INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

MARCEL NAVILLE, Master of Arts, President (member since 1967)

JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, Hon. Doctor of Literature, Honorary Vice-President (1919)

MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy (1940)

PAUL RUEGGER, former Swiss Minister to Italy and the United Kingdom, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague (1948)

RODOLFO OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)

MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEN, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)

FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, Lawyer, Counsellor to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1943 to 1951 (1951)

GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)

HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946, Vice-President (1958)

JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva, Vice-President (1959)

DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich (1943)

SAMUEL A. GONARD, former Army Corps Commander (1941)

HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, former Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service (1961)

MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Deputy executive director of the International Council of Nurses (1961)

MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1945)

ADOLPHE GRAEBEL, former member of the Swiss National Council; Secretary-General of the International Metal Workers Federation (1965)

DENISE RINDSCHLADER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (1967)

JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)

ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws (1967)

JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws (1967)

WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)

Honorary members: Miss LUCIE ODIER, Honorary Vice-President; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY, CARL J. BURCKHARDT, PAUL CARRY, Miss SUZANNE FERRIÈRE, Messrs. ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ, ALFREDO VANNOTTI ADOLF VISCHER.

Directorate:

ROGER GALLOPIN, Director-General
JEAN PICTET, Director-General
CLAUDE PILCOUD, Director
| CONTENTS |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| **1869-1969**     |                          |
|                   | The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul, 1969 (J.P.) | 599 |
|                   | Resolutions adopted by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross | 608 |
| **EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES:** | Middle East - South Yemen People's Republic - Arab Republic of the Yemen - Lebanon - Vietnam - Central America - Biafra | 639 |
| **IN GENEVA:** | New Accessions to the Geneva Conventions | 646 |
|                 | For the Victims of Pseudo-Medical Experiments | 646 |
|                 | * |  |
|                 | The International Committee in North Yemen - Six Years Action in the Fighting | 648 |
| **BOOKS AND REVIEWS** | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 650 |
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.

Resoluciones adoptadas por la XXI Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja, Estambul, 1969, (I).


The International Review is published each month by the International Committee of the Red Cross
7, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva I, Switzerland
Postal Cheque No. 121767

Annual subscription: Sw. fr. 25.— ($6)
Single copies Sw. fr. 2.50 ($0.60)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.
THE XXIst INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The International Red Cross held its meeting in Istanbul from 6 to 13 September 1969. No less than 610 delegates, representing 77 States and 83 National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun, as well as 51 observers, gathered in the fine new Culture Palace. Generously welcomed by the country's high authorities and organized by the Turkish Red Crescent with the assistance of the international institutions of the Red Cross, the XXIst Conference was presided over by Mr. Riza Çerçi, President of the Turkish Red Crescent. He asked Lady Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission, to assume the actual direction of most of the proceedings. Both acquitted themselves of their delicate task with distinction.

The Istanbul Conference will certainly be a landmark in the annals of the Red Cross in view of the importance of the subjects dealt with and the results achieved. A common horror of the evils of war and determination to remedy them were predominant throughout the proceedings. As usual, the international Red Cross institutions had drawn up the appropriate documents as a basis for the discussions. The ICRC had issued no less than 19 reports, 4 of them jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies.

It was in the field of humanitarian law—entrusted to one of the two Commissions of the Conference—that the most significant progress was undoubtedly made. The application and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions was, as customary, one of the first items on the agenda. The ICRC had supplied considerable documentary material in this connection: the report on its activity in this field
THE XXIst CONFERENCE

included inter alia two texts drawn up at its request by the Commission médico-juridique de Monaco, one on medical aviation and the other on standards of detention for non-delinquents. The ICRC also submitted a proposed system of standard telegram messages to and from prisoners of war. This was in compliance with a recommendation by the 1949 Diplomatic Conference in Geneva. The International Committee also produced a second compendium of laws passed in various countries to repress breaches of the Conventions and its illustrated school textbook intended for the teaching of the Red Cross and Geneva Conventions’ principles to children in Africa and Asia met with considerable success, as did also the exhibition devoted to it in the Conference entrance hall.

But above all, for the first time, and following up a resolution adopted at the Vienna Conference in 1965, the ICRC conveyed to the meeting, in a copious report, the measures taken in many countries to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. Efforts to that end, which States undertook when signing these treaties, are making progress throughout the world. They are however still very inadequate and must be actively continued.

One resolution of the Conference requested that in 1970—the “Education Year”—stress be laid on the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. This, incidentally, could be combined to good effect with the celebration on 8 May of World Red Cross Day, the theme of which next year will be the development of humanitarian law under the slogan: Protect Man: Thwart War.

Such a motto could well have been adopted by the Istanbul Conference itself, for development of humanitarian law was the main line of its proceedings and the centre of its work. The ICRC submitted to participants several substantial reports on this subject, the main one being entitled The Reaffirmation and Development of Laws and Customs Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was introduced by the President of the ICRC.

The proposals set forth in this document met with general approval. It was therefore unanimously that the Conference adopted Resolution XIII in which it underlined “the necessity and the urgency of reaffirming and developing humanitarian rules of international law applicable in armed conflicts of all kinds, in order to
XXIst INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE RED CROSS

The flags of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun in front of the Culture Palace, Istanbul, where the Conference was held.

Photo Rudy Vetter, League of Red Cross Societies
The President of the Republic, H. E. Mr. Cevdet Sunay (on his left the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Caglayan; on his right ICRC President Mr. Naville) coming to open officially the International Conference.
Opening Ceremony: (right to left) The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, Mr. Jose Barroso; the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs; the President of the Turkish Red Crescent, Mr. Rico Cercel; the President of the Republic; the Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, the Countess of Limerick; the President of the ICRC.

Photo Ve Stidyparl, Ankara

The Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross presenting the Henry Dunant Medal to Mr. Pierre Tacier.
Voting in plenary session.

Photo: Rudy Vetter, League
strengthen the effective protection of the fundamental rights of human beings, in keeping with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 ". The Conference also requested the ICRC to continue its efforts to that end with a view to drawing up the necessary draft rules, with assistance from governmental experts, and to recommend the appropriate authorities to convene one or more diplomatic conferences in order to elaborate appropriate international legal instruments. The prohibition of weapons of mass destruction or needless cruelty was the subject of Resolution XIV.

In the same field other aspects were considered. The first of these was the protection of victims of non-international conflicts. There again the ICRC has been asked, by Resolution XVII, to continue its studies with a view to developing humanitarian law, for while article 3 which is common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions has rendered great service, experience has revealed certain points on which that article should be more specific or supplemented. Resolution XVIII dealt with the status of combatants in non-international armed conflicts.

In the same connection mention must be made of Resolution XV requesting the ICRC to continue its work to reinforce legal protection for civil defence personnel, and Resolution XVI on the protection of civilian medical and nursing personnel. This resolution advocates the extension of the red cross sign—rather than the introduction of the special emblem of the staff of Aesculapius—at least provided such personnel are organized and duly authorized by the State.

The Conference hardly touched upon procedural problems; to do so would have been premature. In general, however, it may be said that it discarded—at least for the moment—any idea of revising the Geneva Conventions. On the other hand, it did advocate supplementing them by new agreements and treaties.

As can be seen, therefore, the ICRC is on the job, facing up to an immense task. There is no doubt that it will apply all its force thereto, with faith in the future of mankind and the rule of law.

Other more specific legal problems were raised in Istanbul, but we can do no more than list them here: the application of the IVth Geneva Convention (X), the protection of prisoners of war (XI), the imprescriptibility of war crimes (XII).
The General Commission also put in fine work. The item entitled *The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace*, whilst by now traditional, is more topical than ever. In this connection, the ICRC and the League submitted a lengthy report on the two Round Tables which the ICRC had organized. Agreement was reached on a long resolution covering a great deal of ground (XX); it laid emphasis on education, particularly of young people, in favour of peace. Another resolution worth mentioning (XXI) was entitled *Contacts between National Societies in cases of Armed Conflicts*. This recommends that "in cases of armed conflicts or all situations which are a threat to peace the ICRC shall, if necessary, ask the representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned to meet together or separately with the ICRC to study the resolving of humanitarian problems involved and in agreement with the Governments concerned to examine what contribution the Red Cross could make to preventing the outbreak of the conflict or achieving a cease-fire or cessation of hostilities ."

The *Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief* (XXIV) were approved by the Conference. They will no doubt prove to be a valuable guide to Societies which, with their usual generosity, participate in assistance work.

The organization of health teams (XXXI) was an item on the agenda made topical by recent events. The Conference recommended National Societies to establish in their respective countries a pool of health personnel who could be made available to the ICRC and the League for work in conflict or disaster struck regions.

Other interesting questions which were with advantage examined included: The Red Cross and the Developing Countries, assistance from voluntary workers, Red Cross Youth, and the International Disaster Relief Air Transport.

The Conference also had to elect the five members who, with the four ex-officio members representing the ICRC and the League, constitute the Standing Commission. The following were elected for a period of four years: General J. Collins (American Red Cross), Dr. A. Djebli-Elaydouni (Moroccan Red Crescent), the Countess of Limerick (British Red Cross), Professor G. Miterev (Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR), Sir Geoffrey
Newman-Morris (Australian Red Cross). At its first session, the Standing Committee in Istanbul requested Lady Limerick to continue in office as Chairman, which she agreed to do.

It was at this Conference that the Standing Commission made the first awards of the Henry Dunant Medal—the highest Red Cross distinction, instituted on the initiative of the Australian Society. The Commission wished to honour those who had fallen in the service of the institution. Three of the first recipients of the medal were, alas, no longer living, namely Dr. Franticek Janouch, former President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Society, Dr. Dragán Herčog of the Yugoslav Society and Mr. Robert Carlsson of the Swedish Society. The latter two were killed in Nigeria where they were working as members of relief teams under ICRC responsibility. The fourth recipient, to whom the medal was presented by Lady Limerick, was Mr. Pierre Tacier, ICRC delegate; he was seriously wounded during the conflict in the Near East when on a refugee relief mission.

It is of course for the League of Red Cross Societies to report on the session of the Board of Governors which was also held in Istanbul. We shall merely say here that Mr. José Barroso-Chavez was re-elected Chairman of the Board, and that the new agreement of 25 April 1969 between the ICRC and the League on the division of functions was unanimously ratified as it was two days later by the ICRC itself. In our next issue, we shall give the full text of the Agreement.

Such, in a few lines, was the Conference which, thanks to the good will of all concerned was a decided step forward in the crusade undertaken a century ago against human suffering.1

J. P.

* * *

1 Plate.—The flags of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun in front of the Culture Palace, Istanbul, where the Conference was held.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the ICRC President, coming to open officially the International Conference.

Opening Ceremony.

The Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross presenting the Henry Dunant Medal to Mr. Pierre Tacier.

Voting in plenary session.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
BY THE
XXIst INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE RED CROSS

I

Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions
of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the report of the International Committee of
the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the action
taken on the Resolutions of the XXth International Conference of
the Red Cross (Vienna, 1965),

accepts this report,

thanks the International Committee and the League for having
submitted it.

II

Reports of National Societies

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the reports submitted by National Societies
on their work,

receives the sections of those reports which concern Red Cross
activities only,

608
RESOLUTIONS

directs that they be filed,
thanks the National Societies which submitted them.

III

Reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the reports of the International Committee of
the Red Cross on its work from 1965 to 1969,
takes note of these reports,
thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross for having
submitted them.

IV

Report of the League of Red Cross Societies

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the report of the League of Red Cross Societies
on its work from 1965 to 1969,
takes note of this report,
thanks the League of Red Cross Societies for having submitted it.

V

Empress Shōken Fund

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the Report on the Empress Shōken Fund sub­
mitted by the Joint Commission of the International Committee of
the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies,
accepts this Report,
thanks the Joint Commission for its administration.
RESOLUTIONS

VI

Augusta Fund

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having taken note of the Report submitted by the ICRC,

accepts this Report,

decides that, until further notice, the income of the Augusta Fund will be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.

VII

Florence Nightingale Medal

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having received the report on the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

accepts this report and thanks the ICRC for its administration.

VIII

Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross

1.

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having noted the report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

considering that the ICRC's constant state of preparedness, the new and difficult activities which it has continually to undertake, and the heavy responsibilities it has to assume in relief actions for the benefit of the victims of wars and internal conflicts, are of such
importance for the defence, without let or hindrance, of man and civilization that it is essential for the ICRC to be provided with the effective and modern means which will enable it always to be equal to the work requested of it or assigned to it,

thanks the Commission for its work,

notes that Major-General C.K. Lakshmanan of the Indian Red Cross and Mr. I.D.M. Reid of the British Red Cross will not stand for re-election,

observes that, pursuant to Resolution No. XIII of the XXth International Conference, governmental and National Society contributions were considerably increased during the years from 1966 to 1969, but that unfortunately the overall financing of the International Committee is still inadequate,

appeals urgently to all Governments signatories to the Geneva Conventions to increase considerably their regular financial contributions to the ICRC so that in 1970 total contributions will be double the amount contributed in 1969,

encourages National Societies to continue their efforts and to increase their regular financial aid to the ICRC in order to strengthen yet further the universality and solidarity of the Red Cross world,

asks each Government and National Society which has so far not joined in this common effort to do so by contributing substantially from 1970 onwards,

decides that the membership of the Commission for the Financing of the ICRC be increased from five to seven and that the Chairman of the Commission choose, in addition, three persons not belonging to the Red Cross movement but expert in international finance,

appoints to membership of the Commission representatives from the National Societies of the following countries: Netherlands (whose representative kindly agreed to act as Chairman for another period), Czechoslovakia, France, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal,

recommends urgently, in conclusion, that contributions be paid during the first quarter of each year in order to make it easier for the ICRC to meet its financial commitments;
RESOLUTIONS

2.

having received the report of the Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross submitted by the Board of this Institution,
accepts this report,
thanks the Board for its administration,
renews the mandate of Mr. Henrik Beer and Mr. Nedim Abut as members of the Board, until the next International Conference.

IX

Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the United Nations General Assembly decided in its Resolution No. 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 that 1970 would be "International Education Year",

noting that item 41 of the provisional agenda of the XXIVth Session of the General Assembly, which will open in New York on 16 September 1969, provides for the examination of a report by the Secretary-General on this subject,

aware of the great interest that Governments, the ICRC and the League attach, within the framework of the activities of the International Red Cross, to school and university syllabuses and programmes of permanent education,

hopes that the United Nations and in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will provide for events devoted to education and the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions during 1970,

requests, for that purpose, that a World Day be devoted to such events, with the use of the audio-visual aids made available by the most modern techniques.
RESOLUTIONS

X

Implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

having considered the annual report submitted by the ICRC for 1968 and other ICRC documents relating to the protection of civilian populations in time of armed conflict,

endorsing the numerous United Nations resolutions calling for the respect and implementation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,

recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Delegates at The Hague in September 1967 concerning the refugee problem in the Middle East,

considering that, under Article 1 of the aforementioned Convention, the Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for this Convention in all circumstances:

1. deplores any refusal to apply and implement the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention in its entirety,

2. expresses its deep concern for the situation of the civilian population of the occupied territories in the Middle East,

3. requests the authorities concerned to fulfil their humanitarian obligations by facilitating the return of the people to their homes and their reintegration into their communities,

4. calls upon all parties to honour their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention and to implement it in order to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population,

5. expresses its thanks to the ICRC and its delegates in the Middle East for their continuous efforts in this region.
RESOLUTIONS

XI

Protection of Prisoners of War

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war, and the historic role of the Red Cross as a protector of victims of war,

considering that the Convention applies to any armed conflict of whatsoever nature between two or more parties to the Convention,

recognizing that, irrespective of the Convention, the international community has consistently demanded humane treatment for prisoners of war, including identification and accounting for all prisoners, provision of an adequate diet and medical care, authorisation for prisoners to communicate with each other and with the exterior, the prompt repatriation of seriously sick or wounded prisoners, and protection at all times from physical and mental torture, abuse and reprisals,

requests each party to the Convention to take all appropriate measures to ensure humane treatment and prevent violations of the Convention,

calls upon all parties to honour the obligations set forth in the Convention and upon all authorities involved in an armed conflict to ensure that all uniformed members of the regular armed forces of another party to the conflict and all other persons entitled to prisoner of war status are treated humanely and given the fullest measure of protection prescribed by the Convention, and further calls upon all parties to allow the Protecting Power or the International Committee of the Red Cross free access to prisoners of war and to all places of their detention.

XII

War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling that the respect and defence of human rights and dignity are the basis of humanitarian Red Cross activities and the
aim of humanitarian law, the development of which is of common concern to the United Nations and the Red Cross,

noting once more that war is the most serious violation of human rights and dignity,

considering that war crimes and crimes against humanity are the most flagrant breach of human rights and aggravate the plight of war victims,

recognizing that it is the duty of the Red Cross to give support, through its moral authority and prestige, to measures intended to avoid the recurrence of such crimes,

noting furthermore that the adoption by the XXIIIrd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1968 of the convention on the imprescriptibility of war crimes and crimes against humanity is an important step in this direction,

requests the Governments of all States to accede to this Convention which is now inseparable from the system designed to safeguard human rights.

XIII

Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs applicable in Armed Conflicts

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that armed conflicts and other forms of violence which continue to rage in the world, continuously imperil peace and the values of humanity,

noting that, in order to strive against such dangers, the limits imposed upon the waging of hostilities by the requirements of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience should be continuously reaffirmed and defined,

recalling the resolutions previously adopted on this matter by International Conferences of the Red Cross and, in particular, Resolution No. XXVIII of the XXth International Conference,

recognizing the importance of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2444 adopted on 19 December 1968 on
RESOLUTIONS

respect for human rights in armed conflicts, as well as Resolution No. 2454 adopted on 20 December 1968,

having taken note with gratitude of the work undertaken by the ICRC in this field, following Resolution No. XXVIII of the XXth International Conference and, in particular, of the extensive report which the ICRC has prepared on this subject,

underlines the necessity and the urgency of reaffirming and developing humanitarian rules of international law applicable in armed conflicts of all kinds, in order to strengthen the effective protection of the fundamental rights of human beings, in keeping with the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

requests the ICRC on the basis of its report to pursue actively its efforts in this regard with a view to

1. proposing, as soon as possible, concrete rules which would supplement the existing humanitarian law,

2. inviting governmental, Red Cross and other experts representing the principal legal and social systems in the world to meet for consultations with the ICRC on these proposals,

3. submitting such proposals to Governments for their comments, and,

4. if it is deemed desirable, recommending the appropriate authorities to convene one or more diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States, in order to elaborate international legal instruments incorporating those proposals,

encourages the ICRC to maintain and develop, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2444, the co-operation established with that organisation in order to harmonize the various studies undertaken, and to collaborate with all other official and private organisations with a view to ensuring the co-ordination of such studies,

requests National Red Cross Societies to create active public interest in such a cause, which is of concern to all mankind,

urges all Governments to support the efforts of the International Red Cross in this respect.
RESOLUTIONS

XIV

Weapons of Mass Destruction

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the first and basic aim of the Red Cross is to protect mankind from the terrible suffering caused by armed conflicts,

taking into account the danger threatening mankind in the form of new techniques of warfare, particularly weapons of mass destruction,

confirming the resolutions adopted by the International Conferences of the Red Cross as well as the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions Nos. 2162 (XXI), 2444 (XXIII) and 2454 (XXIII) and Resolution No. XXIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 1968,

considering that the adoption of a special agreement on the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction would be an important contribution to the development of international humanitarian law,

requests the United Nations to pursue its efforts in this field,

requests the ICRC to continue to devote great attention to this question, consistent with its work for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law and to take every step it deems possible,

renews its appeal to the Governments of States which have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to comply strictly with its provisions,

urges Governments to conclude as rapidly as possible an agreement banning the production and stock-piling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

XV

Status of Civil Defence Service Personnel

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recalling Resolution No. XXIX adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in 1965 which
RESOLUTIONS

recognized the need to strengthen the protection afforded to civil defence services under international law,

having noted the report submitted by the ICRC on the "Status of Civil Defence Service Personnel" which records that, since the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, the ICRC, with the assistance of experts, has solved a number of problems and thus established a more favourable basis for the solution of problems still unsolved,

stressing that the strengthening of international legal protection for civil defence services comes under the more general attempts which are being made to reaffirm and develop the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts, requests the ICRC to continue its work in this field and to convene a meeting of governmental and Red Cross experts with a view to submitting to Governments, for approval, regulations supplementing the provisions of the existing humanitarian conventions, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of war of 12 August 1949.

XVI

Protection of Civilian Medical and Nursing Personnel

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing the interest attached in time of armed conflict, of whatever nature it may be, to increased protection for civilian health personnel and for their hospital installations, ambulances and other medical material,

referring to Resolution No. XXX of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,

having noted the studies and surveys which the ICRC has since made concerning the distinctive sign,

emphasizing that all categories of health services, both civilian and military, must co-operate closely in cases of armed conflict, of whatever nature they may be,

notes that the sign of the red cross (red crescent, red lion and sun) is the most appropriate to ensure increased protection for
RESOLUTIONS

civilian personnel organized and duly authorized by the State and for their hospital installations, ambulances and other medical material,

requests the ICRC to submit specific proposals to Governments along these lines with a view to the rapid conclusion of an additional protocol to the First and Fourth Geneva Conventions.

XVII

Protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that since the conclusion of the Geneva Conventions in 1949 non-international armed conflicts have been on the increase and have caused much suffering,

whereas Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions has already rendered great service in protecting the victims of these conflicts,

considering however that experience has brought out certain points on the basis of which this Article could be made more specific or supplemented,

asks the ICRC to devote special attention to this problem within the framework of the more general studies it has started to develop humanitarian law, in particular with the co-operation of Government experts.

XVIII

Status of Combatants in Non-International Armed Conflicts

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering Resolution No. XXXI, in which the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross urged the ICRC to continue its work with the aim of strengthening the humanitarian assistance of the Red Cross to victims of non-international armed conflicts and recommended that Governments of States parties to the Geneva
RESOLUTIONS

Conventions and National Societies support these efforts in their respective countries,

whereas, since the adoption of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, non-international armed conflicts have become increasingly extensive and have already caused millions of victims,

considers that combatants and members of resistance movements who participate in non-international armed conflicts and who conform to the provisions of Article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 should when captured be protected against any inhumanity and brutality and receive treatment similar to that which that Convention lays down for prisoners of war,

requests the ICRC to make a thorough study of the legal status of such persons and take the action in this matter that it deems necessary.

XIX

Istanbul Declaration

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

aware of the unity and indivisibility of the human family,

Declares:

that man has the right to enjoy lasting peace,

that it is essential for him to be able to live a full and satisfactory life founded on respect of his rights and of his fundamental liberty,

that this aim can be achieved only if human rights as set forth and defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Humanitarian Conventions are respected and observed,

that it is a human right to be free from all fears, acts of violence and brutality, threats and anxieties likely to injure man in his person, his honour and his dignity,

that everyone has the right to equal enjoyment of the benefits of contemporary civilisation without distinction or discrimination as to race, sex, origin, religion, language, philosophy and political opinion,
RESOLUTIONS

that the universally recognized general principles of law demand that the rule of law be effectively guaranteed everywhere,

that if the ideals of peace and freedom are to be achieved, special attention must be paid to the younger generation, and upbringing and education must be improved in accordance with the principles of human rights and humanism embodied inter alia in the International Red Cross and finding expression in the Geneva Conventions,

that the common fate of mankind depends on solidarity, co-operation and sincere friendship between nations.

XX

The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that the International Red Cross, in accordance with its fundamental humanitarian principles adopted by the XXth International Conference, is called upon to promote mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples,

confirming all previous resolutions in support of peace condemning any threat or use of force which jeopardizes the independence and right of self-determination of all peoples, and the appeals of previous Red Cross Conferences to all Governments to settle their disputes by effective peaceful means, within the spirit of international law,

expressing its anxiety at the threat to world peace and international security resulting from armed conflicts in different regions of the world which are causing great suffering and distress, and prompted by the necessity for effective measures to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security which requires, as an essential element, respect for international agreements and international law,

re-affirming that the Red Cross is always faithful to its traditional commitments for the benefit of all mankind and calls for

621
RESOLUTIONS

respect of the internationally accepted fundamental human rights of all persons and of all human societies,

urgently appeals to all Governments and to the United Nations to take all measures to put an end to armed conflicts and to establish a lasting peace; urges renewed efforts to halt the nuclear arms race, including the establishment of an adequately verified treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in all environments, a seabeds arms control treaty, sound and effective arrangements covering chemical and biological weapons, and general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

proposes that funds that would have been assigned to the purchase of armaments be used for the service of mankind, the protection of the lives and health of people, first and foremost the younger generation, and for the improvement of education and teaching,

noting with satisfaction resolution 2444 of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on 19 December 1968, requests the leaders of the International Red Cross to maintain constant and close contact with the United Nations in respect of activities on behalf of peace and human rights,

urges all States to accept and effectively put into practice the standards established by international law, the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian Conventions and declarations and all previous humanitarian Resolutions of the International Red Cross and the United Nations,

recommends that the International Red Cross bodies and the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, in constant liaison with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, take active measures to initiate the whole population, particularly youth, in Red Cross activities by training youth in a spirit of international brotherhood, solidarity, friendship with all peoples and social responsibility for the destiny of their peoples; in this spirit it invites the International Red Cross bodies, in liaison with UNESCO, other UN Specialized Agencies and youth organisations, to initiate an educational programme on peace,

urgently invites and recommends the National Societies to increase and maintain closer contacts with each other for the pur-
RESOLUTIONS

pose of exchanging experiences, and achieving closer co-operation
and mutual understanding in the promotion of peace,

draws the attention of the International Red Cross to the need
to have further recourse to all media of information in support of
peace, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the need
for extensive dissemination of the humanitarian principles of the
Red Cross,

recommends to the International Red Cross organs and to all
National Societies to convene meetings and study groups to seek
practical ways of enabling the Red Cross to participate more effec-
tively in the cause of safeguarding peace and preventing wars.

XXI

Contacts between National Societies in cases of Conflict

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,
recalling that, according to the principle of humanity which it
has proclaimed, the Red Cross "promotes mutual understanding,
friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples ",
recalling that the XXth International Conference in its Resolu-
tion No. X encouraged the ICRC to undertake, in constant liaison
with the UN and within the framework of its humanitarian mission,
every effort likely to contribute to the prevention or settlement of
possible armed conflicts in agreement with the States concerned,
and asked the Red Cross and Governments to work for the universal
and scrupulous application of the Geneva Conventions in all
armed conflicts,

considering that the XVIIth International Conference in its
Resolution No. XXVII in particular considered "essential the
development of relations between National Societies of friendly
and enemy States ",

recommends that in cases of armed conflicts or of situations
which are a threat to peace the ICRC shall, if necessary, ask the
representatives of the National Societies of the countries concerned
to meet together or separately with the ICRC to study the resolu-
Resolutions

Region of humanitarian problems involved and in agreement with the Governments concerned to examine what contribution the Red Cross could make to preventing the outbreak of the conflict or achieving a cease-fire or cessation of hostilities,

recommends the National Societies to comply with the request of the ICRC and give it all desirable co-operation in this field.

XXII

The Red Cross and Developing Countries

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing the need for the dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and the practical application of these principles,

conscious of the necessity for improving communication, training of Red Cross workers and the definition of common goals and objectives,

realizing that the essentials for success in development are that Governments should recognize the value of Red Cross services and assist National Red Cross Societies in every manner possible; and also realizing that Red Cross Societies must be prepared to undertake more services that will contribute to the overall development plans of each country,

recommends that National Societies should endeavour to assist Governments in the provision of trained auxiliary and para-medical health workers; review teaching methods in first aid; develop and extend blood donor recruitment to meet growing demands; devise measures for preparation of Red Cross workers to be useful auxiliaries to the professional social workers; encourage greater participation of youth in programme planning and execution and develop Regional Institutes to train members for greater participation in community services,

recommends further that all Governments and National Societies carefully draw up priorities in terms of needs and resources and utilize all available facilities to permit greater participation in various community efforts.

624
XXIII

International Disaster Relief Air Transport

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,
considering that each year numerous natural disasters cause loss of life, loss of property and great suffering,
whereas mutual disaster relief strengthens ties of friendship and solidarity,
considering further that international relief activities are an important form of Red Cross action on a national and international scale,
whereas assistance given quickly alleviates suffering caused by disasters,
refers to Resolution 2435 on assistance in cases of natural disaster adopted on 19 December 1968 by the General Assembly of the United Nations,
thanks the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the airline companies which have granted free air transport or reduced rates,
requests airline companies to transport relief supplies under conditions in no way prejudicial to the conveyance of such supplies, and in particular to reduce freight charges.

XXIV

Principles and Rules for Red Cross Disaster Relief

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,
having taken note of the new compendium of principles governing international disaster relief actions submitted by the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC in compliance with Resolution No. XVIII of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross,
approves these principles and rules,
requests the League and the ICRC to publish and disseminate the following text among National Societies:
RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Field of Application

1. The present rules apply to disasters, that is to situations resulting from natural or other calamities.

Basic Principle

2. The Red Cross in its endeavour to prevent and alleviate human suffering, considers it a fundamental duty to bring relief to all disaster victims.

Assistance and Mutual Aid

3. It is the duty of National Societies to prepare themselves to give assistance in the event of a disaster. In view of the solidarity binding them together they shall help one another when faced with a situation exceeding their resources. In assisting each other in this way, while respecting the independence of each of them and the sovereignty of the stricken country, National Societies contribute to the strengthening of friendship and peace among peoples.

Role of the Red Cross

4. Prevention of disasters, assistance to victims and reconstruction are first and foremost the responsibility of the public authorities. In principle Red Cross help is of an auxiliary and complementary nature and operates basically in the emergency phase. However, if circumstances require and provided the Red Cross is assured of the necessary resources and means, it may undertake longer-term assistance programmes.

Ways and Means of Assistance

5. Red Cross assistance to the victims is given free of charge and without any distinction as to nationality, race, religion, social condition or political opinion. It is made available on the basis of the relative importance of individual needs and in the order of their emergency. Red Cross relief is administered with care and its utilisation is the subject of precise reports.

Co-ordination

6. Considering that assistance to disaster victims requires co-ordination both at the national and international levels, the Red Cross, whilst remaining true to its principles, should, in the implementation of its programme, endeavour to take into account the help given by other national and international organisations.
RESOLUTIONS

ORGANISATION AND PREPARATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

National Relief Plan
7. In order to cope with the effects of disasters, each country should have a national plan outlining an effective organisation of relief. If such a plan does not exist, the National Society should instigate its establishment.

The national plan shall assign to all sections of the community—public services, Red Cross, voluntary agencies, social welfare organisations and qualified persons—precise tasks in the fields of disaster prevention, relief and reconstruction.

Management of the Plan
8. To ensure rapid mobilisation as well as complete and effective use of material and personnel resources, the national plan should envisage co-ordination through the establishment of a centralised direction. Such central direction should be able to provide precise and official information on the effects of a disaster, its evolution and the needs.

Participation of the Red Cross
9. The extent of the Red Cross relief programme depends on the responsibilities delegated to the National Society by its government or by the national relief plan. As a general rule, the Red Cross programme is limited to the provision of: first aid, medical and nursing care, food supplies, clothing, shelter, services for the prevention of epidemics, including health education, social welfare, tracing services and other forms of emergency assistance.

Preparation
10. Each National Society must prepare itself to assume the responsibility devolving on it in the case of disaster. It must establish its own plan of action, adapt its organisation accordingly, recruit, instruct and train the necessary personnel, and ensure the availability of the reserves in cash and kind which it might need in the emergency phase of a relief operation.

League Technical Assistance
11. The League of Red Cross Societies will endeavour to assist National Societies with their organisation and preparedness for relief actions, in particular by offering them the services of technicians and contributing to the instruction and training of their personnel. It will encourage and facilitate exchanges of
RESOLUTIONS

information between Societies so that the experience of some will be of benefit to others.

Agreements on Mutual Assistance

12. National Societies should endeavour to conclude agreements on mutual assistance in the event of disaster with the National Societies of neighbouring countries. The League shall be informed.

Exemptions and Other Facilities

13. National Societies should make every effort to obtain facilities from governmental or private transport services in their countries for the rapid transport, whenever possible free or at reduced rates, of relief supplies, including goods in transit, for disaster victims.

National Societies should also endeavour to obtain from their governments exemption from all taxes and customs duties concerning the entry into and the transit through the country of funds and relief supplies intended for the victims of disasters.

Furthermore, they should seek to obtain travel facilities and the quick granting of visas for Red Cross personnel taking part in relief operations.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Role of the League

14. The League of Red Cross Societies is the information and co-ordination centre for all international assistance in the event of a disaster. Therefore, even if National Societies do not envisage asking for outside assistance, it is essential that they inform the League quickly of every large-scale disaster occurring within their countries, of the extent of the damage and of the measures taken.

Requests for Assistance and Appeal

15. Any requests from a National Society of a stricken country for international assistance shall be addressed to the League. Such a request must contain all available information on the general situation, the number of persons to be helped and the nature and quantities of relief supplies needed in order of priority; the requests shall also mention the particular responsibilities of the National Society under the national relief plan.

On receipt of such a request, the League will, when conditions call for it, launch an appeal to all National
RESOLUTIONS

16. The National Society of the stricken country will keep the League informed on the development of the situation, the relief given and the needs still to be met. This information will be communicated to the National Societies to which the appeal has been made.

17. The League will be advised when, as a result of a League appeal, a mutual agreement or other special circumstances, a National Society gives assistance to the Society of a stricken country.

18. Unless there is a previous agreement, the National Society of a stricken country will not try to obtain, either directly or indirectly, funds or any other form of assistance in the country of another Society and will not permit its name to be used for this purpose.

19. When a National Society asks for outside aid, the League, as a general rule, shall assign to it a liaison officer whose name will, as far as possible, be communicated to the National Society in advance. This liaison officer will send the League all the necessary information on the situation in the stricken country and on the development of the disaster. In addition, he will be at the disposal of the National Society to help it assess the needs and establish relief programmes and to advise it of the measures taken by the League and by donor Societies.

20. A National Society which benefits from the assistance of sister Societies will give the League liaison officer the opportunity to see on the spot the use made of the gifts received. In addition, the Society...
RESOLUTIONS

Representatives of Donor Societies

21. Donor Societies which desire to send representatives to the spot, particularly to collect information material for the public supporting the relief action in their country, shall obtain the previous agreement of the central headquarters of the National Society of the stricken country. They should keep the League informed.

Execution entrusted to the League

22. When the administrative organisation of the Society in the stricken country does not enable it to meet the situation, the League may, at the request of that Society and with its co-operation, assume the local direction and execution of the relief action.

Foreign Personnel

23. Personnel provided by donor Societies will be placed under the direction of the National Society of the stricken country or of the League, when the direction and execution of the relief operation have been entrusted to it.

Non-solicited or Spontaneous Relief

24. If a National Society wishes to send relief supplies which are not mentioned in the appeal launched by the League, it shall first obtain the agreement of the National Society of the stricken country or of the League. When there has been no appeal from the League, but a National Society nevertheless wishes to send relief supplies to the Society of a stricken country, the previous agreement of that Society is also required and the League shall be informed.

How to use Gifts

25. Gifts sent to a National Society may only be used for the purposes designated and will serve in the first place to give direct assistance to the victims. A beneficiary Society may in no event use cash gifts received to cover the administrative expenses included in its ordinary budget. If in the course of a relief operation it is necessary to sell or exchange a part of the goods received, the donors—or the League which represents them—will be consulted. The funds or goods thus obtained may only be used for the relief action.

Relief Surplus

26. The use of the goods or funds remaining on hand after the termination of a relief action will be the
subject of an agreement between the National Society of the stricken country and the donors or the League.

Transmission and Forwarding of Relief

27. Assistance donated by a National Society to a stricken country will always be sent to the National Society of this country, either direct or through the intermediary of the League.

National Societies and the League may agree to transmit to a stricken country relief from non-Red Cross sources. In this case also, however, the relief will be given to the National Society of the stricken country and used by it freely but in conformity with the present rules.

Final Provision

Special Cases

28. Every disaster relief operation carried out in a country where there is war, civil war or internal disorders shall be regulated by the provisions of the Agreement of April 25th 1969 between the ICRC and the League.

XXV

Measures to meet Natural Disasters

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, noting Resolution No. 2435 of 19 December 1968 of the United Nations General Assembly inviting Governments to make preparations at the national level to meet natural disasters, aware of the need for prompt measures when a disaster strikes any country, urges all Governments which have not already done so to prepare and to pass the necessary legislation enabling immediate and adequate action to be taken, in conjunction with the Red Cross, along the lines of a pre-established plan based on the disaster relief rules adopted by this Conference.
XXVI

Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

noting that in the present century the international community has accepted increased responsibility for relief of human suffering in any form,

whereas human suffering in all its manifestations is of deep concern to the conscience of mankind and world opinion requires effective action for the relief of such suffering,

affirming that one of the major purposes of the community of nations as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature,

noting with satisfaction the improvements in the ability of the international community to provide various forms of humanitarian relief as a result of international agreements and through the International Red Cross and other impartial international humanitarian organisations,

recognizing that further steps have to be taken by the international community to ensure prompt and effective relief action to civilian populations in natural or other disaster situations,

adopts the following Declaration of Principles:

1. The fundamental concern of mankind and of the international community in disaster situations is the protection and welfare of the individual and the safeguarding of basic human rights.

2. Relief by impartial international humanitarian organisations for civilian populations in natural or other disaster situations should as far as possible be treated as a humanitarian and non-political matter and should be so organised as to avoid prejudicing sovereign and other legal rights in order that the confidence of the parties to a conflict in the impartiality of such organisations may be preserved.

632
RESOLUTIONS

3. The activities of impartial international humanitarian organisations for the benefit of civilian populations should be co-ordinated in order to secure prompt action and effective allocation of resources and to avoid duplication of effort.

4. Disaster relief for the benefit of civilian populations is to be provided without discrimination and the offer of such relief by an impartial international humanitarian organisation ought not to be regarded as an unfriendly act.

5. All States are requested to exercise their sovereign and other legal rights so as to facilitate the transit, admission and distribution of relief supplies provided by impartial international humanitarian organisations for the benefit of civilian populations in disaster areas when disaster situations imperil the life and welfare of such populations.

6. All authorities in disaster areas should facilitate disaster relief activities by impartial international humanitarian organisations for the benefit of civilian populations.

XXVII

Utilisation of Scientific Data for the co-ordination of international relief actions

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, having in mind the principles and potentials referred to in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2435 (XXII) adopted on 19 December 1968, recognizes that many scientific and technological advances are being made that relate to the mitigation of the consequences of disasters and lead to the saving of lives and property, urges nations and Red Cross Societies to work together, record, share or exchange data essential to scientific understanding of natural disasters; to utilize to the fullest extent feasible, satellites, radar, seismographics, engineering, laser, computers, etc., coupled
RESOLUTIONS

with modern communication devices, in order to predict, warn, alert, prepare and respond before and after disaster strikes,

calls upon Governments and Red Cross Societies to support, share, and apply, in so far as possible, these developments and advances of science and technology to tame the forces of angry nature, to co-ordinate disaster relief action so as to minimize damage, and to prevent or relieve human suffering.

XXVIII

Red Cross Volunteers and Social and Economic Development

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

recognizing the need for increased participation by members of the community in social and economic development and aware that this requires close co-ordination of governmental and non-governmental programmes,

recognizing that National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies are in a position to recruit volunteers from all sections of the population, and that volunteers can contribute to community understanding and promote participation in development efforts,

considering the complexity and variety of the tasks assigned to volunteers and stressing the need for training, continuing instruction and supervision to enable them to serve effectively, and convinced that this can only be achieved with the understanding and active support of professional workers,

recommends that the League Secretariat and National Societies study ways in which Red Cross volunteer services by youth and adults can be integrated into community programmes aimed at promoting social and economic development and that special attention be given to the training, effectiveness and supervision of volunteers and to the involvement of professional workers in such programmes.
RESOLUTIONS

XXIX

Junior Red Cross Training and Participation in International Education Year (1970)

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

acknowledging the invaluable contribution which teachers have been making to the development of the Junior Red Cross,

considering that such contributions should be formally recognized by National Societies,

suggests that National Societies invite teachers to become members of the Red Cross in order to assist the Societies in training both junior and adult members,

recommends that a message be sent to the appropriate international teaching organisations, thanking them for the work which their members have been doing for the Junior Red Cross since its foundation and expressing the hope that National Societies may look forward to their continuing support and assistance,

recommends further that National Societies explore the possibility of new forms of Junior Red Cross exchange programmes involving school libraries, and associate themselves with the objectives of International Education Year (1970) with a view to providing better training facilities for Junior Red Cross members.

XXX

The Red Cross and Youth Problems

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

acknowledging the need to recognize youth as an integral part of a National Red Cross Society,

considering the necessity for youth to participate in the planning and implementing of all the activities of a National Society, both national and international,

recognizing the serious problems which face young people at this time, and the responsibility of the Red Cross to help alleviate
RESOLUTIONS

the sufferings such problems cause both to the individual and to the community,

invites all National Societies to take action to include youth in the planning and implementation of their national and international activities,

urges National Societies to explore ways and means of giving their youth members specific responsibilities within the framework of the Development Programme,

recommends that the Red Cross draw the attention of the relevant national and international authorities to the human problems caused by the inability of young people to find suitable employment in particular relation to their training,

recommends further that the League consider appointing experts to study the social problems caused by alcoholism and the use of drugs among young people and to make recommendations for Red Cross action to alleviate the sufferings they cause.

XXXI

Organisation of Health Teams

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that armed conflicts, of whatever kind, may necessitate medical aid from the ICRC or the National Societies of neutral countries,

whereas in such cases the ICRC may be called upon to recruit health personnel in countries which are not parties to the conflict,

considering further that aid to victims of natural disasters may also require the participation of health personnel, through the intermediary of the League and the National Red Cross Societies,

recommends that National Societies establish in their respective countries, in co-operation with official and private bodies, a pool of health personnel who could be made available to the ICRC and the League at their request, or who could be used in accordance with Article 27 of the 1st 1949 Geneva Convention,
RESOLUTIONS

recommends that Governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions support the efforts of their National Societies and encourage the recruitment and training of personnel for this pool,

recommends that the ICRC and the League take the requisite steps to undertake with the assistance of WHO, the studies necessary for carrying out this project and drawing up regulations defining, inter alia, the status of the personnel comprising these teams.

XXXII

Appointment of Members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, appoints as members of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross for the period up to the next International Conference: General James F. Collins (USA), Dr. Ahmed Djebli-Elaydouni (Morocco), Angela, Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom), Professor Dr. Gueorgui Miterev (USSR), and Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia).

XXXIII

Place and Date of the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, having taken note with gratitude of the invitations submitted by several National Societies for the holding of the next International Conference of the Red Cross,

asks the Standing Commission to fix the place and date of the XXIIInd Conference after a detailed study of the participation conditions and the material and technical possibilities.
RESOLUTIONS

Votes of Thanks

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

1. extends its very respectful thanks to H.E. Cevdet Sunay, President of the Republic of Turkey, for having honoured the inaugural meeting with his presence and for having made an eloquent speech as well as for the reception given by him and Mrs. Sunay in the Dolmabahçe Palace,

2. requests the Turkish Government to accept its deep gratitude for the constant help and support it gave to the Turkish Red Crescent Society during the preparations for and actual conduct of the Conference,

3. thanks H.E. Sabri Caglayan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the reception he gave to all delegates in the Hotel Tarabya,

4. wishes to thank very sincerely Dr. Fahri Atabey, Mayor of Istanbul, for the warm hospitality extended to delegates in Istanbul and for his address at the ceremony in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the League of Red Cross Societies,

5. conveys its appreciation and gratitude to the Turkish Red Crescent and its President, Mr. Riza Cerçel, for all the help given to delegates, thereby ensuring the success of the XXIst Conference, as well as for the assistance provided by the leaders of the National Society and other members of its staff,

6. presents its thanks to the management of the Turkish Red Crescent School of Nursing for making available for the Conference their student nurses, who showed great devotion in working in the various Conference services, and for the reception given in the School of Nursing,

7. considering the impartial and full coverage given by the Turkish press to the debates, requests the Chairman of the Conference kindly to convey to the representatives of the Turkish press its thanks and congratulations.
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Middle East

Reuniting of Families.—An important humanitarian operation took place under the auspices of the International Committee on 8 October 1969 at El Qantara on the Suez Canal. This was the 35th reunion of families whose members had been separated since the war in June 1967.

The ICRC delegates organized this operation by means of which 131 Palestinians from the United Arab Republic returned to their families in the Gaza and Sinai areas and 89 Egyptians from El Arish returned to the western bank of the Suez Canal.

Repatriation of Dead Egyptian Military Personnel.—On 18 September, at El Qantara, the bodies of two Egyptian pilots were repatriated under ICRC auspices. Their aircraft had crashed in Sinai. The two bodies were taken across the Suez Canal in a boat flying the Red Cross flag.

Simultaneously with the family reunion operation on 8 October at El Qantara as mentioned above the ICRC delegates also saw to the repatriation of the mortal remains of six Egyptian military personnel killed in action against the Israeli army on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal on the night of 3-4 October.

Two other dead Egyptian soldiers killed on 8 October in operations in the region of the canal were repatriated under ICRC auspices on 13 October.

Visit in Israel.—On 4 October representatives of the International Committee visited two Egyptian prisoners of war captured on 3 October by the Israeli armed forces.
Visit in the United Arab Republic.—The ICRC was authorized to visit an Israeli prisoner of war, captured on 19 August 1969 by the Egyptian armed forces. On 4 October the ICRC delegates interviewed the prisoner without witnesses and handed him parcels and family mail. The prisoner, who was wounded, also wrote a message to his family. The ICRC representative visited him a second time on 28 October.

Visits to Prisons and Distribution of Parcels.—The delegation of the International Committee in Israel has begun a further series of prison visits, including six on the west bank of the Jordan, four in Israel and one in Gaza. The ICRC representatives will see more than 2,500 men and women detainees.

During the first week of October the ICRC delegates in Israel and the occupied territories distributed standard parcels to civilian Arab detainees in seven Israeli prisons. Circumstances do not permit their relatives to visit them.

Nearly 400 parcels were distributed in the prisons of Ramleh, Kfar Yona, Tulkarem, Jenin, Ashkelon, Nablus and Gaza. In the last three the prisoners received not only parcels but some fruit. Parcels were first distributed in these prisons in September 1969, since when the delegation has also arranged a bus service for detainees’ families which cannot afford to go to see their relatives in prison.

South Yemen People’s Republic

Relief to the Civilian Population in Aden.—The ICRC delegates co-operating with the Red Crescent of South Yemen are continuing to distribute relief to the Aden populace.

The ICRC delegation has received a further consignment of 9½ tons of powdered milk. This enabled it to extend its relief to a greater number of people. During September more than seven hundred families, or some 5,600 persons, including 2,800 children, received milk rations in the Mansoura, Crater, Maalla and Sheikh Othman districts of Aden. In addition, 200-500 milk rations were daily distributed in the Tawahi district.
September 1969: H. M. King Faisal discusses with ICRC President, Mr. Naville.
Medical Assistance.—The two medical teams are still working in the South Yemen People's Republic to provide medical care for the population. In Aden the hospital is manned by three doctors made available by the Bulgarian Red Cross, whilst at Mukallah a Swiss doctor and a Swiss anaesthetist have taken over the hospital’s operating services.

Arab Republic of the Yemen

Continuing the relief action started in November 1968, ICRC delegates distributed relief several times in the last few weeks. More than a ton of milk was shared by six Sanaa hospitals in September. These rations are mainly intended for several hundred children.

Clothing donated by the Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic has been delivered by ICRC representatives to the Sanaa girls' school for its 156 pupils and teachers. Seven pairs of crutches were also delivered to disabled people.

Lebanon

Following the events in the Lebanon towards the end of October, the Beyrouth delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross visited seven wounded Palestinians in the south of the country and two soldiers and two Palestinians in hospital in Beyrouth.

In addition, the ICRC delegation visited 34 other Palestinians interned in the Lebanon. As is customary, the ICRC representatives were able to interview the detainees without witnesses and to enquire into detention conditions.

Vietnam

In August 1969 ICRC delegates visited ten civilian North Vietnam seamen interned in Da-Nang. They talked in private with these internees who then wrote to their families. Their letters were sent to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi. Since then these seamen have been released.
In addition, the ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam visited twenty-two places of detention in August and September 1969. They went to two prisoner of war camps, five military hospitals, nine re-educational centres, three collecting points and three interrogation centres.

During the course of these visits, they had talks without witnesses with the prisoners of war. A report on each visit has been sent to the Detaining Power.

Central America

In our issues for August and September 1969, we mentioned the ICRC's humanitarian work—with the co-operation of the two National Societies concerned—for the benefit of the victims of the conflict which broke out in July between Honduras and El Salvador. We now report that, following on an agreement concluded between the Salvadoran authorities, representatives of the Organization of American States (OAS) and delegates of the International Committee, the last Honduran civilians held in El Salvador were released and repatriated on 6 October. They crossed the frontier at El Amatillo.

The repatriation of these civilians thus ends the ICRC’s action in El Salvador and Honduras, undertaken as a result of the armed conflict which broke out on 14 July 1969.

Biafra

It will be recalled that the ICRC had submitted to the authorities of both Lagos and the secessionist territory a plan for daylight flights into Biafra. As mentioned in our previous issue, the ICRC was informed on 16 September that the Biafran authorities considered that the agreement on day flights between their representatives and the ICRC was incompatible with that reached by the ICRC and the Nigerian Federal Military Government.

It was for the purpose of continuing negotiations with the Biafran leaders and of coming to an agreement with them on the start of the daylight airlift of relief supplies that Mr. Paul Ruegger,
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

member and former President of the ICRC, accompanied by several
advisers, left Geneva for Biafra on 13 October. The mission stayed
several days in Biafra. After its return the ICRC published the
following press release on 27 October:

The mission had several exhaustive talks with the Biafran author­
ities, dealing mainly with the resumption of ICRC relief flights. In
spite of the open and sincere atmosphere of the discussions, it was not
possible to reach an acceptable agreement on day flights. The Biafran
authorities made it known in particular that the agreement signed in
Lagos between the ICRC and the FMC did not give sufficient guar­
antees for the security of Udi airport.

Mr. Ruegger and his four companions were able to see the extent
and increase of suffering endured by the civilian population due to a
lack of medical, pharmaceutical and food relief. The very existence
of a generation is indeed in peril. In view of this suffering, the ICRC
will continue to make every effort to find, with the appropriate means
and with the agreement of the parties concerned, an effective, in so
far as possible, and above all humane solution to the problems of
relief to Biafra.

Meanwhile, its teams are continuing to carry out its tasks on the
ground, where some sixty delegates have been working without stop
for the protection of prisoners of war and the tracing of missing
persons, whilst its surgical teams are continuously operating in five
hospitals and a group of paediatricians are engaged in wiping out epi­
demics breaking out amongst the children. In addition, the ICRC is
participating in the vaccination campaigns against smallpox, TB
and measles.

The ICRC’s work is much appreciated by the Biafran authorities.
At the latter’s request the ICRC has therefore decided to maintain and,
if possible, to increase its numbers. It is thus holding itself in readiness
at any moment to resume relief distribution on a wide scale.

The continuation of the actions undertaken in Biafra as in Nigeria
demands financial resources. The ICRC therefore asks all those who
have given it their support to continue to do so. It has to maintain its
air fleet for some time still, in a reduced form, should relief flights be
able to be resumed.
IN GENEVA

New Accessions to the Geneva Conventions

In our May 1969 issue we mentioned that 123 States were parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The International Committee of the Red Cross has since been informed by the Swiss Federal Political Department in Berne of the accession of two more States to those Conventions.

The first of these is Ethiopia, whose deed of ratification was deposited in Berne on 2 October 1969 by the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Then, on 15 October 1969, the Republic of Costa Rica deposited its deed of accession with the Swiss authorities.

The number of States thus expressly bound by the Conventions is now 125.

For the Victims of Pseudo-Medical Experiments

Twenty-five years after the Second World War, the International Committee of the Red Cross is still dealing with claims for compensation from people living in certain Central European countries who were victims of pseudo-medical experiments in German concentration camps.

On the basis of the report by Committee delegates, the Neutral Commission, composed of persons who are not members of the ICRC, studies cases and decides on the amount of compensation. This varies according to a scale between DM 25,000 and DM 40,000. By September 1969 the Neutral Commission had examined more
than a thousand cases. The Federal Republic of Germany had paid a total of nearly 30 million DM to Polish, Hungarian and Czech victims.

Following a mission in June by ICRC delegates Dr. J. F. de Rougemont, Mr. J.-P. Maunoir and Miss L. Simonius, in the clinics of the Warsaw and Krakow Medical Academies, new Polish claims were submitted to the Neutral Commission. The Commission met on 30 September and 1 October at ICRC Headquarters in Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. William Lenoir, judge of the Geneva Courts, and was attended by Dr. Sylvain Mutrux.

Of the 66 cases studied by the Neutral Commission, 61 were granted compensation for a total sum of DM 1,785,000. One case was referred for further examination and four others were rejected.
SIX YEARS ACTION IN THE FIGHTING

In accordance with the decision reached by the ICRC, the medical mission in North Yemen has come to a close. Although the needs of the population are still considerable in this region, the ICRC has found itself obliged to put an end to its action, already very much reduced since the beginning of the year, as local conditions no longer enable the safety of the teams on the ground to be assured.

The ICRC action in Yemen territory under royalist control started at the beginning of 1963 with the sending out of a medical mission consisting of two doctors.

In October of that year, a field hospital was set up in a relatively calm area, amongst the rocks at Uqhd.

Several medical teams comprising doctors, surgeons, nurses and technicians, recruited by the Swiss Red Cross, succeeded each other in taking over responsibility for that hospital.

The medical teams also went to the interior and the front, in order more rapidly to distribute relief to the victims of the fighting.

During 1964, a series of visits to prisoners of war in royalist hands were made in risky conditions as mentioned many times in the International Review. The ICRC delegates distributed relief and ensured the transmission of news between the prisoners and their relatives, through the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

At the same time, the ICRC often intervened on behalf of royalist prisoners and internees held by the republican authorities and their Egyptian allies.

From the medical point of view, the year 1964 was one of intense activity which did not decrease even when military oper-
At the end of the year, the total number of patients treated by the ICRC reached a figure of 14,600 which represented over 45,000 consultations.

Although 1965 was noteworthy, on the political level, for the conclusion of a cease-fire, the activity of the ICRC teams was not correspondingly reduced. The delegates had in fact to intervene repeatedly to arrange exchanges, releases and the repatriation of military prisoners and political detainees.

The cessation of fighting led, in November 1965, to the closing of the hospital, after two years of activity. Over 1,700 persons had been hospitalized there, 2,088 operated on and the doctors had given 60,500 consultations.

Part of the equipment was then taken to Najran, a frontier locality on Saudi territory and turned into a clino-dispensary. The medical teams transferred there continued their considerable activity.

In 1966, the situation appearing calmer, the ICRC considered closing down its action in North Yemen. However, a few months later hostilities were intensively renewed and two ICRC teams were again sent to the Jauf area near the fighting. ICRC numbers were subsequently strengthened with the arrival of two additional teams.

This medical assistance to the wounded and sick in the northern part of the country in 1966 and 1967 was the essential action of the ICRC. Incidents were multiplied during that period and ICRC delegates were themselves victims on two occasions.

The recrudescence of hostilities resulted in a sudden increase in the number of wounded. Some of these being incapable of being transported, the ICRC cared for them on the spot at Jihanah in the fighting area where it set up a field casualty station.

At the end of 1968, two surgeons, a doctor-anaesthetist and three male nurses were working for the Red Cross in northern Yemen where they treated and operated a great many sick and wounded.
HENRI MEYROWITZ: "LES ARMES BIOLOGIQUES ET LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL" 1

The author begins his work, which is sub-titled: "Droit de la guerre et désarmement ", with a brief introduction, then successively examines the two legal problems forming the entire subject of the book. These are the employment of biological weapons (B) and their production and possession. In view of the close link existing between these weapons and chemical arms (C), many questions relating to the latter are also dealt with.

The pages concerning the employment of B weapons are grouped in two chapters. One of these examines the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which, in addition to chemical weapons, also prohibits the use of "bacteriological" methods of warfare. The other studies the rules of general international law applicable to the use of biological weapons.

A brief historical synopsis of the question, before the Geneva Protocol, is followed by several pages devoted to the problems raised by the interpretation of the said Protocol. The author first of all maintains that the expression "use in war" employed in this instrument is out of date and equivocal. The word "war" should be understood in its widest and most material sense, comprising armed conflicts in which the state of war is contested, as well as wars which have been declared. Furthermore, the fact that prohibition only aims at hostilities between contracting States cannot legitimize usage in other circumstances, notably in cases of conflict not of an international character. Finally, by virtue of a general principle of the law of war, interdiction is imposed as much on the victim as on the aggressor and that whether the weapon is used offensively or for defence.

A few pages deal with animal and vegetable objectives, then there is definition of weapons connected with their prohibition. In spite of the letter of the Protocol it is not a question only of "bacteriological" weapons but of "biological" arms in general. All use of such arms and not their massive employment is prohibited. According to the writer this covers not only B weapons with merely

incapacitating effect, but also those likely to do damage to health or lead to death. The opposite interpretation would be false and also have dangerous results.

Mr. Meyrowitz describes international practice in connection with the Geneva Protocol, together with an examination of the reservations to that Protocol, reservations which, moreover, are out of date to the extent in which they are contrary to present customary law. He then studies the problem of sanctions. The Protocol being silent on this subject, reference must be made to the rules of general international law. The use of B and C methods of warfare is not, in principle, permitted in the form of reprisals unless in reply to a violation of the Protocol. However, the author also accepts it for a State not in possession of atomic weapons, following an attack made by such methods.

The chapter devoted to general international law as regards the employment of B weapons, law characterised by the prohibition of these weapons, starts with an examination of the three principles applicable to these arms: the immunity of the civilian population, the interdiction of the use of poisonous substances and the prohibition of methods likely to cause unnecessary damage. The principle of the immunity of the civilian population remains in force in spite of numerous violations. It does not matter, in this sphere, that the record of such grave breaches given by the author is incomplete or not. In fact, as he rightly remarks, no legal declaration rendering them lawful has been formulated. He then examines customary law prohibiting, in particular, the use of B weapons. Such custom exists and several pages are devoted to proving this.

The subject of the second part of the work, that of production and the possession of B weapons is characterised by complete freedom, if one leaves out of account unilateral prohibitions imposed by treaty on certain States. After scrupulously weighing the pros and the cons, the author recommends the prohibition of such production and possession.

It gives us pleasure to draw to Mr. Meyrowitz’s most interesting work the attention of our readers who will recall that the International Review recently published a significant article of his on the St. Petersburg Declaration.

B. de C.
A.M. VAN PESKI: "THE OUTREACH OF DIAKONIA"

The study reviewed here concentrates on the problem of the outreach of Christian service. Although the social and economic techniques of international assistance have become far more efficacious and expert and although the resources for a massive increase in assistance seem to be available, a sincere will to use them to the full is not always apparent. In the opinion of the author, this predicament can only be interpreted in one way, namely that the outreach of service to which we are humanely committed is questionable to our contemporaries.

Firstly the essentials concerning serving man in the Old Testament are considered, followed by a study of the large part service occupies in the New Testament. Some consequent features of service in the early Church complete this picture. Leaping across many centuries there are a few case studies of types of service in later times. They include, amongst other, the Society of Friends (Quakers) which impressed with the quality of its service.

The third and largest part of the book is devoted to service to man in our present world, in the national context of the Welfare State and in the international field. In this section van Peski argues that the term Societal State is to be preferred for the present problem. The emphasis of the term societal is upon group structures and functioning rather than upon associational relationships. A discussion of the operational dimensions of the Churches is then followed by a selection of institutions which the author tried to sound as to their contribution to the realization of interdependence, solidarity and responsibility in present-day world reality. One of the institutions chosen is the Red Cross because its outreach-value, the positions in cooperation with others and the limitations of its activities provide an excellent test for what this type of organization (voluntary and private agencies) is able to accomplish.

In a short survey of the history of the Red Cross, the author underlines the religious background of Dunant and his influence on the creation of the YMCA. In a paragraph on Red Cross activities, international assistance in the case of natural calamities is the main

---

topic. He describes the early history and the stages of development of this assistance, with such personalities as Gustave Moynier and Fr. Nansen. He stresses the value of the bilateral or regional agreements on mutual aid as well as the agreements for common action where the principle that Mr. J. Pictet called auxiliarity found new expression. This partial integration which is common in the societalizing processes of our time as van Peski has made clear, has left the fundamental Red Cross principles unviolated. In depicting the principles that have guided and still guide the development of Red Cross the author follows the description given by Mr. Pictet in his well-known book "Red Cross Principles". When reviewing the motivations and limitations of the Red Cross, van Peski warns against its tendency not to assume too great a diversity of tasks. That the Red Cross must take care, according to Mr. Pictet, not to dissipate its strength without any necessity seems absolutely sound in so far as it will stand aside, if any other organization can settle a given humanitarian problem satisfactorily, but the danger of this prudence is that it might shrink from new tasks as yet unsatisfactorily fulfilled, where it could at least consider offering its advice and/or cooperation. For example world poverty and social development, in the opinion of van Peski, invite courageous thinking by the Red Cross; the issue could certainly be brought under the heading of prevention of war.

Other organizations are studied in this part of the book, for example the World Council of Churches. In an epilogue the author tries to formulate his personal answer to the perennial question, what makes Christian service distinctive. That this cannot be the definite answer is in accordance with the very tenor of his study of the urgent problem of international service: it is fluid and requires new and further thought. He thus, in his thinking, joins Max Huber and those directly or indirectly involved in the task of building a better world who will follow him with great interest along the path on which thought constantly reactivates action.

J.-H. Rombach
EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

Art. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva. Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

Art. 4. — The special role of the ICRC shall be:

(a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;

(b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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 role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

Art. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.
THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST, 12, 1949

Some publications


**Commentary** published under the General Editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC and Director-General:

  - bound 18.—
  - paper-back 15.—

  - bound 23.—
  - paper-back 18.—

  - bound 38.—
  - paper-back 33.—

  - bound 33.—
  - paper-back 28.—

The Geneva Conventions of August, 12, 1949:

- Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public, 13 pp. 1.50
- Course of Five Lessons, 102 pp. 7.—
- Essential Provisions, 4 pp. 0.30

* Transparencies

The Geneva Conventions of August, 12, 1949:

- Thirty Slides with Comments, 33 pp. mimeographed 25.—

*1) These publications and slides may be obtained from the ICRC Press and Information Service, 7, avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1.
Nestlé devoted to childcare throughout the world
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Cable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENEVA</td>
<td>HOTEL DU RHÔNE</td>
<td>First class</td>
<td>Tel. 31 98 31 Cables Rhonotel</td>
<td>Teleprint 22 213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANKARA</td>
<td>GRAND HOTEL ANKARA</td>
<td>First class</td>
<td>Tel. 17 11 86 Cables Granotel Teleprint 98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>HOTEL ALGARVE</td>
<td>De Luxe</td>
<td>Praia da Rocha (Portimão) Tel. 110/12 Cables Algarvotel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SWISS MANAGEMENT: c/o HOTEL DU RHÔNE · GENEVA

Depuis 1841 VOYAGES COOK toujours à l'avant-garde

Organisation internationale de voyages Wagon-Lit ©/Concédé
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Afghan Red Crescent, Kabul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>Albanian Red Cross, 35, Bruga Barrakadavet, Tirana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, Algiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, Hobart, C. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gussausteer, Postfach 19, Vienna 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Bruxelles, Brussels 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1915 (Casilla 741), La Paz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilian Red Cross, Fraça da Cruz Vermelha 12, 0566, Rio de Janeiro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Blvd. S.S. Biruzov, Sofia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Burma Red Cross, 45, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, Rangoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1346, Bujumbura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, Toronto (Ontario).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dhamapala Mawatte, Colombo VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Czechoslovak Red Cross, Hlavova 9, Prague 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Red Cross Society of China, 22 Rasmiren Hortsg, Peking, E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, Bogotá D.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valide, P.O. Box 1712, Kinshasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, San José.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, Havana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thamokorika 19, Prague 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
<td>Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, Porto Novo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Red Cross, Ny Vesteregade 17, Kopenhagen K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1200, Santo Domingo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja, B.P. 118, Quito.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, Addis Ababa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finnish Red Cross, Terhalankatu 1 A, Box 14168, Helsinki 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris (80).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kutscherstrasse 2, Dresden A. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 Bonn 1, Postfach (D.f.R.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, Accra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, Athens 135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a, Calle 9-40 zona 1, Guatemala C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, Georgetown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Haitian Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, Port-au-Prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, Tapachula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian Red Cross, Arany János utca 31, Budapest V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Icelandic Red Cross, Óskhagur 4, Reykjavik, Post Box 872.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, New Delhi 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, Djakarta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Arak, Tehran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Manouar, Baghdad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian Red Cross, 12, via Trasocca, Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.F. 1244, Abidjan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, Kingston 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, Amman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, Nairobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 323-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, Seoul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, Kuwait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laos Red Cross, P.B. 650, Vientiane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, Beirut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman Boulevard and 9th Street, Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, Monrovia.

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, Benghazi.

LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, Vaduz.

LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, Luxembourg.

MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, Tananarive.

MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur.

MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikoro, Bamako.

MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, no 1032, Mexico 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, Ulaan Baatar.

MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benazzour, B.P. 189, Rabat.


NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, Wellington C.2.

NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, Managua, D.N.

NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 280, route de Koulikoro, Bamako.

NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Clo, off St. Gregory Rd, Oshikan, P.O. Box 764, Lagos.

NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, Oslo.

PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Feree Street, Karachi.

PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Panama.

PARAGUAY — Paraguay Red Cross, calle Andre Barbero y Artigas 33, Asuncion.

PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, Lima.

PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 869 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, Manila.

POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Motkowska 14, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariado, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, Lisboa 1.

ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Bistriţa Amană 29, Bucharest.

SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, Riad.

SENEGAL — Songak Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O. Box 299, Dakar.

SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, Freetown.

SOMALI REPUBLIC — P.O. Box 937, Mogadishu.

SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Kruger & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, Johannesburg.

SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, Madrid, 16.

SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, Khartoum.

SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerivej 6, 10440, Stockholm 16.

SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse, 8, B.P. 2699, 5001 Berne.

SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Alama, Damascus.

TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 1135, Dar es Salaam.

THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok.

TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Allibis 19, P.O. Box 655, Lome.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, Port of Spain.

TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.

TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Vahisht, Ankara.

UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 57 Roseberry Street, P.O. Box 494, Kampala.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramsis, Cairo.

UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 430, Ouagadougou.

URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenue 8 de Octubre, 2905, Montevideo.

U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

URUGUAY — Uruguay Red Cross, Avenue 8 de Octubre, 2905, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 68, rue Ba-Triez, Hanoi.

VIETNAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Ba-Triez, Hanoi.

VIETNAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, dong Hông-Thający, No. 501, Saigon.

VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenue Andrade Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, Caracas.

VIETNAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Ba-Triez, Hanoi.

VIETNAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, dong Hông- Thactory, No. 501, Saigon.

YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica 19, Belgrade.

ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, Lusaka.