JULY - AUGUST 1978
EIGHTEENTH YEAR — No. 205

OCT 0 3 1978

international review of the red cross

INTER ARMA CARITAS

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

PROPERTY OF U. S. ARMY
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
LIBRARY

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, Lawyer, former Director-General of the Swiss National Bank, *President* (member since 1975)

Mr. JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, *Vice-President* (1967)

Mr. HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge, *Vice-President* (1969)

Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Judge at the European Court of Human Rights (1967)

Mr. MARCEL A. NAVILLE, Master of Arts, ICRC President from 1969 to 1973 (1967)

Mr. JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)

Mr. ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former ICRC Director-General and former President of the Executive Council (1967)

Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICHT, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)

Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and at the Institut d'études du développement, Geneva (1973)

Mr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP, Doctor of Medicine, head of surgical department of the Cantonal Hospital, Winterthur (1973)

Mrs. MARION BOVÉE-ROTHENBACH, Master of Social Work (University of Michigan), Reader at the Ecole des Sciences sociales et politiques of the University of Lausanne (1973)

Mr. HANS PETER TSCHUDI, Doctor of Laws, former Swiss Federal Councillor (1973)

Mr. HENRY HUGUENIN, Banker (1974)

Mr. JAKOB BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Council of Federal Polytechnic Schools (1975)

Mr. THOMAS FLEINER, Master of Laws, Professor at the University of Fribourg (1975)

Mr. HERBERT LÜTHY, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of History at the University of Basle (1975)

Mr. RICHARD PESTALOZZI, Doctor of Laws, Special Assistant to the President (1977)

Mr. ATHOS GALLINO, Doctor of Medicine, Mayor of Bellinzona (1977)

Mr. ROBERT KOHLER, Master of Economics (1977)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, *President*

Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICHT, *Vice-President* (leave of absence)

Mr. RICHARD PESTALOZZI

Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT

Mr. THOMAS FLEINER

Mr. JEAN PICTET

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

July - August 1978 — No. 205

CONTENTS

H. Beer: New Charter for the League of Red Cross Societies 187

J. Meurant: Apropos the new Constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies (First part) 192

The ICRC, the League and the Report on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross (III):

— Protection and assistance in the event of armed conflicts 205

— Protection and assistance in situations not covered by international humanitarian law . 210

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

External activities:

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe — Middle East 215

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Commemoration in the world of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant . . . 226

Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund 234

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

A Biography of Henry Dunant (Heudtlass) . . . 239

International Case Law (Blishchenko) 240

International Review of the Red Cross is published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It first appeared in French in 1869.

As the official organ of the ICRC, specializing in international humanitarian law and recording the international activities of the Red Cross, *International Review of the Red Cross* provides a constant flow of information and constitutes the necessary link between the members of the International Red Cross.

International Review of the Red Cross appears once every two months in three languages:

in English: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS (from 1961)

in French: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

in Spanish: REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA (from 1976)

It also publishes, in German, a short edition, *Extracts*, of various articles which appear in the main editions.

EDITOR: Michel Testuz

ADDRESS: International Review of the Red Cross
17, Avenue de la Paix
CH - 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

SUBSCRIPTIONS: one year, Sw. frs. 30.—; single copy Sw. frs. 5.—
Extracts in German: one year, Sw. frs. 10.—; single copy Sw. frs. 2.—

Postal Cheque Account: No. 12 - 1767 Geneva

Bank account No. 129.984 Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva

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

NEW CHARTER FOR THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

by Henrik Beer

In 1976 the League adopted a new constitution. Four years of study, research and discussion were necessary until the special commission, set up by the Board of Governors in 1973, with the co-operation of National Societies, came up with what is to be the charter of the League for years to come.

The matter was of considerable importance and the National Societies were fully justified in deciding, in 1973, to overhaul the Constitution which had not been revised since 1938 when the League membership was less than sixty.

The aim was nothing less than to prove that the League, like the Red Cross movement, was a dynamic institution capable of adapting to the great changes which had occurred since the Second World War within the international community and the Red Cross, and that it was equal to the task of responding to the needs and hopes of the community and of guiding the development of its members, the National Societies.

By the early seventies it had become apparent that the League could hardly continue its humanitarian work on the basis of statutes whose shortcomings and even contradictions were obvious.

The founders of the League in 1919 did indeed make it clear that such an organization, to act in emergency and to promote development, required a flexible structure and statutes which it was more important to respect in the spirit than in the letter. Nevertheless, in spite of the faith and experience of its members, the League had reached a stage at which its renovation was imperative to meet the demands of a rapidly changing world; it was necessary to take into account the growing number and development of the League's members all over the world,

and the variety of their activities and experience, by drawing up new statutes for the institution's guidance in the future. Moreover, this necessity was not an isolated instance; it was part and parcel of the thorough re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross and of the structures and activities of the international institutions of the Red Cross. As was said at the time, the re-appraisal was a genuine self-criticism, the better to face the future.

The League for its part was aware that to be dynamic and to ensure its own development and adapt its structure it should have statutes which truly reflected its character as the international federation of National Societies, and which re-affirmed and developed the principles on which their activities were based.

As the result of thorough thought and study by experts and by National Societies on fundamental questions concerning the mission, structure, activities and relations of the federation, the new constitution is a logical and coherent set of rules intended to be a more effective guide and working instrument.

A non-political humanitarian institution such as the League must serve an ideal. For the League that ideal is defined in the Fundamental Red Cross Principles adopted by the International Red Cross Conference in Vienna in 1965, and to which the League and its members restate their formal attachment the better to carry out their functions and achieve their objectives.

The new constitution not only re-affirms but also develops the purpose and functions of the League, set forth in general and flexible terms in the International Red Cross Statutes. It gives the general object of the League a new world-wide humanitarian dimension within which the institution will not only inspire but will also promote the humanitarian action of National Societies, thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of peace in the world.

The fundamental functions of the League have been supplemented and developed to take into account new needs and development prospects for the federation. The new provisions give their blessing to a practice which has been going on in the field of relief for several decades, not only during natural disasters but also during armed conflicts, in accordance with agreements concluded with the ICRC. They give expression to the League's moral duty to help its members to develop their structures and activities, and to do everything possible to ensure that its members work, in co-operation with the national authorities and institutions

concerned, for the welfare of their communities through their medical and social programmes. These are basic tasks for the League and National Societies, tasks which the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference formally reiterated. In addition, another task is the dissemination among National Societies and the public, especially among young people, of knowledge of the fundamental Red Cross principles. The League will henceforth closely co-operate in this with the ICRC.

The structure of the main League bodies in 1973 was based on principles laid down when the League was founded in 1919. The new constitution suitably stresses the institution's universal and democratic character and the participation of the members in League decision-making and management, by a strict separation and allocation of powers among the collective and individual bodies. It also allows for wider League co-operation with international Red Cross institutions and with intergovernmental institutions.

It is true that not all decisions were adopted unanimously. Unanimity within an association of societies of such very different origins, structures and cultures could hardly be expected. But democracy was fully respected so that, within the main bodies, the principles of equitable geographic representation and rotation were stipulated to permit all members to make their voices heard and to have a say in the direction of the League. Provisions were introduced so that important groups might express themselves in their own languages and so that their aspirations would be respected, bearing in mind regional characteristics but with overriding concern to safeguard the unity of the movement.

With a General Assembly, the supreme decision-making body in which National Societies with equal rights define the general policy of the League; with an Executive Council, a genuine executive body; and with subsidiary advisory bodies in the main fields of its activity, the League has the legal instruments for its efficient work while respecting the independence, the scope and sense of responsibility of National Societies.

The League does not live in isolation. It shares with many other international governmental and private institutions the ups and downs of a changing modern world. Its opening to the exterior is not due to the force of events but to a determination to display its solidarity. It was necessary for the co-operation which started many years ago to be given the sanction of the new constitution.

In the first place, co-operation with the ICRC, a privileged partner of the League, is strengthened in the constitution, whether that co-operation takes the form of agreements on joint activities, the joint procedure for the recognition and admission of new National Societies, or the almost daily co-operation which is more than ever necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Red Cross movement as a whole in time of peace and in time of conflicts.

Likewise, the new constitution offers emerging National Societies the possibility of becoming gradually integrated into the International Red Cross by participating as observers in the proceedings of the League General Assembly. The same applies to the organizations which claim adherence to the Fundamental Red Cross Principles.

Finally, as the Federation of the National Societies, the League has an important role in the present system of international organizations. It has obtained the status of consultative body to important United Nations institutions and with them has undertaken the promotion of international solidarity, particularly in the field of relief. By permitting these institutions, on a reciprocal basis, to attend the General Assembly as observers, the League has proved its determination to contribute in more systematic fashion to the international community's efforts for the benefit of populations needing protection and assistance.

If we attempt to summarize the scope of the new constitution, we could say, without however venturing to give a value judgement, that it is the outcome of the interaction of democratic forces which have been a characteristic for so many years of the institution as a Federation of the National Societies. In the Commission for the Revision of the Constitution, in consultations with National Societies and in meetings of the Board of Governors, the preparation and study of the new constitution have been marked by a free exchange of views of all schools of thought, resulting in a healthy and productive confrontation.

Some provisions, agreed upon after laborious discussions and hard-won compromise, prove how attached the members are to their federation. They testify to the members' will to devise an instrument for the future and to promote the general interest. That determination was discernible, moreover, in the committee of experts for the drafting of the new League constitution. The competence and maturity which its members displayed, combined with their desire to find the most equitable and suitable solutions, produced a document which was the outcome of a constructive association of thought and action.

An important factor not to be overlooked was that all National Societies were able to make a contribution from their own experience, detecting shortcomings here and contradictions there, but also, and especially, giving prominence to the priority activities of the League, the new needs of National Societies, and the necessity for efficient co-operation with the ICRC. They gave form to a renovated League vested with a re-affirmed mission and definite functions within a suitable structure.

Henrik BEER

Secretary General of the League
of Red Cross Societies

APROPOS THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

by Jacques Meurant

INTRODUCTION 193

I. STRUCTURE, OBJECT AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE . . . 195
Fundamental Principles and mottos 197
Status of the organization 198
General object 198
Functions 199

II. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ICRC 201

III. MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE 202

IV. THE BODIES OF THE LEAGUE . . . . . .
A. Collective Bodies . . . . . .
General Assembly . . . . . .
Executive Council . . . . . .
B. Individual Bodies . . . . . .
President and Vice-Presidents . . . . . .
Secretary General . . . . . .
Treasurer General . . . . . .
C. Subsidiary Bodies . . . . . .

V. PROPERTY AND FINANCE . . . . . .

VI. REGIONAL CONFERENCES . . . . . .

VII. REGULATIONS . . . . . .

CONCLUSION . . . . . .

(in next issue)

INTRODUCTION

The idea of making an overall revision of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the League occurred in the context of a major evolution in the activities of the institution, corresponding to the changing needs of its members and of peoples, as a result of the rapid transformations of the modern world.

Although the official legal texts governing the objectives, functions, structure and relationships of the League had undergone several partial revisions since 1919, they had been the subject of only one comprehensive revision up to 1973; this was made in 1938 when the League had only 56 members, including only 2 in Africa and 6 in Asia. It became obvious in the early 1970's that the League Constitution then in force no longer reflected adequately the activities of the federation and its members nor the responsibilities assigned to them by the League's statutory bodies. In addition, it was becoming urgent to re-examine certain out-dated provisions, to fill in certain gaps which experience had brought to light and to adapt the Constitution to the requirements of a modern and dynamic international non-governmental institution.

In 1973, the Board of Governors, at its XXXIInd Session, recognizing the need for a general examination of the Constitution and Bye-Laws of the League, instructed the Chairman of the Board of Governors to establish a group of experts to draft proposals for revision of the Constitution and Bye-Laws. [1]

This group, the "Constitution Revision Commission", consisting of 14 members, held ten meetings between 1974 and 1977 at which it drafted the proposals for the new Constitution and Rules of Procedure which were finally adopted by the Board of Governors at an Extraordinary Session at Geneva in 1976, and at its XXXIVth Session (Bucharest, October 1977). [2]

---

[1] Resolution 15/73 of the XXXIInd session of the Board of Governors. The mandate of the group was re-affirmed and renewed by Resolution 9/75 of the XXXIIIrd session of the Board of Governors and again by decision 3/76 of the extraordinary session of the Board of Governors.

[2] The Constitution Revision Commission comprised Mr. A. Alcantara (Senegal), President; Mr. F. Wendl (Austria), Secretary; Mr. E. Boeri (Monaco), Assistant Secretary—these three members constituting the Bureau of the Commission—and representatives of the National Societies of Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, France, India, Kuwait, Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Three categories of principles guided the Commission throughout all of its work.

First of all, it was concerned to supply the League with a legal instrument as precise and complete as possible, reflecting the humanitarian activities of the National Societies and their federation and also taking into account the new needs and prospects for development ot the League and its members, at a time when the mission and functions of the Red Cross were the subject of a global re-appraisal. [3]

This was followed by the need to carry out a general and profound study of fundamental questions relating to the different fields in the structure and activities of the League, in the spirit of Resolution No. 15 of the Board of Governors at Teheran, prior to the drafting of the final versions of the legal texts. These fundamental questions dealt with the object and functions of the League, the principal and subsidiary bodies of the League, the members of the League, relations between the League and other institutions of the International Red Cross and other international organizations, and with the finances and management of the League.

Finally, and above all, it was important to enable the National Societies to express their views on the revision of the statutory texts and to make their suggestions so that the work should truly be the expression of effective participation by all the members of the federation in the drafting of the Constitution which was of concern to all of them [4].

The Constitution Revision Commission and the staff for the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross kept each other constantly informed about their respective work concerning legal questions of interest to the League. On many subjects, the proposals of these two bodies were in agreement. There was also close co-operation between the ICRC and the Constitution Revision Commission with regard to the study of texts concerning the functions of the League and co-operation between the ICRC and the League.

The President of the League appointed Prof. H. Haug (Switzerland) as Liaison Officer between the Commission and the Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. He also appointed Prof. J. Patrnogic, former Secretary General of the Yugoslav Red Cross, as legal consultant to the Commission.

[3] See *An Agenda for Red Cross*, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Tansley Report), a re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross assigned to Mr. Tansley by the Board of Governors (Resolution No. 2) in 1971.

[4] National Societies were five times invited to submit their comments and suggestions on the revision of the Constitution (May 1974) and on successive drafts of the Constitution and of the Rules of Procedure worked out by the Commission (October 1974, April 1975, March 1976, October 1976 and August 1977).

I. STRUCTURE, OBJECT AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE

The principles governing the structure, object and functions of the League are referred to in the International Red Cross Statutes, adopted by the International Red Cross Conference in 1928 and revised in 1952.

From the outset of its work, the Constitution Revision Commission, recognizing the interdependence between the International Red Cross Statutes and the Constitution of the League, applied itself to examining the various provisions of the Statutes of the International Red Cross insofar as these related to the structure of the League, that is to say, the status of the League as the international federation of the National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun, the object and functions of the League and relations between the League and the ICRC.

The question arose as to whether it was possible to develop the structure, object and functions of the League, as these were defined by the Statutes of the International Red Cross in Article 7, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, and repeated in Articles 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the League as adopted in 1969.

Several explanatory and interpretative studies of these provisions showed that both the ICRC and the League could change their respective fundamental legal instruments, under the express condition that such alterations should not be contradictory to the Statutes of the International Red Cross.

It is useful to recall that prior to the adoption of the Statutes of the International Red Cross in 1928, ICRC President Max Huber stated, in a comment on Article 8 of these Statutes, relating to co-operation between the ICRC and the League, that it was not possible to establish a rigid and comprehensive division between the respective domains of the International Committee and the League. While maintaining their own responsibilities, these two institutions were committed to close co-operation in fields affecting the activities of both. In view of the multiplicity of the tasks of the Red Cross and the moral status it had in international affairs, it was dangerous to crystallize into rigid definitions activities which, to preserve their full value, had to be adapted to circumstances. [5]

---

[5] Max Huber, at the Thirteenth International Red Cross Conference (The Hague, October 1928). *Compte rendu de la Conférence*, pp. 102-103.

These remarks and commentaries by Max Huber, author of the first draft of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, have not only maintained their full original force, but have also been confirmed by the practical experience of all members of the International Red Cross.

Modifications of the International Red Cross Statutes, adopted by the Eighteenth International Red Cross Conference in 1952, maintained intact not only the "fictional structure" of the International Red Cross, but also the authority of the International Red Cross Conference. Furthermore, the revisions fully respected the independence of the institutions of the International Red Cross.

As Max Huber explained, it was not a matter of creating a new and highly structured international organization which, logically, could impose itself upon the three principal components of the Red Cross, that is, the National Societies, the ICRC and the League. What did matter was "to preserve intact and to affirm the elements already in existence" and to find a formula for complete harmonization of the activities of these elements, while respecting their complete independence.

In addition, it is essential to bear in mind that the International Red Cross Conference, the highest deliberative authority of the International Red Cross, cannot change either the fundamental legal instruments of the ICRC or those of the League, and that neither the ICRC nor the League can take any decision contrary to the Statutes of the International Red Cross or to the Resolutions of the Conference. [6] Furthermore, Article 4, paragraph 4 of the International Red Cross Statutes specifies that "The Constitution and the powers of the Board of Governors are laid down in the Constitution of the League". In other words, only the Constitution of the League can establish the powers of the supreme organ of the League.

In the same way, the 1951 Agreement between the ICRC and the League, revised in 1969, specifies clearly in its Preamble that the respective functions of the ICRC and of the League "are, in their principles, established by Articles VI (for the International Committee) and VII (for the League) of the Statutes of the International Red Cross".

The Constitution Revision Commission thus reached the conclusion that the contradiction between Article 7, paragraph 2, of the International Red Cross Statutes, which defines the status, object and functions of the League, and Article 7, paragraph 1, which specifies that the League "is governed by its own Constitution" is only an apparent

[6] *Statutes of the International Red Cross*, Art. 2 (6).

contradiction and that in reality Articles 6 and 7 of the International Red Cross Statutes lay down the framework and principles of ICRC and League activities, while the objects and functions of the two institutions are formulated in a more detailed manner in their respective legal instruments and can be developed by new rules adapted to new conditions.

The principles set forth in Article 7 of the International Red Cross Statutes are repeated in the revised Constitution, but, to the extent necessary, the enumeration of the functions of the League has been supplemented and specified, even though certain of these functions are not mentioned in the International Red Cross Statutes. The decision to this effect met the wishes of many National Societies which had expressed themselves in favour of the adaptation and extension of both the object and functions of the League.

Fundamental Principles and mottos

The Preamble to the Constitution of the League includes both the Fundamental Principles upon which Red Cross action depends and a kind of guide for the humanitarian activities of members of the federation as implied in the two mottos of the International Red Cross.

Since the League is a constituent part of the International Red Cross, whose highest deliberative body, the International Conference, at its twentieth session, proclaimed the Fundamental Principles upon which the action of the Red Cross depends, it was considered necessary for the League to affirm in its Constitution the adherence of its members to these Principles. [7]

Taking into account suggestions made by certain National Societies and referring to the decision of the Board of Governors, adopted at its XXVIth session at Prague (1961) and formulated in Resolution XLIV, the Constitution Revision Commission introduced into the Preamble the mottos "Inter Arma Caritas" and "Per Humanitatem ad Pacem" which express the ideal of the Red Cross movement as a whole.

---

[7] The Constitution Revision Commission did not consider suggestions made by some Societies for the review or revision of the Principles, which only the International Red Cross Conference is empowered to do. Nor did the Commission analyze the legal validity of the Fundamental Red Cross Principles adopted by the Board of Governors at its XIXth session at Oxford in 1946 and amended at its XXth session in Stockholm in 1948. These principles were re-affirmed by the 18th International Red Cross Conference.

Status of the organization

The new Constitution of the League reaffirms the status of the organization as the international federation of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, a corporate body and a constituent part of the International Red Cross.

Difficulties arose when the Commission considered changing the name of the organization. A certain tendency manifested itself in favour of a name expressing the nature of the institution, i.e. "The World Federation of National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun". Other opinions gave emphasis, as had Mr. Tansley in his report, [8] to the fact that the name "League of Red Cross Societies" during the 57-year existence of the institution had acquired a historic and moral force which it would be dangerous to bring into question. [9] The latter view finally prevailed, although it was decided that the letterheads and publications of the League would henceforth have, in addition to the official title, "The League of Red Cross Societies", and the three symbols, the words "International Federation of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies". [10]

General object

The fundamental rule concerning the object of the League is formulated in a general and flexible manner in the International Red Cross Statutes. The same formulation of the object of the League was also introduced into the Constitution of the League in 1969. [11]

It was regarded as essential to develop this fundamental rule in the new Constitution of the League, in a form which would reflect the dynamic adaptation of the League to new requirements and would take into account the practices of the federation and the National Societies and their experience in recent years.

The new article devoted to the general object reads as follows:

> "The general object of the League is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the

---

[8] Tansley Report, p. 102.

[9] It was pointed out also that the name of the League had been officially introduced into the June 1977 Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.

[10] *Rules of Procedure*, Rule 1.3.

[11] *Statutes of the International Red Cross*, Art. 7(2) and the 1969 *Constitution of the League*, Art. 3.

National Societies with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering and thereby contributing to the maintenance and the promotion of peace in the world."

This provision gives emphasis at the outset to the fundamental object pursued by the League, "to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the National Societies". It gives this a further dimension insofar as this humanitarian action, with the aim of preventing and alleviating human suffering, corresponds to the Fundamental Red Cross Principle of Humanity. As proposed by many National Societies, the wording of the general object of the League gives emphasis to the institution's contribution to the maintenance and promotion of peace in the world as an obvious consequence of the humanitarian action of the National Societies and their federation.

Functions

The provisions in the 1969 Constitution relating to the fundamental functions of the League were incomplete. It was essential not only to supplement and specify these functions but also to develop them by taking into account the new necessities and new perspectives for League development. It also appeared necessary to systematize the presentation of these functions and study them in a logical order.

Meeting the desires of National Societies, the new provisions, in Article 5 of the Constitution, first give emphasis to the fundamental functions of the League, specific to the federation, listed in Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Statutes of the International Red Cross:

— "to act as the permanent organ of liaison, coordination and study between the National Societies and to give them any assistance they might request;

— "to encourage and promote in every country the establishment and development of an independent and duly recognized National Red Cross Society."

They then add the federation's relief obligations, which were not referred to in the previous Constitution:

— "to bring relief by all available means to all disaster victims;

— "to assist the National Societies in their disaster relief preparedness, in the organization of their relief actions and in the relief operations themselves;

— "to organize, co-ordinate and direct international relief actions in accordance with the Principles and Rules adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross;

— "to bring help to victims of armed conflicts within the framework of the agreed functions of the League as a member of the International Red Cross, in accordance with the agreements concluded with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)."

With regard to the latter provision, the expression "in accordance with the agreements concluded with the ICRC" was added after consultation with the ICRC. This constitutes a reference to the ICRC-League Agreement of 1951, renewed in 1969, which specifies that "where there is an international war, civil war, blockade or military occupation... when the intervention of a neutral intermediary is not or is no longer necessary, the ICRC shall reach agreement with the League with a view to associating it with the relief action or even handing over to it the entire responsibility". [12]

The importance of these functions increases the scope of Article 4 of the Constitution, "General Object", in which it is specified that the League must "...facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the National Societies." A broad interpretation of this article provides in all cases for relief to victims of armed conflicts as well as to those of natural disasters.

The other functions deal mainly with the action of the League on behalf of National Societies to enable them to participate in activities to protect the health of the population and promote social welfare, in co-operation with the responsible national authorities.

The League also had the responsibility to encourage and co-ordinate between National Societies the exchange of ideas designed to inculcate humanitarian ideals in children and young people and to develop friendly relations between young people of all countries. It will also assist National Societies to recruit members from the population as a whole and to inculcate among them the Principles and ideals of the Red Cross.

There is in addition a provision for the League to assist the ICRC in the promotion and development of international humanitarian law and collaborate with it in the dissemination of knowledge of this law and of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross among the National Societies.

---

[12] ICRC-League Agreement, 1951 (renewed in 1969), Section I, Art. 2.

This provision respects the traditional role of the ICRC, which is reaffirmed by the Geneva Conventions and by the ICRC-League Agreement of 1951/1969, but it also corresponds to the desire of National Societies to have the federation take a greater part in the promotion of humanitarian law, which is in complete conformity with resolutions adopted by International Red Cross Conferences and by the Board of Governors. [13]

II. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ICRC

All of the legal texts in force, the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the Statutes of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Constitution of the League and the Agreement between the ICRC and the League of 1951/1969, call for regular liaison between the ICRC and the League to co-ordinate and harmonize their respective activities.

Accordingly, and to comply with the wishes of National Societies, the new Constitution contains an article which reaffirms the provisions of Article 8 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross. [14] There is, in addition, provision for meetings between representatives of the two organizations at least once a month. [15]

This article also develops the provisions of the Statutes of the International Red Cross to the extent to which the League maintains "privileged relations" with the ICRC, recognizing it as an observer entitled to participate in meetings of the Assembly. This legal provision is more specific than is provided for in Article 7 (XIV) of the Agreement between the ICRC and the League which states: "As a complement to Article VIII of the Statutes of the International Red Cross it is anticipated that

[13] Resolution VII of the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference (Bucharest, October 1977),

"2. invites National Societies to intensify their efforts, in collaboration with their governments, for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and of its principles as widely as possible among the population and especially among youth".

It also requests

"3. the ICRC and the League to lay down guidelines for their cooperation in this sphere of dissemination in order to give more effective help to National Societies in drawing up programmes of activities concerning the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and the training of national officers in this field".

[14] "The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies shall maintain contact with one another in order to co-ordinate their activities as far as possible and avoid overlapping."

[15] *League Constitution*, Art. 32.3.

representatives of each Institution should be invited to meetings of the governing bodies of the other whenever a question of common interest is being discussed. Representatives so invited may take part in the discussions, but shall not be entitled to vote."

In addition, at the suggestion of the ICRC, this article contains a clause to the effect that "The League shall conclude with the ICRC the agreements required to ensure a harmonious development of their respective activities."

This refers not only to the Agreement of 1951/1969 but also to numerous special arrangements made by the ICRC and the League to deal with various situations of armed conflicts.

The new Rules of Procedure also contain certain provisions concerning co-operation with the ICRC, authorizing the Secretary General to maintain permanent liaison between the Secretariats of the League and of the ICRC.

It should be noted as well that the new Constitution has a provision under which the League shall maintain such relations as it deems appropriate with international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

III. MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Provisions concerning the qualifications of National Societies as members of the League, their admission and suspension, as contained in the 1969 Constitution, had to be made more specific.

Some views were expressed to the effect that the problem of membership in the federation could be resolved independently of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, which would mean that recognition of a National Society by the ICRC would not be a necessary condition for admission to membership in the League. Others insisted that recognition by the ICRC was a necessary condition for admission.

In view of the complex character of the subject, involving not only the ICRC but also the Statutes of the International Committee of the Red Cross, it was decided to maintain the *status quo*, while specifying in the Constitution and Rules of Procedure the conditions for membership and the procedure for admission of a National Society. The decision finally reached shows that in this particular case a pragmatic solution, based on common experience for many years, took precedence over a purely legal solution.

The Constitution has a provision enumerating the fundamental conditions under which a National Society becomes a member of the

League. The National Society must be officially recognized by the government of its country, must undertake to respect the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and act in accordance with those Principles; it must belong to a country in which there is no other National Society and its activity shall cover the whole country; it must undertake to respect the provisions of the Constitution.

The process involved in recognition and admission of a National Society, one which was recommended by the Tansley Report, [16] had already been provided for in the ICRC-League Agreement of 1951/1969. [17] It has now been codified in the League's Rules of Procedure which not only specify the procedure for applications for admission by National Societies but also define the procedures for examination by the ICRC and the League of applications for recognition and admission. The Secretary General, in conjunction with the competent representatives of the ICRC, examines the documents submitted by the applicant Society to determine whether the conditions for recognition and admission are satisfied. [18]

The suspension and exclusion of member Societies presented a difficult problem. Recognizing that these measures would necessarily be exceptional, the Constitution Revision Commission adopted the point of view of Mr. Tansley who considered that "suspension should be an adequate penalty which at the same time offers the offending Society an incentive to return to a normal status". [19]

The new Constitution no longer refers to expulsion but specifies the criteria and consequences of suspension and introduces procedures for reinstatement.

The introduction of an article on the rights and duties of National Societies constitutes an important innovation. It deals with the most important rights and duties of the National Societies, members of the federation, while recognizing that other rights and duties of the member Societies are provided for in several articles of the Constitution which regulate the functioning of the bodies and the activities of the federation.

With regard to the duties of the Societies, it is necessary to stress the distinction between the decisions taken by the General Assembly, which must be applied by the member Societies, and recommendations adopted

[16] Tansley Report, p. 96.

[17] ICRC-League Agreement, art. 7/VIII.

[18] *Rules of Procedure*, Rule 21.2.

[19] Tansley Report, p. 103.

by the General Assembly and by other organs of the League. While the decisions of the Assembly and of the Executive Council have an obligatory character, the National Societies did not approve Mr. Tansley's suggestion for a special category of resolutions, in order to strengthen the position of the League on certain questions. [20]

(To be continued)

Jacques MEURANT

Special Adviser to the Secretary General,
in charge of Statutory Matters

---

[20] Tansley Report, p. 101.

THE ICRC, THE LEAGUE AND THE REPORT ON THE RE-APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS (III)

Protection and assistance in the event of armed conflict

Comments by the ICRC

Introduction

The concepts of assistance and protection are of fundamental significance for the Red Cross and it was therefore appropriate for the Tansley Report to devote nearly two-thirds of its pages to them.

It also seems proper that both questions should be discussed simultaneously, as they are linked in a number of ways, especially in armed conflicts and similar situations. In such situations, assistance activities often assume the character of protection operations and vice versa, to such an extent that they become inseparable. That is one reason why the International Red Cross, in article 6 of its Statutes, entrusted the ICRC with the final responsibility for carrying out the humanitarian work of the Red Cross in the event of armed conflict.

The idea of entrusting both functions to a single body derives its source and justification from experience; to protect an adversary in captivity or in occupied territory is not the same as to bring relief to the needy inhabitants of the country concerned. Admittedly, a humanitarian body will not refuse to distribute relief supplies even if it is not allowed to protect the victims; but, in the event of armed conflict, the co-operation of the authorities will vary both in matters of assistance and of protection; under such circumstances it is necessary, if unity in humanitarian action is to be maintained, that a single body should have a global view, and have final responsibility for the conduct of these operations.

Basically, protection and assistance cannot be separated in situations of conflict, even though it may be possible, in the interest of clarity, to consider them separately, as will be done here.

1. Protection

Definition

The Tansley Report does not define the meaning of "protection", but it obviously refers to the protection of victims of armed conflicts or internal disorders who are in the hands of an adverse authority or of an authority which does not afford them appropriate guarantees. Thus, the action of protection is linked with the ICRC's role as a neutral intermediary entrusted to it by the Geneva Conventions, the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross, and has in practice frequently been exercised in situations beyond the scope of the Conventions.

Like the Tansley Report, the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross Statutes contain no definition of "protection", undoubtedly because it is a concept that is easily understood. Yet if a definition were required one might say that, in Red Cross action, "to protect" implies preserving victims of conflicts who are in the hands of an adverse authority from the dangers, sufferings and abuses of power to which they may be exposed, defending them and giving them support. [1]

Neutrality is a fundamental principle which is binding on all Red Cross components, not only on the ICRC. However, the multinational structure of the League and the fact that the National Societies are auxiliaries to the public authorities make it more difficult for any of them to act as a neutral intermediary than for the ICRC, which is uni-national and whose members are co-opted. This view is supported in the Geneva Conventions which refer nearly forty times to assistance and protection activities to be entrusted to the ICRC (whether named specifically or not), in its capacity as an impartial humanitarian body. [2]

---

[1] In a broader context, one might say that "protection" also includes developing, publicising and ensuring application and respect for international humanitarian law.

[2] Conv. I: art. 3, 9, 10, 11, 23;
Conv. II: art. 3, 9, 10, 11;
Conv. III: art. 3, 9, 10, 11, 56, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, Annex II and III;
Conv. IV: art. 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25, 30, 59, 61, 76, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 109, 111, 113, 129, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, Annex II.

Impartiality, like neutrality, is not the prerogative of the ICRC alone; it is an obligation both for National Societies and for the League. However, the States chose to assign to the ICRC the task of protecting and assisting the victims of armed conflicts without discrimination.

Participation of National Societies

The Tansley Report has made a number of practical suggestions regarding participation by National Societies in protection. Most of these suggestions should be supported. National Societies are in fact associated by the ICRC in the function of protection wherever circumstances permit. To discharge its responsibilities, the ICRC directs and co-ordinates their action.

In cases of armed conflict or disorder National Societies are of course generally engaged in assistance tasks, but they can also play a useful part in protection. They can do so all the more effectively if the manner in which they exercise their responsibilities is clearly defined and in harmony with that of the ICRC.

The National Society of a country stricken by armed conflict or some similar situation can play its part in various ways, namely by:

a) having its government ensure that the Geneva Conventions are fully respected and implemented;

b) making its government aware of the paramount importance of protection by the ICRC;

c) organizing assistance operations;

d) making occasional visits to detainees pending ICRC visits and in close liaison with the ICRC.

The National Societies of countries not involved in a conflict may:

a) participate in assistance action, as a number of them have done;

b) undertake protection tasks when asked to do so by the ICRC or by all parties to a conflict.

All National Societies can and should co-operate in preparations for protection, especially through the dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law, and the ICRC should arouse their interest in such activity and co-ordinate their operations.

Role of the League of Red Cross Societies

The League should obviously take an active part in protection in the wide sense given to it by the Tansley Report. Article 5, para. 1 (j), of the League's new Constitution says that one of its functions is *to assist the ICRC in the promotion and development of international humanitarian law, and collaborate with it in the dissemination of this law and of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross among the National Societies.*

This article, which was almost unanimously adopted by the League members and fully approved by the ICRC, indubitably constitutes a further step forward in ICRC-League co-operation.

Moreover, article 5, para. 1 (i), of the League's new Constitution enjoins the League *to bring help to victims of armed conflicts within the framework of the agreed functions of the League as a member of the International Red Cross and in accordance with the agreements concluded with the ICRC.*

This article confirms article 2 (Red Cross action in the event of conflict) of section I (Relief actions of National Societies for the civilian population) of the ICRC-League Agreement of 25 April 1969, while leaving the door open for other similar future agreements. Here too the text was adopted almost unanimously and was welcomed by the ICRC

2. Assistance

In case of an armed conflict:

a) The 1969 ICRC-League Agreement [1] provides that where the civilian population stricken by an international conflict is in its own national territory, and particularly where displaced persons are involved, the

[1] The ICRC/League Agreement states in Article 2 that:

In countries where there is an international war, civil war, blockade or military occupation, the ICRC, in virtue of the functions of a neutral intermediary devolving on it under the Geneva Conventions and the Statutes of the International Red Cross, shall assume the general direction of the Red Cross international action.

If, in these countries, as a result of special circumstances or in the event of a natural disaster, the League is, at the request of a National Society, called upon to give assistance to the civilian population of its country, the ways and means of the intervention of the League as well as its cooperation with the ICRC and the National Societies concerned shall be defined from case to case in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the present Agreement.

When the intervention of a neutral intermediary is not or is no longer necessary, the ICRC shall reach agreement with the League with a view to associating it with the relief action or even handing over to it the entire responsibility.

ICRC assumes general leadership of international action on behalf of the Red Cross as a whole. As we have seen above, this is necessary because of the close links between protection and assistance in the event of conflict and in order to reach all victims, including those who would otherwise be left without help. This also holds good where action is to be for the benefit of the civilian victims of a domestic conflict. In both cases it is necessary to protect certain categories of the population from discrimination. The League of course maintains full relations with National Societies of countries involved in a conflict. It might even, at times, intensify them within the framework of articles 4 and 5 of the 1969 Agreement.

b) To ensure protection in countries at war, the ICRC considers that it may have to direct all operations, including those relating to civilians who have taken refuge in a third country, sometimes even when the intervention of a neutral intermediary is theoretically not or no longer necessary. Sometimes, as in cases where frontiers are easily crossed or where neighbouring countries may exert considerable influence, a global approach by a single institution is indispensable if the unity of Red Cross action is to be maintained.

c) In situations where, in the victims' interest, the ICRC has to direct assistance operations, it will do so in close contact with the National Societies of the countries concerned. It may also appeal for the co-operation of other National Societies and, depending on circumstances, of the League pursuant to the League-ICRC Agreement of 25 April 1969.

In case of a mixed situation : armed conflict and natural disaster :

Action in favour of victims of natural disasters falls within the competence of the League and National Societies. In exceptional cases where a natural disaster coincides with armed conflict or political or social unrest, it might be necessary for the ICRC, in consultation with the League, to take the initiative of intervening in its capacity as neutral intermediary to ensure that the governments agree to the provision of relief to the entire stricken population.

Common elements :

Insofar as there are factors common to armed conflicts and natural disasters, the ICRC favours planning and a more thorough standardization of relief operations. To this end it is prepared to consider the establishment of a joint study group. This matter will be developed in the chapter on relations between the ICRC and the League.

Protection and assistance in situations not covered by international humanitarian law

Comments by the ICRC

1. Protection in extra-Conventional situations

Originally, and up to 1949, the law of Geneva protected only victims of wars between States. Article 3, common to the four Conventions of 1949, is applicable to all non-international armed conflicts; the Protocol additional II to these Conventions covers non-international armed conflicts in which hostilities reach a certain degree of intensity; it does not apply to *situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature, as not being armed conflicts (Protocol II, art. 1, par. 2).*

These internal disturbances and tensions are precisely the situations in which, according to the Tansley Report, the ICRC should provide a protection he decribes as "*ad hoc* protection", to distinguish it from protection "under law" (pp. 72-74).

In this respect, the Report uses a new and interesting terminology for the distinction between situations commonly characterized as "Conventional" and those described as "extra-Conventional". Whatever the terminology, it means *protection attemps which lack specific authorisation in international law (p. 72)* or, more specifically, in the law of armed conflicts.

What are these "internal disturbances and tensions" which justify the ICRC's *ad hoc* protection outside the field covered by the Geneva Conventions and the Protocols?

The ICRC has tried to define them. The two concepts were presented to a group of experts in 1970. On the basis of their comments, the ICRC gave the first Conference of Government Experts (1971) the following description of **internal disturbances:**

This involves situations in which there is no non-international armed conflict as such, but there exists a confrontation within the country, which is characterized by a certain seriousness or duration and which involves

acts of violence. These latter can assume various forms, all the way from the spontaneous generation of acts of revolt to the struggle between more or less organized groups and the authorities in power. In these situations, which do not necessarily degenerate into open struggle, the authorities in power call upon extensive police forces, or even armed forces, to restore internal order. The high number of victims has made necessary the application of a minimum of humanitarian rules (Conference of Government Experts, Document V submitted by the ICRC: Protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, p. 79).

One may say that **internal tensions** [1] are, in particular:

(*a*) situations of serious tenseness, of a political, religious, racial, social, economic, etc, nature;

(*b*) a sequel to an armed conflict or to internal disturbances.

In such situations are found one or several of the following characteristics, or even all of them:

1. large-scale arrests;
2. a large number of political detainees;
3. probable ill-treatment or inhuman conditions of detention;
4. suspension of fundamental legal guarantees as a result of the promulgation of emergency law, or of the circumstances;
5. alleged disappearances of people.

In short, as some experts have stated, *internal disturbances* exist when, in the absence of an armed conflict, the State uses armed force to maintain order; *internal tensions* exist when, in the absence of internal disturbances, force is employed as a preventive measure to maintain respect for law and order.

It is in such situations that the ICRC seeks to provide "*ad hoc* protection". It carries out this activity by virtue of its universally recognized right of humanitarian initiative, of several resolutions by International Conferences of the Red Cross and on the basis of Article 6, paragraph 5 of the Statutes of the International Red Cross which states that the ICRC: *As a neutral institution whose humanitarian work is carried out particularly in time of war, civil war, or internal strife, it endeavours at all times to ensure the protection of and assistance to military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results.*

---

[1] The following definition differs somewhat from the text submitted at the International Conference at Bucharest.

Unlike the "Conventional" situation of international conflict, a State to which the ICRC offers its services under such circumstances has no formal obligation to accept them. It is therefore at the discretion of the State and on terms of confidence that the ICRC is permitted to act. Sometimes, it is on the invitation of the government concerned that the ICRC undertakes an action in a country.

2. Persons incarcerated in situations of internal disturbances or tensions

Internal disturbances and tensions have a general characteristic: the incarceration of certain categories of persons by the authorities. These persons have in common the fact that their actions, statements or writings are regarded by the authorities as constituting such opposition to the existing political system that they must be dealt with by depriving them of their freedom. The legal or material nature of the sanctions imposed may vary. It may be aimed at punishment, prevention, re-education or reintegration; it may be the result of a sentence imposed under the regular laws in force or by virtue of emergency laws and regulations; it may be the result of an administrative measure of limited or unlimited duration.

While it does not express itself on the reasons for the detention of these persons, the ICRC is nevertheless concerned with the *conditions* of their incarceration. Experience has proved that even when the government of a country wishes to have its prisoners humanely treated the everyday reality of their life in detention often could and should be improved. In many cases they are treated as "enemies" by officials in direct contact with them and do not always have the practical possibility of making their grievances known to the national authorities who might be both able and willing to guarantee them decent and humane treatment. Under these circumstances, not only during the period of interrogation but afterwards as well—when the only security involved is that of the place of detention itself—ICRC delegates have had many occasions to observe how far the situation of these persons falls short of what it should be.

The ICRC has had long and abundant experience in this field, since its first visit to such detainees was on 28 April 1919 in the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Between the two World Wars, similar visits were made in Ireland (1923), Poland (1924), Montenegro (1924), Italy (1931), Austria (1934), Germany (1935 and 1938) and Lithuania (1937).

Such visits were however occasional and constituted only the beginnings of a custom that began to be established when, after the Second World War, and particularly in relation to the process of decolonization, the ICRC increased the number and frequency of its visits to persons

incarcerated in their own countries. In exceptional cases, such visits took place without any relation to internal disturbances or tensions and as a form of technical assistance to the prison authorities in developing countries.

Whether the visits had the character of technical assistance, or, much more frequently, that of protection for victims of internal disturbances or tensions, the ICRC, since the Second World War, has visited some 300,000 detainees in 72 countries on four continents, in situations not covered by the Geneva Conventions.

In about twenty of these countries, it made no more than five visits, either because it was not permitted to make more or because it did not seem necessary. In most countries, it made from five to fifty visits and in some countries more than a hundred.

In all, more than 2,000 visits were carried out, most of them under conditions conforming to ICRC practice, particularly with regard to the possibility for delegates to meet detainees of their choice without witnesses.

Some governments have refused the ICRC's offers of its services, or have considered permitting visits only under conditions which the ICRC regarded as unacceptable. In some instances, the ICRC itself has chosen not to offer its services, when preliminary inquiries or objective circumstances made it clear that such offers would either be refused or would be prejudicial to the detainees themselves. Finally, the increased number of situations of internal disturbances or tensions has compelled the ICRC to keep its activities within the bounds of its limited means.

Despite uneven results, the ICRC, since the Twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross (Teheran 1973), has visited persons detained on the occasion of internal disturbances or tensions or—exceptionally—as a measure of technical assistance, in the following countries and territories:

AFRICA:	Angola (Portuguese), Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, French Territories of the Afars and Issas, Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique (Portuguese), Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.
ASIA:	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
EUROPE:	Northern Ireland, Portugal, Spain.
MIDDLE EAST:	Arab Republic of Yemen.

LATIN AMERICA: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

3. ICRC procedure for visits

Periodic and detailed visits are carried out by professional ICRC delegates, all of them Swiss, to the places of detention and persons concerned, followed by discussions at all levels with the detention authorities and ending with the sending of confidential reports addressed only to the detaining Government. These reports, describing objectively and in detail the conditions of detention and containing specific suggestions for improvement, where appropriate, are not intended to be published. The ICRC confines itself to publishing the places and dates of the visits, the number of persons seen and the fact that the delegates have been able to talk to the prisoners without witnesses. It never comments publicly on the material or psychological conditions observed. It never gives its views—publicly or otherwise—on the reasons for detention. As occasion arises, the ICRC supplies material assistance to detainees, if there is need and if the authorities are willing.

In order to provide effective protection, the ICRC delegates ask to see all persons detained as a result of the events, to meet freely and without witnesses with prisoners of their choice and to return to the places of detention as the needs require.

In their criteria for evaluation in these visits, the delegates take local conditions and customs into consideration. This procedure, as a rule, leads to positive results and the governments which have decided to use the services of the ICRC are generally satisfied.

Furthermore, no State has complained to the ICRC that its security has been compromised by such visits or that the legal status of the persons visited has been affected by them. This is well worth pointing out since, as noted above, it was in 1919 that the ICRC first visited prisoners under circumstances other than those of international conflict or civil war.

It is a field in which, the Tansley Report concludes: *The ICRC should seek to enlist the support of the rest of the movement in terms of understanding, in terms of co-ordinated initiatives of public authorities, and co-operation in providing protection through assistance where required. The action of a few National Societies in this work can be used by the movement as a model of what can be done (p. 73).*

The ICRC will always be willing to accept such assistance.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Mission of Director of Operations

From 19 May to 10 June 1978, Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director of ICRC's Operations Department, visited several African countries, including Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The purpose of his mission was to study and define, with the ICRC delegations on the spot, the nature and scope of the forthcoming protection and assistance programmes to be carried out by the ICRC. In all the places he visited, Mr. Hocké also met the customary interlocutors, the authorities and National Societies, with whom the ICRC is in contact.

Southern Africa

Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

After the murder of three of its collaborators in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe on 19 May, the ICRC took steps to ensure the safety of its delegates there. In particular, it issued instructions that they should not travel by road in areas close to the combat zones. The delegates' activities were therefore somewhat curtailed. But at the beginning of July, the delegates were authorized by the ICRC, at their own requests, to move about by road in certain limited regions.

Nothwithstanding those restrictions, protection and assistance tasks continued to be performed. In May, 199 political detainees were visited in the prisons of Chikurubi and Wha Wha, and relief goods worth 130,000 Swiss francs were distributed to various "protected villages", missions and other localities.

From the beginning of 1978 to the end of May, 87 "protected vilages" and eleven missions received material aid from the ICRC.

Botswana

In May and June, ICRC delegates made two rounds of visits to the refugee camps at Francistown, Selebi Pikwe and Dukwe, where nearly 11,500 persons are living. The inadequate sanitary conditions and overpopulation in those camps have made it necessary to institute an anti-measles vaccination campaign, performed by a New Zealand medical team working with the ICRC.

Assessment of medical needs

Dr. Rémi Russbach, head of the ICRC's Medical Division, went at the beginning of July to Botswana, where he visited, together with the regional delegate, Mr. F. Steinemann, the camps at Francistown, Selebi Pikwe and Dukwe. The reception camp at Dukwe, which was set up two months ago, held 3,800 refugees from Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, the majority of whom were women and children.

The two delegates carried out a similar mission to SWAPO and ZANU camps in Zambia.

In the last week of July, Dr. Russbach went to Mogadishu and passed under review the question of ICRC medical aid to the victims of the Ogaden conflict.

East Africa

Ogaden conflict

In *Somalia*, as part of its activities in aid of victims of the conflict in Ogaden, the ICRC despatched, at the end of April 1978, Dr. Richard Beauverd, a specialist in maxillofacial surgery, on a two-month mission. During May and June, Dr. Beauverd carried out 26 operations on 22 patients. In view of the number of war-wounded still needing treatment for facial injuries, Dr. Beauverd's contract has been extended for a further four months.

In addition, two physiotherapists and a male nurse who has specialized in caring for paraplegics are working for the rehabilitation of war disabled in Mogadishu Hospital. The physiotherapists have been placed at the disposal of the ICRC by the Danish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

The ICRC has also continued its aid to the victims of the conflict. Relief goods (foodstuffs, medicaments, tents, blankets and so forth) worth 1.5 million Swiss francs have been despatched in the last ten months.

In *Ethiopia*, Mr. Eddi Leeman, ICRC regional delegate for East Africa, went in May to the Sidamo and Awassa regions to establish contacts with the Ethiopian Red Cross and authorities and assess the needs of the displaced persons. Following his mission, large consignments of relief goods were sent by the ICRC to the provinces of Sidamo, Bale and Harrarghe.

In the last ten months, the relief consignments to Ethiopia, consisting mainly of foodstuffs, medicaments, medical supplies and soap, have totalled a value of 1.3 million Swiss francs.

Eritrean conflict

In co-operation with the Ethiopian Red Cross and various Ethiopian government bodies, the ICRC despatched to Asmara and Mekele two consignments of foodstuffs, blankets, tents and medicaments, each weighing twenty tons, for the victims of the conflict in Eritrea.

From January to May 1978, the total aid provided by the ICRC in connection with this conflict amounted to 950 kgs of medicaments and 450 tons of food, to a value of 1.4 million Swiss francs.

West and Central Africa

Zaire

The ICRC's emergency relief activities in aid of the population of Kolwezi, who suffered great hardship at the time of the Shaba incidents, were expanded in June. Forty-one tons of relief (blankets, medicaments, foodstuffs) were sent by the ICRC by air, while its delegates on the spot made locally large purchases (including 180 tons of essential foodstuffs, sent by rail from Zambia) for immediate distribution.

In July, 353 tons of essential foodstuffs (flour, dried beans, powdered milk, sugar) and 5,000 blankets were distributed to the inhabitants of Kolwezi.

Medical assistance consisted in the despatch of medicaments to the hospitals at Kolwezi, Mutchatcha, Dilolo, Kasembe and Nseke and to eighteen dispensaries, the majority of which were set up again with ICRC help.

The strength of the ICRC team has been increased and it is now composed of four delegates, including a doctor and a radio operator. Furthermore, Mr. Nicolas Vecsey, assistant director of the ICRC Central Tracing Agency, carried out a ten-day mission in Zaire with the purpose

of inspecting the work of the various tracing bureaux, opened in the area with the co-operation of the Red Cross of Zaire, which have started to follow up enquiries for missing persons. Mr. Vecsey was accompanied by Mr. Jean-Jacques Kurz, head of the ICRC audio-visual service, who made a photographic report on ICRC action in the Shaba Province.

At the end of June, Mr. Steinemann, regional delegate, returned to his base in Lusaka. Mr. Jean Courvoisier was appointed head of the ICRC delegation in Zaire. He is at present pursuing with the authorities the examination of various questions, in particular, those connected with protection.

Chad

The ICRC's action for the prisoners of war in the hands of the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) was continued in May and June, in the face of considerable logistic problems which made the delegates' work extremely difficult.

In May, the camps in the regions of Kirdimi, Yebbi Bou, Bardai and Faya were visited and supplied with several weeks' food. Again in June, the ICRC delegates distributed thirty tons of food. From 7 to 18 July they visited, in the northern region of Chad, six camps holding 447 prisoners in the hands of the Frolinat and distributed to them over twenty tons of food (meat, flour, millet, rice, sugar, oil and tomatoes). Depending on whether those camps were more or less easily accessible, the amount of food delivered constituted one or two months' rations.

Exchanges of messages between the prisoners and their families through the Tracing Agency were continued. In May 1250, and in June 1400, messages were exchanged.

Mauritania

International Review had previously briefly recorded that an ICRC delegate and a doctor had visited 205 Polisario Front combatants who had been captured while bearing arms. The visits took place, from 15 to 18 May 1978, in the places of detention, and the customary ICRC procedure was followed. The delegates spoke with detainees of their choice without witness.

On 5 June, the ICRC issued a press release summarizing the various aspects of its action of protection in connection with the Western Sahara conflict.

Latin America

Argentina

In May and June, eleven places of detention in Argentina were visited by ICRC delegates, who saw altogether over 800 detainees. Several requests put forward by the ICRC, mainly for the release of prisoners on grounds of health, were granted.

In the field of relief, 6.8 tons of food worth 6,000 dollars were distributed to detainees' families in May, while the cost of relief in prisons amounted to nearly 800 dollars.

At the beginning of July, the ICRC sent an appeal to the National Societies and governments of a score of countries, for funds to cover the cost of its work of assistance and protection in Argentina.

Chile

In May, ICRC delegates visited thirteen, and in June thirty-four, places of detention. They saw altogether about fifty detainees.

Aid to the families of detainees and of former detainees was continued. In May and June, the ICRC distributed various relief items (supplementary food, medicaments, etc.) worth 36,000 dollars to some 800 families (about 3,000 persons), in Santiago and in the rest of the country. During the same period, ICRC assistance in the prisons amounted to 2,144 dollars in addition to 900 kg of medicaments.

Paraguay

From 19 to 24 June, three ICRC delegates carried out a mission in Paraguay, where they visited eight places of detention and saw about forty political detainees, with whom they spoke without witness.

From 16 to 19 July, they visited five places of detention and saw 34 detainees.

Nicaragua

The ICRC regional delegate for Central America and the Caribbean, Mr. R. Chevalley, visited in July five places of detention in Nicaragua's capital and saw about a hundred detainees. Two of those places had been previously visited in April 1978.

Asia

Thailand

Visits to political detainees. — From 23 May to 29 June, the ICRC regional delegate for South East Asia visited nine places of detention, under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, the Police Department and the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), holding 562 detainees, of Thai and other nationalities. The ICRC delegates spoke without witness with detainees of their choice and distributed, in the prisons visited by them, 1,300 dollars' worth of relief items.

In addition, an EEC gift of 100 tons of powdered milk was handed over for distribution in the places of detention throughout Thailand.

Visits to refugees. — In June, ICRC delegates visited eighteen police posts and two transit camps and saw altogether 1,491 persons held on charges of having entered the country illegally. In the course of those visits, the ICRC delegates distributed supplementary relief articles, mainly medicaments, cleaning and washing materials and toilet items.

In July, the delegates visited ten police posts and two transit camps in the eastern part of Thailand, containing altogether 1,104 persons held on charges of illegal entry into Thailand.

Indonesia

The third stage of the ICRC's programme of visits in Indonesia, begun at the end of May, ended on 2 July.

ICRC delegates and doctors, accompanied by a Swiss interpreter, visited a total of eleven places of detention holding 687 detainees in Sulawesi (Celebes) and Kalimantan (Borneo). In addition, they saw thirty persons who had been released in 1977.

They also went for the second time to seven places of detention on the Island of Java, which had previously been visited by the ICRC at the beginning of 1978, and saw about a thousand detainees already seen before.

Viet Nam

After the recent visit of an ICRC delegation to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a shipment of some 500 tons of relief goods was despatched to Hanoi at the beginning of July. It consisted of 262 tons of canned meat and 4.2 tons of medicaments, worth altogether 1,3 million Swiss

francs, and 235 tons of powdered milk (worth 825,000 Swiss francs), donated by the EEC.

Arrangements have been made for further shipments to be despatched over the next few weeks. They will consist of 525 tons of powdered milk and 1,570 tons of rice (total value: 3.2 million Swiss francs), also a gift from the EEC.

The whole of these relief goods will be distributed to persons who were displaced from their homes as a result of the incidents on the border between Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea. Distributions will be effected on the spot by the Red Cross of Viet Nam.

Future of joint operation. — On 21 June 1978, at a meeting of the co-ordination bureau set up several years ago to manage joint League and ICRC operations in Indo-China, it was decided that, in view of the fact that the emergency phase had long since ended, it was time for the ICRC and the League to resume, each in its own field, their traditional tasks in Indo-China. Consequently, the joint operation was terminated as from 1 July 1978, but the two institutions will pursue their activities in close co-operation. For practical reasons, the Indo-China Bureau (INDSEC) will continue its activity for a limited period.

Burma

The ICRC regional delegate in the Asian subcontinent, Mr. Dominique Borel, was in Burma from 3 to 8 July. In talks with leaders of the National Red Cross Society, he referred to various humanitarian problems, in particular the situation in Arakan Province. He also visited the local branches of the Burmese Red Cross at Pagan, Mandalay and Sagaing.

Afghanistan

Mr. D. Borel, ICRC regional delegate, went to Kabul at the end of June and again in the middle of July. Besides meeting Afghan Red Crescent officials, Mr. Borel was also received by high authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in particular by the Head of State, H. E. Noor Mohammad Taraki, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, by the Minister of the Interior and by the Vice-Minister of Education.

The authorities showed keen interest in the ICRC's humanitarian activities and in the dissemination of knowledge of the Red Cross Principles and expressed their willingness to introduce the textbook

"The Red Crescent and My Country" in all Afghan schools. The ICRC delegate was granted authorization to visit some of the members of the former royal family who were held in detention.

Mr. Borel also went, with the League representative, Mr. K. Adler, to a number of provinces hit by floods.

Europe

Norway

On 12 and 13 June, Mr. Alexandre Hay, ICRC President, and Mr. Melchior Borsinger, delegate general for Europe and North America, paid a visit to Norway. They were first received in audience by H. M. King Olav, after which they had meetings with the authorities and senior officials of the Norwegian Red Cross. At these talks, Mr. Hay took the opportunity to give detailed accounts of ICRC activities at all levels: operational, legal, administrative and financial. The National Society expressed its readiness to give the ICRC still more active support, by providing it with medical teams for emergency operations and contributing larger financial and material aid. It announced a further contribution of 250,000 kroner (about 87,000 Swiss francs) for the ICRC action at present being carried out in Chad.

Missions to East European countries

From 25 May to 1 June 1978, Mr. Philippe Grand d'Hauteville, ICRC delegate, went on a mission to Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary. In a further mission lasting from 3 to 9 July, he visited Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. In each of those countries, Mr. Grand d'Hauteville met National Society leaders, with whom he discussed various questions, in particular, ICRC activities throughout the world and its efforts to spread knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

All the persons who spoke with Mr. Grand d'Hauteville underlined the very constructive aspect of such visits and expressed the hope to see their relations with the ICRC still further developed. They said, in particular, that their National Societies were studying ways and means of co-operating in the future more closely with the ICRC, for instance by making available medical teams, as far as their means allowed them, to be sent to theatres of operations where ICRC aid was called for.

Middle East

Lebanon

While tension had eased somewhat in May in the south of Lebanon, allowing a large number of persons to return to their homes, violent combats had flared up in June in the north, and in July in Beirut. The ICRC resumed its emergency action in Beirut and in the north, but continued its activities in the south at an easier pace.

In the south, the delegates first observed the return of people to their homes, in particular helping them to cross certain areas, and then went round the villages to enquire into the needs of those inhabitants who had come back. The ICRC's reports were sent to the Government to enable it to establish an assistance programme, but where the delegates found there was an urgent need for aid they organized immediate distributions. Between the beginning of April and the middle of May, twenty-two villages were in this way supplied with various relief goods (food, clothing, blankets, etc.) weighing altogether about ten tons.

Furthermore, aid continued to be provided to dispensaries throughout the south of Lebanon. At the request of Ministry of Health officials, the ICRC contributed to the reactivation of the hospitals at Marjayoun and Tibnine by donating 60,000 Swiss francs for the purchase of material and medicaments for both establishments.

In June, in the north of Lebanon, a large number of casualties, both dead and wounded, were caused by combats in two villages. ICRC delegates went there in mid-June to assess needs, and medical material and medicaments were sent to St. John's Hospital in Zghorta.

Continuing tension in this area and in districts to the east of Beirut led the ICRC to increase its personnel in this sector, too, at the end of June.

Violent fighting did in fact take place in July in those districts and the ICRC had to send emergency supplies to the dispensaries and hospitals there. Medical supplies to a value of more than 50,000 Swiss francs were despatched by the ICRC to about a dozen hospital establishments in East Beirut. This was carried out with considerable risk to the delegates whose vehicles were hit by projectiles, despite the fact that they were marked by the Red Cross sign.

In a press release dated 7 July, the ICRC protested firmly against the use inside a densely populated town of weapons causing extensive loss of life among the civilian population. It appealed to the parties involved to observe humanitarian principles of the most elementary kind and to allow the Red Cross to perform its tasks unhampered.

During periods of calm, the ICRC delegation attempted, in certain quarters, to go to the aid of inhabitants who were in a particularly helpless situation. On 12 July, 54 foreign workers, who had been blocked in a house close to the harbour from the time the combats had begun and were without means of subsistence, were evacuated by ICRC delegates. On 19 July, 32 persons in a similar situation in the Quarantaine district were also evacuated.

*

On 4 July, ICRC delegates spoke without witness with the Israeli prisoner captured by the PFLP on 5 April in south Lebanon.

*

In April and May, the ICRC received, in reply to its appeal of 22 March, gifts in kind amounting altogether to 202 tons of miscellaneous relief supplies (baby milk, blankets, tents, detergents, etc.) worth 886,000 Swiss francs, and gifts of 3.2 million Swiss francs in cash. ICRC purchases amounted to 70 tons (740,000 Swiss francs).

Most of the goods received or purchased were handed over to the bodies participating in the action to bring aid to displaced persons.

Israel and occupied territories

The operations arranged every year under ICRC auspices to enable students registered at Cairo University to visit their families in the occupied territories of Sinai and Gaza during the summer holidays, commenced in June at the rate of two crossings a week. At the end of August, students will commence travelling in the opposite direction to Cairo for the new school year.

The first crossing from Cairo to Sinai-Gaza took place on 22 June and on 17 July the eighth batch of students had gone through. About 500 students crossed over every time. In addition, 194 visitors who had gone to Cairo returned to the occupied territories with the students. On 1 June, the ICRC also transferred the body of a student, who had died in an accident in Cairo.

*

Three operations, also under ICRC auspices, took place in the United Nations buffer zone in Kuneitra in occupied Golan. Sixteen persons coming from the Syrian Arab Republic went to the occupied territory to rejoin their relatives, and twenty-two students (14 from Golan and 8 from Gaza) registered at Damascus University, returned to their homes for the summer holidays.

*

The ICRC also repatriated two Lebanese sailors, released by the Israeli authorities.

Jordan

Under ICRC auspices, a person who had infiltrated into Jordan and had been released by the Jordanian authorities was transferred on 1 June to Israel and the occupied territories across the Allenby Bridge over the river Jordan.

Commemoration in the world of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant has been commemorated more or less worldwide. In its last issue, International Review *reported on the celebration of this anniversary in Geneva, Dunant's birthplace; now it summarizes some of the ceremonies held elsewhere.*

Switzerland

Bern

On the evening of 8 May, the Swiss Red Cross organized in Bern a commemoration ceremony attended by Mr. W. Ritschard, President of the Swiss Confederation, representatives of the Bern cantonal and municipal authorities, Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of ICRC, Mr. Adefarasin, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, and many other leading figures.

Professor Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, spoke the following words:

On the occasion of the anniversary we are celebrating today, mention has been made of the force which the Red Cross, that is to say Dunant's creation, represents for the victims of armed conflicts and disasters...

What if Dunant were to come back among us ? Perhaps he would raise his cry of alarm not on a battlefield but in the field of everyday suffering. What would he think and say if he were to visit our 125 National Red Cross Societies ? Doubtless he would be proud and happy to see the millions of volunteers working under our flag to make up for the deficiencies not only

of military but also of civilian health services. Perhaps he would congratulate all those who, in their own regions, are helping to promote health and social welfare, bringing human warmth to the sick, the wounded, the handicapped, the lonely, the lost and the hopeless.

Perhaps he would also call our attention to the problems of our industrialized and over-organized world: violence, pollution, the breakdown of family and community structures, dependence, loneliness and the lack of respect and love for our neighbour.

If Dunant came back among us he would surely tell us that the strength to deal with the world's scourges and injustices lies not only with our leaders or with others but is chiefly in the hands of each of us as individuals.

If Dunant were to return... ! We know full well that he won't and that it is up to us and us alone to keep an eye on all the " Solferino battlefields " in the world today, to keep our hearts and minds open and our imagination working to know where and how to act. It is up to us to denounce injustice, to prevent suffering and to foster solidarity with the cry of « Tutti fratelli ». It is up to us to act.

Heiden

A large crowd came to this small city in eastern Switzerland to pay tribute to the memory of Henry Dunant, who spent the last eighteen years of his life here. Those attending, with their flags and fanfares, were representatives of local sections of the Red Cross Societies of Switzerland, southern Germany and Austria, and followers of Dunant from all over the world. They got together at the church of Heiden for a ceremony at which they heard an address by Professor G. Thürer on " The Path of Henry Dunant " and a speech by Professor Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, before moving to the Henry Dunant monument where they laid a wreath. They also visited the Henry Dunant Museum where Mr. Jakob Haug has a collection of souvenirs of the founder of the Red Cross, whom he knew in his youth. On this occasion the Swiss Cross awarded him its jubilee medal. After lunch, local school-children performed a play on Dunant's years of Heiden. All the celebrations were broadcast on radio and television. ICRC was represented at the Heiden celebrations by Mr. J. Burckhardt, a member of the International Committee.

Those attending took away a vivid impression of their day here: it was as though they were not honouring someone now dead but celebrating the birthday of a real live person who was simply invisible because of the size of the crowd.

Italy

Florence

On the initiative of its Florentine provincial committee, the Italian Red Cross organized a large get-together to celebrate Dunant's birthday in the city's prestigious Old Palace. The meeting was honoured by the presence of Dr. Angelo Savini-Nicci, General President of the Italian Red Cross, as well as by the city's civil and religious authorities; Mr. Paul Ruegger, a former ICRC President, delivered a fine speech:

... Behind the Red Cross movement there lay, as behind every great creation, one man and one idea. The man, whose birthday we are celebrating today, was a courageous figure with a lofty imagination and extraordinary powers of achievement.

His idea, conceived on the battlefield of Solferino in Lombardy in 1859, formulated three years later in Switzerland in his soon famous book and given material expression in the First Geneva Convention of 1864, was to create, throughout the world, relief societies consisting of volunteers grouped round an international committee based at Geneva. This idea was the signal for an unprecedented peaceful and humanitarian revolution...

I have long been of the belief that Henry Dunant's grand idea, as expressed in his "A Memory of Solferino", would not have had the triumphal outcome which fate and, I think, divine grace, have decreed, had the idea of the Red Cross—which took shape at Geneva—not been initially inspired in the atmosphere and heart of Italy... among the generosity of the modest, hard-working and profoundly humane Lombards who, seeing people suffer, removed the artificial barriers of nationality, political and all other differences and rallied to the cry of "Siamo tutti fratelli"...

The emphasis on voluntary service runs through Dunant's programme like a leitmotiv. Indeed, the major National Societies of today were brought into being by groups of volunteers... and, in the more developed relief bodies, voluntary service is of primordial and incalculable importance...

Solferino and Castiglione delle Stiviere

Several ceremonies were held on the very spots at which the Red Cross movement was conceived, namely, Solferino and Castiglione delle Stiviere.

During a ceremony held in front of the "Chiesa Maggiore" and attended by local authorities and representatives of the International

Red Cross, tribute was paid to Henry Dunant and to the women of Castiglione for their devotion to those wounded at the Battle of Solferino.

A Henry Dunant Room was inaugurated in the Castiglione Museum where temporary exhibitions were given by two guests of honour, namely, the Japanese Red Cross which displayed historical documents, and the League of Red Cross Societies which presented a collection of stamps.

The celebrations culminated in a gathering at the Red Cross Memorial at the top of Solferino Hill. There was a large audience to hear speeches by Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, Dr. Athos Gallino, a member of ICRC, and Ambassador Giusti, President of the San Marino Society.

Some 200 relief workers of the Italian Red Cross lit a flame of remembrance after the inauguration of commemorative plaques of new National Societies officially recognized since 1959.

Portugal

A large crowd attended the inauguration of a monument to Henry Dunant in Oporto on 8 May. Those present included H.E. Mario Firmino Miguel, Portugal's Defence Minister, and General Antonio Augusto Fernandes, President of the Portuguese Red Cross, as well as other authorities.

Another ceremony followed at Oporto's Red Cross offices; it was attended by the same notables, and medals and diplomas were awarded to various persons in gratitude for services rendered.

The ICRC was represented at both ceremonies by Dr. Athos Gallino, a member of the International Committee who, on behalf of ICRC, received the highest award of the Portuguese Red Cross—a diploma granted posthumously to Henry Dunant and a medal struck for the 150th anniversary of his birth.

Poland

Students from medical academies and from faculties of law, pedagogy and history attended a seminar at the Polish Red Cross centre in Warsaw on 11 and 12 May. They organized the meeting themselves and prepared their own reports and introductions to the debate.

The law students presented a paper on "The Development of International Humanitarian Law" and a report tracing the life and activities of Henry Dunant. The history students dealt with "The Development of Polish Humanitarian Thinking prior to the Birth of the Red Cross", and the students of pedagogy tackled the problem of "The Education of Young People in a Spirit of International Peace and Friendship by the Red Cross".

Speakers frequently stressed the need to stimulate student interest in international humanitarian law, to win the co-operation of students in all branches for the dissemination of humanitarian law among young people, and to prepare the background material essential for its dissemination. They also stressed that the Red Cross should give even more attention to the preparation of the essential material and introduce increasingly interesting ways of disseminating humanitarian law among youth from all walks of life.

Belgium

In Brussels, on 17 June, H.R.H. Prince Albert, National President of the Belgian Red Cross, unveiled a bronze bust of Dunant, erected in the Square de la Croix-Rouge. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Health, the Burgomaster of Brussels, the Administrator General of the Belgian Red Cross and many other notables.

Ethiopia

On the evening of 8 May, a ceremony held at Addis Ababa's National Theatre was attended by the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health and the mayor of the city. After an address by Sister Yeshi Teshome, Vice-President of the Ethiopian Red Cross, the National Theatre troupe performed a song and dance act. Two films were then shown: "Red Cross on a White Ground" by ICRC, and "Red Cross Disaster Front", a League film.

At other places, such as Awasa in Sidamo province, the day was marked by processions through the town by Red Cross Youth, and by folk-dancing; at Mekele in Tigre province, the local Red Cross organized similar festivities in which the authorities took part.

Some of these celebrations were attended by Mr. E. Leemann, the ICRC delegate in Ethiopia.

Syria and Lebanon

When the situation allowed, the ICRC delegates on mission took part in the ceremonies in honour of Henry Dunant.

In Lebanon, Mr. G. Deluz, an ICRC delegate, made an address on the occasion of 8 May, which was broadcast on Lebanese Television and later printed in the press in Arabic and French.

In Syria, the Damascus branch of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent organized a ceremony at the Arab Cultural Centre. Mr. D. Delapraz, head of the ICRC delegation, gave a speech on "Henry Dunant, Islam and Humanitarian Law". Another leading figure, Professor Chatti, then spoke on "Henry Dunant and his attachment to the Islamic Civilization".

These addresses were followed in both capitals by a showing of the film "The Delegates", which illustrates the activities of the ICRC delegation in Lebanon during the height of the civil war.

Publications

THE TIMES

The leading London newspaper *The Times* devoted a 6-page supplement in its edition of 8 May to the Red Cross and, more particularly, to ICRC. This supplement was prepared by the combined efforts of various departments of *The Times* and ICRC's Press and Information Division. The British Red Cross also played an active part in it.

A special run was made of this supplement on strong paper in a format reduced by half, copies of which are available at ICRC's Press and Information Division in Geneva.

A MEMORY OF SOLFERINO

First edition in Arabic

This celebrated work by Henry Dunant, already translated into several western and oriental languages, has just been published in Arabic by the Henry Dunant Institute on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the author's birth. Dunant's ideas have long been familiar in the Arab

countries, where there are many active Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It was therefore essential to make known in Arabic the work which gave birth to the movement initiated by Dunant, himself an authority on Arab affairs.

A Memory of Solferino was put into Arabic free of charge by Dr. Sami Girges. The text was entirely reproduced by hand and subsequently printed in offset. The book contains a map of the region in which the Battle of Solferino took place and the cover is illustrated with a battle scene and a photograph of Henry Dunant.

Biography of Henry Dunant in Danish

The Danish Red Cross has published a beautiful and finely illustrated booklet entitled "Henry Dunant, Founder of the Red Cross", which traces the life of Dunant and the events which marked the beginnings of the Red Cross. This 40-page work was written by Mr. Klavs Fremm and Mr. Poul Jul Andersen and came off the press in April 1978. The Danish Red Cross will use it for educating young people, but the general public, too, will surely read it with interest.

Two Bulletins of the Henry Dunant Society

We wish to herald the issue of Bulletins Nos. 2 and 3 of the Henry Dunant Society. The many interesting articles which they contain by authorities on Dunant seek to throw light on certain aspects of the character and personality of Dunant, who in many respects is still a mysterious figure; other contributions reveal the bonds between Dunant and some of his friends and correspondents. In Bulletin No. 3, Mr. J. Gomez de Rueda, a well-known figure in Red Cross circles, offers a genuine meditation on Dunant and his work; in a few lines he presents the reader with a number of valuable reflexions.

A simple footnote on page 42 of Bulletin No 2 informs us that an original work by Dunant, one of his apocalyptic paintings of mankind's future, is for sale. For lack of funds no buyer has yet been found.

The Henry Dunant Society, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the man to whose memory it devotes its efforts, has also issued a commemorative medal in gold and silver. Its price is modest.

Any profit made by the Society from its sale will be devoted exclusively to the publication of Dunant's works. The medal may be obtained from the Society, in Geneva.

Coins, stamps and flowers

Lastly, we should like to mention that the Swiss Post Office is to issue a stamp bearing a likeness of Dunant this autumn, as it did in 1928 and 1935, and that the Swiss National Bank will be striking a 5-Swiss franc piece in his honour.

At Nyon a small town near Geneva, the municipal authorities have had a floral medallion laid in their gardens with motifs evoking the Red Cross. A charming initiative. While Geneva has its floral clock, so well-known among tourists, Nyon, through its flowers, is honouring the Red Cross on the anniversary of the birth of its principal founder.

Joint Commission
of the
Empress Shôken Fund

No 69

Geneva, 11th April 1978

FIFTY-SEVENTH DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 5th April 1978. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by Mr. A. Kiuchi, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Permanent Delegation of Japan to the International Organisations in Geneva.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31st December 1977 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to Sw.Frs. 190,080.06.

In examining the applications, the Joint Commission reviewed the experience of the past few years. The Commission noted that the criteria (a. b. c.) it had established for allocation were still valid:

a. to restrict the number of allocations and thereby increasing the allocations so as to permit the beneficiary National Societies to implement the plans envisaged;

b. to uphold only those from developing National Societies unable to have their projects financed otherwise and, among such Societies, whenever feasible those which have hitherto benefited least from assistance from the Shôken Fund;

c. to refrain from considering the requests from those National Societies which have not conformed to the requirements under article 5b of the Regulations according to which the beneficiary National Societies are expected to report on the use of the allocations received.

The Joint Commission further decided that:

i. allocations be transferred to the beneficiaries only upon presentation of either invoices or proof of purchase;

ii. allocations remaining unclaimed or unused after six months of such allocations are to be withdrawn and added to the amount available for the next distribution.

Nineteen National Societies submitted 20 requests for allocations from the 57th Distribution of income and the Joint Commission decided to make the following grants based on the above-mentioned criteria:

Colombian Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 23,000.—
for the purchase of a vehicle for relief work

Egyptian Red Crescent Society: Sw.Frs. 25,000.—
for the purchase of a mobile clinic for the Minia Branch

Fiji Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 25,000.—
for the purchase of material for the Blood Transfusion Service

Lebanese Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 21,000.—
for the purchase of material for the Training Centres

Liberian National Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 15,000.—
for the purchase of a vehicle for relief work

Sudanese Red Crescent Society: Sw.Frs. 25,000.—
for the purchase of an ambulance for the Omdurman Branch

Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society: Sw. Frs. 17,000.—
for the purchase of an ambulance for the San Fernando Branch

The Joint Commission also decided that Sw.Frs. 30,000.— be voted to the reserve as guarantee against fluctuations and that the unused balance of Sw.Frs. 9,080.06 be added to the income available for the 58th Distribution.

In accordance with article 5b of the Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Secretariat

of the Joint Commission on the use which has been made of the allocations received. The Joint Commission would like this report, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the year during which the allocation is used. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of article 5a of the Regulations which prohibits them assigning the grant for purposes other than those specified without the previous consent of the Commission.

In accordance with the Regulations, the 1978 income will be distributed in 1979. To facilitate National Societies to make applications in conformity with the Regulations, the Joint Commission has decided to send, as in the past year, model application forms to all National Societies.

The Joint Commission desires to remind National Societies that such requests must indicate the purposes for which the allocation will be used, in order for them to be considered; they must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by a plan of financing. Requests must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission before 31st December 1978.

For the Joint Commission:

League of Red Cross Societies	*International Committee of the Red Cross*
H. Beer	R. Gallopin (Chairman)
B. Petterson	M. Martin
K. Seevaratnam (Secretary)	F. Trunninger (Miss)

* • *

Empress Shôken Fund

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1977

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS	Sw.Frs.	Sw.Frs.
Securities in portfolio		
Foreign bonds in Swiss Francs (market value: *Frs. 2,581,300.—*)	2,454,212.70	
Foreign bonds (market value: *Frs. 527,563.—*)	617,741.45	3,071,954.15
Debtor		
Amount receivable, withholding tax recoverable		1,254.—
Cash at Bank:		
Caisse Hypothécaire du Canton de Genève	24,642.53	
MM. Bordier & Cie, Geneva	2,285.55	26,928.08
		3,100,136.23

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	Sw.Frs.	Sw.Frs.
Capital		
Balance carried forward from the previous year		2,590,183.13
Plus:		
Special contributions received in 1977 from the Japanese Government and the Japanese Red Cross		87,312.30
		2,677,495.43
Reserve against fluctuations		83,376.20
Provision for administrative expenses:		
Balance carried forward from the previous year	13,895.05	
Transfer from the income statement as per the statutes	9,793.25	
	23,688.30	
Less:		
Actual administrative expenses for the year 1977	(13,726.50)	9,961.80
Excess of income over expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1977		190,080.06
Creditors		
(Allocations to be withdrawn)		66,054.—
Current account with the League of Red Cross Societies		73,168.74
		3,100,136.23

SITUATION OF SECURITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1977

Securities		Nominal Value Sw.Frs.	Purchase Price Sw.Frs.	Market Value Sw.Frs.	%
4⅜ % Dainichi Seika Co. Ltd. 1977/82		100,000.—	100,000.—	100,000.—	100
6¾ % Sumitomo Metal Co. Ltd. 1976/81		200,000.—	200,000.—	207,000.—	103,50
7¼ % Fujita Corp. Kogyo 1976/81		200,000.—	200,000.—	207,000.—	103,50
8½ % Koyo Seiko Co. Ltd. 1975/80		300,000.—	300,350.—	304,500.—	101,50
8¾ % Showa Denko Ltd. 1975/80		300,000.—	298,500.—	303,000.—	101
5½ % Japan 1968/83		600,000.—	590,118.—	636,000.—	106
6¾ % Japan Dev. Bank 1970/85		400,000.—	402,480.—	428,000.—	107
7 % Asian Dev. Bank 1971/86		200,000.—	202,765.—	215,000.—	107,50
6½ % Worldbank, Washington 1971/86		160,000.—	160,000.—	180,800.—	113
8½ % Long Term Credit Bank, Tokyo 1970/85	DM	89,000.—	98,402.—	90,490.—	105,80
9 % Nippon Kokan K.K. 1975/82	DM	250,000.—	269,437.—	254,064.—	105,75
8¼ % Hitachi Shipbuilding Japan 1976/81	DM	100,000.—	104,512.—	101,385.—	105,50
6 % Japan 1964/79	DM	15,000.—	12,053.—	14,703.—	102
5½ % Japan 1963/80	US$	10,000.—	39,744.—	19,987.—	97,50
6 % Japan Dev. Bank 1963/78	US$	9,000.—	36,742.—	18,450.—	100
6 % Tokyo 1965/80	US$	14,000.—	56,851.—	28,484.—	99,25
	Total		3,071,954.—	3,108,863.—	

Exchange rates applied: DM 1.— = Sw.Frs. 0,961
US$ 1.— = Sw.Frs. 2,05

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977

Income	Sw.Frs.	Sw.Frs.
Interest income from bonds		192,282.15
Interest in bank deposits and others		3,582.85
		195,865.—
Expenses		
5% of total income above transferred to the Provision for administrative expenses (article 7 of the Statutes of the Fund)		9,793.25
Result		
Excess of income over expenditure for 1977		186,071.75
Statement of appropriation		
Balance carried forward from previous year		174,008.31
Less:		
Fifty-sixth distribution of income for the year 1976 to seven National Societies	150,000.—	
Allocation to the reserve against fluctuations	20,000.—	170,000.—
Unused balance		4,008.31
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1977		186,071.75
Balance as at December 31, 1977 as per balance sheet		190,080.06

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY DUNANT

In 1962, Mr. Willy Heudtlass, then head of the Press and Radio Service of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, published a book on Henry Dunant. As the *International Review* pointed out in a long article (in November of that year), this was the most comprehensive biography published up to that time, and it was notable for the objectivity of its judgment, the abundance of previously unpublished material gleaned from various sources by the author, and by the new light thrown on some aspects of the life and work of the Red Cross founder.

Now, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant, Mr. Heudtlass has published, at a most timely moment, a second edition of his book [1]. It is embellished by many illustrations, and in their prefaces Mr. W. Bargatzky, President of the German Red Cross, Mr. H. Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, and the late Mr. C. J. Burckhardt who held high office in the ICRC, stress that the book has lost none of its topical interest, and point to its utility for anyone seeking to know all about the Red Cross movement, its development and the impulse and the thinking that lay behind its foundation.

This revised and augmented edition contains some interesting facts gathered in the course of research in several countries. It gives new details, for example, on Dunant's attitude to the Palestine problem of his time, and about the "Green Cross" which Dunant viewed as a movement enabling women to undertake social work in time of peace. Mr. Heudtlass also gives some information on the relationship between Dunant and Moynier, permitting of a more objective judgment of the rivalry engendered mainly by the difference of their characters which for the work and growth of the Red Cross were nevertheless complementary.

---

[1] Willy Heudtlass: *J. Henry Dunant, Gründer des Roten Kreuzes Urheber der Genfer Konvention*, Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, 224 pp.

The second edition has been simplified by the deletion of some parts, for example, the long recital of what was said at the 1863 Geneva Conference, seeing that the trends which were apparent during the meeting were recorded the following year in the First Geneva Convention. Finally, extracts from Dunant's correspondence during his latter years at Heiden show how deeply he felt his financial difficulties. This is shown clearly in his letters to his faithful friend Rudolf Müller, although this in no way detracts from the merit of the "man in white" at the Chiesa Maggiore at Castiglione, this man of vision who called each of us to help our neighbour whoever he may be.

The book concludes with an excellent summary by Mr. Anton Schlögel of the main ideas common to the four Geneva Conventions and to the Protocols signed in 1977 which will henceforth be inseparable from those Conventions. This new edition is therefore most welcome and it is to be hoped that in translation it will be read as widely as it deserves.

J. G. Lossier

I.P. BLISHCHENKO: "INTERNATIONAL CASE-LAW" [1]

This work, in Russian language, presents a comprehensive, critical and lucid review of international case-law. It focuses in particular on a number of cases which have not yet been the subject of discussion in the Western doctrine. At the same time this book is the first publication in Russian on international case-law, a branch of international law which until now has, to a certain degree, been neglected by the specialists of international law in eastern European countries. This fact may be due in part to the general tendency of these scholars to recognize as sources of international law first of all international conventions, and then custom, so not much place is left for judicial decisions.

The book consists of an introduction and nine chapters: Liberation wars and international law; Subjects of international law; Territory and borders; International law of the sea; International air space law; Population and international law; International law of treaties; Peaceful means of settlement of disputes; Armed conflicts and international law.

In the last chapter, the author underlines that the most important problem of any armed conflict is to ensure the maximal protection of

[1] Moscow, 1977, 224 p.

human rights, the "humanization" of warfare. To this end a number of international instruments have been adopted and ratified. According to some scholars, it is the totality of existing humanitarian norms, the purpose of which is the protection of human rights, which constitutes the international humanitarian law. Referring in particular to "The Principles of International Humanitarian Law", by J. Pictet, who divides international humanitarian law in two parts: the law of warfare and norms of protection of human rights, Blishchenko finds it justifiable to talk about international humanitarian law as a recent branch of contemporary international law, but, taking into account that war as a means of national policy is forbidden, it is not appropriate to single out the law of war. Since the essential part of the so-called law of war is the protection of human rights, it would be rather more adequate to establish a closer link between norms and principles of warfare on the one hand and international norms for the protection of human rights on the other.

The author studies and comments a number of cases of particular interest. Referring to the case of American prisoners of war in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Blishchenko states that contemporary international law and domestic law contain generally recognized principles and norms on State responsibility and individual criminal responsibility for violations of the Geneva and Hague Conventions. Since the prosecution of war criminals is both the right and the duty of States, it is also, in the view of the author, permissible for detaining Powers which have made relevant reservations to create for prisoners of war a régime of captivity other than that prescribed by the third Geneva Convention. He even feels that such reservations reinforce the humanitarian character of that instrument, since they increase responsibility for the implementation of norms and customs of warfare. It applies fully to the reservation made by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to article 85 of the Convention. The author asserts at the same time that American prisoners of war were treated humanely in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and were released after the war.

In a case of determination of the status of prisoners of war, where the Malaysian Court of Appeals confirmed the death sentence for several Malaysian subjects who had illegally entered Malaysia from Indonesia carrying arms during the 1963-1966 hostilities between these two countries, the author shares the views of some scholars that such persons should first be treated according to Article 4 (A) (2) of the third Geneva Convention, concerning determination of the status of persons having committed a belligerent act and having fallen into the hands of the enemy. He feels that the Court of Appeals should check whether or not these

persons were members of the Indonesia armed forces, in which case they should be given the status of prisoners of war.

In the Shimoda case, the Tokyo District Court in 1963 held to be illegal the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, as constituting bombardment of undefended towns which is prohibited under Article 25 of the Hague Regulations. The author endorses the decision of the Court which, in his view, rightly reflects the generally recognized norms and principles of humanitarian law. He considers as important the refusal by the Court to accept any political motivation for justifying this illegal act, since any behaviour of belligerent parties should be consistent with international law, as well as the conclusion of the Court, according to which any weapon is legal unless it is directly prohibited by international law or is in contradiction with its basic principles.

In the Yamashita case, the United States Supreme Court found the former officer-in-command of the Japanese armed forces in the Philippines guilty for not having prevented his troops from committing atrocities and crimes against prisoners of war and the local Philippine population. The decision of the Supreme Court is, according to Blishchenko, a very important confirmation of a basic provision of contemporary international law on the responsibility of war criminals irrespective of their official positions.

In the Linas case, the Soviet Government requested, in 1961, the United States Government for the extradition of Linas who, during the war, had been officer-in-charge of the concentration camp at Tartu and had participated in killings of thousands of people. Blishchenko is of the opinion that the refusal of the United States Government to extradite him was in contradiction with valid norms of international law.

Y. Rechetov

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

(a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;

(b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

(c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;

---

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

(d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;

(e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;

(f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;

(g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;

(h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

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

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

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

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul.*

PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*

ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers.*

ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *1089 Buenos Aires.*

AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000.*

AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4.*

BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau.*

BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama.*

BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2.*

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo.*

BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels.*

BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz.*

BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone.*

BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro.*

BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27.*

BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon.*

BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura.*

CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé.*

CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6.*

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui.*

CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago.*

CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E.*

COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*

CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville.*

COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José.*

CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1.*

DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo.*

ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito.*

EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo.*

EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador,* C.A.

ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa.*

FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road. P.O. Box 569, *Suva.*

FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14/15.*

FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris* CEDEX 08.

GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul.*

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1.*

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1,* Postfach (D.B.R.).

GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra.*

GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135.*

GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala.*

GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown.*

HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince.*

HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela,* D.M.

HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V.* Mail Add.: *1367 Budapest 5,* Pf. 249.

ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik.*

INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001.*

INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta.*

IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran.*

IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad.*

IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2.*

ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome.*

IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan.*

JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5.*

JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105.*

JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman.*

KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi.*

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang.*

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul.*

KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait.*

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane.*

LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut.*

LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru.*

LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia.*

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi.*

LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz.*

LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg.*

MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Antananarivo.*

MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).

MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.

MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako.*

MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott.*

MAURITIUS — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe.*

MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional nº 1032, *México 10 D.F.*

MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo.*

MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator.*

MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat.*

NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu.*

NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague.*

NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1.* (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North.*)

NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua.*

NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey.*

NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos.*

NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo.* Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3.*

PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi.*

PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá.*

PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Reu Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción.*

PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima.*

PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila 2801.*

POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw.*

PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3.*

ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest.*

SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino.*

SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh.*

SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar.*

SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown.*

SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9.*

SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)—Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu.*

SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2001.*

SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10.*

SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7.*

SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum.*

SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14.*

SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus.*

TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam.*

THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok.*

TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain,* Trinidad, West Indies.

TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis.*

TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara.*

UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala.*

UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SWIX 7EJ.*

UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou.*

URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo.*

U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006.*

U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036.*

VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas.*

VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triều, *Hanoi.*

YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade.*

REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa.*

ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka.*

Printed by *Journal de Genève,* Geneva