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international review of the red cross



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GENEVA
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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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

**EXTRACTS FROM
THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Para el cincuentenario del Protocolo de Ginebra — La «Revue internationale» aparecerá en lengua española — Organización del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja — Índice (1975)

GERMAN

Zur Fünfzigjahrfeier des Genfer Protokolls — Verbrechensverhütung und -bekämpfung — Zweites Rundtischgespräch über die gegenwärtigen Probleme des humanitären Völkerrechts — Inhaltsverzeichnis (1975).

**INTERNATIONAL
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TRENDS IN FRAGMENTATION WEAPONS

by Eric Prokosch

In its issue of July 1975, the International Review reprinted the substance of a circular letter sent to all governments inviting them to participate in the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons at Lugano, 28 January to 26 February 1976.

The letter gave the programme of the Conference, which will deal with incendiary weapons, small-calibre projectiles, delayed-action and treacherous weapons, blast and fragmentation weapons and other new weapons, continuing the work on conventional weapons which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects.

This Conference, together with the Diplomatic Conference on International Humanitarian Law, should give concrete form to various general principles contained in the draft Protocols under examination by the Diplomatic Conference concerning methods and means of combat. It should in particular give better definition to the general principle that the parties to an armed conflict do not have an unlimited right in the choice of the methods and means of warfare and specify the weapons whose use must be renounced by the parties because of the unnecessary suffering they cause and because of their indiscriminate effects.

As we approach the second session of the Conference of Government Experts, it is a pleasure to publish an article by a scientist who took part in the first session in 1974 as an observer for a non-governmental organization, The Friends' World Committee. The author, Mr. Eric Prokosch, has a doctorate in anthropology from the University of Stanford and has taught this subject at the University of Wisconsin. He is currently writing a book on the development of various "antipersonnel" weapons. In the

following article, Mr. Prokosch discusses one of the categories to be considered by the experts at Lugano, fragmentation weapons. He takes up the present trends in the development of such weapons and the reasons for hope that agreement will be reached on the banning or limitation of the use of the most inhumane weapons in this category. (Ed.).

The appearance of certain "inhumane" weapons in recent warfare has prompted an examination of their use, in connection with the discussions of the extension of humanitarian law into armed conflicts. There are proposals to ban the use of incendiaries and certain small-caliber projectiles, fragmentation weapons, and aerially emplaced anti-personnel land mines. The government experts' conference, held in Lucerne under ICRC auspices September 24-October 18, 1974, discussed these and certain blast weapons, delayed-action and "treacherous" weapons, and possible future weapons without, however, reaching a consensus on any bans. A second government experts' conference will be held under ICRC auspices January 28-February 26, 1976 in Lugano.

My own research on fragmentation weapons, which is based on official documents and conversations with ordnance specialists in a number of countries, has shown several alarming trends. Fragmentation weapons eject numbers of small fragments (usually of metal) which are meant to inflict damage on military "targets" (military personnel and vehicles, etc.) by penetration into them. One trend since World War II has been in the direction of more numerous and smaller fragments ejected from a given munition. The common World War II hand grenade, for example, had a cast iron case which broke upon explosion into a few large fragments and much harmless "dust." In its place today, there are various modern grenades that break into hundreds of small fragments giving a high probability of injuring anyone nearby.

Several techniques are used to obtain many small fragments. A munition casing, if internally grooved in the proper pattern or consisting of a coil of properly notched wire, will break along the grooves or notches. These techniques are used in hand grenades, in "bomblets" (small bombs), and in a mortar shell currently under development. Little metal balls or cubes, if packed around an explosive, will be ejected on explosion; a technique used in hand grenades and bomblets. Ductile iron

and pearlitic malleable iron have been used for optimum fragmentation in mortar shells developed in several countries in the 1950's and 1960's. High fragmentation alloy steels are used in mortar and artillery shells and in bomblets; munitions currently in production or development in several countries.

A small fragment will, in general, cause less damage to the body than a large fragment moving at the same velocity; thus, it can be argued that modern munitions ejecting small fragments are more humane than old-fashioned ones. On the other hand, if there are more fragments, there is a greater risk of multiple wounding (a person being hit by several fragments), and more people are likely to be hit. Thus, the total suffering inflicted by a modern high-fragmentation munition, in so far as such things can be quantified, is arguably greater than that inflicted by an old-fashioned munition of comparable dimensions.

A second trend in fragmentation weapons is the appearance of novel forms of fragments, notably the flechette, a nail-like object with fins at the blunt end. Thousands of flechettes are contained in canister or shrapnel-type artillery and rocket munitions, a number of which have been used in recent conflicts. Much developmental work was done on a flechette rifle, and developmental work has been done on a number of other flechette munitions.

It is argued that flechettes go straight through the body without causing much harm and are, therefore, not "inhumane." But if large numbers of flechettes are ejected from a munition, there will be a danger of multiple wounding. If flechettes strike the body with sufficient velocity, they will tumble, causing severe wounds; such high velocities would have been obtained with the flechette rifle, and work was done to accelerate numbers of flechettes with a propellant charge so as to increase their wounding effect.

A third trend in fragmentation weapons is an increase in the area covered by a munition. Aircraft-launched "cluster bombs" spread hundreds of little "bomblets" over areas that may be several hundred meters on each side. Tiny anti-personnel mines can be laid from the air in thousands; there are also bomblet-filled artillery shells up to the 16-inch (406 mm.) caliber, and mine-filled shells are in development.

It has been said that without a cluster bomb, a military commander would have to use many high explosive bombs, destroying buildings and

killing many people, and that the cluster bomb merely serves to “keep heads down” while other airplanes are flying over; a cluster bomb, in this view, is the more humane weapon. But a cluster bomb with a large area coverage is arguably indiscriminate by nature if used (as has occurred in recent conflicts) over an area within which there are civilians; and if some of the bomblets are duds, or if they have delay fuzes, the area will be unsafe for some time after the attack.

It is to be hoped that the discussions in Lugano will clear the way for a series of bans on “inhumane” weapons. Public opinion would seem to favor such bans: the use of napalm and cluster bombs engendered public protest in several countries in recent years. The prospects for bans are perhaps especially good where the military usefulness of a weapon is in doubt (as with napalm) or where a weapon has not yet found much international acceptance in military services (as with flechette weapons, anti-personnel cluster bombs, and aerially delivered anti-personnel mines). The discussions of “inhumane” weapons may also serve to encourage ordnance engineers and procurement authorities to eschew weapon designs that tend especially to cause bad wounds or have indiscriminate effects.

Eric PROKOSCH

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

We publish below some information about certain changes made in the organization of the ICRC for the improvement of its effectiveness and the adaptation of its working methods to the present day.

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The names of the members of the Assembly are mentioned on the inside of the cover of the Review.

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Adviser	Mr. Pierre Gaillard
Controller	Mr. Frédéric de Mulinen

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The names of the members of the Executive Council are listed on the inside of the cover of the Review.

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Department of Principles and Law:	Mr. Jacques Moreillon, Director
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Chief Medical Officer	Dr Reinhold Käser

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Delegate General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Asian Sub-Continent	Mr. Michel Convers
Delegate General for Latin America, South-East Asia, the Far East and Oceania	Mr. Sergio Nessi
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of the Red Cross

Mr. Jean-Georges Lossier

Finance and Administration Department

Special representative of the
Executive Council

Mr. Laurent Marti

Personnel Department

Head of Personnel

Mr. Robert Dubath

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***International Committee Action in Lebanon**¹

The ICRC has been represented in Lebanon since June 1967. Its six-member delegation has worked continuously ever since, mainly on humanitarian problems resulting from the Israelo-Arab conflict. On the occasion of events taking place in the region, the delegation has served as a field headquarters for the major relief activities of the International Red Cross—such as those connected with the events in Jordan in September 1970, the conflict in October 1973 and in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. Moreover, the ICRC maintains a depot for relief supplies in Beirut, with a permanent stock of emergency medical material, vehicles and equipment for a field hospital designed to meet without delay the most imperative relief requirements.

The ICRC delegation has also intervened, in co-operation with the Lebanese Red Cross and the “Palestinian Red Crescent”, in sporadic confrontations which have broken out in recent years between rival groups in Lebanon itself. In these cases, its assistance has been directed towards saving the lives of victims of the conflicts, regardless of what groups they belong to. This has entailed the arrangement of cease-fires, if the fighting has not already stopped, to permit the evacuation of the wounded, organization of ambulance convoys, estimation of hospital needs and the delivery and distribution of emergency relief.

* * *

During 1975, the situation has gradually worsened, due to the successive outbreaks of fighting in Beirut and to the events this autumn, which also affected the northern part of the country. The Red Cross met with enormous difficulty earlier in the year; in October it was faced with an alarming situation.

¹ *Plate.*

Its tasks were extremely dangerous due to the nature of the confrontations, in which the combatants are often completely unaware of the traditional values which govern conflicts of every kind. In addition, the firing was so intense that most of the city was at a standstill for several weeks and little could be done to provide emergency aid.

The whole time the fighting was going on in Beirut, the ICRC in Geneva maintained contact with its Lebanon delegation, mainly by radio. The delegation kept in touch as far as possible with the Lebanese Red Cross, the "Palestinian Red Crescent" and various city hospitals.

These contacts enabled the ICRC, in co-operation with several National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to send blood plasma, antibiotics, dressings, surgical equipment and so forth. The first consignment, to a value of 165,000 Swiss francs, was despatched in mid-October. A second worth 50,000 Swiss francs followed a few days later.

At the beginning of November the ICRC reinforced its Beirut delegation by two delegates, a doctor, a relief-logistics experts, and a radio operator.

An ad hoc relief committee was formed in Beirut, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Health, the ICRC, the Lebanese Red Cross, the "Palestinian Red Crescent", the medical association, the federation of pharmacists, and the association of private hospitals. Its purpose was to co-ordinate relief operations, and it decided that the Lebanese Red Cross and the "Palestinian Red Crescent" would distribute relief in the districts to which they had access.

The ICRC doctor and several members of the ad hoc committee immediately set about surveying medical needs.

A third consignment of emergency medical supplies, despatched to Beirut on 8 November, consisted of 16 tons of plasma, antibiotics and dressings to a value of half a million Swiss francs—for immediate distribution by the National Lebanese Society and the "Palestinian Red Crescent".

Due to the persistence of the fighting in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 21 November, launched an appeal for US \$2,000,000 to maintain its emergency relief action. The appeal was directed to all Governments and to all Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

ICRC Delegates in Angola

In its last five issues, the *International Review* has dealt with the protection and assistance activities carried out by the ICRC in Angola over the past few months on behalf of the civilian and military victims of the conflict raging in that country. The ICRC has sent not only delegates to Angola but also medical and surgical teams—supplied by various National Societies—which have been at work since July 1975. At the request of the three liberation movements, the ICRC delegates, who numbered more than 40 by November, have carried out the traditional tasks of the institution in wartime: visits to prisoners, exchanges of prisoners, medical and surgical assistance, delivery and distribution of relief supplies, registration and searches for missing persons, the reuniting of families, etc.

We should like to give our readers at this point a more direct impression of two of these activities, through articles by Mr J.-J. Kurz, describing events in which he participated while serving as an ICRC delegate in Angola during the autumn. This should serve to demonstrate the importance of aiding the war victims.

Visit to a prisoner of war camp

“The camp is right beside the road, somewhere in Angola. Colourless huts, surrounded by yellow sand and sprigs of faded grass. Inside the enclosure, a hodge-podge of tanks, guns and armoured vehicles.

“At the entrance, five armed sentries, with nondescript uniforms. We go through the gate without trouble, using the passwords, “Cruz Vermelha, Prisonieros !” The three words are enough. Inside there are two hundred meters of asphalt road, succeeded by a track through the soft sand, over which the vehicles pitch and toss. We reach the barracks, cement structures, around which a humid breeze blows. All the prisoners, 140 of them, are outside, in the shelter of a so-called refectory, made of dirty grey cement.

LEBANON



Relief supplies from the ICRC in Geneva...

Photo Müller/ICRC

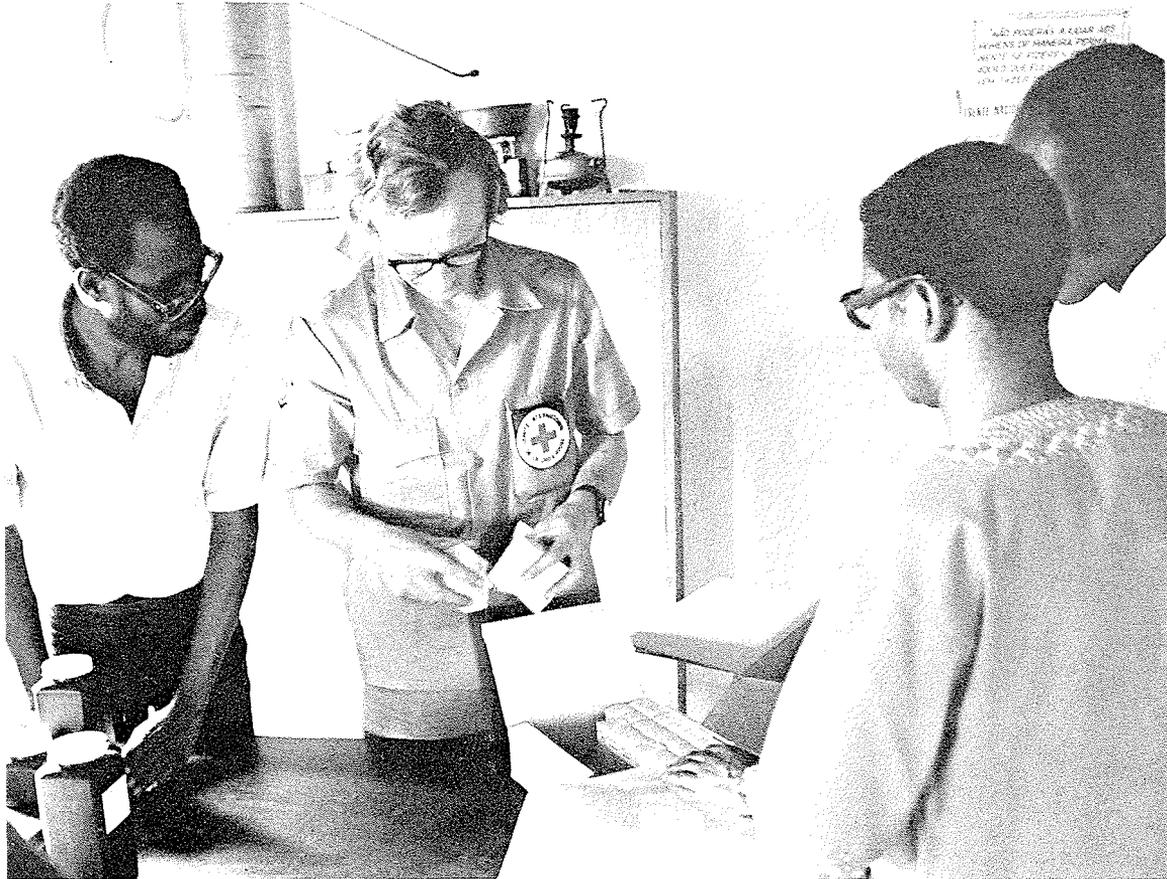
LEBANON



...arriving at Beirut.

Photo Châtenay/ICRC

ANGOLA



An ICRC medical delegate delivers medical supplies to nurses at a bush infirmary.

Photo J.-J. Kurz/ICRC

ANGOLA



ICRC delegates escort prisoners of war and civilians from one zone to another.

Photo Pugin/ICRC

“Refectory indeed! The prisoners have not eaten for two days! Amidst the confusion of battle, the arrival of supplies lagged far behind the capture of the prisoners. The delegate oversees the unloading of two hundred kilos of flour, salt, corn, hundreds of tins of food—plus a package of cigarettes for each prisoner—from the ICRC truck.

“The prisoners crowd around the delegate. Their faces are haggard. Amongst the close-cropped haircuts and army headgear, one pink cap stands out. It belongs to one of three women prisoners, two of whom wear combat uniforms. The third wears army shorts and a yellow slipover—and carries a sleeping child in her arms. He is more than a year old, and mother’s milk is no longer sufficient. Tomorrow, special food must be brought for him.

“The prisoners’ spokesman says that some of the men are sick, possibly with malaria.

“The delegate offers reassurance. He says he will come back in three days for a more complete visit, bringing a Red Cross doctor with him. He tells the prisoners what they can expect from the ICRC: protection and assistance.

“Standing motionless amidst the crowd of prisoners around the delegate, a guard listens attentively, holding his rifle by the barrel, the butt resting on his shoulder. In Africa, captivity is not always felt in the same way as it is elsewhere. To some, it is merely another experience, to be accepted fatalistically. The barbed wire is slack and the guards are non-aggressive, standing some distance away and thinking of other things—but no one escapes.

“The prisoners have heard talk about exchanges and about possible release. They know that the ICRC plane has carried released prisoners from one zone to another. It is a difficult moment for the delegate, who must temper their hopes, but without destroying them.

“Meanwhile, an hour later, he will have to have talks with a highly-placed official, to see to it that these captives are fed, regularly and properly.”

The medical delegate on his rounds

“The ICRC medical delegate takes off his shirt, and a white cloud swirls into the air. He has just brought to Cardona a load of 8 tons of powdered milk and flour which he and the other delegates have stacked in the godown. Tomorrow he will be delivering a similar load to the hospital. This jack-of-all-trades, unloading bags of flour, negotiating

with government ministers, transporting medical supplies, organizing a blood bank, is a doctor, on loan to the ICRC from the Swiss Red Cross.

"The hospital is a group of four or five buildings planted here and there on the edge of town, with an almost constant coming and going of soldiers, nurses, mothers and children, and white-clad nuns, while the patients' families camp on the grass around the buildings.

"The blood bank is down to its last six bottles; and efforts to encourage donors have been in vain.

"This is where the medical delegate receives his patients, in a small clean building where the sick children squat in the corridor awaiting their turn.

"Then there is the doctor-delegate's round of the bush infirmaries. Along the way at a check-point manned by four armed soldiers he has to palaver a while until, with an "Ah ! Cruz Vermelha", the soldiers raise the bamboo pole and let him pass.

"Neither peace nor war—at least in this region. Slogans have been daubed on the walls of the little houses and in the village trenches have been dug for the machine-gunner who right now is dozing in the shade.

"The track winds its way through the plantations. On a small bare patch of elevated ground stands the infirmary; from the school comes the drone of children's voices, and to one side a cement hut displays the red cross.

"What medicines are needed? Just about the whole pharmacopoeia. Malaria, malnutrition, bronchitis, infected wounds, parasitic disorders; all are rife. And this infirmary, without even a thermometer, is the only place where the six thousand or so inhabitants of the area can hope for any sort of medical attention.

"The doctor-delegate looks through the register: 20 to 30 patients a day, their ills ranging from simple headaches to pneumonia. Prescriptions made out by the male nurse in the doctor's absence are correct in spite of his rudimentary training. The doctor-delegate leaves a small stock of basic medicines, and checks that the nurse knows how to administer them, and they decide together when to hold the weekly consultations. At each visit the medical delegate may treat a dozen or more serious cases. There are many infirmaries like this one in the region. War wounded are occasionally brought there.

"On the track again for a dozen miles or so the ICRC doctor continues his way through the plantations to the next infirmary which will be equally lacking in supplies."

*IN GENEVA***A Medal of Honour for the President of the ICRC**

On 30 October, at ICRC headquarters, Mr Eric Martin was presented with the Australian Red Cross Society's medal of honour by Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris. Sir Geoffrey delivered a short speech in which he explained the reasons for this award to the President of the ICRC. The citation accompanying the medal summed them up as follows:

As President of the International Committee of the Red Cross since 1973 Dr. Martin's fine leadership has enhanced the work of the ICRC both in its services in the field and in the advancement of humanitarian law.

A new booklet on the Geneva Conventions

An illustrated booklet, in English and French, entitled "Handbook of the Geneva Conventions — Essential Rules", has just been issued by the ICRC. The aim of this 45-page publication is to present in simple and practical form the essential provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. As its preface states:

Even in war, certain rules of conduct must be observed in regard to the enemy. The principal expression of those rules is embodied in the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, signed by almost every State in the world.

The Geneva Conventions are based on respect for human beings and their dignity. They lay down that persons not directly taking part in hostilities and those put out of action by sickness, wounds,

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

captivity or any other cause shall be respected and protected against the effects of war, and that those who suffer shall be aided and cared for without discrimination.

The purpose of this Handbook is to lay emphasis on the essential rules of the Conventions and to facilitate their study and teaching for all, whether military or civilian, who need to learn them or apply them.

It is hoped that National Societies will take an interest in this new publication. ¹

¹ The booklet may be obtained from the ICRC, Geneva, price Sw. fr. 3.00 per copy.

A Spanish edition of International Review of the Red Cross

International Review of the Red Cross has been appearing monthly for many years now in French and in English, while two supplements, one in German and one in Spanish, containing a few articles selected from the main edition, are issued separately, also once a month.

In response to numerous requests from Spanish and Latin American readers, and Spanish being one of the Red Cross movement's official languages, the ICRC has decided to issue, instead of a supplement, a full-length edition of the *Review* in Spanish. From January 1976, *Revista internacional de la Cruz Roja* will appear every month, containing most of the articles printed in the French and English editions. The subscription will be the same. Readers will find in it the documentary material on humanitarian thought and action throughout the world which has made of our review the basic journal of the Red Cross movement and one of the principal sources of information on the activities of the ICRC and its work in disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law.

With this new venture, the ICRC takes pleasure in bringing useful information within the reach of a large number of National Societies, of various governmental and non-governmental institutions, of universities and research institutes and of all those who take to heart the humanitarian problems in the world of today, at a time when the protection of man and of fundamental human rights assumes paramount importance. In exchange, the ICRC hopes that it may count on everybody's help to make its new publication extensively known and, by their contributions, more comprehensive.

International Red Cross Meetings

STANDING COMMISSION

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross met in ordinary session in Geneva on 23 October 1975. In addition to the Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia), it included Mr George Aitken (Canada), Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh (United Kingdom), the two ICRC representatives, Mr Eric Martin, ICRC President, and Mr Roger Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Board, and the two League representatives, Mr José Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, and Mr Henrik Beer, League Secretary General. The Vice-Chairman of the Standing Commission, Mrs Farid Issa-el-Khoury (Lebanon) was unable to leave Beirut, while Mrs Nadejda Troyan (USSR), who was indisposed, was represented at the meeting by Mr Zakharov.

The Technical Adviser, Mr T. W. Sloper, was present, as was General Burca, President of the Romanian Red Cross Society, chosen to act as host, in Bucarest, to the next International Conference of the Red Cross.

The Commission first dealt with the organization of this twenty-third International Conference, and there was an extensive exchange of views on the subject, followed by discussion of the results of the World Conference of the Red Cross on Peace and the subsequent action to be taken.

The Commission heard a brief commentary on the report concerning the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross and the continuing studies on the subject. Finally the debate turned to current activities, after short reports by Mr Beer and Mr Gallopin.

THE COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

As is the custom on the occasion of the meeting of the League Board of Governors, a meeting of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross was held in Geneva on 24 and 25 October 1975. This Council is formed by the component bodies of the International Red Cross, namely the International Committee, the League and the National Societies.

Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, Chairman of the Standing Commission, opened the meeting, after which, according to tradition, the Council elected as chairman the President of the ICRC, Mr Eric Martin, and as vice-chairman General Burca, President of the Romanian Red Cross.

The first item on the agenda dealt with *the development of humanitarian law*. Mr J. Pictet, ICRC Vice-President, summarized the results of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, or rather of its second session, a third session having already been arranged for 1976. Mr K. J. Warras, Secretary General of the Finnish Red Cross, drew attention to the articles in the Protocols which were of particular interest to the National Societies. The President of the Swiss Red Cross, Mr Hans Haug, suggested that, in view of the complexity of the articles of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and of the draft Protocols, a declaration should be composed, summing up in a few simple phrases the spirit of these texts. The ICRC is to study this proposal and report back to the next meeting of the Council of Delegates.

Mr Pictet, speaking this time as the new Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, presented a report on the institute, now celebrating ten years of activity. During the discussion that followed, the representative of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran announced that his Society was making a donation of 10,000 Swiss francs to the Institute and its work, the importance of which was emphasized by several delegates. The following resolution, passed unanimously, also indicates how much the Institute is appreciated:

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Development of the Henry Dunant Institute's activities

The Council of Delegates,

Having taken cognizance of *the report on the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute during the first ten years of its existence,*

Acknowledges *the considerable work it has so far accomplished with slender resources,*

Requests the Institute to pursue its tasks of research, teaching and publications in the various sectors of the Red Cross and make the results of its work as widely as possible accessible,

Recommends National Societies to co-operate to that end with the Institute and to provide it with relevant documentation, to the extent they can afford, with the material means that will enable it to expand its action.

Then came a report on the World Conference of the Red Cross on Peace, held in Belgrade last June and described in an article in the *International Review* in August.

The Council of Delegates adopted a resolution the text of which is given below:

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Action to be taken on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace

The Council of Delegates,

Considering that the World Red Cross Conference on Peace, organised in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in June 1975, on the basis of resolution No. 37 of the XXXIInd session of the Board of Governors, represents an important demonstration of the unity of the world Red Cross family in favour of peace, the development of co-operation, friendship and understanding among peoples,

Recalling that this World Conference

- assembled 220 delegates from 81 National Red Cross Societies throughout the world including seven still in process of formation, as well as delegates from the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Henry Dunant Institute,*
- examined the role of the Red Cross for the promotion of peace from all the aspects concerning the Red Cross,*
- adopted the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, as guidelines and with all the views expressed and recorded in the League's report on the Conference,*

Having noted the League's report on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace,

1. expresses its recognition of Red Cross work accomplished with regard to peace for many years, and of its contribution to the general

efforts undertaken in the world for the strengthening of the foundations of peace,

2. considers that National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC should take their inspiration as guidelines for their work from the Programme of Action as adopted at the Conference, that they should keep it in mind in all their activities and that they should strive for its creative implementation,

3. recommends

(a) that National Societies should submit the Programme of Action to be examined by their leading bodies with a view to the adoption of concrete measures for its implementation,

(b) that the ICRC and the League, each in its own respective sphere, should co-operate to put into action the tasks which the Programme of Action invites them to undertake,

4. requests that the item "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace" be included in the agenda of the next ordinary session of the Council of Delegates and that, prior to that session, a working group be set up by the League in consultation with the ICRC to consider the comments expressed and the annexes proposed and required to report for the consideration of the session any proposals they may evolve to resolve or otherwise provide for meeting such comments and annexes, this being without prejudice to the recommendations in paragraph 3.

The Council then listened to a statement by Mr Warras on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross. Two main ideas emerged from the subsequent discussion:

- (a) It is now desirable to send to the National Societies, as soon as possible, a questionnaire on the proposals contained in the final report entitled "An Agenda for Red Cross", the author of which is the director of the Study, Mr D. D. Tansley;*
- (b) study groups will have to be formed within the ICRC and the League and, in the same way, groups within National Societies could carry on similar work. We give here the resolution adopted on the subject:*

RESOLUTION No. 3

**Report of the Joint Committee for the Study on the Re-appraisal
of the Role of the Red Cross**

The Council of Delegates,

Having received the report of the Joint Committee for the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross, convinced that these documents present material of essential importance for the development of the Red Cross movement and for humanitarian attitudes and activities in general,

Expresses its deep gratitude to the Study Director, Mr Donald Tansley, and his assistants for a remarkable work, and to the Joint Committee for its successful management, to those National Societies who have contributed to the basically important Profile Study and to the institutions, foundations and National Red Cross Societies who made the study possible through financial support.

Being aware of the need to make the best use of the recommendations of the Study without loss of time, whilst still respecting the complexity of many subjects raised in the report,

Invites all National Societies to use the final report and background papers in an intensive discussion within their Societies, visualizing early implementation of appropriate parts of the report,

Requests the ICRC and the League to enter into a thorough examination of how the recommendations of the report could improve the functions of the International Red Cross movement,

Suggests in this context that they search out opinions within all National Societies through a questionnaire, which should be sent to them within one month and answered within a delay of 6 months,

Expects the ICRC and the League to ensure that the results of the consultation with the National Societies will be duly processed and necessary further steps be taken,

Asks that the results of the work of the two Geneva institutions including their searching of the National Societies' opinions be presented in the form of practical plans or suggestions at the next meeting of the appropriate decision-making bodies of the International Red Cross (Executive Committee in 1976 or extra session of the Board of Governors and the Council of Delegates the same year; Board of Governors, Standing Commission and International Conference of the Red Cross in 1977), thereby considering the possibility to divide the substance into some parts possible to implement immediately and others needing more consideration and planning.

A Red Cross action plan to combat racial prejudice was the subject of papers by the League and the ICRC. We give below the exposition by Mr Moreillon who, as Director of the Department of Principles and Law, spoke on behalf of the International Committee.

“The representative of the League has told us how small the response of National Societies was to the joint effort of the League and the ICRC to put into effect the Plan of Action against racism and race discrimination.

While expressing our thanks to those National Societies which did reply to the ICRC, we shall not at this juncture try to analyze the reasons for the small number of responses. We must recognize, however, that the Plan of Action has not yet been put into effect to the extent that it could and should be, insofar as it involves a dialogue between National Societies on the one hand, and the League and ICRC on the other. It will be up to the members of this Assembly to decide whether they wish to reactivate the matter and confer real substance upon it, or let it die out.

The question remains of the role of the ICRC itself in relation to the Plan of Action. The authors of the plan were wise to bear in mind the specific function of the ICRC as a neutral intermediary, a function which must at all costs be preserved. As they understood and as they stated, if the ICRC aspires to carry out benevolent and protective activities in situations of racial tension, it should do so within the framework of its traditional work on behalf of prisoners of war, civilian internees and, most of all, political detainees.

It is a common occurrence, indeed, for enemies to be detained where racial conflict or racial hatred goes unchecked, and this is one of the most pernicious evils which confront our delegates in the prisons they visit. The prison system is generally a reflection of the whole socio-political framework in which it is set. Sometimes it constitutes a caricature of that larger system, and accordingly we find in prisons, enlarged and aggravated, the defects of both the established society and of those who fight against it. When racial conflict envenoms society we often find it magnified behind the prison gates, especially in the relations between guards and prisoners if they belong to different ethnic groups.

The task of the ICRC delegate is extremely difficult in such situations, for it is not so much the regulations as ingrained attitudes which must be improved. The evil is often so deeply rooted, so inveterate, so embittered by propaganda, education, fanaticism or fear, that an outsider can do nothing whatever to change it. Sometimes however the voice of reason

does make itself heard, and one can convince the guards that it is not a sign of weakness if they cease to treat the prisoners with contempt, and convince the prisoners that it is not a sign of servility for them to be polite. There have been occasions, therefore, when an ICRC delegate's visit to a prison or camp has made it possible to open up a dialogue between guards and prisoners—a dialogue which continued after he had left.

During long talks with prisoners, in the absence of witnesses, alone in a prison cell or with a group in the courtyard, our delegates have managed by patience and understanding to enter into the minds and hearts of the captives. As they do so, they penetrate step by step into the intricate and terrible world of racial hatred—a world in which an insult is worse than the lash of a whip, because the pain goes deeper. They listen and make detailed notes of the recital of attitudes, of contemptuous glances, of the turning of backs, and of the contumelious spitting which constitute the background of the pernicious—and to the casual onlooker often elusive—evil. Sometimes of course the situations are much worse: the prisoner fears for his life; he has seen his own family massacred and is terrified at the thought that he will suffer the same fate. The prisoner is then no long merely the butt of subtle signs of contempt; he is a victim of profound terror in need of protection and assistance.

The ICRC delegate must react appropriately to every situation he encounters. Although he may sometimes hope to open up a dialogue which crosses the barriers of colour or race, he is aware that human nature cannot be changed in a single day. To achieve this is a long process, and the delegate must often leave to the prisoners the task of changing, indeed of educating, their guards, however paradoxical this undertaking may seem to be. This extraordinary event has indeed occurred; racism has sometimes been conquered within its own walls, in the depths of the prisons which it has built, when prisoners and guards alike, in the very performance of their respective roles, have forgotten what divides them and come to see in one another what unites them—their common humanity.

Under all circumstances, the delegate must intervene vigorously and convincingly with the responsible authorities to put an end to every manifestation of racism and racial discrimination he encounters in places of detention. First of all he must speak out to the officer in charge of the camp or prison, reminding him that he is responsible for the attitudes of his guards, that these guards must not only abstain from physical attacks upon the prisoners but must at all times respect prisoners as human beings, whoever they are and wherever they come from. He must

also make representations to the director of the prisons department and even to the relevant Minister or Head of State. That is, he must act at every level in the chain of command, to protect the human dignity of the enemy. To give greater force to these interventions, they must be confirmed in writing in the reports sent by the International Committee to the governments concerned, in which the ICRC conveys its delegates' findings and repeats their proposals for improvements. In addition, the delegates talk with the prisoners, to reassure them that they need not fear the guards, or to persuade them that they too must look at the guards as human beings, and not as representatives of the enemy's system or race. The prisoners may thus come to see that their tormentors have often been conditioned since birth to despise, hate and fear them; to see that they should respond to this contempt, hate and fear with dignity; not with arrogance or fear of their own.

It is this twofold message which the ICRC seeks to bring to prisons throughout the world—a message which is inspired by hope, without which there is only death. This is the very heart and soul of the ICRC's Action Programme against racism and racial discrimination.”

The ICRC's report on its current activities was presented by Mr. Hocké, Director of Operations.

* * *

During one of the meetings of the Council of Delegates the Henry Dunant Medal was presented to four well-known personalities in the Red Cross world. *International Review* has pleasure in taking this opportunity of congratulating Lady Limerick, former chairman of the Standing Committee of the International Red Cross; Mrs L. Domanska, former president and now vice-president of the Polish Red Cross; Mr V. Ferrer Segura, Mexican Red Cross first-aider; and Mr G. A. Miterev, former president of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. The Henry Dunant Medal was awarded posthumously to Mr Pierre Boissier, who had been director of the Henry Dunant Institute until his untimely death in 1974.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Representatives of 96 National Societies took part in the thirty-third session of the League Board of Governors in Geneva from 28 October to 1 November 1975, under the chairmanship of Mr José Barroso.

The Board first confirmed admission to the League of two new National Societies, that of the Central African Republic and that of The Gambia, bringing membership of the League to 122. The Board then examined the report of the ICRC-League joint committee for the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross. As has already been mentioned, a resolution on that subject had been adopted by the Council of Delegates: the Board of Governors endorsed it.

The question of the revision of the League's Constitution was discussed, but it was decided that the draft of the revised articles would be submitted to an extraordinary session of the Board of Governors, to be held towards the end of 1976. The Board will meet in ordinary session at Bucharest in 1977, when the XXIIIrd International Conference is due to take place.

After the Council of Delegates had adopted a resolution on the action programme of the Red Cross as a factor of peace drafted at the Belgrade World Conference last summer, the Board of Governors examined this question further and adopted a resolution expressing the wish, *inter alia*, for the creation of a body to supervise the application of the action programme and to propose to the appropriate organs of the League and of National Societies measures for the execution of the tasks set out in the programme.

With regard to Red Cross action in the struggle against racial discrimination, the Board of Governors invited National Societies to furnish within a period of six months proof of any discrimination found to exist in the South African Red Cross. If the Board's Chairman and Vice-Chairmen subsequently found that such charges were founded on fact, a commission of three persons designated by the Board would visit the South African National Society.

Various reports approved by the Board included the League Secretary General's report on the League's work, the reports by the advisory committees on relief, nursing, and development programme, and the report on the work undertaken by the Red Cross on questions relating to the environment.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Board of Governors. Those which deal more particularly with the tasks common to both League and ICRC are given below.

RESOLUTION No. 8

**Report of the Joint Committee for the reappraisal of the role
of the Red Cross**

The Board of Governors,

Having received the Report from the Joint Committee for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross and the Final Report of the Study Director, Mr Donald D. Tansley,

Endorses Resolution No. 3 of the Council of Delegates, 25 October 1975, which was unanimously approved by that body.

RESOLUTION No. 9

Revision of the League Statutory Texts

The Board of Governors,

Recalling Resolution No. 15/73 of the Board of Governors that the League statutory texts should be completely revised.

Recalling in this connection that the League Chairman had, after consulting the Vice-Chairmen, set up a Revision Commission to prepare specific proposals for revision of the statutory texts for submission to the 33rd Session of the Board of Governors,

Having acquainted itself with the draft texts of the Constitution and Regulations prepared by the Constitution Revision Commission,

Congratulates the Commission and its President, Mr. Alcantara, on the excellent work which they have performed.

Noting, however, that the Constitution Revision Commission, not having received the final report on the Study for the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross before the establishment of the second draft of the Statutes, had not had an opportunity to give detailed consideration to the fundamental questions regarding the League's object and functions,

Being moreover of the opinion that the very limited time assigned for dealing with these subjects at its current session does not allow it to take a decision on a complete revision of the statutory texts,

Considering, therefore, that it is essential that National Societies should have more time at their disposal to study the draft statutory texts, which are of great importance to the League,

- 1. Invites National Societies to send to the League Secretariat by 15th March 1976 at the latest, their comments and suggestions on*

the draft statutory texts, and the related fundamental questions of a statutory character presented in the report on the Study for the Reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross.

2. *Decides to extend the Constitution Revision Commission's mandate so as to enable it to draw up a definite draft of the Constitution and Regulations on the basis of National Societies' comments and in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the report on the Study for the Reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross.*
3. *Decides that the definite draft of the statutory texts should be submitted to the Board of Governors at an Extraordinary session of that body to be held in the last four months of 1976 so that the Board may have available the necessary time for a detailed and thorough examination of the League's statutory texts and may deliver its definite opinion on their revision.*

RESOLUTION No. 20

Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace

The Board of Governors,

Considering that the first World Red Cross Conference on Peace, organised in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in June 1975 in conformity with Resolution No. 37 of the XXXIInd Session of the Board of Governors, represents an historical event within the Red Cross movement and an important manifestation of the unity of the World Red Cross family in the promotion of peace, development, cooperation, friendship and understanding among peoples,

Having in view that this World Conference :

- has assembled 220 delegates from 81 National Societies from all the regions of the world including seven still in process of formation, as well as delegates from the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Henry Dunant Institute,*
- has examined the role of the Red Cross in the promotion of peace from all aspects of interest to the Red Cross, and has adopted the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace, as guidelines, as well as the points of view expressed thereon and figuring in the League report on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace,*

Considering that the motto of the Red Cross " Per humanitatem ad pacem " may find full expression in the implementation of the " Programme of Action " in Red Cross activities,

Having noted the report of the League on the World Red Cross Conference on Peace,

Referring to Resolution No. 2 adopted by the Council of Delegates on 24 October 1975,

Welcoming the organisation of the World Red Cross Conference on Peace and appreciating the positive results of Red Cross work in the domain of Peace for many years, and the contribution to general efforts in the world aimed at strengthening the foundations of peace,

Having noted and welcoming at the same time the measures and preparations already undertaken by several Red Cross organisations in view of the practical implementation of certain parts of that Programme,

1. Considers that all National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies, should be inspired in their work by adopting the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace as a guideline, that they should always have in mind this Programme in all their activities,

2. Recommends

- a. that National Societies, in accordance with their own conditions and possibilities, adapt their plans for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace,*
- b. that the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League forms a body, the task of which shall be to follow the implementation of the Programme of Action and to propose to the appropriate organs of the League and to National Societies measures for the realisation of the tasks deriving from that Programme,*
- c. that the National Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies present their reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross as a Factor of Peace to the next ordinary session of the Board of Governors.*

3. Congratulates the Organising Committee and the Red Cross of Yugoslavia in particular, and expresses its gratitude to the organisers for the success obtained by the Conference.

RESOLUTION No. 25

The Red Cross and International Women's Year

The Board of Governors,

Recalling that 1975 is International Women's Year and that throughout this year special attention must be devoted to worldwide study of the

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

promotion of the situation of women, in the context of development and peace,

Endorses fully the noble objectives of International Women's Year,

Expresses the wish that the documents adopted by the World Conference on International Women's Year at Mexico City in June 1975 be studied by the competent bodies of the League.

THOUGHTS ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Mr Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, gave a lecture in Berne on 18 September 1975, the final part of which we reproduce below. Our purpose in doing so is to inform our readers of some of the views on the work being done at present in the sphere of international humanitarian law. At the same time we would like to remind them of the studies which are being conducted by the ICRC in this field and which serve as the basis for the work of the Diplomatic Conference. During its first two sessions, the Conference considered the drafts of the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions prepared by the ICRC with the aim of supplementing international humanitarian law in the light of the changing character of armed conflicts.

The Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts has already made considerable progress and it is likely that it will adopt the Additional Protocols at the forthcoming session or, if not, at a fourth session. It is still uncertain however whether and when the various States will ratify or adhere to the Protocols. Even on the most optimistic assumption—that the Additional Protocols, sooner or later, assume the force of law for many States—we cannot completely dismiss our doubts as to their efficacy. Too optimistic a view is excluded for the following reasons:

1. The Geneva Conventions, with a total of 429 articles, and the Additional Protocols, which will probably have more than 140, constitute a treaty system of extreme complexity. The Conventions and Protocols are interrelated and many articles overlap one another. Some principles, which in themselves are clear, are the

subjects of exceptions and limitations. It is difficult to have an overall view and to understand this great complex of standards. This has practical significance, since the Conventions and Protocols will have to be applied in situations of great tension characteristic of armed conflicts, and perhaps by field officers and ordinary soldiers, most of whom know nothing about law in general and even less about the law of war. In this respect they differ a great deal from conventions on human rights which are usually applied in peacetime and by qualified authorities. If it is to be effective, international humanitarian law must enter into the consciousness of the people and especially of members of the armed forces, which calls for major efforts in propaganda and teaching. Such teaching cannot be effective unless it manages to make clear the fundamental principles of the Geneva Conventions and of the Protocols and explain them by reference to actual examples.

2. The effectiveness of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts is related to two other conditions: its application should be in the *interests of the parties to the conflict*; it must be applied by people who have some understanding of its ethical content, that is, of *the humanitarian imperative*. The first of these conditions is met if the regulations take into account the vital politico-military interests of the parties to the conflict and are primarily aimed at preventing *suffering*. The second condition is met if the idea of humanity is applicable in relations between enemies. Here is where the weakness lies in the law of war—it fails whenever humanity is lacking. It is useless to work out grandiose and complicated treaties in diplomatic conferences if we do not at the same time strengthen humane sentiments. But those who, in war, have a responsibility to observe and enforce observance of legal rules which are based on moral precepts—officers, for example—must be determined to ensure the practical application of those rules in a humanitarian spirit.
3. It is not only the lack of knowledge and the lack of humane feelings however which raise doubts about the effectiveness of international humanitarian law; it is also the *technology of modern warfare*. In future armed conflicts, if there is recourse to weapons whose effects are uncontrollable and not limited in space and time, the application of important parts of the law of war

becomes illusory. In addition to efforts aimed at forbidding or limiting the use of certain conventional weapons, there must be efforts to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction. The danger that such weapons will be used cannot be appreciably diminished unless there is, on the one hand, a development of the law of war and, on the other hand, progress in arms limitation.

The draft preamble to the Additional Protocol I contains a phrase in which the contracting parties proclaim their wish to see peace prevail among peoples. There is no contradiction between this desire and the efforts being made to develop the law of war because, after all, such efforts are not based upon the expectation of war but upon the *prevention of war*. The concept of humanity upon which the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols depend is the true and profound concept of *peace*. Working for the development of the law of war is working not for war but for peace, for the strengthening of humane sentiments which run counter to the use of force in the settlement of conflicts. International law applicable in armed conflicts contributes to peace primarily because it seeks to preserve an oasis of humanity amidst the fury of combat and thus to provide a foundation for the rebuilding of peace. As Max Huber once said, in conflict the laws of war must be observed at all cost if there is to be any hope of world peace.

COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

As it has done every year since 1969, the International Institute of Human Rights, in July, organized a study session, its sixth, and in July and August conducted other courses at the International Training Center for University Human Rights Teaching, in Strasbourg.

Every year, more and more participants have attended these courses on international humanitarian law and the comparative law of human rights. Special courses were given this year on the rights of women.

Since 1972, the International Institute of Human Rights has cooperated with the Henry Dunant Institute in organizing the section of the session dealing with international humanitarian law. Some of these courses have been published in the "Teneat Lex Gladium" series put out by the Henry Dunant Institute. The latter organization has regularly convened seminars on the application of humanitarian law.

The first part of the course on international humanitarian law was given this year by Dr. Y. Dinstein, professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Tel Aviv. His five-lesson general course was given under the title, "The Law of Armed Conflicts and Human Rights: Convergence or Integration". Dr. Dinstein analysed human rights and international humanitarian law. He insisted that the two must never be confused.

To begin with, he said, there cannot be complete integration of the law of armed conflicts with human rights; secondly, some human rights are affirmed in the law of armed conflicts; thirdly, there are human rights which have no relation to the law of armed conflicts and, on the other hand, there are some provisions of the law of war which accord rights to States rather than to individuals.

Dr. Dinstein also said that international humanitarian law is moved by two magnetic poles: military necessity and humanitarianism. This he said is a realistic evolution which assures humanitarian law of effective application.

Professor J. Patrnoġic, Vice-President of the International Institute of Human Rights, of San Remo, gave a course on the protection of people in natural disasters. This was believed to be the first time that a legal analysis was presented of this problem and of the existing regulations concerning it. Recalling the principles and basic rules of international protection, the work of the Red Cross and the role of the United Nations in protection and assistance, Professor Patrnoġic said that "relief actions deserve the particular attention of the international community, not only for humanitarian motives and objectives but also because they involve concrete and effective applications of the fundamental rights of man."

In order to draft an international code of principles for the protection of people during natural disasters, he said, it was necessary to make a comparative analysis of national legal provisions concerning relief, to "codify" the procedures and experiences of relief organizations and bring together the principles and international rules, existing in various documents, concerning international protection in the event of natural disasters and assistance to the victims of such disasters.

The third course dealt with respect for human rights under special circumstances, due to under-development, international or non-international armed conflicts, internal disorders, etc.

Mr. S. P. Marks, of the Unesco Department of Social Science, sought to demonstrate and illustrate the relationship between international human rights and international humanitarian law, with regard to each type of conflict and, particularly, the standards applicable under exceptional circumstances.

Mr. F. Kalshoven, Reader in International Law at the University of Leyden, Netherlands, and Mr. J. Toman, Research Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, presided over seminars on the application of humanitarian law.

The International Institute of Human Rights is now preparing the seventh study session, which is to take place in Strasbourg from 5 to 30 July 1976,¹ part of which will be devoted to the protection of detainees and human rights. The section concerning international

¹ The programme of courses and registration forms for the Seventh Study Session may be obtained from the International Institute of Human Rights, 6 Place de Bordeaux, 67000 Strasbourg.

MISCELLANEOUS

humanitarian law will deal with the problems of international application of the Geneva Conventions and with national liberation movements, resistance organizations and the law of armed conflicts. This will be introduced by a lecture on recent developments in international humanitarian law by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and Director of the Henry Dunant Institute.

J. T.

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur 08-03*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Trìèu, *Hanoi*.
- SOUTH VIET NAM** — Red Cross of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Hông-Thập-Tu street, 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.