, they must become “everyday wear”. That is not too great an expectation.

We must guard against thinking of those injunctions as crash-helmets for use on exceptionally risky operations. Present-day life represents a risk that is perpetually in motion. What is needed is “to get into the habit” of living with the Geneva Conventions. Wounded troops, prisoners of war, civilians “under occupation”. They are to be found everywhere. By the same token one’s own person is involved. That is the difficulty which one must first seek to overcome, and therein lies the antithesis. Once one has found some release, it should prove possible to afford a like release to others.

In this way the Geneva Conventions will not be a mere verdant islet, a tourist attraction, nor the lubricating oil for the cog-wheels of a machine that is already straining the limits of man’s reflexes.

## KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

We thus come back to original sources. The Geneva Convention of 1864 was concluded because of the indifference shown by a quarter-master general's staff towards the mass of wounded troops—an indifference attributable to the circumstances of the time. Today the Geneva Conventions are a necessity by reason of the indifference to which technical overdevelopment has brought mankind.

“What profiteth a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?” For the sceptics among us, we might add: “. . . and himself with it”.

**Jean de PREUX**  
Legal Adviser, ICRC

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

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**Memorandum  
concerning the Dissemination in Latin  
America of Knowledge on the Geneva  
Conventions of 12 August 1949**

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GENEVA, 15 June 1970

*To the High Contracting Parties*

Following the conflict which broke out on 14 July 1969 between Honduras and El Salvador, the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross successfully intervened to arrange repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians detained by each of the Parties to the conflict. These operations were completed on 6 October 1969 when the last Honduran civilians detained in El Salvador were repatriated.

Such events give new impetus to interest in the ever present problem of disseminating knowledge of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war.

True, direct conflict between States Parties to these Conventions is unusual, but there can nevertheless be a number of related situations which, although of less importance and on a lesser scale, call for the application of certain provisions of humanitarian law. Those situations are a cause of concern to the International Committee of the Red Cross which is convinced that, to meet them, the best

safeguard is the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

On the grounds of the right of initiative conferred on it by articles 9 (or 10) common to the four Geneva Conventions and by its long tradition, the ICRC has the honour to submit some proposals to the authorities concerned in Latin American States which are Parties to those Conventions.

In all countries, the problem of disseminating knowledge of the Geneva Conventions is twofold: basic instruction in schools to young people and the population in general, on the one hand, and practical instruction on conduct in certain situations in the event of operations by armed forces on the other hand.

In the first case, namely basic instruction, the Fourth Meeting of Presidents of National Red Cross Societies of North America, Mexico, Central America and Panama, which met in Mexico from 18 to 22 November 1969, adopted a number of resolutions with which the International Committee fully associates and which it recommends to the attention of the authorities concerned. The same applies to like resolutions adopted by other Red Cross Conferences. They were concerned essentially with the introduction into school programmes, and into programmes of military instruction, of courses on the history and fundamental principles of the Red Cross and on the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Concurrently with that basic effort, the International Committee would suggest as another practical measure the issue to each soldier in the field of a booklet summarizing the essential rights and obligations arising from accession to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. At the same time the soldiers should be given appropriate explanations. If deemed expedient a coloured illustrated booklet could replace the printed text which might be issued to officers only. In each case suitable explanations could also be given.

In regions as large as the American continent the soldier in the field may often be considered the authorities' sole representative in the most forward position, confronted by a mission calling for application of the humanitarian principles. The International

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Committee is of that opinion, but it has no power to decide in place of the authorities nor should it undertake a task which is beyond it.

It has however prepared documentary material which it makes available to all Parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions with a view, in particular, to the application of the essential provisions of article 144 of the IVth Convention relating to dissemination, and which reads as follows:

*The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of war, to disseminate the text of the present Convention as widely as possible in their respective countries, and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to the entire population.*

*Any civilian, military, police or other authorities, who in time of war assume responsibilities in respect of protected persons, must possess the text of the Convention and be specially instructed as to its provisions.*

The International Committee expresses beforehand its thanks for all replies which are sent to it. It will not fail to contact the authorities concerned to convey to them the result of this first consultation.

*The President*  
**Marcel A. NAVILLE**

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***ICRC President in Poland**

On the invitation of the Polish Red Cross, the President of the ICRC left Geneva on 25 May for Warsaw on a five day official visit to Poland.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Marcel A. Naville was accompanied by Mr. Melchior Borsinger, Delegate General for Europe and Miss Paulette Tombet, Head of the Central Tracing Agency.

Mr. Naville had a number of important talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. Jedrychowski; the first Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. J. Winiewicz; the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Professor J. Kostrzewski; and with the Deputy-Minister for National and Higher Education, Mr. W. Winkel. These exchanges of views were mainly with regard to the development of international humanitarian law and to relief action for victims of conflicts.

The President of the ICRC also had introductory talks with Professor Jan Rutkiewicz, President of the Polish Red Cross, and conversed with members of the Society's presidium. He then visited the coal-basins of Katowice and in the district of Krakow, where he inspected Polish Red Cross first aid posts for dealing with accidents in mines and factories and on roads and building sites. Finally, Mr. Naville noted the achievements of the National Junior Red Cross Section and met members of central committees of the Polish Red Cross in the voivodships he visited.

During an official ceremony in Warsaw the ICRC President, Miss Tombet and Mr. Borsinger were presented with the medal of honour awarded to them by the Polish Red Cross.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## Greece

In May the ICRC continued the mission it started on 24 November 1969, consistent with the agreement it reached with the Greek Government. Its delegates visited the gendarmerie commissariat in Bouboulinas Street in Athens on 22 May. In the presence of a police officer they talked with several recently arrested persons whose interrogation was under way.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Hellenic Red Cross, the ICRC delegation in Athens chartered a ship to convey 186 needy persons to the island of Leros in the Dodecanese to see relatives in detention. The visit of these people to the prison went smoothly on 28 May.

On 28, 29 and 30 May the delegates talked freely in private with administrative deportees detained in the Leros-Lakki and Leros-Partheni camps, and also with sick detainees in the penitentiary section of the hospital on Leros. As an exceptional measure, delegates were permitted access on 1 June to the Boyati military camp.

In May 170 persons went to the ICRC delegation in Athens seeking information about their relatives.

## Middle East

*Delegate General's Mission.*—Continuing his Middle East mission, Mr. A. Rochat, Delegate General of the ICRC for this area, was in Syria from 19 to 26 May, and in the Lebanon from 26 to 29 May.

In the Syrian capital, Mr. Rochat had talks on the subject of the application of the Geneva Conventions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mustapha El Saied; the Minister of Health, Dr. Rdwai; and with the Deputy-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Defence, Mr. Al-Ghani, General Naboulsi and General Ghazal. He also met the President of the Syrian Red Cross, Professor Chatti and the Secretary General of the National Society, Mr. Chattila. In addition, he saw the Mayor of Kuneitra, Mr. Anfan Tailouni. Finally, he visited three camps at Jermana, Bizeh and Deraa for persons displaced from the Golan Heights.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

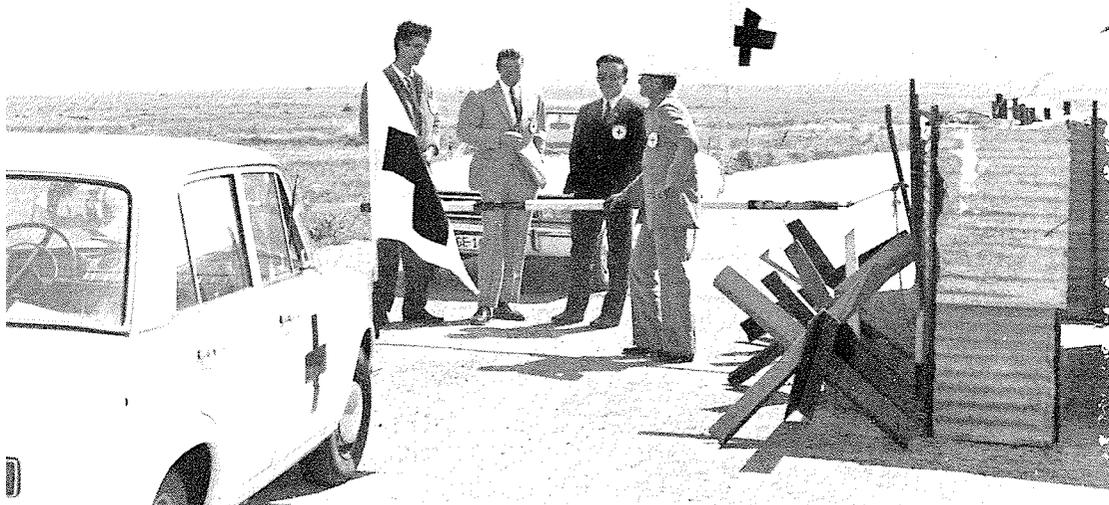


Mr. J. Cyrankiewicz, President of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, greeting Mr. M. A. Naville, President of the ICRC, at the Government building (right : Mr. J. Rutkiewicz.)

## POLOGNE

Mr. J. Rutkiewicz, President of the Polish Red Cross (on left) and Mrs. J. Domanska, Vice-President, welcome the ICRC President to the headquarters of the National Society in Warsaw.





On the ceasefire line between Israel and Syria, near Kuneitra: (from left to right) ICRC delegates Mr. de Rougemont, Mr. de Heller, Mr. Payot and Mr. Rochat, delegate-general.

### ICRC Delegate-General's Mission in Near East

Accompanied by ICRC delegates Mr. Daniel and Mr. Munier, Mr. Rochat visits a displaced persons camp in Syria.



In the Lebanon, the representative of the International Committee met on 27 May the President of the Republic, Mr. Charles Helou, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rachid Karamé. Later, he exchanged views with the President of the Lebanese Red Cross, Mrs. Issa El Khoury. The following day he had a second meeting with the Head of State, and later met the commander-in-chief of the Lebanese Army. His discussions with them were focussed on the plight of the civilian inhabitants in the South of Lebanon, following recent events.

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

*Visit to displaced persons in Sinai.*—On 18 and 19 May, 1970, ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories visited, for the second time, six Palestinian notables kept under house arrest by the Israeli armed forces in the occupied territory of Sinai. They enquired into their detention conditions and distributed comforts and mail.

*Visits to Syrian and Palestinian prisoners of war.*—A wounded Syrian soldier was captured on 27 May 1970 by Israeli armed forces in the region of Kuneitra. ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories visited him on 29 May in the hospital where he is under treatment, and handed him family messages. They also visited on 31 May eight Palestinian combatants who had been taken prisoner in the South of Lebanon on 13 May last by Israeli armed forces.

As in the case of the prisoners captured at Karameh, the ICRC requested the Israeli authorities to grant these detainees treatment similar to that of prisoners of war, in conformity with the humanitarian provisions of the IIIrd Geneva Convention.

*Visits to Places of Detention.*—The ninth series of visits to places of detention in Israel and the occupied territories took place from 14 April to 19 May 1970. The ICRC delegates saw some 3,500 Arab detainees in 14 prisons. On 2 June they visited 69 United Arab Republic and 10 Lebanese prisoners of war at the Sarafand military prison.

In the course of these visits the delegates enquired into detention conditions. Their reports will be forwarded as customary to the Detaining Powers and the prisoners' own governments.

### United Arab Republic

*Visit to Israeli prisoners of war.*—The ICRC delegate in the United Arab Republic visited on 25 and 26 May 1970 four Israeli prisoners of war, one of whom had been wounded and was under treatment at a hospital, and on 1 June 1970, at the request of the Egyptian authorities, an Israeli soldier who had been captured on 29 May and was seriously wounded. After visiting this prisoner in a Cairo hospital the International Committee representative asked that he be repatriated, pursuant to article 110 of the IIIrd 1949 Geneva Convention.

On 11 June he visited four Israeli prisoners of war, some captured in December 1969, others in February 1970. One of these detainees had been in hospital for the treatment of his wounds but had joined his comrades in detention.

### Jordan

Following the events in Jordan between 8 and 14 June 1970 the ICRC had to meet an emergency situation. Three categories of victims had need of immediate assistance, namely the wounded Jordanians and Palestinians, many of whom were left without treatment in hospitals due to lack of medicaments and, especially, of blood; foreign nationals held as hostages in three hotels in Amman by the Palestinian commandos; and foreign residents in Jordan wishing to leave the country but no longer having the means of doing so.

To help the wounded, the ICRC sent from Beirut to Amman on 12 June Mr. André Rochat, the Delegate-General for the Middle East. He took with him 1,000 units of blood substitute lent by the Lebanese Red Cross. This blood substitute, immediately on Mr. Rochat's arrival in Amman, was handed to a representative of the Ministry of Health for the various hospitals where there were victims.

On the same day a DC-6 chartered by the ICRC left Geneva for Jordan with six tons of antibiotics, blood substitute, blood plasma, dressing material and X-ray films. Mr. J. Eggimann, delegate, and Dr. B. Martin, doctor-delegate, were on board.

In the meanwhile, the ICRC delegates visited the hostages in the three hotels in Amman and intervened with a view to their immediate release.

The evacuation of foreign nationals began on 12 June. The convoys, formed and escorted by ICRC delegates, took the people concerned to Amman airport. Four ICRC aircraft enabled 540 persons of various nationalities, including the families of United Nations officials, to leave Jordan between Friday 12 and Saturday 13 June. The foreign hostages, released after agreement had been reached between the Jordan authorities and the Palestinian organizations, were evacuated by the same flights. In addition the DC-6 chartered to the ICRC conveyed 80 persons to Beirut after unloading in Amman six tons of medical supplies.

For all these operations, which took place under the protective sign of the red cross, the ICRC was given every facility by the Jordanian authorities. It also received the full co-operation and support of the Palestinian organizations' High Command which, inter alia, made Red Crescent vehicles available.

## Syria

*Family reunions and repatriation of dead.*—On 28 May 1970, ICRC delegates in Israel and Syria carried out a family reunion operation at Kuneitra. This enabled 21 persons to join their families on both sides of the cease-fire line.

On 31 May and 3 June 1970 at the Israelo-Syrian cease-fire line, the bodies of three Syrian soldiers, killed in recent fighting, were handed over to the Syrian authorities in the presence of ICRC delegates in Israel and Syria.

## Yemen Arab Republic

*Relief Distribution.*—In the second fortnight of May 1970 the ICRC delegates in the Yemen Arab Republic, continuing the food assistance which was begun some years ago, delivered 2,045 kilos of powdered milk and 570 kilos of cheese to several hospitals. These distributions help, each month, some 5,600 needy people and hospital patients. The ICRC delegates also delivered medicaments, inter alia penicilline and blood plasma, to the Ministry of Health.

*Khamer Hospital.*—In May 1970 the ICRC medical team in the Khamer hospital operated on a score of patients. The polyclinic treated an average of 100 patients a day.

*Opening of the Artificial Limb Workshop.*—The installation of the ICRC artificial limb workshop in Sana'a was completed to the general satisfaction. It was made possible by the assistance of the Yemen Arab Republic Ministry of Health.

The artificial limb technician sent to Sana'a by the ICRC on 10 March 1970, Mr. J. Gherels, began production at the beginning of June. Two Yemeni nationals, one a metal worker, the other a carpenter, have been taken on and are being initiated by Mr. Gherels in the production of artificial limbs and equipment for amputees.

In addition, a Belgian physiotherapist who has already served with the ICRC, Mr. Michel J. C. Tavernier, arrived in Sana'a on 15 June. He will be concerned with the functional re-education of the disabled, their adaptation and the correct use of artificial limbs.

### **People's Republic of Southern Yemen**

*End of a mission.*—The medical team placed at the disposal of the ICRC by the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR for the Aden republican hospital in the People's Republic of Southern Yemen terminated its mission on 20 May 1970, after six months' fruitful work.

This highly qualified team, consisting of Professor Anatoliy Akimov, Dr. Aleksei Glagolev, surgeon, and Dr. Evgueniy Janov, anaesthetist, had arrived in Aden on 18 November 1969. It treated a total of 1562 cases of various kinds, and tended 4870 patients in the out-patients ward.

The return of Professor Akimov and his colleagues to Moscow marks the end of medical assistance furnished by the ICRC to the People's Republic of Southern Yemen since November 1967, following the departure of all foreign medical personnel who had worked in that country.

*Relief Distribution.*—In April and May 1970 the ICRC delegates in the People's Republic of Southern Yemen distributed powdered milk to 1,600 families (nearly 10,000 people) in the populous

districts of Mansoura-Sheik Othman. At Lahej, chief town of the second administrative district, 450 families also each received 2 kilos of powdered milk.

*Family Messages.*—Since their capture, following the events at Wadihia in November 1969, the Saudi Arabian and South Yemeni prisoners of war and their families have exchanged 156 messages.

### **Republic of Vietnam**

*Visits to places of detention.*—ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam visited several places of detention during May 1970: they went to the collecting points at Phuoc Vinh and Long Binh, both under United States Forces administration, and to re-education centres run by Vietnamese Armed Forces at Da Nang, Trug Giang, Cantho, and Phu Vinh.

ICRC representatives also visited the Nguyen Hué military hospital at Nha Trang, the Cong Hoa military hospital at Saigon and the hospital at Tay Ninh. In addition, they were able to see prisoners of war, captured in Cambodia by Vietnamese troops and transferred to the Republic of Vietnam.

In all these places, the delegates made inquiries into detention conditions, and reports on these visits will be transmitted, as usual, to the Detaining Authorities.

### **Cambodia**

*Application of the Geneva Conventions.*—In May, the ICRC received assurances from the Cambodian Government that its delegates would be granted all the facilities needed to carry out their humanitarian mission and that they would be allowed to meet victims of every category. Then, at the beginning of June, the Phnom-Penh authorities, in a letter addressed to Mr. André Durand, Delegate-General of the ICRC for Asia, confirmed their intention to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

*Relief to displaced persons.*—The Cambodian Red Cross have reckoned the number of victims of this conflict at some 75,000 Cambodians who had to flee from their homes and nearly 90,000 Vietnamese waiting to be moved back to their country of origin. These

people are completely destitute, and their plight is made even worse by the coming of the monsoon.

During their stay in Cambodia, the delegates of the ICRC and the League visited several collecting points for Vietnamese, as well as hospitals where victims were being treated. They also visited prisoners of war in a Phnom-Penh military hospital.

In addition, the ICRC bought relief supplies, and handed them over to the Cambodian Red Cross for distribution to Vietnamese grouped around the capital and for Cambodians who had abandoned their homes.

The supplies bought by the ICRC for distribution by the Cambodian Red Cross to the Vietnamese included 30 tons of rice, sweetened condensed milk, tarpaulins and metal sheets and, to the displaced Cambodians, clothing, rice and metal sheets for constructing rain-shelters.

ICRC delegates in Cambodia went to the provinces of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng (" Parrot's Beak " area). They took with them about 15 cases of sweetened condensed milk and 5 tons of rice, which were handed over to the Red Cross Provincial Committee of Svay Rieng to be distributed to Cambodian refugees.

*Tracing of missing persons.*—Thirty persons were reported missing in Cambodia during April and May 1970. The Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC, which has received urgent requests for news of those missing from their families, has transmitted the list of names to the authorities of the opposing forces.

## Laos

*Following an ICRC Appeal.*—On 27 April last, the ICRC launched an international appeal in favour of the wounded and the sick, and of some 40,000 persons displaced by the recent events.<sup>1</sup>

Cash donations from 14 National Red Cross Societies, totalling at 19 June 1970 the sum of 161,355 Swiss francs had already been sent or had been promised to the ICRC.

As for donations in kind, they consist of medicaments, donated by four National Red Cross Societies.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, May, 1970.

*Visits to camps for displaced persons and to a hospital.*—On 28 and 29 May 1970, Mr. A. Beaud, head of ICRC relief services, accompanied by ICRC delegates in Laos, visited Meos refugee camps and the civilian and military hospital at Paksan.

In Muong Kao camp, sheltering 123 families (about 750 persons), the representatives of the International Committee distributed mosquito-nets, underclothes, cooking-pots and rice. It was also found necessary to provide vitamins and antimalarial drugs, because of the poor state of health of these inhabitants who had been moved from their homes and who do not stand well the climate of the low-lying areas.

The Nong Deng camp shelters 76 families (about 460 persons), who received the same kind of relief as those at Muong Kao. The delegates also visited the camp at Hovei-Siet and the civilian and military hospital at Paksan.

## **Brazil**

On the first stage of its Amazon expedition, the ICRC medical mission arrived at the Ilha do Bananal reservation, at the boundary of the States of Mato Grosso and Goiás.<sup>1</sup> The three doctors, B. Aakerren, S. Bakker and R. Habersang with Mr. Serge Nessi, ICRC Delegate General for Latin America, and Mr. R. Fürst, a Swiss ethnologist, from the time they left Rio de Janeiro, have been accompanied by Dr. A. Borges dos Santos, a doctor of the Brazilian Red Cross.

In the "open" reservation of Ilha do Bananal, inhabited by about 2,000 Indians, the team visited four tribes. It took blood samples and made various tests. The major diseases diagnosed were malaria, tuberculosis and broncho-pulmonary sicknesses. Samples obtained will be examined in laboratories in Europe.

Medicines were delivered by the ICRC team to the Indian Hospital in the reservation.

On 23 May, the team flew to the area of the Upper Xingu in the north-eastern part of Mato Grosso. Nearly 2,000 Indians, who live out of touch with civilization, inhabit this "closed" reservation, of some 22,500 sq. kilometres.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

After contacting half-a-dozen tribes, the team left on 28 May for Cuiaba where it stayed until 4 June, and where it met the Xavante and Bororo tribes. Then it went on to Vilhena in the territory of Rondonia, near where the Brazilian region of the Amazon borders Bolivia.

The team's doctors made medical observations among members of the Nambiquaras and Meirelles tribes, and took blood samples which will be sent to laboratories for analysis.

On 13 June, the mission left Vilhena for Porto Velho, whence it was to make for Guajara Mirim on the Mamoré, a tributary of the Amazon.

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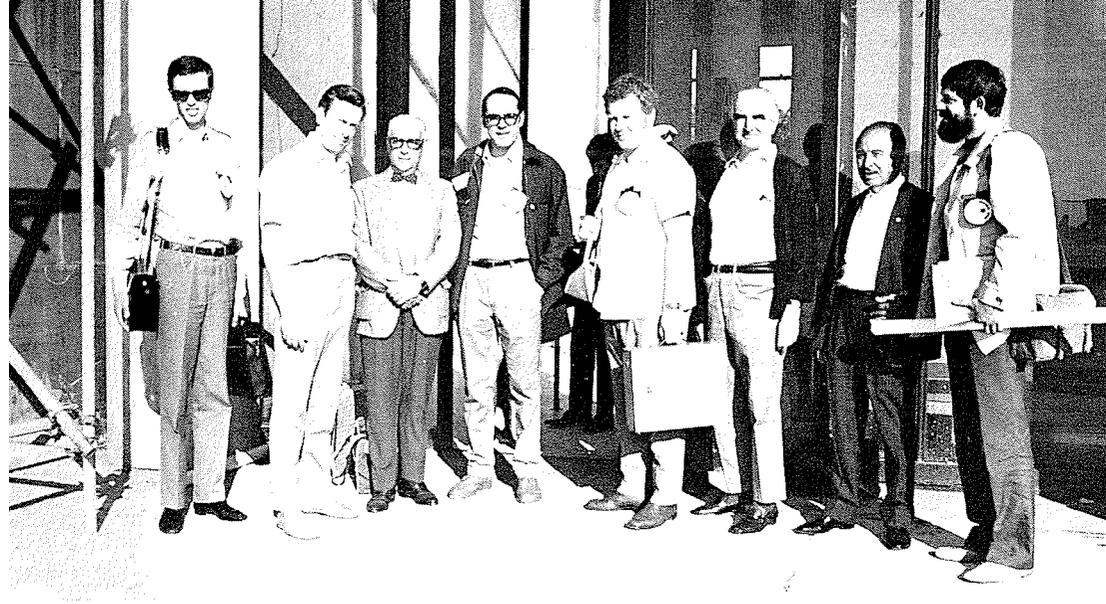
Mr. Nessi, ICRC Delegate General for Latin America, who had accompanied the mission during the first weeks of its expedition, went back to Rio de Janeiro on 1 June for talks with the Brazilian authorities before returning to Switzerland.

## **Rwanda and Burundi**

Within the framework of celebrations organized by the ICRC for World Red Cross Day, Mr. E. Regenass, Assistant Director of the ICRC, visited Rwanda and Burundi from 6 to 17 May 1970. His mission was to demonstrate the interest taken by the ICRC in the Red Cross Society that is in process of constitution in the former country and in the newly-recognized National Society in the latter. In addition it was to underline the significance of World Red Cross Day to the authorities, as well as to Red Cross members and the general public, and to introduce to military and civilian leaders, and to university and secondary school students, ICRC action today and the principles which govern it.

**Rwanda** — At Kigali, Kabgayi and Butaré, Mr. Regenass gave talks which aroused an excellent response, especially among high school students who showed a keen interest in the problems that the Red Cross has to solve, in their own country as well as internationally.

At Kigali, he addressed 80 National Guard officers on the Geneva Conventions, and made a speech at a gala reception organized on



**Rio de Janeiro:** The ICRC mission, which several senior officials of the Brazilian Red Cross came to see off, about to set out (left to right: Dr. Habersang, Dr. Aakeren, Mr. Nessi, Dr. Bakker, Mr. Fürst).

**In the south of the Mato Grosso:** Dr. Bakker, of the ICRC medical team, giving an antibiotic injection to an Indian of the Bororo tribe.



BRAZIL

ICRC delegates go by boat on the Araguaia River to the tribes in Ilha do Bananal...

...and by air to the Upper Xingu tribes.



## THAILAND



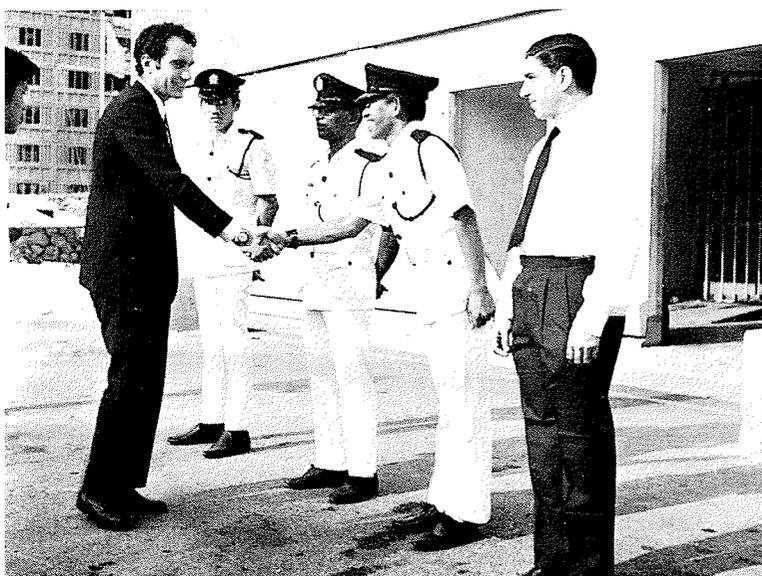
The Red Cross Juniors have translated into Thai the textbook "The Red Cross and My Country", which they chose as the theme for an exhibition at the National Society's headquarters in Bangkok.



## INDONESIA

Interview at Djakarta, ICRC delegate J.-M. Laverrière (left) with Mr. Siwabessy, Minister of Health (centre) and Mr. Ijas, Indonesian Red Cross Secretary-General (right).

The ICRC representative greets a contingent of Red Cross first-aiders at Kuala Lumpur. (Right), President of the local section.



## MALAYSIA

8 May by the Red Cross, at which leading figures of the Society, including notably its President, Mr. Hakizimana, Minister of Health, were present.

**Burundi** — Mr. Regenass took the opportunity, during a short stay in the capital, Bujumbura, to visit the Burundi Red Cross and to call upon its Secretary General, Mr. Juvenal Madirisha.

In addition, he delivered two addresses: one, before fifty pupils of the Grand Séminaire, most of them first aiders, who were keenly alive to the current problems of the Red Cross and the work it carries out; the other, before twenty officers of the Army General Staff and Bujumbura garrison. Here, too, the accounts of the Red Cross and its functions were greeted positively.

Mrs. J. Egger, formerly ICRC delegate in the Congo, and now working in Rwanda and Burundi for the Swiss Red Cross, was of great help to the International Committee representative.

## **Ethiopia**

As mentioned in our last month's issue, the ICRC opened on 8 May 1970 at Yaoundé (Cameroun) its first Regional Delegation in Africa.

On 25 May, it received the approval of the authorities at Addis Ababa for the establishment of its second Regional Delegation in the Ethiopian capital. It will thus be represented in both West and East Africa by permanent delegates, whose functions will be to carry out the tasks incumbent on them under the Geneva Conventions, to establish links between neighbouring National Societies, and to develop the dissemination of humanitarian principles in this area of the world.

## **Nigeria**

The ICRC received from the Nigerian Government official confirmation of the release of all remaining prisoners of war. They had been visited on several occasions by ICRC delegates.

## **“The Red Cross and My Country” in five Asian countries**

In order to make better known throughout the world the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross, the ICRC has published a school textbook, “The Red Cross and My Country”, and its complement the “Teacher’s Manual”. These are for distribution in schools in Africa and in Asia <sup>1</sup>. In addition, for the armed forces, it has published the “Soldier’s Manual”. The first two of these three books educate schoolchildren, by means of short illustrated texts, in the fundamental humanitarian principles, whilst the “Soldier’s Manual” concentrates on the essential provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

“The Red Cross and My Country” and the “Teacher’s Manual” have been issued in French and in English. Twenty-three African States have received 240,000 copies of the two versions.

However, for Asia, due to the multiplicity of vernacular languages and traditions, the texts and illustrations had to be adapted to enable each schoolchild to read “The Red Cross and My Country” in his own language and to see illustrations of scenes familiar to him.

In 1969, the International Committee therefore sent drafts of “The Red Cross and My Country” and of the “Teacher’s Manual”, together with a questionnaire and copies of the “Soldier’s Manual”, to the various governments and National Red Cross Societies of the Far East.

In each country a joint commission was formed, with representatives of the Ministries of Education and members of the Red Cross. They studied the drafts and decided on the main changes to be made.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, March and Dec. 1969.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

This effective participation by the authorities and National Societies in each State greatly facilitated the ICRC's work.

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From 15 January to 30 March 1970, an International Committee representative, Mr. Jean-Marc Laverrière, was in five Asian countries in order to negotiate final details concerning the editing and the number of copies required in the primary schools of those countries, and also to study practical and financial arrangements for the printing.

Mr. Laverrière contacted the governments and National Red Cross Societies of Indonesia<sup>1</sup>; Singapore, Malaysia<sup>2</sup> (including Sabah and Sarawak), Laos and Thailand<sup>3</sup>. These five countries have expressed the wish to receive from the ICRC a total of 410,000 copies which would be printed in six languages in Singapore.

Indonesia is planning to distribute 100,000 copies in Bahasa Indonesia; Singapore 80,000 copies in English; Malaysia 80,000 copies in Malay, 20,000 in Chinese and 30,000 in English. Laos requires 50,000 copies in Lao, and Thailand 50,000 copies in Thai. In addition, 30,000 copies of the "Teacher's Manual" will be distributed in Indonesia, 15,000 in Singapore, 30,000 in Malaysia and 5,000 in Laos. All editions will be available for use in schools by January 1971.

A second voyage to be undertaken by Mr. Laverrière will be to promote the work of the ICRC in eight other countries of Asia.

Government and National Red Cross Society co-operation in the ICRC work in connection with "The Red Cross and My Country" and the "Teacher's Manual" demonstrates the interest aroused by the project and the desire to extend the dissemination of humanitarian principles among youth.

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<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> *Plate.*

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## *AN APPEAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE LEAGUE*

### **For the Benefit of Displaced Persons in Cambodia**

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies issued on 8 June 1970 a joint appeal on behalf of 165,000 displaced persons in Cambodia.

The appeal was sent to all National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, at the request of the Cambodian Red Cross, and was based on a survey made by a joint League-ICRC mission to Cambodia.

It states that some 75,000 Cambodians who have had to leave their homes, and 90,000 Vietnamese awaiting transfer to their country of origin, are in a difficult situation which is likely to worsen with the approach of the monsoon.

The Cambodian Red Cross has launched a relief operation for these displaced persons. For this action, it urgently requires: rice, dried fish, salt, condensed milk, sugar, canvas for tents, or tarpaulins, sleeping mats, cotton blankets, mosquito nets, clothing or cotton yarn goods, vehicles, medicaments and medical supplies listed by an ICRC medical expert, and cash for local purchase of relief supplies

The ICRC has made contact with the authorities of the opposing forces offering similar Red Cross assistance.

By June 1970 cash donations totalled 13,131 dollars and the value of donations in kind amounted to more than two million dollars.

## SECOND MEETING OF HEADS OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Second Meeting of Heads of Information and Public Relations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies opened on 9 June at the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva. Representatives of 24 National Societies of Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America took part. Organized by the League in close co-operation with the ICRC, the meeting followed the first such conference organized in January 1967 by the ICRC.

The main items on the agenda were: information in the service of spreading the Red Cross idea; information in emergency situations and in the service of the permanent tasks of the Red Cross; co-operation in this field between the National Societies and the international Red Cross organizations; relations with mass media; information in developing countries; fund-raising and publicity; World Red Cross Day.

The vital role of information in gaining public support and understanding for the Red Cross was underlined by the three speakers who welcomed the delegates at the opening session. They were the President of the ICRC, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, the League Secretary General, Mr. Henrik Beer, and the Secretary General of the ICRC, Mr. Jean-Louis Le Fort.

Mr. Naville told the delegates that the meeting typified the communion of thought which permeates the whole Red Cross movement. He said it was a necessary complement to the work accomplished by the Red Cross in the field of human suffering, that the public be fully informed of this work. The ICRC, he said, had great need also to be informed of how the world viewed its action, critically as well as constructively.

Reviewing the great variety of Red Cross activities and the fact that information was an integral part of all Red Cross actions,

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Mr. Henrik Beer urged National Societies to keep abreast of all the latest developments in the field of communications in a world which is almost saturated with information. He pointed out that the meeting was taking place at a time when world events dramatically underlined the problems of Red Cross information: conflicts in South-East Asia and the Near East and terrible disasters in Europe and Latin America were competing for public attention, but all called for Red Cross aid. He also stressed the role of information in encouraging young people to participate in the work of the Red Cross.

Mr. Le Fort emphasized the importance of information as a factor for cohesion and solidarity and we give below some of the ideas he propounded:

*... if I refer to the flexible and decentralised system of the Red Cross, it is in order to underline the importance of its counter-part: news dissemination, which is a characteristic attribute of any cybernetic type of organization. Without constant exchange of information and news between its various parts, the system would only be a juxtaposition of units deriving no benefit at all from each other's strength and exhausting themselves in solitude and anarchy.*

*Thus, news dissemination is a necessary factor of cohesion and solidarity; of force and vitality.*

*How is it achieved in the Red Cross?*

*The interchange of information is regulated about one or several reference criteria. At the beginning of the Red Cross, the creative idea, voluntary service to war casualties, was a sufficiently clear and strong reference criterion to give direction to the new mission. But as always happens, its activities became diversified as the member societies multiplied, so that the more complex organization made it necessary to educate and formulate what has become the backbone of the Red Cross, namely its principles and humanitarian law. How could the ICRC, on which this mission is incumbent, have carried it out had it not been informed of the practical conditions in which the Red Cross Societies work? And would the formulation of principles have served any purpose if National Societies had not learnt and assimilated them? This receipt and relay of news was one of the mainstays on which the Red Cross was built up.*

*Not only is information dissemination a cohesive factor; it is also the necessary stanchion of solidarity. The assistance which National Societies give each other so liberally and the support which they receive from the League in the discharge of its co-ordinating and developing mission, are well known. It is needless to underline the quantity of news*

*and information which is the key to all that activity. And as information is conveyed better among people who know each other and who enjoy each other's confidence, it is not surprising that from the beginning of the Red Cross, its founders and prime movers have been always ready to travel.*

*I shall dwell no longer on the vital role of news dissemination within the Red Cross. I shall now broach the other aspects of news dissemination, that is its function in relations between the Red Cross and the rest of the world. When consulting your working programme you will find that this is the aspect which will attract the major part of your attention.*

*The Red Cross must take root in the world or wither.*

*Do not hesitate to consider first the material aspects of this implantation. The needs which we try to meet are those of the underprivileged ; of men whom conflicts have delivered into the hands of a hostile power and deprived of the usual safety, or men whom disasters and wars have thrown into physical, material or moral distress.*

*The services we provide for these unfortunates should necessarily be paid by others and it is both the essential objective and merit of news dissemination to maintain a spirit of altruism on the alert. In this same field of financial support there is another aspect of news dissemination, namely to acquaint donors of the use made of their gifts in kind and in cash.*

*Having considered the material aspect let us now look at the human aspect, for although material resources are of course necessary to our mission, untiring dedication of many people is even more essential. How can we recruit them, how can we derive the greatest advantage from their professional or voluntary services if they are not made aware, by a constant stream of information, of the possibility which the Red Cross offers them of giving inestimable service for the benefit of the distressed ?*

*To ensure the cohesion of Red Cross, to encourage manifestations of solidarity among its members, to promote support and vocations, these are so many fine and noble missions incumbent on you who are responsible for the dissemination of information. But there is yet a further mission which is extremely difficult, that is, to keep alive the understanding of the public for the Red Cross in conflicts.*

*It is of course obvious that in violent strife humanitarian decisions may come up against defence reflexes of part of the population and it is for National Red Cross Societies to influence public opinion so that it understands and gives support to humanitarian measures.*

At the working sessions of the meeting, which continued until 12 June, delegates were able to examine together methods for improving the transmission of information to the public, to empha-

size the need for faster and more modern techniques, and to seek new ideas for attracting youth to the work and ideas of the Red Cross. This Second Meeting of Heads of Information and Public Relations was indeed an opportunity for all participants to cast a wide glance around them in a particularly important field of Red Cross activities. We shall return to this topic when a full report has been published.

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### AN EXHIBITION AT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS MUSEUM

We have several times mentioned the interesting International Red Cross Museum which was opened eleven years ago in one of the most beautiful manors of Castiglione delle Stiviere in North Italy. In that small palace an exhibition on "The Red Cross and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71" has just been opened.

The exhibition is the result of co-operation by the Henry-Dunant Institute, the ICRC, the League and several National Societies, assisted by the local authorities and the management of the museum. It was inaugurated on 16 June on the occasion of the visit to Solferino and Castiglione of the heads of information and public relations who attended the IIInd meeting organized by the League in Geneva, and of which we give an account elsewhere in this issue.

It might be asked whether the Red Cross movement is justified in commemorating the centenary of historic events which concerned mainly only Germany and France. The answer is yes, for those events were a decisive stage in Red Cross development. It was during them that for the first time

- a) the Geneva Convention, which had been ratified by both belligerents, was applied in practice;
- b) the medical services of both armies were assisted by a National Aid Society for the Nursing of the Sick and the Wounded in the Field;

- c) the solidarity of the Societies was fully manifest. The Central Committees of twelve neutral countries despatched to the battle-field doctors, nurses, ambulances and donations;
- d) the International Standing Committee for aid to wounded soldiers (later to become the International Committee of the Red Cross) opened an agency for the tracing of missing persons and for the transmission of news and relief supplies;
- e) the Red Cross went beyond its initial aim, extending its action for the benefit of prisoners of war.

The documents displayed at Castiglione show all that clearly: the work of ambulances and their attendants from various countries; medical supplies; card indexes on missing persons; the letters Henry Dunant sent by balloon; arm-bands worn in battle; carts for the rapid transport of the wounded; and many other items. We cannot but recommend a visit to this exhibition which is open until 31 October 1970 and which is under the kind patronage of the Italian Red Cross.

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## Algeria

Two Round Table meetings, jointly organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Algerian Red Crescent Society, took place, first on 19 May at Tizi-Ouzou, and then, on 22 May, at Constantine. The ICRC was represented by Mr. P. Gaillard, and the League by Mr. Ruiz Gomez. In both towns the ICRC and League representatives were received by the local Red Crescent Committee. Dr. Belaouane, President of the National Society, introduced them when they read, in turn, a short paper on the work of the institution each one represented. In addition, Mr. Gaillard showed a film on the ICRC.

At both Round Tables, some fifty persons were gathered, including representatives of the authorities, the teaching and

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

medical professions, the political parties, and the local Red Crescent. Participants asked many questions on the structure and present activities of the ICRC and the League, so that there was a very useful discussion between the representatives of the two Geneva institutions and those of the Algerian Red Crescent.

These two Round Table meetings demonstrated the keen interest of the National Society in the problems confronting the Red Cross in the changing world of today.

During his stay at Constantine, Mr. Gaillard visited a number of social institutions set up by the Red Cross of this town. They included: an orthopædic centre, two sewing classes, a kindergarten and a dispensary. In addition, the local committee is responsible for the training of first aiders.

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## Cameroon

World Red Cross Day was celebrated this year by the 26 Departmental Councils of the Cameroon Red Cross in the northern Sahel (Western Sahara) areas, as well as in the southern districts, surrounded by large tropical forests, and in the western part of the country.

Celebrations in the capital were numerous and varied. Dr. Tchoungui, Prime Minister of East Cameroon and President of the National Society since it was founded in 1960, broadcast an address over the radio. Later on, that same day, he led a long, cheerful procession through the streets of Yaoundé, lined with large crowds. The two Vice-Presidents and members of the Central Committee walked behind him and were followed by some 140 first aid instructors and first aiders, kits slung across their shoulders, and by a military band playing stirring marches. Next came members of youth organizations, boy scouts and thousands of schoolchildren, all dressed in brightly-coloured clothes.

At the end of the morning, Dr. Tchoungui, after having briefly spoken of the universality of the Red Cross and its ideals of peace,

harmony and disinterested devotion to fellowmen, presented diplomas at Red Cross headquarters to about sixty girls and young men, who had become first aid instructors and first aiders.

In the afternoon, football and handball matches were played concurrently on two different sports grounds, watched by large crowds and members of the Red Cross Central Committee.

Finally, to bring this splendid day to a fitting close, a theatre show was put on in the evening. Many leading figures, including the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works and several members of the diplomatic corps, were present. Following a programme of songs and dances, a local company put on a play produced by the author.

The new ICRC Regional Delegate for West and Central Africa, Mr. Tschiffeli, who had just arrived at Yaoundé, and who had been invited to these various celebrations, was also present.

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## Czechoslovakia

*Last December, the International Review reported the fiftieth anniversary of the Czechoslovak Red Cross and the celebrations that took place in Prague. Since then we have received an article from Dr. Zdenek Gazdik, Secretary General of the National Society, entitled: "Half a century of work well done". We are pleased to be able to give you the conclusions he draws. The author first traces the constant growth of the Czechoslovak Red Cross and its constant need to adapt itself to modern development, and from the history of half a century draws a lesson for the future:*

The Czechoslovak Red Cross has become a vast organization, of which almost one citizen in ten is a member. It has had many ups and downs, but is one of the rare national organizations that has managed to ensure its continuity in present-day Czechoslovakia. And it can look back on its activities over the past years with satisfaction. It has been able to maintain its honourable position in today's socialist society in Czechoslovakia. Its work is very much

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

appreciated and has the support of the political and governmental authorities, as was demonstrated last year by the ceremonies on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, in which both representatives of the highest authorities in the country and Red Cross activists of long standing took part. They received a number of high distinctions from the State, among which was one conferred by the President of the Republic on the Czechoslovak National Red Cross Society, for its important contribution towards the Nation's education in social security and the health and education of the people.

Let us now look at one important fact. The active founders of the Czechoslovak Red Cross are still with us to take part in the fiftieth anniversary of the Society. This is proof positive of their rare, even priceless faithfulness and of the real existence of this organization! They are—as we have just said—people who, half a century ago, started the Red Cross in conditions diametrically different from those in which present-day society and they themselves now are. They came from different social strata, which in the past were of different, even opposite, political persuasions. In spite of everything, they have, for many years without interruption, carried out their duties voluntarily and with self-denial for the benefit of their fellow-citizens and their country. Their activities, at first glance, seemed insignificant, and therefore frequently underestimated. Through their faithfulness to the ideals of the Red Cross—to which many decades before, they had acceded in entirely different external circumstances—the majority of these people gave true examples of civic conscientiousness, by putting into practice, without emotionalism or vulgar theoretical declarations, the unwritten code of civic virtues, based mainly on their individual recognition of their responsibility towards the destiny of society.

Thus, with respect to the example given of the fifty year “metamorphoses” of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, practical experience has shown that the concept of the Red Cross is beyond time, that it is not determined by the structure of society, and that it is, therefore, to the letter, the quintessence become practical reality of this “eternal mankind”, “das ewig Menschliche” as Goethe would have said.

Such are the premises we must start from in order to define the new concrete tasks which, naturally, in the decades to come will be different from those of past decades. However, the substance of humanitarianism and the pressing need to create suitable conditions for the transformation of interhuman relations remain and probably will remain the same as when, after the battle of Solferino, the women of Lombardy uttered these simple but unforgettable words: " Tutti fratelli ". It was in this spirit that the ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Czechoslovak Red Cross also took place, so that the conclusions of such an experience, given shape precisely by the specific and complex development of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, have, indubitably, been of general value.

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## Lebanon

*In March 1970, the Lebanese Red Cross celebrated its 25th anniversary. This extract from the Beirut press rapidly runs through the magnificent history of this National Society, with which the ICRC has maintained excellent relations since its foundation.*

Between 1945 and the end of 1969, over 2,342,000 patients have been treated and nearly 885,000 medicines distributed. A number of sections have been created to carry out these tasks. The school for nurses began with 7 pupils. Since then, 303 diplomas have been awarded. Another school for nurses has been created in Tripoli. For the year 1969-70, there are 61 pupils in Beirut and 25 in Tripoli.

The school for assistant nurses at Saida (Sidon), set up in 1968, has already awarded 15 diplomas and has 8 pupils at present.

The section for first-aiders, set up in 1947, had awarded 1,963 diplomas by the end of 1969. The teams of first-aiders began functioning only in 1965, although courses had been taking place since 1947. After 3 months of practical and theoretical training, the teams are assigned to sectors under their team leaders. Over them is a monitor. This year, 896 first-aiders took part in 213 operations. They treated 1,087 cases over 19,506 hours of voluntary labour.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

70 people have received diplomas from the section for voluntary aides, which was founded in 1956.

The section for air-hostesses and stewards was created in 1951. The airlines send their candidates to the Red Cross to obtain diplomas and to follow the practical courses in aircraft. 707 students have received diplomas and this year there were 48 studying to be air hostesses and 15 studying to be stewards.

The home welfare work section, organized in 1959, is manned by over 2,000 persons from all social levels and has given assistance to 138,326 persons.

The Red Cross social service was created in 1955. Before that date the organization provided social services but had no bureau. This branch looks after hospitalizations, premature births, visits to hospitals and to homes, institutions for the handicapped, specialized centres, etc. . . This year, 1,400 babies under one year of age have been provided milk. The Red Cross takes under its wing all those twins and triplets whose parents are needy. It cares for polio sufferers and obtains apparatus for them.

The mobile clinic was organized in 1947 and at present serves 143 centres. This year it dealt with 5,517 patients. It goes only to those villages in which there is no doctor, nurse or pharmacist. The inhabitants of neighbouring villages also come to the mobile clinic.

The Junior Red Cross, founded in 1951, is divided into 57 sections in 37 private and State schools in Beirut, Tripoli, Jounieh, Zahlé, Tyr (Tyre), Saida (Sidon), Jall el Dib, Deir el Ahmar etc. In the capital itself, there are over 2,000 juniors and 30 voluntary monitors.

The Blood Bank has been in existence since 31 May 1965. The number of voluntary blood donors rose to 2,335 in 1969, providing 157 litres of blood. 940 litres of blood were delivered to hospitals and 15 litres to homes and 154 units. 1,500 persons and 70 hospitals benefited from these operations.

The Blood Bank has had 22 blood-collecting campaigns outside of the centre.

The needlework centre, founded in 1945, every year makes in Beirut 3,500 sets of baby garments, blouses and bed sheets. Smaller needlework centres have been organized by all the regional committees.

## Switzerland

The Swiss Junior Red Cross organized at Crêt-Bérard (Vaud) in 1968 a Seminar of French-speaking Swiss educators which was attended by primary and secondary school teachers to study methods likely to infuse humanitarian ideas into pupils whilst at the same time making teaching more lively, that is to say more related to life. Two lectures were given, one by Mr. Jean Pictet, member of the ICRC, on " The Geneva Conventions and the present role of the Red Cross ", the other by Dr. Etienne Berthet, Director General of the *Centre international de l'Enfance*, on the subject: " Is the health of our children protected in school? ". These lectures were followed, to conclude, by an address in which Mr. Charles-André Schusselé, then Director of the League's Junior Red Cross Bureau, outlined the main features of the debates which took place.

The texts of these lectures and address are given in a booklet of nearly 40 pages published by the organizers. Mr. Pictet first referred to the ICRC's current activities in various countries and he underlined that " the Geneva Conventions, in spite of the extension given them in 1949, do not cover every field of human suffering... There is a disturbing problem which is of concern at present to the ICRC, that is the necessary reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts ".

He spoke also on Red Cross principles and on the " proportionality " principle, which might also be called " equity ", he said:

" The Red Cross knows and can compare suffering. Unfortunately, the public does not give without stimulation, but only when moved by compassion. What must be done? The public must be informed. Already in the early days of the Red Cross, Madame de Gasparin, an outstanding humanitarian, wrote: News used to travel at a ponderous pace, so that what occurred at the ends of the earth was not known until after a year had passed. If blood were shed, the earth had time to absorb it; if tears were shed, the sun had time to dry them. Suffering which called out from afar left the heart

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unmoved ". Gustave Moynier, one of the Red Cross founders, when quoting this passage, added: "Every day, we now know what goes on throughout the world. Time no longer intervenes to blunt impressions. Descriptions by daily newspapers bring the dying on the field of battle to the reader's very eyes, as it were, and to his ears not only the sound of victory but also the moaning of the wounded who fill the ambulances " <sup>1</sup>. This was written a century ago. Is it not more true than ever now, with television and radio? The world is shrinking. For the Red Cross, neighbours in need may well be distant multitudes. Progress in communications must be seen as a great humanitarian improvement because it brings knowledge of distress to us quicker. And relief arrives sooner too, and especially people who are fortunate, the "haves", can no longer remain in ignorance of the "have-not's".

Dr. Berthet stressed the importance for educators and all specialists in child welfare of considering all the complex biological, psychological and social aspects of the child personality. In every country in the world, the question must now be asked: "Is the mission carried out by the school adapted to the world of to-day; is it planned as it should be? I think that the mission of the school in the world to-day should be on a new dimension. Wherever it may be, in town or countryside, in the privileged or underprivileged countries, the school is no longer merely a place to spread knowledge as it was last century. The schoolteacher's trade is not only to teach children the "three R's", to pass examinations; it is to form their characters, to bring them to manhood. Manhood, according to Montaigne, means "a good head rather than a full head". To that I would add: physical and mental health which is the more necessary as the world in which we live becomes increasingly complicated. The aim of the school and of those concerned for children: doctors, nurses, midwives, child welfare workers, is to give to all children the opportunity to develop fully so that they may benefit to the maximum from their abilities.

Teachers, psychologists, sociologists, doctors, statesmen, planners and economists must all work with the same aim in view. All pursue the same objective with their human raw material, using

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<sup>1</sup> Quoted by P. Boissier in *De Solferino à Tsoushima*, Paris, 1963.

different techniques of course, but all must be guided by the same fundamental principles, of which there are three.

1) The unity of the human being.

2) Unity of medical, social, teaching, economic and even political work. It is no longer possible for one man alone to deal with a problem which is serious for an individual. A doctor may treat influenza or measles, but when the case is serious—tuberculosis, poliomyelitis—other disciplines must be called upon; it is a multi-disciplinary work which must now be the basis of our action. In all the countries where we have an opportunity to teach, we tell doctors, teachers and social welfare workers: to carry out activities in your sector, contact all those in the community who are concerned with the development of man and child.

3) Unity of economic and social development. Every human being, every child, is of unique spiritual value, but what we must realize also is that a child represents capital, a human investment, and that is why we are now meeting; economists, planners and statesmen, to discuss these problems.

In many countries we are told it is a fine thing to save these children and to educate them, but that it is not a profitable investment. Economists tell us: found a school, build a hospital; that will cost money: but a factory, a road; that yields a return. We must prove to local and national authorities that work for children is also an investment with a yield. The child starting school to-day will be 40 years old in the year 2000. And the year 2000 is upon us! Now that child of to-day, in the year 2000, will be the man we have made of him by feeding and education; and he will assume political, social, economic and cultural responsibilities in his own country. We must not forget that social development in its wider acceptation is very closely linked to economic development. Hence the absolute need for co-operation among all those who are community leaders, and that co-operation must be ever closer and based on ever increasing trust."

Finally Mr. Schusselé defined where the Red Cross stood in the world. "In the Red Cross, responsibilities must be given to new forces in order for the community to be enriched by new ideas. But

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the strength of the Red Cross will always reside in the voluntary work carried out in class, in the community or town. No work is possible on a national and even less a world scale if, at the foundation, the Red Cross cannot rely on volunteer workers.

We have entered into the age of electronics and computers, and we cannot continue living according to methods which prevailed ten years ago, and even less to those of twenty years ago. Should we be discouraged for that? By no means! That should inspire us; it should compel us to stop for reflexion from time to time and recall Alexandre Vinet's words: "And remembering the insignificant value of so many men, never forget what a man might be worth". That compels us to return to those primordial and lasting values called friendship, respect for our fellow-men, and peace."

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

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## **ICRC CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT**

As part of the co-operation between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the ICRC in the development of humanitarian law, Mr. Jean Wilhelm, Assistant-Director, attended a meeting of experts at the U.N. Headquarters from 13 to 18 April, convened by Mr. Marc Schreiber, director of the Human Rights Division. The purpose of the meeting was to examine ways and means of following up the Secretary-General's report of 20 November 1969 on the respect of human rights during conflict. That report had been examined by the previous General Assembly and by the recent session of the Human Rights Commission.

During the meeting, which was attended by some ten experts of various nationalities, for consultations at a personal level, Mr. Wilhelm provided some useful information of a general character on the main law of war problems encountered by the ICRC in its practical work over the last two decades, and also on the work now being carried out to develop humanitarian law consistent with resolutions adopted at the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

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## **THE ICRC AT A CONGRESS ON THE LAW OF WAR**

The ICRC was invited to participate, as an observer, in the Congress of the International Society for Military Law and Law of War, which took place in Dublin from 25 to 30 May 1970.

The themes of the discussions attended by Mr. C. Pilloud, Director at the ICRC, were " Military Obedience in International Penal Law and in the Law of War " and " Concept of War and Combatant in Modern Conflicts ". The last two days were devoted

## MISCELLANEOUS

to meetings of working groups on the protection of human life in modern warfare.

Throughout the Congress participants demonstrated their support for the work undertaken by the ICRC for the development of humanitarian law. The International Society also decided to contribute to that work and to study some special points, namely treachery and stratagems of war, aircrews in distress, capture and the beginning of captivity, and open cities.

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## THE PALESTINE REFUGEES

During the third regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers in charge of economic planning in the Arab States, which took place in January 1970 in Marrakesh, Mr. Maheu gave a few details of co-operation between UNESCO, of which he is Director-general, and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)<sup>1</sup>. This co-operation is of considerable extent and humanitarian effect.

In 1968-1969, nearly 205,000 young refugees received primary or junior secondary education in the 466 UNRWA/UNESCO schools, which employ 5,790 teachers. The UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education runs five teacher training colleges and an institute for the further training of underqualified teachers. In addition, six vocational and technical training centres, which in 1968-1969 had 2,340 pupils, will in the current year provide instruction for more than 3,000. Lastly, over 1,250 scholarships for higher education were awarded in 1968-1969.

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<sup>1</sup> *Unesco Chronicle*, Paris 1970, No. 3.

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.<sup>1</sup>

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;

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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.

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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*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 565, *Gaborones*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 12 cz/86, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17, 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 284* (Ontario).
- 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 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *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 Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaizerstrasse 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, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggötu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *Mexico 10, D.F.*
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- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, 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*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box. 937, *Mogadiscio*.
- 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, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse, 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Mahdi Ben Baraka, *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, 57 Roseberry Street, 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-Trìèz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-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*.