

OCTOBER 1975
FIFTEENTH YEAR — No. 175

DEC 1 1975

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

international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

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

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- Mr. ERIC MARTIN, Doctor of Medicine, Honorary Professor of the University of Geneva, *President* (member since 1973)
- Mr. JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission, Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, *Vice-President* (1967)
- Mr. HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge, *Vice-President* (1969)
- Mr. HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Director of Finance of Winterthur (1958)
- Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Judge at the European Court of Human Rights (1967)
- Mr. MARCEL A. NAVILLE, Master of Arts, ICRC President from 1969 to 1973 (1967)
- Mr. JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)
- Mr. ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former ICRC Director-General (1967)
- Mr. WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)
- Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICH, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)
- Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, Bachelor of Laws, former Ambassador (1971)
- Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and at the Institut d'études du développement, Geneva (1973)
- Mr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP, Doctor of Medicine, head of surgical department of the Cantonal Hospital, Winterthur (1973)
- Mrs. MARION BOVÉE-ROTHENBACH, Master of Social Work (University of Michigan), Reader at the Ecole des Sciences sociales et politiques of the University of Lausanne (1973)
- Mr. HANS PETER TSCHUDI, Doctor of Laws, former Swiss Federal Councillor (1973)
- Mr. HENRY HUGUENIN, Bank Manager (1974)
- Mr. GOTTFRIED DE SMIT, Managing Director (1974)
- Mr. JAKOB BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Council of Federal Polytechnic Schools (1975)
- Mr. THOMAS FLEINER, Master of Laws, Professor at the University of Fribourg (1975)
- Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, Lawyer, Director-General of the Swiss National Bank (1975)

Honorary members: Mr. JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, *Honorary Vice-President*;
Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. GUILLAUME BORDIER,
PAUL CARRY, Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEM,
Messrs. ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, ÉDOUARD DE HALLER,
RODOLFO OLGATI, MAX PETITPIERRE, PAUL RUEGGER,
DIETRICH SCHINDLER, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

OCTOBER 1975 - No. 175

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Gilbert Etienne : Action in Angola	495
Tenth Anniversary of Henry Dunant Institute . . .	499

External activities :

Africa—Latin America—Asia—Middle East . . .	521
School textbook and soldier's manual	527

Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross	529
Annual report of the League	533
Canada	534
Indonesia	535
Japan	535
Portugal	536

Henry Dunant Society	538
The problems of elderly people	539

.	541
-----------	-----

**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

E. Martin: El Presidente del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja y las Sociedades Nacionales — Actividades del CICR en 1974 — La Cruz Roja y el peligro de la Comercialización de productos sanguíneos.

GERMAN

Tätigkeit des IKRK im Jahre 1974 — Staatliche Unabhängigkeit und Familienzusammenführung.

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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

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

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

EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER

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

ICRC Action in Angola

by Gilbert Etienne

Professor Etienne, member of the ICRC, was in Angola from 30 August to 13 September 1975. He was accompanied by Mr. F. Schmidt, delegate general for Africa and head of the ICRC Relief Division.

The purpose of their mission was to make a new assessment of the situation after three months of ICRC operations in Angola. Official contacts were established with leaders of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and also with the Portuguese authorities. Mr. Etienne and Mr. Schmidt were received in Luanda by the President of the MPLA and had talks with the Prime Ministers of the MPLA and UNITA, with the Portuguese High Commissioner and with officials of the regional Red Cross Society of Angola. In Carmona, they saw the Minister of the Interior and the secretary general of the FNLA. Besides attending working sessions at the ICRC delegation in Luanda, Mr. Etienne and Mr. Schmidt visited the ICRC delegations in Nova Lisboa and Carmona and went to Dalatando and Sa da Bandeira.

Our readers will no doubt be interested in an article written by Professor Etienne on his return to Geneva.¹ Elsewhere in this issue details are given of the ICRC's practical work in Angola.

¹ This article was published in *Journal de Genève*, with whose permission we reproduce it.

ICRC action under way

The ICRC's largest commitment today is in Angola, with some 30 workers in the field, including 3 medico-surgical teams, administrative and logistic personnel, and delegates to the MPLA in Luanda and to the other two liberation movements in the major cities.

The ICRC is in a favourable position because it is not new to the scene in Angola. Its delegates have had cordial relations with the representatives of the three liberation movements for several years and have visited members of those movements when they were in captivity during the Portuguese regime. They have provided humanitarian assistance in the areas occupied by the guerrilla forces and observers from the three movements attended the conference on Humanitarian Law in Geneva.

A special ICRC mission in Angola in May and June had given the ICRC warning. Headquarters then devised a plan of action and launched an appeal to National Red Cross Societies and governments. By the end of September the response to that appeal had amounted to more than 3,000,000 Sw. francs.

Between July and the beginning of September, the ICRC went into action with the full support of the three liberation movements. A French Red Cross medico-surgical team set up its base in Nova Lisboa, in the zone held by UNITA; the Danish Red Cross medico-surgical team went to Dalatando (formerly Salazar) in MPLA territory; the ICRC team went to Carmona, in FNLA territory. There is an ICRC delegate in Nova Lisboa, another at Carmona and the Delegation Headquarters is in Luanda.

It soon became essential for the teams and delegates to have their own transport, for in spite of their readiness to help, the Portuguese had limited resources. At the beginning of September therefore a DC 6 bearing the markings of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and financed by the Swiss Government, began operating in Angola. It provides a shuttle service between the various centres, conveying relief goods and supplies and repatriating Angolan and Portuguese civilians. Approval to the aircraft's operation was given by the Portuguese authorities and the three liberation movements; under the agreement they may check the contents of the aircraft. More than 140 tons have

been conveyed since the start of the operations, first in Portuguese aircraft and later in the DC 6.

Operations

The medical teams do not of course entirely fill the gap left by the departure of the Portuguese. Other teams will be required, particularly mobile teams to go to refugee camps and the bush.

The first visits to detainees held by the MPLA and UNITA have begun. At the same time help has been given to people blocked in a Portuguese barracks in a zone held by hostile forces. There are many civilians being held with military personnel by one of the movements and they must be removed. At the beginning of September, the ICRC sponsored the first repatriation operation, when a dozen women and children held in Luanda by the MPLA flew to Nova Lisboa, and UNITA released some 40 civilian followers of the MPLA.

During our two weeks in Angola the delegates practically never stopped working, just as they had been doing for several weeks. The simplest job becomes a task where the situation is so confused, where the Portuguese administration must be replaced by those of the different movements.

The delegates, young and motivated, have won their spurs in other theatres of war. Events in Cyprus, Bangladesh, and now Angola forge characters which the consumer society we know could hardly produce. Then there are the medical teams, isolated in the interior of the country and working under conditions which are often a hardship. Some of them are new to ICRC action, others have lived through adventures and risks in Nigeria, Indochina or the Yemen desert about which they reminisce between operations.

Future tasks

For the moment (October 1975) the food situation is not too alarming. But 500,000 refugees are returning from Zaire to the northern part of Angola now in FNLA hands and feeding them will be a problem. For instance, in 1961 the 60,000 inhabitants of the area around Bembe all fled. Now, they are returning: but in the meantime, the fields have reverted to forest land which will have to be cleared and brought back into cultivation; cassava must be planted and will not be harvested

for ten or twelve months. Already, there are ominous signs that this vast area will be facing a shortage of food, for even in normal times it was not self-sufficient; now it will be difficult to move supplies because of the fighting.

In the refugee camps the effects of the worst shortages of basic supplies are being staved off by temporary expedients and a makeshift organization. In the long run, however, the situation is bound to deteriorate, as supply routes all over the country are disrupted, and transport is not readily available to bring food from the countryside to the towns and from areas containing adequate stocks to those suffering from shortages. Since we got back to Geneva (in mid-September), disquieting news about the worsening situation in certain regions has already been coming through.

There are no signs so far of epidemics, but the danger of an outbreak does certainly exist.

In conclusion, Angola needs assistance on a massive scale which cannot be provided by the ICRC alone, even if it were to expand its protection and relief programme with the help of National Red Cross Societies. The United Nations specialized agencies are studying various plans of assistance, although the chaotic situation throughout the country will make it difficult to put them into practice. It is to be hoped that timely action by the international community will forestall widespread disaster.

Gilbert ETIENNE

Member of the
International Committee of the
Red Cross

Tenth Anniversary of Henry Dunant Institute

The idea to create a Red Cross Institute goes back quite a number of years. Very soon after the Second World War, suggestions were made to found in Geneva a place where people could meet and exchange views on the development of the spiritual heritage of the Red Cross.

The decisive event was to be the Red Cross Centenary in 1963, organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross, which felt the need for a lasting and living testimony to the close and harmonious relations that united them.

After some months of preparatory work the constituent assembly which met to found the Henry Dunant Institute adopted its statutes on 5 November 1965.

As the Institute's tenth anniversary draws nearer, we believe it would be appropriate to present to all sections of the Red Cross a report on its work in the past and its plans for the future.

Structure

The Institute's supreme authority is a General Assembly comprising the three member institutions, each of which is entitled to one vote.

The Institute is managed by a Board of nine members, each of the member institutions nominating three representatives.¹ At the present moment, the Board is composed of the following members:

¹ This report was issued on 1 September 1975. There will be a number of changes in the near future, due to the nomination of Mr. J. Pictet to the post of Director of the Henry Dunant Institute as from 15 September 1975.

ICRC	Mr. J. Pictet, Vice-President Mr. H.-P. Tschudi, Member of the ICRC Mr. P. Basset, Assistant Director
LEAGUE	Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General Mr. B. Bergman, Under-Secretary General Mr. C.-A. Schussel�, Special Adviser
SWISS RED CROSS	Mr. Hans Haug, President Mr. P. Audeoud, Vice-President Mr. C.-M. Jacottet, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sandoz S.A.

The Chairman of the Assembly is also Chairman of the Board; he is appointed from among the representatives of the member institutions for a term of two years. The first Chairman was Professor von Albertini; he was succeeded in turn by Mr. L opold Boissier, Mr. Henrik Beer, Mr. Dietrich Schindler, Mr. Pierre Audeoud and Mr. Jean Pictet.

Under its statutes, the Henry Dunant Institute is a corporate association composed of three founding members: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross. Its headquarters is in Geneva, the town in which the Red Cross was born.

The three member institutions have declared that the

“object of the Institute shall be to make available to the member institutions ways and means of carrying out studies, research, training and instruction in all branches of Red Cross activities and thus to contribute to the strengthening of Red Cross unity and universality”.

The Red Cross has thus acquired a place where people may meet and exchange views. Its purpose is to act as a link between scientific and educational circles and the Red Cross movement, so that the Red Cross might not only avail itself of progress in its various spheres of activity but that it might also make known to the academic world the needs involved in the practical work of this international humanitarian move-

ment. In its activities the Institute draws upon the fundamental Red Cross principles, in particular the principle of humanity in accordance with which it must contribute to the prevention and alleviation of human suffering under all circumstances, to the protection of life and health and to the promotion of respect for the human being.

In the course of the last ten years the Institute, under its distinguished director the late Pierre Boissier, established for itself an eminent place among the Red Cross institutions by proving its usefulness to the whole movement in research, teaching, training and life-long education of Red Cross officers. After the tragic accident which in April 1974 cost Pierre Boissier his life, Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and associate professor at Geneva University, took over the chairmanship of the Institute; he was appointed director as from 15 September 1975.

In March 1974, the Institute moved to its new premises by the Lake of Geneva, in the magnificent grounds of the Parc Mon-Repos (114, rue de Lausanne, Geneva). The villa, which is the property of the town of Geneva, was generously made available to the Institute and was completely redecorated and equipped for its present use thanks to a grant made in 1963 by the Swiss Confederation. It contains all facilities for organizing meetings, courses and lectures relating to the many different aspects of the Institute's activities.

Activities

Destined to become a kind of Red Cross "Academy", the Henry Dunant Institute seeks to meet what may be considered to be the "intellectual" needs of the Red Cross. To this end, it has launched itself into three fields of activity: research, teaching and publications.

I. Research

Research was the first activity undertaken by the Institute when it was founded, and in developing this type of work the Institute became an interdisciplinary institution comparable to a public utility service.

In seeking its way, in adapting itself to temporary requirements and especially when undertaking new forms of activity, the Red Cross felt the need for studies in a great variety of subjects.

Conscious of the capital part played by research as a factor of progress and development, the Red Cross has created for itself a research institution whose purpose is to carry out studies and surveys of questions which are of interest to the humanitarian movement as a whole and more particularly related to current Red Cross problems, such as international humanitarian law and the history and work of the humanitarian movement.

In selecting its subjects for research, the Institute has endeavoured to keep track of similar studies throughout the world and, in order to avoid duplication, to tackle only those which have not been already investigated elsewhere. It therefore tries to multiply its contacts with learned institutions all over the world and with international bodies such as the United Nations University.

A list has been drawn up of appropriate Red Cross subjects for research, and contacts have been made with specialized research institutes and universities in order to find suitable teams, researchers and graduates wishing to undertake those studies. Some papers have been published by the Institute in various series. An advantage of this type of activity is that it induces many universities to take an interest in Red Cross problems.

The Institute has also prepared an index of subjects which could be developed as theses for university degrees. Though most of the subjects are in the sphere of humanitarian law, they include some in such diverse fields as sociology, science and technology and humanitarian political science.

The index has been consulted by many students who have discovered in it a starting point for their studies. University professors, publicists and other research workers, from about twenty countries, have visited the Institute. Some have received grants towards their expenses while in Geneva or towards publication of their papers and theses.

The fact that the Institute is able to welcome researchers in its own premises is a factor for excellent working conditions.

This extensive research activity, often carried out by persons who are not of the Red Cross, is supplemented by the work done by the Institute staff, many of whose essays have been published.

In the following sections, a general account is given of the Institute's activities, including past studies, work in progress and projects.

1. *International law and international humanitarian law*

In order to render more accessible the basic documents relating to the law of armed conflicts, the Institute has published in English a collection of texts, with a historical introduction, lists of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Conventions, and texts of reservations.¹ The publication of this voluminous book has met a genuine need and has been greeted with highly favourable reports. The Institute would like to issue in the near future this collection in other languages, such as French, German, Russian and Spanish. An abridged English version for students is at present in preparation.

The Institute is also working on another collection of texts; these will consist of all the international treaties and conventions, resolutions and other documents whose purpose is the restriction or prohibition of use of force in international relations (*jus ad bellum*). This collection fits in perfectly with the Institute's programme, whose aim is the development and promotion of the role of the International Red Cross as a factor for peace. A substantial portion of the book is ready but lack of funds has delayed its completion.

In response to requests from all those who have to apply the Geneva Conventions, the Institute has published an Index, making reference to the Conventions much easier.²

At the request of the Swiss Federal Political Department, the Institute has completed an important study on the possibility of affording protection to political detainees by means of international law. This is the first study of its kind and its general plan is broadly as follows.

The first part, starting from the notion of political detainee, seeks to give a clear image of the "route" taken by political detainees and their treatment. The second part describes the efforts undertaken today on behalf of political detainees by the major governmental and non-governmental institutions striving to go to their assistance. The third part

¹ *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*. — A collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other documents, edited by Dietrich Schindler and Jiri Toman, Ed. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 832 pp.

² *Index of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949*, edited by Jiri Toman. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973. 223 pp. Soon to be published in Korean.

outlines the Conventions, Declarations and other texts intended to protect political detainees; some are excellent but as a rule ineffective, as in the majority of cases States have been reluctant to give them the force of law. The fourth part proposes some international provisions intended to improve the protection of political detainees.

Further study material is in respect of assistance to victims of natural disasters. International law protecting the victims of armed conflicts is widely known, but there is nothing similar concerning assistance to victims of natural disasters. There exist some texts relating, for example, to the forwarding of relief supplies and to missions of specified categories of specialists. But no one has yet drawn up a full list of those provisions. This line of inquiry is essential in order better to know and apply the existing law and to work for its necessary development. Research here consists of three stages:

- (a) research to bring to light existing texts;
- (b) identifying the many shortcomings in international law in this respect;
- (c) drawing up, if necessary, a draft convention whereby the victims of natural disasters may be aided under the best possible conditions.

The first stage of the study has been completed. The next two stages cannot be begun until there is an assurance that funds will be available, which unfortunately is not the case.

The Institute is also considering starting a number of studies on the whole corpus of international humanitarian law and on its universal character. It would be worth while making a study of international humanitarian law in relation to regional concepts, religious beliefs or various ideologies. In that context, the Institute is planning a publication on "International Humanitarian Law and Africa", intended in particular for African diplomats and specialists in international affairs; this is closely following the work now in progress on the Geneva Conventions and Islam and on the Marxist concept of international humanitarian law.

2. *History of the humanitarian movement*

Pierre Boissier, who was the Institute's first director, had spent considerable effort on several historical works, of which the most signifi-

cant was a history of the International Committee of the Red Cross.¹ He desired the Institute, from its inception, to direct its research work towards a better understanding of the thought of Henry Dunant through a study of his writings, of which a large part were still in manuscript. Accordingly, between 1969 and 1971 the following works appeared in the collection of the Henry Dunant Institute, published by the Editions de l'Age d'Homme;

- *Un Souvenir de Solférino suivi de l'Avenir Sanglant* (extracts from a hitherto unpublished work);
- *Les Mémoires d'Henry Dunant*, edited by Professor Bernard Gagnebin;
- *Une bio-bibliographie d'Henry Dunant*, by Daisy Mercanton, a sort of compendium of Dunant's writings and of works on Dunant.

Today, under the impulse given by Pierre Boissier before he died, Dunant's correspondence is being collected by Mme. Yvonne de Pourtalès, under the direction of Professor B. Gagnebin, and with the support of the Swiss National Scientific Research Fund.

This work will give researchers the opportunity to consult at the Institute a mass of documentary material of capital importance relating to the history of the humanitarian movement. It could well lead to the publication of Dunant's correspondence, which would give much insight into the understanding of his thought and methods of work. It would constitute, too, a basis for any critical studies on Dunant's works.

A survey of the relief action organized by all the existing Red Cross Societies at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 has also been issued by the Institute under the title "The Birth of Red Cross Solidarity".

The Institute is one of the few institutions which conduct a study of the history of the law of war. Its projects include the publication of a general work on the philosophical and historical foundations of the law of war, to which eminent specialists of various periods of history will be invited to contribute.

¹ Pierre Boissier, *Histoire du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, De Solférino à Tsoushima*, Plon, Paris 1963, 512 pp.

This book should be followed by a smaller work aimed at a wider circle of readers. In order to render more accessible to advanced students and graduates the works of leading writers on international law, such as Grotius, Vattel, Puffendorf, Bluntschli, etc., the Institute is planning to edit a collection of their works which would be within reach of everyone.

To give effect to a suggestion made some time ago by Professor G. I. A. D. Draper and the late Pierre Boissier, the Institute would also like to organize meetings of historians on the law of war, and to publish teaching material suitable for large-scale dissemination, for example a synoptic table of the history of the law of war.

3. *Medical problems*

What kind of health and medical problems will confront us during years to come? This was the subject of an international survey carried out jointly by Sandoz SA and the Henry Dunant Institute, seeking the opinions of some 50 experts, prominent in the fields of medicine, sociology and futurology.

The survey ended with a seminar. The conclusions of the study were published, under the title, *Health in 1980-1990—A predictive Study based on an International Inquiry*. The French version of the work is to be published at the end of 1975.

In October 1974, the Institute organized another seminar in cooperation with Pharma-Information of Basle on the subject *The Health Care Cost Explosion: Which Way Now?* This seminar, which took place at the headquarters of the Institute, brought together about 40 prominent individuals from Europe and North America, specialists in financial matters in the field of medicine, including doctors, pharmacists, representatives of health ministries, etc. The conclusions of the seminar were published recently.

4. *The Red Cross in the Modern World*

As early as 1968, the Institute organized a seminar on "The Modern State and the Red Cross", the purpose of which was to consider the situation of the Red Cross in relation to the realities and demands of today's world. Outstanding specialists, including General André Beaufre, Professor Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Dr. Pierre Dorolle and Canon

Burgess-Carr, defined various military, legal, medical and sociological aspects of our time. The proceedings of the seminar were published by the Institute in two volumes, one containing the full texts of the lectures and the other the discussions.

The Henry Dunant Institute presented three papers at the World Red Cross Conference on Peace which took place at Belgrade in June 1975 and its representative was a member of the drafting committee of the Conference. One paragraph in the plan of action of the Red Cross as a factor for peace referred directly to the Henry Dunant Institute, which was instructed, in its capacity as the research centre of the International Red Cross, to carry out research, teaching and publishing on the subject of peace, and to establish and maintain contact with scientific institutes engaged in peace research.

5. *Other fields*

At the request of the League of Red Cross Societies, the staff of the Institute systematically gathered a mass of statistical data on demography, economy, health situation and education in many countries, published under the title: *Flash Information on Ninety-Four Countries*.

The foregoing summary provides an indication of the range of activities and therefore of the interdisciplinary character of the Henry Dunant Institute. Various other fields, concerning the history of the humanitarian movement, international humanitarian law, sociology, etc., complement one another and constitute a coherent and useful ensemble.

II. Teaching

1. *International humanitarian law*

From the beginning, the Red Cross has given special attention to teaching. In the early days, the diffusion of the principles of the Geneva Convention was the main concern, in order to obtain the most rigorous possible application of it.

It was in this spirit that Gustave Moynier wrote in the Oxford Manual on the laws of land warfare, adopted by the Institute of International Law in 1880:

“... it is not enough for the sovereigns to promulgate new laws. It is essential that they be disseminated, so that when a war is declared, the men who are called upon to defend by force of arms the causes of the belligerent states shall be imbued with an awareness of the rights and special obligations involved in giving effect to such laws.”¹

Since that time, international provisions have codified the duty of States to diffuse the humanitarian Conventions. Numerous resolutions by international governmental and non-governmental organizations, especially by the United Nations General Assembly, have emphasized this duty.

The Henry Dunant Institute has always sought to encourage, through courses, lectures, research and publications, the utmost possible diffusion of international humanitarian law, and it has aroused the interest of other organizations, such as Unesco, in diffusing the Geneva Conventions.

It was at the initiative of the Swiss Government, for example, that the 18th Unesco General Conference adopted a resolution asking governments to intensify their efforts to disseminate knowledge among their peoples of the principles of international humanitarian law and to provide specific teaching of the humanitarian conventions in such specialized bodies as the universities, higher schools, the medical and para-medical corps, etc. The resolution instructed the Director General to develop, in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and suitable specialized organizations, a programme to intensify teaching and research in international humanitarian law.

More than ten years ago, Mr. Jean Pictet, Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, who recently became Director of the Institute, introduced the teaching of international humanitarian law into the Faculty of Law at his university. This teaching now provides a permanent link between the Institute and the University.

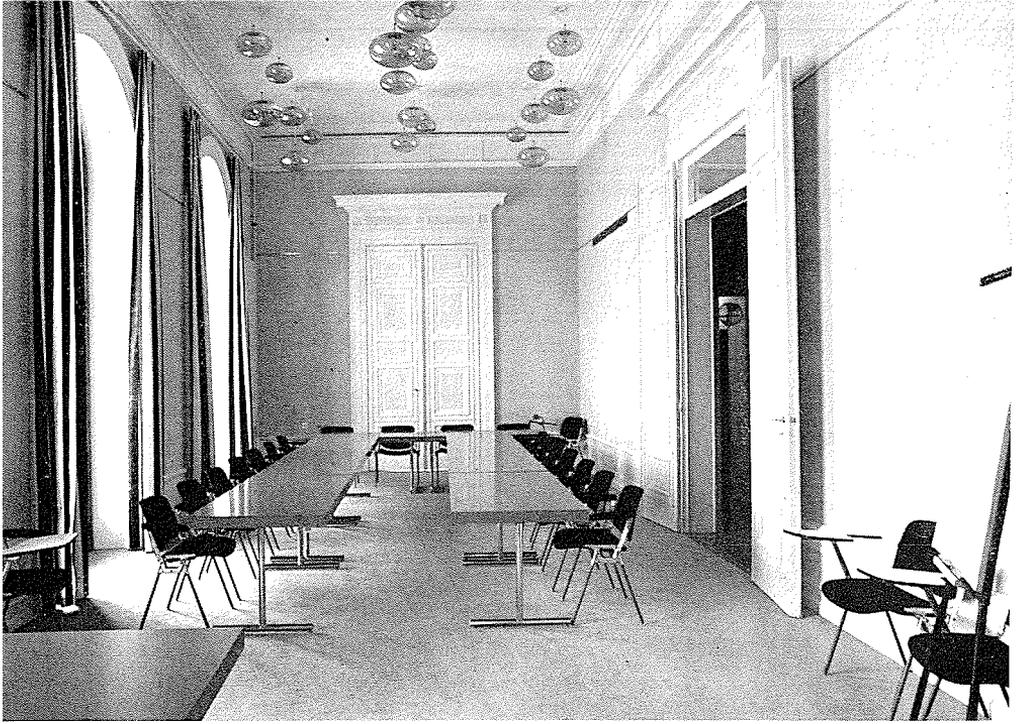
In addition, since the summer of 1972, the Institute has set forth on a new path, by organizing regular courses every year on the law of armed conflict. These courses are given at the University of Strasbourg as part of the teaching programme of the International Institute for Human Rights and the training centre for young professors and teachers organized under the auspices of Unesco.

¹ *Les Lois de la Guerre sur Terre*, a manual published by the Institute of International Law, Brussels and Leipzig, Librairie C. Muquardt, 1880, p. 5. (Our translation).

HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE



Photo League of Red Cross Societies



The Pierre Boissier meeting room, named after the Henry Dunant Institute's first director.

Photos League

A seminar in the Von Albertini room, named after the Institute's first President.



Each course, lasting a total of five hours, is followed by three hours of seminar discussion. To increase the audience for these courses, all of them are published by the Henry Dunant Institute, in separate volumes, in English and French, in a collection created for this purpose under the name *Teneat Lex Gladium*.

The Institute itself has for years organized study groups on international humanitarian law.

In these postgraduate courses, basic knowledge of the subject has been given every year to about 150 students from some 60 different countries. The Institute will continue this project in the years ahead.

In the relatively near future, the Institute proposes to undertake other forms of teaching and diffusion, in particular through the organization of training centres for professors and teachers of international humanitarian law, in co-operation with the ICRC and Unesco. These centres should be organized on a regional basis to make possible the training of teaching personnel in the developing countries and to improve the effectiveness of the teaching programme.

The Institute is also considering the organization of research centres for military legal advisers, jurists, military officers and officials of foreign and defence ministries. This would provide a means to encourage research in depth on various subjects of current importance in humanitarian law. The Institute might ultimately assume responsibility for the training of qualified personnel for Protecting Powers. These training and research centres would be organized in co-operation with the most highly qualified specialists, like the research centres of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

2. *Other fields of activity*

During the past century, the Red Cross has greatly diversified its activities, which now go far beyond caring for the wounded on battlefields. For each new field of activity, there is a corresponding educational programme, increasingly specialized and increasingly technical.

All Red Cross workers however must have the same basic knowledge about the Red Cross, its history, structure, principles and activities. This is a primary concern of the Institute, expressed in many ways.

As shown by the Institute's annual reports, its director and members of the staff give numerous courses and lectures. These courses and

lectures, dealing with a wide variety of topics, are given to new staff members of the ICRC and the League, members of National Societies, university students and others who seek information about the Red Cross.

In 1974, the Institute organized a seminar, "Introduction to International Affairs of the Red Cross" for leaders of National Societies in English-speaking countries. A similar seminar for the leaders of Societies in French-speaking countries is to be organized in 1976.

Courses, followed by examinations, are also planned for key staff members of the National Societies. The Institute has already been active in training these leaders and delegates of the International Red Cross, and in so doing has contributed to the programme of permanent education for the personnel of these institutions. These courses may be supplemented by seminars on particular subjects—natural catastrophes, etc.—along with training courses at the ICRC, the League or other organizations in Geneva such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, etc.

III. Publications

The publications of the Henry Dunant Institute are a logical follow-up to its research and training activities. We have already drawn attention to this in reference to the study on health in the period 1980-1990, the didactic material put out by the Institute and the Strasbourg courses.

A. Scientific collection

The Red Cross has frequent recourse to the sciences, especially medicine, law and sociology. Just as frequently, it contributes to the progress of these disciplines. Its scientific collection will further cooperate in these fields.

FRITS KALSHOVEN BELLIGERENT REPRISALS

This book is an objective and impartial analysis of the development of legal doctrine as well as of the actual practice of reprisals. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1971, 389 pp.

DIETRICH SCHINDLER — JIRI TOMAN
THE LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other documents

This book reproduces the English version of all multilateral conventions on the law of armed conflicts (*jus in bello*) adopted since the Paris Declaration of 1856. It also gives the texts of resolutions and conventions relating to the subject adopted by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

All texts are introduced by a short explanatory note. A list of signatures, ratifications and accessions as well as the texts of reservations of individual states, are attached to each convention. Fully indexed.

Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 832 pp.

JIRI TOMAN
INDEX TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

This index is designed to guide the researcher to the provisions of all four conventions relating to any problem which may arise for those involved in military operations or in the office of the legal advisor. It is particularly useful to armies, military academies, Red Cross Societies, Ministries of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, and law faculties.

Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 223 pp.

PHILIP SELBY
HEALTH IN 1980-1990

A predictive study based on an international inquiry

The future of the Red Cross is inseparably bound up with the future of health. This book analyses the findings of a predictive study of health care in the developed world, over the next twenty years. It touches upon virtually every aspect, discussing many key issues and emphasizing probable trends.

Karger, Basel, 1974, 98 pp.

DAVID ALAN EHRLICH
THE HEALTH CARE COST EXPLOSION: WHICH WAY NOW?

The costs of health care are absorbing an ever-increasing share of national resources in most countries. This problem troubles governments, citizens as patients and as taxpayers, the medical and allied professions, the pharmaceutical industry, and many others, including the Red Cross movement.

In a fresh endeavour to establish better communication and understanding among the parties involved, and to try to gain new insights which might assist in getting to grips with the problem, the Henry

Dunant Institute organized a Symposium in Geneva on an international, voluntary level. The results of this Symposium are contained in this book.

Hans Huber Verlag, Berne, Stuttgart, Vienne, 1974, 98 pp.

To be published

JAROSLAV ZOUREK — JIŘI TOMAN
THE OUTLAWRY OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

B. The collection "Teneat Lex Gladium"

War victims are fewer wherever the law of armed conflict is known. Recognition of this fact is vital, and it explains the need to disseminate knowledge of the laws which protect man from man. Such is the purpose of this collection, which includes the courses given at the University of Strasbourg under the patronage of the International Institute of Human Rights and the Henry Dunant Institute.

JEAN PICTET
HUMANITARIAN LAW AND PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

In this course, the Vice-President of the ICRC gives an overall view of humanitarian law and its principles. He then clarifies the general provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the rules for applying them. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1975, 138 pp.

FRITS KALSHOVEN
THE LAW OF WARFARE
A summary of its recent history and trends in development

The author explains the fundamental notion of the law of warfare. He concentrates his attention particularly on the concepts of protection of the civilian population and objects of civilian character, the means and methods of warfare and the very important problem of the forms of implementation of the law of warfare. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 138 pp.

JAROSLAV ZOUREK
L'INTERDICTION DE L'EMPLOI DE LA FORCE EN DROIT
INTERNATIONAL

After reviewing international law development leading to the prohibition of the threat or use of force in relations between States, and to condem-

nation of aggression, the author examines cases in which resort to force by States in their international relations, theoretically forbidden by the Charter of the United Nations, is exceptionally authorized by contemporary international law.
Sijthoff, Leyden, 1974, 155 pp.

To be published

IGOR BLISHCHENKO
THE NON-INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT IN INTERNATIONAL
LAW

ANTONIO CASSESE
THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION DURING ARMED
CONFLICTS

B. V. A. ROELING
WAR CRIMES, PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT

PIERRE BOISSIER
REGARDS SUR L'HISTOIRE DU DROIT DE LA GUERRE

C. The Henry Dunant Institute Series

This series contains books of general interest relating to the history, work and ideal of the Red Cross.

HENRY DUNANT
UN SOUVENIR DE SOLFERINO

Various writings by Dunant on war, starting with *A Memory of Solferino*, the seed of the Red Cross idea, followed by studies already published in Dunant's time on prisoners of war and international arbitration, and a formerly unpublished work entitled *l'Avenir Sanglant*.
L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1969, 199 pp.

HENRY DUNANT
MEMOIRES

Here, sixty years after his death, is a large part of Dunant's memoirs, edited for publication by Professor Bernard Gagnebin.
L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1970, 364 pp., illustrated.

PIERRE BOISSIER
HENRY DUNANT

A brief biography for the general public.
Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1975, 23 pp. Available in French,
English, German and Spanish. To be published in Arabic.

To be published

HANS HAUG
LA CROIX-ROUGE

HENRY DUNANT
A MEMORY OF SOLFERINO

D. The Etudes et Perspectives Series

This series is intended for senior officials of the Red Cross and research workers, for whom it provides tools.

COLLOQUIUM ON THE MODERN WORLD AND THE RED CROSS

The purpose of this colloquium, organized by the Henry Dunant Institute in 1968, was to place the Red Cross face to face with the realities and needs of the world. Several outstanding specialists: General André Beaufre, Professor Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Dr. Pierre Dorolle and Canon Burgess Carr explained some of the military, legal, medical and sociological aspects of our times. This publication contains the full text of their lectures.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1969, 79 pp. 2nd vol. (proceedings) mimeo.,
Geneva, 1969, 210 pp.

VICTORY SEGESVARY THE BIRTH OF RED CROSS SOLIDARITY

With the French-German war of 1870-71, a new chapter opens in the history of the Red Cross. Spontaneously, all National Societies then existing in Europe rush to help the victims of the conflict: Red Cross solidarity is born. The author shows the outstanding amplitude of this movement, which made the Red Cross aware of its force and unity. A folding map shows the extent of the relief network.

L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1971
21 × 15 cm, 42 pp., illustrated, map.

MAXIMILIAN REJMAN
QUASI-KONSULARISCHE UND SCHUTZMACHTÄHNLICHE FUNK-
TIONEN DES INTERNATIONALES KOMITEES VOM ROTEN KREUZ
AUSSERHALB BEWAFFNETER KONFLIKTE

When diplomatic relations are broken off in a political crisis, or no Protecting Power is appointed, foreigners are unprotected. Under such circumstances the ICRC has often assumed quasi-consular duties or tasks analogous to those of a Protecting Power. Extrapolating from actual events, the author puts forward some clear proposals to confer the authority of international law on the discharge of such duties.
Verlag A. Fricker AG, Frick, 1971, 113 pp.

DAISY MERCANTON
HENRY DUNANT, ESSAI BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

Full list of works by and about Dunant.
L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1971, 120 pp., illustrated.

JACQUES MOREILLON
LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET LA PROTECTION
DES DÉTENUS POLITIQUES

Some two hundred thousand political detainees visited in 75 countries in 55 years by an organization founded over a hundred years ago to tend the wounded in international wars. Such is the absorbing story recounted by this book based on original documents.
Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1973.
Ed. l'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1973, 303 pp.

E. Other Publications

The Institute publishes teaching material for instruction in the basics of the Red Cross.

RED CROSS IN ACTION (Folder)

This clearly depicts the work of the Red Cross in war and peace, and explains how action by the National Societies, the League and the International Committee is co-ordinated.
3rd edition, Geneva, 1971, in colour

RED CROSS IN ACTION (Colour slides)

Two colour slides of the graphs appearing in the folder, to illustrate lectures on the Red Cross.

PIERRE BOISSIER
THE RED CROSS IN ACTION

Model of a lecture with slides, written by Pierre Boissier, containing a lively description of the activities of the Red Cross and the role of its national and international bodies.
2nd edition, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1974, 31 pp.

THE RED CROSS

A richly illustrated booklet, giving a full picture of the Red Cross: its history, emblems, National Societies, the League, the International Committee, the Geneva Conventions, the International Conferences, the fundamental principles. This simple and attractive booklet is very useful in disseminating knowledge about the Red Cross. Available in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese. Geneva, 1971, 32 pp.

F. Works of reference

VICTOR SEGESVARY
L'ATTITUDE DU PUBLIC A L'ÉGARD DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

An analysis of public opinion based on questions asked by the television audience after a programme on the Red Cross broadcast by the French television—out of print.

VICTOR SEGESVARY
THE PHILOSOPHY AND AIMS OF THE RED CROSS

The Junior Red Cross was created by adults. With what purpose in mind, with what hopes for the young and what expectations? Such are the questions the author tries to answer, leaving aside all prejudices and scrutinizing the resolutions, statutes and other texts through which the Junior Red Cross founders have expressed their sometimes contradictory views.

Mimeographed, Geneva, 1971, 85 pp.

VICTOR SEGESVARY — JIRI TOMAN
FLASH INFORMATION ON NINETY-FOUR COUNTRIES

To organize its international activities, the Red Cross often needs precise statistical data which are difficult to find and collect. "Flash Information" contains information on the demography, economy, health and education of 94 countries, collected from the publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Mimeographed, Geneva, May 1970, 203 pp.

G. Philately

MAX-MARC THOMAS
CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES TIMBRES CROIX-ROUGE

Commission du Centenaire de la Croix-Rouge en Suisse, Genève, 1965, 296 pp., illustrated.

PREMIER SUPPLÉMENT AU CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES TIMBRES CROIX-ROUGE

This supplements the general catalogue of Red Cross stamps published in 1965. It shows the stamps issued between 1965 and 1968. L'Age d'Homme, Lausanne, 1968, 40 pp., illustrated.

IV. Documentation

1. Library

The Institute library has 2,500 books and various specialized periodicals on the Red Cross and international law.

Ever since the establishment of the Institute, its library has been intended only to serve as a working instrument for staff members and trainees. It seemed undesirable to set up a larger library which would have duplicated facilities of the numerous specialized libraries already in existence, such as those of the UN, WHO, the League, the ICRC, etc.

2. Documentation centre

The Institute has a documentation centre which is mainly concerned with the history of the Red Cross, international law and the law of armed conflict, violence and international terrorism.

The centre also has articles by Red Cross personalities and various special files, indexes or archives and collections of printed matter, research centres and institutes dealing with the history of the humanitarian movement and the law of war, of research under way and of proposed subjects for theses and other scholarly works.

The Institute hopes to constitute a systematic index of all the subjects with which it is concerned. This would consist not only of references to publications available at the Institute itself but also to those in other

libraries, in Geneva and elsewhere in Switzerland. It would thus be a kind of collective catalogue for the whole of the Red Cross.

Military leaders have suggested that the Institute should collect military manuals and material used to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law throughout the world, thus making it a general documentation centre for such material.

3. *The archives and museum*

The Institute collects manuscripts and rare and ancient books dealing with the history of the Red Cross and of humanitarian law. Some of these acquisitions will constitute a historical collection on the law of war.

The Ferrière family has given to the Institute the archives of Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, a pioneer in the protection of civilians in wartime.

The Institute also has various iconographic documents illustrating the history and activities of the Red Cross and a collection of engravings, medals, photographs and portraits relating to Henry Dunant. In addition, it is engaged in collecting works dealing with the lives of the founders of the Red Cross, especially Henry Dunant, including films, scenarios, plays, radio programmes and even operas.

Finally, the Institute proposes to establish at its headquarters a small Red Cross museum, containing such objects as Red Cross armbands, personal mementos of Henry Dunant, etc.

* * *

The work accomplished by the Henry Dunant Institute during the first ten years of its existence has demonstrated the usefulness of a Red Cross body engaged in research and training activities.

In the course of its initial development phase the Institute's policy has crystallized. Its "coming of age" is acknowledged by Red Cross, scientific and educational circles alike and the need has been established for a forum where ideas relating to humanitarian thought and action can be freely discussed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Angola

Prisoners. — The ICRC obtained from the authorities concerned a general agreement concerning its tasks under the Conventions on behalf of civilian and military prisoners (visits to camps, releases and repatriations).

Several visits were made in September. About 250 military and civilian prisoners, supporters of UNITA, held by the MPLA and FNLA were visited at Dondo and Cambambe (28 August), Saurimo and Benguela (15 and 21 September). More than 200 members of the MPLA captured by UNITA and held at Nova Lisboa, were visited on 8 September. An FNLA soldier who had been wounded was visited at Dalatando Hospital where he was being cared for.

The first operation for the exchange of prisoners and for their return to their homes was carried out on 4 September under ICRC auspices. Twelve women and children detained by the MPLA were flown to Nova Lisboa on board a Portuguese aircraft, and forty women and children held by UNITA flew back to Luanda.

Medical teams. — The three medical teams provided by the Danish Red Cross, the French Red Cross and the ICRC, are working at Dalatando, Nova Lisboa and Carmona respectively.

According to an assessment of the health situation in the area around Carmona, hospital facilities were adequate but medical supplies and equipment were lacking. The principal diseases were measles, various form of anaemia, malaria, diarrhoea, sleeping sickness and ailments caused by malnutrition.

The surgeon and anaesthetist of the Danish team at Dalatando have been sent to Saurimo (formerly Henrique de Carvalho), where numerous wounded need medical care.

A medical survey was also carried out in the Nova Lisboa region. The members of the French team at Nova Lisboa have recently extended their activities to the hospital at Vouga (on the road to Silva Porto), which they visit three times a week.

Relief. — The ICRC obtained the agreement of representatives of all the authorities for mercy flights by its DC-6 aircraft (made available by the Swiss Government for one month). This agreement guarantees the aircraft's safety and freedom of movement and offers the facilities necessary to make the aircraft operational.

During the first half of September, the ICRC DC-6 made eleven flights into the interior of the country with a total of 50 tons of relief goods and 163 persons given priority on humanitarian grounds.

Since the commencement of ICRC assistance in Angola, it has distributed more than 140 tons of medical supplies and equipment, foodstuffs and miscellaneous relief supplies, to a value of 812,170 Swiss francs.

Central Tracing Agency. — The tracing bureau was opened in Luanda in September. Contacts in Sa da Bandeira, Nova Lisboa, Benguela and Lobito, will now make for easier transmission of family messages and speed up inquiries on missing persons. Lists and a card-index of persons in or released from places of detention, of displaced persons and of those having left the country are being compiled.

Assistance to Repatriated Portuguese. — Because of the situation in Angola, the Portuguese Red Cross has to assist thousands of Portuguese who have left the country and are arriving in Lisbon, in many cases completely destitute. The ICRC despatched a representative to the National Society to study what could be done in the way of emergency relief action for those repatriates. Because of the volume of assistance required, two delegates, one from the League and one from the ICRC, were despatched to Lisbon at the end of September. Their findings will permit allocation of tasks to each of those two institutions, in co-operation with the Portuguese Red Cross.

To date, relief supplies worth about 254,000 Swiss francs have reached Portugal. They consist of 5 tons powdered milk, worth 35,000 Swiss francs (a gift from the Swiss Government), 2,000 blankets, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,500 toilet kits and miscellaneous articles, including sleeping-bags, to a value of 204,000 Swiss francs (German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany), 2.5 tons baby food worth 15,000 Swiss francs (Netherlands Red Cross) and 1,000 sets of cooking utensils (Swiss Red Cross). The ICRC remitted to the Portuguese Red Cross the sum of

15,000 Swiss Francs for the purchase of medicaments. Further contributions have been promised by the Swedish Red Cross (10,000 blankets, 21 tons powdered milk and 100 tons flour) and the Danish Red Cross (5,000 blankets).

Mali and Upper Volta

An ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa was in Mali and Upper Volta from 29 August to 6 September 1975.

In Ouagadougou prison he saw seven Mali civilian internees, captured at the time of the conflict between Mali and Upper Volta. These seven prisoners, and two prisoners of war of the Upper Volta who have since been released by Mali, had been visited on two previous occasions by the ICRC.

The ICRC delegate also conferred with the Minister of the Interior of the Upper Volta and met in Ouagadougou and Bamako Red Cross Society leaders and senior government officials.

Latin America

Chile

In August the ICRC delegates saw a thousand detainees in ten places of detention. They also continued their assistance to detainees' families.

Thirteen parcels of medicaments were sent to prisoners, where the ICRC distributed relief supplies—mainly foodstuffs—to a value of US\$ 1,800.

The value of foodstuffs, medicines, spectacles, toilet necessities and other supplies distributed by the ICRC to needy families of detainees—600 in Santiago and 1,330 in the provinces—amounted to US\$ 12,600, in addition to the medical supplies drawn from ICRC stocks.

The office of the Central Tracing Agency—which receives about thirty people a day—issued eight travel documents to persons having exit visas but no identity papers. It conducted thirty-one inquiries twenty-six of which were successfully concluded.

* * *

In our previous issue we stated that the ICRC delegation in Santiago had compiled an index of about 40,000 cards relating to arrests and releases. That figure does not reflect the number of persons detained. Several cards may refer to a single person if after arrest he has been

transferred from one place to another or if he has been released. This system enables the delegation to keep track of a detainee from the time of his arrest until his release. It was used during the Second World War, when as many as a dozen cards might be made out, depending on events affecting a prisoner during captivity.

Paraguay

The ICRC regional delegate for the "Cono Sur" was in Paraguay from 24 August to 18 September. After conferring with government officials and senior members of the Red Cross at Asuncion, he visited five places of detention—including three police stations—where he saw 1,500 detainees. Before returning to Buenos Aires, he delivered a lecture to the Capiata military academy on the Geneva Conventions.

Asia

Indo-China

The staff strength of the four International Red Cross delegations in Indo-China is fourteen, i.e.:

Bangkok — 7, including 2 Agency delegates and one relief specialist, *Saigon* — 4, including one doctor, *Hanoi* — 1 delegate, *Vientiane* — 2 delegates.

Republic of South Vietnam. — Since April 1975, the International Red Cross has sent 52.4 million Swiss francs worth of various relief supplies to the Republic of South Vietnam. In addition, charter fees for an aircraft and a ship to transport the material, outstanding bills for supplies and the cost of assistance to refugees outside Indo-China amount to 8.1 million Swiss francs.

The total value of relief thus amounts to 60.5 million Swiss francs.

Thailand. — The registration of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is not yet complete. The International Red Cross teams have to go to many camps, some of which are remote and difficult to reach. By mid-September 57,000 refugees had been registered—43,200 from Laos, 12,400 from Cambodia and 1,400 from Vietnam.

A team went recently to the northern provinces of Nan, Udorn Thani and Nong Khai and to the north-east province of Quong Khien where there were 24,000 refugees. Another visited several camps near the Cambodian border in the provinces of Prachinburi, Sissaket and Surin.

These refugees also receive material assistance, mainly from the Thai Government, helped by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. The International Red Cross, in both Geneva and Thailand, is in close touch with the UNHCR and with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration which is more particularly concerned with refugee emigration.

Timor

Since the end of August, with the cooperation of the Australian Red Cross, the ICRC has been protecting and assisting victims of the conflict taking place in the Portuguese area of Timor. The ICRC delegate, who made contact with the parties to the conflict and made the first visits to prisoners on both sides, was joined by three more delegates early in September.

Prisoners. — In the past few weeks, further visits were made to prisoners. About 700 men of the TDU (Timor Democratic Union) in the hands of the FRETILIN (Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Timor) were visited.

On 10 September, an initial repatriation took place under ICRC auspices. Twenty-eight Portuguese soldiers, liberated by the FRETILIN, were transported from Dili to Darwin in a plane provided to the ICRC by the Australian Government. From Darwin, they were returned to Portugal. On 22 September, an ICRC delegate visited 23 Portuguese prisoners who were being held by the TDU.

Medical teams. — The Australian Red Cross medical team, consisting of a surgeon, a general practitioner, an anesthetist and a nurse, restored to activity the hospital at Dili, where they found some 300 wounded persons when they arrived at the end of August. They installed a blood bank and opened a clinic for out-patients. About 150 patients a day come for treatment.

Two members of the same team went on a mission to the interior and two other doctors sent by the Australian Red Cross went to work in the town of Baucau.

Tracing Agency. — The ICRC delegation at Dili received many appeals for information about missing persons. An agency service is now being set up. Meanwhile, exchanges of messages have begun between members of separated families.

Refugees. — Some inhabitants of the Portuguese zone crossed the border during the fighting to take refuge in the Indonesian zone. The

Indonesian Red Cross has asked for help from the International Red Cross in assisting these people, many of whom are destitute. One of the ICRC delegates, on 20 September, crossed into the Indonesian zone to work out, in co-operation with the National Society, ways and means of helping the refugees.

Finance. — On 5 September, the ICRC sent an appeal to 21 National Societies and Governments. As of 23 September, a total of 530,000 Swiss francs had been pledged or received.

Middle East

Several transfers of persons took place under ICRC auspices during September.

On the Qantara road, at UN Point 512, six such operations took place, enabling 2,890 young Palestinians who had spent the summer with their families in Gaza to return to Cairo for their studies. In addition, 331 persons who had come to Gaza to visit relatives returned to Cairo. In the other direction, 655 persons entered occupied territories in Gaza and Sinai to visit their families.

At Quneitra, on the occupied Golan heights, on 10 September, six persons crossed to rejoin their families in Damascus, as well as two Palestinian students going to the University of Damascus.

Over the Allenby Bridge, on 19 September, 24 young Palestinians from Gaza crossed into Jordan, before proceeding to Algeria to continue their studies.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOK AND SOLDIER'S MANUAL

For a number of years, the ICRC has been publishing and offering to National Societies an illustrated school textbook, supplemented by a teacher's manual to help teachers make effective use of the textbook. This has made an active contribution to spreading knowledge of Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions among the young people of the world. The two books have been very widely distributed, as the *International Review* has noted from time to time.

A further example of this activity consisted in the recent presentation by the ICRC of 100,000 copies of "The Red Crescent and My Country" and 10,000 copies of the teacher's manual, in Urdu, to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. The book had been translated by the Lahore branch of the Society.

In a ceremony on 16 August at the new headquarters of the Pakistan Red Crescent at Rawalpindi, Mr. M. Testuz, representing the ICRC, stressed the significance of the gift and of the ICRC's activities, before making a formal presentation of the book to Mrs. Bhutto, Chairman of the National Society.¹ Mrs. Bhutto expressed her thanks and spoke of the importance attached to the dissemination of such information among the young people of her country by the Government and the National Society.

* * *

The Soldier's Manual, setting forth in words and pictures the main provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, has been distributed by the ICRC, for the use of the armed forces, since 1969. The distribution has been more and more widespread, and a number of countries have undertaken to translate and print the work.

¹ *Plate.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Four examples indicate the way in which the Soldier's Manual is distributed:

In May, 15,000 copies were given to the Angola Red Cross for distribution among the armed forces. In September, at the request of the Portuguese Red Cross, 5,000 copies were sent to that country. In the near future, 3,000 copies will be sent to Guinea-Bissau and 2,000 to São Tomé.

RE-APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS

In its issue of January 1973, *International Review* announced that the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, in response to the wish of the International Red Cross Standing Commission, had set up a Joint Committee for the re-appraisal of the present and future role of the Red Cross throughout the world. In a letter dated 10 September 1975, the President of the ICRC and the Chairman of the League Board of Governors have informed all National Societies that the project has been completed and that the Joint Committee for the re-appraisal had transmitted to the ICRC and the League the Study Director's Final Report, a volume of 129 pages which has just been issued in print.

It was stated in the letter: "The Report is intended as an "Agenda" for the future, deserving wide discussion throughout The Red Cross. We hope you will take adequate steps for such discussion within your National Society. At the same time the ICRC and League will jointly study the Report and its implications".

The following press release was also issued by the ICRC and League:

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have just received the conclusions of the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross—a study on the future of the movement initiated by them two and a half years ago. This study was commissioned to enable Red Cross to chart its future on the basis of an objective assessment of its present action and a forecast of services it may be expected to provide in coming years. It was carried out by persons outside the movement with wide experience in international affairs and voluntary organisations.

The Study Director, Mr. Donald Tansley, and his staff were given complete freedom to investigate in detail the present work of the Red Cross in different parts of the world and have made independent judgements on its many future roles and potential.

The Report contains an evaluation of Red Cross efforts for victims of conflict and disasters, and of services in health and social welfare. It points to strengths and weaknesses in the organisation at both national and international levels, and suggests how the Red Cross, by building on its strengths, can ensure an even greater role for itself in the future. The Study Director describes the Report as an agenda for discussion. The Report and its related Background Papers are being circulated throughout the Red Cross to encourage discussion at all levels, international and national.

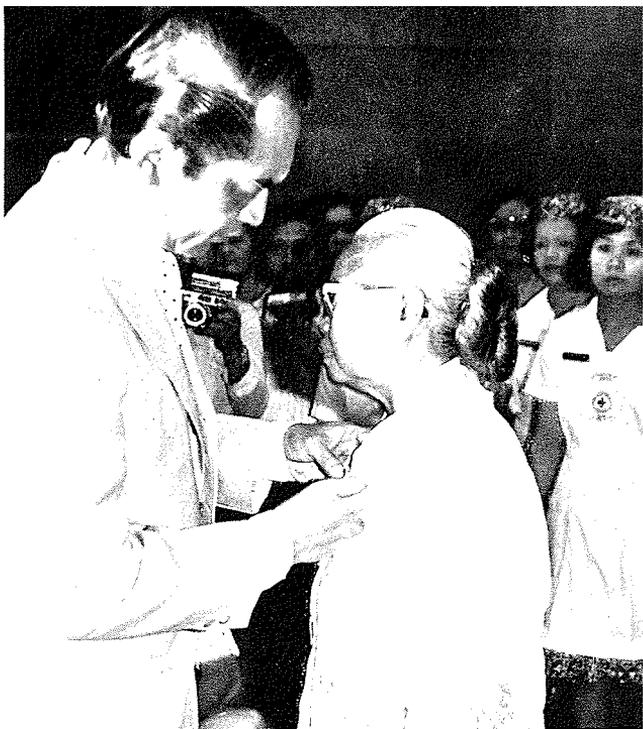
In addition, in the course of the re-appraisal, six background papers were prepared.¹ These papers, which are quite independent of the Final Report, describe the present role of the Red Cross and its place in various fields. They bear the following titles:

1. *Present Role of the Red Cross in Protection*
2. *The Evolution of the Red Cross*
3. *Present Role of the Red Cross in Assistance*
4. *National Red Cross Societies and Health and Welfare*
5. *Red Cross at National Level: A Profile*
6. *As Others See Us: Views on Red Cross*

¹ The papers and the Final Report (*Final Report: An Agenda for the Red Cross*), issued in English, French and Spanish, may be obtained from the Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva (Final Report, Sw. fr. 10.—; background papers, Sw. fr. 5.—).

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

Indonesia: The Governor of Djakarta presenting the medal to Mrs. Marianne Tuapattinaya-Lohonauman.



Japan: H.M. the Empress, Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross, congratulating the three medalists: Miss Fumiko Hosokawa, Miss Matsuko Takase and Miss Toyo Oka.





Canada: The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec presenting the Florence Nightingale medal to Miss Jeannette Ouellet.

Photo E.W. Edwards, Quebec

Pakistan: An ICRC delegate presenting to Mrs. Bhutto, National Chairman of the Pakistan Red Crescent, a copy of the school textbook in Urdu, published by the ICRC.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEAGUE

The annual report of the League of Red Cross Societies for 1974 has been published. The well-illustrated, 56-page report provides information on the year's activities under the following headings: Executive Committee, General activities, Statutory affairs, International relations, Relief, Disaster relief preparedness, Relief supplies, Services to National Societies, Development programme, Training, Health, Blood programme, Social welfare, Nursing, Youth, Information, Administration and control and Financial situation. Several tables are devoted to the financial situation.

Secretary General Henrik Beer, in his introduction to the report, refers both to the work accomplished by the League and the problems confronting it—to which thought must be given:

“To sum up in one word what 1974 meant to the Red Cross, the word that comes to my mind is: reflection. Reflection on the past and preparation for the future, as the Study for the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross shows. After preparing a profile of the National Societies, the Study in 1975 will consider future prospects for protection, assistance and a host of other activities, and notably the role of the Red Cross in the world of tomorrow.

1974 was a time for reflection for the League's Constitution Revision Commission and all National Societies taking part in its immense task, to provide the League with a Constitution more adapted to changing conditions of the modern world. It was also a period of assessment of the League's Development Programme, following a leadership training programme put into effect over the last few years by the organisation of regional Institutes in all continents. These should help National Societies to work out their own plans, that is, their own development. In this connection, 1974 was a year of growing awareness of the irreversible

tendency to decentralise League activities, and adapt them to groups of countries united by centuries of history, common customs and language; communities differing in some respects but which have to face the same problems, have the same needs, and aspire to similar progress. The Xth Inter-American Conference of the Red Cross in Paraguay made this very clear.

The League's experiment in decentralisation, namely its formation of a regional office in Latin America, has been successful enough to remove all doubt that this example will be followed in other areas of the world, as part of Red Cross organisation and in line with Red Cross resources."

CANADA

The ceremony for the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal and citation to Miss Jeannette Ouellet by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, Mr. H. Lapointe, took place in July 1975 in Quebec City.¹ The award, described as the highest distinction for nurses, was publicized in the newspapers and on radio and television.

Miss Ouellet has served the Red Cross for thirty-four years in its voluntary service and also as a worker in blood collection centres.

¹ *Plate.*

INDONESIA

The Florence Nightingale Medal was awarded to Mrs. Marianne Tuapattinaya-Lohonauman, a qualified nurse and midwife, who worked in several important posts relating to relief and medical welfare.

The presentation was made at a special ceremony held on 28 July at Djakarta City Hall, hosted by the Governor of the city and attended by many representatives of the authorities and of the Indonesian Red Cross. Mrs. Tuapattinaya received the medal from the Governor, after addresses had been pronounced by the Chairman of the National Society and other speakers extolling the great services rendered by the recipient and recalling the profound meaning of the Florence Nightingale Award.¹

JAPAN

On 25 June 1975, the Japanese Red Cross Society held its ceremony for the presentation of the Florence Nightingale Medal to three nurses, Miss Fumiko Hosokawa, Miss Matsuko Takase and Miss Toyo Oka, in the presence of H. M. The Empress, Honorary President of the Society, the Crown Princess and two other Princesses, Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Society.

At the ceremony, a choir sang a poem by Empress Teimei set to music. The President of the Japanese Red Cross next gave an address and presented the recipients with the distinction awarded by the ICRC, after which H.M. the Empress read out a message.¹ A representative of the recipients of the medal replied to the congratulations addressed to them and spoke of the spirit of service to others which inspired them in their daily task.

¹ *Plate.*

PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Red Cross is faced today with tasks which have been made all the more arduous by recent events. It has sent the ICRC an account of its work for persons repatriated from Angola and Mozambique in co-operation with the Red Cross Societies of those countries. The ICRC has made its own contribution to this action by the despatch of medicaments, powdered milk and other types of relief, as a part of its programme of assistance for victims of the events in Angola. In addition, a member of the staff of the Central Tracing Agency has been sent to Lisbon to help the Portuguese Red Cross organize its search for persons missing as a result of the widespread migrations of recent months.

Since January the Portuguese Red Cross has been concerned with the welfare of the repatriates who appeal to it upon their arrival in Portugal. It continues doing so in co-operation with the *Instituto de Apoio aos Retornados Nacionais* (IARN), the official agency recently founded to deal with the many refugee problems relating to salaries, lodging, health, assistance, transport and so forth.

Until June, the Portuguese Red Cross handled all operations from the moment the repatriates arrived, at any time of day or night. Since June it has continued doing so with financial help from the IARN which has increased its activities on behalf of repatriates. The Red Cross arranges their transport to where they are to be lodged or, if they are sick, to the Pulido Valente hospital from which they are transferred to various other hospitals. It provides them with food and lodging either in a building with 180 beds or in a holiday camp with about a thousand beds. The camp was lent by a workers' organization. Its personnel co-operate in the feeding and lodging arrangements, while the other services and the camp management are the responsibility of the Portuguese Red Cross.

* * *

The Portuguese Red Cross has also taken an important step in news dissemination by starting the periodical entitled *Humanidade*. The editorial in the first issue defines the aim, which is to spread knowledge of the Red Cross, its principles, its work in Portugal, and the new techniques which it may adapt as a social welfare pioneer and to provide a news medium not only for Red Cross workers but also for members of other voluntary organizations in order to encourage their co-operation.

In the same issue there is an article by Mrs. Soares de Miranda on the rights of the child, and another on rural community development. Clearly, then, this periodical deals with the problems of our times, and we wish it every success.



HENRY DUNANT SOCIETY

On 24 June 1975, the Henry Dunant Society was created by a group of founding members, who adopted statutes for the newly-formed Society and elected a committee chaired by Mr. Roger Durand. Mr. Durand has made a close study of Henry Dunant's writings and an article of his, written with the co-operation of Mrs. Yvonne de Pourtalès, on "Henry Dunant, promoter of the 1874 Brussels Conference, pioneer of diplomatic protection for prisoners of war", was published in a recent issue of *International Review*.

The objects of the Henry Dunant Society, as defined, in its statutes, are:

1. to institute an association with a meeting-place where persons wishing to study the life, thought and work of Henry Dunant and those willing to encourage and promote such studies might gather;
2. to establish and multiply contacts with other associations and persons throughout the world taking an interest in Henry Dunant;
3. to draw together and combine the efforts of such persons with a view to promoting the publication of an annotated edition of the complete works of Henry Dunant;
4. to pursue a campaign of information which will demonstrate the topicality of Henry Dunant's thought.

The Society calls upon all those who take an interest in Henry Dunant's work and who welcome the Society's venture to mark their approval by becoming members, an invitation which the *International Review* is pleased to bring to the attention of its readers.¹

¹ Anyone interested may write to the Society's chairman at the following address: 34, route d'Annecy, 1227 Genève.

THE PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

National Societies in a number of countries are active in attempts to reintegrate elderly people into society and have made effective contributions to this effect. This is especially true in some European countries, where it has been recognized that it is not enough to give the aged more material goods, but that medical and social activities must be adapted to their individual needs. Mr. Viggo A. Christensen has written about this subject for the press service of the European office of the World Health Organization, under the title "Making Life Worth Living for the Elderly," excerpts from which we present below:

... The last thirty years or so have seen important developments in what are known as gerontology and geriatrics. The former may be defined as the scientific, mainly multidisciplinary approach to all aspects of aging (health, sociological, economic, behavioural and environmental); and the latter as a branch of medicine concerned with the health of the elderly in all its aspects (preventive, clinical, remedial and rehabilitative) and including continuous surveillance...

... The World Health Organization has for many years devoted attention to the problems of the aged, and many of its activities are directly or indirectly connected with this field, e.g. the organization of medical care, education and training in geriatric care, mental health, nutrition, and housing and rehabilitation of the elderly.

The most recent advances in analysing, and advising on, the problems of the elderly were made at the technical discussions held during the twenty-fourth session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe in Bucharest in September 1974. The participants had before them a paper prepared by Dr Gudmund Harlem, Medical Director of the State Rehabilitation Institute in Oslo. Dr Harlem pointed to the lack of information as to who are the "elderly", what are their problems and troubles, and what, if any, are their special health problems. The indications, he

MISCELLANEOUS

wrote, are that the "elderly" are generally healthy, both physically and mentally, that they are often bored or lonely, and that many of them have social, vocational and economic problems.

That it is not the medical, but the social problems of the elderly we should be chiefly concerned with, was borne out by Dr Harlem, who quoted figures from an area with a fairly high proportion of elderly persons among its population, and with well-developed health services. . .

. . . The conclusions reached at the Regional Committee's technical discussions, in which the participants speak as individual experts and not as representatives of governments, should give health administrators, politicians, public opinion makers, and indeed the public at large, some food for thought. It was agreed, among other things, that the "elderly" do not collectively use or demand services to a greater or lesser degree than other groups in society, but often use services in a different way, or even do not use those services which are available. There is a need for different forms of services, which need not always be formal health services. Complications arise from the fact that the groups of "elderly" are rarely involved in the planning of the services they need. They should be enabled to participate actively in any programme being developed for them. . .

. . . The problems are not solved merely by increasing inadequate pensions. The emphasis must be on reintegration and on ensuring that elderly people can continue to occupy an appropriate place in society.

To the foregoing, we might add that every possible effort should be made to adapt the social environment to man, and not the contrary, as has often been the case up to the present.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

“PRESENCE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE FRANÇAISE”¹

This handsome, attractively illustrated volume, sponsored by the French Red Cross, describes in nearly 400 pages the birth of the Red Cross, Henry Dunant's work, the signing of the first Geneva Conference and the creation and steady development of the French National Red Cross Society in the course of more than a hundred years. It constitutes a tribute to a National Society whose efforts embrace a variety of activities and which, from the Franco-Prussian War through to the First and Second World Wars, has proved its worth and the dedication and loyalty of those who have served, and serve today in ever-increasing numbers in its ranks. An account is given of the Society's activities in various countries throughout the world.

In a preface, the French Minister of Public Health recalls that the French Government was among the original signatories of the very first Geneva Convention and that in 1940 a single association was formed by the merger of three separate bodies.² The Minister goes on to say: “Its history, significance and excellence are faithfully recorded in this admirable work where text and illustrations unfold a moving tale of purpose and dedication. This book is a tribute to the self-denial of those thousands of men and women who fight without weapons, give no thought to themselves and ignore all danger in their attempts to save what can still be saved...”

... Much has already been very fittingly and ably written about the French Red Cross. But its most eminent representatives consider that this publication, with close-packed information, originality and pertinence of analytical observation, and factual accuracy and extent of sources is one of the best histories of the Society...

... This book, which pays tribute to the French Red Cross, is a sign of faith in man.”

Mr. Marcellin Carraud, the National Society's President, has contributed a foreword, in which he presents the book's message to its readers

¹ Editions Larrieu-Bonnel, Paris, 1975.

² The *Société de secours aux blessés militaires*, the *Association des Dames françaises* and the *Union des femmes de France*.

who, we trust, will not be lacking in numbers and fervour. For him, it is a message of hope, for it testifies that the Red Cross movement, particularly in France, steadfastly looks to the future.

“The Red Cross is not merely the Geneva Conventions, nor is it the emblem of the red cross on a white ground, it is first and foremost a living movement.

“The Red Cross must be in constant evolution: its title to existence, which is already legally established, derives its value not only from action it has facilitated in the past, but also from its potential for developing future indispensable operations.

“The voluntary character of Red Cross action guided by the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, unity and universality made it adaptable to all kinds of circumstances. The Red Cross was created in the first place to bring assistance to the wounded on the battlefield, later to prisoners of war, and more recently still, following developments in modern war and the evolution of the concept of conflict, to civilians. So now, it has become social welfare in its widest sense...”

The same trend is apparent in the ideas put forward by some eminent writers and scientists whose statements quoted in the book pay tribute to Red Cross ideas and initiative, in France and elsewhere, recounted and illustrated by reproductions of well-known paintings and historical documents. One may thus trace year by year the ever-growing stream of humanitarian aid forthcoming from the National Society's Paris headquarters and its local branches, whenever the victims of natural disasters or of conflicts have to be assisted.

In France, and sometimes abroad, Red Cross nurses trained by the National Society splendidly fulfil their duties and work tirelessly to bring assistance wherever it is needed. From 1914 to 1918, their aid was invaluable, as evidenced by the quoted texts and photographs. Again in 1939-1945, the French Red Cross mobilized its forces to the full; its achievements are related in this book.

The last few chapters describe the period from 1945 to the present day, the National Society's present organization, the institutions it has set up in France and the mission assigned to the international Red Cross organizations.

J.-G. L.

Conference on Humanitarian Law by S. Suckow, *The Review of the International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, 1975.*

... The work on the second Protocol has been going so well that one hesitates to point a finger and say that the "emperor has no clothes", but as discussion of the matter is now assured under the initiative of the Canadian and Philippine resolutions, it must be said that there is a real danger of the emergence of a well drafted Protocol which will then become an archive piece by the non-ratification of countries where it is most likely to find effect.

In this context there is something to be said, in this observer's view, for the Philippine approach of combining the provisions into a single Protocol. While in the hypothesis of two Protocols it would be relatively easy for a state having reservations on the second Protocol merely to ratify the first and take no action on the second, it might be more difficult for a state to refuse to ratify a single, combined Protocol and thus exclude itself from the benefits of the international protections.

However this may be, the real force behind an accepted protocol for non-international conflicts must be a realization among governments that methods that provoke a sense of outrage do not in fact produce beneficial results, nor do they frighten away their opponents. Experience over recent years tends to support the conclusion that such methods tend only to isolate the government using them and further embitter the conflict.

There is another aspect, what may be considered the aspect of reciprocity in non-international conflicts, which stems from the growing number of successful revolts and revolutions. A government and its supporters resorting to abusive tactics in fighting its internal enemies would not be well placed to argue for humane treatment for its members and adherents in the event of a change of government.

The work of the ad hoc committee on weapons causing unnecessary suffering has been understandably slow, considering the military issues at stake. What would be unfortunate, however, would be a confusion over the role of this Conference and that of the various disarmament bodies. The purpose of disarmament is to limit military potential in order to balance or restrict the war-making ability of states. It is aimed at avoiding war. This Conference presupposes the continued occurrence of war and seeks to limit unnecessary suffering caused by such wars.

To confound the two subjects would be to condemn humanity to suffer the consequences of indiscriminate weapons until such time as disarmament brings assured peace, which condition would by definition produce the "withering away" of humanitarian law...

The place of public health in the economy of Africa *WHO Chronicle, No. 8, Geneva, 1975.*

... Notwithstanding underdevelopment, the level of health in Africa today is undoubtedly better than in past centuries, since most of the so-called tropical communicable diseases are under control or being eradicated. These were both killing and debilitating, produced long-lasting disabilities, and were a heavy handicap to progress and economic development. This danger is not over, and important foci of endemic diseases remain, particularly in rural areas, where health services are least efficient.

Important progress has been made in the control of trypanosomiasis, leprosy, yellow fever, and smallpox; the organizational pattern used in this connexion is certainly efficient but needs to be adapted to present-day conditions. Malaria still constitutes a serious problem, although no effort is spared to solve it. Onchocerciasis still damages the economy of certain States and everything possible is being done to fight it. Thanks to maternal and child health services, children in tropical areas now stand a better chance of entering school in a physiological condition comparable with that of children in developed countries.

However, the achievements of the health services are constantly being threatened, as is evidenced by the recrudescence of yellow fever and trypanosomiasis at a time when vigorous campaigns are still being waged against malaria, onchocerciasis, and virus diseases.

Population growth, a shortage of doctors, too few medical schools, lack of resources to pay medical personnel, a stagnating economy, the threat of a return of certain diseases, and inadequate equipment—these are the kinds of problems affecting Africa today that must be solved at all costs...

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

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

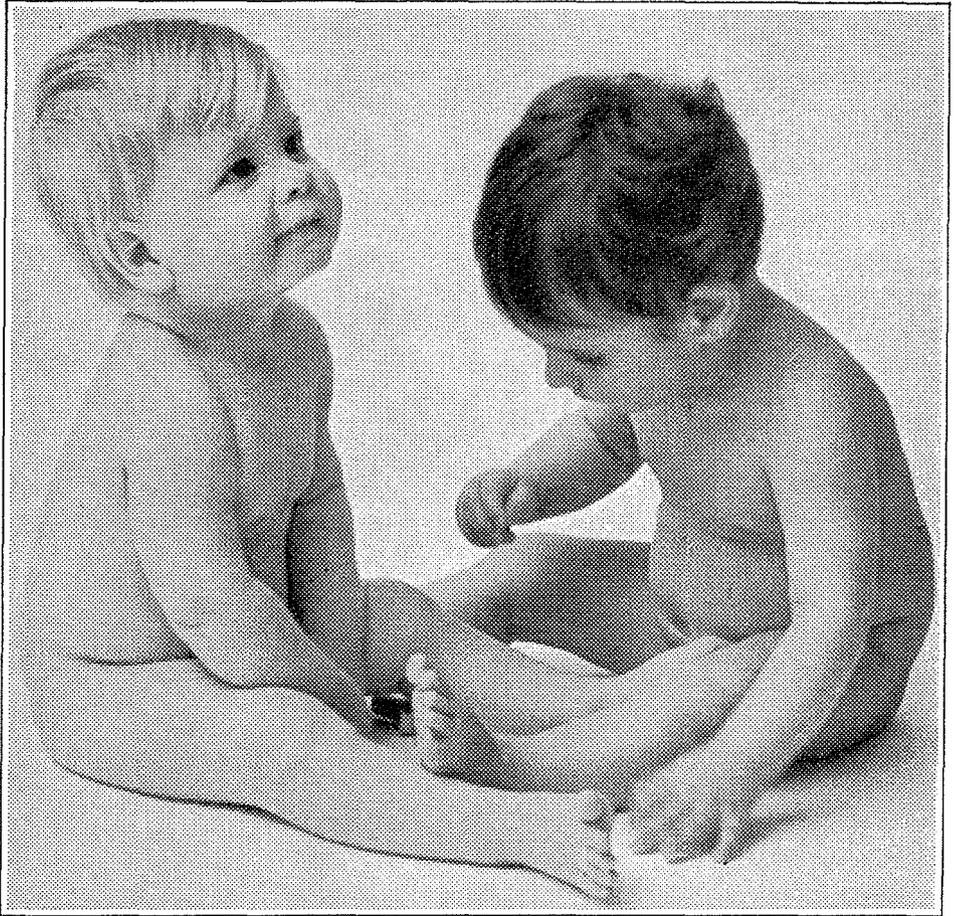
¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

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

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

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

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



*Nestlé devoted to childcare
throughout the world*





H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

TRAVEL AGENCY

GENEVA, 49, route des Jeunes

Telephone 43 76 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages

Insurance - Customs Agency

Road haulage - Storage

Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone

Branches :

LAUSANNE - ANNEMASSE (France)

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road, West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, 1. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM** — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hông-Tháp-Tu street, 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.