

**NOVEMBER 1977**  
**SEVENTEENTH YEAR — No. 200**

# **international review of the red cross**



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**GERMAN**

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

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

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

Annual subscription: Sw. Fr. 30.— (\$12.—)  
Single copy Sw. Fr. 3.— (\$1.—)

**EDITOR: Michel TESTUZ**

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# Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross

*The Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross took place in Bucharest, from 15 to 21 October 1977, and was attended by some 700 delegates, representing 104 National Red Cross Societies, the ICRC, the League and 83 governments. Various governmental and non-governmental organizations had also been invited to send observers. The Conference was chaired by Major General Constantin Burada, President of the Romanian Red Cross.*

## OPENING CEREMONY

*At the opening ceremony on 15 October, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, gave the following address in the presence of 3,000 persons:*

“I take special pleasure in expressing my joy—and also on behalf of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania—that Bucharest, the capital city of my homeland, is the venue for this outstanding international Conference and in conveying to all the participants in the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference warm greetings and best wishes for success.

The International Red Cross Conference takes place at a time when mankind is faced with highly complex questions—political, economic and social—when zones of conflict and tension, including armed conflicts among States, continue to exist in the world. Painful realities of our time, such as economic backwardness, hunger, malnutrition,

disease, still cause suffering to scores upon scores of millions of people, strongly afflicting human beings on vast areas of our planet.

Romania considers that rallying the advanced, progressive forces should take precedence in international life, together with the efforts made by nations to seek solutions to all these serious questions so as to bring benefits to the masses and co-operation among nations, in order to achieve the progress, welfare and happiness of mankind, and peace in the world. . .

We are living in an historic epoch of radical, political, social and national changes in the lives of people all over the world, in all fields of human activity and knowledge and in the development of science. . . All nations wish for a world free of wars and devastating conflicts, where differences would be settled by way of negotiations and agreement, a world the ultimate aim of which would be to be of service to man and to bring about his welfare and happiness. . .

It is our opinion that the Red Cross can contribute to a large extent to the cause of progress and peace; it cannot stand aloof from the concern of nations seeking to solve the serious world questions I have referred to. Besides, the basic aims of the Red Cross strongly plead in favour of the idea that it should make it a point of honour to struggle for the attainment of the priority desiderata of mankind and to build a better and juster world on our planet. We believe that to struggle for these cardinal ideals of humanity is the best way that the Red Cross can fulfil its noble mission, the way it can get even greater praise and gratitude from mankind, from the peoples throughout the world.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank the International Red Cross and the National Red Cross Societies for the support they gave to the Romanian people after the terrible earthquake of March 4. For us it was—and we still see it in that way—an expression of solidarity among peoples, an illustration of the fact that, beyond the differences that exist among States, differences of size, of political nature or of any other kind, the international organizations—and I refer here to the Red Cross—can play an active role in making humanitarian principles of solidarity and co-operation among peoples triumph.

In a world confronted with so many imperative demands, the National Red Cross Societies can co-operate successfully in attaining the lofty humanitarian goals by which they are inspired. I express my conviction that the measures you adopt and the conclusions you reach

during the debates will mark a step forward in fulfilling the noble mission incumbent on the Red Cross, enhancing still more the contribution of this important social movement to the worldwide effort for the dignity, liberty and happiness of all men and women.”

*The Chairman of the Standing Commission, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, thanked the Romanian Red Cross for its welcome :*

“The Standing Commission was indeed pleased to accept the invitation of the Romanian Red Cross Society to meet in this beautiful and historic city of Bucharest which has, in spite of a recent and devastating natural disaster, welcomed the delegates to this, the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross, with open arms and smiling faces.”

*He then stated his conviction as a man of the Red Cross, his confidence in the ideals which motivate the movement, and his attachment to the fundamental principles which guide it : humanity, or compassion for those who suffer ; impartiality, or lack of discrimination as to race, nationality, religious beliefs or political opinions ; neutrality, “the most precious asset of Red Cross” ; independence ; equality ; unity ; and universality. “Our debates in the past week have been far-reaching and valuable, but throughout them all the desire for unity has been evident because we all have made great endeavours to understand the views of all. We have not forgotten and will not forget the great universality of the Red Cross, a worldwide institution in which all Societies have equal status.”*

*These simple words strongly impressed the audience and the reminder of the fundamental principles served as an epigraph to the Conference proceedings which bore the clear stamp of the Red Cross spirit.*

\*

*Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, then addressed the Assembly :*

“On accepting the task of organizing this Conference, the Romanian Red Cross, with the help of the Government of this generous country, has rendered signal service to the cause of the Red Cross. Allow me to

express to both the deep gratitude of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I should also like to pay the same tribute to the Romanian people who, led by their President, bravely answered the challenge of the forces of nature on that tragic day of last March and who have already rebuilt, at the cost of exceptional efforts, the greater part of the town which welcomes us today.

Many speakers have spoken or will speak about the deep significance of our Bucharest meeting. During our last session at Teheran in 1973, our hearts were heavy at the sounds of war. Today, alas, the world situation is still profoundly troubled. As I speak to you, men, women and children in many countries are suffering or dying in hospitals or on the battlefield. Today, as yesterday, victims in deep distress call out for help. The Red Cross is therefore constantly on the alert. As members of our movement, we are permanently mobilized to help all victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters.

It is true that men and women of good will, and national and international organizations nearly everywhere in the world, are devoting their efforts to reconciling the antagonisms which divide our world. At times, the gulf between conflicting opinions is so wide that these efforts may appear to be derisory. Yet they must be encouraged and we must never lose hope. We ourselves, as members of the Red Cross, inasmuch as we participate in many activities, contribute to those efforts to promote greater understanding in the world.

I should like to recall one positive result of our efforts; in June last, agreement was reached on the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, in the drafting of which the Red Cross was associated for so many years. Let us hope that the new rules will be quickly accepted; and let us also hope that the respect of the old ones, as well as the essential humanitarian norms in general, will continuously be present in the minds of the competent authorities thereby giving proof of their determination to act in accordance with acceptable standards of civilization.

While the development of humanitarian law was a major theme of the preceding International Conferences, this meeting focuses on another theme—which, also by a striking coincidence, reaches a kind of fulfilment this year. I am referring to the “Re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross”, a critical self-examination to which the Red Cross submitted of its own will in order to be able to serve even better in the future.

Our debates will show the extent to which the report which served as a basis for this re-appraisal succeeded in distinguishing the major issues. In any case, one could not remain indifferent to the study perseveringly carried out by the author of the report in order to educe what it is that characterizes our movement, what distinguishes it from others; in short, what gives it its unique character—and this I say with the modesty appropriate to a Red Cross worker.

To the newcomer to our movement this unique character might first be apparent in its external signs, in its structures, for instance, in this Conference where representatives of governments and of private societies sit together, or in our organization consisting of an international federation of national bodies and a uninational committee with an international vocation.

But on taking a closer look, this newcomer will see that what really distinguishes the Red Cross from all other movements is that it is in duty bound—as laid down in the international Conventions and in its Statutes—to give its protection and its assistance impartially to all victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters, with no distinction as to race, nationality, political opinion or religious beliefs. For the Red Cross there are not only, on the one hand, “good people” to be given relief and, on the other, “bad people” to be abandoned to their fate; there are only victims.

It is true that our movement does not have the monopoly of human solidarity, but in it it has—or should have—pride of place. As I have just recalled, it is the only movement to which governments have given the difficult and delicate task of maintaining this solidarity in all circumstances, however bad.

I have said that this is a difficult and delicate task. When weapons thunder and when hatred is at its very height, experience shows that it is not easy for those in the throes of battle to accept assistance from an institution which cannot and will not take sides in the conflict. To carry out its mission, it is essential for the Red Cross to abstain from taking any political stand whatsoever. It must remain completely neutral.

May this Conference contribute to bringing more clearly into evidence the specific character of the Red Cross—its role as a neutral, impartial and independent institution—to permit governments to understand it better and enable all Red Cross bodies, with their assistance, to achieve

this role more effectively. This is the wish put forward by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

\*

*Finally, Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, who had just been elected President of the League of Red Cross Societies, delivered the following address:*

It is a great privilege for me to express to President Ceausescu my very profound gratitude for the cordial hospitality which has been extended to the delegates of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and to government representatives. . .

How can I, on this occasion, avoid referring to the vitality of the Romanian Red Cross, one of the oldest public welfare organizations of the country. . . May I now, on behalf of all National Societies, express our whole-hearted admiration and sincere gratitude to all those who united their efforts to ensure the smooth running of our work.

I can already say that the League meetings which have just taken place, and in which many of you took part, were particularly significant for a number of reasons.

The Twenty-second Conference, organized in Teheran four years ago by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society was the final opportunity to present the Red Cross world's point of view on the new Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, while the Twenty-third Conference is called upon to draw conclusions from the Tansley Report regarding the future of our movement.

It should take a decision on the basic role of the Red Cross and on the resulting activities in the spheres of protection and assistance.

Under the term "protection", many National Societies have already taken measures regarding the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

The same applies to "assistance." Here again, the proposals in the Tansley Report led to co-operation within the International Red Cross on the one hand, and with other bodies, such as the United Nations, on the other.

Another point of undisputed importance at the Conference is the contribution of the Red Cross to peace.

I would not like to go without drawing attention to the leading role which young members of the Red Cross—the pillars of our movement—

can play in furthering peace and to the ways in which this youthful energy can serve the Red Cross.

We live in a world hit by tragedies of all kinds caused by the forces of nature; we live in a world beset by violence where crises and trials of strength weigh more heavily each day on the lives of all those aspiring to peace and safety, where the shadow of war is ever present, where conflicts may worsen and spread all over the world.

It is therefore vital for the role of the Red Cross to be clearly defined, so that prompt and effective action can be taken. The organization to which we are proud to belong must continue its humanitarian mission.

In conclusion, I would, in my capacity as President of the League of Red Cross Societies, express my sincere gratitude to the Romanian Red Cross which has kindly agreed to host the Twenty-third Conference. It is a great pleasure for me to see so many delegates of National Societies and governmental representatives present here.

May our work under the principles of unity and universality keep its constructive character and give our movement a new impetus so that it may be ready to meet the requirements of tomorrow.

## **THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

The Conference split into three Commissions, each of which was to study a certain number of the items on the agenda and to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted in plenary meeting. The Chairmen of the Commissions were Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed (President of the Malaysian Red Crescent), Jonkheer G. Kraijenhoff (President of the Netherlands Red Cross) and Dr. R. Brzozowski (President of the Polish Red Cross).

### **Commission on Protection and Assistance**

The Report on the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law was submitted to this Commission by the ICRC Vice-President, Mr. Jean Pictet. Hearty expressions of thanks were addressed to the Swiss Government and to the ICRC for their part in and their work during the Conference. A resolution was adopted inviting States to ratify the Protocols as early as possible.

The report on the European Red Cross Seminar on the Dissemination of Knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, held at Warsaw in March 1977, was also warmly received. The hope was expressed that similar events would take place in other parts of the world.

Draft resolutions were adopted on the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and of the Principles of the Red Cross, on Red Cross radiocommunications, on measures to expedite international relief, on the taking of hostages, on famine and various other subjects.

### **General and Organizational Commission**

The report presented by Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, on the activities of the ICRC since the previous International Conference of the Red Cross in Teheran in 1973 did not give rise to any discussion. The National Societies of Lebanon, Congo and Iran expressed their thanks to the ICRC.

A moderately worded resolution on the application of the fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied territories in the Middle East was adopted by a large majority. It expressed the Conference's deep concern for the situation of the Arab civilian population of the occupied territories and called upon the Occupying Power to acknowledge its obligations under the Convention.

The Commission moreover adopted a resolution condemning all forms of torture, considering that torture offended the conscience of mankind and, by the hatred which it engendered, threatened peaceful relations between peoples. Other resolutions were adopted on weapons of mass destruction and on the financing of the ICRC.

### **Commission on Community Services and Development**

The matters discussed by the Commission, all of which were the subjects of resolutions, were of a technical nature concerning primarily the activities of the League and National Societies in the fields of blood transfusion, health and social welfare, development, and environment.

The only questions of direct consequence to the ICRC concerned information and youth. In this respect, the delegates of the National Societies were unanimous in acknowledging the excellent co-operation

between the ICRC and League and which was reflected on the overall image of the Red Cross movement.

In connection with the draft resolution on the joint effort of National Societies and governments for improving health and social well-being, some delegations expressed reservations as to certain assertions on overpopulation in the world and its consequences.

### **Plenary meetings**

All the resolutions approved by the Commissions were adopted in plenary by acclamation, except two which had to be put to a vote. Those two resolutions had previously also given rise to difficulties at the Commission stage, as was mentioned above. In brief, the decisions taken at Bucharest in the form of resolutions have to do with all aspects of Red Cross activities: development and teaching of international humanitarian law, disaster relief, blood donation, environment protection, contribution to peace and so forth. These resolutions will be published in the December 1977 issue of the *International Review*.

### **Election of Standing Commission**

Finally the Conference elected for the next four years five of the nine members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, namely: Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom), Chairman; Professor Werner Ludwig (Democratic German Republic), Vice-Chairman; Dr. Ahmad Abu-Goura (Jordan); Mr. Rito Alcantara (Senegal) and Mr. Kai Warras (Finland). The other four members of the Standing Commission are the representatives of the ICRC and the League.

## **BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND COUNCIL OF DELEGATES**

Before the opening of the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross, the Board of Governors and the Council of Delegates of the League of Red Cross Societies held, also at Bucharest, their statutory meetings in the week from 10 to 15 October 1977.

## **Board of Governors**

### **New League President and Vice-Presidents**

On 11 October, the Board of Governors elected Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society and Chief Justice of the High Court of the State of Lagos, to be President of the League General Assembly.

Mr. Adefarasin was elected for a term of four years and succeeded Mr. J. Barroso, who was the League's Chairman for twelve years.

On taking leave of Mr. Barroso, the Board of Governors expressed to him its deep gratitude for having presided with so much distinction over the League's destinies for twelve years and paid tribute to his great devotion to its cause.

\*

The same day the Board of Governors elected the League's Vice-Presidents for the next few years. The new Vice-Presidents are: Dr. F. Stanton (United States of America), Marchioness Casilda de Silva de Santa Cruz (Spain), Dr. V. A. Baltyiski (USSR), Jonkheer G. Kraijenhoff (Netherlands), Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed (Malaysia), Mr. R. J. Kane (Canada), Mr. Carraud (France) and Dr. B. Raspopović (Yugoslavia).

The new members received the congratulations and good wishes of the whole of the Red Cross.

### **Council of Delegates**

The Council of Delegates, composed of representatives of the National Societies, ICRC and League, carried out a preliminary survey of the main subjects which the International Conference was to deal with in the next few days. Most of these had some connection with the recommendations of the Report on the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross. Several draft resolutions were formulated for submission to the Conference, on such subjects as torture, health, environment, famine, education and teaching.

The Council of Delegates adopted by consensus the report presented by the Working Group on Peace. It took a decision requesting the League to include the interpretations of the Working Group in the

report on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace at Belgrade. The decision also mentioned that the implementation by the Red Cross institutions of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace should fully respect the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and take the aforesaid interpretations into account. Finally, in its decision, the Council of Delegates considered that the Working Group had fulfilled its mandate.

The Council of Delegates decided to establish a Commission whose members would be solely representatives of the Red Cross, appointed by the Presidents of the League and of the ICRC, and whose task would be to follow up the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace.

The Council of Delegates moreover decided to constitute a working group to study all questions relating to the emblems of the Red Cross movement. This working group will consist of representatives of the National Societies of Iran, Malaysia, Niger, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, USA and USSR, and of the League, the ICRC and the Henry Dunant Institute.

## CONCLUSION

The Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross was undoubtedly a great success. In spite of the difficult nature of the subjects dealt with and the conflicting views expressed, the cohesion, unity and universality of the Red Cross were strengthened by the comprehension shown by all the delegates and by their determination to co-operate and to be loyal and steadfast to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross.

*Such were also the sentiments expressed by Mr. A. Hay, ICRC President, in his closing address :*

“... I think it can be said of our Bucharest meeting that it was a “good conference.” The proper spirit was manifestly there, and the discussions were lively. The theme of the re-appraisal of the role of the

Red Cross—which was at the centre of the Conference debates—allowed us to advance, by getting the governments to be associated this time with our work, along the path of a clearer understanding and a stronger awareness of what the Red Cross truly stands for and of what it can and wants to do in the years ahead. The time available was certainly too short to seek at this stage to draw conclusions on a number of important questions. We shall continue to devote more thought on these matters.

While I was making preparations for this Conference, I was somewhat apprehensive of a possible split in our movement regarding certain questions of a controversial nature. I was happy to see that this danger was averted to a great extent and that our movement has without a doubt emerged more united today than it ever was before the Conference. We are all convinced that the unity of the Red Cross is our most valuable asset; unity is essential to our action and to our credibility and moral authority in this world. The majority of the resolutions obtained unanimous approval: that is a sign of our unity.

We have been given new impetus, by the Conference which had just ended, by the discussions on the topics which have taken place and by the spirit in which they were approached, to fulfil our daily tasks. May this impetus continue with constant vigour, for a living institution must keep on revising its thoughts on its own problems and must adapt itself to changing circumstances in the world if it is to remain true to its mission.”

## HENRY DUNANT MEDAL AWARDS

At the plenary session on 15 October, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, presented the Henry Dunant Medal to four persons: Baroness J. Mallet of the French Red Cross, Sergeant Saing Aung Hlaing Myint of the Burma Red Cross, Countess Etta von Walderssee of the Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Duke of Hernani of the Spanish Red Cross.

The Henry Dunant Medal was created by the Twentieth Red Cross Conference at Vienna in 1965. It is designed to recognize and reward exceptional services or acts of devotion to the Red Cross cause by one of its members. It is awarded every two years to a maximum of five persons. Winners of the awards are chosen by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

### **Baroness Mallet**

The presentation of the Henry Dunant Medal to Baroness Mallet of the French Red Cross paid tribute to over 50 years of service to the victims of war and to handicapped children.

During the First World War Baroness Mallet served as a French Red Cross nurse in the surgical section of two hospitals. The Second World War saw her assisting refugee mothers and children in south-west France, and organising medical services for prisoners of war. Under her leadership tuberculosis screening was carried out in 141 POW camps and working detachments in France. As Director of the POW medico-social services of the French Red Cross, she organised hospital units and convalescent centres throughout France and, heading a staff of over 3,000, ran medical and social services for repatriated prisoners and their families throughout the war.

During the last 30 years Baroness Mallet has devoted her energies to providing facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of sick and handicapped children, in homes and rehabilitation centres.

### **Sergeant Saing Aung Hlaing Myint**

Sergeant Saing Aung Hlaing Myint, a Burma Red Cross volunteer, was awarded the Henry Dunant Medal for an outstanding act of courage.

In January 1977, Sergeant Myint, a 21-year-old student convalescing from malaria, saw an army lorry fall from a ferry into the rapid current of the Irrawaddy River. He plunged into the water, and at a depth of 18 feet extricated the unconscious driver from the cab of the lorry, swam back to the ferry with the driver and restored him to life by mouth to mouth respiration.

### **Etta Countess Waldersee**

Countess Waldersee was awarded the Henry Dunant Medal for outstanding service with her National Society, the Red Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany, in war and peacetime.

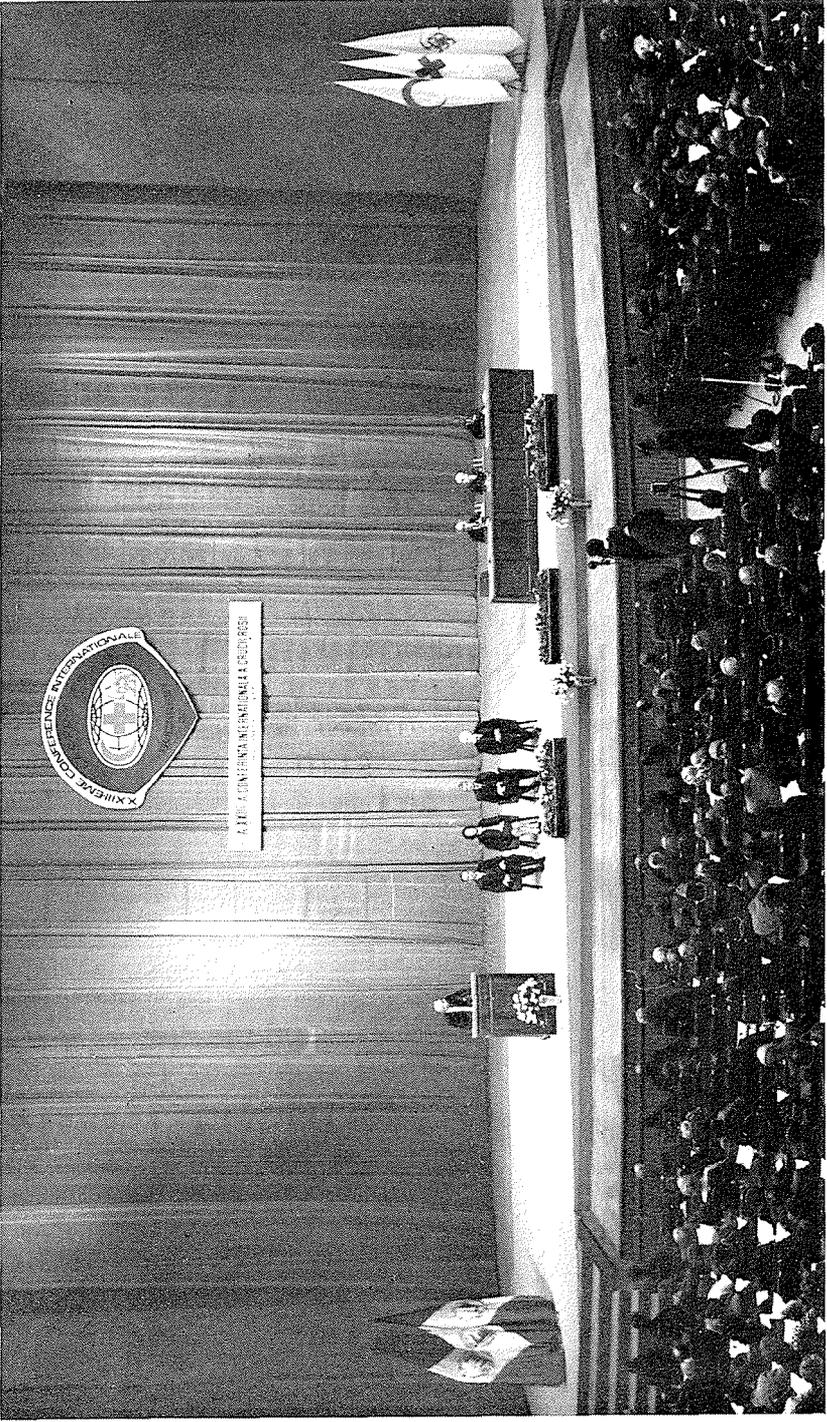
During the Second World War Countess Waldersee served as a special delegate for tracing questions concerning prisoners of war. In the chaotic conditions that prevailed in the immediate post-war period her moral courage and authority helped resolve many difficult situations. She played a leading role in the re-formation of her National Society in 1950, when she became its Vice-President. In the years that followed she worked unstintingly, at home and abroad, to win national support for the ideals of the Red Cross and to raise the prestige of her Society internationally.

### **Duke of Hernani**

The Henry Dunant Medal was awarded to Manfred Borbon de Quiros Borbon Munoz y Braganza, Duke of Hernani, for his services to prisoners of war, refugees and war victims over the course of many years.

The Duke, now 80 years old, started his Red Cross career in 1938 when he was appointed Governor of the Spanish Red Cross to the League. In 1944 he became head of the Foreign Information Bureau of the National Society and in 1947 a member of the supreme Assembly of the Spanish Red Cross, retaining these posts until his retirement in 1976.

The Duke of Hernani had a long and fruitful Red Cross career. During the Spanish Civil War, he was instrumental in the repatriation



Opening ceremony of the International Conference of the Red Cross on 15 October 1977.



Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, at ICRC headquarters on 2 November 1977, with Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC and Mr. M. A. Naville, former President of the ICRC.

The four persons awarded the Henry Dunant Medal at the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross in Bucharest.



of children and reuniting them with their families. In the Second World War, his efforts made possible the despatch of hundreds of parcels to prisoners of war and, after the end of the war, the payment of pensions by Germany to the widows and orphans of Spanish nationals.

The President of the Spanish Red Cross accepted the medal on behalf of the Duke, who was unable to travel to Bucharest.

### **GRATITUDE EXPRESSED BY LEBANON**

At a plenary session, Lebanese Ambassador Mahmoud Banna expressed the gratitude of his country for the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross as a whole and of the ICRC during the tragic events afflicting Lebanon in recent years, saying:

“On behalf of my people and my Government, I wish to thank all the nations, international institutions and voluntary agencies which have helped Lebanon, in particular the great family of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun. During the emergency phase, donors from many countries, through the ICRC, contributed to the assistance of the victims.

“The ICRC and the Lebanese Red Cross were confronted in our country by situations in which the carrying out of their mission was often impeded by the very nature of the events, and had to employ all their diplomacy and experience to induce the various armed groups to ensure respect by their combatants for the basic principles of humanity. Despite the atmosphere of insecurity, constant danger and many difficulties of all kinds, the ICRC was able to accomplish a great work in providing protection, medical assistance and food.

“The world community as a whole contributed to this action. More than 49 millions Swiss francs worth of material and 11 million francs in cash made possible the extension of this work for the civilian population. . . . A field hospital cared for a great number of wounded, and carried out more than 4,000 surgical operations.

“No one will forget the impartial action of the ICRC and the Red Cross at Tell al-Zaatar.

“After the intensification of the conflict and in the face of the impossibility of crossing the demarcation lines, a great number of requests for news from different zones were addressed to the ICRC, and about

2,500 families thus had their fears relieved. An action like that of the ICRC cannot be judged by counting the kilograms of medicine and food distributed to our people, but rather through the dedication of every one of the sixty Swiss delegates in Lebanon and of the many Lebanese working with them, who worked without letup to help our people, often at the risk of their own lives. The principles of the Red Cross once again proved their value.

“The Government and people of Lebanon will forever remember that the Swiss Government, by its unceasing and generous support for the noble humanitarian cause represented by the International Red Cross, showed that it was no accident that enabled that institution, like a seed, to grow and develop in that country, and like a giant tree to spread across the world. There is something in common between the historic destiny of the Swiss people and the humanitarian and impartial spirit of the Red Cross to which I should like to render the greatest tribute that can be extended to a country, its government and its people. . .”

## **INFORMATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

### **Television news**

Every day during the course of the Conference, 10-minute closed circuit television news programmes were produced by a team composed of specialists from the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

In addition to Conference news, interviews and coverage of the various sessions, each programme provided a summary of world news, drawn from morning press despatches. The texts were read in French or English.

The programme was presented to delegates during coffee breaks.

A documentary film was also recorded on video cassettes. The 8-minute film, made in the streets of Bucharest and in the city's hospitals, depicted the earthquake of 4 March and showed the reconstruction of a damaged hospital. It was presented in the course of one of the daily news programmes. Only a French version was made.

It was the first time that such a televised journal was shown at an International Red Cross Conference. For many delegates, who showed keen interest in the technique, it opened up new vistas for the solution of many problems of information and personnel training.

### **Daily bulletin**

Another joint team, with members from the ICRC, the League and the British Red Cross, compiled a daily information bulletin for Conference participants, with editions in English, French and Spanish. The bulletin had news on the progress of work in the commissions, working groups and plenary sessions, along with general information about Romania, host country for the Conference.

### **Sanatatea**

The Romanian Red Cross, which publishes a monthly magazine entitled "Sanatata" (Health) produced a special October issue for the Conference. Ordinarily published only in Romanian, "Sanatatea" for October had a French version as well. It included, notably, texts by Major General C. Burada, President of the Romanian Red Cross, Mr. J. Barroso, retiring President of the League of Red Cross Societies and Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC. Several pages of the finely illustrated magazine were devoted to the various activities of the Romanian Red Cross, which celebrated its hundredth anniversary last year.

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Visits by ICRC President**

From 29 September to 2 October, Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, went to Athens at the invitation of the Hellenic Red Cross, to attend its centenary celebrations. Mr. Hay was accompanied by Mr. M. Borsinger, ICRC delegate general for Europe.

The ICRC President during his stay in Athens had talks with Mr. Averof, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Stephanopoulos, Minister of Social Affairs, and Mr. Stavropoulos, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On his way back from Greece, Mr. Hay stopped in Vienna on 2 and 3 October, for talks with the Austrian authorities, and was received by the President of the Republic, Mr. Kirchschräger, the Minister of Health, Dr. Leodolter, and the Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Reitbauer.

He also has conversations with leaders of the National Red Cross Society, Dr. H. Treichl, President, Dr. H. Kersting, Vice-President, and Mr. H. Polster, Secretary General.

## **Bahamas Red Cross at the ICRC**

The President of the Bahamas Red Cross, Mrs. R. B. Eldon, and Mrs. L. V. Tynes, the National Society's Director General, were in Geneva from 4 to 6 October on a visit to the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

At the ICRC, they were received by the Executive Board and had talks with Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC, and Mr. S. Nessi, ICRC delegate general for Latin America. Later, they were taken round the Central Tracing Agency by its deputy director, Mr. N. Vecsey, and were shown two films on ICRC activities.

The representatives of this newly recognized National Society were able in this way to get acquainted with the ICRC, its staff and its work.

## **Head of Polish Red Cross Training Service visits ICRC**

The Central Tracing Agency had the pleasure of receiving a visit by Mrs. Sztomberek, head of the Polish Red Cross Tracing Service, who was in Geneva during the first week of October. The purpose of Mrs. Sztomberek's visit was to carry out with the Central Tracing Agency a detailed investigation of the various technical problems connected with the many thousand captivity certificates provided to former Polish prisoners of war. The Polish Red Cross and the Central Tracing Agency are working together closely in this extensive enterprise.

The meetings proved to be particularly fruitful and the CTA was fortunate in having thus been able to take advantage of Mrs. Sztomberek's vast experience in this field of activity.

At the same time, the head of the Polish Red Cross Tracing Service was able, while in Geneva, to examine thoroughly the working parts of the Central Tracing Agency's complex mechanism.

The CTA sets great store by its meetings with leaders of National Society tracing services. Such contacts are useful in that they generally lead to more efficient co-ordination of the activities they have to perform together and to the harmonization of their methods of work.

## **League President at the ICRC**

On 2 November, the new President of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. J.A. Adefarasin, was received by the ICRC Assembly at its headquarters in Geneva. He was welcomed by Mr. Alexander Hay, President of the ICRC, who extended the good wishes and congratulations of the ICRC on the important new office to which he was recently elected in Bucharest by the International Conference of the Red Cross.

Mr. Adefarasin cordially thanked the ICRC. He then attended part of the ICRC Assembly meeting, at which plans were discussed for the celebration, in May 1978, of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant. The ICRC Assembly invited Mr. Adefarasin to stay for dinner.

The ICRC Assembly was pleased to meet the new President of the League and to welcome him at its headquarters, feeling that this marked an auspicious start to a working relationship that promised to be close, friendly and fruitful.

Mr. Adefarasin, who stayed several days in Geneva while working with the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, was also received by the Genevese authorities.

### **Resignation of a Committee member**

Mr. Gottfried de Smit, a member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has resigned. The ICRC accepted his resignation with regret and expressed its gratitude to Mr. de Smit for his services to the institution. Mr. de Smit became a member of the Executive Council in 1973 and a member of the Assembly at the beginning of 1974.

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*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Africa****Southern Africa****Rhodesia/Zimbabwe**

*Application of humanitarian law.* — The President of the African National Council (ANC), Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, informed the ICRC, in September 1977, that his movement would observe the Geneva Conventions and Protocols. This is the second affirmative reply to the appeal made on 14 January 1977 by the ICRC President asking the Parties to the conflict in Southern Africa to respect the humanitarian principles.

In June 1977 Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President of ANC-ZAPU and joint leader of the Patriotic Front, had made a similar statement.

*Respect of the red cross sign.* — The ICRC has received a list of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. It will communicate this list to all the Parties to the conflict, with the aim of ensuring the protection of medical establishments.

*Protection activities.* — The quarterly distribution of parcels in prisons in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe visited by the ICRC began in October. From 4 to 7 October, altogether 912 parcels were handed over in the following prisons: Marandellas, Salisbury Remand, Chikurubi Female, Wha Wha, Connemara, Gwelo, Que Que, Gatooma and Buffalo Range.

The second series of visits to administrative detainees in 1977 will commence at the end of November. In May, when the first series of visits took place, ICRC delegates saw 817 prisoners, held in eight

different places of detention. The ICRC has still not been able to gain access to convicted political prisoners.

*Medical activities.* — A mobile medical team, consisting of a doctor and a nurse, left Switzerland for Rhodesia at the end of October. It will supervise the local Red Cross voluntary workers' campaign in the protected villages and will co-ordinate the supply of ICRC medicaments to the various mission hospitals and dispensaries.

The first group of voluntary workers began their activities on 1 September 1977 and seventeen first aid posts were opened in the Centenary, Chiweshe, Mount Darwin and Mudzi districts.

The second group of Red Cross voluntary workers will be completing the course given by the local Red Cross at the Westwood Training Centre and will then set out to provide basic medical care in the protected villages.

*Relief.* — In July, August and September, the ICRC distributed 67 tons of food and provided medical aid to a value of about 30,000 Swiss francs in the missions and protected villages in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. During the same period, ICRC aid to detainees amounted to 28,600 Swiss francs.

## **Mozambique**

From 26 September to 21 October 1977, Mr. Thierry Germond, ICRC delegate, was in Mozambique. At Maputo, he spoke with government officials and with leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). He also met representatives of United Nations specialized agencies. In his talks, Mr. Germond raised the possibility of an ICRC delegation's being opened in Maputo and discussed various other questions connected with ICRC protection and assistance activities in southern Africa. The ICRC delegate also visited the refugee camps at Tronga and Doroi.

From January to September 1977, the ICRC sent to Mozambique milk powder and clothing for the refugees; medicaments and an ambulance were handed over the ZANU. The total value of these relief supplies was 266,218 Swiss francs.

During the same period, the ICRC sent to Angola 3 tons of medicaments (value 64,166 Swiss francs) for SWAPO.

## East Africa

### Cholera epidemic checked

After the ICRC had despatched anti-cholera vaccines, at a request made at the end of the summer by the Eritrean Relief Association, the cholera epidemic which had broken out among the population in Eritrea was checked. In a letter sent at the end of October, the Eritrean Relief Association thanked the ICRC for its aid and stated that, thanks to the ICRC's prompt assistance and the joint efforts of the ICRC and the Association, the situation had been brought under control and the danger of epidemics eliminated.

### Ogaden conflict

On 9 September 1977, the ICRC appealed to governments and National Red Cross Societies to lend material and financial support for its emergency relief campaign in aid of the civilian and military victims of the conflict in Ogaden. The appeal, already reported in *International Review's* October issue, asked for a sum of 3.6 million Swiss francs.

By 27 October 1977, the following contributions had been promised: 1.8 million Swiss francs in cash and 99,000 Swiss francs in kind from eight Governments; 605,000 Swiss francs in cash and 67,000 Swiss francs in kind from fourteen National Societies, and about 10,000 Swiss francs from two private donors.

*Field missions.* — In the second half of September, two missions were despatched to the Ogaden region to assess the needs and the possibility of ICRC action. One was conducted by Mr. A. Beaud, of the ICRC Relief Division, accompanied by Dr. Liebeskind, who went to the Ethiopian side of the front, and the second by Mr. U. Bédert, ICRC regional delegate, and Dr. A. Brun, to the other side.

From 9 to 30 October 1977, Mr. Frank Schmidt, ICRC delegate general for Africa, was in East Africa and had meetings with various government and Red Cross officials of both sides. At the ICRC regional delegation in Nairobi, Mr. Schmidt and ICRC delegates had a number of working sessions. Mr. Schmidt's mission enabled him to examine the ICRC's role and activities in relation to the Ogaden conflict and work out plans accordingly.

*Protection.* — In October, ICRC delegates visited prisoners of war captured on both sides of the front. At Geladi, they saw 150 Ethiopian prisoners of war, while in Ethiopia, an ICRC delegate visited three prisoners of war.

## **Latin America**

### **Chile**

The ICRC delegation in Chile continued providing protection assistance to detainees and their families in September and October. The ICRC doctors and delegates visited ten places of detention in which there were 36 detainees in September and nine places of detention in which there were 130 detainees in October. During that period the assistance given in prisons amounted to a value of 3,432 dollars. For detainees' families and for other distressed people the ICRC provided primary necessities to about 1,000 families in Santiago and the provinces. In September this assistance was valued at 43,329 dollars and in October 29,276 dollars.

### **Argentina**

In September and October ICRC assistance to the needy families of detainees continued.

On 12 October, Mr. Rolf Jenny, regional ICRC delegate for the Southern Cone, was received by Colonel Ruiz Palacios, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, and on 14 October by Vice-Admiral Oscar Antonio Montes, Minister of Foreign Affairs. With both these officials, Mr. Jenny broached the question of future ICRC activities in Argentina.

### **Paraguay**

Mr. Jenny, accompanied by ICRC medical delegate Dr. Corthay, went to Paraguay in the second half of October. In Asuncion and in the provinces they visited three places of detention in which they saw 199

detainees, arrested for political reasons. They delivered relief supplies during their visits.

In addition, Mr. Jenny was received by the Head of State, President Alfredo Stroessner.

### **Guatemala**

At the end of September and beginning of October, the ICRC regional delegate for Central America and the Caribbean, Mr. Raymond Chevalley, visited seven places of detention in the Guatemala capital and provinces, where he saw a number of people detained for political reasons. Mr. Chevalley met the Minister of the Interior and the leading members of the National Society.

### **Venezuela**

Mr. Léonard Isler, regional delegate for South America, visited two military prisons in October, one in Caracas and one in Maracaïbo. He saw some sixty persons held by the military authorities.

### **Colombia**

In mid-October Mr. Isler went to Colombia. He visited two places of detention in Bogota, two at Medellin and two at Cali, seeing, in all, 43 persons detained for political reasons. While in Bogota, Mr. Isler met the Minister of Justice and the leaders of the National Red Cross.

## **Asia**

### **Philippines**

#### **Mission by a member of the Relief Division**

From 1 to 30 September, Mrs. Michèle Mascherpa, assistant to the Head of the ICRC Relief Division, was on a mission in the Philippines. Her object was to report on how food donated by the European

Economic Community and forwarded by the ICRC was received and distributed to the persons displaced by the events in Mindanao. The programme of the Philippine Red Cross Society for 1977 included the distribution in Mindanao of 1,660 tons of rice and 700 tons of powdered milk.

Mrs. Mascherpa was received in Manila by the National Society leaders and by the authorities.

From 13 to 26 September she visited ten provinces on the island of Mindanao where, accompanied by the National Red Cross, she went to the reception centres for displaced persons and attended the relief distributions.

### **Laos**

In October, Mr. Roland Duc, Head of the ICRC delegation in Laos, distributed to several hospitals in Vientiane medical supplies to a value of 28,600 dollars. This distribution was part of a joint League-ICRC action in Indochina (INDSEC).

### **Thailand**

The ICRC delegates in Thailand, in September, visited 23 police stations and two refugee transit camps in the north and the east of the country. They saw a total of 852 persons detained for illegal entry into the country. In addition, they visited the Immigration Center at Bangkok in which there were 188 detainees. These visits were continued in October.

### **Sri Lanka**

From 6 to 17 September, Mr. Dominique Borel, ICRC regional delegate for the Asian sub-continent, was in Sri Lanka. In the "New Magazine" prison at Colombo he saw 498 detainees of whom 123 had been arrested for political reasons.

### **Bangladesh**

Mr. Borel went to Bangladesh in October. At Dacca he had talks with government officials and the leading members of the National Red Cross Society on humanitarian problems.

## Europe

### Cyprus

From 15 to 28 September, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, ICRC delegate, visited the Greek-Cypriot communities living in the northern zone of the island.

Mr. Hoffmann, who had discussions with the Cypriot authorities and Red Cross and with the United Nations representatives, was the first ICRC delegate to go to Cyprus since the Nicosia delegation was closed at the end of June.

### Yugoslavia

Mr. Robert Gaillard-Moret, Head of the Documentation and Dissemination Division of the ICRC, and Mr. Philippe Grand d'Hauteville, delegate, attended the International Junior Red Cross meeting in Belgrade, hosted by the Yugoslav Red Cross from 4 to 9 September.

Apart from the ICRC, the League, the Henry Dunant Institute and some forty Red Cross Societies were represented at the meeting, on which *International Review* gave a report in its October issue.

### Czechoslovakia

From 24 to 29 October, Mr. Philippe Grand d'Hauteville, was in Czechoslovakia and was received at the headquarters of the Czechoslovak Red Cross. He also visited the National Society's branch at Karlovy Vary. The cordial reception extended to Mr. Grand d'Hauteville and his discussions with the National Society leaders contributed to the forging of closer links between the ICRC and the Czech National Society.

### Finland

Mr. Alain Modoux, Head of the Press and Information Division of the ICRC, was in Finland from 4 to 7 October at the invitation of the Finnish Red Cross. Apart from visiting the National Society set-up, Mr. Modoux gave several talks in Helsinki both to the Red Cross and to Press and Public Relations circles.

## Middle East

### Lebanon

The ICRC continued distributing relief in 57 villages in the south of Lebanon to aid some 70,000 persons near the border. This programme, approved by the Lebanese Government, required considerable logistic support in addition to 368 tons of supplies which the ICRC had held in reserve in Cyprus. When that stock is exhausted, it is planned that the Lebanese Government and UNICEF will make goods available to the ICRC to enable it to carry on this distribution.

Concomitantly, the ICRC delegates conducted a survey of conditions for some 500 displaced families in the Tyre region. It will subsequently submit to the Government a report which will enable the Government to take the necessary measures to help these people and ensure their return to their villages.

ICRC delegates, on 15 October, visited a number of persons detained by the Arab Peacekeeping Force. An agreement was reached on regular visits by the ICRC. In the south, the ICRC several times visited eight detainees, including three Lebanese journalists, held by the "conservative forces" in the Marjayoun region. The delegates delivered supplies and family messages to the prisoners.

The ICRC is continuing its programme for the disabled. A specialist in the field of paraplegics has made a survey with a view to submitting a plan to the authorities for nationwide action. In addition, the specialist in ocular prostheses began a new series for consultations at the end of October. He expects to tend some hundred patients (during his previous mission last May he treated 267 patients). The British prosthetists will return to Lebanon in the second fortnight of November, when they will fit with artificial limbs made in the United Kingdom the 206 disabled persons recorded in August.

An ICRC doctor and nurse are continuing their work in southern Lebanon. They regularly visit and supply dispensaries and hospitals.

An important operation throughout the whole of Lebanon is the tracing of missing persons. More than 10,000 inquiries were processed in September. In addition, the events in the south of the country have resulted in a considerable increase in the exchange of mail between the members of dispersed families (more than 3,000 in the last two months).

The phasing out of the ICRC operations is continuing in Lebanon. The offices of the Central Tracing Agency in Tripoli and Jounieh are soon expected to close. All records will then be centralized in Beirut.

The staff strength of the delegation is in all 93 persons (23 ICRC delegates and 70 Lebanese employees).

### **Israel and occupied territories**

In September, 1,598 students from the occupied territories of Gaza and Sinai returned to Cairo in three groups, to resume their studies after two months vacation. The operations were supervised by ICRC delegates. At the same time, sixteen persons also crossed the check-point to visit relatives, while 56 others went in the opposite direction to the occupied territories. In addition, an ambulance for the El Arish branch of the Red Crescent Society and 124 tons of relief supplies were forwarded from Cairo to the occupied territories of Gaza and Sinai.

In October, three further transfer operations took place, allowing 513 graduates, and 227 persons who had gone to Cairo to visit their relatives, to return to their homes in the occupied territories. From the occupied territories, 617 students went to Cairo to commence their studies at the university, together with 446 visitors.

### **Jordan**

On 29 September, ICRC delegates supervised the transfer across the Allenby Bridge of two persons who had crossed illegally from the West Bank to the territory east of the River Jordan, and whom they had visited in an Amman prison.

### **Syrian Arab Republic**

In October, the ICRC delegate in the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. D. Delapraz, went round the areas around Homs, Tartus, Latakia and Hama, visiting the local branches of the Syrian Red Crescent Society. The purpose of his voyage was to get better acquainted with all their various activities, especially those in aid of the refugees who had fled from Lebanon.

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## ELECTION OF LEAGUE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

On 11 October, at the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross in Bucharest, the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies elected as President of the League Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society and Chief Justice of the High Court of the State of Lagos.

Mr. Adefarasin's term as President will be for a period of four years and he succeeds Mr. J. Barroso who was the League's Chairman for twelve years.

When taking leave of Mr. Barroso, the Board expressed its profound gratitude to him for having presided with distinction over the work of the League for twelve years and paid tribute to his great dedication.

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The Vice-Presidents of the League for the coming period were also elected on 11 October by the Board of Governors. The new Vice-Presidents are Dr. F. Stanton (USA), Marchioness Casilda de Silva de Santa Cruz (Spain), Dr. V. A. Baltiyski (USSR), Jonkheer G. Kraijenhoff (the Netherlands), Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed (Malaysia), Mr. R. J. Kane (Canada), Mr. Carraud (France), Dr. B. Raspopović (Yugoslavia).

The International Review of the Red Cross expresses its sincerest congratulations and best wishes to the newly-elected President and Vice-Presidents.

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## NANSEN MEDAL FOR MALAYSIAN RED CRESCENT

The Nansen Medal for 1977 was awarded, on 10 October, to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Chairman of the Nansen Medal Committee. The ceremony took place in Geneva, during the meeting of the Executive Committee for the UNHCR Programme, under the chairmanship of Mr. Winspeare Guicciardi, Director-General of the United Nations European Office, and in the presence of Mr. Eigil Nansen, representing the Norwegian Government. Many friends from the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies attended the presentation of the Medal to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society.

Mr. K. Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, sent a message, which was read out by the presiding chairman, paying tribute to the Malaysian Red Crescent and to its 40,000 members for their efforts in aiding thousands of refugees who arrived in their country in recent years as a result of the conflict in Indo-China.

*The Malaysian Red Crescent Society was established a quarter of a century ago, and since then has served its community in the finest traditions that have characterized the efforts of its sister National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the world. As a vital operational partner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and in conjunction with governmental authorities and the Muslim Welfare Organization of Malaysia (PERKIM), it has provided humanitarian aid to the displaced persons and refugees who have recently arrived in Malaysia. It has actively promoted the local integration of those granted permission to settle in the country, while also continuing to provide aid to those granted temporary asylum pending permanent resettlement elsewhere. The award of the medal for 1977 to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society is a token of the international community's appreciation for its efforts on behalf of the dispossessed and homeless...*

The President of the Malaysian Red Crescent, Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, who was accompanied by Datin Ruby Lee, the Society's General Secretary, received the Nansen Medal from the hands of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In his speech of thanks, the President stressed that the honour was conferred on all 40,000 members of his Society.

The whole Red Cross movement is extremely pleased with the distinction won by the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, and expresses its warm congratulations.

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## THE RED CROSS TEACHING GUIDE

The Red Cross Teaching Guide is an educational manual designed for secondary school teachers throughout the world. It is presented in the form of a collection of separate papers on a number of subjects, put together in a cardboard box-folder. Each one contains an explanatory text on the subject dealt with, one or two texts for reading (chosen, for example, from the works of Henry Dunant) or a narrative (often describing a mission carried out by an ICRC delegate), statistics (on Red Cross relief distribution, etc.), maps and photographic illustrations. Apart from these texts and documents, the files and dossiers give explanations and suggestions for the way the teacher can take up a particular topic in the classroom, as part of a course on one of a wide variety of subjects, such as history, geography, mathematics, etc., and help him or her to find facts and references that can be introduced into the teaching.

Each paper can be adapted to the special needs and circumstances of the country in which the guide is to be used, and National Societies may insert such modifications and additions as they consider necessary, on the pages that have been left blank.

The plan of the guide is as follows:

**I. Information Files**

- The Red Cross in action (a lecture by Pierre Boissier, constituting a general introduction).
- A. History of the Red Cross
- B. The ICRC
- C. The Central Tracing Agency
- D. The Geneva Conventions
- E. The League of Red Cross Societies
- F. The National Society (this chapter will be provided by each Society).
- G. The International Red Cross

**II. Study Dossiers**

- I. The Red Cross and war
- II. The Red Cross, human rights and humanitarian principles
- III. Red Cross and peace
- IV. Red Cross and natural disasters
- V. Red Cross and communications
- VI. Red Cross and health and social welfare
- VII. Red Cross and blood donation
- VIII. Red Cross and youth

**III. Summary dossier**

Papers on the themes: “Red Cross: an idea and action,” “Red Cross: a state of mind, an attitude,” “Red Cross: its unifying force.”

**IV. Teaching outlines**

These indicate how teaching about the Red Cross can be introduced into courses in history, geography, philosophy, civics, science, etc. As a follow-up to the school text book designed for small children, the Red Cross teaching guide is intended to bring knowledge of the Red Cross to older children who have already gone through primary School.

The League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC have co-operated very closely in working out the Teaching Guide, which was published in September of this year. The Documentation and Dissemination Division of the ICRC and the League Youth Bureau had numerous meetings during the preceding months, to plan the project and work out the texts, each bringing to the task the specific knowledge and experience of their respective institutions.

The Teaching Guide, for the moment, has been issued only in English and French for the purpose of initiating the project. It is hoped that the various National Societies and Governments interested in the scheme will produce national editions adapted to their own countries. Further versions in other languages will be considered depending on the reception accorded to the Guide.

*M. T.*

## THE ICRC's SHORT-WAVE PROGRAMMES

The ICRC's first short-wave radio programmes went on the air in 1945. The original idea behind the scheme was to help thousands of families who had been split up during the Second World War to come together again. The radio broadcast the names of those reported missing, prisoners of war and civilian prisoners, who were listed on the files of the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency. The Swiss broadcasting authorities then granted the ICRC special short-wave frequencies which were used periodically until 1965.

This was the year that marked the start of regular collaboration between the ICRC and the Swiss short-wave service, in the form of two-monthly "experimental programmes of the Red Cross". These radio programmes were always referred to by their English name, the "Red Cross Broadcasting Service" (RCBS); each lasted for fifty-five minutes, and gave news on the Red Cross in five languages (French, English, Spanish, German and Arabic). They could be picked up in Europe, North America and the Near East.

One of the reasons for launching these experimental programmes of the Red Cross lay in the fact that the ICRC needed to be certain of its constant ability to reach the farthest-flung parts of the world by radio, if the situation so required. In this way, it could make sure that any urgent humanitarian messages had been received as intended, under acceptable technical conditions.

But the ICRC capitalized on the powerful, rapid and far-reaching nature of the broadcasting medium by informing a wide audience about the Red Cross, its organization and activities, the ICRC, humanitarian law, and how listeners could help.

Thus, since 1965, the ICRC's short-wave programmes have not been devoted solely to news, but have also become a means of informing the general public about the Red Cross and its point of view.

In 1971, the ICRC requested the help of the Swiss broadcasting authorities in reaching an even wider audience, by beaming its pro-

grammes to the Middle East, Africa and the Far East. The first programme on these wavelengths went out in November of the same year. As a result, the number and variety of potential listeners became so great that it was difficult to cater properly for all. Nonetheless, this did not constitute a major problem for the Red Cross, which aims at being—and is in fact—universal. The subject-matter of the radio programmes is universal: only the language changes. Audience survey reports from all over the world were quick to demonstrate the interest expressed by listeners, and this encouraged the ICRC to continue these information programmes, and to make continual efforts to improve them.

Over the past few years, the ICRC Broadcasting Service has concentrated on describing the institution's worldwide activities, no longer simply by reading out news bulletins, but by means of first-hand accounts from delegates, reports from areas where there was fighting, and analyses of the situation by specialists at headquarters in Geneva. It has made special efforts to obtain the widest possible variety of impressions and eye-witness reports from people of different nationalities or who played very different roles in a given humanitarian relief operation. From a more educational angle, subjects dealt with have included humanitarian law, political prisoners, and torture.

More recently, the scope of the programmes has been widened to include the Red Cross movement as a whole: the two-monthly broadcasts on Swiss short-wave now include a regular feature on the activities of the League of Red Cross Societies and those of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

One of the main concerns of the Broadcasting Service is to establish a more meaningful two-way exchange of information and ideas with its listeners. Without this kind of communication, progress is impossible. Every programme therefore contains a request that listeners send in their criticisms and comments.

In 1977, as a direct result of suggestions received from many listeners, a number of changes were introduced in the structure of RCBS programmes for Europe, North America and the Middle East. Instead of broadcasting the same programme on the three days allocated to the RCBS every two months—the last Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the month—it has now become possible to change the programme content on each of these three days. On Mondays, the language used is English, on Wednesdays French and German, and on Fridays Spanish and Arabic. Each fifty-five minute programme is transmitted on the 7210 KHz frequency / 41.60 metre waveband, at four different moments in the day: 6 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. GMT.

The ICRC Broadcasting Service receives a constant flow of letters from listeners in all parts of the globe, in five different languages. Each should be answered individually, and no question should be ignored. Since the staff of the ICRC radio team numbers only two, a considerable number of replies are given directly over the air. There is a two-fold advantage in this: it simplifies correspondence and, at the same time, provides meaningful material for programmes on subjects requested by the listeners themselves.

Even on a limited scale, this kind of dialogue with men and women so far away, so different from each other and yet so alike, is fundamental to making known the humanitarian ideals of the Red Cross. There can be no doubt that the simple, direct and effective medium of radio broadcasting is ideal for reaching out to people, bringing them together and encouraging them to go further.

*M. M.*

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

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## THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT STRASBOURG

The eighth teaching session of the International Institute of Human Rights was held as usual in the Strasbourg Faculty of Law from 4 to 29 July 1977. Four main subjects were on the agenda:

- I. The international dimensions of human rights;
- II. Assessment of the Geneva Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law;
- III. The extrajudicial settlement of claims for violation of human rights.
- IV. Non-governmental organizations and human rights.

The ICRC took an active part in these courses. Mrs. D. Bindschedler-Robert, a member of the International Committee, gave a course of five lectures on the ICRC, its legal status and role. Mr. C. Pilloud, director, devoted five lectures to the history of and the motives which actuated the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. This amounted, to a certain extent, to an appraisal of the results of the Diplomatic Conference. Finally, seminars were held in the context of the session. Mr. M. Veuthey, a legal adviser at the ICRC, directed a study group on the application of humanitarian law.

This session was attended by about 140 people, mainly undergraduates having already completed part of their education and teachers wishing to increase and refresh their knowledge in the field of human rights.

*C.P.*

## **MANILA WORLD LAW CONFERENCE**

The World Peace Through Law Center in Washington organized its eighth meeting in Manila from 21 to 26 August 1977. This Conference was devoted primarily to the defence of human rights. Several of the points discussed touched on the spheres of activity of the ICRC. With this in mind, the World Peace Through Law Center had asked the ICRC to chair a discussion group on the legal aspects of international disaster relief operations and Mr. C. Pilloud was nominated for this task.

The Conference was attended by about a thousand delegates from various parts of the world, and by several thousand Filipino jurists.

In the realm of humanitarian law, discussions resulted in a resolution, the text of which will be found below. Another resolution was passed concerning international relief operations in case of natural disasters and the text adopted is also given below.

*C.P.*

### **Resolution No. 12**

#### **International Cooperation in disaster relief**

The Manila World Law Conference,

Having received several reports and communications concerning international relief in case of natural disasters;

Invites all governments to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering caused by these disasters and urges governments, the territory of which has been stricken by disaster, to accept relief offered to them;

Calls on all governments to participate by financial contribution to the establishment of a permanent fund to meet the urgent need in case of disaster.

**Resolution No. 13**

**International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed conflicts**

The Manila World Law Conference,

1. Expresses its satisfaction and appreciation for the efforts made by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts which, after four consecutive sessions held in Geneva, adopted in June 1977 two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts;
2. Appeals to all governments to take all necessary measures in order to adhere and ratify the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions;
3. Appeals to all governments to disseminate and implement these Protocols, in particular by including the fundamental principles of the Protocols in the instructions given to Military Officers and troops;
4. Appeals to the International Committee of the Red Cross to strengthen its activities and to cooperate with governments and with other international organizations in the dissemination of the Additional Protocols.

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**RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOL FOR PROHIBITION  
OF ASPHYXIATING GASES**

The Government of Uruguay, on 12 April 1977, expressed to the French Government, depositary of the Protocol, its ratification of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925 for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare.

The Protocol entered into force for Uruguay as of 22 April 1977.

## WORLD HEALTH TARGET FOR BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

*In presenting his report to the thirtieth World Health Assembly on 3 May last, Dr. H. Mahler, Director-General of the World Health Organization, gave an address which has attracted much comment, partly because of its bold and searching approach, partly because of its description of future health technology on a world scale. We give here some passages covering the principal subjects.<sup>1</sup>*

A year ago, when I last addressed this assembly, I advocated a social revolution in community health. I did so because of my conviction that health policy should be determined by social goals, whereas all too often it is dictated by disease technology, applied without sufficient thought to its social purpose and consequences... The fruits of progress in health science and technology are being enjoyed by far too small a portion of the world's population. Over the past quarter of a century, undue emphasis has been laid on extending and refining disease technology which has now become so complex and costly that it is out of reach for most of the world's population, even for many individuals who live in some of the most developed countries. This is an unacceptable state of affairs. The attainment of health is not only an individual human aspiration; it is also a social goal that in turn complements other social and economic goals. We must therefore choose health technology in the light of its ability to help attain these goals. We must constantly look for better ways of applying existing and new health knowledge for the benefit of all the world's populations and not merely for a privileged few. A more just distribution of health resources within and among countries is a social imperative for this last quarter of the twentieth century.

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<sup>1</sup> From a WHO press release on 3 May 1977.

### **Social Target**

In consequence, I submit that the main target for WHO to aim at in the coming decades should be the enjoyment of a level of health by all the citizens of the world by the year 2000 that will be conducive to a high social and economic productivity. This is both a basic human need and a fundamental human right...

Most country health programming so far has shown primary health care to be a top priority. I would like to point out how crucial it is in so many countries, whatever their level of social and economic development, to ensure that essential health care is made available to all and that it complements the other elements required in the individual, family, and community environment to satisfy basic human needs and provide a minimum acceptable level of human dignity for all. Man does not live by per capita income alone. Among the most fundamental of his needs and desires is a yearning for a longer life and less illness, and for greater social opportunity so that he may have his proper enjoyment of these things. It is this that makes health improvement so powerful a lever for the genuine development of the person, the family, and the community, and that stirs people to achieve greater economic and social productivity. The essential health improvements can be achieved at such a low relative cost if the policies, priorities, strategies and tactics for primary health care are well chosen and implemented that I cannot help wondering why primary health care continues to be dismissed by the politicians of so many countries with an indifferent shrug of the shoulders.

### **Appropriate Technology**

Essential health care requires essential health technology which people can understand and which the non-expert can apply. The identification or generation of such technology forms part of the revolution in community health. We just cannot afford to continue the indiscriminate use of methods, machines and medicines, so many of which have never undergone the critical evaluation of a controlled trial and certainly not of a cost/effectiveness analysis. If this applies to primary health care—in which, let me say, I include such environmental health measures as the provision of drinking water and waste disposal—it applies no less to the other tiers of any health care system. In an era which has made such efforts to do away with political colonialism, it is unthinkable that we should continue to tolerate technological neo-colonialism in health. We must break the chains of dependence on unproved, over-sophisticated and overcostly health technology by

developing another kind of technology that is more appropriate because it is technically sound, culturally acceptable and financially feasible. The Organization has launched a programme that will focus first of all on the technology appropriate to primary health care, but which will have to deal in the course of time with all aspects of health care.

You will appreciate the enormous professional, commercial and therefore political implications of such a programme of appropriate health technology, for we may often find ourselves in opposition to the medical and allied professions and industries. To succeed, we shall need to work together as never before, whatever our professional expertise and interest, not only to generate new technologies, but also to prove their worth as compared with more conventional ones. We *must* succeed if we really mean to reach our main world health target. Again, let there be no mistake: I am not referring only to developing countries. On the contrary, the most affluent countries have much to gain and nothing to lose by joining in this programme. They, too, cannot continue much longer to devote ever-increasing proportions of their gross national product to medical services that are over-dependent on cost-explosive technology for attempted cure of acute disease episodes, that do not cope properly with the required continuum of health care, and that have only a marginal positive impact on the level of health. I am convinced that these countries will find themselves in many cases adapting solutions that have been found useful in less developed countries, as has happened in the past.

The application of this technology for the delivery of health care will require no less research than its generation. Health systems research is one of these neglected areas to which the Organization will have to pay much more attention if countries are to make real progress in the organization and management of health care. I have to admit that we have been socially unimaginative, too theoretical and probably too perfectionist. Now that research is recognized as primarily a national undertaking with WHO acting as promoter and coordinator of those aspects that require international collaboration, there is reason to hope that health systems research will become highly practical and closely interwoven with the delivery of health care. On the other hand, it should be fed by and should feed into other components of health research, so that there develops a continuum of laboratory, clinical, epidemiological, ecological, and health systems research closely related to effective and efficient delivery of health care based on proven knowledge.

There is a shortage of health systems research workers throughout the world. This is not surprising, because, in spite of initial enthusiasm

## MISCELLANEOUS

some ten to twenty years ago, this kind of research has not yet gained respectability, least of all among biomedical scientists. I can only turn to them again and remind them that, at this juncture in the evolution of the world's political conscience, science must also accept social functions and therefore social responsibility to make sure that the benefits of scientific progress are indeed applied for the welfare of mankind as a whole. If conventional scientific methodology cannot be usefully applied to the operational problems of health care delivery, it will find itself discredited and new, more socially useful methodologies will have to be found...

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## CORRECTION

In the list of the States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, published in the July 1977 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross* (No. 196), please read:

66 Democratic People's Republic of Korea . . .  
instead of Republic of Korea.

We apologize for this printing mistake, which appears in the English edition only of the *Review*. The French, Spanish and German texts are correct.

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

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

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

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

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

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

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## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, MAY 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur 08-03*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional 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, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila 2801*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- 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 2001*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.