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# **international review of the red cross**



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## CONTENTS

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1985 — No. 248

	<b>André Durand:</b> A book by Henry Dunant, written in collaboration with Dr. Chéron . . . . .	263
	ICRC appeal for a humanitarian mobilization	276
	<b>J. de Preux:</b> Summary III: Special protection of women and children . . . . .	292
	<hr/>	
<b>INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS</b>	ICRC Vice-President received by Queen Beatrix	303
	Recognition of the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe . . . . .	303
	<i>External activities:</i>	
	Africa — Latin America — Asia and Pacific — Middle East — Europe . . . . .	305
	<hr/>	
<b>IN THE RED CROSS WORLD</b>	Establishment of the Jean Pictet Fund. . . . .	321
	Centenary of the Salvadoran Red Cross. . . . .	325
	Sixty-fourth distribution of income of the Empress Shôken Fund . . . . .	329
	<hr/>	
<b>BOOKS AND REVIEWS</b>	Henry Dunant's biography (W. Heudtlass) . . . . .	334

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only for material over its own signature.*

*To commemorate the 75th anniversary  
of the death of Henry Dunant  
on 30 October 1910*

**A BOOK BY HENRY DUNANT, WRITTEN IN  
COLLABORATION WITH DR. CHÉRON \***

**by André Durand**

**1. Henry Dunant and Dr. Chéron**

Henry Dunant, speaking briefly in his memoirs of a visit to a Dr. Chéron in rue Taitbout, Paris, on 4 September 1870, added the following interesting detail: "We had just published a book, under his name, which we wrote together."<sup>1</sup>

The book, which does indeed bear the name only of Dr. Chéron, is a 230-page 12mo volume entitled *Les victimes de la Guerre et les Progrès de la civilisation* (The Victims of War and the Progress of Civilization).<sup>2</sup> It deals with the foundation and history of the Red Cross, from the intervention of Henry Dunant at Solferino through the creation and early activities of the first relief societies and the role they played in the conflicts which followed the first Geneva Convention.

Dunant's relationship with Dr. Chéron was one of friendship and mutual trust.<sup>3</sup> With the doctor, he had devised a system of individual ready-made dressings for wounded soldiers, consisting of

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\* This article was published in the "Bulletin de la Société Henry Dunant," N° 6, 1981. We reproduce it with the consent of the author and of the publisher, to whom we express our thanks.

<sup>1</sup> Henry Dunant, *Mémoires*, Henry Dunant Institute, Editions L'Age d'Homme, 1971, p. 248. Henry Dunant's book *Un Souvenir de Solferino* is available in English translation under the title *A Memory of Solferino*; the other works mentioned in this article have not been translated into English.

<sup>2</sup> Paris, E. Lachaud, Publisher, 1870.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Jules Chéron, born at Périgueux on 3 August 1837, died in Paris on 16 May 1900. Following his medical studies in Bordeaux, he received degrees as doctor of medicine and doctor of science in Paris in 1866. He was appointed to the staff of the Hospital St. Lazare and was a visiting professor of gynaecology at the Ecole Pratique de médecine. He was editor of the *Revue médico-chirurgicale des maladies des femmes* and author of many scientific publications.

a strip of cotton wrapped around a piece of waxed cloth, containing lint soaked in ferric chloride. "Dr. Chéron and I both had the idea of making an excellent anti-haemorrhagic of the lint, which nobody had thought of before," Dunant wrote.<sup>4</sup> It appeared that the product was marketed under the name of a pharmacist, Sirech, who worked on it with Dr. Chéron and Dunant, but that Dunant never gained what he expected from the project.<sup>5</sup> He had already become a frequent visitor to rue Taitbout in September 1870, for he wrote, "The business of ready-made dressings for the wounded is going very well. Dr. Chéron has been very good to me. I lunch and dine with him and his family every day and the beautiful apartment in rue Taitbout has become a veritable anti-haemorrhagic workshop. Madame Chéron has six women under her direction, to say nothing of her women friends and all the other people."<sup>6</sup>

Henry Dunant had nothing but praise for the young doctor. "Be sure to tell Anna," he wrote to his sister Marie, "not to worry about me. I should have liked to have had Dr. Chéron treat her with electricity. He has accomplished some remarkable cures, which all the medical journals have been talking about."<sup>7</sup> During the smallpox epidemic in Paris in June 1870, Dunant was glad that he had been vaccinated by Dr. Chéron "with an excellent vaccine, which took perfectly".<sup>8</sup>

After the siege of Paris and the fall of the Commune, Henry Dunant had the idea of creating a new international organization, *l'Alliance universelle de l'Ordre et de la Civilisation*, to take the place of the *Société de Prévoyance* established during the war. The name of Dr. Chéron was prominent in the list of honorary presidents and vice-presidents of the Alliance<sup>9</sup>. At the opening of the first congress of the new organization, on 3 June 1872, Dr. Chéron, as rapporteur of the commission on the proposal for a diplomatic conference on prisoners of war, clearly expressed the view of Henry Dunant:

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<sup>4</sup> Henry Dunant to Marie Dunant, 31 July 1870, Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire de Genève (hereafter: BPU) Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 32.

<sup>5</sup> "Dr. Chéron, who is never very optimistic, assures me that my share in this affair, my share alone, should easily bring me a net profit of a hundred and twenty thousand francs a year." Henry Dunant to Marie Dunant, 31 July 1870, BPU Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 32.

<sup>6</sup> Dunant to Marie Dunant, 11 September 1870, BPU, Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 36.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 7 April 1870, BPU Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 27.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 24 June 1870, BPU Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 30.

<sup>9</sup> See *Bulletin non périodique de l'Alliance universelle de l'Ordre et de la Civilisation*, Paris, Aux Bureaux de l'Alliance, 1873.

“To treat prisoners of war with the greatest degree of humanity is now the desire of all civilized peoples, but it is essential that the procedures for doing so, just as much as the means, be clearly established. While leaving it to the members best qualified on the question to consider the various points which should serve as the basis for a convention between civilized states, the commission wished its rapporteur to propose resolutions designed to gain the agreement of governments to a meeting of accredited diplomats to discuss the articles of a diplomatic convention for the amelioration of the treatment of prisoners of war.”<sup>10</sup>

A letter from Henry Dunant to Marie Dunant reports that *Les Victimes de la guerre* came off the press on 29 July 1870,<sup>11</sup> just ten days after France’s declaration of war against the Kingdom of Prussia, on 19 July. Dunant set to work immediately to get the book into circulation and ensure that it was publicized. He went to the home of the writer Eugène Manuel, possibly to thank him for some verses Manuel had addressed to him,<sup>12</sup> and finding Manuel not at home he wrote him the following note:

“I left you a little book whose author, Dr. Chéron, offers it you with his respects. I speak for him in asking you to be kind enough, with reference to the book, to write about this humanitarian movement—so painfully timely today—in one of the major papers of Paris, since all of them are open to you, with your great talent and good heart... If you would like to write an article, I should be grateful if you would send it to Dr. Chéron at 43 rue Taitbout, who wrote the book, in order to popularize this work.”<sup>13</sup>

It is obvious that the book was written, and probably set in type, before the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War. At the last possible moment, apparently, the authors changed the end of the last chapter to adapt it to the new situation and added an introduction, with no title and no page number, which drew attention to the timeliness of the book:

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<sup>10</sup> *Congrès de l’Alliance universelle de l’Ordre et de la Civilisation*, Paris, Imprimerie typographique de A. Pougin, 13 quai Voltaire, 1872, p. 24.

<sup>11</sup> “Dr. Chéron’s book was published the day before yesterday, at a very appropriate moment.” Dunant to Marie Dunant, 31 July 1870, BPU Ms. fr. 2115 C, f. 31.

<sup>12</sup> “The verses I send you, my dear Monsieur Dunant, were splendidly interpreted last night at the Théâtre français by Coquelin and Mademoiselle Favart in the benefit performance for the wounded.” (Eugène Manuel, Paris, Sunday, 7 August 1870) cited in the appendix to the work by Rudolf Müller, *Entstehungsgeschichte des Roten Kreuzes und der Genfer Konvention*, Stuttgart 1897, p. 417.

<sup>13</sup> Dunant to Eugène Manuel, 8 August 1870, Bibliothèque historique de la Ville de Paris. Fonds Eugène Manuel; facsimile, BPU.

“War has broken out between France and Prussia!

“At a moment when so many victims are falling in defence of their country, it is urgent to bring before everyone’s eyes a picture of the progressive evolution of the international movement under way for the benefit of the wounded on the battlefield.

“It is the purpose of this little book to show how such an institution could have relieved the distress at Solferino, and also to show the great services it rendered at Sadowa.

“We hope that its readers will give their support to this universal humanitarian movement in whose inception France played so great a part, a support which no man with a heart can fail to give, especially at such a fateful moment as this.”

## 2. **Relation to** *La Charité internationale sur les champs de bataille*

It is reasonable to suppose that the general concept of the book should be attributed to Henry Dunant and that he contributed considerably to writing it. We find in it a pattern characteristic of a number of books by Dunant published between 1864 and 1866 under the general heading *La Charité internationale sur les champs de bataille* (International Charity on the Battlefield), namely a brief history of actions to assist wounded soldiers, an account of the part played by Henry Dunant in the creation of the Red Cross, extensive quotations from *Un Souvenir de Solferino* (A Memory of Solferino) and a summary of the war over Schleswig, to which are added, in the book in question, a study of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and of the activities of the French society for relief of the wounded. The book refers to Henry Dunant in the third person, but it is well known that Dunant liked to refer to his activities in this detached manner, as he had previously done in *La Charité internationale*. We sometimes have the impression that Henry Dunant divided himself in two, enabling him in his role as chronicler to analyse the historic personality he had become, much as his compatriot Rousseau became the judge of the conduct of Jean-Jacques.

Dunant, using different titles, published seven editions of *La Charité Internationale sur les champs de bataille*. Each new edition was enlarged and updated and sometimes contained changes, in keeping with the author’s custom, arising from his dynamic and ever-active mind. He seemed to have planned issuing a further edition of the work, but this edition, which would have been the

eighth, apparently never appeared. It is possible that in encouraging the publication of *Victimes de la guerre* he sought to resume a previously abandoned project.<sup>14</sup>

### 3. Excerpts from *Un Souvenir de Solferino*

Like the successive editions of *La Charité internationale sur les champs de bataille*, the new book gave particular emphasis to the significance of *Un Souvenir de Solferino*. At the outset, it spoke of the founder of the Red Cross in these terms:

“We owe to the noble initiative of one man, who willingly devoted himself to examining the best means of relieving the suffering of the victims of war, the creation of the universal international institution for land armies and naval forces, a work of charity and humanity, if there ever was one, which Henry Dunant, its founder, brought to fruition by spreading throughout the whole of Europe an appeal, a Memory of Solferino, with its stirring pages, its poignant description of the misery, pain and suffering of which he was the witness.

“What a beautiful and noble protest against war!”

In the next 80 pages, the book reproduces more than half the text of *Un Souvenir de Solférino*, from the paragraph starting, “Oh, the agony and suffering during those days, the 25th, 26th and 27th of June...” up to the famous final proposals.

The text quoted above is from the sixth edition of *Un Souvenir de Solférino*.<sup>15</sup> Close examination of the typography reveals identical minor errors in corresponding places in *Victimes de la guerre* and the editions of *Souvenir* which appeared between 1870 and 1873,<sup>16</sup> indicating that the printer used the same type for the two works. Since the 1870 edition of *Souvenir* came out after 12 June 1870,<sup>17</sup> and *Victimes de la guerre*, as we noted earlier, on 29 July,

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<sup>14</sup> “Will you be able to apply yourself to writing the history of the movement, from the moment you conceived it and brought it into being?” Count Sérurier to Henry Dunant, 1868. BPU, Ms. fr. 2109, f. 350.

<sup>15</sup> On this subject, see introduction by Philippe M. Monnier and Roger Durand to the edition of *Un Souvenir de Solférino* reproduced from the original edition, Henry Dunant Institute–Slatkine Reprints, Geneva 1980, especially pp. xi and xii.

<sup>16</sup> Some defective characters and in particular an exclamation point in italic type, occurring in a text set in roman characters (p. 48 of *Victimes de la guerre* and p. 96 of *Souvenir*).

<sup>17</sup> The last page, apparently printed separately as a single-sheet insert, bears the text of an award to Henry Dunant of a medal by the *Société nationale d'encouragement au bien*, dated 12 June.

we may reasonably assume that Dunant was working simultaneously on both works.

#### 4. A personalized history

Although the new work appeared in general to follow the line of previous editions of *La Charité internationale*, it differs from them on one essential point. There is no longer any mention of the Committee of Five nor of the International Committee for the Relief of the Wounded which sprang from it. The name and role of Gustave Moynier are not mentioned either. The founding of the Red Cross is described as follows:

“Immediately after the appearance of the *Souvenir de Solférino*, its author produced a series of publications to present his views, basing his proposals on the facts. He created a number of committees in various countries, including the Central Committee in France. He pleaded the cause of humanity in person before the crowned heads of Europe and won their adhesion to the cause.

“Emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie, the royal family of Prussia, King John of Saxony, the King and Queen of Wurttemberg, King Maximilian of Bavaria, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Archduke Reigner of Austria, the Grand Duke Constantine and Madame the Grand Duchess Helene of Russia and the ruling houses of Sweden, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Hesse-Darmstadt, Weimar, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg and Spain distinguished themselves by the readiness with which they encouraged the initiative of Monsieur Dunant by granting their special protection to the institution he created with such great determination.

“Monsieur Dunant gained approval in 1863 from the International Statistical Congress in Berlin for his work. A number of social welfare associations, in Switzerland, France, Germany and Belgium, also supported his ideas, in particular the highly esteemed Geneva Public Welfare Society, whose members wished to assist in putting them into effect.

“An international conference, to which a good many sovereigns, governments and various societies sent delegates, was held in Geneva from 26 to 29 October 1863.<sup>18</sup> The conference was presided

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<sup>18</sup> At this point, a footnote listed the countries which were either represented at the conference or had announced their support.

over by the distinguished General Dufour, Commander in Chief of the army of the Swiss Confederation, the first man who had encouraged the project.

“The conference, recognizing that assistance is always insufficient in wartime, no matter how great the zeal and devotion of the members of the medical corps, adopted resolutions based on those proposed by the Geneva Public Welfare Society.”

Concerning preparations for the Diplomatic Conference of 1864, the book had this to say:

“The Emperor instructed Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to confer with the founder of the international movement for the benefit of the victims of war, which was done in March and April 1864, with a view to organizing a diplomatic conference to draft a treaty whose provisions would be binding on civilized governments and would enshrine the neutrality of the wounded and of those who come to their assistance—and in so doing modify international law for the benefit of humanity.

“Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys recommended the proposal for a diplomatic convention to the various European governments. At the same time, General Dufour and the Geneva Public Welfare Society approached the Swiss Federal Council in Bern, asking the Swiss Government to send a diplomatic note to civilized governments, inviting them to meet for the purpose of concluding the proposed treaty.”

What was it that made Henry Dunant present such a modified version of his earlier publications?

To understand this, we have to remember that Henry Dunant at this time was in a state of great material and psychological distress. In August 1867, he had been forced to resign from his functions in the International Committee. He might doubtless have hoped, in view of the essential role he had played in the creation of the Red Cross, his extensive connections and the value of his cooperation, that he would continue to participate in the advancement of the movement, that he might continue to be its senior adviser. This is indeed what did happen in France, where his influence and standing remained undiminished; he was one of the Vice Presidents of the National Society there and was listened to by government ministers and other political figures. He had reasons to fear, however, that the Geneva Committee was seeking to reduce to an absolute minimum the historic role he had played in its foundation, and above all to cut him off for good from its future development. Conversely, Dunant was convinced of two things: that his human-

itarian mission was by no means finished and that his rounds in September and October 1863, to enlist support in the European courts, in Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Munich, Darmstadt, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, and rally monarchs and other heads of state to the proposals of the International Committee, had been decisive for the success of the first Geneva Conference and consequently the success of the Red Cross.<sup>19</sup>

Threatened with being stripped of his past and his future as well, Dunant tried to defend himself. He decided to do so by presenting, through the co-operation of another author, an image in which his own role in the creation of the movement, as he conceived it, would be highlighted, and in which his former colleagues in the Committee would be passed over in silence, except for General Dufour, to whom he owed a debt of gratitude.

## 5. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866

In *Les Victimes de la Guerre*, a prominent place is given to the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which of course could not be dealt with in the seventh edition of *La Charité Internationale* since that came out in the year of the war. The second chapter of *Victimes de la Guerre*, entitled *International charity brings a powerful remedy to the evils of war at Sadowa*, has 85 pages, devoted mainly to a historical explanation of the conflict, descriptions of its battles and reports on the losses, together with accounts of the benevolent actions of the reigning families and the activities of relief societies and volunteer nurses in the theatre of operations. The prominent place given by Henry Dunant to these subjects can be explained by the fact that it was from the courts of Prussia and the sovereigns of other German states, the kingdom of Wurttemberg, the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and the grand duchy of Baden that he had received the earliest encouragement for his work, and also by the fact that the war of 1866 offered the first possibility of putting the principles of the Red Cross into practice. "This first attempt," Dunant wrote, "surpassed everything expected of it everything one might hope for."

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<sup>19</sup> "He succeeded in interesting the most highly placed persons in his plan and influential members of their families, statesmen and persons of competence in the most varied fields, and persuaded them to participate in the Geneva Conference by sending delegates." C. Lueder: *La convention de Genève au point de vue historique, critique et dogmatique (The Geneva Convention from the historical, critical and dogmatic points of view)*. Translated into French by the ICRC, 1876.

In order to write this scrupulously documented work, Henry Dunant used a number of the historical studies which were available to him at the time, whose authors he mentions: Dr. Loeffler, Léonce de Cazenove (*La guerre et l'humanité au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle*),<sup>20</sup> Vilbort (*Sadowa et la campagne des Sept jours*), de Rougemont (*Revue des Deux-Mondes*). There can be no doubt that Dunant himself worked on this important historical study, devoted to a subject that was so close to his heart.

The copy of *Victimes de la guerre* which the present writer has before him seems to have belonged to Henry Dunant. It has a number of notes and marginal indications in his handwriting, written with the red and blue pencils he liked to use, such as "inserted" and "to be inserted", indicating extracts used or to be used, and some names of persons, *Murset* and *Kohler*, in which we recognize references to Lieut.-Col. Murset, M.D., of Bern and Dr. Hans Kohler of Munich, to whom, as we shall see, Dunant sent excerpts or quotations from *Victimes de la guerre*.

## 6. Reprint of the text in *Das Rote Kreuz* (Bern, 1896)

Twenty-six years later, at Heiden, Henry Dunant contributed the bulk of the chapter on the Austro-Prussian War to the Swiss Red Cross magazine, *Das Rote Kreuz*, whose editor was Lieut. Col. Murset. It was published in ten parts, from 12 August 1896 to 15 July 1897, under the title *Die Genfer Konvention: Praktische Ausführung* (The Geneva Convention: Practical Implementation).<sup>21</sup>

The text we are considering here has been kept in the Henry Dunant archives.<sup>22</sup> It is a 53-page manuscript, written in a beautiful hand, bearing the title: *Die Genfer Konvention/(Vereine vom Roten Kreuz)/Réalisation pratique* (The Geneva Convention (Red Cross Societies): Practical Implementation). Much of it is taken from Chapter II of *Victimes de la guerre*. Little was changed but the arrangement, mainly to provide more unity by bringing

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<sup>20</sup> "This is a work," Dunant wrote, "which must be regarded as the golden book and guide for the international movement on behalf of the armed forces on land and at sea" p. 145.

<sup>21</sup> Lieut. Col. Alfred Murset, M.D., one of the most loyal supporters of Henry Dunant, was editor of the review *Das Rote Kreuz* from its inception on 1 January 1894 until 15 March 1898. *Das Rote Kreuz* had previously published, in its issues of 1 September, 15 September and 1 October 1895, an article on Henry Dunant and the Geneva Convention and later, from 15 October 1895 to 1 May 1896, a 12-part series entitled *Die Genfer Konvention (Vereine vom Roten Kreuz)*, which was also based on texts by Henry Dunant.

<sup>22</sup> BPU, Ms. fr. 2093 A, p. 34.

together material dealing with Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony and the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt which had been dealt with separately in *Les Victimes de la guerre*. In addition, the text was somewhat modified to adapt it to *Das Rote Kreuz*. An introduction recalls the role of Switzerland in founding the institution, mentioning this time the part played by “the current president of the International Committee”. On the whole, it appears that the text of *Victimes de la guerre* was the basis of the article in *Das Rote Kreuz*. In its first version, the Heiden manuscript sometimes follows the text of the book, but Dunant later made small changes, to correct a date or make a stylistic alteration. In the copy annotated by Henry Dunant, we find on page 147 a marginal note separating two paragraphs: “17//p. 18”. This note recalls the fact that the manuscript was sent off in two instalments, the first ending at the place indicated by the note, three quarters of the way down page 17, followed by the words “Continuation follows shortly”, while the text begins again at the top of page 18, under the heading No. 2. It was therefore this copy which was used in preparing the manuscript.

#### 7. Quotations in the review *Der Samariter* (Munich, 1896)

Also in 1896, the Munich periodical *Der Samariter*, edited by Dr. Hans Kohler, published an offprint of a series of articles it had run, an 80-page booklet on the history of the Red Cross under the title, *Historische Fragmente und Essays über die Entstehung der Genfer Konvention und des Roten Kreuzes. (Nach alten und neuen authentischen Quellen)* (*Historical Fragments and Essays on the Origin of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross. Based on old and new authentic sources*).<sup>23</sup>

The booklet was unsigned, but it came from the hand of Henry Dunant, as shown by the fact that we find the French text of the four final chapters (IX, X, XI and XII) among Dunant’s manuscripts.<sup>24</sup> A publication outline prepared by Henry Dunant for future works includes the titles and detailed subtitles of the first seven chapters. A marginal note referring to the titles of chapters V, VI and VII, reads, “Sent to Dr. Kohler”.

As the title of the booklet indicates, it consists of fragments and essays about approaches made by Henry Dunant to further the

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<sup>23</sup> *Separat-Abdruck aus “Der Samariter”, Zeitschrift für das gesamte Samariter- und Rettungswesen, München 1896. Druck und Verlag von Seitz & Schauer.* There is a 93-page de luxe edition of this booklet. ICRC Library, 1247.

<sup>24</sup> BPU, Ms. fr. 2093 A, pages 116, 129, 100 and 107.

creation of the Red Cross, descriptions of the favorable welcome given him by the sovereigns of the German states and the Vienna court, recollections of the Statistical Congress in Berlin, the assistance given by Dr. and Mrs. Basting and the Count of Eulenburg and the activities of Florence Nightingale. Some of the texts are taken from Henry Dunant's memoirs; others seem to be original, at least in form. Two chapters are found in part in the work of Rudolf Muller, but in a different translation. One of the chapters whose manuscript has been preserved (Chap. X) bears the title *Samaritans and guerrillas in wars of the future; Digression on the visit of an English Colonel to Paris under siege*, and refers explicitly to the material in *Der Samariter*:

"All this is a considerable digression from our main subject, dealt with in our *Fragments und Essays*, but it is an important digression, for we are not trying to write a chronological history. We are, however, citing authentic events. We have taken the occasion of the English Colonel's report to raise an important humanitarian question in *Der Samariter*. We believe this matter might well be stirred up, grappled with and developed by other publications, so that consideration will have to be given to it by the responsible authorities in various countries."<sup>25</sup>

What interests us at this point however is Chapter VIII, *Weitere glückliche Folgen des Dinners bei Seiner Exzellenz dem Grafen von Eulenburg* (*Further fortunate results of the dinner at His Excellency's the Count of Eulenburg*), designed to show the active sympathy manifested by the rulers of the German States for the founder of the institution. To this end, Dunant quoted numerous passages from *Victimes de la guerre*, referring to the author as follows:

"Another French author, the learned Dr. Chéron, wrote a book called *Les victimes de la guerre et les Progrès de la civilisation* at the outset of the Franco-German War in 1870, in which he said:<sup>26</sup>

"Württemberg was in the forefront of the crusade for charity. Her Majesty Queen Olga was not only the first to patronize the institution but she continued, during the war, the most assiduous activity. She familiarized people with the humanitarian movement through meetings and lectures not only in Stuttgart but in cities and

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<sup>25</sup> Text from the original manuscript, BPU, Ms. fr. 2093 A, p. 129. Part of it was reproduced in *Un Souvenir de Solférino, suivi de l'Avenir sanglant*. Texts selected and edited by D.C. Mercanton, Henry Dunant Institute, Editions L'Age d'Homme, 1969.

<sup>26</sup> This introductory phrase has been translated from German, in the absence of the original text. The quotations which follow it are from the French text.

towns throughout the kingdom, so that every class of society is aware of the purpose and value of the association.’ ”

The Munich publication cites a number of other passages from *Victimes de la guerre*, concerning the creation of the International Women’s Committee in the grand duchy of Baden, the devotion of the volunteer nurses from the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and the benevolent assistance given by the royal family of Saxony.

“The example of devotion began with the royal family. Both the dowager Queen Marie and the Princess Amelia were tireless in their efforts; the ladies of Dresden worked with the help of the Sisters of Charity, and Madame Simon was an outstanding model of active, intelligent and persevering charity... We hope that the ladies of all countries, in comparable circumstances, will follow the noble example offered by the ladies of Saxony and Germany...!”

Finally, before citing Dr. Chéron again, Henry Dunant sought to reconcile his gratitude to the German sovereigns with that he owed to Napoleon III:

“We have quoted the opinions of eminent French writers such as Cazenove and Chéron in order to demonstrate that before the war of 1870 there was no animosity against Germany in cultured French circles. We could cite others as well who have nothing but feelings of good will and esteem for our country. If we choose to believe a well-informed author (whom we regard as competent in this field), animosity against Germany had its principal source in evil-minded people in the entourage of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, following the death of the Duke of Morny and the disgrace of the Duke of Persigny.”<sup>27</sup>

“Let us cite a few more words by Dr. Chéron, one of the most highly regarded doctors in the French capital:

“It is Germany that gained the glory of proving the possibility of accomplishing the international project. It is to Germany that the honour belongs of giving practical and beneficial application to the diplomatic treaty of humanity. Queen Augusta was the first to encourage the work in its early stages and to support the efforts of the Prussian Central Committee. She, the first and foremost Sister of Charity in her kingdom, stretched out her protective hand from afar during that war (1866) over all those struck down while fighting for their country.’ ”

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<sup>27</sup> The words “our country” in this quotation refer to Germany. Although this paragraph was not written by Dunant alone, we may at least suppose that he supplied information for it.

## 8. Straightening out the facts

Study of this little book has enabled us to follow, through a few examples, the determined manner in which Henry Dunant, in the face of forgetfulness and misunderstanding of his work and of himself as a person, set out to re-establish the facts, for his contemporaries and for the historical record. By encouraging the publication of books, pamphlets and articles by his supporters, supplying them with the texts and documentation they needed, by his own writing, by the selection of old texts for republication or translation, he created a structure of mutually supporting testimony, which drew added strength from their diversity. Naturally, amidst the confusion of the events of 1870—the Franco-German War, the fall of the Second Empire, the Paris Commune—*Victimes de la guerre* may not have found the readership its authors expected. At the least, however, Henry Dunant was able to use it to make better known the history of the Red Cross, as he himself had lived it, and to gain recognition for the part he played in that history by his thoughts, his writing and his deeds.

**André Durand**

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## **ICRC appeal for a humanitarian mobilization**

*The traditional annual press conference given by the President of the ICRC took place on 10 January 1985 at the headquarters of the Committee. It provided not only an opportunity to make the usual assessment of events in the year 1984 but, in particular, was the moment chosen by the ICRC to launch an "Appeal for a Humanitarian Mobilization".*

*This appeal was widely disseminated; it was sent to all the Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York, to all the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to the League, to the media and to bodies such as the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues. A more detailed memorandum was sometimes enclosed with the Appeal, entitled "Respect for and Development of International Humanitarian Law—Support for the Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross—From Manila (1981) to Geneva (1986)—Interim Assessment and Future Prospects". The Appeal itself is a summary of this memorandum and sets out the main points contained therein.*

*On 14 January the Appeal and the Memorandum were delivered and commented on by the President of the ICRC in Amman to members of the Standing Commission, an extraordinary session of which had been convened by Dr. Ahmed Abu Gura, president of the Jordan Red Crescent Society.*

*Furthermore, these documents were distributed to participants at the seminars on humanitarian law which had been organized for diplomats by the University of New York, in January 1985, and by the American University, Washington D.C., in June 1985.*

*The Secretary-General of the United Nations also received a copy of these two documents.*

*The ICRC Appeal was published in the International Review of January-February 1985; the detailed text of the Memorandum reads as follows:*

RESPECT AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

**Support for the activities  
of the International Committee of the Red Cross**

*From Manila (1981) to Geneva (1986)  
interim assessment and prospects*

**FOREWORD**

The present document is intended for everyone interested in international humanitarian law and respect for it: members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, States party to the Geneva Conventions, media giving coverage to ICRC activities and to the law on which these activities are founded, and all people who, in specialized circles or in the general public, share the ICRC's humanitarian concerns.

This document is divided into two parts. The first part is essentially a retrospect of selected factors and considerations known since the Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conference held in Manila in 1981. It lists the main elements of the humanitarian policy evolved by the ICRC in recent years. The second part is a survey of prospects: it gives the reader an insight into some of the ICRC's thoughts on the future and on how it is preparing for it.

The document as a whole is meant to engender discussion and goodwill in support of humanitarian action which, to be universal, is dependent upon the efforts of each and every individual.

**PART I:  
INTRODUCTION AND RETROSPECT**

**1. Manila: Twenty-fourth International Red Cross  
Conference**

1. In 1981, the Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conference at Manila adopted by consensus a Resolution (No. VI) sometimes referred to as the "Manila Appeal"<sup>1</sup> on which the following

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review of the Red Cross*, November-December 1981, p. 322-323.

commentary was published in the January-February 1982 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross* (p. 25):

#### **“Operational resolution of a general nature**

Resolution VI relating to “Respect for international humanitarian law and for humanitarian principles and support for the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross” is extremely important for the ICRC.

Like the preceding resolutions, this resolution is based on the *Report on the Activities* of the ICRC and shares the Committee’s concern about the failure to respect the provisions of the Geneva Conventions or humanitarian principles; it notes and regrets the limits imposed upon the activities of the ICRC not only in situations covered by international humanitarian law, but also in internal disturbances and tensions in which Article 6 of the *Statutes of the International Red Cross* authorizes it to offer its services; finally, and most important, it makes a solemn appeal that the rules of international humanitarian law and the universally recognized humanitarian principles be safeguarded at all times and in all circumstances and that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted all the facilities necessary to discharge the humanitarian mandate confided to it by the international community.

In adopting this resolution the International Conference echoed the fears expressed by the President of the ICRC concerning the politicization of the humanitarian domain and the increase of indiscriminate violence.

May this appeal be heard by all those to whom it is addressed, and may they then act accordingly.”

2. In addition to this general appeal, the Manila Conference adopted two resolutions (III and IV) concerned with certain specific situations in which, although the Geneva Conventions were applicable, humanitarian law was not or was only partially implemented and in which ICRC activities were completely or almost paralysed. The commentary on Resolutions III and IV is published in the January-February 1982 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross* (p. 23-25).

3. These various resolutions were in keeping with the policy adopted by the International Committee prior to the Manila Conference and outlined by Mr. Alexandre Hay in his opening address to the 1981 International Conference (see the January-February

1982 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross*, p. 12-16).

That policy reflected the ICRC's growing concern in the face of increasingly frequent violations of humanitarian law and humanitarian principles and its firm resolve to curb this disastrous trend. Obviously, to implement this policy, a whole series of measures was required; among them, all those adopted in the course of the International Red Cross Conference were particularly important, yet to become fully effective they required additional measures—public or confidential, bilateral or multilateral, regional or universal, specific or general—to pave the way for them and gain support.

## 2. After Manila

1. In May 1983, an important step had to be taken in the face of repeated or even systematic breaches of the Geneva Conventions in the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Those breaches were becoming so grave that the ICRC had no choice but to make an appeal to the community of States asking them to take steps—in discharge of the obligation they assumed under the Conventions of 1949—to ensure respect for humanitarian law in this war (in 1984, the ICRC had to make two further appeals asking for greater respect of the Geneva Conventions in the same conflict).

2. In November 1983, in a speech he gave in New York to the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, the President of the ICRC made a preliminary assessment of the follow-up to the measures announced by the International Committee in Manila (see *International Review of the Red Cross*, January-February 1984, p. 3-10).

In his address, Mr. Alexandre Hay said that “confronted with the present crises, governments are tempted to think only in the short term, to reject everything that does not fit in with immediate interests, and to relegate humanitarian considerations to a place behind what they consider to be the imperatives of politics and security. This refusal to implement humanitarian law defies the whole international community (the States, the legal system, the organizations) and inflicts intolerable suffering on the victims of conflicts.”

After calling to mind the resolutions adopted by the Manila Conference, the President went on to say: “Two years after Manila, these refusals still stand except in the case of Ogaden, and the list,

regrettably, is not complete. It would be remiss of me not to remind you of the ICRC appeal last May to the whole international community as well as to Iraq and Iran concerning our activities in those two warring countries. Nor should I omit our repeated approaches to Israel to secure its recognition of the applicability of the Fourth Convention to the occupied territories and to ensure respect of the Conventions in all areas.”

3. Further on in his speech, Mr. Hay also stated that “on a general level, the ICRC has for several months been in touch with several governments and independent specialists on the matter of monitoring the application of humanitarian law and its underlying principles. In 1984, the ICRC will step up these expert consultations and will pursue them further in 1985 and 1986. The aim should be to foster awareness of this problem, having in mind the Twenty-fifth International Red Cross Conference in Geneva in 1986.”

He also outlined the objectives to be reached in 1986 and afterwards: “The purpose of these discussions should be to agree with these specialists and politicians on ways of:

- a) improving knowledge of and respect for humanitarian law, not only in military circles, but also and above all among politicians in positions of authority;
- b) drawing the attention of parties to conflicts, and all the States bound by the Geneva Conventions, to the existence in the Conventions and Protocols of procedures for their application (including the institution of Protecting Powers) and encouraging them to make use of such procedures to implement humanitarian law.”

To achieve this objective, the ICRC, through its President, was simultaneously asking a question, defining the problem and suggesting possible solutions:

“The main questions I would like to put to you today are these: how should one go about stimulating this awareness of humanitarian values among political leaders? How should one foster the humanitarian spirit in politics? How can one demonstrate that in every political situation there are humanitarian aspects which one ignores at one’s peril?

We, who are every day confronted with the victims’ plight, would be grateful should you be able, with your command of political affairs, to conceive of ways and means to promote the acceptance and application of humanitarian law and its principles

among political leaders and to bring awareness to public opinion.

With your experience and standing, you have access to the highest political leaders and you can urge:

- a) the speedy ratification of the Additional Protocols, which are a basic supplement to humanitarian law in its main areas such as the protection of civilians against hostilities;
- b) a better knowledge of the existing instruments of humanitarian law;
- c) the faithful application of these instruments in all circumstances, and full co-operation with existing humanitarian organizations;
- d) a better use of the institutions and procedures provided for in existing statutory law: collective responsibility of the States party to the Conventions, Protecting Power, Fact-Finding Commission.

We should not forget that there are also questions of mediation between parties to conflicts, between States or within States, nor should we forget limited but especially acute problems, such as that of missing or stateless persons.

The ideal would obviously be to reach the stage where humanitarian principles would be such a matter of course that there would be no need for humanitarian institutions or law. But we are still a long way from achieving this.”

4. Obviously, the ICRC does not—and never did—contemplate reaching these objectives on its own: the experts it consults more and more frequently are indispensable to the success of the undertaking: whether they are members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, of diplomatic missions in Geneva or elsewhere, of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, or whether they are chosen in a personal capacity or on a regional or national basis, all these men and women are absolutely indispensable for the success of one of the most challenging and delicate humanitarian undertakings of our times.

In particular, inasmuch as the International Red Cross Conference is the natural and most suitable forum for several of these issues, the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross—which draws up the agenda of the International Conference—will play a vital role in ensuring that these issues are discussed there with all due care and consideration, in the spirit of our movement and in accordance with its Fundamental Principles.

### 3. Development of international humanitarian law

Although respect for existing humanitarian law is of paramount importance, one should not forget that the development of humanitarian law must continue, within the limits of what is possible, in the years ahead.

To avoid including lengthy quotations on this subject in the present document, we kindly ask our readers to refer to an article in *International Review of the Red Cross*<sup>1</sup>, in which an ICRC expert analyses the position as at September 1983.

It will be necessary, in due course, to establish some guidelines for situations, other than armed conflicts, not covered by humanitarian law. The ICRC is presently consulting experts from various countries on this subject.

### 4. Respect and development of humanitarian law: summary

In an attempt to take stock—as concisely as possible—of all the developments mentioned above, the ICRC tried to recapitulate all the various elements in an article which was published in the March-April 1984 issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross* (p. 91-96).

We shall reproduce here only the central issue and the objectives it entails.

“Faced with increasing indiscriminate violence, repeated violations of fundamental humanitarian principles and of international humanitarian law—and even the manipulation of that law for political purposes—the ICRC considers it necessary to increase its efforts to promote respect for, and the development of, international humanitarian law.

In concrete terms, this means that the ICRC will:

- 1) Seek appropriate means to strengthen respect for international humanitarian law in times of armed conflict (international or non-international).
- 2) Encourage States to ratify the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.
- 3) Study the further development of certain aspects of international humanitarian law.

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<sup>1</sup> Some Reflections on the Future of International Humanitarian Law, by H. P. Gasser. *International Review of the Red Cross*, January-February 1984, p. 18-25.

- 4) Try to define humanitarian principles applicable in situations not covered by international humanitarian law (internal disturbances or tensions).

The ICRC has set 1986 as its target-date for working out proposals to this effect. These will be submitted for discussion and adoption at the Twenty-fifth International Red Cross Conference meeting that year in Geneva, and, through the Conference, to the international community.”

## **PART II: A GLANCE AT THE PAST AND THOUGHTS ON THE FUTURE**

### **1. Introduction**

1. The elements set forth above are the outcome of an internal study carried out by the ICRC in recent years. The study takes into account not only the changing world in which the ICRC must carry out its tasks, but also the means it will require in the foreseeable future to implement a long-term humanitarian policy.

This second part is meant to give the reader an insight into some of the ICRC's thoughts and consequent decisions.

2. As a starting point for its deliberations on its future, the ICRC took the mandate with which it has been traditionally entrusted, and which has been confirmed subsequently by the States party to the Geneva Conventions and by the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

As summarized in Article VI of the *Statutes of the International Red Cross*, the ICRC is an independent, humanitarian institution (its independence is guaranteed in its Statutes by the fact that its members are all of a single nationality—Swiss—and are co-opted), whose standing mandate can be briefly described as follows:

- the ICRC must endeavour to ensure the protection of and assistance to the military and civilian victims of international wars, civil wars and internal strife, and of their direct results;
- the Geneva Conventions entrust the ICRC with specific tasks concerning respect for their provisions, and with regard to violations;

- the ICRC has a primary responsibility regarding the development and dissemination of international humanitarian law;
- the ICRC has the right to take humanitarian initiatives in its capacity as a specifically neutral and independent institution and intermediary;
- the ICRC must formally recognize new National Societies fulfilling the conditions fixed by the International Conference of the Red Cross;
- the ICRC has to maintain respect for the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent;
- the ICRC has to maintain—within the limits of its competence—close contact with the National Societies, the League, governments, and any other authorities that may be concerned with its humanitarian activities.

Furthermore, the ICRC may be entrusted with other mandates by the International Conference of the Red Cross.

## **2. The framework of the action**

### **1. International and non-international conflicts: a deteriorating situation with no end in sight**

If one starts by glancing at the past, one finds out that in 1974, the ICRC had on its staff 357 employees and delegates (of whom 257 were on the ordinary budget, as opposed to the extraordinary budget which finances primarily the ICRC's extensive temporary operations). At the beginning of 1983, this figure had risen to 850 persons (of whom 454 were on the ordinary budget), not counting 993 locally recruited employees. In 1974, there were 16 delegations abroad; ten years later there were 36 (plus 16 sub-delegations), and the ICRC was active intermittently in half a dozen other countries.

This growth in the ICRC's involvement in the theatres of operations reflects above all the greater number of conflicts, which tend to last longer and are often fiercer than those which occurred in the 1960's. A detailed analysis of the situation—by country and by continent—does not suggest that the number of conflicts and situations of tension will diminish.

In many countries, internal tensions are liable to develop into internal disturbances, which in turn become civil wars, sometimes with international involvement. Furthermore, there is, unfortunately, no firm likelihood of peaceful settlements to the numerous armed conflicts at present taking place.

The humanitarian problems linked to the occupation of territories and the holding of prisoners of war are likely to persist.

In the present state of affairs, no serious hope may be entertained of peaceful solutions to these conflicts, and there are indications that other confrontations may develop between different countries and ideologies.

At the same time, irrespective of internal and international political conflicts, the marked growth of the population in a large part of the world is very likely to create increasing tensions, if only because of the drop in the standard of living which it will cause.

Finally, detention on political grounds and ill-treatment in connection with such detention are likely to persist and even, in many countries, to increase.

This tendency appears to correspond to a fairly general decline in respect for the rule of law, internally and internationally. A wider divergence has been noted between the authorities' declarations of intent and their actions and there has been a lessening regard for commitments simultaneous (if not consecutive) to their increase. At the national level, the power structures—all too often harassed by an unsteady economic situation or by ethnic, ideological or other tensions—become more rigid or on the contrary break up in chaos; both situations lead to arbitrary action and violence against defenceless victims.

## **2. A general mobilization**

The ICRC's analysis of the future, in which its mandate will require it to take action, indicates that States should do all in their power to prevent these dismal forecasts from coming true; but at the same time—and in the more restricted field of humanitarian action—everyone must feel within his conscience the urgent, pressing need for a great upsurge of humanity and solidarity, an impulse that has become indispensable in view of the present and potential insanity of human violence.

But the International Committee does not for a moment imagine that in this struggle it can emerge victorious all alone: it must mobilize governments and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement to join the combat for the universal respect of defenceless human beings.

This mobilization will demand sustained efforts, in a great variety of ways, on the part of the entire institution, and in particular its senior staff, during the years ahead.

The immense humanitarian needs of the future call for a substantial effort to be made. The States, first of all, must take advantage of every “humanitarian respite” given to them by the Red Cross to build up peace during the short period of grace; at the same time, they must ensure full respect for their humanitarian undertakings in those conflicts which they were unable or did not know how to avoid, and they must ratify the instruments of humanitarian law to which they have not yet acceded. Next, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement must throw into the struggle for the respect of man’s dignity all the moral force of its universality and principles.

### 3. A global, long-term investment

This should not involve only a short-term effort in respect of current conflict situations. It implies necessarily a long-term investment:

- in the knowledge of the law of war by members of the armed forces already in peace-time (in any case, this is consistent with the undertaking of States party to the Geneva Conventions);
- in the acceptance by governments of the ICRC’s humanitarian activity *before* it has to be put into practice;
- in the understanding of the need for neutrality in an intermediary who must do humanitarian work on both sides in conflicts;
- and in the development of a strong Red Cross family, united around its ideals and principles.

Failure to make such an investment in good time could result in a very high price in human and financial terms, all because of the lack of preparation and foresight in the humanitarian sphere.

### 3. Direct action

1. Preparing the ground in advance for better action in an emergency

The ICRC must be prepared to carry out more frequent visits to “prisoners of war” whose status is in doubt or is in dispute. There are more and more instances of armed conflicts which are considered international or internal, depending on the political attitudes of the parties involved. Such disputes regarding the legal definition of the conflict should not prevent the ICRC from acting in favour of the victims, regardless of their status.

In addition, ICRC protection will probably be given to a greater extent to persons considered as “political detainees”, not only because the number of countries in the throes of internal disturbances or tensions is likely to increase throughout the world, but also because the number of governments accepting ICRC visits to places of detention will probably continue to rise.

In any case, that is the aim the ICRC should set for itself when deciding on the setting up of regional delegations which might be needed to spread knowledge about the ICRC, its goals and its methods, *before* the event; that is when, as has been demonstrated, those with whom it deals are in a more favourable frame of mind to listen calmly and, therefore, to be more receptive.

Experience has shown that, in a period of emergency action, the first instinctive reaction to an institution’s request for more humane treatment of captive enemies is a guarded one, especially with regard to the “enemies within”.

That is why, as early as 1970, regional delegations were set up, with the purpose of presenting the ICRC’s action where no emergency situation existed, i.e. in a more receptive context. In the years ahead, this policy ought to be pursued, if possible on a still larger scale.

## **2. Wherever protection is necessary assistance cannot be dissociated from it**

Protection and assistance operations will probably be carried out in many countries where grave internal disturbances or even civil wars—often liable to become internationalized—are unfortunately likely to break out.

In these situations, as in all places where protection is necessary, assistance is inseparable from it. The authorities must be able to discuss with one and the same person, matters of assistance to, or protection of conflict victims. For a more detailed analysis of this subject, see the speech “Humanitarian Action: Protection and Assistance” by the ICRC’s Director for Operational Activities to the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, New York, November 1983, in *International Review of the Red Cross*, January-February 1984, p. 11-17.

Humanitarian action arises out of the victims’ needs, which may not be dissociated, nor the subject of bargaining.

Even when direct protection is not possible (because of the authorities’ refusal to allow the ICRC access to the places of detention, or because there are no prisoners), assistance itself con-

stitutes a kind of protection, because it often ensures survival, or because the mere presence of ICRC teams may render the mistreatment of potential victims more unlikely.

Accordingly, the level of professionalism achieved by the ICRC in its relief operations must become more widespread, and the infrastructure at headquarters and in the field, must be correspondingly improved.

But such operations on a large scale—generally carried out *simultaneously* over the past ten years, whereas they used to succeed each other—will imply a more stable personnel than in the past, and contracts will have to be for longer periods if it is desired to improve the level of field delegates' qualifications. The same considerations apply to the Central Tracing Agency, whose activities are an essential part of the process of individual protection, both at headquarters and in the field.

At the same time, attention must be given to allowing more personnel (medical and other) from participating National Societies to take part in the activities, since they would then share the heavy burden of this necessary growth to a still larger extent than they have so far.

#### **4. Indirect action**

##### **1. Making humanitarian law better known and contributing to the development of the National Societies**

Steps should be taken to do more and still better, at all events, in two key areas where certain efforts have been made in the past 10 years:

- dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and Red Cross principles;
- development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, a task which is first and foremost that of the League, and to which the latter applies itself with determination, while the ICRC can contribute to its success in several spheres.

The ICRC must increase the number of delegates whose task is to aid and encourage governments to fulfil their *obligation* to instruct their armed forces in the law of war and to teach their countries' inhabitants the principles of humanitarian law.

Since the combatants' knowledge of humanitarian obligations is the first condition for their discharge every possible measure should be taken to disseminate knowledge of the rules in systematic

fashion, giving priority to the regions where conflicts are actually taking place or where an outbreak of violence is highly probable. Conflicts in recent times have shown how *urgent* it is to make *much more substantial* efforts in this field.

The ICRC must similarly help the National Societies to support their government in this regard and must help them with their own dissemination programmes.

In this undertaking, the ICRC must be able to rely on strong National Societies. In this respect, the League's efforts to develop the National Societies is the kingpin in the consolidation of a Red Cross and Red Crescent movement adapted to the requirements of our time. The ICRC will have to assist, within the limited field of its competence, by a contribution which, however modest, must be effective and adapted to the situation.

## **5. The mainstays of humanitarian action**

With the increasing number, variety and duration of conflicts, with the inhumane treatment arising from the hardening of ideological, or even religious and racial attitudes, and with the declining respect for treaties and law in general, only concerted action by all the forces of universal humanism, involving the mobilization of States and peoples, might raise in any decisive manner the level of respect for humanitarian rules in conflicts—short of abolishing war altogether. As has already been stated, this massive task cannot be assumed by the ICRC alone, which must be able to count on the support of governments, National Societies, the League and public opinion to ensure greater respect for humanitarian law and principles.

### **1. Governments**

Over 150 States are party to the Geneva Conventions and, by virtue of those Conventions, are under the obligation not only to respect the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts (whether internal or international), but also to *ensure their respect* by others.

The rules dictated by humanity, set out in the Conventions, are so elementary that violations should leave no State indifferent. Any government which, while not itself involved in a conflict, is, in fact, in a position to exert influence in the right direction on a government guilty of breaches of the laws of war, but refrains from doing so, must share the responsibility for the breaches.

Moreover, by failing to react while able to do so, such a government fosters the process which could lead to its becoming the next victim of similar breaches rather than a passive accomplice.

It is first this message which the ICRC must convey to the governments, in order that they discharge their responsibilities and give it the material and political means to conduct a genuine humanitarian strategy, in conformity with the mandate they have entrusted to it in the Geneva Conventions.

## **2. The National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

For more than a decade it has been obvious that even though ICRC action is directed primarily towards governments, it cannot conceivably be carried through without the support of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This fact is patent first in the countries where the ICRC must act; but it is equally so in those countries which can provide men, material and financial resources for ICRC operations.

Undoubtedly, there are some tasks, in the area where the action is taking place, which the ICRC because of its specific character is best capable of performing, but they should be done with the National Society's support and with clear delineation of the duties, each party shouldering those tasks best suited to it. Furthermore, to a greater degree than in the past, the ICRC should think in terms of the time when it might leave the country where it has been working; already during the emergency phase the ICRC and the League (which is responsible for the development of the National Societies) must therefore consider the long-term development of the National Society.

As regards the already "participating" National Societies (that is to say, those contributing money or personnel to an action), the ICRC intends to propose a more important role to them, particularly in the medical and paramedical fields (for instance, the rehabilitation of the war-disabled) and in the field of relief. This would respond to their humanitarian aspirations and would also enable them, by taking part in the international activities of the Red Cross, to arouse among their nationals feelings of motivation and support towards other actions conducted by the Society in its own country. The ICRC will expect all the more of them, since their provision of personnel will help to relieve its own burden of commitments.

### 3. Public opinion

The day-to-day relationship between the ICRC and the public is inevitably ambiguous: its humanitarian action demands, in the interest of the victims, a great measure of discretion, even though, as was mentioned earlier, the ICRC reserves the right to appeal to world conscience when its delegates observe serious and repeated breaches of humanitarian law, and when the representations which it makes confidentially have had no effect.

The ICRC generally maintains discretion because it cannot take the risk of losing contact with the victims to whom it alone can bring assistance and protection.

The fact is that the victims' interest, which is the essential generator of ICRC action, also determines the limits of its information policy. In addition, this policy varies according to circumstances:

- in international armed conflicts, while the ICRC, in its capacity as the guardian of the Geneva Conventions, is given a mandate by the international community, to whom it is accountable for its actions and the difficulties it may encounter, the States in the conflict, for their part, have an *obligation* to permit it to act;
- in non-international armed conflicts, only part of humanitarian law is applicable, but the parties to the conflict are under *no obligation* to let the ICRC act;
- in internal disturbances and tensions, ICRC action depends entirely on the will of the country involved; in such cases, clearly, the ICRC can only say what it has done, not what it has seen. The only «sanction» open to it when confronted with grave violations of humanitarian rules is to pull out of the country concerned, thus leaving all the detainees without protection. Such a policy requires a very special effort with regard to general information, so that its action, its limits and difficulties might be better understood.

From this viewpoint—and especially if extensive action is envisaged—it is necessary that the ICRC should procure for itself the means to conduct its information policy in accordance with the magnitude of its humanitarian action, which is far from being the case at present.

Progress—if outright victory is not attained—in the struggle for the humanitarian cause requires the support of the media and, through them, of public opinion, as much as that of governments and National Societies of the Red Cross and of the Red Crescent.

### *Summary III*

## **Special protection of women and children**

by **J. de Preux**

### **Basic principle**

One of the basic principles of the Geneva Conventions and of Protocol I is that the persons protected shall be treated without any adverse distinction, in particular one founded on sex (C. I and II, art. 12; C. III, art. 16; C IV, art. 27; P. I, art. 75) and that women shall in all cases benefit by treatment as favourable as that granted to men (C. III, art. 14).

### **Complementary principle**

A complementary principle to the basic principle is that women must be treated with all consideration due to their sex (C. I and II, art. 12; C. III, art. 14) and that privileged treatment may be accorded by reason of age (C. III, art. 16; C. IV, art. 27).

## **I. ARMED CONFLICT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER**

### **Women**

#### **General protection**

Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault (C. IV, art. 27; P. I, art. 75, 76).

## **A. Internment camps**

### **Prisoner-of-war camps**

In all cases where women prisoners of war are quartered at the same time as men prisoners, separate dormitories (C. III, art. 25), or separate facilities (P. I, art. 75), especially sanitary conveniences (C. III, art. 29) shall be provided for them. Women prisoners shall be under the immediate supervision of women (P. I, art. 75).

The work that women are asked to do shall take their sex into account (C. III, art. 49).

### **Sanctions against women prisoners of war**

A woman prisoner of war shall not be sentenced to a punishment more severe, or whilst undergoing punishment be treated more severely, than a woman member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power dealt with for a similar offence (C. III, art. 88). In no case may a woman prisoner of war be sentenced to a punishment more severe, or treated whilst undergoing punishment more severely, than a male member of the armed forces of the Detaining Power dealt with for a similar offence (C. III, art. 88).

Women prisoners of war shall be confined in separate quarters from male prisoners of war and shall be under the immediate supervision of women (C. III, art. 97, 108; P. I, art. 75).

### **Civilian internee camps**

Whenever it is necessary, as an exceptional and temporary measure, to accommodate women internees who are not members of a family unit in the same place of internment as men, they shall be provided with separate quarters (P. I, art. 75), in particular separate sleeping quarters and sanitary conveniences (C. IV, art. 85; P. I, art. 75). Women internees shall be under the immediate supervision of women (P. I, art. 75).

### **Sanctions against women internees**

Disciplinary punishments shall take the internee's sex into account (C. IV, art. 119). Women accused of offences or undergoing punishment shall be confined in separate quarters and shall

be under the immediate supervision of women (C. IV, art. 76, 124; P. I, art. 75).

## **B. Protection of expectant mothers and mothers of young children**

### **General protection for expectant mothers**

Expectant mothers or maternity cases who abstain from any acts of hostility benefit from the protection granted to the wounded and sick (P. I, art. 8; C. IV, art. 21, 22). They shall be admitted in hospital zones and localities (C. I, art. 23), or in hospital and safety zones and localities (C. IV, art. 14) which have been established to protect certain categories of the population from the effects of war. They shall at all times be entitled to priority relief, in particular foodstuffs, clothing and tonics (C. IV, art. 23) and to benefit from special treatment (P. I, art. 70). They shall at all times be the object of particular protection and respect (C. IV, art. 16). Endeavours shall be made to conclude local agreements for their removal from besieged or encircled areas (C. IV, art. 17).

### **Expectant mothers or maternity cases who are interned**

Expectant mothers who have been arrested, detained or interned for reasons related to the armed conflict shall have their cases considered with the utmost priority. (P.I, art. 76). Endeavours shall be made to conclude agreements for their release, repatriation, return to places of residence or hospitalization in a neutral country (C. IV, art. 132).

In occupied territory, expectant mothers and maternity cases shall be given additional food, in proportion to their physiological needs (C. IV, art. 89).

Maternity cases must be admitted to any institution where adequate treatment can be given and shall receive care not inferior to that provided for the general population (C. IV, art. 91). They shall not be transferred if the journey would be seriously detrimental to them, unless their safety imperatively so demands (C. IV, art. 127).

## **General protection of mothers with small children**

Mothers of children under seven shall be admitted to hospital and safety zones and localities which have been established to protect certain categories of the population from the effects of war (C. IV, art. 14). Nursing mothers shall at all times be entitled to benefit from relief priority, in particular foodstuffs, clothing and tonics (C. IV, art. 23) and special treatment (P. I, art. 70).

## **Interned mothers with small children**

Utmost priority shall be given to the consideration of cases involving mothers who have dependent small children and who have been arrested, detained or interned for reasons related to the armed conflict (P. I, art. 76). Endeavours shall be made to conclude agreements for the release, repatriation, return to places of residence or hospitalization in a neutral country of mothers with infants (C. IV, art. 132).

## **Sanctions**

Whenever possible, the parties to a conflict shall endeavour to avoid pronouncing the death penalty, for an offence committed in relation with the armed conflict, against expectant mothers or mothers with infants. A death sentence against this category of women for such an offence shall not be executed (P. I, art. 76).

## **Protection of foreigners**

Expectant mothers and mothers of children under seven years shall benefit by preferential treatment to the same extent as the nationals of the State concerned (C. IV, art. 38).

## **Occupied territories**

The Occupying Power shall not hinder the application of any preferential measures in regard to food, medical care and protection against the effects of war, which may have been adopted prior to the occupation in favour of expectant mothers and mothers of children under seven years (C. IV, art. 50).

## **Children**

### **A. General protection**

#### **Basic principles**

Children must be the object of special respect and must be protected against any form of indecent assault. Parties to a conflict shall provide them with the support and the aid that they need by reason of their age or any other reason (P. I, art. 77).

#### **Children who are orphaned or separated from their families**

The necessary measures must be taken to ensure that children who are orphaned or are separated from their families as a result of the war, are not left to their own resources, and that their maintenance, the exercise of their religion and their education are facilitated in all circumstances. Their education shall, as far as possible, be entrusted to persons of a similar cultural tradition (C IV, art. 24). Under these conditions, the reception of such children in a neutral country shall be facilitated. In principle, however, only children who are nationals of the transferring Power should be so evacuated (C. IV, art. 24; P. I, art. 78).

#### **Newborn children**

Newborn children shall benefit from the same protection that is granted to the wounded and sick (P. I, art. 8).

#### **Reuniting of dispersed families**

Enquiries made by members of families dispersed by the war, with the object of renewing contact with one another and of reuniting, if possible, shall be facilitated. The work of organizations engaged on this task shall be encouraged (C. IV, art. 26, P. I, art. 74).

#### **Relief**

When distributing relief consignments of essential foodstuffs, clothing and tonics (C. IV, art. 23), priority shall be given to children (P. I, art. 70), especially those under fifteen. Children shall be

enabled to give news of a strictly personal nature to members of their families, wherever they may be, and to receive news from them (C. IV, art. 25).

### **Identification**

Endeavours shall be made to ensure that children under fifteen are identified (C. IV, art. 24).

In the event of evacuations, a card with photographs shall be issued for every child evacuated. Whenever possible and insofar as this is not detrimental to the child, this card shall bear the following information:

- a) the child's surname(s);
- b) the child's first name(s);
- c) the child's sex;
- d) the place and date of birth (or the approximate age if this date is not known);
- e) the father's full name;
- f) the mother's full name and her maiden name;
- g) the child's next of kin;
- h) the child's nationality;
- i) the child's native language and any other language he speaks;
- j) the address of the child's family;
- k) any identification number that the child has been given;
- l) the child's state of health;
- m) the child's blood group;
- n) any distinguishing features;
- o) the date on which and the place at which the child was found;
- p) the date on which and the place at which the child left his country;
- q) the child's religion, if any;
- r) the child's address in the host country;
- s) if the child died before returning to his country, the date, place and circumstances of his death and the place of burial.

This card must be transmitted to ICRC's Central Tracing Agency (P. I, art. 78).

### **Sanctions**

A death sentence for an offence tied to the hostilities shall not be carried out against a person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offence (P. I, art. 77).

## **B. Protection of children against the effects of hostilities**

### **Interdiction on recruiting**

Children under fifteen must not be enlisted in the armed forces and all possible measures should be taken in practice to ensure that they do not take part in the hostilities. When enlisting persons over fifteen but under eighteen, an endeavour should be made to give priority to the oldest persons (P. I, art. 77).

### **Safety zones**

Children under fifteen shall be admitted in hospital and safety zones and localities which have been established to protect certain categories of the population from the effects of war (C. IV, art. 14).

### **Besieged or encircled areas**

Endeavours shall be made to conclude agreements for the removal of children from besieged or encircled areas (C. IV, art. 17).

## **C. Protection of children in occupied territory**

### **General protection**

The Occupying Power shall not hinder the application of any preferential measures in regard to food, medical care and protection against the effects of war, which may have been adopted prior to the occupation in favour of children under fifteen. It may not, in any case, change their personal status (C. IV, art. 50).

### **Education and care**

The Occupying Power shall, with the co-operation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children.

Should the local institutions be inadequate for the purpose, it shall make arrangements for the maintenance and education, if possible by persons of their own nationality, language and religion, of children who are orphaned or separated from their parents as a result of the war and who cannot be adequately cared for by a near relative or friend (C. IV, art. 50).

## **Identification**

All necessary steps shall be taken to facilitate the identification of children and the registration of their parentage (C. IV, art. 50). A special section of the official Information Bureau shall be responsible for taking all necessary steps to identify children whose identity is in doubt (C. IV, art. 50, 136).

## **Enlistment**

The Occupying Power may not in any case enlist children in formations or organizations subordinate to it (C. IV, art. 50). It may not compel persons under eighteen to work (C. IV, art. 51).

## **Sanctions**

In any case, the death penalty may not be pronounced against a person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offence. (C. IV, art. 68).

## **Evacuation**

The Occupying Power may not evacuate children who are not its own nationals toward a foreign country unless this is a temporary evacuation made necessary by imperative reasons relating to the children's health or medical treatment. Such cases shall require the consent of the parents or guardians or the written consent of the persons to which the law or custom gives the principal responsibility for the children. The Protecting Power shall supervise the evacuation.

A complete card shall be established for every child evacuated (see "General protection", "Identification") and sent to ICRC's Central Tracing Agency.

The education of every child evacuated, including his religious and moral education in accordance with his parents' wishes, should be handled in such a way so as to ensure the greatest possible continuity (P. I, art. 78).

## **Transfers**

In case of transfer within the bounds of the occupied territory or in case of evacuation, members of the same family shall not be separated (C. IV, art. 49).

## **D. Internment**

### **Basic principles**

Whenever families are arrested, detained or interned, they shall be lodged together whenever possible (P. I, art. 75; C. IV, art. 82).

If children are arrested, detained or interned for reasons related to the armed conflict, even if they are detained as prisoners of war, they shall be accommodated in quarters separate from adults, except in cases of families lodged together as a family unit (P. I, art. 77).

### **Education**

The education of children and young people must be ensured; they shall be allowed to attend schools either within the place of internment or outside. Special playgrounds shall be set aside for sports and outdoor games (C. IV, art. 94).

### **Food**

Children under fifteen shall be given additional food, in proportion to their physiological needs (C. IV, art. 89).

### **Release**

Endeavours shall be made, during the course of hostilities, to conclude agreements for the release, repatriation, return to places of residence or hospitalization in a neutral country of children (C. IV, art. 132).

## **E. Foreign children on the territory of a party to a conflict**

### **Preferential treatment**

Children under fifteen years shall benefit by any preferential treatment to the same extent as the nationals of the State concerned (C. IV. art. 38).

## **II. ARMED CONFLICT NOT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER**

In the case of armed conflict not of an international character, special guarantees, in addition to the general provisions contained in art. 3 of all four Conventions, are also provided for. Women and children are expressly protected against rape, enforced prostitution or any form of indecent assault and shall be treated without any adverse distinction (P. II, art. 4).

### **Special protection of women**

In the case of internment or detention, except when men and women belonging to the same family are lodged together, women must be accommodated in separate quarters from men and must be under the immediate supervision of women (P. II, art. 5). The death penalty shall not be carried out against expectant mothers and mothers of small children (P. II, art. 6).

### **Special protection of children**

Children must be given the care and the aid which they need (P. II, art. 4).

This applies also to *education*, including the religious and moral education that their parents wish them to receive, or, in the absence of their parents, the persons to whose care they have been entrusted (P. II. art. 4). All appropriate measures must be taken to facilitate the *reuniting* of momentarily separated *families* (P. II, art. 4).

The *enlistment* of children under fifteen in armed forces or groups is forbidden. Nor may children be authorized to take part in hostilities. If, however, they do take part directly in hostilities and are captured they shall continue to benefit from these guarantees (P. II, art. 4).

Whenever possible or necessary, and subject to the consent of the parents or persons who have been entrusted with the principal responsibility by virtue of the law or custom, children shall be temporarily *evacuated* from the sector where hostilities are taking place to a safer sector of the same country. They shall be accompanied by the persons responsible for their safety and well-being (P. II, art. 4).

The *death penalty* shall not be carried out against a person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offence (P. II, art. 6).

**J. de Preux**

*Legal adviser at the ICRC*

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **ICRC Vice-President received by Queen Beatrix**

During a private visit to Geneva, Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and His Royal Highness Prince Claus on 3 September 1985 received the Vice-President of the International Committee, Mr Maurice Aubert, in the absence of the ICRC President. The audience took place at the residence of Ambassador Robert J. van Schaik, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands in Geneva; the conversation was concerned mainly with the activities of the ICRC.

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## **Recognition of the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe**

Geneva, 30 October 1985

CIRCULAR No. 536

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross  
and Red Crescent Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition of the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe by the International Committee of the Red Cross. This recognition, which took effect on 3 October 1985, brings to 137 the number of National Societies members of the International Red Cross.

Founded on 20 January 1976, the Society officially applied for recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 July 1985. In support of its application it forwarded various

documents, including a report on its activities, the text of its Statutes, and a copy of Government Decree No. 6/76 of 13 January 1976 and of the Additional Ministerial Declaration of 1 August 1985, attesting that the Red Cross Society is recognized by the Government as a voluntary aid society auxiliary to the public authorities in accordance with the provisions of the First Geneva Convention of 1949.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, showed that the ten conditions for the recognition of a new National Society by the International Committee had been fulfilled.

The International Committee and the League have observed the activities of the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe for several years. Representatives of the two institutions have ascertained that the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe, which has a sound infrastructure, extends its activities throughout the national territory and that these activities are being developed as regards information, first aid, and assistance for the aged. The Society is training first-aid workers whose task is to provide primary medical care in villages and plantations where there are no medical facilities.

On 21 May 1976 the Swiss Federal Council received notification of the accession of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which therefore entered into force on the territory of São Tomé and Príncipe on 21 November 1976.

The Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe is presided over by Mrs. Maria Amélia Pinto da Costa. Its headquarters is located in São Tomé. The address is as follows: Sociedade Nacional da Cruz Vermelha de São Tomé e Príncipe, C.P. 96, São Tomé.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes to the Society for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

*Alexandre HAY*  
*President*

## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

*July-August 1985*

### **Africa**

#### **Mission by the delegate-general.**

In early August, Mr. Jean-Marc Bornet, ICRC delegate-general for Africa, went to Khartoum where he met, *inter alia*, General Abdel Rahman Sewar el-Dahab, Head of State, and the Deputy Prime Minister. Various humanitarian issues (refugees in Sudan, situation in the southern part of the country) were broached during the discussions.

#### **Southern Africa**

On 6 August, 4 persons (one Briton and three Portuguese) held by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) were released and handed over to the ICRC, which flew them to Johannesburg and delivered them to the consular authorities of their respective countries.

#### **Angola**

In July and August, the ICRC delegation in Angola concentrated primarily on building up stocks of relief goods for the resumption, in September, of the assistance programmes for displaced people in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela and Bie (a region known as the "Planalto"): distributions of relief supplies had been temporarily reduced in June, on account of a significant improvement in the nutritional state of the people affected, thanks to the harvest and the aid provided by the ICRC.

This stockpiling was possible in particular thanks to two wide-bodied aircraft which carried out 405 flights to airlift 3,904 tonnes of goods from Luanda, Namibe and Benguela to the Planalto; 236

tonnes of relief supplies were then carried onward by light aircraft to ICRC distribution points in various townships in the province of Huambo.

As regards food aid, 467 tonnes of relief supplies were provided in July to some 28,270 people, and in August, 252 tonnes were distributed to 20,340 people.

In the medical field, the ICRC delegates carried out numerous surveys to assess the nutritional state and the exact needs of people being assisted and to supply medicaments to hospitals and dispensaries in the areas they visited.

Each month, 500 to 600 undernourished children were cared for in the feeding centres located in the provincial capitals of Huambo and Bie; in addition, food rations were distributed to their relatives—on average, some 18,800 persons per month—who accompanied them to the feeding centres.

The ICRC medical staff evacuated 186 war wounded and seriously ill persons to hospitals in the provinces and accompanied 302 patients home when their treatment was finished.

The orthopaedic centre in Bomba Alta, Huambo, continued its activities on behalf of war amputees: 124 patients were fitted with prostheses and 1,172 orthopaedic appliances were repaired.

The ICRC Tracing Agency office in Angola handled 70 requests for news, organized 36 family reunifications and forwarded 77 Red Cross messages. In addition, for the first time in three years, the ICRC organized the repatriation, from Namibia, of 7 Angolan refugees. Finally, three South African sailors who had been captured in Namibe (province of Moçamedes) in March 1985 were repatriated on 22 August under the auspices of the ICRC.

### **Republic of South Africa**

In July, following the proclamation of a state of emergency in some districts of South Africa, the ICRC offered its services to the authorities. It requested access to all persons detained in connection with the events, so as to assess their needs and provide, in co-operation with the National Red Cross Society, medical and food aid.

In August, the ICRC delegates based in Pretoria carried out missions to some townships in the vicinity of Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Cape Town to assess the needs of the victims of the situation and to maintain contact with the local authorities and branches of the South African Red Cross.

In the course of its aid programmes on behalf of former detainees and the needy families of detainees, the ICRC continued to provide food parcels and to contribute to the travelling expenses of people visiting their relatives in detention; the assistance provided came to more than 75,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC also supplied relief goods (blankets, cooking utensils and medical material worth 95,000 Swiss francs) to refugees from Mozambique now living in the Gazankulu homeland.

Finally, on 8 and 9 August, the delegates based in Pretoria visited 13 sentenced security detainees (including 1 woman) in a prison in the Ciskei; the visit was carried out in conformity with customary ICRC procedures.

## **Ethiopia**

In the course of the joint relief operation carried out by the ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross for people affected by the drought and the conflict situation in Ethiopia, the ICRC distributed, in July, 9,507 tonnes of food to 669,716 people in Eritrea, Tigre, Wollo, Gondar and Hararge; in addition, 1,828 tonnes of seed were supplied to 370,770 people. In August, 10,164 tonnes of food were distributed to 728,903 beneficiaries, and 1,199 tonnes of seed supplied to 265,081 persons. Since the beginning of the year, the ICRC has distributed a total of 62,150 tonnes of food.

In the medical sphere, an average of some 2,000 undernourished children were admitted each month to the therapeutic feeding centres run by the ICRC in the provinces of Tigre (Idaga Hamus, Axum, Adwa, Mekele, Maychew, Mehoni) and Eritrea (Akordat and Ingerne); in addition to medical care, the undernourished children received between 4 and 6 meals a day, depending on their condition.

In July and August, the ICRC organized 87 lectures with film shows in Addis Ababa for the dissemination of knowledge of the essential rules of humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross. The total audience amounted to 67,000 persons and included teachers, school children, medical staff, civil servants, staff of non-governmental organizations, workmen, members of the armed forces, and policemen. Furthermore, at a one-week exhibition organized to mark the 50th anniversary of the Ethiopian Red Cross, films were shown to an estimated 4,000 people. Mr. Rudolf Jäckli, a member of the Executive Council, was in Addis Ababa

from 6 to 10 July to represent the ICRC at the opening of the festivities organized for the 50th anniversary of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

## Uganda

A few days after the *coup d'état* which overthrew the Obote government on 27 July, the ICRC delegation in Kampala, having established contact with the new authorities, resumed its usual activities. On 10 August, when 1,203 security detainees were released from Luzira prison, the ICRC distributed relief items (blankets, soap, etc.) to the ex-detainees and paid for their journey back to their home villages (cost: 27,000 Swiss francs). The ICRC transferred 28 of them, considered to be too weak to return to their homes, to the ICRC "Yellow House" centre in Kampala.

On 27 and 28 August, ICRC delegates registered, at Luzira prison, 117 newly-arrested persons and 248 other detainees who had been there since before the fall of the previous government; in addition, 11 persons detained at Luzira prison for women were registered on 30 August.

The Ugandan authorities having authorized the ICRC to resume its work outside Kampala, the delegates carried out surveys along the Bombo and Hoima roads and visited the transit camps for displaced persons in Nakazi, Kibisi and Busunju, in the area north of the capital known as the "Luwere triangle".

A joint survey by the ICRC, the League and the Ugandan Red Cross was made in the north of Uganda to assess the situation of the displaced population and the possibility, for refugees in neighbouring countries, to return to Uganda.

In July, before the events of 27 July, the ICRC provided 56 tonnes of relief goods—mainly food—to the displaced people; in August, it provided 28 tonnes of relief supplies.

## Tanzania

An ICRC delegate based in Nairobi was in Tanzania from 1 to 19 July. He gave eleven lectures on the principles of the Red Cross and the essential rules of international humanitarian law to various groups including representatives of the armed forces, the Tanzanian Red Cross Society, academic circles and future diplomats.

**Chad.**

From 5 to 13 August, ICRC delegates visited 543 prisoners of war at N'Djamena prison.

From 20 to 28 August, two delegates went to Kanem prefecture and the southern fringe of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture to carry out a survey which took them to Moussoro, Salel, Kouba, Tobi and Bir Soudan. There were no prisoners of war in the places they visited.

The delegates took advantage of their mission to meet representatives of the military and civilian authorities and explain to them the function and activities of the ICRC.

**Zaire**

In July and August, respectively, ICRC delegates visited 56 and 44 security detainees in places of detention in the capital and in the provinces.

**Benin**

An ICRC delegate based in Lomé (Togo) was in Benin from 28 July to 3 August. Together with 3 representatives of the National Red Cross Society and 4 Beninese officers, he toured military garrisons at Parakou, Ouissa, Ouida, Porto Novo and Cotonou and gave lectures on the principles of the Red Cross and the essential rules of international humanitarian law to some 460 Beninese officers and NCOs.

**Gambia**

From 22 to 25 July, two ICRC delegates (one of whom was a doctor) visited a prison in the vicinity of the capital and saw 417 detainees, including 99 persons who had been sentenced following the attempted coup of July 1981.

**Mauritius**

From 26 July to 8 August, an ICRC delegate based in Nairobi was in Mauritius, where he gave nine lectures, illustrated by films and followed by discussions, to police officials, students and members of the National Society. In addition, he took part in the first

regional meeting of the Youth Red Cross, which was also attended by delegates of the League and representatives of the Youth Sections of the National Red Cross Societies of the Comoros, Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius.

## **Latin America**

### **El Salvador**

Continuing their protection activities in El Salvador, ICRC delegates carried out 146 visits in July to places of detention in the capital and in the provinces, and saw and registered 120 new security detainees; in August, they had access to another 120 new detainees during a series of 176 visits.

Furthermore, ICRC delegates visited, in accordance with customary ICRC criteria, seven Salvadorean mayors held by an opposition movement. Members of the captives families were allowed to accompany the delegates.

A member of the armed forces who had been captured by the opposition was released on 9 August and handed over to the ICRC.

The ICRC Tracing Agency offices in San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana registered 201 tracing requests concerning people reported missing or presumed to be in detention. They also organized four transfers and one family reunification. They continued to receive an average of 700 visitors a month wanting to know what had happened to their relatives.

In the medical sphere, ICRC and Salvadorean Red Cross mobile teams gave 14,945 consultations during their numerous rounds in the field, both in the central zone (departments of Chalatenango, Cabanas, San Vicente, Santa Ana, La Libertad, La Paz) and in the eastern zone (departments of San Miguel, Usulután, Morazan and La Unión); they also carried out 2,268 dental examinations. Medicaments and medical supplies worth some 10,000 Swiss francs were distributed to health stations, mobile clinics and branches of the National Red Cross Society in the townships visited.

Food aid to the displaced civilian population in July amounted to 250 tonnes of food for 37,776 people in the central departments and almost 447 tonnes for 62,832 people in the eastern zone. In August, this activity was somewhat reduced for security reasons

and the figures were, respectively, 152 tonnes for 28,499 people and 282 tonnes for 57,967 people. It should be noted that distributions are carried out by ICRC delegates in co-operation with Salvadoran Red Cross teams.

## Nicaragua

Between 31 July and 29 August, ICRC delegates—including 2 doctors—visited Tipitapa prison where about 2,860 people were detained. They saw and had interviews without witnesses with 810 detainees, 418 of whom were given medical consultations.

In July and August, 98 tonnes of relief supplies (mainly food and toilet articles) worth 255,000 Swiss francs were supplied to the detainees. In addition, food aid worth 82,000 Swiss francs was distributed to detainees' needy families (1,248 families in July and 1,313 families in August).

At the ICRC Tracing Agency office in Managua, 26 tracing requests were registered and 1,502 Red Cross messages exchanged, mainly between Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras and their relatives in Nicaragua.

ICRC medical teams, accompanied by representatives of the Nicaraguan Red Cross and of the Ministry of Health, went to the Laguna de Perlas, Rio Grande de Matagalpa and Aranjuez regions, where they conducted a survey of the children's nutritional state, and gave vaccinations and medical consultations. Furthermore, the ICRC technicians and their Nicaraguan colleagues at the "Aldo Chavarria" orthopaedic centre at Managua produced 12 prostheses and 35 orthoses, and repaired 72 orthopaedic appliances.

In co-operation with the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the ICRC continued its assistance programme on behalf of displaced persons, mostly Miskito Indians, in the regions situated along the Atlantic coast. In July, 60 tonnes of relief supplies, worth 117,500 Swiss francs, were distributed to some 7,000 people in the Puerto Cabezas and Bluefields regions; in August, relief supplies amounted to 93 tonnes (worth 146,000 Swiss francs) and reached some 11,000 people in the same regions.

Through branches of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, the ICRC also provided displaced people in the Jinotega, Juigalpa, Ocotal and Matagalpa regions, with relief supplies worth some 186,000 Swiss francs.

## **Paraguay**

From 26 August to 7 September, the ICRC regional delegate based in Buenos Aires visited Paraguay where he was given an audience by the President of the Republic, General A. Stroessner. During his mission, the ICRC regional delegate visited 11 security detainees at Asuncion, and 7 security detainees in the provinces. He also gave two lectures on international humanitarian law and the activities of the Red Cross to employees and first-aid workers of the Paraguayan Red Cross.

## **Dominican Republic**

From 22 to 29 July, the Dominican Red Cross, assisted by the ICRC regional delegation in San Jose (Costa Rica), organized a series of seminars in Santo Domingo on international humanitarian law and the Red Cross principles for various specialized audiences.

The ICRC regional delegate and two delegates from Geneva gave courses, lectures and seminars to permanent members and voluntary workers of the National Society, to university graduates, diplomats, journalists, staff of public health services, doctors and officials of the Ministry of Education—a total of 180 persons.

The seminars met with keen interest, since each target group focused on issues of particular concern to it.

Furthermore, between 29 July and 3 August, the ICRC participated in the “Command course”, intended for senior officers of the armed forces and the police of the “Escuela Superior de las Fuerzas Armadas”.

## **Jamaica**

The ICRC regional delegate based in Bogota, accompanied by a dissemination expert from Geneva, was in Jamaica from 1 to 8 July to take part in the first seminar on the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law organized for English-speaking National Societies in the Caribbean by the ICRC and the League, to establish contact with the Jamaican authorities and the National Red Cross Society. He met the Chief of Staff and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with whom he discussed, in particular, the dissemination of knowledge of the essential rules of international humanitarian law among the armed forces, and the accession of Jamaica to the Protocols additional to

the Geneva Conventions. He also had talks with the leaders of the Jamaica Red Cross, who received a substantial amount of dissemination material.

### **Visits to places of detention**

- In *Colombia*, during a series of visits in July and August to 11 places of detention both in Bogota and in the provinces, ICRC delegates had access to 107 security detainees.
- In *Peru*, in August, ICRC delegates visited 23 detainees in places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of Justice.

## **Asia - Pacific**

### **Conflict in Afghanistan**

On 25 July, an ICRC delegate and an interpreter visited the three Soviet soldiers captured in Afghanistan by opposition movements and transferred to Switzerland by the ICRC for a two-year period of internment after agreement by all the parties concerned.

### **Pakistan**

In July and August, the ICRC surgical hospital in Peshawar admitted an extremely large number of Afghan war wounded, victims of the fighting in the province of Paktia, near the Pakistan border. Tents were set up around the hospital building to increase its capacity (normally 100 beds) to 150 beds. At the end of August, the number of in-patients at the hospital had risen to 160, which prompted the ICRC to increase substantially its medical staff by sending a surgical team and several additional nurses seconded by the National Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland and New Zealand. In addition, in response to the ICRC's request, the Norwegian Red Cross quickly sent out a complete field hospital with a 50-bed capacity to Peshawar.

In August, the two surgical teams in Peshawar carried out 505 operations—the highest number registered in a single month since the hospital was opened in May 1981 (in July, 478 operations were

performed). In July and August, a total of 455 Afghan wounded were admitted and 1,705 out-patients were given treatment.

The mobile medical team of the Pakistan Red Cross at Miram Shah tended 149 wounded and evacuated 124 of them to Peshawar with 2 ambulances; the other three teams based in Parachinar, Wana and Khar cared for 156 wounded and transferred 115 of them to Peshawar.

In July and August, the ICRC surgical hospital in Quetta admitted 136 wounded, performed 227 surgical operations and treated 1,007 out-patients. The medical teams based in Chaman and Badini treated 68 wounded and evacuated 58 of them to Quetta.

The ICRC orthopaedic centre and paraplegic centre in Peshawar were likewise extremely busy during July and August; 43 new patients were admitted, bringing to 490 the total number of paraplegic patients admitted to the centre since it was opened in September 1981.

The 32nd and 33rd first-aid courses organized by the ICRC at Peshawar were attended by 16 and 18 participants respectively, whilst 700 persons took part in 38 "Red Cross mini-courses" dealing mainly with the dissemination of knowledge of the essential rules of international humanitarian law and the Red Cross principles.

### **Khmer-Thai border**

In July and August, the situation along the Khmer-Thai border was relatively quiet, owing to the rainy season. The ICRC nonetheless pursued its activities normally and was still concerned about the fate of the Khmers who took refuge on Thai territory in the wake of the fighting which took place during the dry season.

Three surgical teams seconded by the Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain, assisted by medical staff sent by the National Societies of Austria, Iceland, Ireland and New Zealand, continued their work at the ICRC hospital in Khao-I-Dang, which admitted 442 patients, including 135 casualties of the fighting. The Australian and Japanese Red Cross Societies continued to supply the ICRC blood bank in Khao-I-Dang with 400 and 100 units of blood respectively each month.

On 20 July, the ICRC passed over to UNBRO (United Nations Border Relief Operation) the responsibility for medical activities in

favour of the Vietnamese refugees in evacuation site No. 2. Until then, an ICRC doctor and nurse had provided regular medical care for those persons. The ICRC's medical activities along the Khmer-Thai border will henceforth be limited to war and emergency surgery, the transport of patients from the evacuation sites and the border to Khao-I-Dang, and running the blood bank. Other relief organizations and voluntary agencies (VOLAG) have taken over all other medical activities.

The relief supplies (paramedical items, hygiene and housing requisites) provided by the ICRC to the border camps and the detainees visited at Aranyaprathet prison came to approximately 40,000 Swiss francs.

The work of the Tracing Agency increased noticeably in July and August, both in respect of tracing requests and mailing services. The Agency handled 137 tracing requests concerning Vietnamese refugees and distributed 1,596 letters for them (986 in July alone, which is the highest number since the beginning of the year). As far as the Khmer refugees are concerned, 9,072 letters were exchanged, mainly between camps along the border, and the number of tracing requests reached 2,395.

## **Kampuchea**

ICRC delegates carried out surveys in Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kampot and Kandal provinces and at the same time monitored the use made of the relief supplies provided to hospitals. The hospitals in the above five provinces and in Phnom Penh continued to receive assistance according to their needs. The medical supplies distributed in July and August came to more than 150,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC continued to give logistic support to the medical teams of the French, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies working respectively in Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Cham.

In July and August, the ICRC flew almost 4.5 tonnes of relief supplies from Bangkok via Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh; in addition, 105.5 tonnes of medical material and various relief supplies were conveyed by ship from Singapore to Kampuchea.

## **Philippines**

At the end of July, ICRC delegates visited 13 detainees in a place of detention in Region 4, situated in the centre of the Philippines. In August, they visited 8 places of detention in Region 1, situated in the north-west of the Philippines, and had access to 56 detainees. These visits were carried out in accordance with the ICRC's customary criteria. In August, they also started a round of visits to places of detention in Region 10, on the island of Mindanao. That round of visits was still in progress at the end of August.

Furthermore, in the first six months of 1985, the ICRC distributed some 1,080 tonnes of relief supplies (worth 1,830,000 Swiss francs) on the islands of Mindanao and Samar.

## **Viet Nam**

On 1 and 7 August, 31 Taiwanese crew members of the two ships boarded by the Vietnamese authorities in May and September 1984 were released and repatriated via Bangkok under the auspices of the ICRC.

## **Middle East**

### **Lebanon**

The months of July and August were marked by renewed tension throughout the country. Violent fighting broke out, particularly in Beirut and Tripoli.

The ICRC was called upon to deal with the emergencies, and at the same time continued its protection and assistance activities on behalf of the numerous victims of the events. It also had to contact all parties concerned to obtain guarantees essential for the safe continuation of its operations, in particular with regard to respect for the Red Cross emblem. These steps had to be taken following the explosion, in southern Lebanon, of a vehicle which, according to eye-witnesses, carried the Red Cross emblem. The ICRC condemned such practices and issued the following press release in Geneva:

*"In South Lebanon on 15 July 1985, a car loaded with explosives was set off by its driver near a check-point, killing numerous civilians,*

## MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT



Under the auspices of the ICRC repatriation of severe casualties:  
Transit at Ankara airport with the co-operation of the Turkish Red Crescent



*Photos J. J. Kurz/ICRC*

THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER



Influx of Khmer refugees near ICRC aid centres

*including women and children. According to eyewitnesses, the vehicle carried the Red Cross emblem.*

*Over the last weeks, other bombing attacks have killed large numbers of defenceless civilians in West Beirut, East Beirut, Tripoli and South Lebanon.*

*The use of the protective emblem of the Red Cross for indiscriminate killing and wounding is a doubly detestable act which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) condemns. Furthermore, the security and efficacy of ICRC operations are thus liable to be compromised, to the detriment of the victims themselves.*

*During the last 3 months in Beirut, 10 ICRC vehicles have been stolen at gunpoint”.*

However, the ICRC has not, so far, obtained any substantive evidence of the use of the Red Cross emblem on the vehicle concerned.

As regards protection, the ICRC regularly visited—in accordance with customary ICRC procedure—the persons detained at Atlit camp, in Israel. In four successive operations (on 3 and 24 July, and 13 and 28 August) 614 of these detainees were released into the care of ICRC delegates who escorted them to various destinations of their choice: Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Sidon, the Bekaa Valley and Beirut. In a fifth operation, which took place on 10 September, the remaining 119 persons detained at Atlit were in their turn released into the care of the ICRC which, as in the previous operations, helped them return to their homes, mainly in southern Lebanon. Most of the people released had been transferred to Atlit—in violation of the Geneva Conventions—at the beginning of April from Ansar camp (southern Lebanon).

Although all persons previously detaineeed at Atlit have now been released and the camp closed, the ICRC is still very concerned about the fate of the people who disappeared during the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and whose whereabouts it has hitherto not been possible to ascertain. The ICRC therefore continues to make representations to all the authorities concerned.

In this connection, it must be noted that despite steady negotiations with the parties concerned, ICRC delegates have still not been granted access to Khiyam detention centre (southern Lebanon, “security zone”). On the other hand, ICRC delegates continued to have access to persons detained by the various factions in the Lebanese internal conflict.

In July and August, the ICRC Tracing Agency offices exchanged 6,426 family messages, mainly between detainees and

their relatives living either in Lebanon or abroad; they also dealt with 5 tracing requests and transferred or repatriated 616 persons.

The ICRC's medical activities focused mainly on assistance to hospitals and first-aid centres in West Beirut and its suburbs, and to Palestinian camps which had been seriously damaged during the fighting in May and June.

Following the armed clashes between rival factions in Tripoli and the bombardment, on 10 July, of the Palestinian camps of Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi, emergency medical aid was supplied to hospitals and first-aid centres. Medical supplies were also distributed in Sidon to back up existing medical services.

After the reopening of the government hospital at Jezzine (a township on the heights to the east of Sidon), the ICRC was able, on 27 July, to close its first-aid station on the outskirts of the city, where a surgical team seconded to the ICRC by the National Societies of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden had been posted since the beginning of May. The ICRC supported the efforts to make Jezzine hospital operational again, in particular by supplying medical material.

In July and August, the ICRC distributed 407 emergency medical kits worth approximately 116,000 Swiss francs and medical equipment and medicaments valued at 85,500 Swiss francs to some 40 hospitals and 60 dispensaries.

Furthermore, as part of its programme for the support and development of the first-aid sections of the Lebanese Red Cross, the ICRC gave the National Society 10 ambulances worth 286,900 Swiss francs.

The three orthopaedic centres of Beit Chebab, Sidon and Damascus continued their activities on behalf of war amputees. Orthopaedic consultations were also given in Beirut, in particular at the socio-medical centre of the Lebanese Red Cross in Mreije (southern Beirut), and in Falougha (Haut-Metn). In July and August, a total of 69 prostheses, 16 orthoses and some 40 other orthopaedic appliances were manufactured at the three centres.

### **Conflict between Iran and Iraq**

Against the background of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the ICRC continued regularly to visit Iranian prisoner-of-war camps in Iraq. Conversely, the ICRC has not yet been able to

resume visiting Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran, since the Iranian authorities suspended all the ICRC's protection activities on their behalf on 10 October 1984 after the incident in Gorgan camp.

Between 4 June and 1 July, ICRC delegates in *Iraq* visited 9 camps and 4 military hospitals where they registered 39 new Iranian prisoners of war; on 13 July, they had access again to 55 Iranian prisoners of war interned at the military police centre in Baghdad. Furthermore, 85 new prisoners of war were registered in the course of another series of visits carried out between 3 August and 5 September. Since the beginning of the conflict between Iran and Iraq in September 1980, the ICRC has registered 10,317 Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq.

The number of Red Cross messages handled in July and August was significantly higher than in the previous two months: 314,864 family messages were exchanged between Iraqi prisoners of war and their families, and between Iranian prisoners of war and their families, through the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

Between 9 and 11 July, ICRC delegates, including a doctor, visited the displaced Kurdish civilians interned at Ramadi camp. They distributed 579 Red Cross messages and collected 563 messages addressed to relatives interned in Iraqi prisoner-of-war camps.

In two operations carried out on 2 July and 7 August, respectively 30 and 29 sick or wounded prisoners of war were repatriated to Iran, via Ankara, through the intermediary of the ICRC. The prisoners, accompanied by ICRC delegates, were flown by Iraqi airplanes to Ankara, where they were handed over to ICRC delegates who had come from Tehran with representatives of the Iranian authorities and the Iranian Red Crescent. Both operations were carried out in close co-operation with the Turkish Red Crescent.

In *Iran*, the ICRC delegation maintained its contacts with the authorities and the Iranian Red Crescent while continuing to handle the Tracing Agency work, which consisted mainly in exchanging family messages between prisoners of war and their relatives.

In July, the head of the ICRC delegation in Tehran, accompanied by representatives of the Iranian authorities and the Iranian Red Crescent, visited Ziveh camp where Kurdish civilians of Iraqi nationality are interned and which was affected by bombardments in early June. However, the Iranian Red Crescent did not consider it necessary to request the ICRC for assistance.

## Europe

### Missions from Geneva

- Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, accompanied by Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, Director for Operational Activities, and by Mr. Michel Convers, Head of the Operations Department, was in Paris on 2 and 3 July. He met, *inter alia*, Mr. Roland Dumas, Minister for Foreign Relations, and Mr. Ross, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, and gave a conspectus of the ICRC's worldwide activities.

The ICRC representatives also had talks with Mr. Louis Dauge, President of the French Red Cross, and with other leaders of the National Society.

- Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, was in Warsaw on 20 and 21 August, where he delivered a speech at the Seminar on International Humanitarian Law. He also paid a visit to Dr. Brzozowski, former President of the Polish Red Cross, and had working sessions with the now President Prof. Jerzy Bonczak, and other high-ranking representatives of the National Society.
  - Mr. Jacques Moreillon, ICRC Director for General Affairs, was in the Soviet Union from 11 to 18 August. He met, in particular, Dr. Baltiyski, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. The discussions focused mainly on the forthcoming meetings of the International Red Cross, and especially the 1986 International Conference.
  - Mr. Peter Küng, ICRC delegate-general for Europe and North America, was in the German Democratic Republic from 11 to 17 August at the invitation of the German Red Cross of the GDR. In Weimar, Mr. Küng attended the opening of a youth camp organized by the National Society on the theme "Development and Peace" and gave a lecture on the ICRC's activities. He furthermore had talks with the local authorities and eminent representatives of academic and medical circles in Leipzig, Erfurt and Dresden, and also had a discussion with the President of the German Red Cross of the GDR.
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## Establishment of the Jean Pictet Fund

*At its meeting on 12 July 1985 the General Assembly of the Henry Dunant Institute approved the establishment of a « Jean Pictet Fund » and adopted the regulations for it.*

*The initial capital of the Fund so created came from an anonymous donation of 500,000 Swiss francs to the Henry Dunant Institute as a tribute to Mr. Jean Pictet, Honorary Vice-President of the ICRC, former President and former Director of the Henry Dunant Institute.*

*The annual income from the Fund, minus ten per cent which will be added to the capital, will be used for financing, completely or partially, the Institute's programmes dealing with research, training, teaching, publications and documentation in conformity with the Institute's Statutes.*

*Priority will be given to training and teaching activities which aim to promote a humanitarian education for every one, though more especially for young people. This type of education can be in the form of courses, seminars, training periods, study visits, meetings, the granting of scholarships, preparing and issuing publications.*

*A Board of the Fund has been set up to manage the fund and use the income. It is composed of the President of the Institute, its Director and a representative from each of the member institutions (the ICRC, the League, the Swiss Red Cross). Mr. Jean Pictet has consented to be honorary President of the Board.*

*The donor expressed the wish that other gifts and contributions should be added to the initial capital so that the latter corresponds fully with the Institute's programmes, which are very extensive in their definition. The Assembly at the Institute fully concurs with the donor's wishes.*

*The International Review has pleasure in announcing the creation of the Jean Pictet Fund. It congratulates the Henry Dunant Institute and Mr. Jean Pictet whose work has thereby received an added mark of esteem.*

*The Review adds its sincere gratitude to that expressed by the Institute to the donor for the great generosity displayed. It is convinced that this new Fund will render valuable service in disseminating knowledge of the principles of the Red Cross and humanitarian law and in the training of people devoted to the spirit of the Red Cross—essential elements for the future of the movement and the defence of its ideals.*

## **Regulations of the Jean Pictet Fund**

*approved by the General Assembly of the Henry Dunant  
Institute at its meeting on 12 July 1985*

### **Article 1**

The Jean Pictet Fund (hereinafter the Fund) is hereby constituted. The initial capital of the Fund comes from an anonymous donation to the Henry Dunant Institute (hereinafter the Institute) of five hundred thousand Swiss Francs (Fr. 500,000) in tribute to Jean Pictet whose whole life work has been devoted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This capital may be increased by donations and bequests.

### **Article 2**

The aim of the Fund shall be to support the programmes of the Institute in the following areas:

1. research,
  2. teaching and training,
  3. publications and documentation,
- in accordance with Article 3 of its Statutes.

Priority shall be given to teaching and training, the aim of which shall be the promotion of humanitarian education for all within the family, at school and in communities, at the local, national and international levels.

This education, open to all but with preference given to youth, shall comprise courses, seminars, training periods, study visits and meetings, the allocation of scholarships and the preparation and publication of works and documents in compliance with the aim set out in para. 1.

Consideration shall also be given to the training of officers and leaders in the spirit of the Red Cross.

### **Article 3**

The Board of the Fund shall be composed of the President of the Institute, its Director and a representative of each of the member institutions.

Mr. Jean Pictet shall be honorary president.

### **Article 4**

The initial capital of the fund shall remain intact. Ten per cent of its annual revenue shall each year be transferred to the capital of the Fund. The Board may use the remaining revenue to finance all or part of the programmes set out in Article 2.

Any unused balance shall accordingly increase the amount available for the following year's allocations, unless the Board decides to pay it into the capital account.

The Board shall ensure appropriate use of the allocations under the projects it has approved. These allocations may in no way be used to cover salaries, travel costs or administrative expenses of the Institute.

### **Article 5**

Projects and their budgets and the relevant applications for allocations shall as a general rule be submitted to the Board of the Fund by the Institute before 31 December of the year preceding that in which the sums requested shall start to be used. Each project shall comprise a detailed statement proving that it complies with Article 2 of the present regulations.

### **Article 6**

The Fund shall be administered separately from the other assets of the Institute and shall have its own bookkeeping to be reviewed regularly by auditors. The Fund's annual accounts shall be presented to the General Assembly of the Institute.

### **Article 7**

The Institute shall be in charge of the administration of the Fund. A sum not exceeding five per cent of the annual revenue from the capital may be used to cover the costs of administrating the Fund.

**Article 8**

The Board shall each year report to the General Assembly of the Institute on the financial position of the Fund, the allocations granted and the progress made with the projects to which the Fund is contributing.

**Article 9**

The present regulations may be modified under the same conditions as the Statutes of the Institute. The general aim of the Fund may, however, not be changed.

**Article 10**

Should the Institute be dissolved, the institutions which were its members shall continue the administration of the Fund in line with its general aim. They may also entrust its administration to one of them. The Board shall then be composed only of the representatives of these institutions.

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## Centenary of the Salvadoran Red Cross

*The Salvadoran Red Cross this year celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. For the occasion the President of the ICRC was in El Salvador from 19 to 25 April; he was received by the highest authorities of the country and, on 24 April, he attended the opening session of the ceremonies which marked the centenary of the National Society of the Salvadoran Red Cross. He conveyed the congratulations and best wishes of the ICRC, the founding body of the Red Cross Movement, to this National Society with which it has been co-operating closely and very actively for many years.*

*The International Review very cordially associates itself with these congratulations and good wishes.*

### **Address by the ICRC President for the Centenary of the Salvadoran Red Cross**

It is an honour and a source of great satisfaction for me, as President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to celebrate with you the hundredth anniversary of the Salvadoran Red Cross Society.

On the occasion of this ceremony, the ICRC wishes to convey its sincere congratulations to the President of the Salvadoran Red Cross, to all who work with it, its managing committee, its officers, Grey Ladies, first-aid workers and volunteers, who follow the path set out by their predecessors and perform their humanitarian task with exemplary dedication and selflessness.

In the tragic situation which has now prevailed in your country for several years, the activities carried on without respite by the Salvadoran Red Cross bear witness to the humanitarian ideal which inspired the founders of your National Society a century ago.

One of the ICRC's tasks, under its mandate, is the recognition of new National Societies and it keeps also a record, in its archives, of the salient events in their history. With your permission, I would like to mention briefly some events in the history of the Salvadoran Red Cross from which a great deal can be learnt.

When the Salvadoran Red Cross Society—the first in Central America—was founded in 1885, your country had been a party to the first Geneva Convention of 1864 for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded in Armies in the Field since 30 December 1874. Aware of the serious tensions prevailing at the time in Central America, some influential and respected citizens, engaged in trade or agriculture, had the foresight to think about the consequences of a possible armed conflict and to decide on the urgent measures to be taken in order to ensure fast relief for the victims, if the need arose.

These pioneers, Leon Dreyfuss, Astor Marchesini, Pilar Lagos, Augusto Bouineau and Miguel Yúdice, were immediately granted the support of the Head of State, Dr. Rafael Zaldívar, and especially that of his wife, Doña Sara Guerra de Zaldívar, who took an active part in setting up the new Society. The initial statutes, drawn up by Don Astor Marchesini and Don Luis Van Dyk, were approved by the Government on 13 March 1885 and published in the official gazette the very next day.

War broke out less than three weeks later. Straight away, the Society was put to the test and proved its usefulness. On 2 April 1885, in the vicinity of the city of Chalchuapa, two Salvadoran Red Cross doctors, Herman Prower and Juan Padilla Matute, showed outstanding dedication, efficiency and courage during the “Batalla de Justo Rufino Barrios”.

When peace had been restored, the Salvadoran Red Cross assisted the public health services in caring for the victims of cholera, smallpox and bubonic plague. From the outset, the Government of El Salvador supported the work of the Red Cross and attended the International Red Cross Conference held in Rome in 1892 and the ensuing Conferences held in Washington, Geneva and The Hague.

Some of you may remember the tragedies caused in 1917 and 1918 by earthquakes in San Salvador. On that occasion, and again during subsequent disasters, the Salvadoran Red Cross proved that it was able to give immediate aid and assistance to the victims of natural disasters.

Better still, aware of the fact that the Red Cross principle of solidarity, based on a truly universal conception of mankind, could not possibly be confined to the ordinary boundaries of the national community, the Salvadoran Red Cross extended its relief activities to neighbouring countries when they had to deal with natural or man-made disasters.

In 1924 it helped the victims of internal disturbances in Honduras and sent to Tegucigalpa a medical team—doctors and nurses with all the necessary material—to care for the sick and wounded of both parties, without discrimination.

On 25 April 1925, shortly after this new proof of solidarity, the ICRC had the pleasure of officially recognizing the Salvadoran Red Cross. It was accredited to the other National Societies and soon was admitted to the League, of which it became a member on 24 June 1925.

Since then, the Salvadoran Red Cross has had ample opportunity to prove its attachment to the humanitarian ideals of its founders and its determination to face the tasks imposed upon it by the difficult times your country has lived through.

Witness the close and efficient co-operation established in 1980 between your Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross to give medical and nutritional assistance to the populations afflicted by the conflict which tears your country apart so tragically, and to disseminate knowledge of the essential humanitarian rules among the general public and the armed forces.

This joint action has now become the most extensive assistance and protection operation carried out by our institution in Latin America. Consequently, before coming to the end of this brief review, I wish to pay tribute to the Salvadoran Red Cross leaders, relief workers and volunteers who carry out their sometimes extremely difficult missions in an exemplary and true Red Cross spirit.

We were very deeply distressed by the tragedy of 5 March 1984, when two volunteer workers were killed in an ambulance while bringing relief to wounded in the village of Guadalupe. I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to their memory and once again appeal urgently to all combatants to respect the staff and the emblem of the Red Cross, everywhere and at all times.

Dear friends of the Salvadoran Red Cross, as long as your country has men and women prepared—despite all the difficulties and all the dangers—to do their duty and even more than their duty, in a true Red Cross spirit of humanity, neutrality and impar-

tiality, the Salvadoran Red Cross will be able to face the future with confidence and carry out its humanitarian task successfully.

Over the past thirty years, the world has undergone profound changes. Unfortunately, the number of conflicts has constantly increased on all continents. At the same time, fundamental humanitarian values have been questioned and we are greatly concerned to see that, very often, political interests compete with the most vital interests of victims. We cannot be passive onlookers of this development. We cannot accept that the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and the provisions of international humanitarian law be flouted. The credibility of the Red Cross and its strength rest on its willingness to do everything in its power to prevent despotism and violence against defenceless victims in any country ravaged by conflicts. Now more than ever, the needy, the forsaken, the prisoners, the wounded, look to the Red Cross for protection and assistance.

Your Society, Mr. President, will certainly have to exert further efforts in the century to come, but so rich a past and present are a guarantee for the future and I wish to convey, on behalf of the International Committee, my very best wishes for its future activities in the service of humanity and peace.

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**Joint Commission  
of the Empress Shôken Fund  
No. 76**

Geneva, May 1985

**SIXTY-FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 29 March 1985. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by H. E. Ambassador Kazuo Chiba.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31 December 1984 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to S.Fr. 308,616.06.

In examining the applications, the Joint Commission reviewed the experiences of the past few years. The Commission noted that the following criteria which it had established were still valid:

- a. to restrict the number of allocations and thereby increasing the allocations so as to permit the beneficiary National Societies to implement the plans envisaged;
- b. to uphold only those from developing National Societies unable to have their projects financed otherwise and, among such Societies, whenever feasible those which have hitherto benefited least from assistance from the Shôken Fund;
- c. to refrain from considering the requests from those National Societies which have not conformed to the requirements under Article 5ter of the Regulations according to which the beneficiary National Societies are expected to report on the use of the allocations received.

The Joint Commission decided that:

- i. allocations be transferred to the beneficiaries only upon presentation of either invoices or proof of purchase;

- ii allocations remaining unclaimed or unused after twelve months are to be withdrawn and added to the amount available for the next distribution.

Twenty-three National Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute submitted requests for allocations from the 64th distribution of income and the Joint Commission decided to make the following grants based on the above-mentioned criteria:

*Benin Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 7,500  
for the purchase of material for the  
production of prostheses

*Egyptian Red Crescent Society*: S. Fr. 11,000  
for the purchase of 30 sewing machines

*Honduran Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 15,000  
for the purchase of 12 wheelchairs and  
folding beds.

*Malawi Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 26,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Malaysian Red Crescent Society*: S.Fr. 60,000  
for the purchase of a mobile campaign and  
relief unit

*Mauritius Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 32,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Moroccan Red Crescent Society*: S.Fr. 26,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Niger Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 26,000  
for the purchase of wheelchairs

*Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 30,000  
for the purchase of a minibus

*Paraguayan Red Cross Society*: S.Fr. 60,000  
for the purchase of an echograph

The Joint Commission also decided that the unused balance of S.Fr. 15,116.06 will be added to the income available for the 65th distribution.

In accordance with Article 5ter of the Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission on the use which has been made of the allocations received. The Joint Commission would like this report, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the year during which the allocation is used. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of Article 5bis of the Regulations which prohibits them assigning the grant for purposes other than those specified without the previous consent of the Joint Commission.

In accordance with the Regulations, the 1985 income will be distributed in 1986. To facilitate applications in conformity with the Regulations, the Joint Commission has decided to send, as in the past year, model application forms to all National Societies.

The Joint Commission reminds National Societies that such requests must indicate the purposes for which the allocations will be used, in order for them to be considered; they must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by a plan of financing. Requests must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission before 31 December 1985.

*For the Joint Commission:*

*League of Red Cross and  
Red Crescent Societies:*

H. Hoegh  
B. Bergman  
T. Konoé (Secretary)

*International Committee  
of the Red Cross:*

M. Aubert (Chairman)  
M. Martin  
S. Nessi

## Empress Shôken Fund

*BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1984*  
(in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS	LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS
<p>Securities:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bonds in Swiss Francs (Market val.: 2,478,000.—) . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Bonds in foreign currencies (Market Val.: 1,301,000.—) . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fixed deposits:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Crédit Lyonnais, Genève</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Accounts receivable:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Recoverable withholding tax . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (current account) . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cash at Bank:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Messrs. Hentsch &amp; Cie, Geneva . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Crédit Suisse, Geneva . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total . . . . .</p>	<p>Capital at 1.1.1984 . . . . .</p> <p>Contributions from Japanese visitors . . . . .</p> <p>Funds available at 31.12.1984 . . . . .</p> <p>Provisions:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reserve against fluctuations</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reserve for administrative expenses Balance brought forward from previous year . . . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Transfer from income as per Regulations . . . . .</p> <p><i>Less:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Administrative expenses for the year 1984 . . . . .</p> <p>Commitments:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Allocations to be withdrawn</p> <p>Total . . . . .</p>
<p>2,330,236.55</p> <p>1,295,838.60</p> <p><u>3,626,075.15</u></p> <p>180,000.—</p> <p><u>307,500.—</u></p> <p>487,500.—</p> <p>21,869.15</p> <p>60,432.49</p> <p><u>82,301.64</u></p> <p>47,415.72</p> <p>5,161.95</p> <p>52,577.67</p> <p><u>4,248,454.46</u></p>	<p>3,328,142.83</p> <p>634.35</p> <p><u>3,328,777.18</u></p> <p>308,616.06</p> <p>537,913.80</p> <p>22,967.22</p> <p>7,532.53</p> <p>30,449.75</p> <p>8,286.33</p> <p>22,213.42</p> <p>50,934.—</p> <p><u>4,248,454.46</u></p>

*STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1984*

INCOME

Interest from securities . . . . .	193,801.35
Interest on bank deposits . . . . .	<u>57,282.92</u>
	251,084.27

EXPENSES

3% of total income above transferred to the provision for administrative expenses (Article 7 of the statutes of the Fund) . . . . .	7,532.53
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RESULTS

Excess of income over expenditure for 1984 . . . . .	<u>243,551.74</u>
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EXTRAORDINARY INCOME

Transfer of unused allocations (55th-61st distributions) . . . . .	<u>60,475.25</u>
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STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION

Balance carried forward from previous year . . . . .	225,589.07
<i>Less:</i>	
Sixty-third distribution of income for the year 1983 to 6 National Societies and the Henry-Dunant Institute . . . . .	<u>221,000.—</u>
<i>Unused balance</i> . . . . .	4,589.07
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1984 . . . . .	243,551.74
Extraordinary income . . . . .	<u>60,475.25</u>
 BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1984, AS PER BALANCE SHEET . . . . .	 <u>308,616.06</u>

The accounts of the Empress Shôken Fund have been audited by the Société Fiduciaire OFOR SA. The financial report is obtainable from the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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### HENRY DUNANT'S BIOGRAPHY<sup>1</sup>

We have pleasure in announcing that the biography—now a classic—written by Mr. Willy Heudtlass of the principle founder of the Red Cross has reached a fourth edition.

The first edition appeared in 1962, a few months before the celebrations marking the centenary in 1963 of the founding of the Red Cross. Mr. Willy Heudtlass was then head of the Press and Radio Service of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany. This biography was hailed by the critics as the most significant to appear until then; it displayed the author's objectivity of judgement, contained a host of new information collected from various sources and threw a completely new light on certain aspects of Henry Dunant's life and work.

All these qualities are to be found in the new edition of the book. It is an edition which has been re-worked and added to, reproducing a quantity of original documents and containing numerous illustrations, thereby rendering the text more vivid. Thus there is a new testimony of interest in Henry Dunant's life, so dramatic and full of extraordinary contrasts. The introduction to this edition is by Prince Botho zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany.

We are certain that all those who read German will find Mr. Willy Heudtlass's work very interesting; not only does he present us with a great man in all his complexity of character and destiny but he also brings alive once again an era which, though not far away, is already quite foreign to us and already quite forgotten.

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<sup>1</sup> Willy Heudtlass: *J. Henry Dunant, Gründer des Roten Kreuzes, Urheber der Genfer Konvention. Eine Biographie in Dokumenten und Bildern*. 4th ed. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln, Mainz, 1985. 268 pp.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA (People's Socialist Republic) — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Pruga e Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republik) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *1089 Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, A-1041, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dhaka 2*.
- BARBADOS — The Barbados Red Cross Society, Red Cross House, Jemmotts Lane, *Bridgetown*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BELIZE — The Belize Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 413, *Belize-City*.
- BENIN (People's Republic) — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURKINA FASO — Burkina Faso Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1H6*.
- CAPE VERDE (Republic of) — Cruz Vermelha de Cabo Verde, Rua Unidade-Guiné-Cabo Verde, P.O. Box 119, *Praia*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO (People's Republic of the) — Croix-Rouge congolaise, place de la Paix, B.P. 4145, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq., N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *118 04 Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, *2100 København Ø*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7.ª Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193, Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu, 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *5300, Bonn 1*, Postfach 1460 (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou, 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7.ª Calle, 1ª y 2.ª Avenidas, *Comayagüela D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca, 31, *Budapest V. Mail Add.: 1367 Budapest 5, Pf. 121*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóaúti 21, *105 Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1, Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Mangala Wanabakti, 9th floor, Jalan Gatot Subroto, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16, Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76, Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3, Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10001, *Ammán*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic of) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic of) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka, Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS (Lao People's Democratic Republic) — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice-Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, National HQ, No. 32 Jalan Nipah, off Jalan Ampang, *Kuala Lumpur 16-03*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.

- MAURITIUS — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curpeipe*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional N.º 1032, *México 10 DF*.
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, P.O.B. 30427, 2500 *GK The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box. 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo 2*. Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo 2*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, Sector H-8, *Islamabad*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias — Surco — Apartado 1534, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila 2803*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- QATAR — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei, 29, *Bucarest*.
- RWANDA — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE — Sociedade Nacional da Cruz Vermelha de São Tomé e Príncipe, C.P. 96, *São Tomé*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A. Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 0923*.
- SOMALIA (Democratic Republic) — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato, 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of) — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106, Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Box 27316, 102-54 *Stockholm*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstrasse 10, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road., P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TONGA — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenischir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Plot 49, South Street, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1X 7EJ*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D. Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow, 117036*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello, N.º 4, Apartado 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of) — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- WESTERN SAMOA — The Western Samoa Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1616, *Apia*.
- YEMEN (Arab Republic) — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1257, *Sana'a*.
- YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic) — The Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 455, *Aden*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, 11000 *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41, av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box 50 001, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.
- ZIMBABWE — The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1406, *Harare*.