

JUNE 1976

SIXTEENTH YEAR — No. 183

international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

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

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- Mr. ERIC MARTIN, Doctor of Medicine, Honorary Professor of the University of Geneva, *President* (member since 1973)
- Mr. JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission, 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 (1967)
- Mr. WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)
- Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICH, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)
- Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, Bachelor of Laws, former Ambassador (1971)
- 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, Bank Manager (1974)
- Mr. GOTTFRIED DE SMIT, Managing Director (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. ALEXANDRE HAY, Lawyer, Director-General of the Swiss National Bank, *President-elect* (1975)
- Mr. HERBERT LÜTHY, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of History at the University of Basle (1975)

Honorary members: Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President;*

Messrs. HANS BACHMANN,
GUILLAUME BORDIER, PAUL CARRY,
Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEM,
Messrs. ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, ÉDOUARD DE HALLER,
RODOLFO OLGIATI, MAX PETITPIERRE, PAUL RUEGGER,
DIETRICH SCHINDLER, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. ROGER GALLOPIN, *President*
Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICH, *Vice-President*
Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT
Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE
Dr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP
Mr. JEAN PICTET
Mr. GOTTFRIED DE SMIT
Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, *Deputy member*

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

JUNE 1976 - No. 183

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Michel Veuthey: Guerrilla Warfare and Humanitarian Law	277
The Red Cross and the human environment	295

Presidency of the International Committee of the Red Cross	303
--	-----

External activities

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East	305
ICRC activity in Lebanon	310

Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund	311
Eighth Regional Meeting of Arab Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	316
Second Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Balkan Countries	318
Morocco	322
The Centenary of the Danish Red Cross	323

.	326
-----------	-----

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

**REVISTA INTERNACIONAL
DE LA CRUZ ROJA**

The French and Spanish editions, also issued every month, may be obtained at the same price.

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

GERMAN

Im Krieg wie auch im Frieden immer zugegen — Präsidenschaft des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz.

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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

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

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

EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER

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

GUERRILLA WARFARE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

by Michel Veuthey

*The Henry Dunant Institute is currently publishing a book in French only under the title Guérilla et droit humanitaire in its "Collection scientifique."*¹ *The author is Mr. Michel Veuthey, an ICRC collaborator, who, since 1967, has taken part in the work of reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law.*² *Mr. J. Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC, associate professor at the University of Geneva and director of the Institut Henry Dunant, introduces the book with the following preface:*

At last we have a complete work on guerrilla warfare, thus fulfilling a real need. Anyone who wishes to study the subject in detail should have a copy of this book.

Mr. Michel Veuthey has in fact presented us with a valuable work, well thought out, objective, and written with perspicacity, warmth and talent. We should be grateful that he has chosen a subject of such topical interest. It is impossible nowadays to be unaware of this type of conflict, which is known to have produced as many casualties as the Second World War.

Guerrilla warfare can be compared to the retiarius who has only a net and a trident to challenge the Myrmidon clad in armour; it is David's fight against Goliath, or even the eternal antagonism between Cain, the tiller of the land, the sophisticate, and Abel, the simple shepherd. Guerrilla warfare, however, is not the prerogative of one party or ideology: it is in the image of man, both good and evil, liberating his noblest and

¹ Excerpts given here have been translated by the ICRC.

² This book, costing Sw. Frs. 54.—, may be obtained at any bookshop or from the Henry Dunant Institute, 114, rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

basest instincts. If war is the *ultima ratio* of princes, guerrilla warfare is the last resort of desperate people. For, as Sartre said, "all violence is failure".

Nowadays, however, the phenomenon has taken on new proportions, strategies and policies. From the spontaneous act that it started out to be, guerrilla warfare has become organized and premeditated. It is to be feared that its escalation will compromise the application of humanitarian law mainly because it resembles total war. If "all means are permissible", the fairness of the conflict is undermined: if the enemy is everywhere and in disguise, it will be less easy to distinguish between military personnel and civilians and attacks will become more indiscriminate. We would thus slip into a state of uncontrolled violence, anarchy and debasement of law.

There is, however, a legacy from centuries of effort, a common denominator in human conflicts: it is humanitarian law, which remains applicable in all circumstances, even in extreme situations such as guerrilla warfare.

As Mr. Veuthey points out, humanitarian law is a compromise between military requirements and human needs. As these two factors are variable, this law is constantly evolving. This is the crux of the matter. Should we allow the evolution of war techniques to cause the breakdown of law? For example, is the invention of a new weapon of destruction enough to make a whole chapter of law obsolete? Can the mere physical existence of guerrilla warfare have such an effect? The answer is no, otherwise the dividing line between humanity and military requirements would always be shifting in the same direction, that is to say, towards man's decline, since basic humanitarian requirements remain very much the same whereas techniques of warfare are making enormous advances. Principles should remain sacrosanct, whatever the form of the conflicts, whereas the provisions for application and the detailed rules may be altered. This is why law should be periodically revised, as at present. Mr. Veuthey's book has come at the right moment. In his conclusions he outlines the various approaches to the problem and quotes in particular the proposals of the International Committee of the Red Cross, embodied in the draft Protocols currently being studied by the Geneva Diplomatic Conference.

Today it is essential to intensify awareness of the implications of humanitarian law, a purely protective law to be applied wherever there

is human suffering. To add anything of a different nature to the law would be to corrupt it, and as Mr. Veuthey writes at the end of his book: "Emphasis must be laid on the extraordinary nature of humanitarian law, which can qualify neither conflicts nor parties nor even protected persons except in their capacity as human beings."

We give below some excerpts from this book, the importance and topicality of which have been underlined by Mr. Pictet. From the first chapter we reproduce several pages entitled "Towards a fresh conception of humanitarian law":

Humanitarian law as it stands is the outcome of a particular conception, formed during the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, of the interaction of forces, both international and internal.

"It now appears necessary to transcend the existing rules of international humanitarian law as being too complex and too restricted not only in the protection they afford but above all in the group of persons to be protected and in their spheres of application."

The concept of humanitarian law has indeed developed since Solferino: it is no longer concerned only with the plight of wounded fighting men and prisoners of war, but with the fate of whole populations, perhaps of the entire human race.

The traditional laws of war were intended to permit a number of state or quasi-state entities to commit acts of violence normally considered criminal and, at the same time, to protect their own members against excessive violence.

What is imperative at present, therefore, is not so much to seek new definitions or to extend them to other situations, entities or categories of persons, as to work out a new protective, rather than restrictive, humanitarian law. This should be concerned less with legal and political considerations in relation to conflicts, territories or even protected persons and property, less with impunity conferred by prestige, than with safeguarding fundamental human rights.

Humanitarian law has been and will remain the result of a compromise between the necessities of war and of public order on the one hand and the requirements of humanity on the other.

The current resurgence of state sovereignty, both in time of peace and in time of armed conflict, can accentuate these necessities: however,

it should not be impossible to rediscover in the present day a host of political, moral and religious considerations requiring in all circumstances respect for the life, freedom and dignity of human beings and protection of the essentials for their survival.

This respect for human beings, their values and essential property, is necessary not only on a personal level within the same civilization and ideology but even more so for the entire human race. Acknowledging the common human nature of every person, even an enemy, in any situation, any kind of armed conflict, confrontations of all types between nations as well as within the same nation, this respect need not depend on any reciprocity; humanitarian law cannot be reduced to a set of rules.

“Neither can humanitarian law be considered as a legal or philosophical abstraction, a set of idealist norms, divorced from current political and military reality.”

Humanitarian law *is* political both in its very essence—which is to protect people and peoples as well as the entire human community—and in its necessary insertion into the reality of human societies.¹

Even military necessity and the general requirements of state sovereignty, far from hindering the application of humanitarian law, demand that it be respected, even in guerrilla warfare.²

In fact the important thing in theory as in practice is to merge the humanitarian, idealist approach with the political, realistic approach, to benefit from the experiences of the past, especially of the 20th century and more particularly since 1949 in conflicts outside Europe, without fostering too many comforting illusions on the perfectibility of human nature but rather by taking into account new forms of war and new forces at work in the present international community in order to lay down humanitarian laws which fulfil today’s needs for justice and protection.

Before drawing up additional rules, it would be necessary to outline the main principles of the conception of humanitarian law in present-day society. As Pictet in fact wrote:

¹ This does not mean, however, that respect for humanitarian norms and principles may be subordinated to questions of political expediency: indeed, this would be a very bad policy, a short-term view rather than the long-term outlook implicit in legal obligations, especially those of a humanitarian character.

² See below, IX. Instruments and factors of application, and, in particular, 3. Military effectiveness.

“In international humanitarian law, as in every other juridical sphere, principles are of capital importance. They motivate the whole, enable the respective values of the facts to be appreciated and also offer solutions for unexpected cases. They contribute towards filling gaps in the law and help in their future development by indicating the path to be followed. As a summary they can be easily assimilated and remembered.”¹

In a nutshell, the important thing, as Richard R. Baxter recently stated, is to “put more matter and less art into the current conception of humanitarian law”² or, to paraphrase Pierre Vella, to transcend the extreme concern for security, for exact wording, for maintaining the established legal structures and instead to draw on the dynamism, the generosity, the broad vision and the firm judgement of the policy-makers.³

We now give an extract from chapter IX, which bears the general heading. “Agencies and factors of application.” In the first part of this chapter, the author deals with legal procedures, i.e., (a) the responsibility of the High Contracting Parties, (b) the action of the protecting Powers, (c) the role of the ICRC, (d) the intervention of other bodies such as the National Societies of the Red Cross and of institutions to promote respect for human rights. The extract which we reproduce below relates to those factors of application which are not of a legal nature.

As has been seen, guerrilla warfare upsets many traditional legal patterns, such as categories of conflicts, of belligerents, of combatants, of civilians, treaty rules.

Legal procedures for the application of humanitarian principles have likewise been upset and their success has varied. Even in cases where one or other has been applicable, it must be admitted that their role would have been even more limited if other, non-legal, factors had not made the parties to guerrilla warfare realize that they should observe certain humanitarian limitations.⁴

¹ Pictet, *Principles of International Humanitarian Law*, pp. 25-26.

² Baxter R. R., “Humanitarian Law or Humanitarian Politics? The 1974 Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law”, *The Harvard International Law Journal*, Vol. 16, No 1, Winter 1975, p. 25.

³ Vellas, P., *Droit international et science politique*, Paris, 1967, p. 9.

⁴ See Falk, R. A., in his introduction to the book, *The International Law of Civil War*, Baltimore, 1971, p. 79 “There is little evidence that governments shape their response to civil-war adversaries by reference to legal rules and procedures but rather shape policy mainly on the basis of calculation of prudence and military necessity.”

These factors seemed to us to be as follows: reciprocity, public opinion, military effectiveness, economics, return of peace, ethics.

In fact, even if the likening of guerrilla warfare to total war, and the dissymmetry of parties on the ideological, military and legal level, have occasionally convinced some people of the lawlessness of guerrilla warfare and of the impossibility of applying to it any sort of norms, even humanitarian ones,¹ we could not bring ourselves to endorse this negative judgement. Even in conventional warfare, it would be wrong to think that one legal mechanism alone, such as the institution of the Protecting Power—assuming that it works—is sufficient in itself to ensure the implementation of humanitarian norms.²

Extra-legal or para-legal factors, in fact, play a larger part in implementing humanitarian rules and principles, than do the traditional procedures provided for by international humanitarian instruments,³ thereby ensuring the relevance of humanitarian law to guerrilla warfare.

1. Reciprocity

Despite the fact that, since the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁴ and the Vienna Convention of 1969 on the Law of Treaties,⁵ reciprocity has not been a legal condition for the application of humanitarian rules,

¹ Telford Taylor, *Nuremberg and Vietnam*, New York, 1970, p. 173 reiterates the opinion of Colonel William C. Corson (*The Changing Nature of War*, 1970) who writes: "There are no agreed 'rules of land warfare' between antagonists (...) when one (...) is a regular force (...) the other includes old men, women and children as well as guerilla troops (...) And it is doubtful such rules can even be written."

See also Stanley Hoffmann, "International Law and the Control of Force", in *The Relevance of International Law, Essays in Honor of Leo Gross*, Cambridge, Mass., 1968, p. 43: "Conventional wars are to a large extent symmetrical; unconventional war is not. It is an absolute war in the sense of ends—a fact that always condemns regulation to fragility."

² G.I.A.D. Draper, "International Law and Armed Conflicts", *International Affairs*, January 1972 (Vol. 48, No. 1), pp. 46ff, reviews the system of the Protecting Power (pp. 46-49), reprisals (pp. 49-51) penal procedures (pp. 51-54), training and instruction (pp. 54-58) to conclude (pp. 58-59): "No one mechanism of ensuring the regular observance of international humanitarian law is likely to succeed unaided."

³ For a good summary of the implementation procedures provided for by the Geneva Conventions, see in particular Volume II ("Measures intended to reinforce the implementation of the existing law") presented by the ICRC at the first session of the Conference of Government Experts (Geneva, 1971), and also F. Sordet, *The Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Question of Scrutiny*, Geneva 1952, 82 pp. For a more general treatment, see Berber, F., *Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts*, Volume II, *Kriegsrecht*, Munich 1969, pp. 228 ff, Chapter 10, "Die Garantien des Kriegsrechts".

⁴ The Geneva Conventions do not deal with reciprocity, except in the third paragraph of article 2 (common to each Convention), by providing for the non-renunciation of rights (art. 7 of the First, Second and Third Conventions; art. 8 of the Fourth Convention) and by prohibiting reprisals (art. 46 of the First Convention, 47 of the Second Convention, 13 of the Third Convention, 33 of the Fourth Convention). See in particular on this subject: Pictet, *Commentary I*, p. 25, Pictet, *Red Cross Principles*, p. 88. Pinto, R. "Les règles du droit international concernant la guerre civile", *Recueil des Cours*, vol. I, 1965, p. 530. Scholsem, J. C. "L'application des Conventions de Genève", *Annales de droit international médical*, December 1968, No. 18, p. 31. Schwarzenberger, G., *The Frontiers of International Law*, London, 1962, p. 267. See also the appeals made by the ICRC in October 1973 to the parties to the Middle East conflict (published in press releases 1180 dated 28 October and 1182 dated 6 November 1973).

⁵ Art. 60, par. 5. See Reuter, P., *La Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités*, Paris 1970, p. 47.

it is nevertheless a real factor which has played a vital role in implementing humanitarian law in general¹ and which has acquired new significance in guerrilla warfare: reciprocity and, frequently, reprisals² have as a rule led to better treatment of prisoners³ but worse treatment of civilians.⁴ Given the lack of balance between the opponents, reciprocity becomes both relative and generalized in guerrilla warfare: the treatment of prisoners by one side affects the treatment of prisoners by the other side (whatever their status): air raids are made in reply to the throwing of hand grenades; and attacks on civilians by air force or commando units have a decided influence on the treatment awaiting captured pilots and guerrilla fighters, such treatment in turn sometimes resulting in fiercer attacks against civilians.⁵ Therefore, while it must be stressed that reciprocity in guerrilla warfare plays a significant part in implementing humanitarian law, the limits of such reciprocity should be noted and the relevant conclusion drawn: reciprocity, as the ICRC underlined in 1969, is a *de facto* element not to be ignored; it would however be very dangerous to accept it as a legal principle in applying humanitarian law.⁶ As several experts pointed out in 1971, "reciprocity did not mean that respect for the rules would have the same complexion on one side as on the other; it was necessary to take into account the possibilities on either side. What was important was that there should be the greatest possible measure of reciprocity, and that it should be applied in all good faith."⁷ Later on the same experts considered that any regulatory control of the activities of guerrilla fighters should conform to the principle of reciprocity, of a comparative reciprocity,

¹ See also in particular: Berber, *op. cit.*, pp. 66 and 230. Frei, *loc. cit.*, pp. 17-21; Giraud, *loc. cit.*, p. 619; Kunz, *loc. cit.*, p. 879; Lauterpacht, H. "The Limits of the Operation of the Law of War", *BYIL*, 1953, p. 212; Pictet, J., *Red Cross Principles*, Geneva, 1955, p. 89; Proudhon, P. J., *La guerre et la paix*, Paris, 1927, p. 265; Pufendorf, S. de, *Le droit de la nature et des gens*, Amsterdam 1706, p. 426 (Book III, chap. VI, par. VII); Schelling, T.C., *Arms and Influence*, New Haven, 1968, pp. 24 and 139; Stone, J., *Legal Controls of International Conflict*, London, 1959, p. 353; Werth, *op. cit.*, p. 712; Zorgbibe, C., "La guerre civile", *Annales de la Faculté de droit et des sciences économiques de Clermont*, 1969, Vol. 6, pp. 76-77, 162, 169.

² See above, 5.5 "Reprisals".

³ See above, 7.2.3 "Interferences (Prisoners)".

⁴ See above 8.2.4. "Interferences" (Civilians).

⁵ On this problem, see Duff, P., "Prisoners of War in North Vietnam", *Vietnam International*, Vol. V, Nos. 1/2, pp. 23-24; Pinto R., "Hanoi et la Convention de Genève", *Le Monde*, 28-29 December 1969, p. 5. In this second article, entitled "Un problème de réciprocité", Pinto suggests in conclusion: "Les uns ne peuvent-ils envisager d'arrêter leurs raids de bombardiers géants sur la totalité du territoire vietnamien; les autres, de renoncer au terrorisme urbain et d'accorder le statut de prisonniers de guerre aux pilotes — poursuivis ou non?"

⁶ ICRC, *Reaffirmation*, p. 96.

⁷ ICRC, *Conference of Government Experts. Report on the work of the Conference*, Geneva, 1971, par. 343, p. 64 (remark made about "freedom fighters").

without however benefiting one of the parties.¹ This is what Max Huber wrote in 1944:

“ Les règles du droit international ne sont en général appliquées que sur la base de la réciprocité. Cependant, pour obtenir un résultat pratique, la réciprocité seule ne suffit pas; il faut encore qu’il y ait une certaine équivalence dans les intérêts en jeu. Il se peut que la réciprocité repose sur des intérêts différents mais simultanés. ”²

The equivalent nature and simultaneous existence of interests should not be left to chance or to the insight of the belligerents: even in guerrilla warfare, opposing combatants may become aware of a common interest, although it is clearly no longer the mutual respect, as between the members of a trade or guild, that the mercenaries of Machiavelli’s time felt for one other.³ Yet over a period, even enemies whose ideologies and methods of combat are totally opposed develop a mutual respect leading to some degree of solidarity which tends to limit the atrocity involved in violence.⁴

“ Trop souvent toutefois, la réciprocité n’est qu’un facteur d’escalade et de dégradation de la violence, et ce n’est que trop tard, ou partiellement, que s’établit cette prise de conscience. Aussi, pour exclure les formes anarchiques de la réciprocité faudrait-il retrouver l’aspect positif de la réciprocité en établissant des limitations et des garanties équilibrées soulignant l’intérêt pour les deux parties à la guérilla de respecter le droit humanitaire. ”⁵

Lastly, it must be emphasized that the observance of humanitarian rules and principles is not and cannot be the monopoly of one party alone: it is a task that belongs to every person in command and to every combatant.

¹ *Ibid.*, par. 365, p. 76.

² Huber, M., *Principles Tasks, and Problems of the Red Cross in International Law*, Geneva 1944, p. 31.

³ See also Harding, I., *The Origins and Effectiveness of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims*, Geneva 1969, p. B-2, 19; Machiavelli, *Le Prince*, Paris, 1963, pp. 85-93, chapter XII (“Combien il y a d’espèces de gens de guerre, et des soldats mercenaires”); Schwarzenberger, G., “From the Laws of War to the Law of Armed Conflict”, *Journal of Public Law*, 1968, vol. 17, p. 63.

⁴ See also: Baldwin, *loc. cit.*, p. 30 (on the “Kommandobefehl”); Buchheim, H. (*et al.*), *Anatomie des SS-Staates*, Munich, 1967, vol. II, p. 148 (concerning the “Kommissarbefehl” felt by certain senior German officers in Russia to be an attack on this mutual respect, as was the “Kommandobefehl” by Rommel in Africa); Chalfand, G., *Lutte armée en Afrique*, Paris, 1967, p. 105, on the fight between the PAIGC and Portuguese troops in Guinea-Bissau; Fontaine, A., *Le Monde* of 18 October, 1973, p. 5 (concerning the Middle East conflict); Giraud, E., “Le droit international public et la politique”, *Recueil des cours*, vol. 110, 1963, p. 788 (“Les relations concernant la guerre”); Montgomery, *op. cit.*, p. 547.

⁵ Meyrowitz, H., *Le principe de l’égalité des belligérants*, Paris, 1970, puts it very well, p. 251:

“*Indépendamment de son fondement de justice, la réciprocité constitue le résultat et l’expression permanente d’une vérité d’expérience: les normes du droit de la guerre n’ont de chance d’être observées que si les sujets des normes ont le même intérêt à s’y soumettre.*”

2. Public opinion

One political factor in the implementation of humanitarian law, which is of particular importance given the essentially political nature of guerrilla warfare, is public opinion. The representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law, His Excellency Ambassador Nguyen Van Luu, made a statement, based on the experience of his own country, to the effect that public opinion was the very source of humanitarian law.¹ Clearly, at a moment when public opinion has been roused by atrocities committed by one side or another, and can therefore tip the scales in the vital area of combat, namely, the political arena,² the domestic or international image is a determining factor.

It would however be going too far to consider recourse to public opinion as a cure-all, a universal substitute for all legal factors of implementation. President Woodrow Wilson of the United States intended to use public opinion as a lever for the application of sanctions based on collective security to ensure the repression of acts contrary to international order.³ In point of fact, public opinion can sometimes play a negative role: Victor Hugo recounts in his *Choses Vues* that the excitement of the crowd would determine the execution of hostages by the Commune; in the same way, a population subject to indiscriminate attacks, or whose loved ones are being tortured, will pressure political and military leaders into taking reprisals.⁴ The taoist proverb "He who knows speaks not; he who speaks knows not",⁵ is often borne out by the information given to the public, who are, in any case, more inclined to believe in the enemy's atrocities than in those of their own side⁶ if they are not sunk into total indifference, their sensitivities blunted, their

¹ CDDH/I/SR.17, p. 14. Commission I, Friday morning, 7 February 1975.

² See above 2.3. Characteristics of guerrilla warfare; also Millis, W. *War and Revolution Today*, Santa Barbara, 1965, p. 2:

"The course of military operations is less important than the reactions of public opinion—not only in the local area concerned but in the great, stable areas of the world."

Hooker, W. S., and Savasten, D. H., "The Geneva Convention of 1949: Application in the Vietnamese conflict", *Virginia Journal of International Law*, 1965, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 264:

"The power of informed public opinion could be a serious deterrent to the mobilization of popular support for the use of inhumane methods of warfare by national leaders bent on destroying any threat to their power."

³ Guggenheim P., "L'organisation de l'opinion publique dans la communauté internationale", *Annales d'études internationales*, Geneva, 1970, p. 155.

⁴ See 5.3 (Raids): 5.5 (Reprisals): 5.6 (Terrorism): 5.7 (Torture)

⁵ Lao Tseu, *Tao Te King*, Paris 1973, p. 80, No. 56, first paragraph.

⁶ Orwell, G., *Homage to Catalonia*, Harmondsworth, 1966, pp. 228-229.

alertness deadened, saturated with pictures and descriptions of horrifying events.¹ It is nonetheless true to say that recourse to public opinion, hailed by several jurists as an important factor guaranteeing respect for international law,² has been able to play a considerable role in guerrilla warfare in reducing indiscriminate attacks against civilians³ and the execution and torture of prisoners.⁴ In guerrilla warfare, “home-front” public opinion certainly carries as much weight as international public opinion if not more.⁵

3. Military effectiveness

Military effectiveness is compatible with the observance of humanitarian principles, in conventional warfare and in guerrilla warfare⁶ in which, despite apparent differences which we shall mention later, military efficiency as well as humanity demands respect for and protection of civilians and their essential goods. It is equally necessary in guerrilla warfare not to alienate or antagonize the civilian population by indiscriminate attacks,⁷ but to win them over by social and political measures. Sparing the lives of enemy combatants and guaranteeing them humane treatment and the prospect of release are means to encourage surrender.⁸ Likewise, an important factor in the observance of humanitarian law,

¹ Duverger, M., “L’indifférence”, *Le Monde*, 8 July 1972, pp. 1 and 8.

² See also Ago, R., *La phase finale de l’œuvre de codification du droit international*, Geneva, 1968, p. 17; Berber, *op. cit.*, p. 230; Bierzanek, R., “Towards More Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflicts”, *Studies on International Relations*, 1973, No. 1, p. 84; Greenspan, M., *The Modern Law of Land Warfare*, Berkeley, 1959, p. 11; Spaight, J. M., *War Rights on Land*, London, 1911, p. 6.

³ See also Fanon, *op. cit.*, pp. 38-39; Hastings, A., in *The Times*, London, 10 July 1973, p. 1.

⁴ Fraleigh, “The Algerian Revolution” in Falk, R. A. (Ed.), *The International Law of Civil War*, Baltimore, 1971, p. 194.

⁵ On home-front public opinion, see also Berber, *op. cit.*, p. 66; Escarpit, R., “Le regard”, *Le Monde*, 26 November 1969, p. 1; Lebjaoui, M., *Vérité sur la révolution algérienne*, Paris, 1970, p. 82; Oliveira, H. de A., *A Batalha de Certeza*, Lisbon, 1966, p. 57; Sulzberger, C. L., “A New Kind of War”, *JHT*, 14, 16, 19 May 1969. On international public opinion, see in particular: Berber, *op. cit.*, p. 65; Buchheim, *op. cit.*, p. 193; Grosser, A., “Nuremberg en notre temps”, *Le Monde*, 3-4 October 1971, p. 3; Harding, *op. cit.*, p. B 2-18; Sulzberger C. L., “The African Vietnam”, *JHT*, 28 April 1971.

⁶ See particularly: Baldwin, G. B., “A New Look at the Law of War: Limited War and Field Manual 27-10”, in *Military Law Review*, March 1959, p. 10; Boissier, P., *Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge*, Paris, 1963, p. 478; Giraud, E., “Le respect des Droits de l’homme dans la guerre internationale et dans la guerre civile”, in *Revue du droit public et de la science politique en France et à l’étranger*, July-August 1958, p. 635; Kunz, J. L., “The Laws of War”, in *The Changing Law of Nations*, pp. 873-874; Pictet, J., “La restauration nécessaire des lois et coutumes applicables en cas de conflit”, in *Revue de la Commission Internationale des juristes*, No. 1, March 1969, p. 41; Roysce, W., in ICRC, *La protection des civils contre les bombardements. Consultations juridiques*, Geneva, 1930, p. 114. For guerrilla warfare in particular, see: Loverdo, C. de, *Les maquis rouges des Balkans*, Paris, 1967, p. 194; Majumdar, B. N., *The Little War*, New Delhi, 1967, pp. 167 and 170.

⁷ See above 8.2 “Treatment of civilians (persons and property) in guerrilla warfare”.

⁸ See above 7.2 “Treatment of prisoners in guerrilla warfare”.

even in the midst of guerrilla warfare,¹ is the maintenance of discipline in troops by not allowing them to kill and destroy indiscriminately, or to commit atrocities against the enemy, and soon to turn against their own leaders. To this end, only training and credible instruction will instil knowledge of and respect for humanitarian law in people's minds; ² the simplicity of these rules will facilitate their dissemination and thus their implementation,³ especially if they are coupled with a system of *penal sanctions*⁴ guaranteeing the observance not only of humanitarian law but also of discipline in general.

4. Economic considerations

Economics is another factor conducive to the implementing of humanitarian law: in ancient times, according to Montesquieu, the law of nations required prisoners of war to be made slaves, to prevent their being killed;⁵ in the same way, conquering nations eventually found it more profitable to enjoy the fruit of their conquests rather than to lay waste and plunder their enemies' countries.⁶ In guerrilla warfare too, it is obviously more costly to strike indiscriminately than to limit one's

¹ See also: Berber, *op. cit.*, pp. 230-231; Ducasse, A., *La Guerre des Camisards*, Paris, 1970, pp. 100-101; Farer, T., "The Laws of War 25 Years after Nuremberg" in *International Conciliation*, No. 583 (May 1971), p. 46; Reed, J., *Insurgent Mexico*, New York, 1969, p. 132; Siotis, J., *Le droit de la guerre et les conflits armés d'un caractère international*, Paris, 1958, p. 213; Werth, A., *Russia at War*, London, 1965, p. 865, and, for comparison, the affair of the "private air war" of General John D. Lavelle (*Newsweek*, 26 June 1972, pp. 7-8 "The Private War of General Lavelle"); *IHT*, 10 October 1972, p. 6 ("The Lavelle Case").

² The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain provisions by virtue of which the High Contracting Parties undertake to disseminate as widely as possible, in time of peace and time of war, the text of the Conventions in their respective countries, and in particular to incorporate the study of them in the military and, if possible, civil instruction programmes in such a way that the principles become known to the population as a whole (Articles 47 of the First Convention, 48 of the Second Convention, 127 of the Third Convention, 144 of the Fourth Convention). The Third and Fourth Conventions moreover stipulate that the authorities who assume responsibilities towards protected persons must have a copy of the Conventions and be given special instruction in their provisions. See in this connection J. de Preux, *Diffusion des Conventions de Genève de 1949*, Geneva, 1955, 32 p. Many instructions given to guerrilla movements and their adversaries have been mentioned in Part 3 above. With regard to efforts by both parties to guerrilla warfare to disseminate humanitarian principles, and the special difficulties involved, see particularly Fanon, F., *Sociologie d'une révolution*, Paris, 1958 p. 5, on the Algerian FLN, and the Russell Tribunal, *Le jugement final*, Paris 1968, p. 105 (Statement made by an American soldier in Vietnam).

³ Cf. Frei, *loc. cit.*, p. 25.

⁴ Even in guerrilla warfare, it is necessary and possible for both a guerrilla movement and its enemies to penalise violations of humanitarian law. See also Reed, *op. cit.*, p. 132, quoting Pancho Villa's policy: "There is no case on record where he wantonly killed a man. Anyone who did so he promptly executed."

⁵ Montesquieu, *De l'esprit des lois*, Book XV, Chapter II (in *Œuvres complètes*, Paris, 1856, p. 202). See also Buchheim, *op. cit.*, pp. 164-165, who writes that it was only in the spring of 1942 that the use of Russian workers for forced labour, to meet the needs of the German war economy, brought about a slow improvement of living conditions for prisoners of war and the cessation of large-scale executions. For earlier historical examples, see Davie, M. R., *La guerre dans les sociétés primitives*, Paris, 1931, pp. 242, 296-297; Farrer, *op. cit.*, p. 112 and Fuller, J. F. C., *L'influence de l'armement sur l'histoire*, Paris 1948, p. 239, note 35.

⁶ Fuller, *ibid.*, p. 215. See also Baldwin, *loc. cit.*, pp. 8-9. Lemerrier—Quelquejay, C., *La paix mongole*, Paris 1970, p. 26.

attacks to military objectives; it is better, for forces intent on liberating or conquering civilians, not to endanger their very survival by completely disorganizing their economic life, by creating more "refugees" than can be sheltered and fed. Likewise, certain guerrilla organizations will limit their attacks in order to continue levying taxes, not to mention receiving external economic aid,¹ so as not to compromise their economic future after the conflict.

5. Restoration of peace

Another important political factor, more durable and far-reaching than is often imagined, is the respect for humanitarian limitations shown in the refusal to debase and overthrow the moral values of combatants, thereby avoiding a powerful corrosive effect on the behaviour of combatants who have returned to civilian life and on Society as a whole, corrupted by a wave of violence.²

Just as respect for humanitarian law facilitates the keeping of domestic peace, so the restoration of peace between belligerents will be greatly aided by humane gestures, which sow the seeds of peace and leave an opening, however small, for dialogue and reconciliation.³

As Bindschedler writes, "the law of armed conflicts is clearly not a substitute for peace. But it does offer a last modicum of restraint and

¹ For example, according to J. F. Chavel on Radio Suisse Romande on Thursday 27 September 1973, at 7.55 p.m., the leading Palestinian resistance organizations are supposed to have taken the political decision in 1972 to carry out no more indiscriminate attacks, one of the reasons being that they did not wish to deprive themselves of economic aid from other Arab countries. This analysis is confirmed by the annoyance of the PLO, as well as of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the major financial backers of the movements, at the hijacking of an aircraft during the 1973 Algiers Conference of non-aligned countries (*IHT*, 10 September 1973, p. 1).

² For this factor, which is of prime importance in guerrilla warfare since this is concerned with forming or preserving nations, see in particular the following authors: Baldwin, *loc. cit.*, p. 13. Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, *In the Name of America*, New York, 1968, pp. 11-12 and 26; Constant, B., *De l'esprit de conquête*, Neuchâtel, 1942, p. 98; Erasmus *Dulce bellum inexpertis*, Brussels, 1953, pp. 25-26; Escarpit, R., "Balles perdues", *Le Monde*, 18 May 1972, p. 1; Graham, H., and Gurr, T., *Violence in America*, New York, 1969, pp. 62 and 519; Hersch, S., "The Investigation of Son My", *The New Yorker*, 29 January 1972, p. 71; Julien, C., *Le Monde diplomatique*, January 1973, p. 1; Pax Christi, *Guerre révolutionnaire et conscience chrétienne*, Paris 1963, p. 3; Servan-Schreiber, J. J., *Lieutenant en Algérie*, Paris, 1957, p. 244; Shannon, William V., "US Military under Fire", *IHT*, 15 August 1973, p. 6; Sully, F., *Age of the Guerrilla*, New York, 1970, pp. 38-39; Taylor, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-41; Toynbee, *op. cit.*, pp. 57 and 117.

³ For this interdependence between peace and respect for humanitarian law, see Baldwin, *loc. cit.*, p. 18; Camus, A., *Actuelles III*, Paris, 1958, p. 128; Fontaine, A., "Justice et politique", *Le Monde*, 30 December 1970; Giraud, *loc. cit.* Guelle, J., *Précis des lois de la guerre sur terre*, Paris 1884, p. VI. Huber, M., *Das Völkerrecht und der Mensch*, Saint-Gall, 1952, p. 54; Kant, E., *Projet de paix perpétuelle*, Paris 1948, pp. 8-9, art. 6; Lieber, F., *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field*, Washington 1863, art. 16, *in fine*; Lossier, J.-G., *La Croix-Rouge et la Paix*, Geneva, 1951, p. 23; Oliveira, *op. cit.*, p. 65; Patnogie, J., "Les droits de l'homme et les conflits armés" in *Institut international de droit humanitaire, Les Droits de l'homme, base du droit international humanitaire*, Lugano, 1971 p. 156; Rousseau, C., *Droit international public*, Paris 1970, p. 334; Vanderpol, A., *La doctrine scolastique du droit de guerre*, Paris 1919, p. 91, quoting Ayaala, Lupus, Gentili and Victoria; Zörgbibe C., "Pour une réaffirmation du droit humanitaire des conflits armés internes", in *Journal du droit international*, 1970, No. 3, p. 682.

human values, a residue of human solidarity, amid the outbursts of violence and passion.”¹

6. Ethics

All these factors, legal, military and political, traditionally and still applicable in conventional warfare, and sometimes—and increasingly—in guerrilla warfare, show that the observance of humanitarian limitations even in situations as difficult as guerrilla warfare is not a theoretical but a realistic proposition in keeping with the necessities of fighting and with the aspirations common to all men whose clashes of arms and ideas and whose seemingly contradictory statements do not succeed in disguising the true situation, often recognized too late.

This merging of interests, by adversaries, going beyond their differences, in fact reveals a universal humanitarian code of ethics² which should make possible the drafting of up-to-date humanitarian rules which could be instrumental in avoiding the repetition of the same tragic and useless experiences in one conflict after another;³ a code of ethics, the basic principle of which would be to regard adversaries as human beings,⁴ enemies for a moment but always interdependent,⁵ and, in Camus' words, fighting for a truth but being careful not to kill it with the same weapons with which they are defending it.⁶

Just as this code of ethics is a basic principle of international humanitarian law, it is the conviction of its reality, its credibility—not only among jurists, philosophers or philanthropists, but, much more, among fighting men and militants—which will ensure that humanitarian law is known and applied in guerrilla warfare as in every situation.

¹ Bindschedler, D., *Reconsidération*, p. 113 (conclusions).

² See Huber, M., “Ethos, Internationales”, in Strupp-Schlochauer, *Wörterbuch*, I, pp. 444-448.

³ Vidal-Naquet P., *La torture dans la République*, Paris 1972, p. 174, where he challenges “the inexorable evolution of the rules of revolutionary warfare”:

“Nothing in history is ever inevitable: it is always possible for men, even burdened with a repressive task, to show imagination. It is just that the easiest, most elementary and most repetitive reactions are nearly always the most likely”.

⁴ Bollardière, Général de, *Bataille d'Alger, bataille de l'homme*, Paris, 1972, p. 16; Lossier, J.-G., *Les civilisations et le service du prochain*, Paris, 1958, *La Croix-Rouge et la Paix*, Geneva, 1951, p. 23; Pax Christi, *op. cit.*, p. 242.

⁵ Bollardière, *op. cit.*, p. 20, writes as follows:

“J'avais aussi compris que cet étranger si proche et si loin de moi, mon ennemi, avait un double visage: tendu de violence et de haine quand il se dressait brandissant ses armes, mystérieusement identique au mien quand il gisait à terre, brisé et pitoyable.”

See also Lossier, J.-G., *Solidarité, signification morale de la Croix-Rouge*, Neuchâtel, 1948.

⁶ Camus, A., *Actuelles III*, p. 24. See also Fanon, *op. cit.*, pp. 6-7 on guerrilla warfare and on anti-guerrilla warfare; Schlesinger, A., “The Necessary Amorality of Foreign Affairs”, *Harper's Magazine*, August 1971, pp. 67-77, in which the author refutes the title of his study.

The author thus reaches some very general conclusions, from which we give below some excerpts of significance in relation to the evolution of humanitarian law.

Reality and relativity of the notions of humanitarian law and guerrilla warfare

The notions of humanitarian law and guerrilla warfare, and even war as such, are extremely confused at present and it is difficult to give a strict definition of them, due in part to the great number of terms describing them and in part to their evolutionary nature: in guerrilla warfare, for example, there are different phases and each conflict is of a particular nature; while humanitarian law has a variety of cases in which it is applicable, and is under constant scrutiny with a view to its reaffirmation and development.

Humanitarian law has often been considered as an extreme, if not marginal, form of international law and of law in general. Its implementation in the difficult conditions—de facto and de jure—of guerrilla warfare has seemed utopian, at the best challenging. By taking examples from actual conflicts, the numerous stands taken by parties to existing guerrilla warfare, and the opinions of jurists, we have tried to show, as concretely and objectively as possible, the reality of humanitarian law, its necessity and its possibility, even in guerrilla warfare.

To paraphrase a definition by Pictet, humanitarian law in the broad sense of the term should be understood to be all those legal provisions, national or international, written or unwritten, which aim to ensure respect for the individual and his fulfilment, so far as is compatible with public order and, in time of armed conflict, with military requirements.

Humanitarian provisions are to be found in international humanitarian law as such (Geneva Conventions and The Hague Conventions for example), in the *international instruments of Human Rights* (Universal Declaration, Covenants, European Conventions, etc.) and in the *municipal law* of each State (constitutional and procedural guarantees), as well as the internal directives of most guerrilla movements.

Humanitarian law in the broad sense thus comprises international humanitarian law, the international instruments of Human Rights and the national internal legislation intended to provide fundamental guarantees for the protection of the individual.

The diversity and abundance of terms, the numerous definitions and subtle distinctions too often mask the reality of humanitarian law; the parties to the conflicts, and particularly guerrilla fighters, are thus denied a simple approach to a legal system which at present includes several hundred provisions contained in more than twenty instruments, to mention only the international instruments now in force.

In its traditional conception, still to be found in many international instruments, humanitarian law was essentially a law of war.

Guerrilla warfare, however, is by its nature an “unconventional war” which does not fit into the pattern of traditional warfare, either in the theoretical or the material sense, nor, consequently, into the framework fixed by the Hague Conventions in 1907 and the Geneva Conventions in 1949 (with the exception, in part perhaps, of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions).

Readjusting humanitarian law to the reality of conflicts

Many obstacles must be overcome before this vital prospect can be opened up and the common denominator of the human condition redefined. Yet past conflicts and the threat of more to come make clear the pressing need for such measures.

In spite of its name, guerrilla warfare is no longer a “small war”: its universality, its ancient origins, the way in which it was ignored in Europe in the second half of the 19th century when the law of war was being drawn up, its present growth in the context of decolonisation and the struggle against occupation and oppression, its increasing likeness to regular warfare—all these factors mean that it can no longer be ignored in contemporary humanitarian law-making.

The unsuitability of positive humanitarian law to contemporary guerrilla warfare has been recognized by:

- parties to guerrilla warfare, conscious of the need to implement the principles, but also to revise the texts, which reflect a western “Atlantic” conception of military tactics and organization;
- other bodies, in particular the International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran 1968), the XXIst and XXIIInd International Confer-

ences of the Red Cross, which met in Istanbul (1969) and Teheran (1973) respectively, and the Conference of Government Experts held in Geneva in 1971 and 1972, as well as a large section of legal opinion.

The reasons for this unsuitability are:

- a degree of legal inflexibility: positive law of war has scarcely been revised since the compromise made in 1874 between the Great Powers of the time, confident in the strength of their regular armies, and the small countries, ready to defend their freedom and their independence even at the price of a popular insurrection and a guerrilla war: it was the latter who surrendered at The Hague in 1907. To wish to retain the law in its present discriminatory form as regards guerrilla warfare, in defiance of the facts, would be virtually to put an end to humanitarian law, in the tradition of Molière's doctors, who preferred people to die under their treatment rather than to recover without it;
- the dissymetry of the parties to a guerrilla war; their inequality in material resources and legal status may mean that both parties have not an equal interest in applying humanitarian law, that the traditional reciprocity inherent in the law of conventional warfare is lacking.

Because its present provisions are inappropriate to guerrilla warfare, humanitarian law hardly applies to this form of conflict, which is subject only to the self-imposed limitations or the arbitrary judgement of the parties. At best this would entail empirical limitations, but much more often it leads to the reciprocal escalation of violence.

The *material need* for the application of humanitarian law in guerrilla warfare is made abundantly clear by the past and present development of guerrilla fighting and the likelihood of its continuing existence.

Not only would it be futile to claim to enact rules which would disregard the changed nature of conflicts, and especially guerrilla warfare, but it would be a dangerous misapprehension to believe that the retention of discriminatory legal provisions would discourage recourse to guerrilla warfare, when guerrilla methods have been so consistently adopted by regular troops.

Humanitarian necessity follows from what has been said above: the material development of guerrilla warfare has increased the number of victims; yet, as in any other type of conflict, it is in the interests of the parties to prevent suffering and useless destruction.

The essential objective in formulating humanitarian law, as in actual humanitarian activities, seems to be to establish the fundamental similarity of humanitarian interests of the parties and the humanity they share, beyond the divergences and differences that make them adversaries.

In the current attempts to reaffirm and develop humanitarian law, every effort must be made to avoid a plethora of legal provisions, a "padding" of the clauses, which could result in reducing the substance, diminishing its force by making the law so complex and legally arcane as to be accessible only to a limited coterie of experts.

The prime object should be to steer the present deliberations on the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law towards simple, comprehensible texts applicable to all conflicts, with no political preferences.

Another objective would be a common body of humanitarian law made up of basic humanitarian principles and accepted by the States in an international legal instrument. These principles would apply in all circumstances, whether in time of peace or in time of armed conflict; as they are by nature brief, they should be supplemented by the various branches of humanitarian law in the broad sense, that is, the national, constitutional, legal and other provisions, and international instruments of human rights and the law of armed conflicts.

Mr. Veuthey sums up his ideas in a final comment :

Whatever the solution and the wording finally adopted in the texts currently being drafted, the main thing is to encourage awareness of the reality and necessity of humanitarian law: more than the shortcomings and difficulties of the texts, it is the absence of political determination which has unfortunately meant that too often the law has been brought into play against the interests of humanity, the letter against the spirit of humanitarian law.

Ideally, at the end of the present work of law-making, we should be able to repeat Mirabeau's claim in his speech to the French Constituent Assembly on 17 August 1789, concerning the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of citizens:

“We have tried to find a popular form of wording which will remind people, not of what has been studied in books or in abstract meditation, but of what they have themselves experienced. An ideal declaration of rights would contain axioms so simple, so self-evident and so abundant in inferences that it would be impossible to deviate from it without becoming absurd.”

The Red Cross and the human environment

In the August 1972 issue of *International Review*, an article on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment drew attention to one of the vital problems of our day. The importance of the subject was underlined in the seven-paragraph Declaration adopted in Stockholm in June 1972, expressing man's common interest in the preservation of our planet. The Declaration, comprising a preamble and a number of principles, stated, *inter alia*, the following:

Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality which permits a life of dignity and well-being, and bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

It would seem that we have reached a point in the history of our planet when we must all, throughout the whole world, consider more carefully the repercussions which our decisions and deeds might have on the environment. States and institutions, groups and individuals have been alerted to the urgent necessity for worldwide co-operation and prompt action in this field for the benefit of all mankind.

Last year, for example, the Council of National Representatives of the International Council of Nurses, meeting at Singapore, approved a resolution on the role of the nurse in safeguarding the human environment. The preamble stated:

The preservation and improvement of the human environment has become a major goal of man's action for his survival and well-being. The vastness and urgency of the task places on every individual and every professional group the responsibility to participate in the

efforts to safeguard man's environment, to conserve the world's resources, to study how their use affects man and how adverse effects can be avoided.

The problem has now been raised to world level. The 5th of June has been set aside as the day on which World Environment Day is celebrated every year. The theme for 1976 is "Water, vital resource for life" and the World Day is organized and promoted by the United Nations Environment Programme.

It is only in recent years that the environmental question has become a matter of urgency. Previously, no one seemed to notice the steady destruction of the natural environment; indeed, in the eyes of those who considered that nature could be carved and despoiled at anyone's will or pleasure, that very destruction appeared to be in the natural order of things. As for the Red Cross, we can well see, as we look back on its history, that it was only in recent times that it became aware of the gravity of man's attacks on those natural surroundings where profound truth and harmony are to be sought. It cannot be denied that the Red Cross has been called upon to enlarge ever further the range of its activities. It has been compelled to do so by the very force of circumstance, and the chief concern of its founders was to confine the institution within narrow bounds in order to ensure its efficiency. Of those men, only the visionary Henry Dunant foresaw its tremendous development, imagining vast associations of men of good will, gathered together for the accomplishment of a wide variety of humanitarian purposes.

But for Dunant's four colleagues, as for him too, it was humanity which counted above all. They were also influenced, it must be admitted, by the mentality and aspirations of their time: progress was continuous, the advance of humanity went on unchecked and man cast his net ever more widely over nature's store. Our earth was no longer thought of as man's surroundings in which people had to live, but as an enemy to be conquered and to be exploited in the most efficient manner.

It is quite possible, however, that had they been less influenced by scientism and had they observed man's incessant depredations on nature, they would have foreseen that the Red Cross could also extend its activities to fields other than that of humanity. In his fundamental book, *Red Cross Principles*, Mr. Jean Pictet wrote: "Red Cross fights against suffering and death." It should therefore fight against those

agents which, by destroying the live forces which man seeks in nature, cause him to suffer and finally to die. If nature is not protected, if it is despoiled, polluted, drained without respite, it will no longer be the reservoir where man can find the live energy wherewith to build up his forces. As it is, from the viewpoint of humanity, irreplaceable harm has already been done, and the balance of nature has been severely upset.

* * *

What can the Red Cross do ? How can it act ?

Actually, Red Cross concern in respect of this problem goes back quite a number of years, for in 1971, the League Council of Governors adopted a resolution emphasizing the importance of keeping the public well informed on environmental dangers and on adequate counter-measures that need to be taken. The following year, in Stockholm, Mr. H. Beer, League Secretary-General, stressed that activities for the protection of the human environment had their place as was to be expected in the programmes of the Red Cross. Among such activities, he mentioned Red Cross participation in preventive environmental health campaigns, Junior Red Cross action in clearing pollution, and co-operation with the United Nations for setting up a new system of pre-disaster planning.

Protection, the traditional task of the Red Cross, was henceforth to be extended to the environment in which men lived. That was the reason why the theme proposed for World Red Cross Day in 1973 was "You and Your Environment", drawing attention to the situation of the Red Cross vis-à-vis the danger threatening us all and of which the world has now become fully conscious. It was with this in view that action was taken on the proposal to organize a meeting at which a number of National Societies would have the opportunity to speak of the work which they are doing or intend to do, and to exchange ideas. It gives us pleasure to give below an article written by one of the participants at that meeting, Mr. Jacques Vigne, Director of Research at the Henry Dunant Institute.

(*J.-G.L.*)

* * *

Firmly standing by the principles which have at all times guided its activities, in particular the principle of humanity, the Red Cross has always endeavoured to alleviate and where possible to prevent human suffering, whatever might be the cause.

As much suffering has its source, directly or indirectly, in the events and circumstances affecting human beings, in short in their environment, it may be said that the Red Cross cannot remain indifferent to those problems, but at the same time it cannot be denied that it has for many years been active in the field of the protection of the natural environment, and that its aim is to prevent the suffering which might result from its deterioration.

Nevertheless, even though the activities of the Red Cross in this sphere go back quite a long way in time, it ought to consider the role it could play in the context of the present evolution of a truly world-wide movement for the protection of the environment.

First of all, the Red Cross should ask itself what is the context in which its activities are situated in relation to its principles, and what are the guidelines along which its action could be best developed, whether it acts as an auxiliary of the government or in co-operation with other organizations involved in such problems.

Four fundamental questions may therefore be put:

- (a) what are the principles underlying Red Cross action for the protection of the environment ?
- (b) what can the Red Cross do in this field? (This implies necessarily a definition of the limits to what it can and cannot do.)
- (c) with whom may it act ?
- (d) how may it act ?

It was mainly with the purpose of taking stock of these different questions that the League of Red Cross Societies decided that its Commission on Environment should meet in Budapest from 7 to 10 April 1976.

This meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Angebaud, Chairman of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League, was held at the National Headquarters of the Hungarian Red Cross, with the participation of representatives of the League, the Henry Dunant Institute, WHO, and of delegates from eight National Red

Cross Societies (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland and USSR).

In his address of welcome, Mr. Janos Hantos, Secretary General of the Hungarian Red Cross, laid stress in particular on the fact that for many years past the activity of the Red Cross had developed in the direction of a more effective protection of the human person against environmental hazards, and on the necessity for the Red Cross to work out, following the example of other international organizations, a policy of its own regarding environmental matters.

This, be thought, should be done in close co-operation with other international organizations and with governments with its main emphasis on educational and informational tasks.

Mr. Angebaud added that this was a basic role for the Red Cross, whose frame of development was, first and foremost, at National Society level, and that he was very happy at the prospect of this Budapest meeting where there were good chances of fruitful exchanges of views on a question of such importance for the whole of the Red Cross.

Most of the delegations presented various papers on specific environmental problems, after which the discussion centered on three main themes:

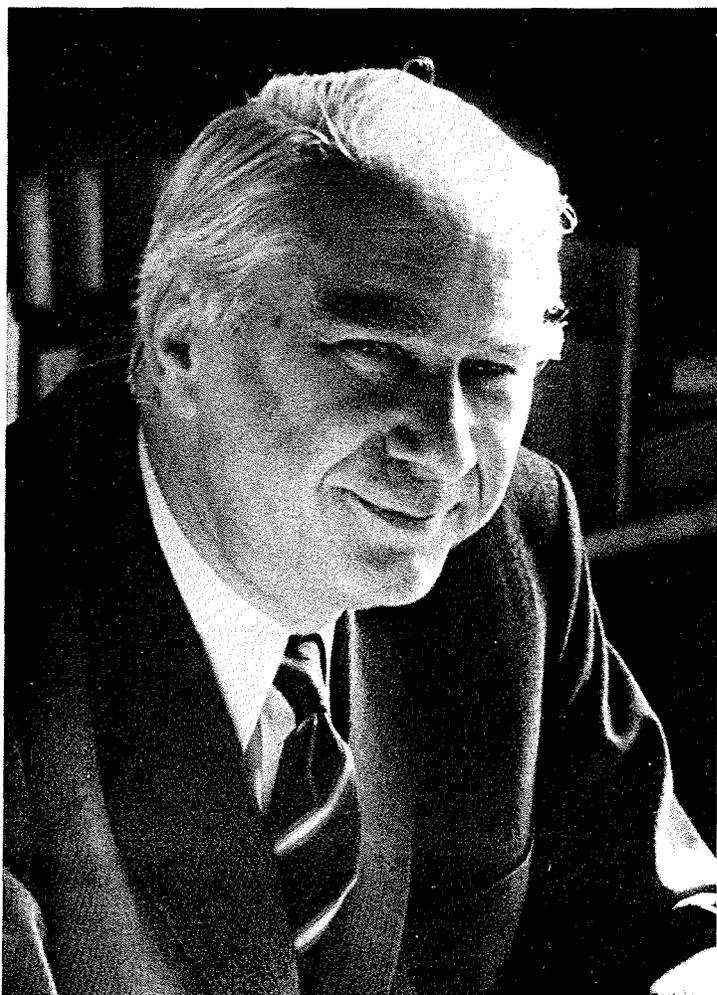
- what are the guiding principles of the Red Cross concerning the environment?
- what sort of methods should be employed to deal with this problem?
- what are the models to be followed in practice?

The final report of the meeting, which will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting of the League Board of Governors, contains, besides a definition of the environment, a number of recommendations arising from the discussion of Red Cross methods and activities relating to it.

Among those recommendations, mention should be made more particularly of the following:

- more emphasis to be laid on educating the public, to make it better informed and more aware of environmental concerns; this means training volunteers with special instruction in those problems;
- the determination to rely more on expert advice about such questions, by setting up advisory committees, multidisciplinary in character, at National Society level;

- the desire to provide guidelines for Red Cross action on environmental matters, concerning methods and, more particularly, practical examples, leading to a definite plan of action on Red Cross environment protection. This implies close collaboration between the various bureaux of the League Secretariat which are involved in this problem;
 - the advisability of convening working groups to study different methods and models and also to analyse the information assembled by National Societies in the environmental field;
 - emphasis to be laid on the vital character of the permanent contacts that must be maintained with all international organizations involved in environmental problems: UNEP, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, etc.;
 - publicity to be given to Red Cross activities in the field of environment, by the publication, on the one hand, of a newsletter at regular intervals to inform National Societies on recent developments in Red Cross environment programmes at National Society level as well as at that of international Red Cross institutions, and, on the other hand, by the inclusion of a special column in “Panorama” on environment;
 - a mandate to be given to the Henry Dunant Institute, the research centre of the International Red Cross, to undertake a study on “Principles of the Red Cross and environment”; the publication of the results obtained should serve as an “ideological” basis for Red Cross activities in the environmental field.
-



M. Alexandre Hay
who will take up his duties as President of the International
Committee of the Red Cross on 1 July 1976.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Presidency of the International Committee of the Red Cross

GENEVA, 21 June 1976

Circular No 500
To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross,
Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In July 1973, the International Committee of the Red Cross adopted new structures and the Assembly appointed Mr. Eric Martin as President. His term of office extended until December 1975, but he agreed to remain in the post until the end of June 1976.

The International Committee wishes to express to Mr. Martin its deep appreciation of his outstanding service and his unflagging devotion during a difficult period.

To succeed him, the International Committee has unanimously chosen Mr. Alexandre Hay, who has now spent several months making himself familiar with the current activities of Red Cross institutions and studying the problems which the ICRC must solve in pursuing its humanitarian work.

Mr. Hay will take up his post as President on 1 July, 1976. M. Roger Gallopin has agreed to continue in his present functions as President of the Executive Council until the end of this year, after which Mr. Hay will preside alone over the ICRC.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Born in Geneva in 1919, Mr. Alexandre Hay studied law and qualified as an attorney. He first entered the Federal Political Department, after which he held important posts in the Swiss Legation in Paris, the European Payments Union, and the Swiss National Bank, where, in 1956, he was appointed head of the division dealing with international relations. He became a director and then, in 1966, managing director of the bank. In addition he is a member of the boards of several international monetary institutions.

* * *

In seeking the services of Mr. Hay, the International Committee of the Red Cross has placed at its head a man worthy of the task, which is a particularly onerous one in the world of today, where the values of humanity have to be defended with greater vigour. He will certainly devote all his energies and all his intelligence to maintaining the high ideals of the Red Cross.

The International Committee asks all National Societies to give to the new President the loyal and indispensable support which they have always provided in the past.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Africa****Angola**

As a post-war emergency assistance operation, the ICRC, at the end of February, submitted to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola (RPA) a six-month medico-social programme to supplement the humanitarian activities which it had been carrying on for several months. In a letter on 13 April, the Angolan Prime Minister, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, informed the ICRC of the Angolan Government's wish for assistance programmes for the Angolan people to be conducted by national agencies and particularly through the National Red Cross Society which was then being organized.

On 4 May, the ICRC sent the Angolan Prime Minister an official note expressing its satisfaction at the forthcoming reorganization of the National Society and at the active role which would be assigned to it in the programme of national reconstruction. It also informed the Angolan Government of the phasing out of the emergency programme infrastructure which had been operating for the benefit of the conflict victims. It added that its services were available to the National Society to study a programme for the training of personnel, particularly in the tracing of missing persons. The ICRC also thanked the authorities of the MPLA and of the RPA for their co-operation and expressed the hope that this would be continued in the interest of the victims of the armed struggle going on in southern Africa.

The ICRC informed the governments and National Red Cross Societies to which it had appealed for support to carry out the six-month medico-social programme, of the Angolan Government's decision to assign to the National Society the forwarding of relief supplies made available to the ICRC for victims of the events in Angola.

It recalled the Head of its Angola delegation, Mr. C. A. Neukomm, to Geneva to work out with him arrangements for the phasing out of ICRC

medical activities and relief, scheduled to be completed by the end of June.

By the end of May, ICRC strength in Angola was still a score of people, including a medical team provided by the Swedish Red Cross and working at the Dalatando hospital, and three mobile medical teams working in the Huambo and Bie districts, supplied by the British and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

South Africa

In April an ICRC mission visited four places of detention in South Africa (Robben Island, Pretoria Prison, Kroonstad and Pretoria Central), where there were a total of 258 prisoners convicted for subversive activities. The mission interviewed the detainees of its choice without the presence of witnesses.

Apart from their various interviews with the competent authorities concerning their prison visits, the ICRC representatives conferred with the leaders of the South African Red Cross in Johannesburg and with several leaders of local sections.

Uganda

The two ICRC regional delegates for East Africa, Mr. U. Bédert and J.-F. Borel, accompanied by Dr. Meyenberg, a medical delegate, have just carried out a series of visits to places of detention in Uganda. In April they went to nineteen penitentiary establishments and one hospital—at Kampala (3 prisons), at Masaka, Mutukula-Farm, Mbarara, Mubuku Farm, Fort Portal, Gulu, Arna, Patiko Farm, Soroti, Moroto, Namalu Farm, Murchison (2), Jinga (2), Bugungu and Rippon Falls. In all they saw 6,000 detainees. The delegates talked in private with the detainees of their choice and provided relief material.

A delegate will return to Uganda in June to distribute further relief material in these establishments and to give a series of conferences on the ICRC at the headquarters of the Ugandan Red Cross in Kampala and at local provincial sections.

Morocco

While in Morocco for a second visit to 99 Algerian prisoners—five of whom are being tended at the Rabat Military Hospital for their wounds—Mr. P. Gaillard, adviser to the ICRC, gave a series of conferences on the Geneva Conventions. These prisoners, captured by the armed forces of Morocco, had been visited for the first time on 4 February.

Latin America

Chile

In April the ICRC delegation in Chile, led by Mr. R. K. Jenny, visited nine places of detention in which there were 606 detainees. As customary, the ICRC delegates distributed various relief supplies to a total value of about 11,000 dollars. In addition, 52 kilos of medical supplies were handed to the infirmaries of six prisons.

At the same time, the delegation continued its assistance to detainees' families. In Santiago 390 families, and in the provinces 1,410 received the benefit of this assistance which was valued at about 32,000 dollars.

The ICRC does not have access to all detainees from the moment of their detention. The Chilean authorities have allowed it facilities to visit camps holding persons detained under the emergency regulations and civilian prisons. The delegates also have access to some places of detention under military control. On the other hand, the ICRC is still not authorized to visit certain centres which are controlled by security agencies, except for one, and even there the delegates may not interview the detainees without witnesses, unlike the procedure in the other places of detention to which the delegates have access. The ICRC is continuing its efforts to obtain access to all places where detainees are held.

Uruguay

As we mentioned in our April issue, the ICRC delegate general for Latin America, at an interview last February with the junta of the Commanders of the Armed Forces, was assured that the ICRC would again be able to visit places of detention in Uruguay.

In April, the two regional delegates for the southern states of Latin America, Mr. B. Glauser and Mr. W. Monnier, were authorized to visit several places of detention controlled by the military authorities; they were able to interview detainees but only in the presence of authorities.

Venezuela

The ICRC regional delegate for the countries of the Andes, Mr. Eddi Leemann, has had a number of interviews with the new Venezuelan Minister of Defence and members of his staff concerning visits to places of detention and the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions through the Military Academies.

The ICRC delegate also contacted the Minister of Justice who renewed his general authorization to permit the delegate to visit places of detention. On 27 April, the delegate went to an establishment in Caracas where there were 44 detainees with whom he talked in private.

Asia

Pakistan

The new ICRC regional delegate in the Asian sub-continent, Mr. D. Borel, went to Pakistan at the end of April in order to contact the authorities and Red Crescent Society. He had various interviews with the Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs, mainly on the question of the transfer to Pakistan of "non-locals" from Bangladesh.

The delegate also conferred with leaders of the Red Crescent—in particular the Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Executive President—on the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross principles among the armed forces and youth.

Timor

Mr. S. Nessi, delegate general, went at the end of May to Djakarta to discuss with the Indonesian National Society and the competent authorities from Dili the continuation of Red Cross action in Timor. The purpose of these conversations was primarily to make arrangements for the implementation of an agreement concluded earlier in the month in Geneva between the ICRC and the Indonesian Red Cross. This agreement relates to the distribution of 2,000 tons of cereals and 100 tons of milk powder donated by the European Economic Community for the benefit of displaced persons in Timor.

Middle East

Lebanon

In view of the persistent fighting, and to help the victims on all sides, the ICRC has maintained in Lebanon:

- a delegation in Beirut and an office at the airport, both in the western part of the town, with five delegates and local personnel;
- a field hospital in the Ouzaï quarter, staffed by three doctors, seven female nurses and a technician, who were all made available by the Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden;
- an office at Jounieh, with two delegates;
- a mobile medical team—a doctor, a female nurse and a delegate—based in Tripoli and working in Akkar;
- a mobile medical team at Baalbek, working in Bekaa.

In the middle of May, for the safety of the patients and to provide better working conditions, a part of the hospital was transferred to buildings, the tents no longer being safe. Surgeons, anaesthetists and nurses work day and night to care for the war-wounded coming from surrounding districts. Since the hospital went into action in February, it has performed 510 operations, 135 involving major surgery. In addition, 5,154 consultations were given to 3,860 out-patients.

While the medical team based on Tripoli continues to go each day to various villages of the Akkar region to tend the isolated inhabitants and provide medicaments, the team working at Bekaa had to suspend its activities at the beginning of May as conditions had become too dangerous. Arrangements slightly different from those originally planned will therefore be made.

The ICRC continued sending relief supplies, mainly medical. These go direct by air to Beirut, via Cyprus to Jounieh, and via Damascus for the plain of Bekaa and for Akkar. These consignments are not only for the ICRC medical teams but also for various hospitals in the capital and the provinces which are short of medical supplies. To distribute these provisions, the ICRC works closely with the Lebanese authorities, the Lebanese Red Cross, the "Palestinian Red Crescent" and various local organizations. A large part of the medicaments are provided by the WHO.

Since it began its assistance operations in Lebanon last autumn the ICRC had sent to that country by mid-May this year some 225 tons of relief supplies to a value of 3.6 million Swiss francs. These supplies are provided by the ICRC, National Red Cross Societies, governments and various organizations.

The ICRC delegation in Beirut is also active in carrying out the operations of the Central Tracing Agency. By the beginning of May it had received more than 5,200 inquiries, many of them coming from the occupied territories of Israel. Positive replies have been given to 70% of the inquiries, negative replies to 9% and investigations are continuing for 21%.

Israel and the occupied territories

In March and April, ICRC delegates carried out the 34th series of visits to places of detention in Israel and the occupied territories. They went to fourteen places of detention where there were more than 3,200 civilian detainees from the occupied territories or from neighbouring Arab states. They were able to interview without witnesses the detainees of their choice.

ICRC ACTIVITY IN LEBANON

The following press release was issued on 25 May 1976 :

The International Committee of the Red Cross needs worldwide financial assistance if it is to continue and increase its humanitarian activities in Lebanon. For the next four months it needs 21 million Swiss francs. To raise this amount the ICRC has launched an urgent appeal to governments and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

According to the ICRC, the supply of medicines to Lebanese hospitals crowded with war wounded is of utmost importance; often even the most elementary drugs and instruments have run out in these hospitals. In addition, some 150,000 Lebanese desperately need food and medical assistance; these are mostly displaced people who have lost their homes in this civil war.

So far the ICRC has sent some 350 tonnes of relief to the Lebanon —mainly medicines. These goods valued at about 6 million Swiss francs were for all the victims, to whichever side they belonged.

The ICRC has 25 delegates in the Lebanon, including 11 Nordic Red Cross doctors and nurses who run the ICRC field hospital in Beirut.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund

No 67

Geneva, April 1976

FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 12th March 1976. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by His Excellency Ambassador Kiyohiko Tsurumi.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31st December 1975 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to Sw.Frs. 146,627.71.

In examining the applications, the Joint Commission reviewed the experiences 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;

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

- 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 National Societies in default of the requirement referred to in the preceding paragraphs being—Argentina and Upper Volta

Seventeen National Societies submitted requests for allocations from the 55th Distribution of income and the Joint Commission decided to make the following grants based on the above-mentioned criteria:

Afghan Red Crescent Society: Sw.Frs. 25,000.—

for the purchase of an ambulance for the First Aid Centre in Balakh.

Haitian National Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 25,000.—

for the purchase of a Blood Transfusion mobile unit for Jacmel.

Indian Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 30,000.—

for the purchase of radio equipment for the Disaster Preparedness Plan.

Malawi Red Cross Society: Sw.Frs. 20,000.—

for the purchase of a mobile unit to serve the Baby and Ante-Natal clinics.

Malaysian Red Crescent Society: Sw.Frs. 18,000.—

for the purchase of an ambulance.

Uruguayan Red Cross: Sw.Frs. 28,000.—

for the purchase of a mobile unit to serve as poly-clinic in rural areas.

The Joint Commission also decided that the unused balance of Sw.Frs. 627.71 will be added to the income available for the 56th 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 1976 income will be distributed in 1977. 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 1976.

For the Joint Commission

League of Red Cross Societies

H. Beer
B. Petterson
K. Seevaratnam (Secretary)

*International Committee
of the Red Cross*

R. Gallopin (Chairman)
R.-J. Wilhelm
F. Truninger (Miss)

* * *

Empress Shôken Fund

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1975

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS	
	Sw.Frs.	Sw.Frs.	
Securities in portfolio			Capital
Foreign bonds in Swiss Francs (market value: Frs. 2,188,200.—)		2,250,747.65	Balance carried forward from the previous year
Other foreign bonds (market value: Frs. 394,062.—)		<u>467,883.10</u>	
		2,718,630.75	Plus:
			Special contribution received in 1975 from the Japanese Government and the Japanese Red Cross
			<u>96,205.03</u>
			2,421,995.73
			Provision for administrative expenses:
Less:			Balance carried forward from the previous year
Provision for loss on investment		<u>89,953.95</u>	9,388.25
Total of securities in portfolio at book value		2,628,676.80	Transfer from the income statement as per the statutes
			<u>7,589.50</u>
			16,977.75
			Less:
Debtor			Actual administrative expenses for the year 1975
Account receivable, withholding tax recoverable		2,644.10	<u>6,311.50</u>
			10,666.25
			Excess of income over expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1975
			<u>146,627.71</u>
			2,579,289.69
			Total of own funds
Cash at Bank:			Creditors
Caisse Hypothécaire du Canton de Genève	40,692.93		(Allocations to be withdrawn)
MM. Bordier & Cie, Geneva	<u>8,411.35</u>	49,104.28	26,772.—
		<u>2,680,425.18</u>	Current account with the League of Red Cross Societies
			<u>74,363.49</u>
			<u>101,135.49</u>
			<u>2,680,425.18</u>

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

SITUATION OF SECURITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1975

CATEGORY	NOMINAL VALUE		PURCHASE PRICE		MARKET VALUE	
	Sw.Frs.		Sw.Frs.		Sw.Frs.	
8½ % Koyo Seiko Co. Ltd 1975/1980	300,000.—		300,350.—		300,000.—	100 %
8¾ % Showa Denko Ltd 1975/1980	300,000.—		298,500.—		300,000.—	100 %
5½ % Japan 1968/1983	650,000.—		639,295.—		630,500.—	97 %
6¾ % Japan Dev. Bank 1970/1985	400,000.—		402,480.—		396,000.—	99 %
7 % Asian Dev. Bank 1971/1986	200,000.—		202,765.—		194,000.—	97 %
5¾ % Worldbank, Washington 1968/Nov. 1984	100,000.—		98,108.—		91,000.—	91 %
6½ % Worldbank, Washington 1971/1986	160,000.—		160,000.—		155,200.—	97 %
5½ % Worldbank, Washington 1972/1990	150,000.—		149,250.—		121,500.—	81 %
9 % Nippon Kohan Kabushiki Kaisha 1975/1982						
	DM 250,000.— =	250,250.— at 100.10	269,437.—		254,004.—	101½ %
6 % Japan 1964/1979	DM 36,000.— =	36,036.— at 100.10	28,929.—		35,441.—	98,35 %
5½ % Japan 1980	US\$ 15,000.— =	39,300.— at 2.62	59,616.—		37,433.—	95¼ %
6 % Japan Dev. Bank 1978	US\$ 12,000.— =	31,440.— at 2.62	48,989.—		30,733.—	97¾ %
6 % Tokyo 1980	US\$ 15,000.— =	39,300.— at 2.62	60,912.—		36,451.—	92¾ %
		<u>2,656,326.—</u>	<u>2,718,631.—</u>		<u>2,582,262.—</u>	

NOTES:

- 1) As from 1.1.1969, the investments are accounted for at their purchase price.
- 2) Compared with the purchase price, the market value shows a depreciation of *Sw.Frs.* 136,369.— = 5,02 %.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1975

INCOME	
Interest income from bonds	127,226.70
Interest in bank deposits and others	24,563.70
	<u>151,790.40</u>
EXPENSES	
5 % of total income above transferred to the Provision for administrative expenses (article 7 of the statutes of the Fund)	7,589.50
RESULT	
Excess of income over expenditure for 1975.	<u>144,200.90</u>

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION

Balance carried forward from previous year.	147,426.81
<i>Less:</i>	
Fifty-fourth distribution of income for the year 1974 to seven National Red Cross Societies, according to the decision taken by the Joint Commission (circular No 66 of April 1975).	145,000.—
Unused balance	2,426.81
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1975.	<u>144,200.90</u>
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1975 AS PER BALANCE SHEET.	<u>146,627.71</u>

EIGHTH REGIONAL MEETING OF ARAB RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

This Regional Conference, from 4 to 8 April 1976 in Damascus, organized by the Syrian Red Crescent, was chaired by Professor Ahmed Chawkat Chatti, president of the Syrian Red Crescent. It was attended by delegates from the National Societies of Algeria, Bahrein, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and the Yemen Arab Republic. Also represented were the "Palestinian Red Crescent"; the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab National Societies; the League of Red Cross Societies whose delegation was led by Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General; and the ICRC, by Mr. M. Naville, member and former President of the ICRC, accompanied by several of the institution's senior officials. The Henry Dunant Institute delegated Mr. P. Gaillard, advisor to the ICRC, to deputize for Mr. J. Pictet, the institute's director, who could not absent himself from Geneva.

During the opening meeting the President of the Syrian Arab Republic delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Naville apologised for the absence of the ICRC's President, whose message he read out to the meeting:

When they joined the International Red Cross family, the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies did not come empty-handed: they contributed the fruits of a wisdom and a religion which proclaimed the value of human dignity. Several of the principles on which the Red Cross is based are to be found in the Koran which recognizes and affirms the duty to respect one's neighbour and treat him with justice, whether he be friend or foe.

The ICRC, pursuant to the mandate assigned to it by the International Community, every day protects and assists victims of conflicts. It hopes that the outcome of the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva—the ratification

of the Protocols Additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions—will make its action more effective, particularly for the civilian victims of conflicts. It reminds States that without their strict application of the Conventions, its task would be difficult if not impossible.

Like your Societies, the ICRC desires to work for lasting peace which does not countenance injustice. It wishes to promote understanding among the peoples and develop among youth the Red Crescent and Red Cross ideal, a factor of friendship and rapprochement.

Sharing one of your concerns, the ICRC for the last five years has made a systematic effort to translate and publish in Arabic books and documents relating to the Red Crescent and the Red Cross. Fifteen such publications have already appeared. We are gratified that we can report the success of this initiative and the favourable welcome received by the publications in your National Societies, to whom we owe a debt of thanks for their valuable assistance.

The agenda included a number of items which had been previously discussed at other meetings and a number which were new. One of these was co-operation among the League, the ICRC, and the permanent secretariat of the Arab Societies. In that connection, the problem of disseminating knowledge of the Conventions was mentioned and the need, to that end, both to train officials able to ensure such diffusion and to supply National Societies with the appropriate publications and technical means.

Several resolutions and recommendations emerged from the proceedings. Some of these dealt with the support granted to the "Palestinian Red Crescent"; help to the victims of events in Lebanon; the ICRC operations in the territories occupied by Israel; the organization of training institutes in co-operation with the League; and the efforts asked of Arab Societies to disseminate the Geneva Conventions among the armed forces and in schools and universities with assistance from the ICRC. Finally, we would mention a recommendation that the secretariat of the Arab Societies, the National Societies concerned and the Henry Dunant Institute should organize a seminar on the parallel between Islamic principles and those of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun, the reporting on results being assigned to the Henry Dunant Institute.

It was agreed that the next regional meeting would be organized by the Moroccan Red Crescent and held in Rabat in 1977.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

The Second Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Balkan Countries took place in Bucharest from 11 to 13 May, with the participation of delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the League of Red Cross Societies. Representatives of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, of the Hungarian Red Cross and of the International Committee of the Red Cross attended as observers.

Under the chairmanship of Colonel General Mikai Burcă, President of the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Conference permitted a wide exchange of views and experience on a variety of questions, such as the role of the Red Cross in working for peace, the role of National Societies in health and social affairs, regional co-operation in the event of disasters and the matter of information and public relations on behalf of the Red Cross.

During the three-day meeting, the delegations expressed unanimous support for the strengthening of bilateral and multilateral co-operation between the Societies of the Balkan countries and agreed upon several practical means for putting this into effect:

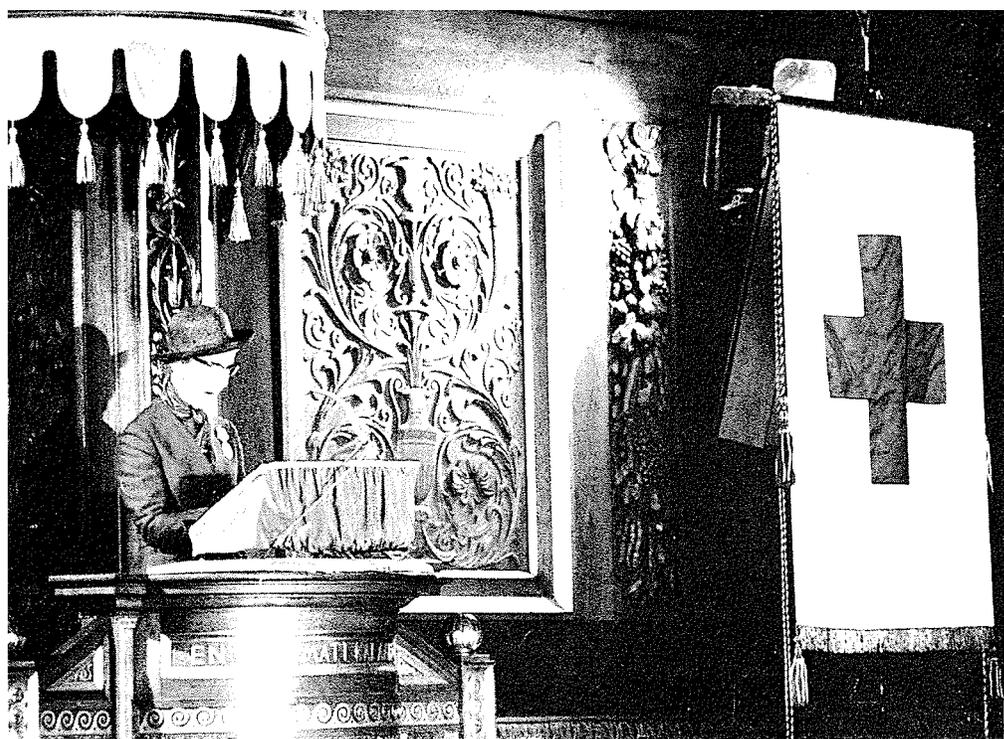
1. The Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Balkan Countries will henceforth meet every three years, in rotation among the various countries. Thus, the next meeting will be held in Greece in 1979, at the invitation of the Hellenic Red Cross.
2. To provide permanent contact between the Societies in the region, it was decided to establish an inter-Balkan Red Cross Committee, consisting of the Presidents of the respective Societies or their representatives.
3. Working groups were set up to study activities of mutual interest, such as: health education of the people, mutual assistance in the



Damascus: Professor A. C. Chatti, President of the Syrian Red Crescent and Chairman of the VIII Regional Meeting of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, addressing participants at the opening session.

Bucarest: Address by General M. Burca, President of the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the closing meeting of the IInd Conference of Balkan Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.





Copenhagen: The Queen Mother of Denmark speaking at the official session organized on the occasion of the Centenary of the Danish Red Cross...

DANISH RED CROSS CENTENARY

Photos by Danish Red Cross

... while events commemorating the Centenary are held throughout the country.



event of disasters (including the establishment of regional warehouses, for example), the training of young people in a spirit of international co-operation, protection of the environment, and exchanges in the fields of communications media and public relations. These decisions were based upon reports submitted by the Bulgarian, Hellenic and Romanian Red Cross Societies, the Turkish Red Crescent and the League.

4. The first concrete result of this determination to intensify regional co-operation will be a meeting in the near future of the information directors of the Balkan National Societies.
5. In order to encourage the spirit of peace and co-operation among young people, plans were made for the organization of international camp meetings by the Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The first of such meetings will be in Turkey in 1977, at the invitation of the Turkish Red Crescent.
6. The Yugoslav Red Cross stated it would organize a meeting of members of the Junior Red Cross Societies of the Balkan countries attending the 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross at Bucharest in October 1977. The youth meeting will take place a few days before the opening of the Conference.

During their stay in Bucharest, the heads of the delegations from the National Societies, the President of the ICRC, Mr. Eric Martin, and the Secretary General of the League, Mr. Henrik Beer, were received by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu. The Romanian President gave particular emphasis on this occasion to the importance of the Second Balkan Conference in the light of the present international situation.

MOROCCO

As we have mentioned elsewhere, Mr. P. Gaillard, Adviser of the ICRC, travelled to Morocco to visit captured Algerian soldiers there. Part of his mission was concerned with the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, a question of great importance today.

He gave four lectures on the law of Geneva at four officer training schools: the officers' school at Kenitra, the naval school at Casablanca, the central military academy at Meknès and the general staff college of the royal armed forces at Kenitra. The large audiences of officers showed a keen interest in the lectures and the subsequent discussions were very lively.

Mr. Gaillard's mission took place during the national week organized by the Moroccan Red Crescent to mark World Red Cross Day, 8 May, with special events all over the country. The National Society asked Mr. Gaillard to take part, and arranged for him to visit seven provincial committees. He attended the inauguration of a polyclinic, visited dispensaries, a hospital, a children's day nursery, and gave two talks on the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, one at the school of nursing at Meknès, the other at El Hoceima to the local authorities and a large public audience.

The Red Crescent had devoted considerable time and energy to the organization of the national week, which was a great success. The theme this year, in Morocco as elsewhere, was youth. Events throughout the country included the handing over of new ambulances, entertainments for children in hospitals and orphanages, exhibitions on the activities of Red Crescent workshops, parades of first-aid workers, flag days, films, the provision of first-aid posts along roads, and so on. The purpose of the week was to attract young people to become first-aiders, and to acquaint public opinion with the ideals and work of the National Society.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DANISH RED CROSS

The Centenary of the Danish Red Cross was recently marked in Copenhagen by a number of important ceremonies. This National Society is well known for its extensive and efficacious humanitarian activities both in Denmark and wherever there is conflict or catastrophe. On 1 May a solemn ceremony took place in the University auditorium. It was honoured by the presence of Queen Margrit, and was attended by many public figures including the Queen Mother, and Prince Henrik, who is head of the international relations division of the Danish Red Cross. The ICRC was represented by its President, Mr. Eric Martin, who was accompanied by the Delegate General for Europe, Mr. M. Borsinger. The League was represented by the Secretary-General, Mr. H. Beer; and the Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies were represented by their Presidents and General Secretaries.

After the Minister of the Interior, Mr. E. Jensen, had recalled the past achievements of the Danish Red Cross, Mr. E. Husfeldt described the present and future activities of the Society over which he presides. Other speakers were Mr. Lange, Rector of the University, and the Director of the National Bank, Mr. Andersen, who presented Mr. Husfeldt with a "national gift" of twelve million kroner, the product of the Centenary collection.

Earlier, Queen Ingrid the Queen Mother, patroness of the Danish Red Cross, had addressed the assembly, and we think it appropriate to give some passages from it because of the message of confidence which it contained:—

For many years, the Danish Red Cross has been called upon to fulfil important and large-scale missions. From being an organization whose sole function was to help the victims of war, it has widened its rôle to include assistance in important and varied tasks of a medico-social nature in our country. There is, for instance the training of nursing personnel and

of thousands of first-aid workers who contribute so much, in many sectors, to Danish society.

The Red Cross, founded by Henry Dunant, today represents an organization for humanitarian aid which all of us can support. I learned when I was a little girl that the white flag bearing a red cross meant understanding for all in need, charity and a helping hand; in one word, help.

I well remember that my father's uncle, Prince Charles of Sweden, who for many years directed the Swedish Red Cross, often discussed his problems with my father and mother. These problems concerned vital questions that the Red Cross tried to resolve during the First World War. A little girl found it difficult to understand the nature of humanitarian aid, but I was conscious of the value of the help given to prisoners of war to whom the Red Cross parcels were sent; we, as children, knew that a parcel could save a human life. Millions of letters were exchanged between families separated by war. Thus the Red Cross widened its activities on the international level. Thanks to the experience thus acquired, the Red Cross was ready, during the Second World War, to play the rôle expected of it.

I think that the Danish Red Cross may be proud of what it has accomplished. Errors and omissions are inevitable, but one must take into account the immense difficulties encountered when it is necessary to organize aid as quickly as possible, often in places where what might be called normal conditions no longer exist, in time of war or in the case of a natural catastrophe. Gradually, we are going to perfect our work, to develop and to reinforce in the hearts of the people the confidence that they have in us. We live in a world of violence, a selfish world shorn of the spirit of understanding. But, in the cold climate of daily life, we do have an emblem of human brotherhood, a symbol that we may accept with gratitude: the Red Cross. Throughout the whole world it has shown that there are always idealists who devote themselves to the sick and the healthy, the young and the old. It is like a ray of sunshine penetrating the shadows.

*'To the East the sun is rising
Spreading gold accross the sky
Accross the waves and mountain tops
Accross the country and the towns.
It rises from that lovely side
Where earthly paradise once was
It brings us light and joy and life
Whether we are great or small.'*

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Royal Palace. Prince Henrik welcomed the guests, who included more than five hundred delegates from all the country's local branches. On the same day and the following day, they held their Annual General Meeting, during which Mr. Eric Martin conveyed the congratulations and warm wishes of the International Committee, which is united by numerous and ancient ties to the Danish Red Cross. He said, notably:—

It is always a great pleasure for the President of the ICRC to take the floor, as the representative of the founding organization of the Red Cross, to express his best wishes on the occasion of a great anniversary of a National Society. Today, however, that is more true than ever.

We cannot forget that it was in this country, in 1864, that a delegate of the ICRC, for the first time, helped the victims of an armed conflict. In fact, the International Committee was just one year old when one of its five founders, Dr. Louis Appia—wearing the first white armband bearing a red cross—undertook the co-ordination of the first international Red Cross operation during the Schleswig-Holstein War.

Already, on this occasion, the members of the Copenhagen Committee for aid to the wounded, precursors of those who would later found the Danish National Society, were active and had created an organization. Some twelve years later, on 27 April 1876, the present Danish Red Cross was recognized by the ICRC and from the beginning was very active in Denmark in times of both peace and war.

The ICRC remains profoundly grateful to the Danish Red Cross for its frequent and very generous help in bringing relief to victims of the First and Second World Wars, as well as during the conflicts which followed, in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

Not only did you give us very large sums of money for our aid activities but, thanks to you, Danish doctors and nurses served with our medical teams; they showed and still show a great spirit of self-sacrifice, often at the risk of their lives or, at the very least, their health. Your support for the activities of the International Committee is an admirable demonstration of the path that must in the future be followed by the Red Cross.

Finally, the Secretary-General of the League, as well as the representatives of the Nordic Societies who were also present at the Meeting, conveyed to the Danish Red Cross the best wishes of their respective institutions.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

The military medical service of Peru, by colonel César Chichizola, Iraola, *International Review of the Army, Navy and Air Force Medical Services*, Liège, 1976, n° 1.

“The history of the Medical Service of the Armed Force of Peru is the final result and the synthesis of researches performed, from the beginning of our independence up to to-day, by authorities of our country having a great intellectual integrity. The object of this presentation is to give a general and synthetic view on such a complex and large theme.

The historical document which created the military medical Service is the Supreme Decree of the 30th of March 1904. It assigned to this Service the mission of assuring, in the most adequate way, the maintenance of health in the Navy and the Army. But, whenever citizenship permitted it during these years, military doctors, supported in good and bad fortune by their love for their native country, conscious of performing their duty and impelled by their high ideal, followed the Army of Liberation through its numerous campaigns. They shared in the bitterness of defeats and the joy of victories.

Dawn broke for the military medical Service when General Jose San Martin arrived in Peru and launched his first campaigns in 1820. The Supreme Decree of the 30th of October 1721 granted military ranks to doctors incorporated in the Army of Liberation. Peruvian General, who had served in the Army of Liberation, founding their decisions on the medical bases used for the Army of the Andes, called for enlistment surgeons and pharmacists of their own country, educated in the famous medical College San Fernando.

During the campaigns from 1820 to 1824, our medical officers received well deserved honours for their behaviour on many battlefields. After the campaigns of Junin and Ayacucho, which resulted in the independence of Peru, the military medical Service had already a well established structure. This organisation was officially approved by the Liberator himself, Simon Bolivar.

The National Convention enacted, on the 6th of March 1857, the law confirming the previous provisions and the rules for careers in the medical Service. This law was completed, many years later, on the 17th of March 1923, by another one concerning military pharmacists and dentists. The medical Service of the Armed Force and of the Police Forces reached its maturity, along many years of experience, forged in dramatic conditions, marked by sacrifices required by destiny...

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.



THE ONLY 747s FLYING EAST

AIR-INDIA Boeing 747s fly to New York from Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and London with very convenient connections from Geneva. Like other airlines. But unlike others, AIR-INDIA are the first to operate BOEING 747 FLIGHTS to the EAST. AIR-INDIA give passengers their first ever chance to fly eastwards on a Boeing 747 aircraft.

AIR-INDIA

Geneva, 7, Chantepoulet, Phone (022) 32 06 60



BALAIR

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B. P. 1, *Porto Novo*
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague I*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur 08-03*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional 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, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-408*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack. S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117 036*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hồng-Thập-Tu street, 201, *Ho Chi Minh Ville*
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.