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international review of the red cross



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The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**, together with the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the 135 recognized National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, is one of the three components of the International Red Cross.

An independent humanitarian institution, the ICRC is the founding body of the Red Cross. As a neutral intermediary in case of armed conflicts or disturbances, it endeavours on its own initiative or on the basis of the Geneva Conventions to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and of internal troubles and tensions, thereby contributing to peace in the world.

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Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace

In compliance with Decision I of the Council of Delegates in October 1983, the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace met at Aaland, Finland, and Stockholm, Sweden, from 2 to 7 September 1984 at the invitation of the National Red Cross Societies of Finland and Sweden, in extraordinary session of the Council of Delegates.

The First World Red Cross Conference on Peace (Belgrade, 11-13 June 1975) had adopted a "Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace" which was formally approved by the Council of Delegates at the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference (Bucharest, 1977).

The Council of Delegates of October 1983 decided that the objectives of the Second Conference should be to examine, assess, further develop and demonstrate the Red Cross contribution to peace. Basing itself on the experience of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in implementing the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, it was to endeavour to envisage the conduct and future activities of the Red Cross for peace and to establish for future use fundamental guidelines for the contribution of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to a true peace in the world.

The Council of Delegates carefully defined the spirit in which the Second Conference on Peace should work, as follows: "For a constructive action on its part, within its sphere of competence, the Red Cross does not view peace simply as the absence of war. It intends to take part in the efforts made to preserve and organize a true peace, that is a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples; co-operation founded on freedom, independence, national sovereignty, equality, respect of human rights, as well as a fair and equitable distribution of resources to meet the needs of peoples".

The Council of Delegates also stressed “the necessity to preserve the unity of the movement and to respect all of its principles, in particular that of neutrality”, and stated that “In view of its object, the Conference shall adopt its decisions by consensus”.

First meeting of the Bureau

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Bureau of the Conference held its first meeting on 1 September.

After electing as its Chairman Mr. Harald Huber, Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, it reviewed all matters relating to the programme and functioning of the Conference.

Opening session

The Conference opened on 2 September on Aaland Island, Finland, the chair being taken by Mr. Harald Huber, former Vice-President of the ICRC and currently Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace. It took place in the building of the provincial Parliament of Aaland and was attended by some 300 delegates representing 102 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and the League.

The opening ceremony began with a speech¹ by Dr. Ahmed Abu-Goura, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, who said that conflicts did not spare our unhappy world; its peoples, especially innocent and defenceless civilians, women, children and the elderly, suffered cruelly from them. War was man-made; it was not nature's doing, but an inhuman act that tore humanity apart and was an expression of utmost egoism. Human nature had not changed but the world man lived in had evolved. Mankind was still seeking a guide and a path to follow. Like the major religions, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement also strove to contribute to world peace, which Dr. Abu-Goura described as “a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples”.

He then spoke of the frantic arms race and the development of the International Red Cross and international humanitarian law, ending

¹ We give here only very summary extracts from the speeches at the Conference. Their official and exact text will appear in the *Report* on the Conference to be published later.

with the fundamental question: What do we expect from this Conference, from the participants and non participants? What, he asked, is requested from the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies? If we truly want peace we must make clear the difference between the opposite concepts of good and evil, war and peace, satisfaction and privation, plenty and hunger. We must be the example for good conduct. Our efforts must help to protect the peoples of the world from war. We must work out essential guidelines for our noble quest for peace and for bringing social justice for the world.

*

The Chairman of the Finnish Red Cross, Dr. Kauko Sipponen, brought out in his speech the role that the Red Cross can play in a troubled world and in the face of new challenges to promote the cause of peace. Mr. Sipponen recalled the First World Red Cross Conference on Peace held in Belgrade in 1975, and stressed that when the delegations returned from Belgrade they had learned that peace is not a gift and that we cannot keep it unless we continuously work for it and strive for the elimination of the causes of war. He added that the Red Cross shares the deep concern of the rest of the world in regard to overarmament and an eventual nuclear holocaust, and insisted that the Red Cross Movement needed to find a positive common strategy based on its experience and action. Realism has always been one of the greatest strengths of the Red Cross. We should not overestimate our importance—alone we cannot change the world. But we must not be too modest either. We are better equipped for concrete peace work, he said, than hardly any other single organization. We have the confidence of the Governments. We have not only a right, but a duty to raise our voice in the international debate.

*

Mr. Kai Warras, Secretary General of the Finnish Red Cross, then read out a message from Dr. Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland, which said:

Now, more than ever before in the history of mankind, peace is indivisible. Today the very survival of humanity, and not only its well-being and prosperity, is dependent upon the preservation of peace. Therefore, all efforts and endeavours towards this cherished objective are to be warmly welcomed.

Throughout its history the International Red Cross has rendered outstanding services to the cause of peace, and has done much to alleviate

human suffering during those unfortunate occasions when peace and tranquillity have had to yield to force and violence.

Keeping in mind these fundamental aspirations and objectives I wish to convey my sincere and deeply-felt wishes for the success of the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace. May your deliberations promote peace and security as well as better relations and friendship between states and peoples throughout the world.

*

Judge Sune Carlsson, speaker of the Provincial Parliament of Aaland, then addressed the assembly, and in his message of welcome expressed the hope that the work of the Conference would cause the peoples and nations of the world, and their leaders, to realize more and more that international conflicts need not necessarily be settled by acts of war. He pointed out that at one time the Aaland Islands had been a source of tension between the Nordic countries but that thanks to the international arbitration of the League of Nations in 1921 they were now the symbol of peaceful settlement of disputes. He then expressed the hope that the demilitarized, peaceful setting of Aaland would have a favourable effect on the atmosphere of the Conference and that its result be a step forward towards permanent peace.

First plenary session

The first plenary session took place on 3 September, Dr Kauko Sipponen, Chairman of the Finnish Red Cross, taking the chair. After a roll-call of the National Societies' delegations the assembly accepted by consensus the proposals submitted by the Conference Bureau for the election of the Drafting Committee, the Rapporteurs of the plenary sessions, and Rapporteurs of the Commissions.

The assembly greeted with acclamation the announcement that the Bureau had by consensus elected Mr Harald Huber, Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, as its Chairman; by so doing the assembly also elected him Chairman of the Conference.

Mr Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, then addressed the meeting. His speech was warmly applauded. Its text will be found a few pages farther on in this Review.

Mr Harald Huber, in his capacity as Chairman of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, then presented an introductory report on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a

Factor of Peace. Using as a basis the replies received from 34 National Societies, 50 youth sections, the League, the ICRC and the Henry Dunant Institute, the Commission drew up an inventory of Red Cross achievements in the realms of assistance (mainly relief, development, health and youth) and protection (the development and dissemination of humanitarian law, aid to victims of conflicts, and direct contribution to peace). Mr Huber ended by quoting the conclusion of the Commission's report, namely that the Red Cross had its principles, its responsibilities were clear and its strategy was taking shape. It had yet to be proved that those principles and that strategy were applicable and effective.

The rest of the day was occupied by speeches from the delegates of 38 National Societies, many of whom stressed that the world situation was extremely grave and urged the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to use its moral authority in the efforts to halt the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons.

Many of the delegates were strongly in favour of intensifying Red Cross action for the dissemination of international humanitarian law. Many speakers wanted governments to be approached to prevent violations of humanitarian law, and its principles to be made better known to the public. Some delegates also proposed that the ICRC's powers as mediator should be strengthened, so as to prevent or end conflicts.

A number of delegates expressed the hope that the Conference would give the Movement a strong impetus by defining new tasks that would intensify and develop its activities in this field. Some delegates called for a direct contribution to peace through active participation in governmental and non-governmental peace movements, launching information campaigns that would include the mass media, and developing peace education for young people.

Other speakers were on the contrary opposed to a more specific role than that defined in Belgrade, fearing that the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement would become involved in politics. The difficult task of solving the world's complicated strategic problems was, they said, the responsibility of other organizations; the Movement's true contribution to peace was its help to people in need, which was a daily reaffirmation of the value of human life.

At the first plenary session the Chairman of the Finnish Red Cross informed the assembly of the messages received from six governments (those of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR) wishing the Conference success.

Meetings of the Commissions

The two days 4 and 5 September were occupied by the meetings of the Commissions, whose proceedings consisted in a wide-ranging exchange of views on the implementation given to the Programme of Action and discussion, on this basis, of future Red Cross action for peace.

Commission I, dealing with peacetime activities, was chaired by Mr E. de la Mata Gorostizaga, President of the League; 92 National Societies, plus representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute, took part in its discussions. Its Rapporteur was Mr Mohammed Neshnash of the Moroccan Red Crescent. National Societies reported to the Commission on the following subjects viewed as contributions to peace:

- Relief, by the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the Senegalese Red Cross;
- Health, by the Philippine National Red Cross;
- Youth, by the Canadian Red Cross;
- Development, by the Red Cross of Yugoslavia;
- Organizing and co-ordinating Red Cross work for peace, by the Red Cross of Zaire.

The Commission then took cognizance of the following working documents submitted by delegates of National Societies:

- Awareness of ecology;
- Peace education;
- Red Cross and the International Year of Peace, 1986, declared by the United Nations.

Commission II was concerned with Red Cross work in situations of armed conflicts. It was chaired by Mr Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC; 73 National Societies, the ICRC, the League and the Henry Dunant Institute attended the sessions. Its Rapporteur was Mr V. T. Nathan of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society. It discussed the following subjects:

- Knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law, presented by the Australian Red Cross;
- Development of international humanitarian law, presented by the Indonesian Red Cross;
- Red Cross activities for relieving the suffering of war victims, presented by the Egyptian Red Crescent;

- Direct Red Cross contribution to peace, including disarmament, presented by the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic;
- Organization and co-ordination of the work of the Red Cross institutions for peace, presented by the French Red Cross.

All the above introductory statements were followed in both Commissions by penetrating and highly interesting discussion. Speakers were particularly concerned with the plight of children in armed conflicts, and with reuniting dispersed families.

Second plenary session

The second plenary session of the Conference, on 6 September, was chaired by Mr B. Wallberg, Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross.

The Chairman read out a message to the Conference from the Government of Bulgaria before giving the floor to Mr Enrique de la Mata Gorostizaga, President of the League.

Mr de la Mata spoke of the impetus given by the First World Red Cross Conference on Peace (Belgrade, 1975), and thanked all those who had made the success of the Second Conference possible. He then reviewed the activities of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies all over the world, emphasizing their impact and variety, and paid tribute to the 250 million volunteers who were, he said, the real keystone of the Red Cross.

Referring to the matters dealt with by the Conference, he expressed his own opposition to the arms race, and added that what he wanted was that our society shall be morally strengthened; if we respect the individual we shall find peaceful solutions for all disputes and shall not resort to force. He called for concord and unity so that stockpiles of weapons should be rendered useless forevermore.

Urging the Conference to take young people's opinions into account, he asked whether the younger generation will accept the world we are building, saying that we must listen to know what they want. He said also that the Conference must be regarded as a source of inspiration for the future work of the Red Cross.

The plenary session then took cognizance of the proceedings of the two Commissions as presented by their Rapporteurs. Both Commissions' reports were adopted by consensus.

Mr Soehanda Ijas of the Indonesian Red Cross, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, then submitted to the assembly the draft Fundamental Guidelines for the Red Cross and Red Crescent contribution to peace. This document sets forth the Movement's contribution to a true peace and is intended to encourage and guide its members' work for peace. It states: "The National Societies, the ICRC and the League are slowly but steadily building for peace by their work. Through consistent, patient and all-encompassing effort each component of the Movement contributes to this dynamic process of co-operation which is to build such future for humanity to which we all aspire. Whereas war is most often the consequence of a long process of increasing tension, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement contributes to reducing tensions and defusing the causes of conflicts. In this way it works constantly—within the limits of its competence—for true peace. This long-term action is guaranteed by respect for the Fundamental Principles, which are an inspiration and a guide for all the Movement's humanitarian activities and which give it its unity, its strength, its orientation and its staying power." By following these guidelines the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement hoped to inspire all the peoples and governments of the world, so helping to find the paths that will lead mankind to a lasting peace.

The Fundamental Guidelines were adopted by consensus. Their full text will be found farther on in this Review.

The Conference then adopted a message to the international community exhorting all governments "to work unceasingly for gradual and controlled disarmament both of conventional weapons and of all weapons of mass destruction" and appealing to all adults and young people "to dedicate themselves wholeheartedly to promoting the dignity of man and to respect humanitarian values, so making a personal commitment to true peace worldwide".

The text of this message, too, appears in full in this Review.

Closing ceremony

For the closing ceremony the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference met in Stockholm on 7 September in the Swedish Parliament building. The ceremony was chaired by the Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross and was honoured by the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden.

The ceremony opened with a short address by the King, who said that it was a great honour for his country to host the closing ceremony of the Conference, for Sweden had a long peaceful tradition and was today an ardent promoter of peace. His own family had for several generations taken an active part in the work of the Red Cross. He wished the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement every success for the future.

*

The meeting was then addressed by Mr Börje Wallberg, Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, who said that the Red Cross had always been concerned with the evils of war and had striven to find ways of preventing and remedying them; but the Conference just ending had spent long hours working hard to make Red Cross action more effective. We have, he said, begun to explore new ways of preventing violence and new ways of limiting it. We want to add to our Movement's strength as a factor of peace, and this Conference has clearly shown that we are doing so in the right way. We already knew that the world needs the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in peacetime and time of disaster. We now know equally well that the world needs our Movement as a force for peace. Now that the resources devoted to promoting peace are negligible compared with the enormous sums spent in developing weapons, we are needed more than ever before as a mighty force for peace.

The Conference has stated that for our Movement peace is a dynamic process. In other words it has given us an operational definition of peace as a process of dynamic co-operation that brings the world nearer the ultimate goal of liberation from violence and full observation of human rights.

The path that lies before us is hard, but the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has never recoiled from difficulties. We shall be capable of developing the strength of our Movement and turning it into a great force for peace.

*

In conclusion Mr Harald Huber, Chairman of the Conference, took stock of the work of the Conference as follows:

We are now coming to the end of the Second World Conference on Peace, and all of us are asking the same question: What has been the outcome of the Conference, and what significance is it going to have for the world, and of course for peace?

Mr Huber paid tribute to the organizers of the Conference and all those who had long before paved the way for it by their thought and

writings. Besides, he said, two invisible forces have done much to make the discussions a success: the first is the spirit of Aaland, one of peace and serenity; the second is the Red Cross spirit. We have come together here from parts of the world that are very different from each other, from countries whose economic, religious and political systems are very often opposed, and whose points of view are therefore completely different. In spite of this nobody has sought confrontation or victory. We have had frank and friendly discussions to find what unites us in the quest for peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes; and we have found it...

The Conference has drafted and adopted Fundamental Guidelines for the Movement's future work for peace. What they principally affirm is that the Red Cross contributes by its humanitarian activities to the dynamic process working towards peace. By practising solidarity all over the world the Red Cross offers a universal ideal that boldly stands up to violence, fear and mistrust and breaks their vicious circle. In doing so it is conscious that its humanitarian work is a contribution not only to peace, but also to fundamental human rights...

The Fundamental Guidelines have a special value of their own, for they express the Movement's consensus on all aspects of its contribution to peace. Wherever its members come from and whatever their own ideas, they are all bound by the same Red Cross concept of peace and of the means our Movement can, or cannot, use to contribute to peace...

Thus our Movement is growing more and more conscious that all it accomplishes contributes in one way or another to the spirit of peace, and from now on it will plan its activities with this in mind. This, I think, is the really new and important thing since the Belgrade Conference, and this was confirmed at Aaland.

Our Conference appeals to all nations and to every man and woman to rally to the cause of peace. Together, we call to every one of them

THROUGH HUMANITY TO PEACE.

Opening message
to the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent
Conference on Peace

by **Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC**

As we get down to the work of this Conference, I would like to say how grateful the International Committee of the Red Cross is for the opportunity of sharing with the whole Red Cross and Red Crescent movement a few general thoughts on the theme of peace and more particularly on the contribution to peace which may be expected of the ICRC.

What could be more natural than our movement's passionate concern for everything that has to do with peace? The tragedies experienced at first hand by numerous National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the side of the victims of so many conflicts throughout the world cannot fail to move us and activate our good will. A great many of you here today come from countries where war is still raging. We know that the fervour which you bring to your task of helping the victims of those conflicts is also an expression of your will towards and hope for peace, commensurate with the tragedies you have experienced.

What could be more normal for the ICRC than to perceive every one of its own actions as a moment of peace in the turmoil of conflict? As the sadly privileged witness of so many wars since the battle of Solferino, the ICRC sees in the respect accorded to non-combatants a reaffirmation of the dignity of man, the defence of which is the first condition for any lasting peace.

As is stated in the first fundamental Red Cross principle, "the Red Cross promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples". Such peace is firmly based on reconciliation, on a spirit of peace, to which our movement more than

any other can contribute, especially if it is willing to set the example within itself.

It was thus that peace was defined by our movement nine years ago in Belgrade—as a genuine peace based not on domination by force or threats but, above all, on respect for human rights, on an equitable distribution of resources and on the peaceful settlement of disputes. At Belgrade the Red Cross movement recalled that many millions of men and women had died for these ideals, giving their lives for true peace. Similar sacrifices are still being made today by people who believe that their own lives are not all-important and that they should be used in service of a just and lasting peace.

However, our movement has not only made its standpoint known on the nature of the peace to which it aspires for humanity; in its *Programme of Action for Peace*, it has also specified the ways in which it can contribute and the limits of its specific contribution to peace. It is one thing to put forward an ideal and quite another to say how one can contribute to its achievement.

The analysis and exposition of the ways in which our movement can contribute to peace, and at the same time the definition of the limits of this contribution, seem to us to form the main aim of this Aaland Conference. In the question of peace, as in that of human rights, the Red Cross has to avoid extremes: it should neither exaggerate nor minimize what it can and should do.

On the one hand, we have to avoid propagating the illusion that we are going to find miraculous solutions to the problems of the modern world, since the resultant disappointment would be commensurate with the hopes aroused; we can only remain credible by eschewing facile demagoguery and misleading promises.

On the other hand, we must avoid pessimism, the negative approach and the idea that the Red Cross can do nothing for peace, that peace is not its business and that ultimately, it is up to governments to settle their problems. This would be tantamount to cutting ourselves off from the world in an ivory tower and would be the surest way of stifling our movement.

We have to learn how to be “realistic idealists”, people who strive resolutely for peace but who know how to apply their efforts within readily acknowledged limits.

These efforts and these limits, as we well know, are to be found in the respect for the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the respect which alone will guarantee the perpetuity of our movement and its continuing effective action on behalf of

humanity. It is beyond all doubt to the credit of the Red Cross movement that it has been able to prevent the natural, profound and universal aspirations of man for peace from being deflected towards limited or misleading, selfish or aggressive ends. The consensus which reigns within our movement on the importance of respecting its fundamental principles at all times is truly vital to its existence; it also affords the best guarantee that we shall be able to keep to this path irrespective of the different views which will inevitably be held in a movement which strives to be universal.

* * *

When in the Red Cross we talk about peace, we should distinguish between three separate aspects:

- in the first place, the responsibility of the individual to contribute to peace,
- secondly, the contribution of the Red Cross itself to peace,
- and thirdly, what the Red Cross expects others to do for peace.

I would like to discuss each of these three aspects separately, concentrating in particular on the contribution which the ICRC can make to peace.

*

Working for peace is in the first place an individual responsibility. Peace in the family, peace in the community, peace at the place of work and in the hours of leisure is one of the prerequisites for peace in the community of nations.

Within our movement, therefore, it is in the first place a personal attitude, a manner of looking at things, a style, a commitment. How can anyone be believed who talks of peace in threatening tones? The first requirement for any valid discussion of peace is credibility. How can anyone appeal for peace in the world, if he does not have the spirit of peace within himself? This is something our movement fully understood when instituting the rule of consensus in regard to peace. However outspoken the discussion, the spirit of peace reigns; this is confirmed at the end in texts with which all can identify.

*

A great deal has already been said with regard to the contribution of the Red Cross to peace, and doubtless there will be more to fol-

low during the coming days. I shall therefore confine myself to a few thoughts on points which appear to affect the ICRC particularly closely.

One of these points is the relationship between the contribution of the Red Cross to peace and its contribution to human rights. It seems very clear to us that the humanitarian activity of the Red Cross, undertaken in compliance with its fundamental principles, is not only a contribution to peace but also a contribution to the respect for certain basic human rights. This applies in particular to the so-called "indirect" contribution of the Red Cross to peace. An analysis of the *Red Cross Programme of Action for Peace* shows that the essential contribution of our movement to peace is to be found in the fields of relief, development, health, protection and assistance founded on humanitarian law. But although these humanitarian activities constitute indirect contributions to peace, are they not in the first place direct contributions to the respect for certain rights of the individual and of whole peoples? The right to health, for example, is certainly one of the most important and basic of human rights. Which non-governmental organization has done more for health than the Red Cross and the Red Crescent? There is no doubt that this activity was also a contribution to peace, but primarily it was a contribution to an essential human right.

This also applies to our efforts to ensure respect for and the dissemination and development of international humanitarian law, a substantial part of which is also to be found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Protection and assistance, based on humanitarian law, certainly form a Red Cross contribution to peace but are first and foremost a decisive contribution to the respect for certain basic rights of the human person, in the first place a right to life.

The relationship between human rights and humanitarian law has long been a subject of study, because these two branches of public international law are complementary or even overlap to some extent, depending on changes in the situations and in the fierceness of the associated conflicts.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement has very recently undertaken an initial detailed analysis of the possibilities and limitations of its contribution to the respect for certain human rights.

Recent meetings of our movement, such as those in Moscow and Costinesti, have demonstrated that the young regard the dissemination of humanitarian law as a major element of its contribution to peace.

There is a general feeling that the time has come for a global vision and a global approach to these ideas: humanitarian action, seen both as a contribution to real peace and as a contribution to the respect for

certain human rights, in fact constitutes an indivisible unity, and we shall probably have to get used to considering it as such. It is certainly an approach to which part of the present conference should be devoted, without necessarily stating any final conclusion at this stage.

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Consideration should also be given to the attitude which we members of the Red Cross sometimes seem to be adopting towards the world. We are perhaps inclined, in our resolutions, to consider man in too angelic a light, as if we were unaware of his real nature and the tensions within it. We sometimes appear to forget that our humanitarian action is what gives our movement its life and *raison d'être*. This action also gives us our strength, it is our rallying flag and our pride, it is our primordial challenge. Nevertheless, the action is taken in a world of tensions, which we have to know thoroughly and in which each has to play his own part—the National Societies, the League and the ICRC.

We must use to the full the exceptional flexibility of our movement, a flexibility which has its roots in history and which makes the movement a living organism, remarkably well adapted and adaptable to the changing times, to changes in peoples and in States. But all this has to be seen in the light of humanitarian action, in the real world and not in utopia. This is not to say that there is no room for idealism—since without idealism there would be no Red Cross—but idealism with its eyes wide open, basing its action on a lucid appreciation of the reality. That is the way to retain credibility with regard to peace too.

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Another factor which I think deserves careful thought is the *direct contribution of the Red Cross to peace*.

I am not thinking here so much of the resolutions, nor of the condemnations to which some people attach so much importance, since I shall deal with them later on; I am thinking rather of the direct interventions by the Red Cross in conflict situations, with a view to a cease-fire or other forms of truce, or even with the aim of contributing to a peaceful solution of the conflicts.

I would like to refer here to the famous resolution XXI of the Istanbul Conference known as the “Bargatzky resolution” from the name of its sponsor, the former President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany. As you all know, this resolution applies in the case of armed conflict or a threat to peace; it states that in such situ-

ations, or in other cases of necessity, the ICRC may invite representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned to meet the ICRC, together or separately, to examine the humanitarian problems involved and the possibilities of making a contribution to the cessation of hostilities. On a number of occasions—the last quite recently—the ICRC has invoked this resolution and invited National Societies from countries in conflict to have talks. Results have been variable, often modest but sometimes favourable.

However, success is not a precondition for perseverance, and we very much hope that the present Conference will provide—for some of us at least—the opportunity for a dialogue and for a real demonstration that the resolutions of the Red Cross have their own positive dynamism, a force which is in fact that of peace. In this hall there are representatives of National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies whose governments are in open or latent conflict. We know each other well and have done so for a long time; you know that the ICRC's invitation is a standing one, and I should like to confirm this once again today. If you think that this is the time and place for a dialogue of this type, I can assure you of our earnest desire to achieve results; nothing would give the President of the ICRC greater satisfaction than to place himself and the Institution at the service of peace, seeking with you the means of achieving peace in the conflicts in which you and your compatriots are embroiled. Perhaps the "spirit of Aaland" will generate a fruitful dialogue. That is my dearest wish. That is the appeal I am making.

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The question of the good offices of the ICRC, especially with regard to its offer of mediation in conflict situations, is often raised. Certain people would like the ICRC to make use of the confidence which it enjoys with the parties to the conflict to offer them the opportunity of negotiating under its aegis political arrangements leading to peace.

A distinction has to be made in this connection between good offices exercised for the solution of political problems and those intended to solve humanitarian problems. The line of demarcation is not always easy to draw, because there are humanitarian aspects to the solution of political problems, and the solution of humanitarian problems may produce positive effects of a political nature.

When considering the good offices of the ICRC with a view to avoiding or putting an end to hostilities, it is hardly conceivable that the ICRC would spontaneously offer its services as mediator.

For political negotiations to succeed, the mediator will in general require more than his good faith and the respect which he enjoys, in the humanitarian field, from the opposing parties: he will in most cases need to have substantial material and political resources in order to bring pressure to bear on the parties in conflict or to guarantee them compliance with any agreements they may conclude.

The ICRC clearly does not possess resources of this type. In addition, it cannot incur the risk of having its offer interpreted by one or other of the parties in conflict as the adoption of a stance in favour of the opposing party. This might compromise the ICRC's humanitarian action, which in general the ICRC alone can carry out.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that the majority of agreements resulting in a political solution of international or domestic disputes, such as the redrawing of borders, demilitarized zones, division of power between political, social or ethnic groups, or guarantees of free elections, all these are hardly suitable subjects for mediation by the ICRC.

In any case, the ICRC would be concerned above all with carrying on its humanitarian action in favour of all victims of the conflict. This is the type of action from which it derives its high degree of credibility; this is its mandate, and it cannot risk doing anything to compromise the humanitarian task in which—as history has shown—it is all too often the only institution capable of achieving positive results.

If, nevertheless, the Committee were to be invited by all the parties to a dispute to help achieve a political solution—and this is a role which the parties would not be prepared to entrust to anyone else—the ICRC would tackle the problem with the realistic optimism which it has shown in such cases in the past.

Good offices aimed at seeking solutions to humanitarian problems, or even truces or cease-fires, are a completely different matter. Everyone is familiar with the availability of the ICRC, the measures it has taken in this field, and also the results of its neutral mediation. It would certainly be wrong to minimize the importance for peace of agreements negotiated by the ICRC, for example in connection with the repatriation of prisoners and the evacuation of casualties or of large groups of civilians. This is very readily apparent from the high importance accorded to the solution of humanitarian problems in any effort to achieve peace. At this point I shall repeat that any mark of respect for a fallen enemy is a moment of peace in the turmoil of battle and a step towards peace. All our experience shows this to be so.

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We are now engaged in a “planetary Solferino”, and the presence of the ICRC in about sixty countries of the world bears depressing witness to this fact. For every member of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, all the victims of the current Solferino represent a personal challenge, especially those far too numerous victims to whom we have no access.

We feel solidarity with the victims of all conflicts, just as we feel solidarity with the members of National Societies and the ICRC delegates who bring them assistance and protection. Like Henry Dunant, we should know that we must act and look ahead into the future.

It is a spirit of peace which our humanitarian action brings into battle, in the name of the movement as a whole, a spirit which prepares the way for and facilitates the return to a genuine peace. This has been the spirit of the Red Cross since its first day.

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In conclusion, I would like to say a few words about what the Red Cross is entitled to demand from others, in particular governments.

I think perhaps a certain modesty is called for here. The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement is certainly a considerable moral force, which should not be disregarded. But that force has to be used in a convincing manner, especially within the framework of the International Red Cross Conference. Condemnations from governments which themselves violate the principles of humanity are hardly credible. This applies also to appeals for disarmament by States which are far from setting an example themselves. If the Red Cross wishes to be listened to when expressing views on such questions, it must speak for itself and not as the spokesman of some limited interest; only then will it be heeded.

The movement is only too well aware of the increasing need for disarmament. We must therefore step up the pressure on governments to reach agreement on this matter, especially with regard to weapons of mass destruction. If, however, the movement wishes to exert an influence towards peace, it cannot take sides and it cannot play the part—even to a slight extent—of accuser, since it would thereby lose all the moral force deriving from its unity. The Red Cross movement has to work in depth and over the long term, rather than at sensational immediate results.

If appeals are to be addressed to governments, a first step should be to call on them to ratify the humanitarian Conventions, which are the creation of the Red Cross.

Let all States ratify the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. Let them adhere to the United Nations Convention on the Prohibition of Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols, which resulted from the Conferences held at Lucerne and Lugano under the auspices of the ICRC. Let them refine and update these texts. The ICRC is ready to help in any way it can.

If, therefore, the Red Cross is to make an appeal, its main one should be for respect for the Geneva Conventions. How can governments be expected to live in peace if, not merely content with making war, they do not even honour the humanitarian rules intended to lessen its horrors? Or, again, if they deny the evidence of a conflict to prevent their behaviour appearing as a clear violation of the humanitarian commitments which they have entered into? It is primarily to the States who are at war that the ICRC's appeal is launched today, urging them to lay the foundations of peace even while they are at war, by respecting the rules of humanitarian law. We ask all States to work towards the incorporation of humanitarian criteria into their political decisions.

How many governments are there which have still not understood that, in the long term, humanitarian problems are remorseless in their effects on those who ignore them? Only too often, States allow situations to drag on which are quite unacceptable from the humanitarian point of view—especially in regard to refugees and displaced persons. Such States only look on the actions of humanitarian organizations as a useful alibi for their own political inaction. They are too ready to give the impression that the mere presence of the Red Cross is a remedy for the problem, and they delude themselves that they are thereby released from the obligation to find a long-term solution. Alternatively, they might even use the presence of the Red Cross as a pretext for doing nothing to solve the problem at all. It is true, though, that humanitarian action alone cannot solve anything and cannot even claim to provide definitive solutions to the fundamental problems which are at the source of conflicts, since the problems are political and thus outside the humanitarian terms of reference.

Nevertheless, this humanitarian action, if properly understood and “intelligently used” by governments, may allow them a breathing space in which to seek—in a spirit of peace and conciliation—political solutions which will themselves eradicate the humanitarian problems. That is the sort of common sense which the Red Cross should appeal to in governments. It is to be hoped that common sense will bring home to them the advantages—both in the short term and in the long term—not

only of treating the victims of conflicts properly but also of refraining from using them for political purposes.

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Since we are talking about common sense, we should start by suggesting that the States settle their disputes peacefully, using the mechanisms provided for that purpose by the United Nations Charter. We should also ask them to agree on across-the-board supervised disarmament. This is something we shall always support—with all our 230 million voices, with all the conviction of our peaceful and universal movement.

What we in the Red Cross have to show the world first is what we demand of ourselves before we declare what we demand of others. We have to give an example of the unique force of the Red Cross, which is in its ability to speak with a single voice, its own voice, on its own contribution to peace. We have to show how the humanitarian action of the men and women in the movement can save thousands of lives every day.

It is through our personal commitment in the fight against disease and underdevelopment, through our ceaseless struggle for the dignity of man, for respect for the rules of humanity and through the gesture intended to help, protect and save, repeated a thousand times every day and over the whole planet, that the Red Cross remains the world's most forceful movement for the humanitarian ideal of peace.

It is from this action that we draw our moral force, it is on this action that we all agree, and it is by this action, above all, that the Red Cross contributes and will continue to contribute to peace.

Alexandre HAY

WHAT THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT
DOES AND WANTS TO DO FOR PEACE

Fundamental Guidelines

for the contribution of the
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
to a true peace in the world

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and peace

Since its inception and by its very existence our Movement has striven to contribute to peace in the world.

For over 120 years, it has sincerely attempted to limit by its action and through the provisions of humanitarian law, the horrors of war, from which it was created. In fact, what it does, in time of peace as in time of war, helps—directly or indirectly—to defuse the causes of conflicts and thereby contributes to the dynamic process that leads to true peace.

Indeed, for our Movement, “peace is not simply the absence of war, but rather a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples; co-operation founded on freedom, independence, national sovereignty, equality, respect of human rights, and a fair and equitable distribution of resources to meet the needs of peoples”.

All components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement undertake to support, in compliance with its Fundamental Principles, efforts to preserve and strengthen true peace.

Fundamental Guidelines

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has already adopted a *Programme of Action for the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace* which is to remain the basis of Red Cross and Red Crescent activities in favour

of peace. To facilitate implementation of this programme and to contribute even more constructively to peace, it has formulated these *Fundamental Guidelines* which are intended to encourage and guide the activities of its members for a true and lasting peace in the world.

As they are fundamental, they focus on essentials and set forth in simple language what the Movement does and wants to do for peace, inspired by the conviction and enthusiasm instilled by its ideals and principles.

A Dynamic Process and Fundamental Principles

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's strategy for peace is both dynamic and stable.

By their *humanitarian action*, the National Societies, the ICRC and the League constantly further the cause of peace. Through consistent, patient and all-encompassing effort, each component of the Movement contributes to this *dynamic process of co-operation*, which is to build such future of humanity to which we all aspire. Whereas war is most often the consequence of a long process of increasing tension, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement contributes to reducing tensions and defusing the causes of conflicts. In this way it works constantly—within the limits of its competence—for true peace.

This long-term action is guaranteed by respect for the *Fundamental Principles*, which are an inspiration and a guide for all the Movement's humanitarian activities and which give it its unity, its strength, its orientation and its staying power.

Contribution of each Fundamental Principle to peace

By respecting and implementing each of these Principles, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is making a specific contribution to a true peace in the world:

HUMANITY. The Red Cross, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours—in its international and national capacity—to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Founded on the respect of the human being, this is the superior principle inseparably linked with the idea of peace, the principle that sums up our Movement's ideal and on which all the other principles are based. To see and share the suffering of others, prevent and alleviate it in the face of violence is life-giving work. It is the first step on the road to preventing and eliminating war: Humanity is an essential factor of true peace which can never be attained through domination and military superiority.

“Per humanitatem ad pacem”—Through humanity to peace.

IMPARTIALITY. It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

This positive principle of helping others without discrimination reminds us that no distinction should be applied to people in distress. It is the opposite of the feelings of superiority, or acts of discrimination, which are at the origin of so many conflicts.

NEUTRALITY. In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Red Cross may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

For the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, neutrality is a means and not an end. Neutrality does not imply indifference to suffering nor acceptance of war. It is an indispensable condition for effective humanitarian action dependent on the confidence of all.

INDEPENDENCE. The Red Cross is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles.

The independence of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from public powers is essential for their humanitarian activities in the respect of the Fundamental Principles. It allows that spirit of peace which is characteristic of our Movement to reign in the hearts of the men and women comprising it. Without isolating the Red Cross and Red Crescent from others, it gives it the necessary autonomy for its humanitarian work, which makes it a unifying force amongst all peoples.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE. *The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organisation not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.*

To bring relief to one's fellow man, voluntary and unselfishly, bespeaks the generous spirit of service and the fellowship that opens the door to reconciliation.

UNITY. *There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.*

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement unites all people within each country's border and so is a factor of internal peace.

UNIVERSALITY. *The Red Cross is a world-wide institution in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other.*

Our Movement's universality stems from the attachment of each of its members to common values. One of its characteristics being the duty to help one another, it makes for the propagation in all countries of these values, seeds for rapprochement and peace among men.

Fostering a spirit of peace

World solidarity in humanitarian work

Solidarity in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement brings together men, irrespective of their nationality, race, religion, ideology and beliefs: it speaks for human dignity because it exists only to assist and protect those who suffer and are without help in adversity. Solidarity in action is the essence of the whole Movement's contribution to peace.

An ideal to confront violence, fear and distrust

Against the vicious circle of violence, fear, and distrust, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement opposes forces threatening or violating peace by setting up an ideal based on respect for one's fellow man which dispels hatred, encourages confidence and fosters a spirit of peace and co-operation.

Speaking with one voice to the peoples of the world

On peace as on all other matters, our Movement speaks for itself. Being independent of governments and outside the political field, it speaks a univocal humanitarian language: millions of members in over 130 countries share this ideal and address a common message to all their fellow men. Our Movement looks for a true dialogue in the humanitarian field, with a view to a better mutual understanding and dissemination of Red Cross and Red Crescent ideals. It thus brings its specific contribution to global efforts for peace, whenever it takes place with due respect for its independence and its Fundamental Principles.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth: a hope for peace

Youth in today's world is a dynamic, mobile social force. Young people aware of their duties towards all persons contribute to understanding between men. Faithful to the ideals and spirit of the Movement, Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth, by their readiness to work, serve and accept sacrifice, can set an example for others and be a catalyst for peace.

Youth education for peace

The components of the Movement should pay great attention to educating young volunteers in the spirit of peace and friendship among peoples. They should actively encourage the development of Red Cross programmes for strengthening mutual understanding and solidarity among youth, together with the exchange of information of different countries. In particular, Red Cross must fight all attempts to imbue children with contempt or hatred for other peoples.

Red Cross and Red Crescent, peace and human rights

The humanitarian activity of the Movement, undertaken in compliance with its Fundamental Principles, is not only a contribution to peace but also a contribution to the respect of basic human rights.

Consolidating peace by reducing suffering

Solidarity through development

Preservation of world peace is inseparable from co-operation among peoples. Confronted with inequalities of resources and means, the Movement's contribution to the development of National Societies, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, is a positive recognition and is proof in action that we are all united in one cause. This helps decrease inequality and contributes to a more tolerant and thus more peaceful world.

Compassion towards the victims of disaster

Assisting the victims of catastrophes and disasters, whenever they occur and no matter what the cause, is a direct acknowledgement of world-wide responsibility. Understanding and fulfilling this "duty to help" is a powerful factor for peace among peoples.

Prevention is better than cure

The "silent disasters" like hunger, population explosion, drought, lead people to despair and violence. To anticipate silent and other, more sudden, disasters, in order to prevent them or be better able to face them, is to work for peace.

Health through social action

Caring for and assisting the most needy everywhere, improving health, contributes to a more just and humane society and thereby to reducing the causes of tension. This is the daily work of millions of members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement throughout the world.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is peace even in war

Awareness of perils of war

Remembering the sufferings of the peoples during the Second World War and other wars, conscious of the terrible consequences of the use of arms especially nuclear arms and other weapons of mass

destruction, all members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent consider it their moral duty to work, in conformity with the principles and ideals of the Movement, for the prevention of these sufferings in any part of the world and for a lasting peace as an indispensable condition of social progress. This task is more indispensable than ever in the present international situation where mankind is threatened with huge accumulation of increasingly sophisticated weapons that are a waste of material and other resources.

Easing the tensions that cause the arms race

Trust leads to disarmament and disarmament to peace. Our Movement supports the final goal of complete disarmament, with the necessary means of control. It can help to create the climate of confidence indispensable to attaining this goal, especially by contributing to reducing, in its specific field of action, the causes of tension. It appeals to governments to spare no effort for progress towards complete disarmament in conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear arms.

A spirit of peace in the thick of the fighting

Born of the horrors of war, our Movement demonstrates a spirit of peace, even in the heat of battle. By respecting those who can no longer fight, whichever side they are on, by helping the wounded and protecting civilians and prisoners, it creates “zones” of peace in the thick of the fighting, thereby facilitating a process of co-operation and peace between the belligerents.

Protecting the weak by law

Developing International Humanitarian Law, teaching the soldier in time of peace to respect non-combatants in time of war, is to try and attenuate the horrors of battle through respect for the defenceless; it is to limit suffering and thereby facilitate the return to peace; it is to contribute to a spirit of peace.

Giving refugees new reasons for and means of living

Providing shelter for refugees, whether temporarily or permanently, helping them live, forwarding their messages, tracing missing persons and uniting families, is to give inner peace, dignity as

human beings and hope to those who have left all. It is an essential contribution of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to the bringing of true peace to a world where individuals are threatened by so much violence.

Helping without taking sides

Because it must help the victims of all parties in conflict, our Movement does not choose sides. It remains above all political controversy in its own humanitarian field and thus safeguards its possibilities to carry out humanitarian work for all, without exception.

Laying the ground for prevention of wars and for peaceful solution of armed conflicts

The National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their federation, the League, besides their own efforts, support the ICRC in the activities it can undertake to prevent conflicts or to facilitate their peaceful solution, its resolve strengthened by the universal confidence it has won.

THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT HOPES THAT, BY FOLLOWING THESE GUIDELINES, IT WILL GIVE INSPIRATION TO ALL THE PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD, AND WILL THUS CONTRIBUTE TO FINDING THE PATHS WHICH WILL LEAD HUMANITY TO LASTING PEACE.

Message to the World Community

Through Humanity to Peace

The Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace, held in Aaland and Stockholm from 2nd to 7th September 1984, addressed the following message to the peoples and governments of the world:

With 120 years experience in the protection and assistance of victims of armed conflicts, natural disasters and other calamities the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement reaffirms that its own contribution to a true peace is expressed in its motto, "*Through Humanity to Peace*".

Sustained by its many millions of members, the Movement is determined to become ever-more active in the service of its humanitarian ideals.

In this positive spirit, delegations from 102 countries have met in Aaland, Finland's demilitarised "islands of peace", and in Stockholm. Some National Society members have come from countries which are actually at war or whose governments are strongly opposed to one another. Nonetheless, the atmosphere throughout the Conference has been one of mutual respect, tolerance and consensus—the very basis for a common ideal.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is deeply concerned by the tension, violence, racial discrimination and violation of human rights in many parts of the world. It recognises that inequitable social and economic factors are major causes of unrest. It notes, with grief, that there are today over 30 international or internal conflicts fought with conventional weapons.

In many of these conflicts, no distinction is made between combatants and civilians, the latter being often the target of deadly weapons. This lack of distinction violates the fundamentals of International Humanitarian Law.

The Movement is particularly alarmed by the continuing production of weapons of all types, including nuclear, chemical and space weapons.

For the Movement, peace is not just the absence of war but a dynamic process of co-operation among all States and peoples. It is based on the amicable settlement of disputes, respect for human rights, and the fair and equitable distribution of resources. True peace is firmly founded on the respect of international law and on mutual understanding.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement therefore reiterates its dedication to the alleviation of famine and the improvement of health worldwide. It will continue its relief work for the distressed, refugees, displaced persons and victims of armed conflicts, whether they are civilians or prisoners.

Respect for humanitarian law is essential to peace. The Movement therefore entreats governments to ratify the existing humanitarian conventions, to respect them and to ensure their respect. For its part, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will continue to pursue the development and wide dissemination of International Humanitarian Law.

Through appropriate educational programmes, the Movement will continue to meet the aspirations of young people, and to promote among them the ideals of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

From its Second World Conference on Peace, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement urges all governments to strive constantly for co-operation, solidarity and friendship among peoples everywhere, by genuine dialogue.

It exhorts all governments to work unceasingly for gradual and controlled disarmament—both of conventional weapons and of all weapons of mass destruction, which threaten the very existence of mankind.

It appeals to all adults and young people to dedicate themselves wholeheartedly to promoting the dignity of man and to respect humanitarian values, so making a personal commitment to true peace worldwide.

In the spirit of this Conference, with National Society representatives concentrating on what binds them together in the Red

Cross and Red Crescent, the Movement trusts that the world will go “*Through Humanity to Peace*”.

Attached and forming a part of this document is a list of Red Cross and Red Crescent selected initiatives for peace emanating from, and recommended by, the Conference.

Dissemination of knowledge of International Humanitarian Law

1. National Societies should develop more effective means to disseminate knowledge of International Humanitarian Law among all sections of their population, through their existing or future activities. This dissemination should be an integral part of all major development programmes.
2. The ICRC should study whether it is feasible to establish standard tests to determine the level of knowledge of International Humanitarian Law in armed forces.

Respect of humanitarian Conventions

3. National Societies should co-operate with their governments, parties to the Conventions, in order that they respect, and ensure respect, for International Humanitarian Law worldwide.
4. The Movement should support efforts now being made for a convention banning the production, testing, storage and use of chemical weapons.

Protection of civilians and children

5. The Movement, alarmed by the increasing civilian casualties in armed conflicts, should induce the governments and other political powers to observe the protection granted to the civilian population by International Humanitarian Law.
6. The Movement urges the establishment of zones where civilians can live safely in times of armed conflict.
7. The Movement should support all efforts to protect children in situations of armed conflict and to prevent their participation in hostilities, at least before the age of 15.

Peace education and training

8. A basic curriculum for peace education, emphasising training in the solution of conflicts, should be jointly developed by the

- ICRC and the League. Education based on this curriculum should be encouraged, especially for young people.
9. The ICRC should be invited to develop a programme for training its delegates in all forms of negotiation, including mediation in humanitarian and other fields.

Development activities

10. Disaster prevention, aimed at the protection and rehabilitation of the environment, should be an important component in all major development programmes—so reducing the risk of drought, floods and the ensuing unrest and potential conflict.
 11. National Societies should work unceasingly, on the basis of Red Cross and Red Crescent solidarity, to overcome hunger and other calamities, eliminate their long-term consequences thus diminishing potential threats to peace.
 12. National Societies should contribute to practical and acceptable measures to solve demographic problems, diminishing tension in areas where population growth exceeds food production, where applicable.
 13. National Societies should intensify their efforts to support primary health care, particularly in developing countries.
 14. Since development helps reduce inequalities, themselves causes of tension, National Societies should devote more effort to this end preferably within the framework of the League's "Strategy for Development".
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Tribute to Mr. Jean Pictet

On 2 September 1984, Mr. Jean Pictet celebrated his seventieth birthday; his family, friends and colleagues congratulated him and conveyed their good wishes.

Mr. Pictet joined the ICRC as legal secretary in 1937. He was later appointed Director, then Director-General; he became a member of the International Committee in 1967 and a Vice-President in 1971. Having reached retirement age, he stepped down in 1979 after 42 years of service, but remained a member of the Assembly.

Through his work, his publications and his lectures, Mr. Pictet is probably the person who, in our lifetime, has made the largest contribution to the development of international humanitarian law and Red Cross thought and doctrine.

On 7 November, the members of the International Committee and many ICRC employees attended a function held in his honour at ICRC headquarters. In his speech, Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, paid tribute to Mr. Pictet's fertile career and presented him with the ICRC Gold Medal—an exceptional distinction which had so far been awarded only on seven occasions.

At its meeting of 12 December 1984, the ICRC Assembly named Mr. Pictet Honorary Vice-President for life by acclamation—again a very unusual honour which had not been granted for many years.

In October 1984, to celebrate Jean Pictet's seventieth birthday, the ICRC and publishers Martinus Nijhoff issued a volume of *Studies and Essays on International Humanitarian Law*. This new and unique publication is a collection of writings by some eighty eminent figures of the Red Cross and specialists in international humanitarian law; it fully reflects the scope, influence and diversity of Jean Pictet's activities as a legal scholar, teacher, Red Cross man and outstanding author. It is prefaced by Mr. Max Petitpierre and Mr. Pierre Graber, former Presidents of the Swiss Confederation, and by Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC.

Geneva University, where Mr. Pictet has been teaching since 1965, paid tribute to him at its meeting of 16 November 1984 which was chaired by Mr. Charles-André Junod, Dean of the Law Faculty, and attended by representatives of the Swiss and Genevese authorities, of the Federal Tribunal and of the European Office of the United Nations. The very large audience was addressed by Mr. Junod. Mr. Jean-Paul Buensod, Vice-President of the Swiss Red Cross and President of the Henry Dunant Institute, and Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC. Mr. Pictet was then presented with the first edition of *Studies and Essays on International Humanitarian Law*. He closed the ceremony by giving a lecture on "The formation of international humanitarian law" which will be published shortly in the Review.

Mr. Pictet, who also taught at the Hague Academy of International Law and in Strasbourg under the auspices of the Council of Europe and of the University, is a doctor *honoris causa* of the Universities of Leyden, Zurich and Louvain.

The press, in Switzerland and Germany especially, marked Mr. Pictet's seventieth birthday celebrations by publishing laudatory articles written by eminent legal scholars and Red Cross personalities.

The *International Review of the Red Cross*, which owes so much to Mr. Pictet, takes this opportunity to convey to him its sincere congratulations and to wish him many happy returns of the day.

A new building for the Central Tracing Agency

The opening ceremony for the new building of the Central Tracing Agency took place at the ICRC on 29 October 1984.

During the inauguration about one hundred guests were addressed by Mr. Pierre Aubert, Federal Councillor and head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Vernet, Vice-president of the State Council of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, Professor Jean-Werner Huber, Director of the Federal Buildings Office, and Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC.

Made possible by a donation of 15 million Swiss francs from the Swiss Government, the co-operation of the Office of Federal

Constructions and the technical assistance of the Federation of Buildings for International Organizations in Geneva, this modern and rational building allows the ICRC to bring together all the services of its Central Agency in premises very near its headquarters.

For the occasion the Swiss Confederation donated a sculpture—The Wild Boar—by Remo Rossi, an artist from Locarno (Switzerland) who died in December 1982 at the age of seventy-three. This work symbolizes strength and energy, two of the qualities necessary for the ICRC in all its activities.

Death of Mr. Claude Pilloud

It was with great sorrow that the ICRC heard of the sudden demise on 10 November 1984, after nearly forty years of service, of their faithful collaborator Mr. Claude Pilloud.

A law graduate and a barrister, Claude Pilloud made his début as a delegate in France in June 1940, only a few months after the start of the Second World War. In 1943, he was the ICRC escort on a hospital train in an operation for the exchange of severely wounded Italian and British soldiers between Rome and Lisbon. From January to June 1945, he successfully discharged a delicate negotiation concerning the German armed forces surrounded at Saint-Nazaire and Lorient, in the north of France.

This man of action who carried out numerous missions in Europe and Africa also proved to be a man of thought and an outstanding negotiator. He attended the first post-war International Red Cross Conference, held at Stockholm in 1948, where the ICRC reported on its work during the war. He further took part in the meetings of the International Association of Penal Law and of the “Bureau international de documentation et de médecine militaire”, the congress of the “Lieux de Genève”, the general meeting of the World Medical Association and the World Assembly for Peace. He also took part in the negotiations which resulted in the ICRC’s mandate to manage the International Tracing Service at Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany), where all concentration camp archives are kept. He was one of the founders of the ICRC pension fund and later became Chairman of the fund council.

As Head of the ICRC Legal Division and later Director of the Department of Principles and Law, he was entrusted with the task of organizing the International Red Cross Conferences which have been held regularly since 1948. He played an important part in the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law, from 1974 to 1977, and in the work of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo. On several occasions, he contributed articles to the *International Review of the Red Cross*. After retiring from the ICRC, he accepted the mandate entrusted to him by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to chair the Commission on the Tracing of Missing Persons in Cyprus.

All who had the privilege of working with him will remember him as a man of exceptional intelligence, high-minded, always friendly and smiling, endowed with the ability of always finding the right word to put even the most reserved people at ease and with the skill of finding the turns of phrase which eventually won everyone's approval. The ICRC is fully aware of its debt to this faithful servant of the Red Cross and has conveyed its deepest sympathy to his family.

Accession of the Republic of Seychelles to the Geneva Conventions and to the Protocols

The Republic of Seychelles deposited with the Swiss Government, on 8 November 1984, its instruments of accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the Additional Protocols I and II adopted on 8 June 1977. These treaties will enter into force for the Republic of Seychelles on 8 May 1985.

The Republic of Seychelles thus becomes the 161st State party to the Geneva Conventions, the 47th State party to Protocol I and the 40th to Protocol II.

Communication from South Africa

concerning the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the four Geneva Conventions and the two Additional Protocols .

On 12 March 1984 the Republic of South Africa, a State party to the Geneva Conventions, deposited with the Swiss Government the following communication dated 24 February 1984:

Accession to the aforementioned Geneva Conventions and Protocols is governed by an identically worded article which stipulates that "From the date of its coming into force, it shall be open to any Power in whose name the present Convention has not been signed, to accede to this Convention".

Since South West Africa/Namibia cannot, in terms of international law, be regarded as such a Power and since neither it nor the UN Council for Namibia is able to assume the obligations imposed upon such Power by the four Geneva Conventions, the South African Government rejects the so-called instruments of accession of the UN Council for Namibia to the four Geneva Conventions and its two Additional Protocols as having no legal effect.

The accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the four Geneva Conventions and the two Additional Protocols took place on 18 October 1983 with effect from 18 April 1984; the Swiss Government gave notification of this accession on 30 November 1983 and it was published in the November-December 1983 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross*.

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

September-October 1984

Africa

Missions by the delegate-general

From 5 to 11 September, Mr. Jean-Marc Bornet, the ICRC delegate-general for Africa carried out a mission to *Kenya*. He had discussions in Nairobi with the heads of the ICRC delegations in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, and Uganda, in order to set the objectives of ICRC activities in the countries of the Horn of Africa for 1985.

Taking advantage of the fact that he was in the region, Mr. Bornet made a brief visit to *Uganda* from 12 to 15 September. He met, among others, the Prime Minister, Mr. Alimadi, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Kirunda, and the First Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ayume. In their discussions, they took stock of ICRC activities in Uganda.

The delegate-general for Africa also undertook a mission to *Angola* (3-9 October) where he met a number of government representatives and the President of the "Angolan Red Cross".

Southern Africa

On 8 September, 25 persons detained by UNITA (including 11 priests and nuns) were released and handed over to the ICRC which transported them to Johannesburg on an aircraft chartered for the purpose. The detainees consisted of 14 Portuguese, 5 Mexican women, 3 Spaniards, an Angolan, a Colombian and a woman national of Cape Verde, all of whom were handed over to their respective consular authorities.

Angola

Despite a number of logistic problems (lack of aircraft fuel, poor condition of runways), the ICRC delegation in Angola completed preparations for assistance programmes in favour of displaced persons and set up stocks of relief supplies in various places in the provinces of Huambo, Bie and Benguela. As a result, by 31 October 3,200 tonnes of relief goods (mainly foodstuffs but also tents, blankets and clothing) were in storage in a dozen places in the Planalto.

While the preparations were in progress, ICRC delegates provided assistance on a large scale (230 tonnes of food) to the most vulnerable groups of displaced persons in the provinces of Huambo, Bie and Benguela.

Following the reopening of the therapeutic feeding centre in Kuito (Bie Province) at the beginning of September, seven other such feeding centres were set up in Huambo province in October. About 400 severely undernourished children receive milk and two meals per day at each of these centres.

The ICRC medical teams gave some 14,000 consultations during evaluation tours undertaken in Bailundo, Katchiungo, Cuima, Ecunha, Alto Hama, Huambo (Huambo Province), Hanha de Norte, Santa Cruz, Cubal, Ganda, Alto Liro and Catumbela (Benguela Province). They also took about 60 sick or injured people to hospitals.

Stocks at the orthopaedic centre in Bomba Alta, which were destroyed in a fire in September, were replenished in October, so that ICRC prosthetists and their local assistants could resume production of artificial limbs at the normal rate.

At the end of October, the ICRC delegation in Angola consisted of 82 persons, 15 of whom had been made available by the National Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Republic of South Africa

The ICRC delegation in Pretoria continued its programme of assistance to detainees and the needy families of detainees. In September and October the cost of the assistance (food parcels, travelling expenses for people visiting their detained relatives, various other items) was about 112,000 Swiss francs.

On 22 and 23 October, ICRC delegates carried out a mission to the region of Ganzankulu to evaluate the needs of displaced civilians who had come there from Mozambique. The delegates distributed 200 blankets.

Namibia/South-West Africa

ICRC delegates visited 10 security detainees in Windhoek prison and a sick detainee in Rundu prison. The ICRC Tracing Agency worked on the cases of 12 missing persons and organized the exchange of 61 family messages.

In September and October the assistance provided to detainees and their families in the form of food parcels, blankets and travelling expenses for persons visiting their relatives in detention cost almost 21,500 Swiss francs.

During tours undertaken to evaluate the situation in Kavango, Damaraland and Opuwo, ICRC delegates distributed 1.2 tonnes of foodstuffs for people, mainly children, suffering from malnutrition.

Ethiopia

In October there was a marked increase in ICRC relief activities in Ethiopia in response to the worsening hunger among displaced persons, the serious shortage of foodstuffs caused by the drought, and the increasing number of people attracted to the distribution centres in their quest for food. In the joint ICRC-Ethiopian Red Cross operation, 2,194 tonnes of relief supplies (including 2,184 tonnes of food) were distributed to 250,600 people. This constitutes an increase of 100% over the amount distributed in May 1984.

Although the ICRC used all its means of transport (17 lorries with trailers), it was unable to transport food in sufficient quantities to the 20 or so distribution points established in the provinces of Eritrea, Tigre, Gondar, Hararge and Wollo. The ICRC therefore chartered a cargo plane which, in the ten days from 21 to 31 October, transported 356 tonnes of foodstuffs and medicines from Addis Ababa and Asmara to Axum, Adwa, Mekele and Lalibela.

A number of medical missions were carried out in Eritrea, Tigre, Wollo and Hararge; medicines and medical material were distributed to hospitals and medical centres in Afabet, Barentu and Rama (Eritrea).

The therapeutic feeding centre at Mekele, run by two ICRC nurses, continued to care for some 900 persons, most of whom were children suffering from malnutrition.

The two prosthesis workshops in Asmara and Harar continued to produce artificial limbs. Eight ICRC prosthetists are employed in these workshops, where they also give training courses to Ethiopian personnel.

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The ICRC was deeply grieved at the death of one of its delegates in a car accident in Ethiopia on 28 October. An employee of the Ethiopian Red Cross travelling in the same vehicle was injured. The ICRC expressed its sympathy to the families.

Somalia

In September and October ICRC delegates supplied 6.5 tonnes of relief goods (foodstuffs, powdered milk, cigarettes) worth 32,500 Swiss francs to the prisoners of war at Gezira camp (208 Ethiopians and 1 Cuban). They also supplied beds, mattresses and blankets to the camp infirmary.

The tracing service of the ICRC delegation in Mogadishu initiated 31 searches for persons reported missing and forwarded 42 family messages.

An ICRC delegate and a representative of the Somali Red Crescent visited several branches of the National Society and organized information lectures on the Red Cross for about 4,000 schoolchildren. In addition, two talks on ICRC activities were given to an audience of 900 at a youth camp.

Sudan

In September and October, the tracing service of the ICRC delegation in Khartoum received 74 requests to seek missing persons and transmitted 182 family messages.

The ICRC supplied 5.4 tonnes of sugar, 2.7 tonnes of tea and 2,000 blankets to Sudanese repatriated from Chad.

Uganda

Red Cross relief activities in favour of the displaced civilians in the area known as the "triangle" (Mpigi, Mubende and Lowero

districts) to the north of Kampala were broken off at the end of July because of the dangerous conditions prevailing. They had not been resumed by the end of October.

The ICRC nevertheless continued to visit places of detention (prisons and police stations), to supply relief to the detainees, and to process requests to trace missing persons (53 requests dealt with and 741 family messages transmitted between the detainees and their families). In co-operation with the Ugandan authorities, the ICRC also organized six operations to transfer 105 displaced persons.

The ICRC medical teams had to limit their movements to a few areas and to the transit camps at Nakazi, Kibizi and Busunju. They gave 2,400 vaccinations and 730 individual consultations.

In September and October, the ICRC distributed 610 tonnes of relief supplies, including 600 tonnes of food and over 2,800 blankets.

Chad

Following negotiations with all the interested parties, the ICRC organized the repatriation, on 2 October, of 121 Sudanese detained in Chad. On 8 and 9 October, ICRC delegates visited 20 other Sudanese prisoners at the house of arrest in Biltine.

In September and October, 47 tonnes of relief supplies, consisting mainly of food, were delivered to the detainees at N'Djamena prison. The state of health of the detainees was examined by an ICRC doctor, who vaccinated them all against tetanus. A mission was carried out to assess the situation at the Baptist mission hospital and at Kumra medical centre, where treatment was given to injured civilians.

The ICRC Tracing Agency office transmitted 46 family messages.

An ICRC delegate gave a talk to an audience of 150 during a seminar for workers of the Chad Red Cross.

Zaire

ICRC delegates continued to visit places of detention in Kinshasa and in the regions of Shaba (Lubumbashi, Likasi and Kipushi) and Haut-Zaire (Kisangani). In September they saw 232 detainees and in October 90; 33 and 25 respectively came within the ICRC's mandate. Food and medicines were given to the detainees and their families, in all 573 persons.

Latin America

Mission by the President

Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, carried out a mission to Nicaragua, from 10 to 13 October. He was accompanied by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director for Operational Activities, and Mr. André Pasquier, delegate-general for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In discussions with, among others, Mr. Daniel Ortega, Co-ordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, Mr. Miguel d'Escoto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tefel, Minister of Social Affairs, and Mrs. Lea Guido, Minister of Health, stock was taken of the different aspects of ICRC activities in the country. In addition, an agreement relating to ICRC co-operation with the government Aldo Chavarria Orthopaedic Centre was signed.

The ICRC presented six ambulances to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the senior officials of which were also met during this mission.

El Salvador

In September, the ICRC delegates carried out 146 visits to places of detention under the authority of the Ministries of Justice and Defence. During the visits, they registered 141 new detainees held for security reasons, whom they interviewed without witnesses. In October, 165 new detainees were seen and registered during 171 visits.

In carrying out its mission of protection, the ICRC intervened also in two other circumstances. First, on 10 October, 15 wounded members of guerrilla movements were handed over to ICRC delegates, who evacuated them to countries offering asylum. An officer of the Salvadoran army was also handed over to delegates in the department of Chalatenango. This evacuation of sick and wounded formed the final phase of an operation started on 29 August under the auspices of the ICRC. It resulted in the evacuation of 60 wounded guerrillas to countries where they would receive medical treatment. The opposition forces released four officers of the Salvadoran army. ICRC delegates supervised the release of four other officers held by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the simultaneous release of four members of the opposition held by the National Police.

Secondly, for the meeting between the Salvadoran authorities and members of the opposition, which was held at La Palma on 15 October, the ICRC responded to a request from both parties to transport the representatives of the opposition, under the protection of the Red Cross emblem, between San Salvador airport and the place of the meeting. In collaboration with the Salvadoran Red Cross, four first-aid posts and a radio relay system were set up along the route taken by the convoy.

The ICRC Tracing Agency offices in San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana registered 358 enquiries, 267 of which concerned persons reported missing or presumed to be in captivity. The ICRC delegates succeeded in tracing 125 of the persons reported missing, 99 of whom were in detention.

During September and October, the ICRC supplied 1,384 tonnes of food aid to displaced persons, 418 tonnes of which went to 75,800 persons in the central zone while the other 966 tonnes went to 85,400 beneficiaries in the eastern zone.

The mobile medical teams based in San Salvador and San Miguel gave 16,938 consultations (including 2,220 dental check-ups) during their field trips. Medicaments and medical material to the value of 106,000 Swiss francs were supplied to hospitals, first-aid posts, displaced persons camps and branches of the National Red Cross Society.

For the dissemination of knowledge of the Red Cross principles and the basic rules of humanitarian law, a lecture was delivered to members of the civil defence at Teotepeque, and four talks were given to local chapters of the Salvadoran Red Cross, the audiences totalling 250 persons.

Nicaragua

In September, ICRC delegates visited the prisons of Matagalpa, Chinandega, Esteli, Granada and Juigalpa, holding in all 1,970 detainees. In October, a new series of visits was undertaken to the "Zona Franca" prison at Managua, where 493 detainees were seen in accordance with the traditional criteria of the ICRC. Medical delegates treated 256 detainees.

During these visits, almost 44 tonnes of aid (food, toiletries, leisure items, medicines and medical material) worth 152,000 Swiss francs were delivered to the detainees visited and to those in Tipitapa prison. In addition, the ICRC delegation provided 43 tonnes of relief

supplies (to the value of 75,000 Swiss francs) to some 1,300 needy families of detainees, and also paid travelling expenses to enable 26 families to visit their detained relatives.

In co-operation with the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the ICRC continued its programme of assistance to the displaced persons, mainly Miskito Indians in areas along the Atlantic coast. In September, 35.2 tonnes of relief supplies (food, blankets, kitchen utensils and basic medicaments) were transported by boat and distributed to 5,900 beneficiaries in the province of Zelaya Norte and the region of the Laguna de Perlas. In October, 32.5 tonnes of relief supplies were distributed to 3,700 persons. A second boat chartered by the ICRC and the Nicaraguan Red Cross made two runs to the southern region of the Atlantic coast in October, transporting 28.8 tonnes of relief to some 3,300 displaced Miskito Indians.

The ICRC also supplied 42 tonnes of relief (mainly food) to displaced persons in the provinces of Chontales, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan and the northern provinces. The distribution was carried out by the National Society in co-operation with the Nicaraguan Ministry of Social Affairs.

The ICRC Tracing Agency office in Managua exchanged 1,455 family messages, mostly between Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras and their families remaining in Nicaragua.

Honduras

On 28 October, the ICRC delegate based in Tegucigalpa went to the region inhabited by Miskito Indian refugees in order to distribute and collect family messages coming from or intended for families remaining in Nicaragua.

Talks on the basic rules of humanitarian law and the Red Cross principles were given at two military colleges and to members of the National Red Cross Society.

Visits to places of detention

In *Chile*, the ICRC delegates carried out a new series of visits from 25 September to 15 October, when they went to 17 places of detention and saw 223 detainees, including 31 women.

Between 10 October and 2 November, a new series of visits was undertaken in *Columbia*. From 10 to 18 October, the ICRC delegates visited 3 places of detention in the capital, holding 37 detainees. From

22 October to 2 November, they had access to 5 places of detention in the provinces, where they saw 50 detainees.

In *Paraguay*, an ICRC delegate visited 23 detainees in four places of detention from 3 to 8 September.

In *Peru*, in September and October, the ICRC delegates visited 9 places of detention in Lima and the surrounding area, some of them several times. They saw 348 persons in all.

Asia—Pacific

Mission by the Vice-President of the ICRC

On 25 October, Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, accompanied by Mr. Jean de Courten, delegate-general for Asia and Oceania, went on a mission to the *Republic of Korea*, at the invitation of the National Red Cross Society. In a meeting held at Seoul with Mr. Chang Soon Yoo, President of the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea, the ICRC representatives took stock of various humanitarian problems. They also had talks with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Reunification.

On his return journey, Mr. Aubert stopped in *Thailand* from 30 October to 2 November for talks with the ICRC delegation in Bangkok. In the border area, he went to the ICRC sub-delegation at Aranyaprathet and several refugee camps. In Bangkok, he visited Mr. Kshetra Snidvongs, Honorary Secretary-General of the Thai Red Cross.

Missions by the delegate-general

Mr. Jean de Courten, ICRC delegate-general for Asia and Oceania, accompanied by the ICRC regional delegate in Jakarta, was in *Malaysia* from 12 to 14 September. In Kuala-Lumpur, he met the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior and discussed problems relating to protection.

After his stay in Malaysia, the delegate-general went on to *Thailand*. In Bangkok, from 18 to 20 September, he discussed the 1985 objectives of ICRC action in Thailand, Kampuchea and Viet Nam with the heads of the ICRC delegations in these three countries.

In October, after having accompanied the ICRC Vice-President on his mission to the Republic of Korea, Mr. de Courten went to

Japan. On 1 and 2 November, he had discussions in Tokyo with representatives of the Japanese Red Cross and with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

From 3 to 9 November, he was in the *People's Republic of China*. In Beijing, he had working sessions with the leaders of the Chinese Red Cross and a meeting at the Foreign Ministry. The main topics discussed were the ICRC's activities in Asia and the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law.

Conflict in Afghanistan

The ICRC delegation in Pakistan continued its medical assistance programme for Afghans, victims of the fighting in their country.

In September and October, 276 wounded were admitted to the ICRC hospital at Peshawar; the medical teams performed 433 surgical operations and treated 1,807 out-patients. During the same period, the ICRC hospital at Quetta admitted 120 wounded, carried out 340 surgical operations and treated 614 out-patients.

In the same period, the Pakistan Red Crescent mobile first-aid teams based at Parachinar, Miram Shah, Wana, Badini and Shanon (receiving regular supplies of medicaments from the ICRC) gave assistance to 196 wounded who had crossed the border and evacuated 107 of them to the ICRC hospitals at Peshawar and Quetta for surgery. As was the case at this time last year, the team based at Badini will have to suspend its activities for the winter, since snowfalls are making it impossible to carry out any activities in the field.

In September and October, 44 new patients were admitted to the Peshawar paraplegic centre, bringing to 302 the number of persons admitted to the centre since 1 September 1981. In addition, 18 amputees and one paraplegic were transferred from Quetta to the ICRC orthopaedic and paraplegic centres at Peshawar for special treatment.

Finally, 31 persons attended the 24th and 25th first-aid courses given by ICRC personnel. Since the programme was launched in 1982, 427 Afghans have been taught first-aid.

Kampuchea

The ICRC continued its assistance programme for the three Phnom Penh hospitals ("17 April", "7 January" and "Revolution")

and for the provincial hospitals of Kandal, Battambang, Kampot and Kompong Speu. In addition, aid (in the form of serum) was granted to the Phnom Penh blood bank (cost of the programme: 275,000 Swiss francs).

The ICRC also continued its programme of assistance to the orphanages of Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kampot and Battambang. The programme includes the provision of house-building materials, cooking utensils and leisure articles worth 80,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC continued to provide logistic support for the medical teams of the French, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies based respectively at Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Cham.

In September and October, the ICRC sent by air almost 4 tonnes of medicaments and relief supplies from Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh and, by sea, 7.5 tonnes of standard medical kits from Singapore to Kampuchea.

Thailand

In September and October, activities continued normally in the ICRC hospitals at Khao-I-Dang and Kab Cherng. During this period, the Khao-I-Dang hospital admitted 327 new patients (including 63 war casualties) and the Kab Cherng hospital 176 (including 22 war casualties). The activities of the medical teams working at these two hospitals and including staff seconded by the National Red Cross Societies of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, are co-ordinated by the ICRC. The Australian and Japanese Red Cross Societies contributed respectively 400 and 100 units of fresh blood per month to the ICRC blood bank at Khao-I-Dang.

The value of the relief supplies (mainly paramedical supplies such as toiletries and cleaning material, bedding, cooking utensils and clothing) distributed by ICRC delegates in refugee camps along the Khmer-Thai border and in the Aranyaprathet prison, amounted to 120,000 Swiss francs.

Protection activities continued in September; the ICRC delegates visited, in accordance with ICRC standard procedures, 35 persons detained at the prison of Ban Sangae camp.

The ICRC Tracing Agency arranged for the transmission of 4,181 letters between refugees and their families living either in camps

along the Khmer-Thai border or abroad. In addition, it handled 1,263 tracing requests, transferred 295 persons and registered 515 new Vietnamese refugees (including 22 newborn children) at Dongrek camp.

Furthermore, the Thai Red Cross (with financial support from the ICRC) continued its activities in aid of Khmer refugees and Thai civilians in the border areas. In September and October, the six first-aid teams working at the Khao-I-Dang dispensary and at Aranyaprathet camp gave first-aid to some 25,000 Khmers and 10,000 Thais. In addition, the Tracing and Mailing Service (TMS) of the Thai Red Cross, which deals mainly with the Vietnamese "boat people", handled 95 requests for news, instituted 86 tracing enquiries and transmitted 2,093 letters.

Refugees in South-East Asia

From 12 October to 5 November, the delegate in charge of the Geneva section of the Central Tracing Agency, dealing with the problem of Vietnamese "boat people", carried out a mission to Hongkong, Malaysia and Indonesia. The purpose of her mission was to train the newly appointed heads of the Tracing and Mailing Service network set up by the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of these countries.

She also visited "boat people" camps; their number is more or less the same as last year, any departures being offset by new arrivals.

The Tracing and Mailing Service network was created in 1979 within the National Societies of the countries where the "boat people" first seek asylum; the ICRC continues to finance all tracing and mailing activities and acts as a co-ordinator between the tracing services of the various National Societies.

Indonesia/East Timor

From 12 September to 2 October, ICRC delegates implemented the third phase of the series of visits to detainees of East Timor. First, they visited 13 detainees (including a woman) in two places of detention close to Jakarta. Then, they went to four places of detention on East Timor, where they had access to 315 detainees (including 88 on probation). They distributed relief to all the detainees they visited.

As part of the ICRC programme for family reuniting, 2 persons were transferred on 7 October, from East Timor to Portugal.

Philippines

In July, two ICRC teams started a new series of visits to places of detention in the Philippines, both in Manila and in the provinces. By 12 October, they had visited 333 prisoners in 38 places of detention.

Nepal

From 28 October to 3 November, the ICRC regional delegate for the Indian sub-continent, based at New Delhi, carried out a mission to Nepal where he met representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Defence and of Justice and officials from the Nepalese Red Cross. The purpose of the mission was twofold: to encourage the Nepalese authorities to ratify the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions and to seek the support of the National Society in launching a campaign for the dissemination of knowledge of the fundamental rules of humanitarian law and of the principles of the Red Cross.

Middle East

Conflict between Iran and Iraq

The ICRC continued to visit prisoner-of-war camps both in Iraq and Iran. In the latter country, however, visits were discontinued by the Iranian authorities on 10 October following an incident at Gorgan camp, in which several prisoners died.

In *Iraq*, ICRC delegates have had regular access to prisoner-of-war camps and by 31 October they had registered 8,243 Iranian prisoners of war since the beginning of the conflict in September 1980. From 6 to 8 October, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, the ICRC delegates visited Al-Tash camp, which accommodates 4,693 displaced Iranian families, 21,852 persons in all.

In *Iran*, the series of visits to prisoner-of-war camps for Iraqi prisoners continued in September. In October, when the visits were extended to camps in the provinces, the ICRC delegates gained access to Manjil camp where, on 2 and 3 October, they saw 1,478 prisoners of war, registering 110 new ones. On 9 October the visit to Gorgan

camp, which holds about 3,500 prisoners of war, was started, but had to be broken off the following day when extremely violent clashes between Iraqi prisoners of war occurred and the Iranian guards opened fire. According to the Iranian authorities, six prisoners of war were killed and about 50 wounded.

On the basis of Article 121 of the Third Geneva Convention, the ICRC asked the Iranian authorities to hold an inquiry into this incident. Visits to prisoner-of-war camps were discontinued and Iran suspended all ICRC activities on its territory.

In the wake of these events, the ICRC issued on 23 November 1984 the following press release:

“The grave threat which hangs over some 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war held captive in the Islamic Republic of Iran has caused the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to issue an appeal by its President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, to the Community of States to help it make international humanitarian law respected. This appeal was given on 23 November 1984 to the diplomatic representatives of the States signatory to the Geneva Conventions, gathered at ICRC headquarters.

For several weeks, the highest Iranian authorities have not hesitated to deliver extremely grave public attacks against the ICRC and its representatives in Iran; attacks which are quite clearly without any foundation.

This campaign of calumnies follows the tragic events which took place in the Gorgan prisoner-of-war camp, where ICRC delegates were the witnesses of an incident that caused the deaths of several prisoners. Since that day, 10 October 1984, Iran has suspended all ICRC activity on its soil.

The ICRC, in its resolve to use all means to ensure the respect for international humanitarian law in the conflict between Iraq and Iran, has already approached the international community in order to denounce violations of the Geneva Conventions, and this in two memoranda dated 7 May 1983 and 10 February 1984, which only had a temporary positive effect on the behaviour of the Iranian authorities.

Now, Alexandre Hay precised, there is at risk the physical and mental survival of thousands of men, and the future of the respect for the Geneva Conventions as applicable to armed conflicts. The grave and repeated violations by Iran of these Conventions are the reflection of a policy which has as its principal characteristic the turning of Iraqi prisoners of war against their own Government. Already this policy has divided the camps into antagonistic groups that frequently fight each

other, and occasionally kill each other, with the risk, patently, of armed intervention by Iranian soldiers responsible for guarding them. Thus, Gorgan was not an isolated incident. Unfortunately, there have been several precedents that the ICRC has established beyond any doubt.

Thus, the states signatory to the Geneva Conventions, who have undertaken to ensure that countries at war respect these Conventions, hold in their hands the fate of these threatened people, whom the ICRC alone is unable to save."

Repatriation

Two repatriations of sick and wounded prisoners of war and civilian internees took place between Iraq and Iran under the auspices of the ICRC acting as a neutral intermediary between the belligerent parties.

In the first operation, on 20 October, 100 Iranian prisoners of war and interned civilians were handed over to the ICRC by representatives of the Iraqi authorities at Ankara airport (Turkey). The ICRC then handed the prisoners and civilians over to representatives of the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who repatriated them.

The second operation was carried out on 25 October, also at Ankara airport, and involved the handing over to the ICRC by representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran of 72 sick and wounded Iraqi prisoners of war. The ICRC then handed these prisoners over to representatives of the Republic of Iraq for repatriation.

The Iranian prisoners of war and interned civilians and the Iraqi prisoners of war were interviewed before release, individually and without witnesses, by ICRC delegates and doctors, who then accompanied them to their respective countries.

For both groups, the reception and medical facilities at Ankara were provided by the Turkish authorities and the Turkish Red Crescent.

The repatriation of seriously sick or wounded members of enemy armed forces is, of course, one of the important obligations laid down by the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, to which both Iraq and Iran are party.

In September, the ICRC, again acting as a neutral intermediary, organized the repatriation of the passengers of two Iranian airliners which had been diverted to Baghdad. On 4 and 15 September respectively, 189 passengers and 11 crew members of one aircraft and

57 passengers and 8 crew members of the other were repatriated by aircraft chartered by the ICRC. Beforehand, the passengers and crews talked without witnesses to ICRC delegates and doctors.

Lebanon

Following the clashes which occurred in September in Tripoli and the Iklim el-Kharroub sector (Chouf), the ICRC delegates did the rounds of the hospitals and dispensaries in the regions affected by the fighting to assess conditions. They distributed medical material in accordance with needs. The major items supplied were two ambulances donated by the Norwegian Red Cross; one of these vehicles was given to the Lebanese Red Cross centre in Tripoli, the other to the dispensary in the Tebbane quarter (Tripoli) within the combat zone.

During September and October, the ICRC distributed 61 standard medical kits and other items (wheelchairs, crutches, ambulance equipment), in all worth 44,000 Swiss francs, to 20 hospitals and 52 dispensaries throughout Lebanon. In addition, 2,380 units of blood, 500 units of plasma and 600 transfusion kits, donated by the National Red Cross Societies of Finland and Norway, were supplied to the Lebanese Red Cross, which continued to receive financial support from the ICRC for its two medico-social centres in Mreige (southern Beirut) and Beiteddine (Chouf).

Relatively small amounts (36 tonnes) of relief supplies were distributed in September and October. As in July and August, the ICRC delegates worked on the reorganization of stocks and gave to various humanitarian and charity organizations the perishables which had not been distributed during the relief operations. They also supplied blankets and clothing to the families of detainees held at Ansar and Atlit.

The ICRC continued to make full visits to Ansar camp once per month and weekly visits to register new prisoners. On 31 October, 1,006 persons were being held at the camp.

The ICRC delegates also saw and registered twenty persons detained by the Israeli armed forces in three other centres in southern Lebanon. They continued their efforts to extend their protection activities to the civilian population of southern Lebanon, in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, and they made regular visits to the Palestinian camps in the vicinity of Saida and Tyre.

On 24 September, a new visit was carried out to 121 prisoners held at Atlit prison in Israel (119 of these prisoners should have been released on 24 November 1983 when Ansar camp was temporarily closed). This visit was the fourth occasion on which the ICRC had had access to these prisoners since July 1984.

The ICRC delegates have made repeated visits to persons detained by various factions involved in the Lebanon conflict and have brought family messages to these persons.

Activities at the ICRC Tracing Agency offices in Lebanon were stepped up in response both to the increased number of prisoners at Ansar camp and to the communication difficulties between the north and south of the country. In September and October 38,530 family messages were exchanged, mainly between the detainees and their families. Ten families were reunited and two persons were transferred from Tyre to Beirut.

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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA (People's Socialist Republic) — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republik) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, A-1041, *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, *Dhaka 2*.
- BARBADOS — The Barbados Red Cross Society, Red Cross House, Jemmotts Lane, *Bridgetown*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BELIZE — The Belize Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 413, *Belize-City*.
- BENIN (People's Republic) — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- 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*.
- BURKINA FASO — Burkina Faso Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53, Kammien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO (People's Republic of the) — Croix-Rouge congolaise, place de la Paix, B.P. 4145, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq., N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, 2100 *København Ø*.
- 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, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7.^a Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- 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, Käitzerstrasse 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 1460 (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, 3.^a 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, 7.^a Calle, 1.^a y 2.^a Avenidas, *Comayagüela D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca, 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 121.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1, Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Manggala Wanabakti, 9th floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *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 10001, *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 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS (Lao People's Democratic Republic) — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice-Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, National HQ, No. 32 Jalan Nipah, off Jalan Ampang, *Kuala Lumpur 16-03*.
- 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.º 1032, *México 10 DF.*
- 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, *Katmandu.*
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, P.O.B. 30427, *2500 GK The Hague.*
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1.* (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North.*)
- NICARAGUA — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey.*
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box. 764, *Lagos.*
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo 2.* Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo 2.*
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi.*
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko.*
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá.*
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción.*
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias — Surco — Apartado 1534, *Lima.*
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila 2803.*
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw.*
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3.*
- QATAR — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha.*
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei, 29, *Bucarest.*
- RWANDA — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali.*
- 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 0923.*
- SOMALIA (Democratic Republic) — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu.*
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000.*
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato, 16, *Madrid 10.*
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of) — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106, Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7.*
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum.*
- SWAZILAND — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane.*
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Box 27316, *102-54 Stockholm.*
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstrasse 10, 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.*
- TONGA — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa.*
- 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, Plot 49, South Street, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala.*
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1X 7EJ.*
- 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, N.º 4, Apartado 3185, *Caracas.*
- VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of) — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi.*
- WESTERN SAMOA — The Western Samoa Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1616, *Apia.*
- YEMEN (Arab Republic) — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1471, *Sana'a.*
- YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic) — The Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 455, *Aden.*
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *11000 Belgrade.*
- ZAIRE — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41, av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa.*
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box 50 00I, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka.*
- ZIMBABWE — The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1406, *Harare.*