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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

JUNE 1973 - No. 147

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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

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**INTERNATIONAL
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The Origins and Effectiveness of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims

by Ian Harding

It gives us pleasure to publish extracts from a remarkable unpublished work by an Australian author, Ian Harding. In four chapters (Antiquity, Islam, Some European Developments, Henry Dunant) it covers the origins of the Geneva Conventions from ancient civilizations, and then goes on to explain their significance in international law and action (The Conventions, The Propositions, The Conclusions). The passages we quote below deal with the history of humanitarian ideas and the laborious efforts, repeated time and time again throughout the centuries, for the ever more effective protection of human dignity. (Ed.).

*

Before considering further the emergence of early societies, in particular that entity which the Greeks termed *polis*, inadequately rendered into English as “city-state”, with the associated development of war and diplomacy and laws regulatory of both, it may be convenient to note briefly the “recent origins” theory of the development of the laws of war which appears to have wide acceptance amongst learned and authoritative Western writers on international law.

The Western view was well expressed by Sir Hersch Lauterpacht in his statement “the roots of the present laws of war are to be

traced back to practices of belligerents which arose . . . during the latter part of the Middle Ages ”.¹ A similar outlook is indicated by Georg Schwarzenberger when he attributes development of the rules regulating warfare to the teachings of Christianity, the writings of medieval moralists and Renaissance humanists and considerations of chivalry.² Similarly Nussbaum, in his generally admirable “ Concise History ” makes what is, by implication, a rather shattering assertion in the preface to the revised edition of his work— “ The question as to whether the Spaniards of the sixteenth century or Grotius really initiated international law . . . has been accorded closer scrutiny ”. This rather unfortuitous statement not only appears to ignore the quite elaborate body of international law which developed in pre-Christian times, but the extensive and regulated relationships which arose between Moslem and Christian Powers of which the voluminous diplomatic correspondence in the period c.800 A.D. between Charlemagne, Caliph Haroun al-Raschid of Baghdad, the Byzantine Emperor, the Caliph of Cordoba and Offa, King of Mercia, is but one illustration.

In fact, of course, Dean Nussbaum is also ignoring a very great deal of the valuable information adduced in his own “ Concise History ”. For example, the comment in his preface referred to above is followed within a few pages by references to the celebrated treaty between Lagash and Umma of c.3100 B.C., to the Hittite-Egyptian treaty of 1269 B.C., to rules of war cited in Deuteronomy and to the treaty system operating between the States of Ancient Greece, in respect of which he makes the pertinent remark “ such an elaborate treaty system did not appear in the international sphere (he could more properly have said “ re-appear ”) until the nineteenth century ”.³

The comprehensive work of Grotius and the Spanish Scholastics suffers no diminution by acknowledgement of earlier sources. They did not claim to be innovators—Grotius went to great lengths to give his work the appearance of resting on classical foundations, though this may well have been merely a persuasive device.

¹ H. Lauterpacht, *Oppenheim's International Law*, Vol. II (7th Ed.) (1952) at p. 226.

² G. Schwarzenberger, *A Manual of International Law*, Vol. 1 (1960).

³ A. Nussbaum, *A Concise History of the Law of Nations* (1953 revised edition), Preface and at pp. 1, 2, 3, 5 *et seq.*

Finally, to round off this very brief survey of the views of some distinguished writers, a comment by Julius Stone is worthy of note—"for practical purposes the modern system of international law has its beginnings in the late medieval period".⁴ Professor Stone's assertion is qualified by the specific allusion to modern international law, but perhaps it may be demonstrated that rules frequently regarded as modern are in fact veritable antiques.

In justice to Professors Stone and Schwarzenberger and to the late Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, it is proper to point out that their comments are made in works which are primarily dealing with contemporary international law and which do not purport to be historical except in so far as is necessary to clarify the subject matter. As far as Dean Nussbaum's work is concerned, the statement quoted above is quite substantially off-set by the facts which he himself has gathered and expounded. Nevertheless, an impression of slight "Western-Christian recent origins" complacency is conveyed.

With respect to the authorities quoted, it is considered that the "recent origins" theory is too limited, and that the roots of the present laws of war, including the Geneva Conventions, lie very much deeper than the late Middle Ages. In short, the laws of war are as old an institution as war itself. An opinion expressed by Ilmar Tammelo on this point is particularly pertinent. "It has indeed been widely assumed that in its early development international law was a law of Western 'civilised' nations, that is, of European Christendom. This view appears to be based on a civilisational bias . . .". Dr. Tammelo continues by pointing out the debt owed by Vitoria, Suarez and Grotius to Arab and Jewish philosophers and adds "moreover, the philosophy and *episteme* of Ancient Greece, which so prominently influenced the beginnings of modern international legal scholarships, are certainly continuous with the earlier civilisations of Egypt and Asia Minor, and possibly even of Ancient India".⁵

Dr. Tammelo has thus stressed neatly two important points. Firstly that Grotius and the Spanish Scholastics did not live and

⁴ J. Stone, *Legal Controls of International Conflict* (1954) at p. 3.

⁵ I. Tammelo, "The Law of Nations and the Rhetorical Tradition of Legal Reasoning" in the *Indian Year Book of International Affairs* (1964) pp. 227, 229 *et seq.*

work in a Christian European vacuum—with the Moslem conquerors of Spain not finally expelled until 1492, Moslem maritime control of the Mediterranean not broken until 1571 and the Turkish siege of Vienna only relieved in 1683, it was of course impossible for them to have been uninfluenced by the laws and philosophy of Islam which in themselves contained much of Judaism, early Christian teachings and Greek philosophy. Secondly, Dr. Tammelo has pointed to the path leading back from Ancient Greece to Asia Minor, Egypt and India. Today, with our greater knowledge of the Hittite Empire of the Anatolian Plateau and of the colonizing habits of the Mycenaean Greeks in both littoral Asia Minor and Crete, we are perhaps able to see something of this path in a little more detail and to have a better understanding of the “ sudden ” flowering of Greek civilization without which our vaunted Western civilization would never have come into being.

For thousands of years “ international ” wars—as distinct from internal disturbances, palace revolutions and the like—have tended to fall into two main classes: clashes between permanent settlements which, in the process of expansion, have met at the fringes, and the almost ceaseless series of collisions between nomadic graziers and food-gatherers, ever in transit in search of fresh pastures, and the food-raising inhabitants of permanent settlements. In relation to this latter type of conflict, General Fuller has said “ Thus arose two ways of life, the settled and the wandering, and throughout history they have been in opposition ”.⁶ Equally, of course, the permanent settlements, whether as city-states, nations or empires, have also been in opposition with each other throughout history.

As regards conflicts between early permanent settlements such as the Sumerian city-states, it is reasonable to assume that there was a fairly rapid and substantially mutual development of rules of war and diplomacy. If there was to be contact there had to be rules so that those meeting did not have to live in constant fear of a spear in the back. From early contacts between civilized communities such generally recognized laws as immunity of heralds, ultimatum and declaration prior to war, and formal peace treaty

⁶ J. F. C. Fuller, *The Decisive Battles of the Western World*, Vol. I (1954) at p. 2.

(such as that referred to between Umma and Lagash in c.3100 B.C., conveniently inscribed on a border-marker) came into being.

The position in respect of clashes between nomads and settlers was naturally very different. Without permanent settlements, the nomads had no need to acquire sophisticated administrative structures and their accompanying rules, and in the main their wars were carried on without the benefit of preliminary or terminal diplomacy or any particular rules of conduct other than *vae victis* . . .

. . . From 2000 B.C. forward the position becomes very different. Larger Mesopotamian political units emerged, diplomatic intercourse between States intensified, serious attempts were made to formulate and record coherent systems of law and, in Cottrell's words, between 2000 and 1500 the Egyptian, Mesopotamian and Cretan civilizations "began to meet at the fringes".⁷ Cottrell could also have mentioned that Hittite civilization and one particular Mesopotamian power—Babylon—also had a fringe-meeting in this period (c.1595) with disastrous consequences for the Babylonian dynasty established by Hammurabi. Fortunately, the destruction of Hammurabi's dynasty did not also involve the loss of his celebrated legal Code (c.1800 B.C.) with its incipient provisions relating to the ransoming of hostages, a branch of the laws of war which was not to be developed fully until the coming of Islam . . .

. . . An obvious and direct consequence of Hittite military prowess was contact and conflict with neighbours and expansion of empire. The really significant feature of the Hittite achievement was, however, that unlike some of their warlike contemporaries—most notably the Assyrians—their conduct of warfare and treatment of conquered foes was outstandingly humane. Cottrell considers them the most humane of the early civilizations of Asia Minor⁸ and his view is well borne out by O. R. Gurney . . .

. . . The foregoing may be summarized by the conclusion that the Hittite municipal legal system was humane and advanced in both the letter of the law and its application. Turning to the laws of

⁷ L. Cottrell, *The Anvil of Civilization* (1951), at p. 103.

⁸ L. Cottrell, *Lost Cities* (1959), at p. 208.

war, it may be seen that, ultimately, similar principles were applied in international relations. Originally, as Gurney has remarked, the Hittite kings needed no apology for conquest and plunder,⁹ but later a formal process of ultimatum, rejection and declaration of war was adopted as standard procedure, and termination of hostilities was marked by a peace-treaty. The reason for the declaration of war was carefully explained—a procedure which was to be specified by Grotius and in the ultimate embodied in the Hague Regulations of 1907.¹⁰

Apart from this extremely ‘modern’ diplomatic procedure relative to commencement and conclusion of hostilities, the most outstanding and enlightened Hittite rules of war related to treatment of the vanquished. During a conflict they were always ready to consider a negotiated settlement, thus anticipating Grotius’ maxim “In war peace should always be kept in view”,¹¹ and their treatment of captured cities usually did not involve sacking or razing—an attitude which would have been both understood and approved by Alexander of Isius who, according to Polybius, was highly critical of Philip V of Macedon for destroying towns which were the objects of contention in war, instead of fighting in the open and leaving the towns intact.¹² As is not unusual in wars both modern and ancient, treatment of the conquered depended to an extent on the nature of the defence offered. Prudent foes who made an early surrender were usually permitted to swear fealty and were otherwise unmolested. Everyone from ruler down was allowed to retain their position provided that a suitable peace treaty was duly executed. In the Hittite phrase, the vanquished were merely “subjected in their place”. Those who offered a tenacious resistance were sometimes treated more harshly, but even in extreme cases where captured cities were razed and the inhabitants transplanted as serfs, they were not otherwise ill-treated. Gurney comments “there is a complete absence of that lust for torture and cruelty which characterizes the annals of the Assyrian kings in their

⁹ O. R. Gurney, *The Hittites* (1962), at p. 113.

¹⁰ See Article 1 of Convention III of 1907.

¹¹ H. Grotius, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (1646), Book III (F. N. Kelsey trans. 1925) ch. XXV at p. 860.

¹² A. J. Toynbee, *Greek Civilization and Character* (1953) at p. 68.

victories ”.¹³ (Gurney is obviously alluding to the well-documented passion of victorious Assyrian rulers for the impalement and flaying alive of their captives. After flaying they usually decorated the walls with the skins. It is significant that Assyrian ascendancy was largely in a period of Hittite and Egyptian decline, but though Assyria had contact with both Powers, it was quite uninfluenced by their humanitarian concepts). The Hittite peace-treaties were just as carefully phrased as were their ultimata and declarations of war . . .

. . . It has been endeavoured to make the preceding propositions and their illustrations, though obviously in no way exhaustive, speak for themselves within the limits imposed by the arbitrariness of their selection. These conclusions will in consequence be brief.

The broad picture which emerges is clear enough. It is one of an intense, continuous and widespread struggle by those striving to preserve human life and dignity and to diminish suffering against all the forces and events which seek to deny those values. In essence, it is part of the eternal conflict between life and death, but with a variation to the extent that where death is not to be denied it is sought to soften its impact, to make it come a little more gently. The most remarkable thing about this struggle is not the frequent triumph of the forces of disaster but the surprising successes of those seeking to mitigate suffering. Cruelty, hatred and contempt are not always the victors. Humanitarianism aided by its one imperishable weapon, hope, has its achievements as well as its failures . . .

. . . The struggle, which is Pasteur’s struggle, between those seeking to destroy life and those striving to preserve it, between his law of blood and death and his law of peace, work and salvation, must and will go on. Those who espouse the humanitarian cause can neither deviate from their paths nor lay aside their burdens, however onerous they may become. They would, however, be not ungrateful for the assistance of those as yet uncommitted to the struggle who have still to appreciate its urgency. Charity may

¹³ O. R. Gurney, *op. cit.*, at p. 115.

indeed be an unextinguishable human impulse, but it is now more important that humanitarianism triumph universally than that it merely remain undefeated. The Geneva Conventions, as well as the other humanitarian laws, can be made fully effective and, if humanity is to survive, this objective must be achieved.

It is appropriate to conclude with the motto of the International Committee of the Red Cross: *Inter Arma Caritas*.

Ian HARDING

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

The President of the ICRC in Romania and Yugoslavia

Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President of the ICRC, and Mr. M. Borsinger, ICRC Delegate-General for Europe and North America, recently were in Romania from 5 to 18 May as guests of the Government and the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In Bucarest, the ICRC President was received by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council,¹ Professor Dr. Theodore Burghele, Minister of Health, and Mr. George Macovescu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After visiting various Romanian Red Cross installations in the towns of Suceava, Galati, Tulcea and Constanta, where he was received by provincial officers of the Red Cross, the President of the ICRC conferred in Bucarest on matters of common interest with General-Colonel Mihai Burca, President of the National Red Cross Society, and Mrs. Stana Dragoi, Secretary-General.

Mr. Naville used the opportunity of the mission to the Balkans to visit the authorities and the Red Cross of Yugoslavia. In Belgrade, he had talks with Dr. Nikola Georgievski, the President of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia and former Minister of Health, Mrs. Stefa Spiljak, Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Red Cross Assembly, and other officers, and also with Mr. Obren Stisovic, President of the Red Cross of the Republic of Serbia. During his stay in Belgrade, the ICRC President met Mr. Ilija Topaloski, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the absence of the Minister.

Mr. Naville was received by the Red Cross and the authorities of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, and acquainted

¹ *Plate.*

himself with the National Society's work in the sphere of emergency relief in case of war or disaster, the Red Cross Youth in schools, and medical activities in urban and rural centres.

In Zagreb, the President was received by Dr. Tode Curuvije, Minister of Health and President of the Red Cross, and Dr. Pavle Gregoric, Honorary President of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia; and in Ljubljana by Dr. Aleksandra Kornhauser, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Majdic Ivo and Mr. Maks Klansek, respectively President and Secretary-General of the Republican Committee of the Red Cross of Slovenia.

Lastly, in Ljubljana, the President of the ICRC took part in a notable round-table meeting of lawyers and leaders of university and government institutions. The meeting discussed matters of concern to the Red Cross and the development of humanitarian law.

Africa

Delegate-General's Mission

Mr. Jacques Moreillon, ICRC delegate-general for Africa, and his deputy, left Geneva on 25 April for East Africa and Southern Africa.

First of all, at the ICRC regional delegation in Addis Ababa, the delegate-general presided over working meetings with the delegates in charge of that sector. He had talks with the Director of the Political Department of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with Ethiopian authorities.

On 29 April, Mr. Moreillon and his deputy arrived in South Africa, where they were joined by an ICRC doctor-delegate. After meeting government authorities and officers of the National Red Cross Society, they visited some 400 prisoners sentenced for acts against the security of the State and interviewed them privately in Pretoria Local (on 1 May), Barbeton (on 2 May) and Robben Island (from 7 to 10 May).

After the visits, the ICRC delegates conveyed their comments and suggestions to the Minister of Justice and Prisons and the

National Commissioner of Prisons. They also conferred with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On 14 May, the ICRC delegate-general returned to Geneva, while his deputy and the doctor-delegate proceeded to Angola, where they arrived on 16 May.

Regional Delegate's Mission

The ICRC regional delegate for West Africa stayed in the Ivory Coast from 16 to 18 April 1973, and in Dahomey from 19 to 21 April. At Abidjan he met the Director of Tuition in the Ministry of Education and officers of the National Red Cross Society. At Cotonou, the delegate conferred with senior officials in the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice and Legislation. He was also received by Red Cross Society leaders.

In both countries, discussions centered on the development of international humanitarian law and the dissemination of Red Cross principles in schools and among the armed forces.

Latin America

Delegate-General's Mission

In our previous issue, we mentioned that the ICRC delegate-general for Latin America, Mr. S. Nessi, visited several Latin American countries in March. Pursuing his mission, he arrived in Brazil on 7 April.

In Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, he had talks with the President of the Brazilian Red Cross, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, the President of FUNAI and that organization's Director of Assistance, with whom he discussed the ICRC's proposed long-term action for the Indian population of the Amazon region.

On his way back, Mr. Nessi made a stopover in Rome, where he met the Deputy Director-General and various officials of FAO, again in the context of the proposed medical action in the Amazon region.

Two delegates' mission

After their stay in Argentina, mentioned last month, the two ICRC delegates reached Chile on 20 April. In Santiago they met the President of the Chilean Red Cross and Red Cross Youth officials and attended a National Health Service meeting on a proposed programme for food assistance to children and pregnant women.

The delegates were received by the Director-General of Prisons and visited the " Penitenciaría ", the " Cárcel Pública " and the " Centro de Readaptación de Menores ", in Santiago, where they saw some 2,000 prisoners, about a dozen of whom were being held for reasons or offences of a political nature. After the visits, the ICRC delegates conveyed their observations to the Minister of Justice, with whom they also discussed the possibility of ICRC medical assistance in those prisons.

Following talks with the Deans of the Law Faculty of the Catholic University and of the University of Chile, and with the Commandant of Military Institutes, the principle of teaching international humanitarian law was agreed upon. The professor of public international law at the University of Chile has already decided to conduct a course on the Geneva Conventions at an early date.

On 27 April, the delegates returned to Caracas, where the ICRC regional delegation for Latin America has its headquarters.

Asian Sub-Continent**Bangladesh**

On 25 April 1973, ICRC delegates in Bangladesh visited the seventy-five Pakistani prisoners of war in the Central Prison of Dacca.

On 3 May, the delegates returned to the prison and distributed seventy-five standard parcels containing toilet articles, cigarettes and biscuits. On the same day, the prisoners received a collective gift of tea, sugar and powdered milk.

Further, the delegates distributed standard parcels and a second collective gift to some eighty Pakistani civilians under protective custody in the Central Prison.

India

Visits to prisoners of war.—ICRC delegates pursued their regular visits to Pakistani prisoners of war. In April, fifteen camps and hospitals were visited, and the delegates saw 26,426 prisoners of war.

It will be recalled that the camps are visited at intervals of six to eight weeks by teams which usually comprise two delegates and a doctor.

During their visits, the ICRC delegates see that the parcels are distributed to the prisoners. During the second half of April some 23,000 parcels made up by the Pakistan Red Cross and financed by the Government of Pakistan were handed to the prisoners. The parcels reached India through ICRC delegates stationed in the two countries, who met at the Wagah frontier post.

Distribution of relief supplies.—The ICRC delegation in India regularly distributes relief supplies to Pakistani prisoners of war. The supplies consist chiefly of books, games, sports items, musical instruments, spectacles and medicaments. During the first four months of the year such assistance totalled 17,590 Swiss francs.

In the case of civilian internees, the ICRC, in co-operation with the Indian Red Cross, has paid particular attention to infants. As from March 1973, each mother has received 2 kg of baby food a month, while about 4,500 children have received a fresh fruit daily since the beginning of the year. In addition, a ton of powdered milk is supplied to civilian internee camps monthly, while school equipment is provided for any schools that have been opened.

Pakistan

Visits to soldiers of Bengali origin.—ICRC delegates in Pakistan have in the past few weeks visited a number of “repatriation centres” for members of the Pakistan army who are of Bengali origin.

From 20 to 28 April 1973, they went to four centres in Punjab, three in Karachi, and those of Chak Daulat, Qadirabad, Bulland Hill and Chashma.

Assistance to Bengali settlements.—Bengali settlements in Pakistan—the largest of which is the Karachi settlement—are regularly visited by ICRC delegates, who inquire into living conditions and provide food and medical assistance, in co-operation with welfare organizations. The visits are co-ordinated with the local Bengali committees.

Monthly distributions of relief supplies are made in co-operation with UNICEF. From January to the end of April 1973, the Karachi and Islamabad settlements received 7 tons of rice, 1.5 tons of protein-enriched biscuits, 7.5 tons of a blend of soya-wheat flour with a high protein content, 1.5 tons of milk, 1.5 tons of various food items and about 1 ton of medicaments. In co-operation with the Free Medical Scheme, the ICRC supplies dispensaries with essential medicaments and concerns itself with the organization of medical work, which is largely carried out by Bengali doctors.

Middle East

Visits to prisoners of war

ICRC delegates in Arab countries and Israel during the past few weeks have made several visits to prisoners of war, with whom they have, as usual, been able to talk without witnesses.

In Israel, the 108 Arab prisoners of war (57 Egyptians, 41 Syrians and 10 Lebanese) were visited on 2 May 1973, and the five Syrian officers on 29 April 1973.

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, the ten Israeli prisoners of war were visited on 5 May 1973.

In Syria, the ICRC delegate visited the three Israeli prisoners of war on 30 April 1973.

Israel and Occupied Territories

Visit to Libyan aircraft survivors.—On 24 April and 11 May, ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories visited the two casualties of the Sinai air disaster still in Beersheba hospital. Another casualty was transferred to Greece on 13 April.

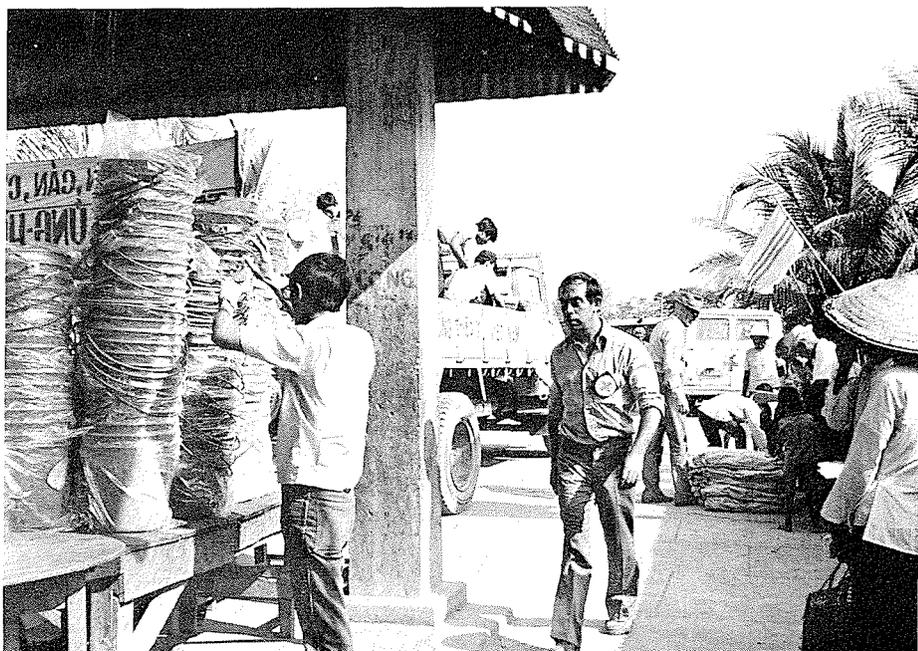


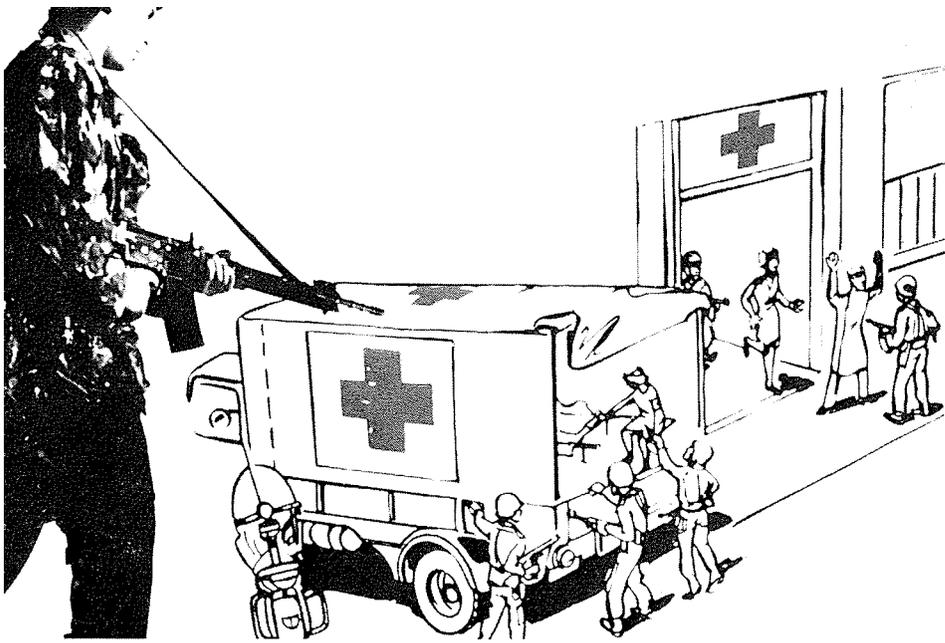
Photo Agerpress-Bucarest

Bucarest : Mr. Naville, ICRC President, (*left*) received by Mr. Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Republic of Vietnam : An Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) delegate supervising a relief distribution.

Photo Vaterlaus IOG





Photos Jolliet ICRC

It is strictly forbidden to attack hospitals or their staff or medical transport.

Two reproductions of the new slides issued by the ICRC.

Special steps shall be taken to look after orphans and children separated from their parents.



Lebanon

Following the recent events in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross, through its delegation in Lebanon, offered its services to the two parties, and the offer was accepted. The ICRC delegation in Beirut offered to act as intermediary for the conclusion of local arrangements in the form of a truce in several areas to allow the evacuation of the wounded on either side.

Several such arrangements were concluded in various districts of Beirut and its outskirts on 3 May and the following days, when convoys of ambulances of the Lebanese Red Cross and the "Palestinian Red Crescent" drove to the scene of fighting, accompanied by ICRC delegates, to collect the wounded.

The Beirut delegation promptly distributed medicaments from its stocks.

As from 10 May the personnel of the ICRC delegation in Lebanon, which had been composed of two delegates and three local employees, was reinforced by two more delegates and a radio operator.

*IN GENEVA***ICRC Honorary Members**

At a plenary meeting held on 3 May 1973, the International Committee appointed Mr. Paul Ruegger and Mr. Guillaume Bordier honorary members.

In 1943 and 1944, Mr. Paul Ruegger actively co-operated in Red Cross work. In view of his valuable services during the difficult period of the Second World War, the International Committee appointed him President, in 1948. Mr. Ruegger took up his duties in May 1948. Soon after that, sparing himself no pains, as was his custom whenever the cause of the Red Cross was at stake or the interests of war victims were involved, he carried out a mission to

the Middle East, where the vast ICRC operation of assistance to displaced persons was being launched. During his term of office as President, two relief operations were conducted, one in 1950 for Muslim and Hindu refugees in India and East Pakistan, and the other, which lasted three years, in aid of the victims of the conflict in South Korea.

He carried out missions to countries in the five continents. In 1950 he went to Moscow, in the following year to China, and subsequently to South America. He led the ICRC delegation to the XVIIth and XVIIIth International Conferences of the Red Cross, in Stockholm and Toronto.

In 1949, as President of the ICRC, he took an active part in the proceedings of the Diplomatic Conference which the Swiss Federal Council convened in Geneva and which resulted in the conclusion of the four Geneva Conventions.

When Mr. Ruegger relinquished those important functions, in September 1955, his interest in Red Cross work did not flag. He continued to give a great deal of time to the Red Cross and devoted himself particularly to legal problems arising out of the development of the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC entrusted him with a number of intricate tasks including a fact-finding mission to the United Nations in New York, in 1962, at the time of the Cuba crisis. In 1969 he was in Nigeria, then torn apart by civil war.

For all the services rendered the institution, with his unflinching devotion to the Red Cross ideal and keen diplomatic perception of world realities, the International Committee awarded Mr. Paul Ruegger its Gold Medal some time ago. Today it again expresses to him its heartfelt gratitude, and it rejoices in the fact that it can continue to rely on his wise advice and on his understanding of the needs of humanitarian work.

In 1955, the ICRC elected Mr. Guillaume Bordier a member and thereby secured the co-operation of a distinguished person whose experience of financial problems was to prove extremely useful.

Mr. Bordier took an active part in the institution's work, sitting frequently on the Presidential Council and assuming the functions, but declining the title, of treasurer. In 1966 and 1967, he discharged the functions of Vice-President.

He it was who represented the ICRC at the 1967 commemoration, in Moscow, of the centenary of the founding of the Red Cross in Russia. During the same year, he was a member of the ICRC delegation at the meeting of the Council of Delegates, in The Hague.

Mr. Bordier's contribution to international humanitarian work has been invaluable. The ICRC has paid a grateful tribute to the loyalty and skill with which he has borne the responsibilities entrusted to him.

Accession to the Geneva Conventions

In a letter dated 27 April 1973, which reached the Swiss Government on the same day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore informed the Swiss Federal Council of Singapore's accession to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

This accession, which will become effective on 27 October 1973, brings the number of States Parties to those Conventions up to 134.

Slides on the Geneva Conventions

Last month we mentioned that the ICRC had produced a series of ten posters on the Geneva Conventions and the Red Cross principles. Now the ICRC is offering National Societies and Ministries of Defence in all countries the chance to acquire a set of colour slides intended particularly to promote the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. Each set consists of twenty slides and brief comments in ten languages¹.

The set may be obtained in any of the several versions adapted to the main regions of the world, i.e. Africa, Latin America, North America, Asia, and Europe. The price is 20 Swiss francs a set.

The ICRC has also prepared a set of slides reproducing the illustrations of the "Soldier's Manual". The cost of this set, with 27 slides, is 25 Swiss francs. The accompanying comments are available in English, French and Arabic.

¹ *Plate.*

Amazon

ICRC Medical Assistance Programme

On several occasions in 1970, International Review published news of an International Red Cross medical mission to the Amazon, and in June 1971 it gave extracts of the report drawn up by the three doctors who carried out that mission. Now we give details on the preparation and launching of an ICRC medical assistance programme for the benefit of the Indians of the Brazilian Amazon region.

On 23 and 24 May, the Co-ordinating Committee of the International Committee of the Red Cross Amazon Programme held its first official meeting at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, with representatives from donor countries, the Brazilian Red Cross, the FUNAI (Fundação Nacional do Índio), the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies: General O. Bandeira de Mello, President of the FUNAI; Admiral E. Beauclair, President of the Brazilian Red Cross; Dr. Sadock de Freitas, Director of the Assistance Department of the FUNAI; H. H. Prince Henrik of Denmark, Director of Danish Red Cross Foreign Relations; Mr. Arne Fremm, Danish Red Cross Secretary-General; Mr. Asbjörn Olsen, Director of Swedish Red Cross International Relations; Miss Vasconcelos and Mr. Bürki, representing respectively the Portuguese and the Swiss Red Cross Societies. The League of Red Cross Societies was represented by Mr. Gomez-Ruiz, "desk officer" for the Latin America sector, and the ICRC by its President, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, its delegate-general for Latin America, Mr. S. Nessi, and Mr. G. Palmqvist, Executive Secretary for the Amazon programme.

In his opening address, Mr. Naville thanked the Brazilian authorities and Red Cross for their support of the "Amazon" programme. He stated that although the programme was not a traditional ICRC task, it was necessary. The Red Cross hoped,

however, that the programme would be taken over by the Brazilian authorities in the not too distant future.

General O. Bandeira de Mello expressed the gratitude of the Brazilian authorities and affirmed their full support for the Red Cross programme for the benefit of the people of the Amazon. He also described, and illustrated with colour slides, the work of the FUNAI throughout Brazil.

Dr. Sadock de Freitas described the medical work carried out by the FUNAI, while Admiral Beauclair stressed the importance of the ICRC's project both for Brazil and its Red Cross Society. He assured the Committee of the co-operation and financial support of the Brazilian Red Cross.

Mr. Nessi, chairman of this first meeting, spoke of his recent mission to Brazil and of the decisions reached jointly with the FUNAI and the Brazilian Red Cross to launch the programme.

The discussions which followed dealt *inter alia* with the recruiting of medical and technical personnel, the purchase of equipment and medicaments, and the problem of telecommunications.

Already a team is being formed. It will comprise a doctor, a male nurse, a nursing assistant, a pilot and a co-pilot to fly the team's "Islander" aircraft, the same model as those used by the FUNAI. The team will be trained for several weeks in Geneva and in Brasilia before going—probably in August—to the Amazon.

No dates have yet been decided for the departure of other teams. Their departure will depend mainly on the construction schedules of the boats they will require.

Financial contributions to the programme have been received from Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

After the discussions, the President of the ICRC was elected "honorary chairman" of the Amazon Programme Co-ordinating Committee.

Where have Relief Consignments been sent in 1972 ?

Summary of relief supplies forwarded or distributed by the ICRC in 1972

AFRICA

	<i>Value Sw. Fr. *</i>
Burundi	
<i>June</i> 400 kg of powdered milk, to the Red Cross Society of Burundi, by air, a gift from the Swiss Confederation	2,400
<i>July</i> 298 kg of medicaments, by air, to the ICRC delegation	17,000
Cameroon	
<i>July</i> 10 first-aid kits, by air, to the ICRC delegation in Yaoundé (for distribution to different National Societies)	950
<i>October</i> 40 kg of medicaments, by air, to the ICRC delegation	2,560
Ethiopia	
<i>July</i> 10 first-aid kits, by air, to the ICRC delegation in Addis Ababa (for distribution to different National Societies)	950
Gambia	
<i>November</i> 33 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Gambia Red Cross	1,730
Lesotho	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to Lesotho Red Cross Society .	5,000

* exclusive of freight.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

	<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
Liberia	
<i>November</i> 45 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Liberian National Red Cross.	2,400
Madagascar	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to Tamatave Red Cross for victims of disorders	5,000
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Red Cross Society of Madagascar, Majunga and Diego Suarez chapters, for victims of disorders	5,000
Mali	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Mali Red Cross for the purchase of a vehicle and medicaments	15,000
Niger	
<i>December</i> Cash gifts for Bilma refugees and the Red Cross Society of Niger	6,500
Rwanda	
<i>October</i> 2 kg of surgical material, by air, to the Rwanda Red Cross for the Rilima dispensary	560
Senegal	
<i>March</i> 3 tons of powdered milk and 80 kg of milk for infants to the Senegalese Red Cross Society, St. Louis branch	21,500
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Senegalese Red Cross Society	2,000
Sierra Leone	
<i>October</i> 57 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society	4,030
Sudan	
<i>November</i> 2,635 tons of flour, an EEC gift, to the Sudanese Red Crescent	1,317,500

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

	<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
Swaziland	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society	5,000
Tanzania	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Tanzania Red Cross Society	10,000
Togo	
<i>December</i> Cash donation to the Togolese Red Cross Society	2,000
Upper Volta	
<i>December</i> Cash gift to the Upper Volta Red Cross . . .	5,500
GRAE	
<i>December</i> Purchase of an ambulance for GRAE's medical services in Kinshasa	26,650
PAIGC	
<i>December</i> 568 kg of medicaments, by air, for the PAIGC Hospital at Ziguinchor (Senegal)	25,000

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina	
<i>November</i> First-aid kit, by air, for Resistancia chapter . .	150
Bolivia	
<i>August</i> 42 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Bolivian Red Cross	2,300
Mexaform	1,430
Chile	
<i>February</i> 200 tons of powdered skimmed milk, an EEC gift, to the Chilean Red Cross	800,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

		<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
<i>April</i>	20 tons of powdered unskimmed milk, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Chilean Red Cross	140,000
<i>September</i>	135 tons of powdered skimmed milk, an EEC gift, to the Chilean Red Cross	540,000
Costa Rica		
<i>November</i>	387 kg of medicaments and dressings to the Costa Rican Red Cross, for places of detention Mexaform	8,560 1,785
Dominican Republic		
<i>December</i>	136 kg of medicaments to the Dominican Red Cross, for places of detention Mexaform	5,000 3,570
Guatemala		
<i>January</i>	476 kg of medicaments to the Guatemalan Red Cross Mexaform	12,120 3,570
<i>February</i>	29 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Guatemalan Red Cross	450
<i>June</i>	12 first-aid kits to the Guatemalan Red Cross .	2,040
Guyana		
<i>April</i>	250 kg of baby food to the Guyana Red Cross .	1,200
<i>October</i>	2 tons of powdered milk, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Guyana Red Cross . . .	14,000
Haiti		
<i>August</i>	715 kg of relief supplies (dressings, litters, medicaments and blankets), by air, to the Haiti Red Cross Mexaform	12,350 14,200
<i>October</i>	20 tons of powdered unskimmed milk, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Haiti Red Cross	140,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

		<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
Honduras		
<i>April</i>	1,500 doses of measles vaccine, by air, to the Honduran Red Cross	7,500
<i>October</i>	5 tons of powdered unskimmed milk, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Honduran Red Cross	35,000
<i>November</i>	285 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Honduran Red Cross	3,200
	Mexaform	1,785
<i>December</i>	50 first-aid kits to the Honduran Red Cross . .	2,650
Jamaica		
<i>October</i>	3 tons of powdered milk, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Jamaica Red Cross Society	21,000
Nicaragua		
<i>February</i>	238 kg of medicaments to the Nicaraguan Red Cross	5,400
	Mexaform	3,570
Panama		
<i>January</i>	57 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Panamanian Red Cross	3,300
	Mexaform	1,785
Paraguay		
<i>May</i>	130 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Paraguayan Red Cross	2,000
	Mexaform	3,570
<i>July</i>	412 kg of medicaments to the Paraguayan Red Cross	13,000
Venezuela		
<i>July</i>	10,000 packets of cigarettes to the ICRC delegation in Caracas (for distribution during prison visits)	not stated

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ASIA

Bangladesh

		<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
<i>January to December</i>	Approximately 10 tons of medicaments and medical supplies, by air, to the ICRC delegation in Dacca	160,000
<i>October</i>	6,000 tons of wheat flour, an EEC gift	3,000,000
<i>November</i>	6,000 tons of wheat flour, an EEC gift	3,000,000
<i>December</i>	6,543 tons of wheat flour, an EEC gift	3,271,500

India

<i>February</i>	One ton of powdered milk, by air, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Indian Red Cross .	7,000
<i>March</i>	350 parcels for prisoners, by air, to the ICRC delegation in New Delhi	35,000

Khmer Republic

<i>January</i>	113 kg of serum and vaccines, by air, to the ICRC delegation	25,000
<i>June</i>	Direct despatch by the Australian Red Cross of 8 cartons of various medical supplies	12,800
<i>July</i>	645 kg of medicaments and dressings, by air .	10,000
	Mexaform	21,400
<i>October</i>	13 kg of suture material, by air, to the ICRC delegation	2,300
<i>November and December</i>	446 kg of surgical supplies, by air, to the ICRC delegation	25,800

Laos

<i>June</i>	98 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the ICRC delegation	21,400
<i>November</i>	100 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the ICRC delegation	21,400

Pathet Lao

<i>April</i>	1,365 kg of medicaments and first-aid kits to the Lao Patriotic Front Information Bureau, in Hanoi	83,000
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

		<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
<i>June</i>	669 kg of medicaments, by air, to the Lao Patriotic Front Information Bureau, in Hanoi .	21,200
	Mexaform	21,400
<i>November</i>	2,669 kg of school equipment, by air, to Lao Patriotic Front, in Hanoi	8,000

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

<i>August to December</i>	Eight despatches of medicaments, totalling more than 4 tons, by air, to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi . . .	81,500
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Republic of Vietnam

<i>April</i>	31 kg of various medicaments, by air, to the ICRC delegation	1,350
<i>December</i>	408 kg of medicaments, by air, to the ICRC delegation	13,900

EUROPE

Hungary

<i>January to December</i>	Medicaments to the Hungarian Red Cross . .	21,870
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Poland

<i>January to December</i>	Medicaments to the Polish Red Cross	3,270
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Romania

<i>January to December</i>	Medicaments	5,800
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Miscellaneous

<i>January to December</i>	Medicaments to various countries	1,600
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

MIDDLE EAST

Arab Republic of Egypt		<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
<i>May</i>	26 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society	5,400

Israel and occupied territories

<i>April</i>	300 tons of wheat flour, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, for the West Bank population .	150,000
<i>September</i>	300 tons of wheat flour, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, for the West Bank population .	150,000
	650 tons foodstuffs and cloth (donated by ARE Red Crescent for population of Gaza and Sinai)	not stated
<i>November</i>	20 tons of powdered unskimmed milk, a gift from the Swiss Government, for the West Bank	140,000
<i>December</i>	2,000 tons of wheat flour, an EEC gift, for the West Bank population	1,000,000

Jordan

<i>February</i>	500 tons of wheat flour, an EEC gift, to the Jordan National Red Crescent	250,000
<i>March</i>	2 ambulances, a gift from the Belgian Red Cross, to the Jordan National Red Crescent	not stated
<i>April</i>	23 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the ICRC delegation	5,350
<i>September</i>	210 kg of powdered milk and 176 kg of corned beef	1,000

Lebanon

<i>June</i>	48 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the Lebanese Red Cross	11,700
<i>September and October</i>	2.9 tons of antibiotics and medicaments to the Lebanese Red Cross	54,900

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

“ Palestinian Red Crescent ”

<i>May</i>	Various medicaments to the “ Palestinian Red Crescent ”	78,200
<i>June</i>	48 kg of Mexaform to the “ Palestinian Red Crescent ”	11,700

Syria

<i>March</i>	47 kg of Mexaform, by air, to the ICRC delegation	10,250
<i>August</i>	540 tons of wheat flour, a gift from the Swiss Confederation, to the Syrian Red Crescent	270,000

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

<i>January</i>	20 tons of cornflour, an EEC gift	10,000
<i>March</i>	Anti-haemophilic serum, by air	330
<i>April</i>	200,000 cigarettes and 71 kg of Mexaform to the ICRC delegation	18,000
<i>June</i>	Anti-haemophilic serum, by air	330
	5 tarpaulins, by air, to the ICRC delegation	250
<i>July</i>	10 litters, by air, to the ICRC delegation	1,500

Yemen Arab Republic

<i>May</i>	53 kg of Mexaform, by air, to ICRC delegation	12,800
<i>October</i>	409 kg of medical supplies, by air, to ICRC delegation	4,680
	306 kg of medical supplies, by air, to ICRC delegation	4,350

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Summary of relief supplies purchased and distributed
in the field by ICRC delegates in 1972

AFRICA	<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
For distribution to prisoners and detainees in various countries	7,800

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia

Food, medicaments and blankets for detainees	7,800
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Nicaragua

Medicaments for detainees	8,550
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Panama

Medicaments for detainees	2,865
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Peru

Medicaments for detainees	115
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ASIA

Khmer Republic

Food, medicaments, clothing, etc. for refugees	27,000
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Laos

Food, medicaments, clothing, etc. for displaced persons . .	100,300
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Republic of Vietnam

Food and clothing to civilian detainees.	5,300
Purchase and distribution of various relief supplies for prisoners of war.	8,200
Medicaments and food for hospitals and orphanages	12,700
Cash donation to the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam	50,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

MIDDLE EAST

	<i>Value Sw. Fr.</i>
Arab Republic of Egypt	
Assistance to prisoners of war	59,200
Israel and occupied territories	
Assistance to prisoners of war	73,100
Aid to local sections of the Jordan National Red Crescent .	66,700
Assistance to civilian detainees and the civilian population, and various relief supplies	266,300
Jordan	
Assistance to detainees, and various relief supplies	17,850
Lebanon	
Various relief supplies	2,800
Syria	
Assistance to prisoners of war, and various relief supplies .	1,900
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	
Aid to political detainees and their families	11,180
Aid to Dhofar refugees.	5,500
Yemen Arab Republic	
Sana'a artificial limb workshop	50,200
Various relief supplies	6,600

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

XXIInd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

In our January issue, we published the provisional agenda of the Conference to be held in Teheran from 8 to 15 November 1973, and which will be preceded by various other Red Cross meetings starting on 29 October.

The Red Lion and Sun Society, which is going all out to organize the Conference, looks forward to welcoming to Iran the delegates who will be coming from all over the world. League and ICRC representatives have gone to Teheran to examine with the National Society the practical problems and the assistance which the two international institutions may provide. The ICRC is preparing to participate actively in the conference and will send all taking part reports on various agenda items.

Below we give the conference programme, followed by a reminder of the essential provisions of the Conference Rules of Procedure.

PROGRAMME

Meetings of the Red Cross

Monday 29 October

- 9.30 a.m. *Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League
Regional Groups of the Development Programme
Working party on racism and racial discrimination*
- 3 p.m. *Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League
Regional Groups of the Development Programme
Working party on racism and racial discrimination*

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Tuesday 30 October

9.30 a.m. *Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League
Regional Groups of the Development Programme
Ad hoc Committee on Social Development*

3 p.m. *Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League
Regional Groups of the Development Programme
Ad hoc Committee on Social Development*

Wednesday 31 October

9.30 a.m. *Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League
Relief Advisory Committee
Development Programme Advisory Committee*

3 p.m. *Standing Finance Commission of the League
Relief Advisory Committee
Development Programme Advisory Committee*

Thursday 1 November

9.30 a.m. *Standing Finance Commission of the League Relief Advisory
Committee
Development Programme Advisory Committee*

3 p.m. *Standing Finance Commission of the League Relief Advisory
Committee
Development Programme Advisory Committee*

Friday 2 November

9.30 a.m. *Opening and first meeting of the XXXIInd Session of the
League Board of Governors*

3 p.m. *Second meeting of the League Board of Governors*

Saturday 3 November

9.30 a.m. *Third meeting of the League Board of Governors*

3 p.m. *Fourth meeting of the League Board of Governors*

Monday 5 November

9.30 a.m. *Fifth meeting of the League Board of Governors*

3 p.m. *Sixth meeting of the League Board of Governors*

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Tuesday 6 November

- 9.30 a.m. *Seventh meeting of the League Board of Governors*
3 p.m. *Standing Commission of the International Red Cross
Commission for the Financing of the ICRC*

Wednesday 7 November

- 9.30 a.m. *Council of Delegates*
3 p.m. *Council of Delegates*

XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross

Thursday 8 November

- morning *Opening ceremony of the XXIIInd International Conference
of the Red Cross*
3 p.m. *Plenary meeting*
4 p.m. *General Commission
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services*

Saturday 10 November

- 9.30 a.m. *General Commission
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services*
3 p.m. *General Commission
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services*

Sunday 11 November

- 9.30 a.m. *General Commission
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services*
3 p.m. *General Commission
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services*

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Monday 12 November

- 9.30 a.m. General Commission*
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services
- 3 p.m. General Commission*
Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Commission on Community Services

Wednesday 14 November

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary meeting*
- 3 p.m. Plenary meeting*

Thursday 15 November

- 9.30 a.m. Plenary meeting*
- 3 p.m. Plenary meeting*
- 6 p.m. Standing Commission of the International Red Cross*

* * *

The International Conference of the Red Cross, its structure and duties are defined by the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the Conference Rules of Procedure.

It is the highest deliberating authority of the Red Cross. In principle it is convened every four years and is attended by:

- (a) The delegates of the International Red Cross, i.e. the delegates of all the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies recognized by the ICRC; the delegates of the ICRC and of the League of Red Cross Societies;
- (b) The representatives of the States Parties to the First Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (1864, 1906, 1929 or 1949).

There can therefore be, and normally are, two delegations for each country: one representing the National Society, the other the Government. A State need not have a National Red Cross Society on its territory to be a member of the Conference; it only requires to be a Party to the Geneva Conventions.

The *Council of Delegates* necessarily meets at the time of the International Conference. It is composed of the delegates of recognized National Societies, the ICRC and the League. Government representatives are not members of this body.

The functions of the Council of Delegates are:

- (a) to meet prior to the opening of the Conference in order to propose the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the International Conference;
- (b) to lay down the order in which the various questions and proposals submitted to the Conference are to be discussed; this rule has always been interpreted to mean that the Council of Delegates has authority to lay down and adopt the Conference Agenda;
- (c) to give its opinion and, if necessary, a ruling on the questions and proposals referred to it by the Conference or by the Standing Commission.

The League of Red Cross Societies has its own deliberating authority, namely, the Board of Governors. This is attended by the representatives of all the member Societies of the Federation. In accordance with the League Constitution, the Board of Governors meets at the same time and in the same town as each International Conference, without actually being one of its bodies.

The powers of the International Conference of the Red Cross are defined as follows in Article II of the Statutes of the International Red Cross:

1. The International Conference shall have power to take decisions within the limits of the present Statutes, make recommendations and express wishes.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

2. The Conference shall be responsible for ensuring unity in the work of the National Societies, the International Committee and the League.
3. It may assign mandates to the International Committee and to the League and make proposals concerning the humanitarian Conventions and other international Conventions relating to the Red Cross.
4. It alone shall be competent to revise and interpret the present Statutes and Rules of Procedure and to take the final decision on the differences of opinion referred to in Article X.
5. It may not deal with political matters or serve as a forum for political debate.
6. It may not modify either the Statutes of the International Committee or those of the League. Similarly, the International Committee and the League shall take no decision contrary to the Statutes of the International Red Cross or to the resolutions of the Conference, or any decision contrary to the agreements concluded between them and confirmed by the Conference.
7. The Conference shall elect its Chairman.

The Agenda and the provisional programme of the International Conference are drawn up by the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ASSISTANCE IN INDO-CHINA

In Geneva, those in charge of the Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) are working out various special projects for Indo-China. A prefabricated housing expert has been made responsible for the technical specifications which are to serve as a basis for the construction of dwellings requested by the Government and the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for some 100,000 homeless people. The document was submitted recently to those National Societies likely to support the project.

Other requests under consideration include the establishment of an orthopaedic centre at Savannakhet, Laos, with a potential annual production of some 300 artificial limbs.

The ICRC is continuing its regular medical relief supplies to the Red Cross Societies of the Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Khmer Republic, Laos and the Pathet Lao. It sent 200,000 Swiss francs' worth of medicaments to the GRP plus 100,000 Swiss francs' worth of surgical kits to the GRP and the Pathet Lao.

On 30 May 1973, the financial position was as follows: the contributions received by the IOG or announced by Governments, National Societies and private individuals amounted to approximately 36.5 million Swiss francs, namely 20 million Swiss francs in cash contributions, 10.5 million Swiss francs donations pledged and 6 million Swiss francs donations in kind. With the increased needs which became evident as the operation progressed, the estimated total cost of the proposed assistance rose from the original 50 million Swiss francs to around 100 million.

Delegates' activities in the field

In the Republic of Vietnam: Twelve persons are engaged in the Red Cross operation. In Saigon the IOG has three delegates, an expert for tracing missing persons and four delegates assigned to the Da Nang, Nha Trang and Binh Duong areas. A local delegate will shortly be appointed for the Can Tho area. In addition, three ICRC delegates and one doctor-delegate are concentrating on tasks related to the Geneva Conventions.

The preliminary stage of the second plan of the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam for assistance to 200,000 families has now started. Its budget of 1.5 million Swiss francs covers a maximum period of three months. Besides locally purchased supplies, particularly food, the IOG has received donations including 250 tons of preserved fish, 100,000 blankets and 40,000 mosquito nets. Farm tools have also been distributed to displaced persons who are preparing to go back to their villages. Some 35,000 shovels, spades, hatchets, etc. have been purchased at a cost of 150,000 Swiss francs.

In the Khmer Republic: Here IOG personnel includes fourteen people. Five delegates and one tracing expert are at work in Phnom Penh. A Belgian Red Cross medical team composed of eight persons is starting operations in the Svay Rieng area, where it will have a freight aircraft and a radio transmitter-receiver set for communicating with the central delegation.

Further, the IOG is contributing to a programme for improving medical installations in Phnom Penh camps for displaced persons. A credit of around 65,000 Swiss francs has been allocated for completion of the medical equipment of the Phnom Penh Pediatric Hospital, where a Swiss Red Cross medical team will be operational early in June.

In Laos: In Vientiane, the Red Cross has four delegates and one expert for tracing the missing. Two Swiss Red Cross medical teams are based at Luang Prabang, in the northern part of Laos, one working in a hospital and the other acting as a mobile team.

The Japanese Red Cross, too, has sent out a medical team. It has been assigned to the Paklay area, where it is responsible for the dispensary, examinations in the villages and a vaccination campaign.

Before long, a fourth medical team, set up by the British Red Cross and the French Red Cross, will be carrying out a similar mission in the Seno area, province of Savannakhet.

REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS

In 1970 the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross asked the ICRC and the League to make a study of problems relating to "a reassessment of the rôle of the International Red Cross in the light of present conditions". The League Board of Governors, meeting in Mexico City in October 1971, adopted a resolution which authorized the appointment of a sub-committee for that purpose, and expressed the hope that the study might in due course be linked to that already started by the ICRC. This was done under an agreement subsequently reached by the two international Red Cross institutions.¹ The memorandum of understanding drawn up on that occasion embodied the following terms:

1. A Joint Committee shall be established with the following membership:
 - 3 representatives appointed by the ICRC
 - 1 representative appointed by the Henry Dunant Institute
 - 4 representatives appointed by the League

The Presidents and the Secretaries General of the ICRC and the League or their respective representatives have the right to attend meetings of the Joint Committee.

¹ See *International Review*, January 1973.

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2. The League appoints one of its representatives Chairman and the ICRC appoints one of its representatives Vice-Chairman.

In case of the Chairman's absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Joint Committee.

3. The Joint Committee is responsible for the implementation of the Study and for its financing. The Joint Committee approves the Research Design and the budget for the Study. It appoints the Director and decides on his terms of reference.
4. The Director of the Study reports to the Chairman and/or to the Vice-Chairman on all matters concerning the implementation of his mandate.

Between the sessions of the Joint Committee the Chairman and/or the Vice-Chairman in consultation with each other may issue all necessary instructions to the Director of the Study in accordance with this understanding and the terms of reference of the Director.

5. In order to secure the necessary means the Joint Committee is entitled to approach selected charitable Foundations and National Red Cross Societies. If the Joint Committee finds it necessary to approach other sources of financing it must obtain the consent of the competent bodies of the ICRC and the League.
6. The Secretariat of the Study is established in Geneva outside the Secretariats of the ICRC and the League.
7. When the Joint Committee has completed its tasks it submits the report of the Study Director simultaneously to the competent bodies of the ICRC and the League.
The Joint Committee may present its own conclusions and recommendations.
8. The arrangements set out in this memorandum will take effect when it has been approved by the competent bodies of the ICRC and the League. At the same time the mandate of the Sub-Committee which was appointed by the Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League according to the above-mentioned resolution of the Board of Governors will expire.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee is Mr. Kai Warras, Secretary General of the Finnish Red Cross, and the Vice-Chairman Mr. Roger Gallopin, a member of the ICRC. Mr. Donald Tansley was appointed Study Director as from 1 February 1973. He established offices separate from those of the League and the ICRC and outlined future plans including the following preliminary steps:

1. Rapid completion of basic documents, the work of compiling, classifying and appraising the main reference documents having already been undertaken by the Study Secretariat in 1972.
2. Convening of a meeting of several members of the technical staff of National Societies that have already begun or ended an analysis of their own position.
3. A meeting of the Joint Committee for preliminary discussion on the conduct of the Study and on the Research Design submitted by the Director.

The meeting provided for under point 2, for consultations with the planning experts of National Societies, was held in Geneva from 27 to 29 March 1973. It enabled fifteen experts belonging to thirteen Societies from four continents to give their views on the study for the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross. The experts who took part in the proceedings devoted their efforts, as did other experts, to long-term planning in the Red Cross. Their National Societies are already engaged in a reappraisal of their own activities.

Representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Henry Dunant Institute and members of the Study Secretariat attended the proceedings.

The principal aim of the consultations was to help the Study Director establish priorities and the final Research Design, a task to which he will devote the next two or three years. Mr. Tansley was particularly anxious to take advantage of the experience acquired by National Societies already engaged in similar tasks and to benefit by advice and suggestions from national experts.

Discussions covered the universality, meaning and relevance of Red Cross values, the image and status of the Red Cross, the

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role of youth in the Red Cross and, lastly, Red Cross participation in all aspects of the protection and improvement of the environment. In the broad discussion, Mr. Tansley referred to some of the suggestions made by the working groups and reminded the meeting of matters which in his opinion should come first in the study, particularly the importance of tasks performed by volunteers and the historic evolution of the functions and duties of the Red Cross in relation to other humanitarian organizations.

The National Societies of the following countries were represented at the meeting: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain and Switzerland.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee (point 3) was held in Geneva on 10 April 1973. The agenda items were the following:

1. Establishment of Joint Committee
 2. Joint Committee's approval of Study Director's terms of reference
 3. Report on the period starting 1 January 1973
 4. Study Director's report on his activity and Research Design
 5. The Financing of the Study
 6. Confirmation of arrangements under which the League is responsible for financial and personnel questions
 7. Second meeting of the Joint Committee when the Director has revised the Research Design, which will then be submitted to the Joint Committee for examination also of its financial repercussions.
-

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has drawn up a report on the Society's recent activities, and we quote some extracts which bear witness to its useful and effective action in various humanitarian spheres.

“Local Red Cross committees have been organized and are operating in every province, in towns and in the countryside. The Society is also active at international level, as an example of which its work for relief and assistance may be mentioned.

Each time a country suffered from the natural calamities and others our Society rendered a huge amount of the material and financial aids to its sufferers. In recent years it sent the said aids to the numerous countries of the world.

What is more, as regards the Japanese fishing boats which entered ports of our country for shelter from storm, our Red Cross Society delivered a large quantity of relief materials to their seamen including foodstuffs with the co-operation of the authorities concerned and treated them in a humanitarian way.

During the period from July 1972 to August alone, the number of the Japanese fishing boats which enjoyed such benefits is 22 pieces, and seamen 184 persons.

The Society diffuses the Geneva Conventions among the public health and educational establishments, army and Red Cross organizations and sees to it that they observe it.

These Conventions were translated into our national language and published several times.

Work of youth Red Cross,

The work of youth Red Cross, is being conducted briskly in our country.

Medical service corps are organized and operated by the youth and children at schools of all levels and the hygienic knowledge is being widely diffused.

The youth and children strive to keep streets and villages tidy and clean, tend flower beds and plant trees in the fields and mountains.

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Publication and report,

Several kinds of publications introducing the activities of the Red Cross are printed in national language. For foreigners pamphlets and materials including bulletin "Red Cross Talks" are published in several foreign languages and distributed.

Our Society also diffuses hygienic knowledge and introduces Red Cross activities through publications, radio, television and so on".

Ecuador

Last year, the Ecuador Red Cross celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding and marked the occasion by the publication of a well illustrated booklet.

It begins by recalling two important events in its history—the formation in 1910, in Guayaquil, of a Red Cross Brigade which went to the border to help victims, and the recognition, in 1922, of the National Society by the ICRC in Geneva. It also speaks of the circumstances under which a Society was founded in Quito by Mr. Luis Robalino Dávila who, as the first President of the Society, immediately set to, backed by a broadly representative committee, to enlarge on the work that had been started back in 1922. Sections were founded throughout the country and medical activities developed under the drive of several doctors. Voluntary auxiliary brigades were set up and so were ladies' committees, in the capital and in other towns. Later, first aid and home nursing courses were organised and the enthusiasm of the Red Cross Youth made for the constant renewal of humanitarian activities in Ecuador. For example, as this publication recalls, the Red Cross effectively stepped in during a national disaster in 1940 and, in 1948, the first blood bank in Ecuador was opened under Red Cross auspices.

This booklet ends with a review of the activities of the various provincial offices of the Society and with a summary of the tasks that they carry out in the various sectors, all of which goes to show the striking vitality and growing effectiveness of the Ecuador Red Cross.

Jordan

The Jordan Red Crescent has, to mark its 25th anniversary, published a booklet which, through its many articles and illustrations, reflects the activity of the National Society in many sectors.

It begins with a message from H.M. King Hussein who mentions, among other things, the interest with which he has followed the close collaboration that has grown up between the Red Crescent and international Red Cross institutions. Then Dr. Abu-Goura makes a point of recalling the activities of the National Society, of which he is President, in spreading knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, which are taught at Amman University and at the Military Academy.

There is a congratulatory message from Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President of the ICRC, followed by an article on the birth of the Red Crescent, its history and the significance of its emblem. Further on, there is a page devoted to Henry Dunant which bears witness to the desire to affirm the unity of the Red Cross movement by mentioning both the work that is today being done with such profound devotion by the Committee and the members of the Red Crescent in Jordan and the work of the author of *A Memory of Solferino* to whom a tribute is thus paid.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Unicef assistance to education, *Assignment Children, April-June 1973.*

UNICEF's concern with education derives from its comprehensive approach to child needs. The impact of education interlocks with that of health, nutrition and welfare in promoting child development. Recognizing that education enables the child to maximize his potential as a healthy, self-reliant individual and as an effective contributor to the advancement of society, UNICEF's intervention in the field of education, in collaboration with UNESCO and other concerned agencies, will concentrate upon assistance in the attainment of minimum standards for educationally deprived children.

More specifically, UNICEF's assistance for education will in the future focus more upon the deprived children in rural areas and urban slums and shanty-towns, with highest priority for this target population in the least developed countries. The age group most concerned is that of primary school level and below. However, assistance will be given to projects for adolescents if they are limited to aspects relating to health, nutrition, welfare or practical or pre-vocational training.

Aspects of educational services with which UNICEF could be concerned because of the educational deprivations suffered by children include the following: (a) failure of the educational system to meet the child's needs both as an individual and as an effective participant in society. These educational deficiencies might range from a primary school programme ill-adapted to the preparation of the child for the real world outside of the school, to the absence of special services for the handicapped child; (b) lack of educational opportunity resulting in illiteracy; (c) language discrimination in education where the mother tongue is not used as a bridge to the language needed for full participation in the development of the country; (d) educational discrimination against socio-economic or ethnic groups or girls; (e) the absence of educational programmes in such fields as home economics, health, nutrition, and child-rearing, including programmes for parent education.

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

(ADOPTED 25 SEPTEMBER 1952, AMENDED 9 JANUARY 1964 AND
6 MAY 1971)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to maintain the fundamental 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;

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.

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

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

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



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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Kruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *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. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — 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 — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kannmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, 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 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris, CBDEX 08*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, Dx 801 *Dresden 1*.
- FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY — 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, 3* 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, 1* Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- 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, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam Sandong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- 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 Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* ?).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- 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, rue Benzakour, 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, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *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., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *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, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- 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*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Ceylon) — Red Cross Society of the Republic of Sri Lanka, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, S-114 51, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Regional Community Park, Wrightson Road Extension, 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, S.W.1 X 7 E.J.*
- 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 20006, D.C.*
- 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*.
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina uica 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, 2838 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.