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1965

GENEVA

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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Africa : Un amplio campo de acción para la Cruz Roja (*M. Gazay*).

GERMAN

Tätigkeitsbericht des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz.

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CIVIL PROTECTION

ACTIONS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES ¹

A. INTRODUCTION

I. Subject and Purpose of the Report

This report deals with Red Cross participation in civil defence, i.e. in practical measures taken by government or private organizations on a national level for the protection of civilian populations and property from the effects of armed conflicts and natural disaster and for the provision of help to victims of events of that kind.

It must not be forgotten that the work of the National Societies in connection with civil defence is but one of two aspects of Red Cross efforts to safeguard populations from the effects of war. The other aspect consists of the development of international humanitarian law, which should reinforce the respect due to non-combatants. It is obvious that the two are closely connected. The effectiveness of civil defence and, consequently, of National Society activity in this field, depends to a great extent on the recognition and observance of international law relating to respect for civilian populations and the organizations assisting them.

The purpose of the present report is to give a brief over-all view of the subject, particularly of the practical problems confronting National Societies and possible solutions thereto.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross seems indeed to present an opportunity for such a survey: many National Societies have experience in this field; the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies ¹ have

¹ Report submitted by the ICRC and the League to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna, 1965. This Report also comprises annexes which are not reproduced here.

issued several reports on various aspects of the matter which should be better correlated; and it would appear appropriate to combine all elements for the benefit of the young National Societies.

This report will not therefore examine the details of the main issues, but will merely mention them, adding references to documents already published by the international institutions of the Red Cross and to experience conveyed to them by National Societies.

II. Background

1. Origin of Red Cross interest in civil defence

Immediately after the First World War, when the Red Cross began to concern itself with the protection of civilian populations against the effects of war, it did not at first envisage taking part in practical precautions. Through the intermediary of the ICRC, its efforts were solely directed to the improvement of international law relating to civilian populations. However, through its studies of the dangers of chemical warfare, the XIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Geneva 1925) realized that the possibility of breaches of international agreement in this field could not be dismissed and that the efforts of the Red Cross in the legislative sphere should be backed up by practical measures.

Subsequently the ICRC convened an International Commission of Experts in Brussels (1928) and in Rome (1929), urging it to examine not only the dangers of chemical warfare but also those of air raids. It was by this Commission that, apart from other questions, the role of National Societies in civil defence was examined for the first time. In the opinion of the experts, a documentation centre to be set up by the ICRC should give this new National Society activity support and backing in the form of technical advice and information. The ICRC complied with this recommendation and the Centre, which was established in 1931, operated until 1939. This period was the first milestone in the National Societies' contribution to civil defence.

The work of this Commission of Experts enabled the XIVth International Conference of the Red Cross (Brussels, 1930) to

define the tasks to be assumed by National Societies in civil defence and to stress that they were an imperious duty.

2. *Situation after the Second World War*

During the Second World War the extension of Red Cross activity to benefit civilian populations proved to be an absolute necessity. After the war, therefore, the Red Cross endeavoured to strengthen the legal basis for its activity, both nationally and internationally. The League Board of Governors at its XIXth and XXth Sessions (Oxford, 1946 and Stockholm, 1948) had this activity included in the "fundamental principles" of National Societies whilst, in addition, the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross (Stockholm, 1948) recommended National Societies to include this activity in their statutes, and governments to give it their recognition internationally.

The 1949 Geneva Convention, upon entering into force, induced several National Societies to consider what practical role they could assume in civil defence. The studies carried out by the international bodies of the Red Cross in this field were then resumed and developed. In 1952, following an extensive enquiry among National Societies, the League published a "Guide for National Red Cross Societies on their Role as Auxiliaries of the Army Medical and Civil Defence Services". In 1955, work concomitant with the League Executive Committee reached the stage of an exchange of views at a meeting of representatives from 29 National Societies, the League and the ICRC².

This problem was included on the agenda of all subsequent large international Red Cross meetings. In view of the reports presented by the League and the ICRC, the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957) and the Council of Delegates (Prague, 1961) again asserted the importance they attributed to the activities of National Societies in matters of civil defence and they expressed the wish that these activities be developed along the lines advocated in those reports. During the

² See "The Role of National Societies in the Sphere of Civilian Protection": report submitted by the League to the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, New Delhi, 1957.

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Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross (Geneva, 1963), several National Societies made known their practical experience, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the ICRC and the League in their joint report.

B. LEGAL BASIS FOR RED CROSS ACTIVITY IN CIVIL DEFENCE

I. International Red Cross Resolutions and Principles: National Society Statutes

The relevant resolutions passed by International Conferences of the Red Cross since 1925 and by the 1961 Council of Delegates in Prague, particularly those based on recommendations contained in League and ICRC reports, clearly show that participation in civil defence is in fact considered to be one of the main duties of a National Society. The latest of these resolutions, for instance, adopted at Prague, stresses that:

. . . co-operation of National Red Cross Societies in government efforts aiming at protecting the civilian population in the event of armed conflict constitutes a natural task for those Societies and is in keeping with the principles of the Red Cross.

In addition, as mentioned in the resolution just quoted, this activity is also suggested to National Societies by the Red Cross principles³.

This duty should, therefore, be reflected in National Society statutes. This may in some cases require amendments to statutes⁴, as for a long time, from the point of view of their activities in favour of war victims, National Societies were solely auxiliary to the Army Medical Services.

³ Principle of Humanity "Declaration of Red Cross Principles", Council of Delegates, Prague, 1961, and Principle No. 6, "Fundamental Principles", Board of Governors of the League, XIXth and XXth Session, Oxford, 1946 and Stockholm, 1948.

⁴ Doc. DS 4/1 "Actions of National Societies in the field of Civil Population Protection", joint ICRC/League report to the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross, Geneva, August-September, 1963.

II. International Law

National Societies active in civil defence, owing to their being part and parcel of the civilian population, are first and foremost protected by the rules and principles of the law of nations relating to the security of non-combatants. In common law, indeed, hostile action may not be directed against the civilian population.

This principle was confirmed in certain provisions laid down in the Hague Regulations and especially in the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention. The latter affords protection notably to relief societies in occupied territories (Article 63), their contact with protected persons (Articles 30 and 142), civilian hospitals and their personnel (Articles 18 and 20), as well as to several types of function which National Societies may discharge for the benefit of civilian victims of hostilities ⁵.

These guarantees are of great value. However, pursuant to the recommendation of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross (New Delhi, 1957) ⁶ and following suggestions from several National Societies, the ICRC considered whether the protection afforded by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to societies for relief to civilian populations should not be augmented and strengthened. Experts on the matter gave an affirmative reply upon being consulted. Consequently, after having been on the agenda of the Council of Delegates in Prague (1961) and of the Centenary Congress (Geneva, 1963), this problem will again be discussed at the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ⁷ to which the ICRC will be submitting an extensive report on the problem of international regulations in this field and possible solutions thereto.⁸

⁵ These activities are listed in "Guide for National Red Cross Societies on their role as Auxiliaries of the Army Medical and Civil Defence Services", League, Geneva, 1952, pp. 25-28.

⁶ Resolution XIII of this Conference states, *inter alia* : ". . . the Conference . . . urges the ICRC to continue its efforts for the protection of the civilian population against the evils of war . . .".

⁷ Item 5 b of the provisional agenda of the International Humanitarian Law Commission.

⁸ Conf. D 5 b/1 "Status of Civil Defence Personnel", A study of regulations intended to reinforce the guarantees which international humanitarian law affords to non-military civil defence organizations. ICRC report to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna, 1965.

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C. MAIN PROBLEMS CONFRONTING NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

I. National Societies and Civil Defence in their own countries

1. *The role of National Societies*

The studies carried out by the ICRC and the League, like the experience of National Societies, show that the Red Cross as such could not, generally speaking, assume full responsibility for civil defence in any country. This is a field in which, like many others, the National Societies act as auxiliaries to the public authorities. Only such exceptional circumstances as indicated below might induce a National Society to endeavour to assume on its own the duty of bringing relief to populations suffering hardship as a result of hostilities.

It is hardly necessary to remind anyone that this function of an auxiliary is in keeping with the spirit underlying the tasks devolving on National Societies in general, the Societies having originally been established as auxiliaries to the army medical services. In fact, this auxiliary character has been preserved in the Red Cross principles⁹ and the conditions for recognition of National Societies.

However, in keeping with Red Cross principles, it is up to National Societies co-operating with State authorities responsible for civil defence to retain their independence. This will be achieved if they "maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles".¹⁰

As already mentioned, it may happen that in certain circumstances a National Society may be the only body in a position to come to the help of populations sorely tried by hostilities. We have particularly in mind two types of circumstance. In the first place, during an international conflict, in the event of an advance or withdrawal of the firing line, or an uprising in occupied territory, there may be for a time an absence of legal authority and public services. Intermittent hostile action may occur but the former occupying forces' place may not have been taken over completely by the enemy. In such a case it may be that only the Red Cross is able to help the victims of the continuing hostilities. The new regulations advocated by the ICRC to strengthen the guarantees in favour of

⁹ ¹⁰ "Declaration of Red Cross Principles", Council of Delegates, Prague, 1961. Cf. Principle of Independence.

civil defence personnel should permit such personnel to carry out their work under all circumstances, including such a situation as just described. However, until such time as these regulations are established, it is possible that in this situation the official civil defence services may be paralyzed or withdrawn to some other place; the Red Cross would then be alone on the spot to give succour to the victims.

In the second place, consideration should be given to the case of internal conflict (civil war, serious disturbances) when official civil defence services might well be partly or completely paralyzed. In such an event the National Society, thanks to its neutrality, may be the only body to intervene on behalf of victims, whether combatants or civilian population. It may take under its responsibility and flag any units of the official services still able to give effective help in personnel or equipment.

Both of these eventualities—in which the National Societies would be not auxiliaries but the sole, albeit temporary, incumbent of a heavy task—show how important it is for the National Societies to have their own first-aid teams and relief units capable of serving not only in the civil defence organization, but also as autonomous bodies in case of need.

Even in time of peace, the National Society's role may go beyond that of an auxiliary service, apart from its work in the event of minor natural disaster when it is able to cope with needs single-handed. It may happen, in a major natural catastrophe taxing all the resources of the nation's relief services, that the Red Cross agents through the rapidity with which they can go into action, may function as an emergency service until the remainder of the organization is on the job.

There is also need to consider the position of National Societies which have not only an auxiliary role but must also take initiative in countries without a civil defence service, as in a number of developing countries, for example. In such circumstances it is up to National Societies to approach the authorities to propose the organization of a civil defence service. By so doing they can stress that such an organization entails co-ordination of existing services or institutions (fire-brigade, police, Red Cross and other aid Societies) rather than the setting up of new State services.

In addition, and particularly in developing countries, the National Societies can emphasize that civil defence should be given its rightful place in the country's development. It would, as it were, constitute a form of insurance, to some extent, against the destructive effects of natural disaster or armed conflict, which might reduce to nought the progress achieved at the cost of great sacrifice.

2. *Co-operation with Government*¹¹

a) **Forms of co-operation**

Red Cross co-operation with government services most frequently encountered takes the following forms:

— Assumption of some or all of the responsibility for particular aspects of civil defence (e.g. blood transfusion, training of medical personnel and first-aiders, education of the public, etc.).

— Seconding of personnel to Civil Defence, whether as individuals or teams and with or without equipment.

Either of these forms of co-operation may be carried on, or both simultaneously, and they should be completed by representation of the National Society on the country's civil defence council. This would enable the National Society to check that agreements with the government are properly implemented and also, to some extent, to induce the national civil defence service to carry out its duties in a manner compatible with Red Cross principles.

b) **Legal basis**

To ensure that co-operation with government services develops smoothly and efficiently, it must be built up from a sound legal basis. Consequently, any civil defence legislation should make provision for co-operation with private organizations and a special agreement between the government and the National Society should lay down the details of co-operation. Such an agreement should, *inter alia*, guarantee the National Society full liberty to carry out its activities in conformity with Red Cross principles.

¹¹ D 695: "Co-operation of National Red Cross Societies in Civil Defence", joint ICRC/League report to the Council of Delegates, Prague, 1961, pp. 8-12.

II. Activities

1. *Their Nature*

Apart from the needs imposed by local conditions and the limitations of its own resources, a National Society must observe certain principles in deciding what civil defence activities it should undertake.

In the first place, it will give priority to activities which no other organization is carrying out effectively: one guiding principle is that the Red Cross should not seek to do what others are already doing sufficiently well, but to intervene where there is a need, a gap or a deficiency.

Secondly, it is important that National Societies undertake activities for which they are especially qualified by their very nature. In general these activities are characterized by their urgency and their call for large scale voluntary public action. Indeed, National Societies are accustomed to acting on the spot and their appeals to the public generally meet with success; thanks to the Red Cross tradition for humanitarian action and to the Red Cross spirit. In addition, National Societies are essentially intended to attend to certain tasks covered by the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention.

In the third place, Red Cross co-operation in civil defence should preferably be in fields in which the National Society has already gained experience. The efficiency of its co-operation will thereby be the greater and it will avoid dispersal of its forces, which is a constant danger.

2. *Examples of Activities*

a) **Medical Assistance**¹²

First-Aid.—In the medical assistance which many National Societies give to Civil Defence, first-aid is preponderant. This is

¹² See: "Guide for National Red Cross Societies on their role as Auxiliaries of the Army and Civil Defence Services", Geneva, 1952, pp. 31-55.

League Report to the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, New Delhi, January-February 1957: "The Role of National Societies in the Sphere of Civilian Protection", pp. 25-26.

ICRC Report to the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, New Delhi, January-February 1957: "The Role of National Societies in the Sphere of Civilian Protection", pp. 3-7.

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because first-aid is one of the basic activities of the Red Cross. This task includes the training of first-aid workers and instructors for the civil defence services and, in addition, instruction to the general public in matters relating to first-aid. Courses should be adapted to meet the needs of Civil Defence and designed to make complete and qualified teams available. Obviously these tasks must be undertaken already in time of peace.

First-aid services may be organized in several ways. Some Societies merely maintain first-aid teams; others, veritable nationwide emergency networks of first-aid posts; others again may have mobile relief squads comprising not only first-aiders, but even doctors and nurses.

Medical Personnel and Equipment.—Another National Society function is to make professional and auxiliary medical personnel available to Civil Defence.

So far as professional personnel (doctors and nurses) is concerned, the task is one of recruiting to meet needs in the event of war. However, this personnel should be given courses in civil defence in general and its special tasks as a part of the civil defence force. These courses should be organized by the government, the National Society or the professional associations. Some National Societies have organized courses on special subjects such as illnesses and injuries due to radiation.

As for auxiliary personnel the National Societies should supply the civil defence service with nursing auxiliaries (nursing assistants). In many cases this involves not only recruitment and instruction in civil defence, but also basic training in care of casualties.

In this field some National Societies—in agreement with their governments—have set up actual national hospital service reserves which include nurses no longer in active service and nursing auxiliaries. This system entails the organization of an extensive programme of instruction, both for nurses requiring refresher courses and for nursing auxiliaries, many of whom are in fact members of the National Society units. These nursing auxiliaries are given first-aid training and in-service courses in a hospital.

In the medical field, Red Cross assistance can include the storage of medical supplies and equipment, already in time of peace.

Several National Societies do this. Such stocks should, in particular, contain equipment for the setting up of auxiliary hospitals in case of need.

Blood Transfusion.—This is another field offering scope for National Society co-operation in the medical aspects of civil defence. In this connection many Societies are already assuming responsibilities which extend not only to war and natural disasters, but also to sickness and accidents of every-day occurrence, for which blood transfusion is increasingly important in modern medicine.

The Red Cross is well placed to undertake work in the field of blood transfusion. It contributes to the maintenance of the voluntary character of blood donation; it protects donors against commercial exploitation; it ensures that everybody can afford blood and blood products when required.

The National Society's role varies from country to country, but there are three main types of function which are discernible:

1. full responsibility for the national blood transfusion service;
2. limited responsibility: donor recruiting; drawing and storing of whole blood and distribution to hospitals, but not preparing plasma or blood products and not carrying out research;
3. propaganda and donor recruiting.

b) **Other forms of assistance** ¹³

Material and moral aid.—Many National Societies are disposed to help with the provision of shelters, foodstuffs and clothing. Some of them—in order to be able to supply immediate help—maintain peace-time stocks of food, clothes, blankets and sometimes even prefabricated huts.

The Red Cross can also give moral support to the victims it helps materially, by personal contact through its agents, particularly its social workers. This type of support is sometimes a decisive factor enabling victims the better to contend with their hardships.

¹³ See: " Guide . . . ", pp. 33-38, Geneva, 1952; League report, pp. 26-27, New Delhi, 1957; ICRC report, pp. 3-7, New Delhi, 1957.

Tracing of missing persons.—Several National Societies have a Tracing Service. Some have been given responsibility by the authorities to carry out this mission; even in some instances to set up official bureaux for information on war victims, and their function sometimes includes the tracing of missing civilians. In view of the knowledge and administrative experience required by such a task it can only be undertaken by those Societies which have the requisite qualifications.

However, any National Society can fulfil an auxiliary role by means of liaison with the government tracing service. It can, for instance, supply voluntary workers during periods of intense activity or act as intermediary between the service and enquirers in case of serious events.

Education in civil defence matters.—Many National Societies participate in civil defence education of people working in one way or another with Civil Defence and also of the civilian population as a whole.

For such people as first-aiders, medical personnel, social workers, etc., with specific civil defence functions, courses cover civil defence in general (e.g. its purpose, organization, defence techniques) as well as the particular tasks which would be their responsibility.

The primary aim of educating the public in general is to impart self-discipline to the population and thus avoid panic. It also teaches measures of self-protection, including first-aid. To achieve these objectives the National Societies organize courses and lectures; they have recourse to the press, radio and television. However, this is a form of activity calling for circumspection on the part of the Red Cross, for some aspects of civil defence are sometimes the subject of controversy on a national scale, in which case the National Society would be well advised to leave publicity strictly to official organizations.

Welfare Workers.—For all services undertaking relief, tracing or civil defence instruction—whether belonging to the Red Cross or to other organizations—welfare workers are essential. Some National Societies therefore make qualified social assistants and auxiliary personnel available to Civil Defence. The auxiliary

personnel in many cases are trained at special courses by the National Societies.

c) **Tasks devolving on the Red Cross under the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention**¹⁴

Regulations for implementation of international treaty agreements are mainly a government responsibility. However, National Societies are fully entitled to take an interest in the implementation of Conventions which, like those of Geneva, were to a large extent prepared by and constitute a fundamental charter for the Red Cross.

National Societies may—indeed they should—be concerned with the implementation or planning of minimum preparatory measures within their own spheres. They may be directly interested in and confided with the carrying out of some such measures. In so far as their participation in civil defence is concerned, the National Societies should give particular attention to the following articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention:

1) *Articles 18 and 20 : Civilian hospitals and their personnel*

These articles call for government regulations on official recognition and identification markings of civilian hospitals and their personnel. Some National Societies have co-operated with their governments in this connection, acting as technical consultants and it is a fact that their war-time medical experience makes them well qualified for such preparatory work.

2) *Article 24 (3) : Identity discs for children*

According to this article, governments should arrange a system of identification for children. Several National Societies have co-operated with their governments in this, particularly in the study of various systems of identification and publicity where measures envisaged by the government are not compulsory.

¹⁴ See: *Commentary* on the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, ICRC, Geneva, 1956; "The Role of National Societies in the Sphere of Civilian Protection", League report to the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, New Delhi, 1957, pp. 12-27; and "Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions". ICRC report to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna, 1965, (item 3 of the provisional agenda of the International Humanitarian Law Commission),

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3) *Article 144 : Dissemination of the Conventions*

Under the terms of this article, governments have undertaken to include the study of the Conventions in their programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to the entire population. Their dissemination, particularly among the armed forces, is an indispensable condition of their proper application. In many countries, the National Society helps the government to discharge this treaty obligation by the publication of information and by organizing courses on the Geneva Conventions.

4) *Article 14 : Hospital and safety zones and localities*

States may establish these zones and localities in peace-time or during an armed conflict by earmarking and equipping certain areas for that purpose. National Societies, in case of need, will draw the government's attention to the possibility of establishing such zones and they may be called upon to take part in their organization.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Viet Nam

The International Committee of the Red Cross in August 1964 and again in February 1965 made an offer of material aid to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which that Society declined, adding that it would appeal for it in the case of necessity.

In view of the extension of the conflict and the evident increase in the number of victims, the ICRC, in August 1965, made a donation of 50,000 Sw. frs. (drawn on its own relief funds) to the North Vietnamese Red Cross, to be used at the latter's discretion for the victims. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam acknowledged and thanked the Committee for its aid.

* * *

The International Committee also opened a credit account for the same amount for aid to refugees (displaced and regrouped populations) and to the war disabled (civilian and military) in territory controlled by the Saigon authorities. ICRC delegates made inquiries in August in Central and South Viet Nam in order to decide with the South Vietnamese Red Cross upon ways of carrying out this double action.

* * *

The ICRC informed the 104 National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun of the measures it had thus

taken on behalf of the victims of the conflict. It also drew their attention to the request for assistance by the National Front of Liberation of South Viet Nam which had been transmitted to it by the British Red Cross.

The International Committee declared itself prepared to transmit all donations it receives for the victims in both North and South Viet Nam. Several National Red Cross Societies have already indicated their interest in this action and have sent donations.

* * *

The Governments of the United States and of the Republic of Viet Nam, having replied in a positive manner to the ICRC's representations concerning the application of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 on the protection of the victims of war,¹ the International Committee asked them to send lists of prisoners held by them and authorization for its delegates to visit these in conformity with the Conventions. Some places of detention had already been visited in 1964 and in early 1965 and distributions of relief had been effected jointly with the South Vietnamese Red Cross. The Committee now hopes to be in a position to pursue and extend this action.

It has again approached the Hanoi authorities and the National Front of Liberation, but has not yet received their replies concerning the application of the Geneva Conventions. It has made the same requests to them regarding members of the opposing armed forces captured by either of them.

* * *

In the meantime the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC is continuing to transmit mail for prisoners in the hands of the National Front of Liberation. It has been informed that several of these family letters have reached their destination. The Agency has not

¹ Responses to the ICRC's appeal for the rules of humanity to be respected in Viet Nam are published in this current number.

so far had to transmit mail from the prisoners to their families.¹ Some prisoners were however able to give occasional news through other channels.

As regards deliveries of mail for prisoners in North Viet Nam, these were suspended in May 1965. Only one prisoner until then had been given permission to reply and to receive parcels. The ICRC is making efforts for such exchanges of news and deliveries to be resumed.

Yemen

Activity among the tribes East of Sanaa. — A medical team, comprising Dr. Rainer Siegenthaler and a male nurse, recently spent a month in the territory of the Naham tribe and the surrounding villages. The ICRC delegates, who established their base in a large cave in the Djerbet-et-Tahl gorge, were able to attend to numerous sick often from very distant regions. Several Egyptian prisoners were permitted to attend for treatment and for thorough medical examination. Visits to homes entailed journeys on foot or by donkey.

In the whole of this region with a population of some 70,000 people, there is not one single doctor. The Red Cross mobile team treated 1,160 patients.

It then went to the Khaulan district, where it gave 100 consultations daily, apart from many visits to homes.

Medical team in South Yemen. — A mobile team, comprising Dr. Hugo Steiner and a male nurse, went to the Qataba region (South Yemen). Immediately sick people converged upon it from the most remote villages as well as refugees from the Federation of South Arabia. Work for this team is not without its dangers, as fighting is going on in the immediate vicinity of Qataba.

Donation by the Swiss Red Cross. — Included in the relief supplies being distributed in Sanaa by the ICRC delegation was a

¹ *Erratum.* — In the July 1965 issue of the *International Review*, first paragraph page 356 should read: "The ICRC was preparing to intervene for exchanges of correspondence between the prisoners and their families and to ask for their release, when it learned that they had been set free."

consignment of 120 sacks of clothing, 7 cases of slippers, 5 cases of jackets, 90,000 cigarettes and 111 kilos of medical supplies, sent by the Swiss Red Cross.

Prisoners and political detainees. — Whilst at Djerbet-et-Tahl and Beni-Massar, Dr. Siegenthaler and a male nurse medically examined all the prisoners held by the Naham tribe.

In addition, Mr. Edmond de Palézieux, delegate, on June 26, visited the prison of Bustan-el-Kher in Sanaa where 85 women are held with their children. Most of them have been in detention for 33 months. The ICRC representative delivered 17 letters and a few weeks later received 17 replies for forwarding.

Medical action in favour of war disabled. — The last pairs of crutches were distributed between June 15 and July 15; a new consignment from Geneva is awaited.

A supply of wooden legs was delivered to the Hodeida hospital on July 12.

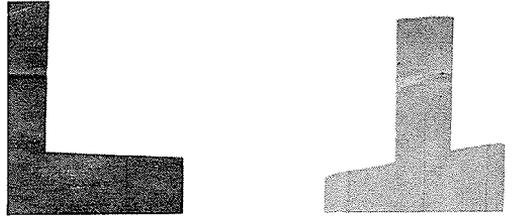
Japan

After the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Samuel Gonard, in the course of his visit to Japan, attended the embarkation and departure of a number of Koreans being repatriated by the Japanese Red Cross, the International Committee has decided to prolong until further notice its co-operation in this programme which is being carried out so effectively and smoothly.

Since these operations began in December 1959, 127 vessels have sailed from the port of Niigata with 84,005 Koreans.

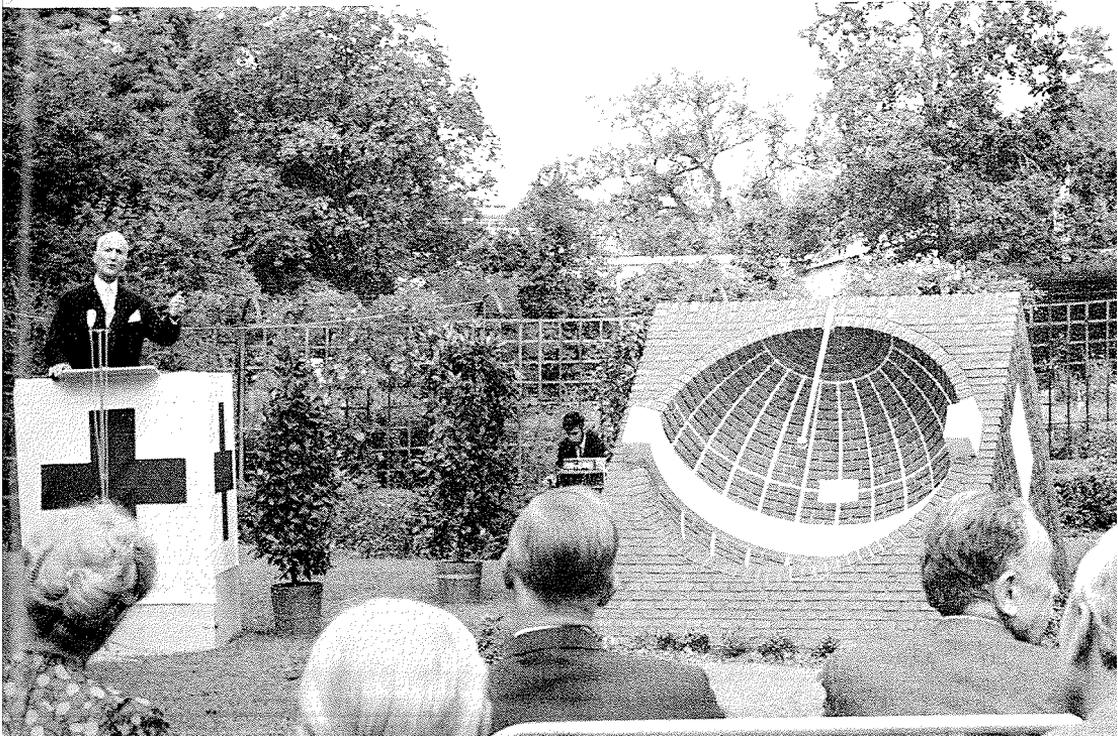


Inauguration of a sundial in the garden of the ICRC in Geneva. — Address given by the President of the donating committee, Jonkheer W. C. S. Laman Trip.



Photos François Martin Geneva

Mr. Léopold Boissier expressing the ICRC's thanks.



*IN GENEVA***New participant in the Geneva Conventions**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received from the Federal Political Department in Berne a communication informing it that the Government of Sierra Leone has confirmed, under date of June 10, 1965, to the Swiss Federal Council, its participation in the Geneva Conventions of 1949, by a declaration of continuity. In fact, Sierra Leone considered itself bound by these Conventions since its accession to independence, namely April 27, 1961.

Sierra Leone is thus the 107th State formally participating in the humanitarian Conventions of August 12, 1949.

A Gift to the ICRC

A sun-dial, built by young Dutch artists and craftsmen and offered to the Red Cross by the Netherlands Committee for National and International Competitions of Professional Craftsmen, was inaugurated on August 6, 1965, in the grounds of the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross.¹ It is of brick and cement and measures about 5 feet high. On the dial itself, in the form of a concave hemisphere, are engraved not only the hours in Roman figures but also signs of the zodiac and the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun emblems.

The inauguration ceremony was held in the presence of Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh-Meijer, chargé d'affaires of the Netherlands Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations, Mr. J. van Schreven, Consul General of the Netherlands in Geneva, representatives of the Netherlands Donating Committee—including Mr. E. Snoek, its chairman—representatives of the ICRC, the League, the Nether-

¹ *Plate*—Inauguration of the sun-dial in the ICRC grounds in Geneva: speeches by Mr. Laman Trip and Mr. L. Boissier.

lands Red Cross, the Geneva Section of the Swiss Red Cross as well as a number of Dutch and Swiss dignitaries including Dr. C. J. Bernard, Netherlands Red Cross delegate to the ICRC and the League.

A short address was delivered by Mr. Léopold Boissier. In the name of the ICRC, of which he is a member and of which he was for years the President, he warmly thanked the Netherlands Committee for National and International Competitions of Professional Craftsmen, and also the young people represented by that Committee. This sun-dial is a tangible testimony to their enterprise and skill. He recalled the centuries-old connections between Holland and Geneva and he concluded with a reminder, in the following terms, of the close link which the ICRC has maintained with the Netherlands for a century.

. . . The founding of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the Red Cross itself was due in no small measure to the support which the Netherlands citizens gave Dunant from the very beginning.

It was Dr. Basting, a Netherlands Army doctor, who, in 1863, conceived, with Dunant, the idea which seems to us quite simple but which was indeed ingenious; the neutralization of medical services in time of war. Again, it was Dr. Basting who, at the end of the 1863 Preparatory Conference, managed to persuade the delegations to accept this invaluable idea of neutralizing the army medical services. As you are aware, this proposal was subsequently accepted by the 1864 Conference which, in that year, instituted the First Geneva Convention.

Even before the signing of that Convention, however, another Netherlands citizen, Captain van de Velde, was sent by the International Committee to the scene of the fighting in the war waged by Austria and Prussia against Denmark. Capt. van de Velde went to the Danish side where he accomplished a magnificent work of pioneering; it was the first time that the International Committee was represented in a conflict.

Since that time, co-operation of this nature has unceasingly developed. It was of particular importance during the tragic events of the Second World War. To give you an idea of the extent to which this Committee assisted the victims of the heroic and noble resistance by the Dutch people against the aggressors, let me quote a few facts. The Netherlands Service was set up on May 13, 1940, that is to say, three days after the beginning of the invasion. This service first undertook to ensure the exchange of news between

Netherlands nationals in their own country and those who had gone abroad. It next attended to the needs of some 570,000 workers forcibly conscripted by the Occupying Power, hostages, and some 214,000 deportees in Germany. The number of enquiries set afoot to trace missing persons, and to send messages, amounted to several tens of thousands, apart from some 2,500,000 messages to or from civilian persons on all five continents. That is why the Central Tracing Agency, in that modest little building which some of you have visited, has some 350,000 card-indexes concerning Netherlands subjects who in one way or another were victims of the war. Much suffering is epitomized in that building, but also much hope and altruism.

But this sun-dial shows that time is passing and that the moment has come for me to conclude. What can we learn from this sun-dial? That we must not waste our time. That we must lose no time in making known the Red Cross, in ensuring that its principles are applied and in working for peace and international reconciliation. It is true that time is death's ally when wasted, but time can also consolidate constructive things such as friendships as strong and lasting as that which unites the people of the Netherlands to this small republic of Geneva and which links the Netherlands Red Cross to the International Committee of the Red Cross. It is with the hope that this sun-dial will bear witness to the strengthening of these spontaneous feelings that I once again thank the Netherlands Committee and all those, here or elsewhere, who contributed to this fine and inspiring work.

The second speaker was Jonkheer W. C. S. Laman Trip, Director of the Institute of Craftsmanship and member of the Netherlands Committee for National and International Competitions of Professional Craftsmen. He described how the idea of constructing this sun-dial and of offering it to the Red Cross was born; it testifies to the determination of the young Dutch craftsmen who took part in the competition to pursue their trade to the best of their ability and to compete in international professional competitions.

. . . The celebration of the International Red Cross Centenary was an excellent opportunity to call attention to this institution's work and it gave us great pleasure that some of your representatives in Geneva and the Netherlands organization helped us by their presence. It was no easy matter to decide what form the gift of

these young Dutch workers should take but we finally chose an instrument which in former days had its place in front of every important building and by which the sun enabled people to tell the time . . .

. . . That is why Mr. van der Wildt, who designed the sun-dial, did not abide by the usual shape, but aimed at two objectives : a form which would be more modern and which, through the work of many skilled hands, would be proof of Dutch craftsmanship.

Many technical problems arose which resulted in only two young Dutch craftsmen coming here to construct the whole unit from components made from Dutch material by young people in Holland. The construction work was supervised by an expert, Mr. Heyne ; he was able to implement this complicated project with the co-operation of the architect and of your technical department . . .

Mr. Laman Trip closed by informing those present of what induced the Netherlands Committee to donate this sun-dial, namely the conviction that here in this International Centre of the Red Cross, the sun will shine, even if only figuratively speaking, as " the source of the love and pity which inspires the Red Cross and which alleviates the plight of distressed humanity now and perennially ".

Finally, Mr. R. Heyne, instructor at the Institution of Craftsmanship, described the technical difficulties in constructing the sun-dial, and Mrs. Yagchi, of the ICRC Press and Information Department, replied to Mr. Heyne, requesting him to convey to the young people in Holland the sincere gratitude of the Red Cross.

RESPONSES TO THE ICRC'S APPEAL TO HAVE THE RULES OF HUMANITY RESPECTED IN VIET NAM

As the *International Review* mentioned in its previous number, the International Committee of the Red Cross addressed an appeal to the Governments of the Republic of Viet Nam, of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and of the United States of America. This appeal was also sent to the National Front of Liberation. The ICRC reminded these authorities that they are bound by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions giving protection to military personnel placed "hors de combat" and persons not taking part in hostilities.

As a result of this appeal, which was recently repeated, Mr. Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State sent the following letter on August 10, 1965, to Mr. Samuel Gonard, President of the ICRC :

The United States Government has always abided by the humanitarian principles enunciated in the Geneva Conventions and will continue to do so. In regard to the hostilities in Viet Nam, the United States Government is applying the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and we expect the other parties to the conflict to do likewise.

Among the particular measures being taken to implement the Conventions at the present time, the United States Government is developing plans to assist the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam to expand and improve facilities and procedures to process and care for an increased number of captives taken in combat. The two Governments are also increasing programs of instruction for personnel in the details of the provisions of the Conventions.

As you are aware, those involved in aggression against the Republic of Viet Nam rely heavily on disguise and disregard generally accepted principles of warfare. From the outset it has therefore been difficult to develop programs and procedures to resolve fully all the problems arising in the application of the provisions of the Conventions. Continued refinement of these programs and procedures in the light of experience will thus undoubtedly be necessary.

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The United States Government will cooperate fully and communicate further with the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the performance in Viet Nam of its traditional and valuable humanitarian mission.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet Nam, Dr. Tran-Van-Do, handed to the delegate general of the ICRC in Saigon, Mr. André Durand, this letter dated August 11, 1965¹:

In reference to your letter dated June 27, 1965, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam is fully prepared to respect the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and to contribute actively to the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to ensure their application. It is to be hoped that for their part the Viet Cong will show the same humanitarian concern. Appropriate measures have already been considered by our Government to accelerate the promulgation and dissemination of these conventions.

I should like further to inform you that the Geneva Conventions although not yet promulgated in Viet Nam have, in fact, always been applied. Viet Cong prisoners have always received the most humane treatment from our civilian and military authorities.

At the time of going to press, the ICRC is still waiting for a reply from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, as well as from the National Front of Liberation.

¹ Original text in French.

Some ICRC Activities in 1964

The ICRC published an Annual Report in which as usual it reviewed the work accomplished during the past year ¹.

In spite of the relative calm which characterized the year 1964 on the international level, the ICRC, for its part, had to undertake multiple and often extremely difficult tasks. In a world evolving ever faster, several countries were still shaken by violence. In order to come to the aid of the victims of these conflicts, the ICRC has been obliged to face some unexpected situations which raised complicated problems. It attempted to adapt its action to these new circumstances so as to maintain its own effectiveness. The present report will enable an estimate to be made of how far it was successful.

However, 1964 was also the year of the centenary of the first Geneva Convention. In this connection it should be noted that the Conventions at present in force, those of 1949, have, on a number of occasions, shown their usefulness during the past year. This was particularly the case of their article 3, which allows the ICRC to offer its services in internal conflicts. In this way remains alive and beneficent the spirit which presided over the signature a hundred years ago of that first Convention which is the basis of all modern humanitarian international law.

The *Annual Report* also describes the legal work undertaken by the ICRC, whose purpose it is to give ever more effective protection to the victims of conflicts or of internal disturbances.

It finally concludes with an account of the institution's financial position, supplemented by various tables which we also publish in this issue.

Some extracts from the Report relative to the activities in Asia and special services of the ICRC are given below.

¹ *Annual Report 1964*. ICRC, Geneva, 1965. 80 pages. This report is published in French, English and Spanish and a mimeographed edition will soon be available in German.

ASIA

Laos

The recrudescence of hostilities in the interior of Laos obliged the ICRC to open up a new phase in its activity on behalf of the victims, in particular of the wounded and sick, as well as of civilians who had fled from the danger areas.

At the beginning of March, the Laotian Red Cross made an urgent appeal to the ICRC for blood plasma for hospitals and infirmaries in the fighting zones. The ICRC immediately despatched a batch of 100 flasks of preserved blood. To this was added shortly afterwards a gift of 300 flasks offered by the Netherlands Red Cross.

Subsequently, Mr. André Durand, delegate general of the ICRC for Asia, went to Laos where he was able to assess requirements. He observed that some 23,000 persons had fled the fighting areas and were devoid of all means of existence.

Following on these observations and the request made by the Laotian Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies on June 8 addressed an appeal to several member Societies on behalf of the victims of the Laotian conflict. This appeal, whose object was to meet the refugees' most urgent needs for an initial period of three months, asked for the despatch of sweetened concentrated milk for children, sugar, soap, mosquito netting, material for making clothing, multivitamins, substitutes for blood plasma, anti-snake bite serum, instruments for minor surgery and various pharmaceutical products. The National Societies were also requested to make funds available, either locally or in neighbouring countries, to enable purchases to be made, thereby avoiding lengthy delays in routing.

Already by July, contributions paid or announced as a result of this appeal reached a total value of 100,000 Swiss francs¹. A little more than one-third of this sum represented contributions in kind, the rest consisting of cash donations.

¹ A portion of these donations was distributed in 1965.

Dr. Jürg Baer, doctor-delegate of the ICRC, then rejoined the delegate general, Mr. Durand, at Vientiane. He shortly afterwards left for Cambodia and Australia. He was charged with organizing in various parts of Laos the distribution of relief collected as a result of the appeal of June 8.

In the framework of aid to displaced persons, Dr. Baer handed a cheque to the Laotian Ministry of Social Welfare for 2,500 dollars as a contribution for the new village of Ban Amon ("the village of men who have escaped death"). He made a series of tours in various parts of the Kingdom, notably in the provinces of Luang Prabang, Thakhek and Paksane, during which he distributed relief supplies of food and clothing to refugees, as well as medicaments to hospitals. He undertook this activity in close co-operation with the Laotian Red Cross.

The ICRC also concerned itself with military captured during the events in Laos. It thus had printed in Vientiane cards notifying capture and message forms in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Produced in English and Lao, these cards were chiefly intended for Americans detained by the Pathet Lao.

During the course of a mission to Khangkhay, in the "Plaine des Jarres", Mr. Durand, delegate general of the ICRC, handed these cards personally to Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Neo Lao Haksat. He also at the same time met Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, Minister of Information.

One result of this was that the ICRC was able to transmit messages written to the family of an air force lieutenant whose aircraft had been shot down over territory held by the Pathet Lao.

Viet Nam

The ICRC attempted to intervene on behalf of the victims of the events in both South and North Viet Nam.

In Saigon, capital of the Republic of Viet Nam (South), Mr. André Durand, delegate general of the ICRC for Asia, was

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received in February by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, who gave him authorization to visit persons detained on account of the events. On February 21 he made the first visit, to the prison of Chi Hoa. The following day, accompanied by Dr. Pham Van Hat, President of the Vietnamese Red Cross, he went to the Phu Loi camp where he had several talks with the detainees.

In April the delegate general continued his mission of visiting places of detention and went to the Con Son penitentiary in the island of Poulo Condore off the Mekong delta. Subsequently, Mr. Werner Muller, ICRC delegate in Saigon, took over this activity. Together with the leading members of the Vietnamese Red Cross he visited, in September and October, various places of detention where he handed relief to the prisoners.

Mention should also be made that, as a result of the devastating typhoons which caused great damage in South Viet Nam in November, the ICRC, at the request of the League of Red Cross Societies, organizer of international relief actions in cases of natural disaster, placed its delegate, Mr. Muller, at the League's disposal. The delegate then assisted in the reception of donations and in the purchasing of relief supplies before the arrival of a League representative to the spot.

The ICRC also concerned itself with the position of American nationals, both military and civilian, who had been captured by the forces of the "National Front of Liberation of South Viet Nam". In order to establish contact with them, it made various representations which had not produced any results by the end of the year, in spite of a little information it had been able to collect about the position of the prisoners, thanks to an account published by an Australian journalist who had been in the jungle with the insurgents. It tried nevertheless to have some relief parcels reach the prisoners, but was unable to discover whether they actually reached their destination.

As a result of the bombing of certain points on the coast of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (North), the ICRC offered its services to the North Vietnamese Red Cross, in the framework of the Geneva Conventions. That Society thanked the International

Committee for its offer, but stated that it was able, for the moment, to deal with the situation itself.

The ICRC also transmitted to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam the requests for news made by the families of the two American pilots whose aircraft had been shot down on August 5. On September 7, the wife of one of the airmen sent through the intermediary of the American Red Cross, the first of the letters which the ICRC transmitted to Hanoi. In return, the ICRC received on September 26 from the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam a long missive from one of the prisoners reassuring his family about his health and the conditions of his internment. In the following months, this correspondence continued normally through the intermediary of Geneva.

Indonesia

After the outbreak of hostilities between Indonesian infiltrators and Malaysian forces, Mr. André Durand, delegate general of the ICRC for Asia, went to Djakarta, the Indonesian capital, on November 28. He was received by the leading members of the Indonesian Red Cross, which had asked the ICRC to deal with the question of Indonesian prisoners in Malaysia. He noted that the Indonesian Red Cross had been called upon to give instruction in the Geneva Conventions to certain groups of volunteers with engagements to fight against the Federation of Malaysia.

Malaysia

After his stay in Djakarta, the delegate general went to Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federation of Malaysia, where he was received by Tungku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister, and by other government representatives. These meetings enabled him to observe that the government did not accept the fact that the Geneva Conventions were applicable to the armed conflict in which Indonesia was opposing it. Those with whom he spoke did, however, promise that he would be given every facility to visit Indonesian prisoners and transmit their mail. They took care to point out,

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however, that these persons were not considered to be prisoners of war within the meaning of the Conventions. At all events, intervention by the delegate general on behalf of two Indonesian nationals condemned to death resulted in an indefinite stay of execution.

Mr. Durand then undertook a tour of prisons in which were detained Indonesians who had been captured during the course of military operations. He proceeded for that purpose to Negeri Sembilan, Johore Bahru and Singapore, as well as to Sarawak and Sabah in North Borneo.

All the prisoners were held as a result of sentences by courts or by reason of legal provisions relating to national security. The ICRC representative, during the course of his visits which were prolonged until early 1965, collected some 200 letters for the families of the Indonesian detainees. Thanks to the intermediary of the Malaysian Red Cross, this mail was despatched via Bangkok to the Indonesian Red Cross which it transmitted to the recipients.

Japan

The repatriation operations of Koreans resident in Japan who wished to proceed to the place of their own choosing in their country of origin were continued throughout 1964. We would recall that this repatriation is effected under the auspices of the Japanese Red Cross in the presence of ICRC delegates who ensure that none leaves against his will.

In 1964, eight vessels left Niigata for Chong Jin in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On board were carried 1,822 persons, which brought the total number of Koreans repatriated since the beginning of the operations in December 1959 to 82,665. ICRC representatives present at embarkations were Mr. Michel Testuz, delegate, and Miss Elsa Casal, assistant delegate, then Mr. André Durand, delegate general for Asia.

The earthquake of June 16, which caused havoc in one part of the Japanese Archipelago, seriously damaged the port of Niigata. In consequence, the repatriation operations were interrupted for three months and could not be resumed until September 22.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Central Tracing Agency (Geneva)

Even twenty years after the end of the Second World War, the activity of the Central Tracing Agency which was previously called the Central Prisoners of War Agency, continues unabated. This important branch of the ICRC in 1964 received 61,449 queries and communications of all sorts (as against 47,512 in 1963) whilst outgoing mail consisted of no less than 60,987 items as against 50,300 for the previous year.

This activity of the Central Tracing Agency in connection with all conflicts and their aftermath is of considerable importance by reason of its humanitarian effects, in view of the fact that many archives in countries stricken by war were destroyed, so that the records held in Geneva are in many cases the only source of information available to former prisoners of war or other victims of hostilities. The Agency has already been the means of bringing comfort to millions of human beings to judge from the following figures : for the period from 1939-1945 alone, the Agency compiled 36 million index cards representing some 15 million individual cases.

Far from becoming any less useful in 1964, this card index relating to the Second World War was put to even greater use than in previous years. In fact, there are many veterans who are now approaching retiring age and who, in order to supplement pensions to which they are entitled are required to produce evidence that they were prisoners of war or interned civilians. Upon their request, the Agency issues capture cards. In 1964 it issued 4,795 such cards to former prisoners of all sorts of nationalities.

Thus, work continues to be carried out more or less at full capacity in most of the services in the Central Tracing Agency.

Activity increased in the Italian section : it recorded 15,000 inquiries, that is to say, 10,000 more than in 1963. This increase was caused by the Italian Government's publication of its programme of compensation from funds made available for that purpose by the Federal Republic of Germany. In order to answer applicants wishing to justify their claims to pension, the Agency had to maintain close contact with the International Tracing Service in Arolsen.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In addition, the Central Tracing Agency's activity has not been immune to the influence of world events. It was particularly affected by the troubles which occurred in the Congo and which gave rise to several hundred inquiries from all over the world, from official government offices, private persons, economic undertakings, and religious groups. The inquiries received in connection with these events concerned people of every race and nationality. Below is a list of countries whose nationals were the subject of communications, tracing work and inquiries : Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Great Britain and the Commonwealth, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Arab Republic, USA, Yugoslavia.

The Agency received 119 Telex messages from Leopoldville giving lists of people who were safe and sound, admitted to hospital, or reported missing, as well as 310 dead, of whom 210 were Belgian nationals.

As a result of the war in the Yemen, the Agency had many messages to convey between prisoners and their families. This was particularly the case for Egyptian soldiers taken prisoner by the Yemeni royalists and for whom the ICRC was the only channel of communication enabling them to give a sign of life to their families.

Again in Viet Nam the Agency acted as an intermediary for the transmission of correspondence between the detainees and their families. However, efforts to contact the American nationals taken prisoner by the National Front of Liberation of South Viet Nam had been unavailing by the end of the year.

All this activity by the Agency necessitates its maintaining close co-operation with many national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Several of these, indeed, have their own tracing services or information bureaux whose card index systems are a source of information in innumerable cases and dovetail with those of the Agency in Geneva, thus enabling inquiries to be brought to a successful conclusion.

At this point mention should be made of the considerably improved co-operation with the National Societies of East European

countries and particularly with the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union in Moscow. Thanks to extensive correspondence between the Agency and the National Societies of these countries many family connections which had been lost, sometimes for years, and even since the 1917 revolution, were resumed. Many were the Russian emigrants who turned to the ICRC in the hope of establishing contact with their families in the USSR once again. Numerous inquiries came in from Moscow, sent by Soviet citizens seeking news of a relative who had gone abroad years ago.

Inquiries undertaken by the Agency in response to these requests were frequently successful, thereby giving joy to the people concerned, some of whom made a point of conveying their feelings to the ICRC. As an example, we may quote two tracing cases which were successful :

A Russian emigrant, Mr. V., had been without news of his family since 1918. He had left his parents, 4 brothers and 2 sisters in their homeland and had given them no sign of life. At the beginning of 1964 he finally decided to attempt to resume his contact with them and he was advised by the Soviet consulate in Paris to write to the ICRC. On receiving Mr. V's inquiry, the Central Tracing Agency sent a message to the address in the USSR which he had given. A neighbour replied saying that V's parents had been dead for several years, that 2 brothers were killed during the war, but that two other brothers and the two sisters were still alive. All four had left their native village but the Agency succeeded in tracing them and making contact with them. It shortly afterwards received a letter from one of the brothers in which he expressed his joy on learning that the missing member of the family, about whom he had known nothing for so long, was still alive. In this way these brothers and sisters who had not seen or heard from each other for 47 years were able to correspond, thanks to the ICRC, which received from Mr. V. a moving testimony of gratitude.

The second example concerns Mrs. Olga D. who, with her mother, her three sisters and her brother, lived in a village in the Ukraine. As the family originally came from Germany the occupation authorities sent it back to Germany in 1943 and the son was

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drafted into the Wehrmacht. The mother and her four daughters had to go their separate ways to earn a living. At the end of the war Olga returned to the USSR, married and settled far from her native village. In March 1964, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva received, through the intermediary of the Soviet Red Cross, an inquiry from Olga who wished to know if the members of her family, of whom she had been without news since 1945, were still alive. Painstaking investigation revealed that one of the sisters, Martha, had migrated to Canada immediately after the war, had married in that country and had been joined by her mother, her sister Alma and her brother Jonat. She had also kept in touch with her fourth sister who had settled in California. Thus, in spite of the fact that inquiries were hampered by the changed names of the sisters who had married in the meantime, and despite the fact that they were so far afield, one being in the USSR and the others in America, family ties were renewed after they had been severed for 19 years.

We would recall that there is a branch of the Central Tracing Agency in Zurich which continues to fulfil a very useful role. At the end of the war this branch, the largest and oldest in Switzerland outside Geneva, employed 330 people. Since that time, thanks to the support given by the town of Zurich which provides premises free of charge, this branch has unceasingly carried out a by no means inconsiderable task and one which is necessary in view of the shortage of personnel at the ICRC headquarters. In 1964 there were only two paid employees in the Zurich branch assisted by several voluntary workers.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ICRC

Examination of the 1964 accounts of the International Committee of the Red Cross once again shows the insufficiency of its regular receipts which, it should be recalled, consist essentially of contributions of governments parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the National Red Cross Societies, to which the ICRC reiterates its gratitude for their moral and material support.

In 1964, seven countries with a total of 1,490,000 Swiss francs supplied approximately 73% of government contributions. The remaining amount of 550,000 frs. was contributed by 52 governments.

International Conferences of the Red Cross have on a number of occasions expressed the wish that National Societies participate in the financing of the ICRC and recommended that they take the necessary steps with their respective governments for them to provide regular financial support for the work of the International Committee. In addition, Resolution No. 11 of the 1949 Diplomatic Conference, which was attended by representatives from most States, recognized the necessity of giving the ICRC such support.

In view of the complexity and increasing amplitude of the tasks entrusted to it, the International Committee of the Red Cross addresses itself more especially to Governments signatories of the Geneva Conventions and expresses to them its earnest hope that it will be possible, at the cost of greater effort, for them to increase their annual contributions¹.

¹The annual accounts closed on December 31, 1964, which are shown below, have been audited and certified correct by the Société fiduciaire romande Ofor S.A., recognized by the Swiss Federal Council and the Federal Banking Commission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS ON

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
AVAILABLE AND REALIZABLE		
Cash in hand :		
— in Swiss francs	26,349.02	
— in foreign currency	9,466.79	
Balance at Postal Cheque Account	112,936.89	
Bank Balances :		
— in Swiss francs	635,950.39	
— in foreign currency	24,776.45	
Public securities	10,402,001.—	
Other deposits	3,018,360.05	
		14,229,840.59
DEBTORS		
Governments	694,898.69	
National Red Cross Societies	91,586.02	
Sundry organizations	65,747.45	
ICRC Delegations	355,398.92	
Delegates and other ICRC staff members	34,849.34	
Special funds administered by ICRC	41,833.46	
Other debtors and refundable costs	714,534.48	
		1,998,848.36
TEMPORARY ASSETS		
Commodities, current stocks		291,009.44
		28,130.05
OTHER ASSETS (nominal)		
Capital share in the " Foundation for the Organization of Red Cross Transports "	1.—	
Furniture, machines, equipment	1.—	
		2.—
TRUST FUNDS		
Balance of interest on funds received in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan (assets in foreign currency)	392,897.04	
		392,897.04
<i>Total assets</i>		16,940,727.48
DEFICIT, STILL TO BE COVERED, ON RELIEF ACTION IN :		
Nepal	1,379,338.04	
Yemen	2,210,043.46	
		3,589,381.50
		20,530,108.98
Debtor for security : Foundation for the Organization of Red Cross Transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

DECEMBER 31, 1964

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
FUNDS FOR RELIEF ACTIONS		
Funds not yet assigned	1,080,526.15	
Funds earmarked	520,009.56	
Funds for current relief actions	567,236.44	2,167,772.15
CREDITORS		
Governments	3,461,963.45	
National Red Cross Societies	66,148.63	
Sundry organizations	23,643.17	
Delegates and other ICRC staff members	38,685.60	
Others	524,380.04	4,114,820.89
TEMPORARY LIABILITIES		578,155.68
TRUST FUND		
Funds in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan, art. 16		392,897.04
PROVISIONS		
Provision for the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross	180,000.—	
Provision for the Centenary celebrations and Congress	242,289.10	422,289.10
RESERVES		
Reserve for action in case of conflict	5,000,000.—	
Reserve for General Risks 3,351,412.04		
<i>Less :</i>		
Deficit for 1964 497,237.92	2,854,174.12	7,854,174.12
GUARANTEE FUND		
		5,000,000.—
		20,530,108.98
Guarantee in favour of the " Foundation for the Organi- zation of Red Cross Transports "		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
I. EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES		
(Missions in the case of conflicts—Relief actions— Central Tracing Agency)		
Personnel (salaries, social charges, allowances and expenses)	601,191.60	
Equipment and organization	82,946.35	
Permanent delegations	509,968.12	
Missions from Geneva	101,432.17	
Central Tracing Agency	609,019.80	
		1,904,558.04
II. GENERAL AFFAIRS		
(Humanitarian law—publications—information)		
Personnel, (salaries, social charges, allowances and expenses)	758,558.75	
Documentation, Committee of Experts, Conferences . . .	36,542.86	
Publications, Broadcasting and Television, Films . . .	73,081.36	
International Review of the Red Cross	69,056.22	
		937,239.19
III. ADMINISTRATION		
Personnel (salaries, social charges, allowances, expenses)	1,338,239.77	
Equipment, new purchases and maintenance	60,397.—	
Postage, Secretariat and running expenses	141,126.69	
Buildings, insurance, heating, water, electricity, general upkeep	144,350.15	
		1,684,113.61
<i>Total Expenditure</i> . . .		4,525,910.84

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1964

	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
<i>RECEIPTS</i>		
I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF THE GENERAL WORK		
Contributions by Governments	2,040,073.04	
Contributions by National Societies	575,378.37	
Sundry donations	569,633.89	
		3,185,085.30
II. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		
Income from Public Securities and Bank Interest . . .	342,847.85	
Income from ICRC Foundation	30,244.30	
		373,092.15
III. PARTICIPATION OF RELIEF FUNDS		
		470,495.47
<i>Total Receipts</i> . . .		4,028,672.92
DEFICIT FOR 1964		
Written off by withdrawal from Reserve for General Risks		497,237.92
		4,525,910.84

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

**Contributions to the ICRC in 1964 from Governments and
National Red Cross Societies allocated to the Financing
of Expenditure in 1964**

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Afghanistan	3,000.—	
Albania		700.—
Australia	71,904.30	27,500.—
Austria	16,670.—	5,000.—
Belgium	10,000.—	12,500.—
Bulgaria	1,000.—	4,500.—
Burma	6,400.—	1,500.—
Cambodia		2,000.—
Canada	59,698.80	29,850.—
Ceylon	3,017.50	
Chile	8,625.—	4,000.—
China		10,000.—
Colombia	17,244.—	3,557.80
Costa Rica		480.—
Czechoslovakia		3,000.—
Denmark	18,693.92	2,000.—
Dominican Republic		2,156.25
Ecuador	889.50	1,000.—
El Salvador	3,056.80	385.50
Ethiopia		2,250.—
Finland	8,000.—	3,000.—
France	61,600.—	30,000.—
German Democratic Republic		6,000.—
German Federal Republic	108,548.10	30,355.20
Ghana		2,000.—
Greece	18,000.—	5,500.—
Hungary	1,000.—	2,500.—
Iceland		500.—
India	67,800.—	2,697.—
Iran	20,000.—	
Iraq	8,000.—	3,500.—
Ireland	7,500.—	3,500.—
Italy	29,861.11	
Japan	21,860.—	30,000.—
Jordan	3,606.—	
Korea, Democratic Republic of		2,000.—
Korea, Republic of		3,498.90
Lebanon	5,769.23	2,500.—
Liechtenstein	12,500.—	
Luxemburg	2,000.—	3,000.—
Madagascar	1,600.—	
Malaya	4,800.—	
Mexico	17,250.—	
Monaco	3,000.—	2,000.—
Morocco	3,000.—	
Netherlands	13,000.—	25,000.—
New Zealand	36,142.50	7,500.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Nicaragua	647.—	1,617.65
Nigeria	4,836.—	2,000.—
Norway	12,000.—	3,000.—
Pakistan		2,500.—
Peru		3,550.—
Philippines	11,160.—	5,000.—
Poland	15,000.—	6,000.—
Portugal	13,000.—	
Rumania		5,000.—
San Marino	2,000.—	2,000.—
Saudi Arabia	12,941.25	
Senegal	2,112.—	
Sierra Leone	2,045.10	
South Africa, Republic of	36,120.—	15,000.—
Spain		2,161.07
Sweden	42,034.47	
Switzerland	1,000,000.—	
Tanganyika	6,000.—	
Thailand	15,000.—	3,000.—
Togo	1,600.—	
Tunisia	1,800.—	
Turkey	4,815.86	
United Arab Republic	30,000.—	
United Kingdom	120,750.—	30,200.—
United States		194,119.—
Upper Volta	1,760.—	
Uruguay		500.—
USSR		16,300.—
Venezuela	19,420.—	
Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of		2,000.—
Viet Nam, Republic of	3,994.60	2,000.—
Yugoslavia	6,000.—	2,000.—
	2,040,073.04	575,378.37

In addition, the ICRC received in 1964 the following amounts concerning previous years, which were passed to the Reserve for General Risks Account:

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Denmark		2,000.—
Ecuador	2,076.55	
Iceland		500.—
Korea, Democratic Republic of		2,000.—
Monaco	1,763.—	
Nicaragua	1,725.—	
Spain		2,161.07
Thailand	15,000.—	
United Arab Republic	30,000.—	
	50,564.55	6,661.07

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1964

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Public securities :		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
Credit entered in		Inalienable reserve fund :	
the Swiss Confederation National		B/fwd from 1963	135,380.45
Debt Register		Statutory allocation	
valued at par	827,000.—	of 15% from	
(Market value :		net revenue in	
Fr. 818,030.—)		1964	5,337.20
Securities deposited			<u>140,717.65</u>
at the Swiss National Bank,		<i>Total value of funds</i>	<i>1,168,970.17</i>
Geneva, valued		International Committee of the	
at par	332,100.—	Red Cross :	
(Market value :		Funds in current account	30,444.30
Fr. 323,850.—)	1,159,100.—		
Deposit at the Swiss National			
Bank, Geneva	32,212.47		
Administration fédérale des			
contributions, Berne (tax paid			
in advance to be refunded)	8,102.—		
	<u>1,199,414.47</u>		<u>1,199,414.47</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1964

EXPENDITURE	Sw. Fr.	RECEIPTS	Sw. Fr.
Deposit fees for safe custody of		Income from securities in 1964	35,882.50
securities, auditors' fees and			
various expenses	301.—		
Statutory allocation to inalien-			
able reserve fund : 15% of the			
net revenue in 1964 (Art. 8 of			
the Statutes)	5,337.20		
Allocation to the ICRC of			
balance of net revenue for			
1964 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	30,244.30		
	<u>35,882.50</u>		<u>35,882.50</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1964

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities (market value Fr. 115,200.—) at par	120,000.—	Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Deposit at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva	9,364.—	Reserve for fluctuation in value Funds available on December 31, 1964	18,178.45 3,709.—
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded)	972.—	<i>Total available funds</i>	<u>121,887.45</u>
	<u>130,336.—</u>	Creditors (Allocations to be withdrawn)	8,000.—
		International Committee of the Red Cross: Funds in current account	448.55
			<u>130,336.—</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1964

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Eleventh distribution of revenue to six National Red Cross Societies pursuant to decision of the ICRC Special Commis- sion of June 11, 1964	13,000.—	Balance brought forward from December 31, 1963	13,708.55
Fees for circulars, auditors and safekeeping of securities and miscellaneous expenses	491,55	Income from securities in 1964	3,492.—
Excess of receipts over expendi- ture: balance available on December 31, 1964	3,709.—		
	<u>17,200.55</u>		<u>17,200.55</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1964

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities valued at par (market value Fr. 28,800.—)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	3,693.50	Reserve :	
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded) .	259.20	Balance brought forward from 1963	776.84
		Less :	
		Excess expendi- ture over receipts in 1964	120.75
			656.09
		Total value of funds . . .	25,656.09
		International Committee of the Red Cross :	
		Funds in current account . .	10,296.61
	<u>35,952.70</u>		<u>35,952.70</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1964

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Printing costs, circulars No. 456 and 457	856.—	Income from securities in 1964	931.20
Postage ; fees for auditors and safekeeping of securities ; sun- dry charges	195.95	Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1964	120.75
	<u>1,051.95</u>		<u>1,051.95</u>

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

DATES OF FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

FROM 1863 TO 1963

On the eve of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, to be held in Vienna this October, the International Committee of the Red Cross considers it useful to publish a list of dates of foundation of National Societies recognized by the ICRC during the first century of our movement's history, that is to say since the constitution of the Committee of Five on February 17, 1863, until February 17, 1963.

For this purpose the ICRC has corresponded with all the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies. With six exceptions, all have replied giving the date of foundation according to their own records. In some cases, however, and for the sake of standardization of references, we have considered it appropriate to change the dates communicated to us.

It must be pointed out that, in the past, different publications have given different dates, because they referred either to government decrees approving a new Society's statutes and promulgating recognition on the national level, or to the formation of a central committee, the first constituent assembly or recognition by the International Committee.

The list given below includes Societies now extinct which, as a result of historic events, have either disappeared or been radically transformed. To distinguish these Societies, the names of countries on the map today are shown in heavy print.

It will be recalled that the Red Cross Centenary Congress in Geneva in 1963 showed the need for this wide consultation by the ICRC, in which National Societies readily participated. We would add that the list published here may be added to or amended in our subsequent issues, as and when we receive further data or comments, which we shall welcome.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

<i>Württemberg</i>	December 16, 1863
<i>Oldenburg</i>	January 2, 1864
Belgium	February 4, 1864
<i>Prussia</i>	February 6, 1864
Spain	March 2, 1864
France	May 25, 1864
Italy	June 15, 1864
<i>Mecklemburg-Schwerin</i>	June 24, 1864
<i>Hamburg</i>	October 18, 1864
<i>Hessen-Darmstadt</i>	December 19, 1864
Portugal	February 11, 1865
Sweden	May 24, 1865
Norway	September 22, 1865
<i>Saxony</i>	June 7, 1866
<i>Baden</i>	June 29, 1866
Switzerland	July 17, 1866
<i>Bavaria</i>	October 18, 1866
<i>Russia—U.S.S.R.</i>	May 3, 1867
Austria	May 17, 1867
Netherlands	July 19, 1867
Turkey	June 20, 1868
Great Britain	August 4, 1870
<i>Montenegro</i>	January 15, 1876
<i>Serbia-Yugoslavia</i>	January 25, 1876
Denmark	April 27, 1876
Rumania	July 4, 1876
Japan	May 1, 1877
Finland	May 7, 1877
Greece	June 22, 1877
Hungary	March 27, 1879
Peru	April 17, 1879
Argentina	June 13, 1880
United States of America	May 21, 1881
El Salvador	March 13, 1885
Costa Rica	April 4, 1885
Bulgaria	October 20, 1885
Congo ¹	December 31, 1888
<i>Siam—Thailand</i>	April 26, 1893
Venezuela	January 30, 1895
<i>Transvaal—South Africa</i> (Republic)	July 22, 1896

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Canada	October 16, 1896
Uruguay	March 5, 1897
Chile	December 18, 1903
China	May 29, 1904
Brazil	December 5, 1908
Cuba	March 10, 1909
Mexico	February 21, 1910
Ecuador	April 22, 1910
<i>Egypt</i> — United Arab Republic	October 24, 1912
Luxembourg	August 8, 1914
Australia	August 13, 1914
Colombia	July 23, 1915
Panama	March 1, 1917
Bolivia	May 15, 1917
Czechoslovakia	February 14, 1919
<i>Estonia</i>	February 24, 1919
Poland	April 27, 1919
Paraguay	November 12, 1919
India	March 20, 1920
<i>Germany</i> ^a	May 31, 1921
Albania	October 4, 1921
<i>Latvia</i>	April 13, 1922
<i>Lithuania</i>	July 29, 1922
<i>Danzig</i> (Free Town)	July 29, 1922
Iran	April 3, 1923
Guatemala	April 22, 1923
Iceland	December 10, 1924
Dominican Republic	April 23, 1927
New Zealand	December 22, 1931
Iraq	February 28, 1932
Haiti	May 29, 1932
Nicaragua	January 10, 1934
Afghanistan	April 9, 1934
Ethiopia	July 8, 1935
Burma	April 1, 1937
Honduras	September 24, 1937
Mongolia	June 16, 1939
Ireland	September 5, 1939
Syria	May 30, 1942
Liechtenstein	April 30, 1945

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Lebanon	July 9, 1945
Indonesia	September 17, 1945
Korea (Dem. Rep.)	October 18, 1946
Viet Nam (Dem. Rep.)	November 23, 1946
Philippines	April 15, 1947
Pakistan	December 20, 1947
Jordan	January 12, 1948
Monaco	March 3, 1948
Ceylon	April 1, 1949
Korea (Republic of)	October 27, 1949
San Marino	November 29, 1949
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	February 4, 1950
Viet Nam (Republic of)	December 25, 1951
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	October 23, 1952
Liberia	March 29, 1954
Laos	January 1, 1955
Tunisia	September 26, 1956
Sudan	October 30, 1956
Ghana ¹	October 1, 1957
Libya	October 5, 1957
Malaysia	November 22, 1957
Morocco	December 24, 1957
Cambodia	June 16, 1958
Togo	February 26, 1959
Nigeria	September 29, 1960
Upper Volta	July 31, 1961
Sierra Leone	July 1, 1962
Tanganyika	December 7, 1962
Cameroon	January 9, 1963
Algeria	January 11, 1963
Senegal	January 29, 1963

¹ Congolese and African association, reconstituted in 1960.

² Reconstitution of German Red Cross associations into a National Society.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹The 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.

- (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 ;
- (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 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 ;
- (f) 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 ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

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

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICRC

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950, 8vo, 245 pp. Sw.Fr. 8.—.

COURSIER, Henri. **Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions.** New Edition revised and printed, 1963, 8vo, 102 pp. Sw.Fr. 4.50.

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. **Thirty Slides with Comments.** 1963, 8vo, 33 pp., mimeo. Sw.Fr. 25.—.

PICTET, Jean S. **Red Cross Principles.** Preface by Max HUBER. 1956, 8vo, 154 pp. Sw.Fr. 7.—.

PICTET, Jean S. **The Laws of War.** 1961, 8vo, 11 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

PICTET, Jean S. **The Doctrine of the Red Cross.** 1962, 8vo, 19 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

COURSIER, Henri. **The International Red Cross.** History, Organization, Action. 1961, 16mo, 131 pp. Sw.Fr. 3.50.

WARBURTON, Barbara. **The Robinson Family.** A short Story about the Geneva Conventions. Ill. by Pierre LEUZINGER. 1961. 43 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50. (With the LRCS.)

THE ICRC AT WORK. **A Centenary of Service to Humanity.** 1963, 4to, 32 pp., Ill. Sw.Fr. 2.—.

SCHWARZ, Gertrud. **Table des matières de la Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge 1939-1961.** 1963, in-8, 127 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—.

TWO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY OTHER PUBLISHERS

BOISSIER, Pierre. **Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.** Tome I : **De Solférino à Tsoushima.** Paris, Plon, 1963, 512 p. Sw.Fr. 22.30.

JUNOD, Marcel. **Le troisième combattant. L'odyssée d'un délégué de la Croix-Rouge.** Nouvelle éd. avec une préface de Léopold BOISSIER et avec un résumé succinct des Conventions de Genève. Paris, Payot, 1963, in-8, 248 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Leopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggætu 4 *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST—Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Siruina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.