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international review of the red cross



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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

J. Patrógic : Derecho médico internacional — Reconocimiento de la Sociedad de la Cruz Roja de Lesotho (Circular Núm. 484) — EL CICR en América Latina.

GERMAN

Das Verbot der Folter (II) — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Lesotho (484. Rundschreiben) — Das « Manuel du Soldat » — Das « Manuel de la Croix-Rouge internationale » in einer neuen Auflage.

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*REAFFIRMATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS*

II

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

In our October issue, we reproduced some passages from the volume published by the ICRC on the proceedings of the Conference of Government Experts held in Geneva, from 24 May to 12 June 1971. These related to the proceedings of Commissions I and II. We give below some excerpts from the record of Commission III and of the final plenary meetings.

COMMISSION III

**PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGAINST
DANGERS OF HOSTILITIES**

General discussion

409. The general discussion began towards the end of the first meeting on Wednesday afternoon, 26 May, and continued in the second and third meetings. It mainly concentrated on questions raised in the relevant chapters of Document III and on the ICRC proposals on pages 124 to 128 of the English text.

410. In their introduction, the ICRC experts stressed the need to reaffirm and develop the rules relating to the protection of the

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civilian population, in spite of all the difficulties which may have to be overcome. They referred to the progress which had been made since the 1956 Draft Rules, such as Resolution XXVIII of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, and U.N. General Assembly Resolutions 2444 (XXIII) and 2675 (XXV), all of which had been adopted unanimously. The rules proposed by the ICRC were designed to meet such situations as those which had been encountered in the armed conflicts which had occurred since the Second World War (See Doc. I, "Introduction", Chap. IV/1).

411. Several problems were specifically put to the experts: the field of application of the basic rules; the situations covered; the links those rules would have with prevailing legal instruments; the degree of urgency to be attributed to the study of illicit targets, that is to say, objectives which it is forbidden to attack.

412. In general, the necessity of reaffirming and developing provisions for the protection of the civilian population was emphasized, particularly because there was no instrument embodying that subject as a whole. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General considered, moreover, in the light of the texts adopted by the General Assembly, that it was generally agreed that the plight of a suffering population should be alleviated as much as possible in time of war. The view was held that a protocol should take into account the various situations and forms of warfare (conventional, guerrilla, blockade) and three of the experts stressed the objective, namely: the protection of the civilian population against the dangers arising from hostilities. Consequently, one of them suggested that the title of the protocol should be changed from "Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of Armed Conflict" to "Protection of the Civilian Population Against the Dangers Arising from Hostilities". Another expert was of the opinion that, in this respect, a repetition of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention should be avoided.

413. One expert stated that it had been wise, in the study and in the concrete proposals contained in Document III, to stress the illicit objectives, namely civilians and civilian objects.

His view was shared by another expert who expressed some doubt about the value of proposals relating to military objectives.

414. Many experts spoke on the importance and necessity of applying the law in force. There was, in their opinion, no doubt that the principles contained in several resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Institute of International Law were the expression of positive law, both written and unwritten. Some experts considered that implementation of the law should be given priority over its reaffirmation and development; another insisted that the implementation of provisions in force should be subject to scrutiny. Yet another proposed studying the legal provisions which are violated during armed conflicts and the motives behind such violations. Another expert stated that consideration should also be given to the covenant on civil and political rights containing minimum rules for protection and not only to the rules of positive law. A representative of the ICRC pointed out that there were already rules restricting the conduct of military operations and that, therefore, what was especially required was to reaffirm and develop them.

415. One expert emphasized that the development of standards of civilian population protection during international armed conflict should be based both on the prevailing general international law forbidding aggression and on humanitarian law developments. In his opinion, the matter involved was increased protection for the civilian population of a State which was the object of aggression.

416. Several experts said that proposals should be realistic and based on experience in order to be applicable to actual situations; the law in force could be better applied through national and international measures. A question which arose was: what experience should be taken into account? The ICRC representative pointed out that some military authorities had taken a long time to realize that indiscriminate bombardment of towns during the Second World War did not, in fact, achieve military ends; he was of the opinion that where a method of warfare had not been put to the test, the adage *in dubio pro reo* should be taken as a guide;

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in other words, in the interest of the civilian population, it should not be used.

417. Referring to the field of application of the fundamental rules of the Protocol for the protection of the civilian population, a representative of the ICRC stated that that instrument had been devised for all armed conflicts, without distinction between those which were international and those which were not. This approach was based on the relevant international resolutions, which did not make this distinction concerning the civilian population, and it corresponded with the views expressed by the Secretary-General in his second report (A/8052, paras. 41 and 42), as well as by all the experts consulted by the ICRC in 1970. Among the experts who gave an opinion there appeared a wish supporting the idea of covering all armed conflicts, though another tendency expressed doubts on the subject. It should be noted that this divergence of opinion appeared several times in the debates. The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that, in this regard, he completely shared the views of the ICRC.

418. The question of linking the Protocol with the legal instruments in force was also taken up in the general discussion. A representative of the ICRC drew attention to the three possibilities which could, theoretically, be envisaged: first, to link it with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; secondly, to link it with the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 (Convention Regulations No. IV); thirdly, a separate Protocol could be devised. Some experts supported the first possibility, others the last one; the second, however, received no approval. Differing views were expressed later in this regard.

419. In general, the experts hoped that precise preliminary provisions would be submitted to them in order that they might express their views with a full knowledge of the facts. One of them felt that it might be dangerous to split the Protocol into basic and operative rules because the provisions embodied in the latter might be considered limited, which would restrict their scope. He therefore preferred not to proceed with the separation. Several suggestions were made concerning the penal provisions. One expert proposed that violations of the basic rules should no longer be subject to

prescription; the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General expressed the hope that a provision might in any event stipulate the prohibition of the death sentence for minors and pregnant women and that another might reaffirm the principle of the non-retroactivity of penal law.

420. Several questions of substance were dealt with also. They concerned three groups of problems. Firstly, illicit objectives, covering the distinction, definition and protection of the civilian population and property; secondly, illicit methods, concerning weapons, famine and terrorisation; and thirdly, measures for strengthening the protection of the civil population concerning the respect and safeguard of such a population, and zones of refuge.

421. Even though, as was pointed out by many experts, it was very difficult, in practice, to make a distinction between civilians and persons engaged in military operations in the new forms of armed conflict, it was agreed that such distinction fell within the ambit of positive law. Some experts considered that it was necessary to define the civilian population. One of them expressed a preference for the second amended ICRC version and approved the idea of providing a definition, with concrete examples, of non-military objectives. In discussing the protection to be granted to civilians, many experts considered that account should be taken of the different situations in which civilians might be found. They might be either inside or outside the fighting area and they might participate in the military effort or even in actual military operations. While one expert felt that protection of the entire population should be considered, others believed that various types of persons should be taken into account. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General mentioned refugees and journalists and another expert distinguished three types of persons who quite obviously had nothing to do with the fighting: owing to their condition (children, women and old people), owing to their function (medical, para-medical and civil defence staff), and owing to their situation (wounded, sick and prisoners).

422. Several experts spoke on the question of arms. While admitting the importance of the problem for the civilian population, they differed as to how the matter should be tackled. Some of

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them believed that that subject was principally the concern of other international bodies such as the SALT, the CCD and the United Nations General Assembly, while others believed that the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction should be ceaselessly proclaimed. Some experts expressed the wish that those arms that were not specifically examined by those bodies should be considered by the Commission. One expert proposed that the ICRC draw up a document on the introduction into the humanitarian law of armed conflicts of a provision prohibiting the use of weapons of mass destruction. He underlined the fact that the necessity to reinforce the concept of civilian population made it essential to prohibit such weapons. It was, in the opinion of one expert, necessary once again to invite those States which had not adhered to the 1925 Geneva Protocol, to do so. Famine and terrorism were mentioned among the methods considered as illicit owing to their effects on the civilian population.

423. When discussing ways of strengthening the protection of the civilian population, some experts mentioned respect and safeguarding measures. Such measures imposed reciprocal obligations on all parties to a conflict. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General stated that the establishment of refuge zones, already feasible in peace time, had been advocated in the Secretary-General's Report A/8052, Chapter IV. In his opinion, that was the most effective way to guarantee fully the protection of the population, and he pointed out that the moving of populations was considered only on the basis that it would be a purely voluntary measure.

PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGAINST CERTAIN BOMBARDMENTS AND WEAPONS

472. The tenth meeting was devoted to examining the protection of the civilian population against certain bombardments and against the effects of certain weapons; both questions were set out in the relevant chapters of Document III.

473. Several experts put forward a number of considerations concerning both subjects. One of them wondered whether it was the

right moment and the right place to deal with such complex and controversial matters which, though of vital importance, would tend to delay or compromise work relating to the protection of the civilian population. On the other hand, another expert declared that, in his opinion, positive international law already prohibited indiscriminate bombardments and weapons; their prohibition was the logical consequence of the principle of distinction between persons belonging to the civilian population and those engaged in hostilities; he was of the opinion that the ICRC, as it proceeded in its work, should therefore put forward precise and detailed provisions. In the view of another expert, the relevant ICRC proposals of 1956 represented a maximal approach, those of 1971 a minimal approach: a *via media* should be found; specific prohibitions might be envisaged in the same way that the prohibition of dum-dum bullets had been provided for in the past. Some experts thought that articles 6 to 8 of the resolution of the Institute of International Law (cf. Document III, Annex XXIV), which were aimed at indiscriminate methods and weapons, might be added to the fundamental rules, and they hoped it would be expressly stated that the rules would thus be reaffirmed; the omission of that point would, in their opinion, lead to dangerous ambiguity. In introducing the subject, the ICRC representative had been anxious to stress that the fundamental rules previously studied were so conceived as to cover every situation, and that consequently the proposals relating to illicit means and methods were intended solely to complete the rules and make them precise, without introducing the slightest derogation.

474. As regards the question of bombardments, the experts were invited by a representative of the ICRC to give their views on the scope of the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1907 (adopted at a time when artillery was still at an early stage of development and war planes had not come into existence), and on articles 10 and 6 of the Draft Rules of 1956 and articles 8 and 6 of Resolution No. I of the Institute of International Law, all of which related to the bombardment of zones and to terrorization. (Cf. Document III, Annexes XIX and XXIV.)

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475. According to one expert, the provisions of the Draft Rules of 1956 regarding zone bombardment and terrorization should be included in the fundamental rules; they would cover what are known as *free-fire zones*. The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations pointed out that paragraph 42 of the second report (A/8052) dealt with the question of saturation bombing. One expert thought that if all indiscriminate bombing were prohibited, that would cover strategic bombing; but, he continued, as long as economic warfare remained a paramount factor in the outcome of hostilities, such bombing would represent a very effective method of warfare, as experience in the Second World War had shown; hence, a problem did exist although a way could, perhaps, be found for its solution; he realized, however, that it was urgent that an appropriate body should take up the question.

476. The ICRC representative pointed out that the Red Cross was deeply conscious of the importance of the question of weapons, as it had been from its earliest days. In accordance with Istanbul resolution XIV, which in particular requested the United Nations to pursue its efforts in the field of weapons of mass destruction and the ICRC to devote great attention to the question, the ICRC had followed closely the work undertaken by various international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, cited in Annex XXV to Document III. He referred to the specific steps taken regularly by the ICRC to promote universal accession to the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the latest step having been taken in 1970. The experts were invited to give their opinion on the concrete proposals of the ICRC set out on page 117 of the English text, and on those put forward by the experts of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies at the Hague Conference (1-6 March 1971) and which appeared in Chapter IV/D of the report on the work of that Conference.

477. As was the case during the general discussion, three tendencies were confirmed regarding the question of weapons, in particular weapons of mass destruction. According to the first tendency, biological, chemical and nuclear weapons should not be the subject of discussion at the Conference of Government Experts called by the ICRC, at least for the time being, since they were being studied

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by other bodies such as the CCD. Those inclining to the second tendency likewise recognized that a solution could not be found within the Commission; they held that since better protection of the civilian population essentially depended on the non-utilization of weapons of mass destruction, it would be appropriate to affirm the necessity for their prohibition. Bearing in mind that the use of any kind of chemical and biological weapons had been expressly prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was also suggested that the States which had not yet done so should be invited to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol. The third tendency drew a distinction between weapons which were being studied and discussed by CCD or other bodies, such as biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and those which were not under study by any body, such as anti-personnel and delayed-action bombs; public opinion would be greatly disappointed if neither the United Nations, nor CCD, nor any other body took up the question of those weapons. One expert, referring to the proposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake a study of the question of napalm, considered that all weapons (not solely incendiary weapons) not at present the subject of discussion should be studied with the closest attention. Finally, several experts, without expressly endorsing any one of those tendencies, thought that, at all events, it was incumbent upon them to express an opinion on the subject of weapons; one delegate referred to the fear assailing countries which, though not engaged in armed conflict, would nevertheless suffer the effects of weapons of mass destruction, the use of which should not be authorized. Two other experts put forward a more precise proposal.

* * *

FINAL PLENARY SESSIONS

I. Introduction

581. When the four Commissions had completed their proceedings, three final plenary meetings were held to consider the following agenda items:

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- (1) Commission reports,
- (2) Follow-up action,
- (3) Miscellaneous matters.

582. At the first of the three plenary meetings, the four rapporteurs submitted their reports and a summary of each Commission's work. Each report was open to discussion but no fundamental issue was debated since the reports had already been approved by the respective Commissions.

583. The President of the ICRC then addressed the Conference as follows:

“ Now that this conference is drawing to a close, the time has come to explain briefly how the International Committee of the Red Cross intends to follow up your discussions. The work of the conference has shown that solutions are possible and desirable and that it is therefore necessary to continue the work to reaffirm and develop humanitarian law.

The ICRC will draw up a full report, the gist of which will comprise the reports of the four Commissions. It will be sent to the Governments of all States parties to the Geneva Conventions and will be available to the United Nations. Those Governments, whether they took part or not in this conference, will be invited to make known their opinions and any suggestions, in accordance with resolution XIII of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul in 1969. It is in fact our wish to associate them in our efforts. The same applies to all the National Red Cross Societies to which the report will also be conveyed.

The headway made by the conference has been somewhat varied.

For instance, two draft protocols have been drawn up in Commission I on the protection of the wounded and the sick, whereas the important problem of medical aviation was hardly approached. On that subject, the ICRC has been requested to draw up a draft with the assistance of specialists.

While Commission II devoted much of its time to non-international armed conflicts, it hardly glanced at the problem of guerrilla warfare, which is of acute concern to us. In addition, the

problem of internal disturbances, to which the ICRC attaches great importance, was not broached.

In Commission III, the subjects as a whole were dealt with, and in a field which in our opinion is essential, namely the protection of civilian populations, the results were encouraging. There too, the ICRC has been asked to draw up more detailed drafts.

Commission IV covered its agenda without however reaching precise conclusions on some items. The ICRC has been invited to carry on its studies, possibly by sending a questionnaire to Governments.

The considerations which I have just outlined clearly lead to the conclusion that a second session will be necessary. This, incidentally, we had expected when sending out our letter of invitation, and many experts expressed the wish for such a second meeting.

In the circumstances, I wish to inform you that the ICRC has decided to convene that session. In view of the arrangements which will have to be made by one and all, it could take place in April or May next year. The meeting place I may inform you, after consulting the Government of the Netherlands, will be Geneva. Attendance could also be on a broader basis. The ICRC will shortly examine the question but would be pleased to know right away any suggestion you may have. It would be expedient to allow for a slightly longer session than the present one.

The ICRC will endeavour to draw up for the next session a series of draft protocols bearing in mind as far as possible the various opinions expressed here but without necessarily proposing compromise solutions or seeking systematically a kind of common denominator easily acceptable to all Parties. Each article will be accompanied by a brief comment but, of course, the eight fascicles which you have received will still be the basic documentary material as well as, of course, the report on the present conference.

That is the programme which the ICRC intends to follow in the immediate future; it goes without saying that it will devote its full attention to any remarks which you may make during the present proceedings. It intends also to continue its close and fruitful collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the Human Rights Division. In this connection, it should be

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noted that the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly will again have on its agenda the protection of human rights in armed conflict. The ICRC would be pleased if the Governments which kindly delegated experts to this session would be in favour of the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution which takes into account the programme which I have just had the honour of explaining to you."

584. The last two items on the agenda were merged and discussed by the second and closing sessions. A summary of the proceedings is given below.

II. Progress

A. *General Considerations*

585. The experts expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the Conference. Two of them pointed out that it was the first time for a quarter of a century that a conference had met to discuss international humanitarian law problems. During that long period, one of them stated, the Geneva Conventions had proved their worth but also their shortcomings. It was therefore necessary, he added, both to adapt the rules to new types of conflict and to draw up new rules. In the view of another expert, the conference was the first step in that direction; the starting signal had been given for the drawing up of important documents with a view to improving the Geneva Conventions; results had even exceeded hopes, for common trends had emerged and certain texts had been found acceptable. The Conference had shown, he said, that difficulties were not insuperable; that there were genuine chances of reaching agreement.

586. Another expert pointed out that at that stage unanimity on all proposals could not be expected and that considerable thought and exchanges of views were always necessary for international negotiations to result in agreement. However, common denominators had been found for many points. According to another expert, one important aspect of the conference had been the exchange of views among the experts and the general survey carried out by

them. One expert particularly appreciated the spirit which had prevailed throughout.

587. Although one expert expressed regret that in some subjects both the material prepared by the ICRC and the discussions in commission were sometimes lacking in realism, insufficient account having been taken of military requirements and of specialist opinions on the subject, those experts who took the floor considered, on the whole, that even though some points had not been thoroughly studied—it having been hardly possible to do so—the conference had been productive. In this connection, one expert mentioned its educational effect and another compared it to a seminar.

B. Results

588. Some experts, speaking at length on results, were particularly satisfied with the two draft protocols adopted by Commission I. The first of these is related to the protection of the wounded and the sick (CE/Com. I Report-Annex I) and intended to supplement the Fourth Geneva Convention; the second is related to non-international armed conflicts (CE/Com. I Report-Annex II), and designed to supplement Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions. The United Nations Secretary-General's representative shared the feeling of satisfaction.

589. Other experts were particularly appreciative of the proposals submitted by their colleagues in the various Commissions, especially of CE/Com. III/44 submitted to Commission III; the draft protocol defining non-international armed conflict (CE/Plen. 2bis); and the draft rules relating to the appointment of Protecting Powers (CE/Com. IV/2) submitted to Commission IV. In this connection, one expert stated that the best results were obtained in the non-controversial fields which did not have a markedly political aspect (Commissions I and III).

III. Prospects

A. General Considerations

590. The need for rules to take into account present-day and predictable future realities was emphasized.

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591. Some experts pointed out that what was most important was to safeguard peace, that respect for human rights was a factor for peace, whereas disregard of those rights, and racial discrimination in all its forms were a serious threat to peace. They therefore underscored the importance of a better application of existing rules. One of them stressed that although new rules were necessary, to ensure their effective application was equally so.

592. The view was held that the difficulty inherent in the problems before the Conference was to a great extent due to the rapid development of fighting techniques, especially in guerrilla warfare, and to the new forms of warfare. One expert hoped that the ICRC would study ways and means of making existing rules applicable to those new forms of warfare, as the right to protection should be identical whatever the type of conflict.

593. It was also pointed out that the development of international humanitarian law should be based on respect for every nation with due regard for the national sovereignty of every State.

594. Another expert laid stress on the importance of disseminating knowledge of humanitarian principles, particularly in universities.

595. Some experts briefly dwelt on problems which were closely connected with those submitted to the Conference.

596. One of them stated that international humanitarian law could not dispense with a distinction between aggressor and victim. Another, underlining the fact that international law forbade aggression, pointed out that there was a close connection between humanitarian action and the prohibition of aggression.

597. One expert expressed the view that to ban weapons which caused excessive harm was a pre-requisite of respect for human rights; another expressed regret that the Conference had not devoted more attention to the problem of weapons of mass destruction.

598. One expert was of the opinion that new regulations should take the form of a protocol additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, making the revision of those Conventions unnecessary.

B. ICRC-UN Co-operation

599. As at the plenary meetings at the beginning of the Conference, several experts expressed their approval of the co-operation between the UN and the ICRC, which had been manifest, in the opinion of some of them, in the fact that the ICRC had to a considerable extent taken into account, in the documentary material it had prepared for the Conference, the United Nations Secretary-General's two reports A/7720 and A/8052, and in the presence at the Conference of the Director of the UN Human Rights Division, Mr. Marc Schreiber.

600. A number of experts expressed the hope that that co-operation would continue. In that respect, the UN Secretary-General's representative stated that a report on the Conference would be submitted to the UN General Assembly. One expert pointed out that the examination of the Conference's work by the UN General Assembly at its next session was a tangible sign of that co-operation.

601. It was pointed out by several experts that, in view of the wide scope of international humanitarian law, the two institutions could not work in competition but only in concert. The UN Secretary-General's representative asserted that the UN did not seek any monopoly and that the co-operation between the two institutions could only act as a stimulus. According to one expert, nothing but advantage was to be gained from the experience and resources available to the two bodies, for the work ahead, like the expectations, was enormous. In the opinion of yet another expert, joint effort was even essential. The UN Secretary-General's representative drew attention to the need to avoid the setting up of two distinct legal systems, one UN and the other ICRC, as there could in fact be only one international law. He also mentioned that the UN had been called upon to concern itself with international humanitarian law problems solely because that part of the law appeared to be incomplete. In view of the world organization's humanitarian and human rights responsibilities, it could not remain aloof from those questions. The United Nations, seeking only to remedy deficiencies in that field, could not but welcome the work accomplished by other bodies, in particular by the ICRC.

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602. Some experts nevertheless held the view that there were problems which could better be dealt with by one rather than the other of the two institutions. According to one expert, for instance, the prohibition of certain weapons, such as mentioned in Document CE/Com. III/44, should be studied by the UN. The same opinion was held by another expert with respect to the protection of journalists on dangerous missions. For yet another expert, the duty of making public opinion ready and receptive to those problems should also come within the purview of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

ICRC delegates carried out visits to places of detention in three countries. During each visit, the delegates talked in private with the detainees of their own choice. Reports on these visits are sent to the authorities concerned.

In Lesotho, from 13 to 18 September, the ICRC regional delegate for East Africa saw more than a hundred persons detained for political reasons.

In the People's Republic of the Congo, on 24 September, the ICRC regional delegate for West Africa visited the three Portuguese military prisoners and provided them with such comforts as toilet articles and clothing.

In Rhodesia, from 2 to 12 October, the ICRC delegate-general for Africa and a doctor-delegate went to six prisons. They saw nearly one hundred persons detained for political reasons and provided them with games and sports equipment.

Republic of Vietnam

ICRC delegates and doctors have visited several places of detention: the United States army hospital at Chu-Lai (19 August), the Vietnamese army hospitals at Pleiku and Cong-Hoa (12 and 15 August), the Tan-Hiep national prison (23 August) and the Qui-Nhon prisoner-of-war camp (2 and 3 September).

Talks without the presence of witnesses were held only in the army hospitals and in the prisoner-of-war camp.

Khmer Republic

Continuing their mission, the ICRC delegates and doctors visited the "701" army hospital and the Monivong hospital. There they saw two wounded prisoners of war who were undergoing a course of treatment.

On 13 September, they visited the BKC camp (a Loeu Khmer centre) holding 113 persons. Dr. Hinden, ICRC doctor-delegate, continued his programme of medical consultations in the various refugee centres. From 6 to 17 September, he went to the Seng Huot, Tan Pheng, Cheam Chi, Ean Tock, Tuon Hoa and Vath Traing Lim centres. He also visited the BKC centre and the "Villa" and "Etablissements" centres. On average he examined fifty persons daily.

Ceylon

As reported in our last month's issue, Mr. R. Du Pasquier, the ICRC delegate, left for Ceylon. He arrived there on 17 September, to render continued ICRC assistance to detainees, in co-operation with the authorities and the Ceylon Red Cross. On 19 September, he visited the Senapura "rehabilitation camp" in the central area, north of Kandy-Kurunegale, where he saw 600 detainees. He distributed clothing and sports articles. The camp is yet to be supplied with medicaments for the detainees.

Japan

A fifth ship with 159 Koreans on board left Niigata for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 17 September.

The total number of Koreans repatriated since May 1971 is 829.

Bolivia

Continuing their mission in Bolivia, the ICRC delegates visited ten places of detention in La Paz and other places.¹ These comprised

¹ *Plate.*

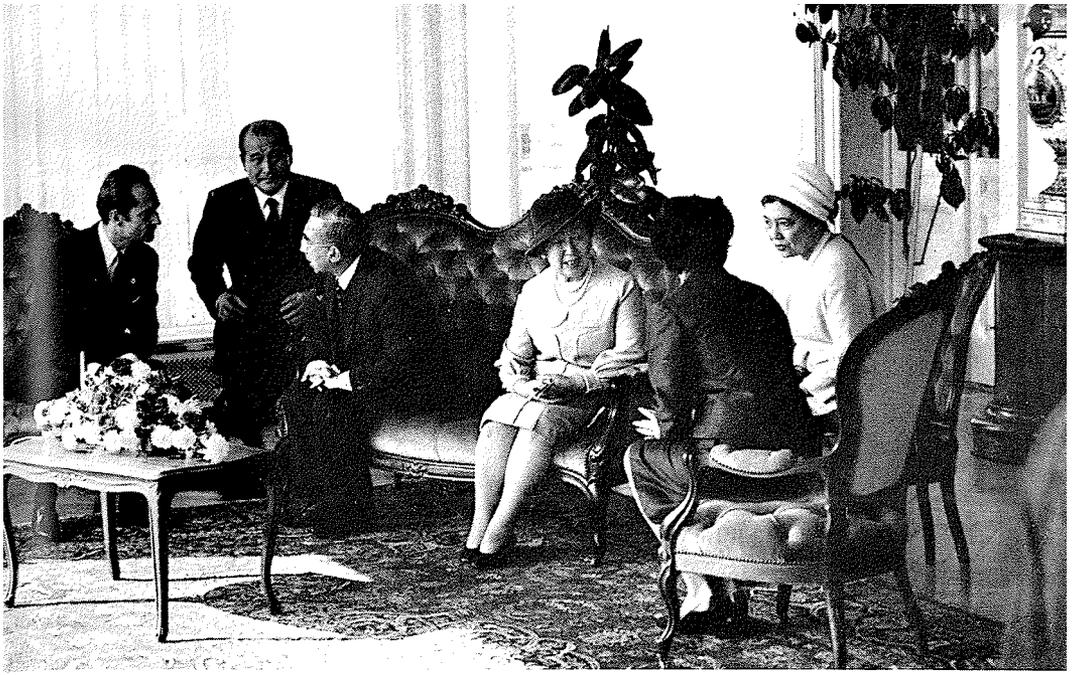


Photo J.-J. Kurz / ICRC

At ICRC Headquarters in Geneva: The Emperor and Empress of Japan (centre) and the President of the ICRC (left).

KHMER REPUBLIC: Distribution of relief to refugees by the ICRC delegate and members of the National Society local committee.





LA PAZ: Mr. Nessi, delegate general of the ICRC, interviewing a detainee in prison.

DACCA: ICRC delegates, Dr. Lehner and Mr. Vecsey (**standing on the right**) briefing the local staff at the Tracing Agency.



four prisons at La Paz (including one for women), two at Sucre, two at Cochabamba and two at Potosi.

At each place of detention visited, the delegates distributed relief material (including medicaments and blankets) supplied by the ICRC and a number of National Societies.

During the first two weeks of October, they continued their visits to places of detention and the distribution of relief supplies to prisoners. They went several times to various prisons in the capital and the provinces, providing medical supplies, blankets, mattresses and other relief articles. The reports on these visits are sent by the ICRC to the detaining authorities.

Northern Ireland

Following an arrangement made between the Government of Northern Ireland and the International Committee, the delegates of the ICRC were given the opportunity to visit the different categories of persons held in custody in Ulster.

The Red Cross team, consisting of a delegate and a medical adviser, both Swiss, visited the Crumlin Road prison, Belfast (on Tuesday 5 October), the internment centre at Long Kesh near Lisburn (on Wednesday 6 October), and Armagh prison (on Thursday 7 October). In all of these establishments, the delegates were given complete freedom to converse privately with the internees, detainees and prisoners of their choice. As is a normal practice, the report of the ICRC on these visits goes direct to the Government of Northern Ireland.

A further visit by the delegates of the ICRC has been arranged for the month of December.

Middle East

Student travel.—Following those mentioned in previous issues, more student travel operations were carried out at El Qantara, on the Suez Canal. One, on 27 September, under the auspices of the ICRC, enabled 350 young people who had come to spend their holidays in Gaza and seven Egyptian citizens to cross over to the west bank. Four persons crossed over to the east bank.

A Palestinian student travel programme and a family reuniting operation took place on 6 and 13 October 1971 respectively, across the Suez Canal in the presence of ICRC delegates.

On 6 October, 339 Palestinian students who had returned to Gaza for their holidays crossed the Suez Canal from east to west to resume their studies in Cairo. At the same time a nurse also crossed over into the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The family reuniting operation which took place on 13 October enabled 53 people from the occupied territories to join their kin in the Arab Republic of Egypt and, in the other direction, 55 persons to return to the east bank of the Canal.

Visits to prisoners of war.—The ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories, as well as those in the Arab countries, made a number of visits to prisoners of war. As usual, the talks were held without any witness. In accordance with the established procedure, the reports drawn up following the visits are sent to the detaining authorities and to the authorities in the prisoner's country of origin.

In Israel, Arab prisoners of war (72 Egyptians, 42 Syrians and one Jordanian) were visited in the Sarafand military prison on 22 September and 10 October.

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, the ten Israeli prisoners of war held in the Abassieh army prison and their wounded comrade undergoing treatment in a Cairo hospital were visited by the ICRC delegates on 18 and 19 September and on 19 October.

In Syria, the ICRC delegate visited the three Israeli prisoners of war on 23 September and on 23 October.

Israel and the Occupied Territories

Seventeenth series of visits to prisons.—We now give a few figures concerning the prison visits which the ICRC delegates carried out from 22 July to 31 August 1971. They went to thirteen places of detention, where they saw nearly 3,500 Arab civilian detainees and talked in private with detainees of their choice.

In eleven of the prisons, the delegates distributed parcels containing fruit, biscuits, cigarettes and soap to 1,353 detainees who had had no visit from their family for over three months.

Moreover, during those two months, the delegation organized free bus transport for relatives of detainees who could not afford the fare. In all, 124 bus trips carried 8,463 persons to visit 2,620 Arab civilian detainees held in various prisons.

Distribution of relief.—During September, the ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories distributed in eleven prisons parcels containing fruit, biscuits, cigarettes and soap to 680 detainees who had not been visited by their families for at least three months.

Visit to Abu Zeneima Camp.—ICRC delegates went, on 18 October, to Abu Zeneima Camp in Sinai, to visit 90 internees (18 families) sent away from Gaza by the Israeli authorities. The delegates enquired into the internees' living conditions. Their report is transmitted, as usual, to the detaining authorities.

Free bus transport is still being organized by the delegation at regular intervals to allow relatives of interned persons to visit them. The camp is on the shore of the Red Sea, some 500 km from Gaza; a whole day's journey is required in order to reach it. The last trip was arranged towards the end of July when 40 persons were given the opportunity to get to Abu Zeneima.

Jordan

On 20 October, the ICRC delegates in Jordan visited an Israeli national held by the Jordanians in the Zerka military camp and granted prisoner-of-war status by the Amman authorities.

They had a talk with him without the presence of witnesses. Their report is sent to the detaining authorities and to the authorities in the prisoner's country of origin.

Lebanon

Repatriations

A young Israeli civilian detained on Lebanese soil was repatriated two days later under the auspices of the ICRC. Some time

after, two Lebanese men and a Palestinian woman were able to return to their homes in the Lebanon, also under the ICRC auspices. These two operations took place at Roshanikra.

Syria

On 30 September, an operation for the re-uniting of families was carried out under the auspices of the ICRC. Sixteen refugees in Syria joined their kin on the occupied Golan Heights.

Yemen Arab Republic

The ICRC workshop for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances in Sana'a is carrying on its activities. During the months of August and September, it equipped ten invalids with artificial limbs (a leg or an arm) and sixteen with appliances giving support. In August, fifteen amputees were trained to wear an orthopaedic appliance and nine persons learnt how to walk with an artificial leg. In the following month, ten invalids commenced training while seven learnt how to walk with their appliance.

Altogether, 133 artificial limbs and twenty support appliances have been produced by Yemeni employees at the centre, under the supervision of Mr. Gehrels, orthopaedist, and Mr. Ducret, physiotherapist, both of them ICRC officials.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

The delegates of the ICRC visited, from 15 to 20 September 1971, more than 200 persons held for political motives or offences, in the Mansoura Prison in Aden. They enquired into detention conditions and handed over some relief supplies to the detainees. The report of this visit is being transmitted, as is customary, to the detaining authorities.

*IN GENEVA***The Emperor and Empress of Japan at the ICRC**

On the occasion of their European trip, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan visited the Geneva headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 10 October 1971. Her Majesty the Empress, who is honorary president of the Japanese Red Cross, had expressed the wish to call at the ICRC during her visit to Switzerland.

The imperial couple were received by the President of the ICRC, accompanied by his colleagues and senior staff of the institution.¹ In his address, Mr. Naville recalled the links uniting the ICRC and the Japanese Red Cross and stressed the role which that National Society had played since its foundation in 1887. He also underlined the large donation which the Empress Shôken gave the institution in 1912 in the form of a Fund, the interest on which enables valuable material assistance to be given to National Societies in straitened circumstances. The initial Fund has been greatly increased in recent years thanks to the personal efforts and contributions of the Empress Nagako. He mentioned also the fact that 53 Japanese nurses had received the Florence Nightingale Medal, which was awarded by the ICRC in recognition of exceptional service to the wounded and the sick in time of war.

Pseudo-Medical Experiments

The twenty-first meeting of the Neutral Commission appointed by the ICRC to examine applications by Polish nationals for compensation in respect of pseudo-medical experiments to which they had been subjected in Nazi concentration camps during World

¹ *Plate.*

War II was held at ICRC headquarters in Geneva from 14 to 16 October 1971.

The Commission consisted of Mr. W. Lenoir, Chairman, a judge of the Geneva Court of Justice, Dr. S. Mutrux, Assistant Director of the Bel-Air psychiatric clinic in Geneva, and Dr. P. Magnenat, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Assistant at the Nestlé Hospital University Clinic in Lausanne.

The Commission awarded indemnities amounting to DM 1,600,000 to 58 victims whose applications were found to be justified. This brought to DM 34,830,000 the total assistance so far paid by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments.

**PREPARING FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS**

As already announced in *International Review*, the ICRC is organizing a second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts for the spring of 1972, as it had not been found possible to deal fully with all the subjects at the first session and some topics had not even been broached. The experts had, therefore, unanimously recommended that the work begun at the last Conference should be pursued at a further meeting.

Accordingly, the President of the ICRC wrote on 27 September 1971 to all the Governments of the States expressly bound at that date by the Geneva Conventions of 1949, in order to send them the report on the work of the first session of the Conference of Government Experts, and to invite them to delegate experts to a second session to be held in Geneva, starting on 3 May 1972, for a period of approximately four weeks. Many experts having urged at the first session that it would be most advantageous if the Conference were to be extended to a large number of countries, the invitation was therefore not limited to those Governments which the ICRC had requested to send delegates to the first session, but extended to nearly one hundred and thirty Governments.

As is indicated in the letter of invitation mentioned above, the relevant departments of the International Committee are working on a series of draft protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which will consist of several articles, each one of which will be accompanied by a brief commentary. These protocols, together with the documentation prepared for the first session and the report on the latter's work, will constitute the nucleus of the documentation for the second session, and the ICRC hopes to have them in the hands of Governments in January 1972, so that the experts going to Geneva may have sufficient time to study them and be ready to discuss them.

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The ICRC hopes that at the second session agreement will be reached on the wording of the various texts, so that discussions at a future Diplomatic Conference may thereby be facilitated. Nevertheless, the character of this second session will still be that of a meeting of experts: the views expressed will not be binding on their Governments. In the words of the President of the ICRC: "As at the first session, discussions will be limited to humanitarian questions; thus special situations, past or present, will be mentioned only for the purpose of improving future law, this being, moreover, in keeping with the character of meetings held under the auspices of the Red Cross".

A Tracing Service in Dacca

As we mentioned in a previous issue, General Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan, in an interview with Mr. V. Umbricht, member of the International Committee, on 26 July, gave his agreement to humanitarian action by the ICRC. The ICRC decided to send to East Pakistan Dr. Otto Lehner, Head of Delegation, and Mr. Nicolas Vecsey, Assistant Head of the Central Tracing Agency. They left Geneva on 19 August, their mission being particularly to organize, in co-operation with the Pakistan Red Cross, a service to trace the missing and to re-unite families.

Upon arrival in Dacca, the first objective was to make known as widely as possible in East Pakistan the setting up of the tracing service so that the population would know that it could turn to a central office to trace members of their families. Notice of the opening of the tracing service was published in the English, Bengali and Urdu newspapers at the beginning of September, but the ICRC delegation had before that had forms with the sign of the red cross printed and distributed through all post offices. The Pakistan Red Cross, for its part, delivered a number to each of its regional sections.

The tracing service itself, in the National Society's building in

Dacca¹, as soon as it opened, received enquiries which it filed, forwarded whenever possible, or transmitted to Geneva. It also received visitors enquiring after their kin. At present, it receives and endeavours to answer about a hundred enquiries each day.

The tracing agency in Dacca is in operation and is developing. Enquiries during the first few weeks concerned:

- (a) persons reported missing;
- (b) refugees in India;
- (c) residents of Pakistan whose families lived abroad and were without news.

The tracing service in Dacca is of course in constant touch with the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in Geneva.

The Red Cross Broadcasting Service

This is the International Committee of the Red Cross bringing you Red Cross news on 21,585 kilocycles, on the 13.90 metre band. The news will be followed by a variety programme until 10 a.m. GMT.

This introduction will be heard on three continents for the first time on 23 November 1971. On that date, the ICRC will inaugurate a beamed transmission radio programme. The system will reach all countries along a predetermined line, in contrast to the system of circle transmission over 360 degrees reaching only countries near the transmission centre.

We must go back a few years to make better acquaintance with the ICRC radio service. Its work and broadcasts have been mentioned on several occasions by the *International Review*.²

The first broadcasts by the Red Cross took place in 1945 during the Second World War to transmit the names of prisoners of war recorded in the Central Tracing Agency. It was necessary to reach families, most of whom were in Europe. It was for that reason that

¹ Plate.

² See, in particular, *International Review*, August 1961.

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the circle transmission was made available to the ICRC. After the war, it was used to convey information of a general nature on Red Cross activities.

It soon became apparent, however, from the reception reports sent in by many amateur radio enthusiasts that the power was inadequate to reach beyond the Mediterranean basin. Yet it was precisely in the regions beyond that limit that the ICRC's work was gradually extending.

The ICRC Press and Information Division, in the autumn of 1970, started negotiations with a view to obtaining beamed transmission facilities to Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the hope of making contact with the national radio systems of the countries on those three continents. Such contacts, apart from their use for the receipt and transmission of information, would also make it possible to send messages to National Societies in emergencies and pending the setting up of a local ICRC receiving and transmitting unit.

The difficulty was to obtain available frequencies, the world radio broadcasting network being already overloaded. However, with the assistance of the International Frequency Registration Board, a technical department of the ITU, it was possible to find frequencies which were at certain times simultaneously available on the Swiss shortwave system (Schwarzenbourg) and on national broadcasting programmes throughout the world.

Application was then made to the Swiss Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Administration (PTT). In his reply, the head of the radio department of the PTT informed the ICRC that the frequencies chosen were not only approved but were being made available free of charge. For its part, the ICRC undertook to send the PTT Administration regular reception reports from monitoring stations of overseas national broadcasting corporations and from amateur radio enthusiasts.

Henceforth, the ICRC may broadcast eight half-hour programmes once every two months. The programmes, in French, English and Arabic, will be broadcast to Asia, Australia, Africa and the Middle East. Later on, programmes will also be broadcast to Latin America.

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REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE IN WEST AFRICA

At the inauguration of the Regional Training Institute in West Africa, which held its seminar in Dakar from 1 to 22 September 1971, following the Dar es Salaam and Accra seminars¹, Mr. A. Schmid, Director of Regional Services of the League of Red Cross Societies, said that the Institutes were the instruments which the League made available to National Societies so that they might meet the urgent need to train senior staff, a prerequisite for the movement's future. Before this address, Dr. Ibrahim Wone, the representative of the Senegalese Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs, hailed the achievements of the Red Cross in his country and summed up the problems of developing countries. He said that in Senegal the originality of the Red Cross lay not so much in its increased tasks or even in the extreme variety and baffling complexity of those tasks, as in the way the Red Cross envisaged its missions and in its dynamic and forward-looking approach to problems.

Mr. Rito Alcantara, President of the Senegalese Red Cross Society, then spoke about the increasingly important role which the Red Cross would be called upon to play in countries of the Third World, where States obviously required a well organized and efficiently run Red Cross, while the Red Cross would need to act as an auxiliary to the public authorities and to do pioneering work. Such assistance was daily becoming larger and more widespread. It had become the true basis for what might be called "Red Cross dynamics", which should be part of the national community's development effort. It should contribute to the advancement of developing countries in the field of health and social action.

¹ See *International Review*, July 1971.

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Lastly, Dr. D. Gueye, Director of the Institute, said that the activities of Red Cross institutions were affected by socio-economic factors and stressed the need for a reconversion of tasks according to national and international development. Nor should one forget, he said, that movements such as our own depended a great deal on the members themselves and on those responsible for supervising and aiding them in their humanitarian task.

The seminar was attended by twenty-four delegates from eight National Societies in French-speaking West African countries, namely Cameroon, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Togo and the Upper Volta. A League delegate in Togo and a member of the French Red Cross were also present. The League was represented by Mr. A. Schmid and by a number of officials from Geneva. The ICRC was represented by Mr. F. Payot, Delegate, who had occasion to speak about the ICRC's current activities, as well as the tasks which the Geneva Conventions laid upon National Societies in wartime, and the particularly important question of the Red Cross in time of peace.

The fact that the Senegalese teachers and the members of the team from Geneva—composed of League and ICRC representatives—have actively and steadily participated in the life of the Institute, should be mentioned as an important factor contributing to the success of the session.

Three objectives were regarded as vital to the Institute's proceedings:

- At individual level, participants should be aware of their identity as African leaders who were to carry out Red Cross activities in their own country.
- At group level, there should be an awareness of the fact that Red Cross action in Africa must be part of the nation's development, and that, while each Society maintained its independence, it should become a social development group determined to pursue constructive activities within the national community.
- At every level, technical knowledge should be acquired in order to ensure the smooth running of the National Red Cross Society and the development of its programmes.

Under the programme, it was possible to deal successively with the introduction to group dynamics, Red Cross socio-medical activities, youth and the Red Cross, information, fund raising and the recruiting of members, relief training and the organization of relief in cases of disaster, the impact of socio-cultural factors on African Red Cross Societies, administration, organization, management and planning, as well as the structure and functioning of the Red Cross at national and international level, the Principles and the Geneva Conventions, and the specific activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

By means of active and dynamic methods of group training as well as practical work after briefings, the Training Institute sponsored by the League was successful in promoting Red Cross training and a better awareness of the background against which the humanitarian work was to develop.¹ We might add that the ICRC greatly appreciated the opportunity which the League afforded it of associating in the work of Regional Institutes.

LATIN AMERICAN RED CROSS REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

The organization of regional training institutes is undertaken by the League of Red Cross Societies to meet the needs of National Societies for training their officials. We mentioned at the time those that had been organized in Africa and Asia, while in this issue we print an account of the work accomplished at the Institute that was recently arranged at Dakar.

There had not yet been, however, any similar meetings on the American continent, and therefore the first Latin American Regional Training Institute, held from 9 to 30 September 1971, constituted an event of particular importance. It was declared open on behalf of the President of the Republic by his distinguished wife, Mrs. Maria Ester Zuno de Echeverria,¹ after which addresses

¹ *Plate.*

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were given by several eminent persons: Mr. J. Barroso Chavez, Chairman of the Council of Governors of the League, Mr. S. Lopez Chavez, President of the Mexican Red Cross, and Mr. Romulo O'Farrill, President of the Regional Institute.

Participants included members of the National Societies of the following countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. Delegates of the Canadian and Spanish Red Cross Societies were also present. The international Red Cross institutions, too, were represented: the League by Miss Y. Hentsch, Acting Assistant Secretary General and Director of the Nursing Bureau, Mr. J. Gomez Ruiz, of the Regional Services Bureau, Mr. R. Bermudez, delegate for Latin America, and Mr. J. Vittani, of the League Relief Section, and the ICRC by Mr. E. Leemann, delegate.

The objectives were:

- (1) to become aware of the problems facing the Red Cross today and of its programmes in time of peace and in time of war;
- (2) to widen the understanding, and, as far as possible, to make a re-appraisal, of current Red Cross activities, with the aim of improving them and rendering them more efficacious;
- (3) to ameliorate communication techniques between the participants themselves, thanks to the experience gained in the course of the training received at the Institute. This has proved to be an excellent method because it allows each one to take an active part in the collective study of a particular problem.

The working groups that were constituted examined a number of subjects, including first aid, disaster relief, Junior Red Cross activities, relationship between the Red Cross and other organizations, and administration. Two of those subjects, namely disaster relief and youth, retained more particularly the attention of those taking part. With regard to the former, participants devised imaginary situations bringing into play the role their National Societies would have to carry out if their country were to be struck by this or that disaster. Those situations, discussed at plenary

meetings, gave rise to concrete, practical suggestions on the various ways a Society should take action in cases of disaster, whether at home in their own country or abroad in co-operation with sister Societies and the League.

In the discussions on Red Cross and Youth, participants were asked, as an exercise, to draw up directives on the organization and activities of young people within their own National Societies. They expressed the hope that the latter would carry out in practice those suggestions.

During the last week, each one of the various delegations presented an aspect of its National Society's work: thus, the Nicaraguan Red Cross delegate spoke of relief action in case of disaster (a volcanic eruption), and the Costa Rican representative presented a paper on the educational development plan and the Red Cross in Costa Rica.

The League delegates opened discussions on the Junior Red Cross, disaster relief work, nurses and the Red Cross, fund-raising and the relationship between paid staff and voluntary workers within a National Society. The delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for his part, spoke of the ICRC's structure and mission. At a lecture, which was followed by a broad discussion, he mentioned the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions and then presented to participants the school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country".

At the conclusion of this first Latin American Regional Training Institute, a questionnaire was circulated to participants. The replies submitted were a proof of the interest aroused by the theoretical and practical work carried out and of the utility of holding similar meetings which, in response to a general request, could well be renewed at national level in every Central American country.

* * *

A few days later, also in Mexico, the first world Red Cross Youth Council was opened at Oaxtepec (Morelos State). It was inaugurated on 5 October by the Chairman of the Council of Governors of the League and by the President of the Mexican

Red Cross, and brought together the delegates of fifty National Societies at meetings that lasted until 12 October.

Every day, one or two papers were presented, followed by round table discussions during which participants gave their views on the hopes and wishes of the younger generation under the sign of the red cross, the red crescent and the red lion and sun, on all that our movement is able to offer them, and on how to take a more active share in humanitarian work.

THE EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND

In 1963, the year of the Red Cross centenary, the Empress of Japan increased the Shôken Fund by a donation of 3,600,000 yen. The *International Review* published an article at the time in which it described the noble figure of the Empress Shôken (1850-1914), illustrated by a picture showing her on a visit to the Hiroshima military hospital, accompanied by the Emperor.¹

Following the recent visit of the Japanese sovereigns to the ICRC and the further generous contribution made by the Japanese Government to the Empress Shôken Fund, we wish to remind our readers of the meaning of this inalienable Fund.

“Shôken”, which means “lively and sparkling”, was the posthumous title bestowed on the Empress Haruko, wife of the Emperor Meiji, as a tribute to the qualities of her heart and mind. While renowned for her beauty and for the poetry she wrote, the Empress was still more noted for her goodness. She helped a great many philanthropic institutions and was also a patron of the Japanese Red Cross, founded in 1887. From the first, she and the Emperor took an interest in the development of humanitarian law. Thus Japan signed the 1864 Geneva Convention barely two years after the International Conference which had recommended its adoption.

¹ See *International Review*, October 1963.



MEXICO: The opening by Mrs. M. E. Zuno de Echeverria, wife of the President of the Republic, of the Latin-American Red Cross Training Institute.

DAKAR: Working group at the Red Cross Regional Training Institute.

Senegal-Photo, Dakar





Photo Carrillo G., Quito

ECUADOR: ICRC delegates visit the Central Committee of the National Red Cross in Quito (from left to right: Mr. Moreillon, delegate; Mr. Iturralde, President of the Red Cross; Mr. Barberis, member of the Central Committee and Mr. Nessi, delegate general).

GUATEMALA: Thanks to a grant from the Empress Shoken Fund, the National Red Cross now has this truck for its Emergency Service.

Photo Vicente, Guatemala



In 1912, the Empress Shôken decided to establish a fund, with a capital of one hundred thousand gold yen, designed to promote Red Cross relief work at international level. The donation was announced by the Japanese delegate to the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, meeting in Washington. The gathering was asked to provide the Fund with appropriate statutes, and it was decided to entrust the Fund to the ICRC in Geneva.

The first world war laid heavy tasks on the Red Cross, and it was not until 1921 that the Tenth International Conference, which was held in Geneva, succeeded in making an initial distribution out of the Empress Shôken Fund to enable five National Societies to carry out an urgent project. The sum they were allocated (Sw.Fr. 140,000) was exceptionally large owing to the fact that the war had prevented allocations.

The regulations for the Empress Shôken Fund were amended in 1934, in order that the League of Red Cross Societies, which had been established in 1919, might be associated with the ICRC in decisions relating to the allocation of revenues. Since then the Fund has been administered by a Joint Commission composed of three members from each institution.

This year, the Empress Shôken Fund has attained a capital of Sw.Fr. 1,977,067. The Joint Commission, which is presided over by Mr. R. Gallopin, a member of the ICRC, has distributed a total sum of Sw.Fr. 83,108 to five National Red Cross Societies in Africa, Latin America and Asia, to help them improve their equipment and develop their blood transfusion and emergency relief activities.¹

On the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan to ICRC headquarters, the Japanese Government decided to increase its contribution to the Empress Shôken Fund, under a further five-year programme following the 1966-1970 programme.

¹ *Plate.*

**A NEW EDITION OF THE
“ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HANDBOOK ”**

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have just issued an eleventh edition of the International Red Cross Handbook, in English. This volume contains 607 pages, including the Foreword—which we think it worth while to reproduce below—describing the contents.

A French edition of the Handbook left the press recently, and a Spanish edition is due to appear next spring.

Since 1889, when it was first published, the Handbook of the International Red Cross was meant to be both a compilation of the principles and rules that have directed the activities of the Red Cross since its foundation and a practical guide for all those interested in the life of the Red Cross.

It therefore contains the Conventions that govern the mission of the Red Cross in time of conflict, the Statutes and Rules of Procedure connected with the organization and working of the Red Cross institutions—the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies—and finally the main Resolutions adopted by the statutory bodies of the Red Cross.

Originally published by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Handbook took the form of a twenty-two page pamphlet containing the substance of the resolutions of the first International Conference of the Red Cross.

Increasing considerably in size with each successive issue, the Handbook was re-edited in 1898, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1938, 1942, 1951 and 1953. From 1930, it became the Handbook of the International Red Cross, a joint publication of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. Its plan remained unchanged in later editions. Part I contained the Geneva Conventions and several other international Conventions with a bearing on Red Cross work; Part II was devoted to the Statutes

and Rules of Procedure of the international agencies of the Red Cross; Part III assembled the main Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League, as well as a few resolutions of the Council of Delegates.

Various texts of general interest were successively added to the Handbook. The ninth edition, in 1951, saw important changes in this publication. It was then supplemented by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. The resolutions of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva (21 April—12 August 1949) and a resolution concerning the Red Cross adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations also found a place in the new Handbook, as well as several new regulations. This development is carried on in the present edition which introduces, in particular in Part II the text of the Agreement between the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, the Regulations for the use of the emblem and the Statutes of the Henry Dunant Institute.

On the other hand, the present edition differs in many ways from the preceding ones. For the first time, the Handbook does not give the text of the Conventions prior to those of 1949, with the exception of the "mother" Convention of 1864. There is, however, an extract from the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning bombardment by naval forces in time of war (Convention No. IX of 1907) and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954) which did not appear previously. This is also the first time that the Handbook does not contain all the Resolutions adopted since the foundation of the Red Cross movement by the International Conferences of the Red Cross (Part III). The need to reduce the size of the work, a great part of which is now taken up by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, the ever growing importance of the administrative section (Part II), the continuously increasing number of resolutions due to the extended fields of activity of the Red Cross, have imposed these restrictions. So the earlier resolutions, or those of a temporary nature, or again texts less suited to present needs, have not been retained in the present edition. In the case of these texts, those interested may refer to the 1953 edition which is still of value.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The annexes to preceding editions, lists of mandates, lists of publications, which added to the bulk of the work, have been omitted. The present " Annexes " give only brief particulars, such as the list of International Conferences of the Red Cross and sessions of the General Council and the Board of Governors of the League, as well as the list of Presidents of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Chairmen of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies since the foundation of these two Institutions.



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

PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ON DANGEROUS MISSIONS IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

The fact that a number of journalists have been reported missing in the war raging in South East Asia is known to have caused considerable concern among the press. The *International Review* published an article¹ on the subject and described the efforts made by various press associations over the past few years to strengthen the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, both in international law and by means of practical measures. In 1970, the United Nations General Assembly adopted an important resolution on the initiative of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Since then there have been a number of outstanding developments in the legal field, which for various reasons are of interest to the ICRC. In the first place, last March, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights had before it the preliminary draft of an international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, submitted by Austria, Finland, France, Iran, Turkey, and Uruguay. While the Commission on Human Rights did not express a standpoint on the substance of the draft international convention, it recommended that it be transmitted to the General Assembly, as a valid basis for its discussions on this subject. It also asked that it be transmitted to the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law which the ICRC was to hold in May and June 1971.

¹ See C. Pilloud, "Protection of Journalists on Dangerous Missions in Areas of Armed Conflict", *International Review*, January 1971.

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The draft convention was carefully studied by the experts gathered in Geneva. The report which the ICRC recently issued on the work of that conference shows that, while the majority of the experts approved the principle of special protection for journalists engaged in dangerous missions and the issue of a safe-conduct card to facilitate the identification of those journalists, they made many comments with a view to improving or amending the preliminary draft convention. It should also be noted that the draft convention assigns to the ICRC the specific task of transmitting information about missing journalists.

More recently, a representative of the ICRC, Mr. R.-J. Wilhelm, Assistant Director and Head of the Legal Division, attended a meeting of experts held in New York from 9 to 15 September and convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights. This group of seven experts, which in addition to the ICRC representative comprised persons proposed by national professional organizations of journalists from six countries (Arab Republic of Egypt, France, Hungary, Mexico, India and United States of America), had before it a specific and clearly defined task, namely to consider the appropriate composition for an international professional committee, as envisaged in the preliminary draft convention, and to consider the conditions, procedure and criteria for the issue of the safe conduct-card.

The group of experts prepared a draft protocol designed to complete the draft convention. This, together with the report of the group of experts, is the subject of a Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (document A/8438 of 29 September 1971). In short, the draft provides for the constitution of an International Professional Committee composed of not more than twenty-one members, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations from a list of leading figures in the world of the mass media who were nominated by the national and international organizations concerned. As a general rule, the Committee shall issue the safe-conduct card only to professional *bona fide* journalists sent on a mission by recognized news agencies. Moreover, in order to obtain the card, the applicant shall make a declaration to the

effect that he will conduct himself in a manner consistent with the highest standards of journalistic integrity and abstain from any political or military activities in the area for which the safe-conduct card is valid, or any activities involving direct or indirect participation in the hostilities.

Special stress should be laid on the fact that all experts have considered it highly desirable — as stated in paragraph 22 of the Note by the Secretary-General — that “representatives of the Secretary-General and of the International Committee of the Red Cross should participate to the largest extent practicable in the work of the Committee. Their presence and advice, it was felt, would be indispensable to give the necessary authority to the Committee’s decisions and confidence as to its methods of work”. The draft protocol therefore lays down, on the one hand, that the ICRC shall be represented at meetings of the Professional Committee and, on the other, that the latter “shall maintain close relationship with the International Committee of the Red Cross in a manner best suited to the effective performance of its functions under the Convention and this Protocol” (Article 7).

Lastly, it should be mentioned that the work of the group of experts followed the publication of the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (document A/8371 of 15 September 1971), which described the historical background of the question and contained comments on the draft protocol from seventeen governments. The draft convention and protocol will be studied by the General Assembly before the end of the year, and discussions will then show how far governments consider it possible to provide effective legal protection to journalists engaged in dangerous missions.

CONFERENCE ON THE OUTLAWING OF BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

At the request of the Swedish Red Cross, the ICRC attended, with observer status, this conference organized by the International Peace Bureau and held at Runö near Stockholm on 26 and 27

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August 1971. The purpose of the meeting was essentially to review the work undertaken by States for the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons. It was, as it were, a prelude to the World Disarmament Conference which non-governmental organizations affiliated to ECOSOC will convene for next year.

During the meeting, which was attended by representatives of more than forty non-governmental international organizations, some highly interesting papers were presented, particularly by the representatives of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) which has concentrated its efforts on problems of biological and chemical weapons. Information was also given on the present state of the SALT negotiations among the great Powers for the limitation of certain strategic weapons. One of the main items of the Conference was the paper read by its Chairman, Mr. Sean MacBride, entitled "The Environment of Death". Mr. MacBride, who is also Chairman of the International Peace Bureau, underlined the need to prohibit not only the manufacture but also the use of weapons of mass destruction. He referred to the resolution adopted by the non-governmental organizations on the founding of a commission of enquiry into breaches of humanitarian law.

The representative of the ICRC, Mr. J. R. Wilhelm, Assistant Director, briefly explained the results of the Conference of Government Experts which had been convened by the ICRC for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law last May, and he described how the Conference had broached the question of the use of arms during conflict and the various proposals put forth on that subject by delegations. Mr. Olof Stroh, representing the Swedish Red Cross, of which he is the Secretary-General, put to the Conference a number of considerations on the practical contribution of non-governmental organizations to the field under consideration and to peace.

INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON HUMANITARIAN RULES AND MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law, at Sanremo, Italy¹, under the patronage of the Italian Government, held an international colloquium, from 2 to 4 September 1971, on the problem of embodying humanitarian rules in military instructions.

Military and legal notabilities from Italy and other countries, as well as representatives of several international organizations, attended the colloquium, the proceedings of which were presided over by the honorary chairman, General Dr. J. Voncken, Secretary-General of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, and conducted by General S. Malizia, Professor and Deputy Military Attorney-General of the Italian Republic.

Associating itself with the efforts of various international bodies, and particularly of the ICRC, to reaffirm and develop humanitarian law², the Sanremo International Institute decided to embark on the study of a subject of vital importance: that of military instructions. And one of the most effective methods of achieving that aim is direct discussion with those responsible for the establishment of military instruction programmes and the dissemination and implementation of humanitarian law.

Three introductory reports, supplemented by a number of papers, were presented to the colloquium participants:

- International instruments for the protection of the human person in times of armed conflict (Professor J. Patrnoic).
- Collective and individual responsibility in the implementation of humanitarian rules in times of armed conflict (Colonel G.I.A.D. Draper).

¹ See *International Review*, November 1970.

² For the promotion of humanitarian law, the Institute decided to award three prizes of Lire 300,000 each for the three best monographs involving research in the field of international humanitarian law. It is proposed to give the prizes to university students during the academic year 1971-1972.

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- The incorporation of humanitarian rules in military instructions (General O. Orecchio).

The ICRC and the League were represented by Mr. de Mulinen, ICRC Chief of Division, who drew attention to the importance of establishing programmes designed to acquaint army personnel with the principles and clauses of humanitarian instruments applicable in case of armed struggle. This idea was also put forward by the United Nations representatives and particularly by Mr. M. Schreiber, Director of the Human Rights Division.

It should be added that the ICRC organized, for those attending the colloquium, an exhibition relating to its humanitarian activities and publications designed to disseminate the Geneva Conventions.

The colloquium adopted the resolution reproduced below:

The International Colloquium on Humanitarian Rules and Military Instructions, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and held at Sanremo, Italy, on September 2-4, 1971,

Conscious of the urgent necessity of spreading in the Armed Forces the knowledge of fundamental principles of humanitarian law, enshrined particularly in the Geneva Conventions and universally recognized as absolute and inviolable rules applicable to all armed conflicts,

Paying tribute to the activities already carried out in this field by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Reflecting the spirit of the Declaration of Sanremo of September 27, 1970,

Recalls the obligation incumbent upon States to include in their legislation and their military instructions the principles of humanitarian law;

Urges that the respective duties and responsibilities of commanders and subordinates be precisely defined;

Recommends that competent authorities institute within the framework of their educational programmes a course in humanitarian law;

Considers that violations of humanitarian law could be prevented or effectively repressed by the adoption of a system providing jurisdiction and control over the application of fundamental rules of humanitarian law, as well as imposing penal sanctions on their possible violations by individuals, States, or international organizations ;

Considers further that the commission of serious offences and crimes against humanity, for the repression of which national legislation has been passed in implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, of the United Nations Convention on Genocide, and of other international instruments, should be forestalled by means of an adequate education dispensed on all levels of the Armed Forces through the most advanced media and pedagogical methods ;

Requests the International Institute of Humanitarian Law of Sanremo to contribute towards attaining that objective on the scholarly and educational plane, particularly by researching and collecting, in pursuance of the work already undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the United Nations, all documentation pertaining to military instructions with the ultimate purpose of publishing a comparative survey that would reveal their common features and peculiarities ;

Expresses the wish that Ministers of Defence of all countries establish committees directed to draft, with reference to the above-cited documentation, up-to-date military instructions and to review military Codes and Regulations bearing on warfare so as to give full expression to humanitarian law.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

This international meeting was held from 24 to 26 September 1971, in Luxembourg, the town in which the founders of the movement had met for the first time in 1961. Eighteen national sections participated and twenty-two international governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the United Nations,

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the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the Council of Europe and the International Human Rights Institute, attended as observers. The League and the ICRC were represented by Mrs. D. Bujard, legal adviser.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Sean MacBride, the president of the Executive Committee, the International Assembly examined, *inter alia*, draft resolutions submitted either by the Executive Committee or by national sections. Some concerned the organization's statutes, the functioning of its secretariat and its executive committee, and the work of the national sections. Other resolutions were related more specifically to Amnesty International's practical action.

Five resolutions considered dealt with the treatment of prisoners and urged among other things the abolition of solitary confinement as a penalty, and the setting up of a commission of enquiry into torture with a view to launching a worldwide campaign against it. Another resolution encouraged the twenty-sixth General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt a resolution in favour of, *inter alia*, the setting up of a permanent commission of enquiry into allegations of breaches during armed conflicts of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Other resolutions on capital punishment and conscientious objection were also submitted to the Assembly. In addition, Amnesty launched a number of appeals for clemency for prisoners of conscience in many countries.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The 59th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Paris from 2 to 10 September. The ICRC was represented by Mr. M. Borsinger, Delegate-General for Europe and North America.

Various items studied by the Conference were subsequently the subject of resolutions. We shall mention two which have a

more particular bearing on the international Red Cross institutions. Deeply moved by the recent natural disasters in the world, the Conference adopted a resolution entitled "Need for a World Disaster Inventory of Food, Medical and Other Supplies for the Emergency Relief of Disaster Victims anywhere in the World", appealing to all Governments, and a passage in which is of special interest to the League:

(Notes) with appreciation *the important contributions to disaster relief made by Governments, the many United Nations organizations concerned, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Red Crescent and other voluntary organizations . . .*

Another resolution, entitled "International Co-operation in Favour of the Populations and Refugees of East Pakistan", contains a passage relating to the ICRC and reading thus:

Urges the Government of Pakistan to continue to offer every facility to the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the development of the action they are undertaking in East Pakistan.

CHILD RELIEF

On 11 December 1971, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which was established under a United Nations General Assembly resolution, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The organization has developed rapidly, and we should like to recall the frequent and very effective co-operation between UNICEF and the ICRC in various countries where relief operations have been carried out for mothers and children. On such occasions, the Red Cross has been able to rely on UNICEF's invaluable assistance.

Here is what Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, UNICEF's Executive Director, has to say about the great significance of the anniversary¹:

¹ See *UNICEF News*, New York, 1971, No. 68.

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During the decade of the sixties, a growing number of countries have been drawn into the effort for social and economic development, until this has become a world-wide movement of self-help and mutual help. There are indeed enormous gaps in levels of development and opportunity between and within countries, and often these are found to be increasing rather than diminishing. The gaps are, of course, an indication of the distance to be covered. We have learned, by now, that there are no simple solutions to these problems. One element of hope is that in each country—or, at least, in each region—the shortcomings encountered and the practical obstacles to be overcome now claim the attention of national governments and assemblies as well as of the international community. From the particular angle of children and youth, as UNICEF's work in many countries amply illustrates, we find ourselves concerned more and more with the questions of means and instruments, of the resources, the organization and the capacities which can be built up at each level of national life. The adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade provides a valuable framework for international co-operation within which each country can evolve its own design of development. This further task is urgent and crucial and in most areas, it still remains to be undertaken. This very fact places a heavy responsibility on each country, and, at the same time, calls for careful synchronization between national and international efforts.

The international development strategy stressed the well-being of children, the participation of youth, and the role of women as integral elements in a dynamic process of development. The resolution states, among the goals and objectives of the Decade, the following: "As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide for increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential. . . to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment"; also that "the well-being of children should be fostered". The future task of UNICEF must be to help countries translate these goals into actual progress regarding the welfare and development of their children. The task is not new to us, but it is bound to acquire new characteristics in the coming years.

The growth of UNICEF's income by some 80 per cent in the last five years is encouraging, and our goal of 100 million dollars in annual income by 1975 is realistically optimistic. But in the world perspective of need and opportunity, these successes and target are very modest indeed—even if we accept the proposition that UNICEF should always remain comparatively small, flexible, innovative, and primarily engaged in pilot endeavours with multiplier effect.

We can regard what has been done for children over the last twenty-five years as a truly great achievement, considering the limited funds involved. With very little money, UNICEF has helped untold millions of children in more than 100 countries and has patiently, but also obstinately, exerted its influence in favour of children and youth in the field of development. This is a good beginning—but only a beginning. The future holds before us immense and inspiring opportunities of service.

Over the past quarter of a century, mankind has taken an enormous leap forward in its aspirations. Some have the goal of freeing men from the serfdom of poverty, ignorance and disease. This embraces UNICEF's primary, direct concern for children. Some look further and seek a new vision of man, of his relation to others and to his environment. UNICEF shares such ideals, too, in its advocacy of the rights of the child. If, day after day, in the course of our work, we keep these broader purposes clearly in mind and if we can find the will to carry them out, if, above all, we accept and understand change and are willing when necessary to change ourselves, then the future is bright, not just for UNICEF, but, above all, for many of the children of the world.

There are figures to show the extent of the work carried out since 1946, and to conclude, here are some accomplishments :

- UNICEF has equipped close to 12,000 main rural health centres and 38,000 sub-centres in 132 countries, along with several thousand hospital paediatric and maternity wards.
- Some 2,500 teacher-training schools and 56,000 associated primary and secondary schools have received UNICEF equipment.

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- Nine hundred and sixty-five pre-vocational training schools for young people have been equipped, as well as 31 training institutions for instructors.
 - Aid has been given to 3,000 women's clubs and 2,500 day-care centres. Some 3,000 child care centres, youth clubs, and orphanages have been aided.
 - In nutrition programmes, over 9,000 school gardens and canteens were aided. Over 4,000 nutrition centres, demonstration areas and community gardens have been equipped. Nearly 600 training institutions for nutrition personnel have been helped.
 - Nearly 400 million children were given BCG vaccinations against tuberculosis.
 - Some 415,000 children were discharged as cured of leprosy.
 - More than 425 million children were examined for yaws, and 23 million were treated.
 - About 71 million children were examined for trachoma and 43 million were treated.
-

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaberones*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 12 zc/86, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo VII*.
- 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.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41 Avenue Valcke P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3^a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavík*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.

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- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 13th Street-Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *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, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureshar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, 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, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 105, Woodford Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1., Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.