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international review of the red cross



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EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER

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

Reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross

A period of rapid change entails the continual reassessment of problems and values. Some years ago, therefore, it was felt necessary to analyse questions pertaining to the place of the Red Cross in the world today and its role in the future. In 1972, the ICRC and the League, in co-operation with the National Societies, decided to look ahead by studying the situation of the Red Cross from all angles. A joint committee was created for reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross; then, in 1973, the director of what came to be known as the "Big Study", Mr. Donald D. Tansley, aided by a number of research workers, and with the support of the relevant departments of the ICRC, the League and the National Societies, began his investigations.

Two years later, the International Review announced the publication of his final report, entitled "An Agenda for Red Cross", together with six background papers describing the present role played by the Red Cross and its position in various spheres.

These documents have been circulated to all the Red Cross organizations, to stimulate a widespread exchange of views at all levels, international as well as national.

We therefore thought it useful to quote from these reports some passages of special relevance. The first are from the paper on the protective functions performed under the red cross emblem, not only for people protected under international Conventions, but also for those with none to care for them, whom the Red Cross likewise includes within its mission of helping those in need.

Protection ¹

The subject of political prisoners is both important and controversial for the ICRC. If a government detains a foreigner for being an enemy in time of armed conflict, he is protected by international law as a prisoner of war or a civilian detainee. But if the government detains one of its own nationals as an enemy, the detainee has no international protection. (Indeed a foreigner may very well be better treated than a national.) In this situation the ICRC has perceived a need to try to protect that individual from his own government.

In general it can be said that in the last two decades the ICRC has carved out a niche for itself in world affairs in so far as the subject of political prisoners is concerned. Using its reputation for humanitarian and non-political activity, it has secured access to political prisoners (whatever they are called) in almost half the countries of the world. It was visiting them in approximately one-third of the countries of the world in the mid-1970s. Its action generally complemented rather than conflicted with other groups. . . .

. . . The ICRC has made an internal quantitative analysis which tends to support its belief that its activities improve the conditions of, and treatment for, political prisoners. The conclusion is suggested here, on the basis of field observation, that that is indeed the case.

Furthermore the work of the ICRC with regard to political prisoners is probably the most important protection activity it is now doing. The number of traditional prisoners of war has declined along with the number of traditional wars, and the number of those protected under the Fourth Geneva Convention is miniscule in historical terms. On the other hand, the number of people detained "by reason of political events" is increasing. Precisely because they do not fall under the Geneva Conventions and because there is no other functioning system of international protection of any importance except for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the European Convention on Human Rights, both of which have limited jurisdiction, these detainees are left at the mercy of national authorities whose policies can be quite inhumane. As political violence within states increases, so does the need for increased protection for those detained because of political events. The ICRC is thus em-

¹ David F. Forsythe: *Present Role of the Red Cross in Protection*. Background paper No. 1.

barked on an activity which is in keeping with changing trends of violence—trends which are likely to continue into the foreseeable future.

*

Red Cross protection through the development of law, the supervision of applied law, and *ad hoc* diplomacy is a product of the history of international relations over the last 110 years. The protection roles of the Red Cross, in their broad outlines, are well suited to the international milieu in which they are played for precisely the reason that the roles have evolved as part of international relations rather than being recently interjected.

Legal development and codification are attempted where international consensus permits. There has been consensus in support of some supervision of the written law, though the consensus has been shallow in the sense that effective enforcement is still lacking. Where there has not been general consensus in support of Red Cross protection, the ICRC has pursued a policy of pragmatic and case-by-case protection without emphasis on legal questions. Thus Red Cross protection, as practised principally by the ICRC, is a blend of law-centred activity and pragmatism.

The specific tasks of Red Cross protection are varied, ranging from pure diplomatic activity—discussions and drafting of law and the presence of delegates in places of detention—to small-scale assistance. Red Cross protection is interpreted by the ICRC not only in the minimum sense of deterring bodily harm but also at times in the maximum sense of developing the individual's qualities as a human being. Thus the ICRC facilitates educational programmes and seeks to preserve personal ties through family reunification or visits of relatives to detainees.

The intent of Red Cross protection is to help the individual in need without regard to the reasons for that need. In some ways the work of the ICRC is similar to groups which defend civil liberties without regard for the political philosophies in question . . .

. . . The indeterminate or intermediate nature of Red Cross protection has been precisely what has made Red Cross protection useful. It does not seek total protection through total solutions; it does not seek to protect people by changing régimes or eliminating the basic cause of detention. While many groups have wished to do away with war or with one political movement or another, Red Cross protection has been

consistently oriented to the individual without regard for other considerations. While this philosophical underpinning has provided uniqueness to Red Cross protection, it has also produced criticism and controversy. For there have always been those who regard ICRC activity as getting in the way of total solutions or unduly favouring a given régime. The roles—and the controversy—continue.

Aid to the victims of natural disasters and of armed conflicts remains one of the principal purposes of the Red Cross. "Because of its long experience and reputation for neutrality and impartiality, Red Cross has established itself as the leading non-governmental organization in the relief system". So says the author of the background paper on aid; however, he goes on to point out that today the Red Cross needs to rethink its policies and methods of operation.

Assistance ¹

Despite its reputation and wide experience in the international assistance field over the past years, Red Cross is by no means assured that it can maintain its position without constantly adapting to new conditions. For as noted at the outset, Red Cross does not operate alone or in a static international context. The growing involvement of other agencies and governments in the field of relief, the wider development crisis in the poorer regions of the world, and the changing views of charity, all constitute pressures to which Red Cross must begin to respond if it is to avoid a crisis of relevance. Moreover, the growing scale and complexity of major disasters of the past few years, both in managerial and policy terms, reinforce the need for greater professionalism by all actors in the field of assistance. Better planning, an awareness of the relation between disasters and development and, most important, closer cooperation between Red Cross and other agencies are but a few of the elements needed to give professional substance to the goodwill and humanitarian intent of those concerned with the victims of disasters abroad.

No less than other actors in the international assistance field, therefore, Red Cross is confronted with the need to rethink its policies and methods of operation, and its roles in relation to others.

¹ David J. Holdsworth: *Present Role of the Red Cross in Assistance*. Background Paper No. 3.

To these challenges, it brings a remarkable potential, based upon its symbol and experience. At issue is simply whether the Red Cross will be able to exploit this potential to its fullest.

That it should do so is underlined by the comment of the editor of a renowned international publication: "After all, the *only* reason for Red Cross is to save lives and help people".

We have also made excerpts from the texts examining the role and the significance of voluntary service, the concept which gave rise to the whole movement. For the true work of the Red Cross is founded on a moral attitude. If this is lacking, then it will provide no more than the efficient output of a well-run enterprise. No more—and it is precisely the more that is desired. It is the sign of a civilized society based on service, because Red Cross work is regarded as service and those who perform it, whether paid or not, do it for that reason.

Role and Significance of Voluntarism ¹

Before proceeding further we must pause to consider briefly some features of the voluntary principle, which, in the author's view, is an essential element in health and social welfare activities.

It is true that some National Societies make little or no use of volunteers, but the great majority can marshal a sufficient volume of good will to base a large part or even all of their activity on volunteer effort. Among the most effective activities of certain Societies, some are carried out exclusively by volunteers.

Nevertheless, some well-meaning people cast doubt on the possibility of mobilising or maintaining a steady inflow of volunteers. One argument by National Societies is that social and economic conditions in certain developing countries do not lend themselves to such action. Yet there are examples of the use of volunteers in every region of the world and in a variety of development situations. Another argument is that the conditions of modern life make it more and more difficult to persuade men and women to devote part of their time to routine benevolent activities, in contrast to more dramatic occasional activity, such as aid in the event of disaster, for which volunteers always come forward.

¹ Dr. Pierre Dorolle: *National Red Cross Societies and Health and Welfare*. Background Paper No. 4.

On the contrary, the author believes that with the steady reduction in working hours and the consequent growth of leisure time, along with longer life expectancy, which is resulting in greater numbers of elderly but still active individuals, the potential for voluntarism has increased. As was suggested in connection with rural community action, voluntarism might have expanded to include those social groups to which little recourse has been had up to the present.

The responsibility falls upon the National Societies to motivate "giving your time" and to recruit volunteers. Many have succeeded, and all should make some attempt.

In some cases where volunteers are not used, the cause may lie in directors of National Societies clinging to an élitist professional attitude of contempt for the volunteer as a technically inferior amateur.

For his part, the author believes that voluntarism is an essential characteristic of Red Cross action at the national level, and indeed that in some cases it justifies certain activities.

The human character of Red Cross action is indeed closely bound up with the notion of voluntary participation. The fact that the volunteer acts entirely of his own will, in complete detachment, inspires confidence. People will listen more readily to his advice and recommendations than to those of an agent of the public authority, who is known to act under orders and not necessarily by conviction.

If proof were needed, one could point to the use of volunteers in health and social welfare in countries with a completely State-controlled politico-social system. This theory is not put forward here to strengthen the argument. The author developed it some years ago, long before the present study had been conceived. He then brought to light the official part performed by voluntary workers acting as auxiliaries in State-controlled health services for purposes of health information and education (both individual and community). They were employed precisely because they were more acceptable to people than agents of authority. He concluded at that time that voluntary action was all the more necessary where centralisation and State control had reached an advanced stage.

It is no accident that in the course of this study senior officials of strongly State-dominated countries described the pre-eminent task of a National Society as acting as "a link with the population", or as "a humanising factor" in the political system and government services.

Again, in one parliamentary “welfare state”, providing virtually complete social security, we find explicit recognition of the humanising function “in a de-humanised world”, examples of which are marginal social cases “that fall through the welfare sieve”. Precisely such cases need the human touch, the human contact which is denied to individuals condemned to a kind of isolation that is often self-created as a form of reaction. The direct intervention of the State machinery would enclose them still further in their isolation, while a disinterested offer of help from an identifiable individual, a volunteer, might perhaps establish contact. One is thus brought back to the role of link, of intermediary—one might almost say buffer—between the State and the individual, a function that becomes more necessary as the State becomes more socialised and omnipresent. National Red Cross Societies can and must play this role by reason of the human approach inherent in voluntary action.

Admittedly, paid workers of National Societies benefit to some extent from the Red Cross image; but they lack the irreplaceable element of disinterested action, undertaken freely and spontaneously, to which we have paid tribute.

Another aspect of voluntary action has been stressed by a National Society leader in a country which is the epitome of the “provident State”, providing the individual with every kind of facility. He noted that its citizens are losing all sense of responsibility for their own health and welfare as well as for that of others. He suggested that a growing demonstration of voluntary social welfare and health activities would surely play a great part in reawakening the sense of social responsibility among individuals. The National Society would thus be carrying out a broad-based mission of social education. It need hardly be added that this teaching by example can only succeed if those working among the people are volunteers.

We have noted that all our examples occur in a context of socialised health benefits and more or less complete state-assured security. There can be no doubt, whether one likes it or not, that socialisation and State-provided security are a distinct trend—varying in pace but widespread and irreversible. Even under social and economic systems that call themselves liberal, the State is increasingly omnipresent. As has just been seen, it is precisely under conditions of State omnipresence that voluntary action is particularly necessary. We can therefore assert without any hesitation that the voluntary principle will impose itself

increasingly. By ensuring the humanisation of social welfare activities it will provide complete justification for the pursuit of the national Red Cross activities.

What is to be the future of the movement that has spread so widely under the symbols of the red cross, the red crescent, and the red lion and sun? That is the fundamental question asked by a paper that outlines the early years and the century-old history of the institution.

Evolution ¹

The future of the Red Cross can hardly be projected from its past evolution. Its own resources are sharply limited in relation to the needs it seeks to fill. Many other organisations are at work in its fields of interest. The Red Cross is accordingly challenged to choose and to define roles in which it can serve distinctively and effectively. It is also obliged to plan more systematically than in the past and to achieve better coordination within its own organisation and with other institutions.

Since the Red Cross was established there have been radical changes in technology and in the relations between states. The condition of individuals on a vastly more populated planet is also quite different from what it was a century ago. By looking to the past the members of the International Red Cross can see that lofty humanitarian ideals have been sustained and that the Red Cross still enjoys great public esteem, which is no mean asset in an age of cynicism and distrust of established institutions. The present challenge is to capitalise on these intangibles by defining its future purposes and fulfilling them with skill and renewed inspiration.

Basing his arguments on his background papers, the author of the final report, Donald D. Tansley, has drawn up an agenda for a wide and deep discussion of problems which, as he says, originate not in the environment but in the Red Cross itself. His analysis of the institution as it is today is intended to demonstrate more clearly what will change or must change in a different context, while continuing to bear in mind the permanent attributes of Red Cross, such as humanitarian values. It is true, as he points out, that "the development of Red Cross principles has had rather an

¹ Ian Reid: *The Evolution of the Red Cross*. Background Paper No. 2.

uneven history". According to Jean-Georges Lossier, "The Red Cross owes its universality in a large degree to its discretion in avoiding every attempt to establish a universalist code of its own". He shows how important for the future of the movement were the fundamental principles set down by Jean Pictet.

In dealing with the present activities of the institution, the final report, while questioning some aspects of these, gives an affirmative reply to the first question asked by the joint committee in reappraising the role of the Red Cross: "Will Red Cross survive and should it survive?" At the same time, Mr. Tansley postulates the conditions in which the institution will be able to continue its work in a future world very different from that which gave it birth.

The Environment of Future Action ¹

If the Red Cross has considerable potential as a humanitarian force, how can it use this to best advantage in the world of the late 1970s and beyond? What should be its future role?

The answer lies in part within Red Cross itself. But it also depends upon factors outside Red Cross, in the environment in which it operates. As it looks to the future, therefore, Red Cross must consider the dominant trends in this environment which will affect or even shape its actions in the coming years.

In one sense, the humanitarian needs which Red Cross seeks to meet are timeless. It cannot be said, for example, that the suffering of individual victims of the Indo-China conflict or the famines in Bangladesh during the 1970s was less or more intense than that of the wounded on the battlefields of Europe in the 1860s or the famine-stricken populations of China in the late nineteenth century.

However, the scale and impact of these same needs, and the world context within which they occur, have changed dramatically in the 110 years since the founding of Red Cross, and may be expected to continue changing in the future.

Although there are obvious limitations to predicting with any confidence what the future "at middle and long range" is likely to hold in store, a review of some of the more important recent world trends might provide some insight into the nature of humanitarian needs in the coming years.

¹ Donald D. Tansley: *Final report: An Agenda for Red Cross.*

There is a growing body of evidence to suggest that the world may have recently crossed the boundary into a state of permanent emergency. It is widely believed to be one whose impact will continue to be felt well beyond the next five years...

... The medium and longer term outlook for food is equally alarming, particularly for the developing countries. Scientists point to the grim facts: all the easy gains in food production have been made. In the past ten years, there has been no increase in productive acreage around the world. The Green Revolution, which depended heavily upon fertilisers, has been stopped by shortages and the inability of the countries most requiring fertilisers to pay increased world prices.

The growth of world population is another element in the crisis. The stark fact to be faced is that world population will continue to increase inexorably over the next two or three decades. The world's population reached 3.8 billion people in 1973, and will certainly grow to between six and seven billion by the years 2000. The women who will bear the new billions between now and the end of the century are already born. Most of this increase will be in the developing countries, thus raising the proportion of the world's population in the poor regions from two-thirds to three-quarters.

The vast scale of needs to be met in the developing world might be illustrated by a few facts. It is estimated that over the next 30 years the governments of developing countries face the enormous task of providing food, shelter, employment, and social services for 2.8 billion inhabitants in addition to their present population. This represents an increase of more than the total population of the world in 1950.

Urbanisation will also be an important factor during the remainder of this century. Although it is a world-wide phenomenon, urban growth is particularly serious in the developing countries. Millions of rural workers are moving to the cities. Urban populations are growing much faster than overall demographic increase, in many cases three or four times as fast. Of the twelve fastest-growing cities in the world over the next decade, *all* will be in developing countries—four in Latin America, seven in Asia and the Pacific, and one in Africa. Between 1970 and 1985, these cities are expected to increase their population from 46.5 million to 106.9 million.

Another possibility for the future concerns new kinds of disasters which may emerge from the growing impact of technology upon the

environment. Deterioration of the environment through various human activities can be expected to have an important effect on human populations, particularly in large urban agglomerations and densely populated areas. Pollution of the air and of the water cycle raises the possibility of increased "technological disasters" in the future. Many of these can be expected to be local in impact, confined to a single city, region or country. But concern is also growing over the extent to which human activities might also touch the "outer limits" of the ecological systems of the earth. Prediction in such a difficult area is hazardous. It is perhaps enough to note the concern expressed by the Club of Rome and, more recently, by the United Nations Environment Programme, over the extent to which these limits may be reached in various ways over the coming years.

The implications of these trends seem clear. Pressures upon food and other resources, over-crowding, disease and growing frustration will all contribute to a greater vulnerability to disaster and instability for the world as a whole.

The crisis now imposed upon the Third World has not only increased its vulnerability to disaster but has raised more sharply than ever before the possibility of confrontation between the rich and poor countries of the world—the North against the South. The revolution of rising expectations which swept over the developing world in the past decades has begun to give way to frustration, anger, and a heightened sense of injustice.

More and more, it may be expected that the developing countries will attempt to exercise whatever leverage they possess to reduce their vulnerability and dependence upon the industrialised nations. The forms of leverage open to them are various and each brings with it major implications for international stability or security. Should frustration continue to mount, the possibility of violent responses cannot be ruled out.

Yet it is not necessary to think only in terms of international wars if the pattern of recent world conflicts is considered. One result of decolonisation has been a rise in the demand for self-determination within national boundaries by minority groups in developing countries as well as in other parts of the world. A significant number of conflicts of the past decade have been internal ones generated by dissatisfaction with the rule of the majority and the inability of states to control their citizens.

International conflict in the form of civil disobedience and armed violence is also likely to occur increasingly in industrialised countries as social structures break down under various pressures. Inflation, high rates of unemployment, declining standards of living in countries accustomed to a decade or more of uninterrupted affluence, have in the recent past threatened certain countries with varying degrees of social disintegration and violence. In some, ethnic or racial factors have been important in determining the nature of the violence; in all, the pressures of urban life have contributed to the break-up of what are, to some, more peaceful patterns of existence.

Perhaps the most alarming development of recent years has been the surge of terrorist activities. Hijackings, kidnappings, bombings, and other acts of terror have increased dramatically and are now an expected part of national and international life, with profound implications for the future.

*

One conclusion which must be drawn from this glimpse into the future is that the world has entered an era in which disasters, on an increasingly large scale and marked by a continued and ever-heightened state of tension and violence, will be an inevitable fact of national and international life. It seems clear that:

1. disasters are likely to occur with more frequency and with greater impact, particularly in the developing world;
2. new types of disasters may be expected;
3. conflict situations are likely to increase.

It can be safely assumed that the need for humanitarian interventions of the type which Red Cross has provided in the past are certain to continue and to increase in the coming years. Further, the needs are of a kind which must be met at the local level, at the national level and at the international level. Red Cross is better placed than most organisations to act at each level in most of the countries of the world.

What is also striking from this review is the growing reality of global interdependence in almost every aspect of human activity. This is now perceived more clearly than a few years ago. Indeed, it would appear that the major problems faced by the world are no longer amenable to national solutions alone. An effective approach to these problems requires re-

cognition, first, of their interlocking causes and effects, and second, of the interdependence of nations and peoples, and of the ecological, political, economic, and social systems of the world. At the same time, people are no longer under the illusion that a single world government can solve the problems of interdependence, any more than they believe that solutions can be dictated to nations by an international authority. There is increasing understanding that solutions will only emerge from initiatives at the local and national levels, though they must be conceived with an awareness of their international implications.

For this reason, it seems likely that one quality of Red Cross today—its aspects as an international network—will be its most important strength in the future world context. In the past few years, various private non-governmental networks have had an important influence on the thinking of governments. On the occasion of major international conferences, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have forced governments to examine issues which would otherwise have been ignored or accorded a lower priority. NGO networks had a great impact on certain national governmental delegations at the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974 and upon the Conference as a whole. They organised highly effective counter-conferences during the 1972 Environment Conference in Stockholm and the recent Conference on the Status of Women in Mexico City. Their strength lies in their ability to link concerned individuals and groups around the world through a network which can force government to face the international implications of decisions on ostensibly national problems.

The future world environment thus seems likely to present Red Cross with a particular challenge. Whatever role it may choose to play, it seems likely that Red Cross potential in the future will in large measure arise from its international attributes as a movement and as a network.

Reflections on general Red Cross objectives¹

by **Claude Pilloud**

The report on the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross has brought to light a fact which hitherto had been given no attention, namely that the objectives of the Red Cross movement as a whole have never been defined in writing. This omission is easily explained.

The first international conference in 1863, shortly after the birth of the Red Cross, expected committees in the various countries to help army medical services as much as they were able, if necessary, in time of war and, in time of peace, to make ready to be really useful in wartime, especially by preparing all kinds of supplies and equipment, and by training voluntary nurses.

For many years, such were the objectives of the Red Cross movement, including the ICRC. However, in 1870, the ICRC started a news service to seek and communicate information on wounded or captured soldiers. This led to the founding of the international Agency known today as the Central Tracing Agency. The ICRC also endeavoured to help prisoners of war by sending them comforts and visiting the camps where they were interned. These two, then new, activities were given the force of law in the 1929 Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war (articles 79 and 88).

National Societies soon realized that preparing for wartime activities was insufficient to justify constantly maintaining an efficient organization. This was one of the reasons for which, in 1919, they founded the League of Red Cross Societies. Most of them had just been through a cruel world

¹ The views expressed are the author's, involving his sole responsibility.

war to end all wars, and looked ahead to regular and useful peacetime activities. They therefore sought a motivation strong enough to rally voluntary contributions and services.

As a consequence, in 1920, one of the first decisions of the League's General Council (as the governing body of the League was then known) was to define the aims of National Red Cross Societies. The League had unquestionably been influenced by article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purpose the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

The aims of National Societies were stated to be as follows:

...

3. *every National Red Cross Society shall enable its members to provide such services as they are qualified to perform and as required for public welfare in their respective localities,*
4. *every National Red Cross Society shall organize the youth of its country with a view to Red Cross work,*
5. *every National Red Cross Society shall help in organizing relief in the event of national disaster and shall constantly be ready for emergency action,*
6. *the League of Red Cross Societies shall set up for its member Societies a service for quick transmission of news on disasters to permit immediate mobilization of all forms of relief, and shall maintain contact with meteorological and seismological stations throughout the world,*
7. *the three main functions of any National Red Cross Society in the field of health shall be :*
 - (a) *to encourage and sustain general interest in public health,*
 - (b) *to co-operate with, and if necessary substitute for, government services,*
 - (c) *to spread useful knowledge about health by demonstrations, education and any other means...*

The International Red Cross Statutes of 1928, revised in 1952, contain no definition of the movement's general objectives. What they

did was to allocate and define the respective functions of the ICRC, of the League and of the International Conferences of the Red Cross. Article 6 lists the functions of the ICRC, and article 7 those of the League, but the Statutes say nothing about National Society activities; they merely state in article 1 that National Societies form part of the International Red Cross.

It is surprising that the most important Red Cross statutes do not mention the movement's general objectives, but it must not be forgotten that they were the outcome of protracted negotiations following the founding of the League in 1919. These statutes are actually an agreement and a compromise between the League and the ICRC without regard for general ideas likely to give rise to further discussion and thereby delay adoption of the statutes which, since 1928, have proved their worth.

In 1946, the Oxford meeting of the League Board of Governors reconsidered the general aims of National Societies and issued a two-part statement covering principles and their application. The main change in the provisions of 1920 was the inclusion of wartime activities for the benefit of wounded, sick, prisoners of war and civilian population, for the tracing of missing persons, and for providing a news service, and so forth. A new idea was also included, namely, that each Society must do all it can to prevent and alleviate the suffering caused by epidemics and social evils.

When the International Red Cross Statutes were revised at Toronto in 1952, these general questions were not discussed, but in 1965, the twentieth International Conference of the Red Cross, at Vienna, issued a statement of Red Cross principles which to some extent relate to the problems discussed here. According to that statement, *the Red Cross endeavours to prevent and alleviate human suffering... Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.*

This is of very general purport. It could well apply to other organizations and does not perhaps reflect the special characteristics of the Red Cross, as the authors of the report on the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross clearly understood. They considered that the Red Cross must

examine anew what its basic and special role should be. They themselves suggested the following definition:

*The basic role of Red Cross is to provide emergency help, on an unconditional and impartial basis, wherever and whenever human needs for protection and assistance exist because of a natural disaster or conflict.*¹

This definition could well suit the ICRC, since the words “assistance” and “protection” are contained in article 6 of the International Red Cross Statutes which set out the functions of the ICRC.

It does not, however, suffice for National Societies or for the League, their federation, of which the objectives are the same as those of its members, whose activities it must encourage, facilitate, co-ordinate and promote.

As already mentioned, National Societies came to the conclusion in 1920 that preparation for wartime activities did not of itself permit them to have a lasting organization and to motivate their members to voluntary service and dedication. National Societies can of course play an important part in protection and assistance during armed conflicts, but these are fortunately becoming less frequent. Moreover, although one qualifying condition for a National Society’s recognition is that it shall be duly recognized by its legal government as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities in accordance with article 26 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, there are actually few National Societies which still give any substantial aid to the army medical services by training, and making available, personnel. Since 1864, many army medical services have considerably developed and are now able to meet demands made of them without calling on voluntary aid societies. In 1948 the conditions for recognition had to be amended, and it was stipulated that in States which do not maintain armed forces the new Society must be recognized as a Voluntary Aid Society auxiliary to the public authorities and acting for the benefit of the civilian population.

Natural disasters occurring frequently in any very large country, it might be thought that they provide adequate objectives for the National Society. However, in most such countries the National Societies are active not only to relieve the distress of natural disaster victims but also

¹ Tansley, Donald D.: *Final Report: An Agenda for Red Cross*, p. 64.

to perform permanent functions in a number of spheres which we shall have occasion to discuss. On the other hand, there are a fair number of small or medium-sized countries where natural disasters are rare, having no earthquakes or floods and only rarely bush or forest fires. In such countries, the National Society obviously cannot only prepare for war or natural disaster. They can, and many do, devote part of their resources to helping other Societies at grips with war or disaster, but they need a national foundation, in other words, a permanent activity for the benefit of their own people. Moreover, experience has shown that, if never or hardly ever put to use, sooner or later preparations become obsolete and trained personnel apathetic.

In addition to the provision of protection and assistance in the event of conflict or natural disaster, National Societies must have other activities. There is no lack of examples of National Societies active in medico-social or other community services which they consider as important as preparation for war or disasters. This is, incidentally, in line with resolution 5 adopted at the latest meeting of the League Board of Governors, in October 1975, which considered:

that the League should encourage National Societies to intensify their efforts to meet the needs of the public for elementary medical assistance, especially in rural areas and in slum districts of large towns, and to develop and perfect ways and means of helping health bodies to solve their medico-social problems.

Of all suggested National Society activities, it must be admitted that blood transfusion is the one most suited to Red Cross ideals and aims. As Dr. Pierre M. Dorolle said in background paper No. 4:

*One thing is certain: whenever a National Society has decided to take up blood transfusion seriously, the outcome is a success.*¹

Consequently there would be advantages, without drawbacks, to referring, in a definition of the general objectives of the Red Cross, to the example of the creation and operation of a blood collection and transfusion service. This in no way excludes other important activities considered by Dr. Dorolle. National Society co-operation with public health services would seem to offer bright prospects. There also seems

¹ *National Red Cross Societies and Health and Welfare*, p. 44.

to be new scope for National Societies in protection of the environment and in all related social problems.

To avoid any misdirection of such activities, it will probably be necessary to decide and set forth the criteria which will permit National Societies to make a judicious choice among the possible activities, in order to maintain the specific voluntary and auxiliary nature of Red Cross work.

In conclusion, it will no doubt be very useful to define the fundamental Red Cross role. In particular, a decision must be made as to what activities should be added to protection and assistance in conflict or natural disaster.

Claude PILLOUD

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

São Tomé and Príncipe

A joint mission of the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC in São Tomé and Príncipe, from 11 to 18 August, was the first since the independence of the islands on 12 July 1975. The League delegate, Mr. M. Toé, and the ICRC representative, Mr. T. Germond, were received by the Prime Minister, Mr. M. Trovoado and the Ministers of Health, Social Affairs and Sports, Information, and Education and Culture. They also had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe having acceded to the Geneva Conventions on 29 April 1976, the questions discussed were the dissemination of knowledge of those Conventions and the role of the ICRC in the development of international humanitarian law. ICRC activities in general throughout the world were also reviewed.

Their talks with the budding Red Cross of São Tomé and Príncipe, whose President is Mrs. M. A. Pinto da Costa, concerned the Society's statutes and recognition. Mr. Toé and Mr. Germond also visited one of the local sections and attended two meetings of the Committee, which discussed various projected activities.

Latin America

Chile

In August the ICRC delegation in Chile, headed by Mr. R. K. Jenny, visited fourteen places of detention in which 529 detainees were being held, and where it distributed medicaments, toilet requisites, disinfectants, blankets, mattresses, food, sports articles and so forth to a value of about 3,700 dollars.

At the same time the delegation continued assisting detainees' families; this action, reaching a figure of more than 30,000 dollars, benefited 1,595 families.

Mission to Surinam and Guyana

Mr. L. Isler, who has taken over from Mr. E. Leemann as regional delegate, went in August to Surinam and Guyana.

In Surinam, which acceded to independence on 25 November 1975, he conferred with the leaders of the Red Cross on the emerging National Society's organization and activities. He also discussed with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Health Surinam's accession to the Geneva Conventions and the activities of the ICRC regional delegation.

In Guyana, Mr. Isler was received in audience by the President of the Republic, Mr. Arthur Chung, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Health. ICRC activities were discussed, with special reference to its assistance to detainees and the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

He also had a comprehensive exchange of views with the leaders of the Guyana Red Cross, whose President, Dr. Richmond, invited him to participate in the "Residential Leadership Seminar" organized by the Society at Timehri from 20 to 22 August.

To conclude his visit to Guyana, Mr. Isler visited the Georgetown prison which had 400 prisoners.

Asia

Thailand

The ICRC, in June, July and August, was permitted by the Thai authorities to visit refugees being detained for having entered the country illegally. The Bangkok delegation, led by Mr. Zen Ruffinen, carried out a total of 32 visits to places of detention where there were 460 refugees. Once released, these people are transferred to refugee camps.

Mission to Afghanistan and Burma

Mr. D. Borel, ICRC regional delegate based in New Delhi, was in Afghanistan during the second half of July and in Burma in mid-August. The purpose of his trips was to maintain contact with the authorities and National Societies of these two countries, to inform them about ICRC operations, and to discuss various questions connected with the dis-

semination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross principles among youth and the armed forces.

Middle East

Lebanon

Since the fall of Tel al-Zaatar, the work of the ICRC for the benefit of the victims of the war in Lebanon has continued unabated.

ICRC delegates have visited ten prisoners held by the Kataeb and three in the hands of the FPLP.

The ICRC has also carried out further surveys in all accessible regions in order to:

- see what protection was required by isolated communities,
- assess needs,
- distribute relief to the most needy and isolated groups of displaced persons, to organize distribution through existing local structures, and to supply hospitals and dispensaries.

The ICRC hospital in Beirut also continued working intensively.

The local Tracing Agencies and the Central Agency in Geneva handled many requests for news of people separated from their families.

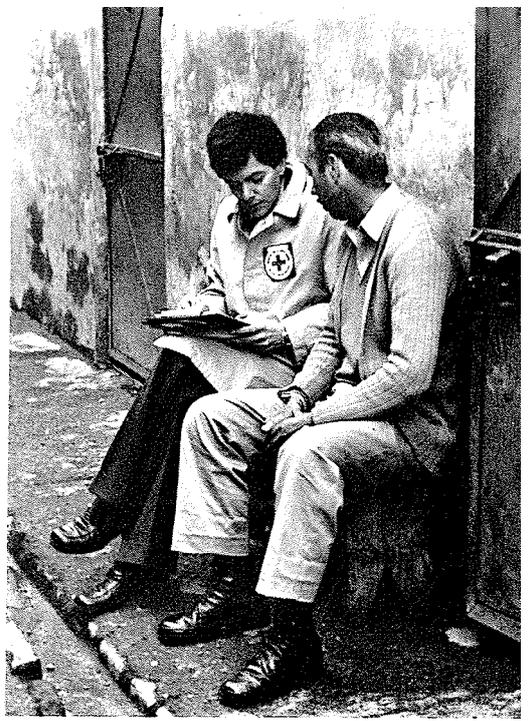
* * *

At the beginning of September there were 58 ICRC delegates and other personnel, including the field hospital staff made available by the Nordic Red Cross Societies, in action in Lebanon: Beirut 31 (including 15 doctors and nurses at the hospital); Jounieh 12; Tripoli 8; Cyprus (logistic base) 7.

The ICRC air-lift between Larnaca and Beirut, which had started on 6 July, ceased on 12 August, as it was no longer safe to land at Beirut. In just over one month of operation, the ICRC aircraft made 37 flights and conveyed more than 380 tons of relief supplies.

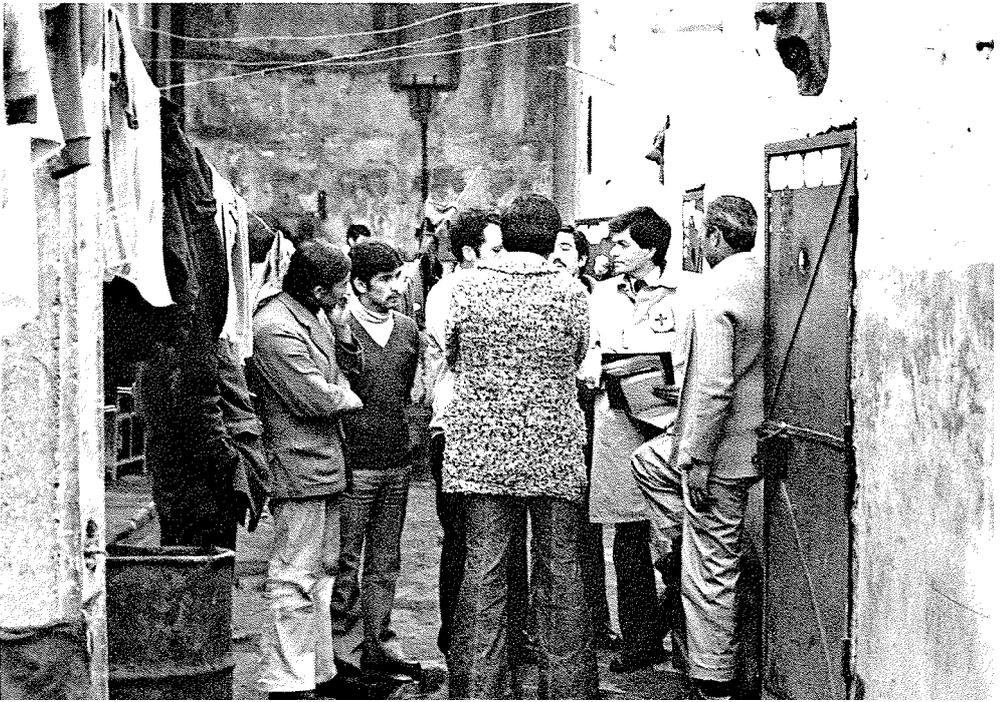
To continue sending relief, the ICRC chartered a ship. Between 22 August and 9 September, in four trips from Cyprus to Jounieh, Tripoli and Tyre, the vessel delivered 985 tons of supplies.

Between the start of its operations in Lebanon, last October, and 12 September 1976, the ICRC delivered 2,300 tons of medical supplies, food, blankets and clothing, to a value of 12.5 million Swiss francs.

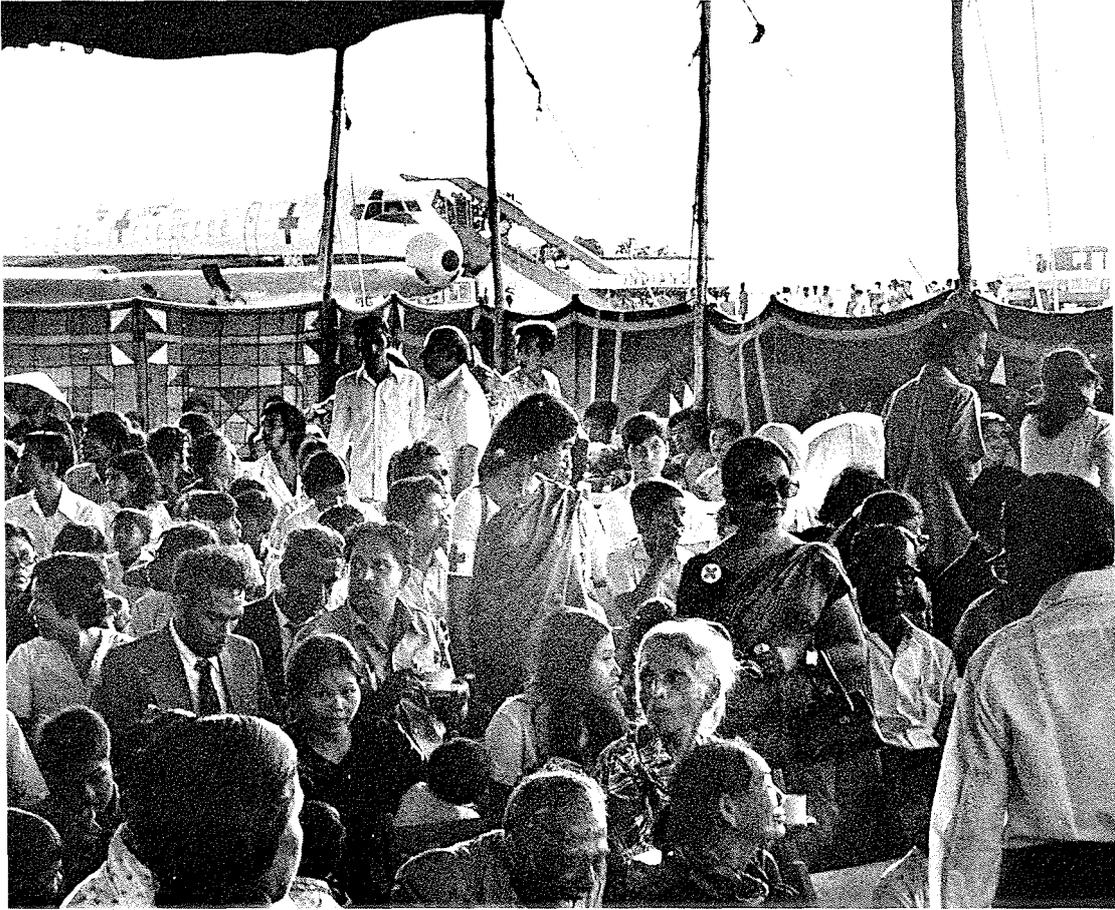


Chile: Head of the delegation of the ICRC visiting the Santiago penitentiary.

Photos Trumphy/ICRC



INDE



Madras: Indian Red Cross welcoming people just repatriated by the International Red Cross from the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Photo G. Leblanc/ICRC

Consistent with the principles of neutrality and impartiality which guide its activities, it distributed this relief to the most needy victims of the conflict on both sides, with no adverse discrimination. This work was made possible by the contributions in cash and kind received by the ICRC from governments, National Societies and international organizations.

Israel and occupied territories

The ICRC organized the return to the occupied territories of some 4,370 Arab students registered with Egyptian universities, to enable them to join their families for holidays, or because they had completed their studies. In eleven operations, they crossed the U.N. buffer zone via the El Qantara road, together with about 280 other people, most of them just visiting the occupied territories. At the same time, about a thousand people were enabled to travel to Cairo.

Student travel in the opposite direction has now begun with the resumption of courses in the Egyptian universities.

ANOTHER REPATRIATION OPERATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

From the 7th to the 14th September 1976 a third operation for the repatriation of foreigners from Ho-Chi-Minh Ville took place under ICRC auspices. It was carried out by an aircraft chartered for the purpose by the ICRC and in six flights enabled 938 Indians, 155 Taiwanese, 130 Yemenis, 106 Pakistanis, 48 Koreans and 12 Indonesians to return to their countries of origin. The previous two operations, from the 28th December 1975 to the 8th January 1976, and from the 26th to the 29th February 1976, were reported in our issues of January and February.

In all, the ICRC has arranged the repatriation of more than 3,000 foreigners who wished to go to their homelands.¹

This repatriation scheme, conducted in close co-operation with the Government and Red Cross of Viet Nam and of the countries of origin, was one aspect of the joint ICRC-League action programme in Indo-China. This was launched at the end of 1972, since when the value of relief distributed to the war victims has amounted to some 125 million Swiss francs.

*

Following this third repatriation operation, the joint ICRC-League office in Ho-Chi-Minh Ville, under Mr. P. Guberan, was closed down. All problems of concern to the International Red Cross will henceforth be dealt with by the Hanoi delegation.

¹ *Plate.*

A great number of these persons have already expressed their gratitude to the Red Cross at the time of the repatriation operation while others sent messages of thanks to Geneva.

THIRD INTER-AMERICAN MEETING OF RED CROSS INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTORS

“The Red Cross will not be able to play its role properly in the world today unless its action is understood and upheld by public opinion. It follows that the supply of information and the maintenance of good public relations are of primary significance, at national and international level. Yet in general the efforts made in this field are still inadequate. In some countries good progress has been made; but it must be admitted that in many others the conditions do not by any means exist to enable the public to follow and take part in the activities of the Red Cross and to espouse the humanitarian principles which guide the movement. Nor are these inadequacies found only in Latin America: they exist all over the world.” These are the impressions summed up at the third inter-American meeting of public relations directors, held in Mexico City from 5 to 10 September last.

Organized with skill by the Mexican Red Cross, in particular by Mrs. Irma de Fautsch, President of the National Committee for Public Relations, this third meeting was attended by only a small number of representatives of National Societies, seven in all. Apart from the host Society, there were public relations experts from the Red Cross Societies of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador and Guatemala. The League was represented by Mr. Ricardo Bermudez, Delegate General for Latin America, and Mrs. Toni Jordana, of the Spanish Red Cross, a public relations consultant. Mr. Modoux represented the ICRC.

Among the numerous items on the agenda, the representatives of the National Societies examined particularly the impact of the information efforts of the League and the ICRC in times of major catastrophes and international crises. While agreeing that it was useful for Societies to receive news at once from Geneva on the operations taking place, the participants emphasized how vital it was for the information services of the League and the ICRC to make contact in the disaster area or the combat zone, with the special correspondants of the international

press. These on-the-spot contacts, as the recent experience of the ICRC in Lebanon has shown, are the only way to make sure that Red Cross operations in an emergency are promptly and fully reported.

With regard to the dissemination of knowledge of Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions, the National Societies' representatives, after having heard the ICRC delegate's report on the situation in Latin America, noted with satisfaction that the efforts being made, though still in the initial stages, were beginning to show results. For example, in several Latin American countries, working parties had been formed to further international humanitarian law in various quarters, especially in the armed forces and higher educational establishments. During the debate, Mrs. Margarita Escallon de Mallarino, public relations director of the Red Cross of Colombia, announced that her Society would be organizing, next November, a large-scale national seminar on the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, to be attended by eminent experts on public international law and senior members of the Government and the army.

The meeting also debated various questions of a more technical nature, such as the recruiting campaigns to gain members; World Red Cross Day; the organization of public relations services and their place in the organizational structure of the National Societies; and fund-raising drives. On the last-named subject, all those present were favourably impressed by the new "Guide to Fund-Raising" issued by the League in co-operation with some of the European National Societies. The guide was all the more welcome since it specifically met a definite need on the part of many National Societies.

Finally, the participants agreed to meet again in two years' time in Caracas, where the Inter-American Red Cross Conference will take place, with the hope that in the meantime those National Societies of Latin America that have still not appointed a director of information will have remedied this lack. For, more than ever before, the continued growth of the Red Cross largely depends on its relations with the general public, which reaps the benefit of its action in time of need, and which in return provides it with the financial resources it requires.

WORLD RED CROSS DAY

Drawing inspiration from the 1976 World Day slogan "Red Cross is Young", many National Societies prepared, for 8 May, national programmes comprising various events demonstrating that the Red Cross is a greater living force than ever, and that under its emblem it must rally good will and voluntary service in every country. This can be seen from the League publication *Panorama*¹ which summarizes reports from 52 Societies which had mobilized all their resources to celebrate the occasion. It mentions, to quote but one example, the Red Cross parachutists, the lifeboat crews, the youth lifeguards and the first-aid brigades who were the stars of a day-long programme in Spain designed to make natural disaster relief methods known to the general public.

Effective use of the communications media gave the World Day a wide public. Radio and press devoted an incalculable number of broadcast hours and pages of copy to it, and the film illustrating this year's theme was shown to television audiences far and wide.

The slogan for World Day 1977:

Peace through people

adopted by the League Board of Governors, was chosen "to call public attention to the contribution Red Cross makes to tolerance and understanding—a climate of peace—by uniting people in countries around the world under a symbol of solidarity and service".

¹ 1976, No. 4.

UPPER VOLTA

Under the title of *Promotion of Health and Social Welfare*, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Red Cross of Upper Volta organized a meeting at Ouagadougou, from 2 to 14 August 1976, of the Red Cross Leadership Training Institute. It was attended by more than 20 participants from eight French-speaking countries of Africa: Benin, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta. The League regional delegate for Africa, Mr. M. Ekué, was moderator of the meeting, and an ICRC delegate, Mr. D. Dufour, gave three lectures, each followed by discussion. The first outlined the history of the ICRC and the parallel development of international humanitarian law; the second dealt with ICRC activities throughout the world, and the third with the similarities and divergences between humanitarian law and African oral tradition. Mrs. Yolande Diallo's study, published by the *International Review* in February 1976, and entitled: "Humanitarian Law and Traditional African Law", aroused much interest among the participants. A second study by Mrs. Diallo on the same subject appeared in our August issue.

Several subjects were on the agenda of this gathering. Lectures carried titles such as "Medical and other social needs", "Reporting and publicizing the activities of the Red Cross", "Protection for mother and child", "The place of the Red Cross in Western Africa"; in addition considerable time was allotted to practical exercises in the field and for group work. This meeting of the Training Institute was an opportunity for those taking part to acquire a better practical and theoretical knowledge of Red Cross work.

At the same time another meeting in Ouagadougou, also organized by the League and Upper Volta Red Cross, was attended by leaders of the Junior Red Cross of the same French-speaking countries. Mr. J. Cassaigneau, assistant director of the League Youth Bureau was the moderator. The French Red Cross Youth and First-Aid Department was represented by its director, Mr. C. Blavet.

GUYANA

We quote, below, excerpts from a report by Leonard Isler, ICRC regional delegate, on his mission to Guyana in August. Other interesting information quoted hereunder, on the work of the Guyana Red Cross, is taken from that National Society's Annual Report for 1975.

Three of the National Society's main activities are the operation of a convalescent home for children, a school for handicapped children and a lending library for hospital patients. When the ICRC delegate visited the Princess Elizabeth Convalescent Home for Children, a score of children were there. Several were waifs who would remain in the Home until they were adopted. The Home, which employs eighteen people, is primarily for infants aged from 6 months to one year.

The David Rose School for Handicapped Children, also run by the Society, had on its roll at the end of the school year, July 1975, 153 children; nine of them blind, 61 mentally retarded, and 83 deaf. The Ministry of Education made specialist training available to several teachers on the staff.

The Red Cross founded, two years ago, a sheltered workshop where children and adults may receive training in woodwork, leathercraft, wirework, gardening and other crafts. When the workshop began its second year in January 1975, there were nineteen persons enrolled for training. The workshop has proved so successful that it cannot cope with the demand for places. From time to time the workshop organizes exhibitions and sales of work.

The ICRC has sent the Guyana Red Cross several tons of powdered milk provided by the Swiss Government. The milk is distributed daily at the convalescent home and the David Rose School.

As can be seen from the facts and figures given in its Annual Report, the National Society performs many other useful activities effectively, such as the training of VAD's, and courses in first aid and nursing to students and workers. In 1975, 187 certificates were awarded in first aid, 22 in mother and child care, and 33 in nursing.

POLAND

At Jadvisine, near Warsaw, the second Regional European Red Cross Youth Conference took place from 2 to 9 September. A special number of *Jestem*, the journal of the Polish Junior Red Cross, was published on this occasion, and gave accounts of various activities carried out by the young people of Poland within their own country and outside it. Two eminent members of the Polish Red Cross introduce this lively and well illustrated issue.

The President of the National Society, Dr. R. Brzozowski, describes the aims and activities of the Red Cross youth movement and what it stands for in Poland.

The Polish Red Cross devotes much attention to work with young people and to the way in which they fulfil the tasks assigned to them on an equal footing with adult members. There is no work specially designated for young people or for adults. Youth, as organized in the Polish Red Cross, is an integral part of the entire movement. Together with the older members, the young people help to solve the growing number of problems pertaining to matters of health education, hygiene, protection of the environment, first-aid instruction. The development of blood donor schemes and the dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law are two important Red Cross activities in Poland.

The young Red Cross helpers take part in caring for lonely people and in work connected with children. They also care for old people, only a small proportion of whom wish to live in state institutions, most preferring to remain in their own homes, and their wishes are respected. For this reason, the Polish Red Cross encourages all forms of activity which enable old people to live at home: help in housekeeping, shopping and personal services. The old enjoy the company of the young, for whom in turn this work, excellent character training, is humanitarianism in the full meaning of the word. During the past five years the Polish Red Cross has taken into its care almost 300,000 old people, and the work gives the young members much satisfaction.

The Vice-President of the Polish Red Cross, Dr. I. Domanska, in her preface to the special issue of *Jestem*, surveys the activities of the

Junior Red Cross in its 55 years of existence in Poland. She points out that the educational authorities have always appreciated the value of the humanitarian ideals of the Red Cross, and that since 1921 Polish youngsters have taken an active part in the Red Cross school groups. These groups were 400,000 strong in 1939 and their activities covered large parts of the country. During the war, Red Cross work was greatly limited, but thanks to the devotion of young people in particular, assistance could still be given to the victims of war and persecution. Children were taught in clandestine schools where they were also instructed by the Red Cross. Later, as medical orderlies or nurses, they saved many lives, and sometimes sacrificed their own.

During the first post-war years, young people took an active part in Red Cross work, helping to restore their destroyed country. When schools reopened, the school groups of the Red Cross started up again almost everywhere. By the 1960s the Red Cross had some two and a half million members. Every group now conducts health education courses, schools have first-aid stations and secondary schools have first-aid teams. The Red Cross teaches young people how to manage social assistance, how to teach hygiene, and how to protect the environment.

One of the greatest achievements of the Polish Red Cross was the establishment of systematic training for older children in camps specially organized for the purpose. After completing a period of training and proving their real interest in the activities of the Red Cross, the boys and girls receive the title of Junior Red Cross Volunteer Instructors.

Groups of this kind have been set up in Red Cross sections around the country and within the Central Committee. The instructors not only help to train their younger colleagues but also take part in the work of youth commissions and in international conferences. Last year, on their initiative, a symposium was held near Katowice on humanitarian law and its role during military conflicts. This event, reported in the *International Review* in January 1976, was attended by about fifty students, from universities and military academies, who were in charge of groups of the Junior Red Cross.

HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

In *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz*, the review published by the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, and of which the contents are always of real value, Mr. Willy Heudtlass has written an article on the Henry Dunant Institute and its work. Mr. Heudtlass has several times contributed to our *Review*.

He discusses the Institute in its Geneva context and outlines the circumstances of its foundation. He also evokes the efforts which are directed to the same end today and which, inspired by the same idea, harmonize with those of the Institute, from Geneva to Heiden and from Germany to Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS

THIRD ROUND TABLE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law held its third Round Table on current problems in international humanitarian law in San Remo from 31 August to 4 September 1976.

This meeting, like the two previous ones, the private nature of which encouraged frank and constructive discussion, considered the principal problems to be dealt with by the last session (Geneva, 17 March to 10 June 1977) of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

The questions studied were the following:

- the future work of the ad hoc committee on conventional weapons;
- the ban on reprisals and the rules for taking legitimate counter-measures;
- the problem of reservations to the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions;
- the definition, status and treatment of mercenaries;
- relief actions to aid the civilian population in international and non-international armed conflicts;
- protection of refugees during international armed conflicts;
- the draft Protocol relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts: its future, and some questions still outstanding.

One whole day was devoted to a Red Cross symposium, the chairmen of which were Dr. Carlo Masini, President of the Italian Red Cross, and

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Kai Warras, Vice-Chairman of the League of National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies. The proceedings included a report on results of the third session of the Diplomatic Conference of particular interest to the Red Cross, and a discussion of some matters of immediate concern, such as the definition of the fundamental Red Cross principles in the Protocols, and the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

Those present at the Round Table included 77 international experts, taking part in a private capacity. The ICRC was represented by Mr. A. Hay, President, Mr. J. Pictet, Vice-President, Mr. C. Pilloud, Director, Mr. J. Moreillon, Head of the Department of Principles and Law, and Mrs. D. L. Bujard, Head of the Legal Division.

The discussion, chaired in turn by Judge Hussain (Pakistan), Mr. G. Aldrich (USA), Mr. D. Miller (Canada) and Mr. A. Abada (Algeria), gave the experts the opportunity to compare views and to outline solutions to problems still facing the Diplomatic Conference, and in this way to make a useful contribution to the successful outcome of that Conference.

D. L. B.

DOCTORS AND NURSES STATE THEIR POSITION ON TORTURE

The practice of torture, which had been in decline, is spreading in our time and especially where conflict breaks out within a country. The Red Cross opposes all forms of torture, and in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, Article 32 prohibits torture, whether by civilian or military agents.

The systematic use of torture, in complete contradiction to the principles and practice of the Red Cross, has become disturbingly widespread, and many national and international institutions have sounded the alarm. Some of the largest of them have made appeals and adopted resolutions with the purpose of drawing attention to the situation. The World Medical Association, for example, and the International Council of Nurses, acting separately but almost simultaneously, last year drew up directives which will certainly be of interest to our readers.

The Declaration of Tokyo was adopted by the 29th World Medical Assembly in Japan in October 1975. The text is as follows :

Declaration of Tokyo

Guidelines for Medical Doctors concerning Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in relation to Detention and Imprisonment.

Preamble

It is the privilege of the medical doctor to practise medicine in the service of humanity, to preserve and restore bodily and mental health without distinction as to persons, to comfort and to ease the suffering of his or her patients. The utmost respect for human life is to be main-

tained even under threat, and no use made of any medical knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity.

For the purpose of this Declaration, torture is defined as the deliberate, systematic or wanton infliction of physical or mental suffering by one or more persons acting alone or on the orders of any authority, to force another person to yield information, to make a confession, or for any other reason.

Declaration

1. The doctor shall not countenance, condone or participate in the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading procedures, whatever the offence of which the victim of such procedures is suspected, accused or guilty, and whatever the victim's beliefs or motives, and in all situations, including armed conflict and civil strife.
2. The doctor shall not provide any premises, instruments, substances or knowledge to facilitate the practice of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or to diminish the ability of the victim to resist such treatment.
3. The doctor shall not be present during any procedure during which torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is used or threatened.
4. A doctor must have complete clinical independence in deciding upon the care of a person for whom he or she is medically responsible. The doctor's fundamental role is to alleviate the distress of his or her fellow men, and no motive whether personal, collective or political shall prevail against this higher purpose.
5. Where a prisoner refuses nourishment and is considered by the doctor as capable of forming an unimpaired and rational judgement concerning the consequences of such a voluntary refusal of nourishment, he or she shall not be fed artificially. The decision as to the capacity of the prisoner to form such a judgement should be confirmed by at least one other independent doctor. The consequences of the refusal of nourishment shall be explained by the doctor to the prisoner.
6. The World Medical Association will support, and should encourage the international community, the national medical associations and fellow doctors to support, the doctor and his or her family in the face of threats or reprisals resulting from a refusal to condone the use of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Two months earlier, in August 1975, the Council of National Representatives of the International Council of Nurses (ICN), meeting in Singapore, approved an official Declaration which raised various questions and condemned torture. This text is likewise of importance, and we give it below in full :

Role of the nurse in the care of detainees and prisoners

Whereas the ICN Code for Nurses specifically states that

1. "The fundamental responsibility of the nurse is fourfold: to promote health, to prevent illness, to restore health and to alleviate suffering.
2. "The nurse's primary responsibility is to those people who require nursing care.
3. "The nurse when acting in a professional capacity should at all times maintain standards of personal conduct which reflect credit upon the profession.
4. "The nurse takes appropriate action to safeguard the individual when his care is endangered by a co-worker or any other person," and

Whereas in 1973 ICN reaffirmed support for the Red Cross Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which specifically state that, in case of armed conflict of international as well as national character (i.e. internal disorders, civil wars, armed rebellions):

1. Members of the armed forces, prisoners and persons taking no active part in the hostilities
 - (a) shall be entitled to protection and care if wounded or sick,
 - (b) shall be treated humanely, that is:
 - they may not be subjected to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are not justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the prisoner concerned and carried out in his interest,
 - they shall not be wilfully left without medical assistance and care, nor shall conditions exposing them to contagion or infection be created,
 - they shall be treated humanely and cared for by the Party in conflict in whose power they may be, without adverse distinction founded on sex, race, nationality, religion, political opinion, or any other similar criteria.

MISCELLANEOUS

2. The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the abovementioned persons:
 - (a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - (b) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment.

Whereas in 1971 ICN endorsed the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, hence, accepted that

1. "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms, set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (Art. 2),
2. "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Art. 5);" and

whereas in relation to detainees and prisoners of conscience, interrogation procedures are increasingly being employed which result in ill effects, often permanent, on the person's mental and physical health;

therefore be it resolved that ICN condemns the use of all such procedures harmful to the mental and physical health of prisoners and detainees; and *further be it resolved* that nurses having knowledge of physical or mental ill-treatment of detainees and prisoners take appropriate action including reporting the matter to appropriate national and/or international bodies; and

further be it resolved that nurses participate in clinical research carried out on prisoners only if the freely given consent of the patient has been secured after a complete explanation and understanding by the patient of the nature and risk of the research; and

finally be it resolved that the nurse's first responsibility is towards her patients, notwithstanding considerations of national security and interest.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Youth and new forms of international co-operation, *Unesco Chronicle, Paris, 4, 1976.*

Youth, its problems and opinions, its needs and aspirations affects the entire Unesco programme and is one of the Organization's continuing preoccupations. For while, in the words of the Constitution, "it is the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", it is in the minds of the young that tomorrow's world must be constructed, the world where they will live their adult lives and in which they seek more justice and equity.

Periodically Unesco holds consultations with youth on major problems of contemporary society. At the Oran meeting, the theme was the quest for new forms of international co-operation, today a necessity as the participants agreed at the outset...

... The meeting felt that young people, through their organizations, can play an important rôle in ensuring that the new relationship between nations is not « an act of charity performed by the rich for the benefit of the poor but a right to which developing countries were entitled and an act of justice for all mankind". To place the establishment of a new international economic order on the agenda of youth meetings at national, regional and international level can provide an occasion for "frank, even blunt" expressions of views which can only lead to "greater understanding and firmer joint action in the interests of committed youth as a whole", states the report.

Another form of action suggested was that of bringing pressure to bear, at international level, on governments and on public opinion in their countries, to implement measures for the practical application of decisions of the United Nations system. To this end, cooperation must be strengthened between representative youth organizations that recognize the aims and principles of the United Nations and are prepared to assist in bringing them about.

But apart from its relations with young people who were "natural partners" in its work, the United Nations system was invited by the meeting to pay greater attention to the specific needs of peoples, and in particular of those categories of persons too often neglected or treated as second class citizens in all societies: women, workers, and inhabitants of rural areas. As regards Unesco, most of the participants felt its action should have three objectives: to ensure that science and technology serve the progress of all mankind; to help Third World countries create their own technologies; and to promote democratization of teaching and education in all countries, whatever their stage of development.

The Oran meeting showed clearly that, in the opinion of young people, the new international economic order cannot be brought into being without their wholehearted participation and support.

Community and World Health, *Yvonne Hentsch, International Nursing Review, Geneva, N° 4, 1976.*

... Primary health care should be an integral part of the national health system. If an acceptable level of health is to be reached by all people in a given country it follows that local needs and individual participation in meeting them must have some central support and be included in a national and continuing health planning process. Basing their action on broad political decisions, the responsible health authorities need to identify problems, decide on priority programmes, define policy and evaluate periodically the health development programmes they have agreed upon.

All available resources need to be mobilized in this process and public and private institutions alike need to be included in the overall health care system.

So often private or other agencies launch health care programmes which, although useful, are not in accordance with the country's priority health needs. This is a waste of human energy and skills and of available financial resources. A recent Red Cross report points out that in spite of the immense potential of National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies and the impressive sum total of voluntary effort put into their activities, these remain marginal and have only a limited impact on the populations they are out to serve. However, as early as 1974, the Nursing Advisory Committee of the League published a report outlining ways in which the League and its member national societies can cooperate with governments and other institutions in developing urgently needed health care systems. The report stresses the value of the Red Cross as a health agent and the unique contribution of the Red Cross primary health worker towards meeting health needs, as well as the extended role of the nurse in "health maintenance, promotion and protection of health, treatment of disease and rehabilitation". What is true of the Red Cross can also be said in varying degrees of other institutions, public and private. While local health needs and local participation in meeting those needs remain paramount in planning the delivery of health care it is equally essential that they be included in local and national health care systems; local action needs support from national health authorities, and the latter need to be geared constantly to the true needs of the country if their planning is to remain realistic.

To sum up, in spite of tremendous strides in medicine and technology, morbidity and mortality rates are still high in about 80 to 85% of the rural and peri-urban populations of the world. Malnutrition, communicable diseases and parasitic and other infestations still take an unnecessarily heavy toll of lives and diminish individual capacity to live a productive life.

Available health services are not improving health as one would hope, and are not available to all.

A new approach is being suggested: that of primary health care. It relies on active individual participation from within the community; the use of local resources to meet health and social development problems; and support from national health care systems. It also implies that health personnel must be

trained on new lines, whether they be primary health care workers recruited from the community, or doctors and nurses responsible for planning, supervising and evaluating the use of such workers and for training them in the light of recognized community needs.

Honest evaluation of health development in the past indicates that, taking the world population as a whole, results have been meagre. Greater knowledge of psychology and of the interdependence of economic, social and health development should lead us all to consider new approaches to health development. There is hope that we may be more successful in the next 25 years than we have been so far. As V. Lanara wrote: "Nurses believe that nursing has a unique contribution to make in cooperation with others to the betterment of society by helping people live healthier lives".

This is a challenge nurses must take up...and hand on.

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.

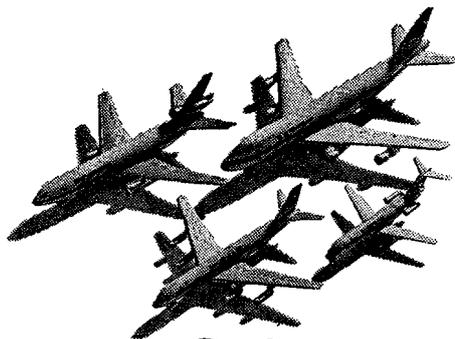


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the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive nonstop flights between Bombay and Tokyo and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up

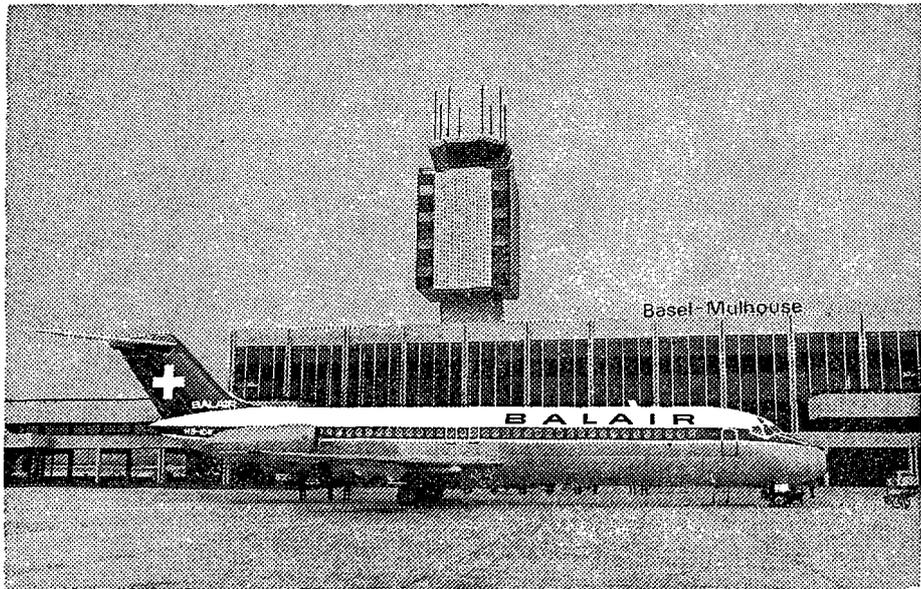
for this.) As you can see, it's no picnic being the airline of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America.

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Abidjan	Boston	Firnze	Lagos	Montreal	Santiago
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Alger	Buenos Aires	Glasgow	Lisboa	Wagaya	Strasbourg
Amsterdam	Buffalo	Göteborg	London	Nairobi	Stuttgart
Antwerpen	Cairo	Grenoble	Los Angeles	Newark	Sydney
Athina	Cape Town	Hajfa	Lyon	New York	Tehran
Atlanta	Caracas	Hamburg	Madras	Nice	Tel Aviv
Auckland	Casablanca	Hannover	Madrid	Nicosia	Tokio
Bogdad	Chicago	Hartford	Málaga	Nürnberg	Toronto
Bangkok	Cincinnati	Helsinki	Malmö	Osaka	Toronto
Barcelona	Cleveland	Hongkong	Manchester	Oslo	Tripoli
Braz	Colombo	Houston	Masilo	Palma de Mallorca	Tunis
Beirut	Dakar	Innsbruck	Marseille	Paris	Warszawa
Beograd	Dallas	Istanbul	Melbourne	Philadelphia	Washington
Berlin	Dar es-Salaam	Jerusalem	Mexico City	Praha	Wien
Bern	Delhi	Johannesburg	Milano	Rio de Janeiro	Zagreb
Birmingham	Detroit	Karachi	Milano	Rio de Janeiro	Zürich
Bogotá	Douala	Khartoum	Milwaukee	Roma	
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Bonn	Durban	Kabonham	Moskva	St. Louis	
	Düsseldorf	Köln	Montevideo	San Francisco	



BALAIR

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

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