

OCTOBER 1970

TENTH YEAR - No. 115

PROPERTY OF U. S. ARMY
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
LIBRARY

international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

**GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863**

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- MARCEL A. NAVILLE, *President* (member since 1967)
- HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Winterthur Stadtrat, *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)
- MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy (1940)
- PAUL RUEGGER, Ambassador, President of the ICRC from 1948 to 1955 (1948)
- RODOLFO OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, Director of the Don Suisse from 1944 to 1948 (1949)
- GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)
- DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich (1961)
- HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service from 1946 to 1960 (1961)
- MARJORIE DUVILLARD, nurse (1961)
- MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)
- ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, member of the Swiss National Council from 1951 to 1963, former Secretary-General of the International Metal Workers Federation (1965)
- DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-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, former Director-General (1967)
- JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission (1967)
- WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)
- HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge (1969)
- VICTOR H. UMBRICH, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)

Honorary members: Mr. JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, *Honorary Vice-President*;
Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY,
CARL J. BURCKHARDT, PAUL CARRY, Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN
BERCHEM, Messrs. SAMUEL A. GONARD, ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ,
FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI, ADOLF VISCHER.

Directorate: Mr. JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT, Secretary-General.
Mr. RAYMOND COURVOISIER, Special Assistant to the President and
Director of Operations.
Mr. CLAUDE PILLOUD, Director, Department of Principles and Law.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

OCTOBER 1970 - No. 115

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ICRC Action in Jordan 543

External Activities:

Middle East - Yemen Arab Republic - Republic
of Vietnam - Greece - Venezuela - Bolivia and
Honduras 553

In Geneva:

A Mark of Gratitude 556
Appointment 556
Accessions to the Geneva Conventions 557

*

National Societies at Information Meeting 558
An Artificial Limb Workshop in Sana'a 567
1969 Annual Report 569
ICRC financial Situation in 1969 570

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Standing Commission of the International Red
Cross 589

MISCELLANEOUS

54th Conference of the International Law Asso-
ciation 593

**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

La acción del CICR en Jordania - El taller de prótesis del CICR en Sana - La actividad del CICR : Venezuela - Bolivia y Honduras.

GERMAN

Die Aktion des IKRK in Jordanien - Die Prothesenwerkstatt des IKRK in Sana - Seminar über die Gesetzgebung der Krankenpflege.

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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. 12 1767

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.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ICRC ACTION IN JORDAN

FOR THE HOSTAGES

Two aircraft were diverted by the PFLP to Zarka on 6 September 1970 and a third on 9 September. The ICRC intervened on behalf of the passengers and crews with a view to providing protection and assistance. We describe below the events up to the end of September.

I.

At a meeting in Berne, the government representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland, of which countries there were nationals among the persons detained, entrusted the International Committee with an assignment which it accepted on 7 September, namely to act as a neutral intermediary. Its function was to be non-discriminatory and limited to informing each party of the attitude adopted by the other.

On the same day a special ICRC mission flew to Amman. This was announced as follows:

The International Committee of the Red Cross, on 7 September, held an extraordinary plenary meeting and decided to strengthen its delegation at Amman by sending a special mission that is to leave tonight for Jordan. Its instructions are to extend its assistance, without distinction of nationality, to the passengers and crews of the two aircraft hijacked on 6 September. It is to get in touch with the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Jordanian Government and the Palestine organizations and, if necessary, may act as intermediary between the latter and the governments involved.

The ICRC points out that its role is purely humanitarian. It goes without saying that any decisions to be taken with regard to the conditions laid down for the release of the passengers and crews and for the return of the two aircraft must fall within the sole competency of the governments concerned.

The ICRC underlines, too, that it is incumbent upon the authorities or persons holding the passengers and crews to treat them in conformity with humanitarian rules.

Immediately on arrival, the special ICRC mission contacted the Jordan Government and the two Palestinian organizations, the OLP and the PFLP.¹ Its mission in the first place was to endeavour to protect the hostages and, if necessary, ask for and supervise the improvement of conditions of detention. The mission also had to negotiate evacuation of the hostages without discrimination.

On 8 September the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland informed the ICRC of their intention to release the Palestinians detained in their countries and they asked the International Committee to convey their decision to the Palestinian movements. However, on 11 September, the Palestinian leaders decided to remove some hostages from Zarka, where they were held in the grounded aircraft, to Amman.

Mr. J. Freymond, ICRC Vice-President, went that day to Amman to contact the ICRC mission and review the situation. On his return to Geneva, the ICRC published the following press release on 15 September:

The International Committee of the Red Cross held an extraordinary plenary meeting on 14 September 1970. It welcomed the members of the special mission, headed by Mr. A. Rochat, who had

¹ Organization for the Liberation of Palestine; Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

intervened on behalf of the passengers and crews of the three aircraft in Jordan, and expressed its warm appreciation of all they had done and of the results they had obtained.

The International Committee also took note of the reports submitted by the President, Mr. Naville, and the Vice-President, Mr. Freymond, on the work of the special mission in Amman, and on their meetings in Berne with representatives of the governments concerned.

After having examined these reports, the ICRC reiterated its determination to continue its action for the protection without distinction of all persons detained in Jordan, and to keep in touch with all governments and parties concerned. To this end, it granted to its delegation in Amman facilities to accomplish this task.

In conclusion, the ICRC urgently appeals to all parties to the conflict to refrain from carrying out any reprisal action.

With the aim of ensuring the continuity of its action on behalf of those still detained in Jordan following the hijacking of three aircraft, the International Committee has asked Mr. P. Boissier, Director of the Henry-Dunant Institute, and Mr. M. Boisard, at present Head of the ICRC delegation in the United Arab Republic, to leave for Amman immediately.

Mr. Boissier will fly from Geneva on 16 September, while Mr. Boisard, who is still in Cairo, is expected any moment at ICRC headquarters before proceeding to the Jordanian capital.

The two special delegates of the ICRC will be assisted on the spot by the ICRC permanent delegation in Jordan, headed by Mr. G. Winteler, which will, at the same time, carry on its customary activities on behalf of the victims of hostilities.

After the release of most of the hostages, the ICRC continued its efforts to visit and arrange release of the remaining 54. On the 25 September it was authorized by the Jordanian authorities to visit immediately 16 hostages found by the Jordan army, and who shortly afterwards left the country. Next day a further 32 hostages were released and confided to the care of the ICRC delegation in Amman by the embassy of the United Arab Republic. On 27 September they were repatriated by the ICRC. The remaining six

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

were also handed over to the ICRC delegation in the Jordanian capital.

II

Concomitantly with this action in favour of the hostages, the ICRC gave them material assistance. On 6 September the ICRC delegation in Amman visited the 285 passengers detained in the aircraft at Zarka. A medical team also went there, followed by a second two days later with food supplies.

When a third aircraft was diverted to Zarka, with 150 people aboard, including 25 children without their parents, the ICRC delegates immediately took the necessary steps to provide the same assistance as they had for the passengers of the first two aircraft. The medical team stayed on the spot and was very active. In addition, the ICRC continued to supply cereals, milk, vegetables and farinaceous food.

An aircraft chartered by the ICRC took off from Geneva for Amman on 10 September. It had aboard two doctors, several female nurses and a consignment of medical material, tents, blankets and toilet requisites, as conditions were worsening for the prisoners in the three aircraft.

Some hours later it was learnt in Geneva that an ICRC relief convoy on its way from Amman to the aircraft had been stopped and the medical team had been ordered away from the aircraft.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE CIVIL WAR

A few days later civil war broke out in Jordan and ICRC intervention was again required. On 18 September the Committee published the following press release:

To help victims of the fighting at present raging in Jordan, the ICRC has decided to despatch immediately a medical team to Amman. It comprises Mr. Glinz, a surgeon, and six male and female nurses. It will join Dr. Spirgi who has been in the Jordan capital for the last week.

In addition, Dr Frascani, now with the ICRC delegation in the Lebanon, has been directed to proceed without delay to Amman. He will be accompanied by a male nurse.

The DC-6 chartered by the ICRC specially for this operation, will take off from Geneva on 18 September. It will attempt a landing in Jordan, after touching down at Nicosia. Apart from the team, it will have aboard seven tons of medicaments, surgical instruments, tents, blankets and other relief supplies.

The ICRC special delegates in Jordan, Mr. Boissier and Mr. Boisard have been directed to do everything possible to assist the victims of the hostilities.

To enable the aircraft it had chartered to fly from Beirut to Amman with two delegates and a medical team of two doctors and three nurses, the ICRC obtained the agreement of the Jordanian Government and of the Palestinian representatives. On 20 September the aircraft, bearing the sign of the Red Cross, was the first to land in Amman since the beginning of the fighting which was increasing in intensity. As soon as the aircraft was unloaded it returned to Beirut. The next day, with the agreement of both parties, it took off for Amman with four tons of various medical supplies provided by the Kuwait Red Crescent and 600 bottles of blood plasma, given by the Lebanese Red Cross, escorted by an ICRC delegate. It returned to Beirut on 21 September with 8 civilian casualties, five of them serious, who were taken to hospital by the Lebanese Red Cross.

The fighting in Jordan however increased in violence. According to ICRC delegates on the spot, the requirements in medical supplies and food were enormous. Unfortunately it was so difficult to move in the capital that there was very little chance of providing relief.

The supply problem was extremely acute. On 22 September, a further ICRC flight took into Amman some 6½ tons of bread, tinned food and cheese provided, like the consignments flown in next day, from the UNRWA and UNICEF stocks in Beirut. On 23 September the ICRC issued the following press release:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In order to cope with the situation arising from the tragic events occurring in Jordan, the ICRC has set up within its Operations Division, in Geneva, directed by Mr. R. Courvoisier, a relief co-ordinating group led by Mr. K. Warras, Secretary-General of the Finnish Red Cross and Vice-Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The group's first emergency measure was the immediate despatch to the Jordanian capital of a four-member mission comprising Dr. R. Marti, ICRC medical consultant, Mr. O. Burckhard, former ICRC delegate to Amman, Mr. A. Beaud, head of ICRC Relief Section, and Mr. H. Mathiessen, Norwegian Red Cross relief expert.

The objective of the mission, which left Geneva on 23 September, will be to determine from each party to the conflict the scope for ICRC action and to step up the relief work already started by the International Committee.

Alerted to the situation by its delegates in Amman, the ICRC released the following statement on 24 September:

The International Committee is seriously alarmed by the tragic situation prevailing in the Jordan capital where many military and civilian wounded are uncared for and in grave danger.

The ICRC therefore appeals to the governments and all forces operating in Jordan to apply in all circumstances the universally recognized humanitarian rules which demand that in every conflict, whatever its form, all wounded be collected and cared for.

The ICRC urges the parties involved to conclude a 24 hour truce within Amman and a radius of 20 kms around the town, starting at 5 a.m. GMT on 25 September, to permit the removal and treatment of the wounded.

Such truces are provided for in the Geneva Conventions in the following terms: "Whenever circumstances permit, an armistice or a suspension of fire shall be arranged, or local arrangements made, to permit the removal, exchange and transport of the wounded left on the battlefield."

The ICRC also asks the fighting forces to grant its delegates the necessary protection and facilities to enable them to discharge their mission. Its delegates are ready to be of service to the authorities concerned in implementing the truce and relief operations.

On 24 September, the ICRC made the following announcement:

On 24 September 1970, the ICRC invited representatives of several National Red Crescent Societies from Arab countries to meet at its headquarters, within the framework of its relief action in Jordan. Delegates from the Red Crescent Societies of Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic attended the meeting. A representative from the "Palestinian Red Crescent" was also present.

Measures to be taken to co-ordinate the large quantities of relief supplies provided by Arab countries and to forward them to Jordan through ICRC channels were discussed at the meeting. Those present also nominated a Tunisian Red Crescent delegate to represent Arab National Societies on the relief co-ordinating group set up by the ICRC.

On the same day, the ICRC appealed as follows to National Societies:

On 19 September, a nine-member medical team left Switzerland for Amman to work at the Mu'sher Hospital. However, the military operations in Amman giving rise to great confusion, the ICRC delegates have been unable to move about in the areas where fighting is going on. The problem of the removal and surgical treatment of the wounded becomes more alarming every day.

In Geneva, the ICRC has set up, within the Operations Division directed by Mr. R. Courvoisier, a relief co-ordinating group led by Mr. Kai Warras, Secretary-General of the Finnish Red Cross Society and Vice-Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The group's first emergency measure was the immediate despatch to the theatre of operations of a four-member relief co-ordinating mission. Its objective will be to determine from each party to the conflict the scope for ICRC action and to step up the relief work already started under ICRC auspices. Its findings will be made known as soon as possible to National Societies. In the meantime, a preliminary estimate of requirements has been made based on such information as is available. Priority must be given to:

ambulances, vehicles, stretchers and dressing material; plasma or blood substitutes in large quantities (fresh blood is excluded); 2,000 empty bottles for blood; sterile equipment (dressings, rubber gloves for operating, syringes, etc) expendable after a single use in view of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

water shortage; plaster bandages; infusions and perfusions of all kinds; antibiotics; serum test; medical supplies; Pentothal, EMO anaesthetic appliance with Fluotec, Fluothane, Cellocurine or Succinylcholine, ether, morphine, Valium injections, surgical silk of all sizes and especially large bandages for operations, catgut 0001, surgical lamps, petrol-driven electricity generators. Medicaments for injection rather than for swallowing should be sent.

In agreement with the League of Red Cross Societies, the ICRC launches an urgent appeal in favour of the victims of the events. National Societies which desire to support International Red Cross action are requested to announce their contributions to the ICRC, Jordan Relief Co-ordinating Group, Geneva. They will receive as soon as possible directives for forwarding donations in kind.

Contributions in cash may be remitted to the Union Bank of Switzerland or the Banque Populaire Suisse in Geneva for credit to the account of the ICRC, with the stipulation "Secours Jordanie". The ICRC earnestly requests National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies not to send medical personnel for the moment; this would be premature so long as negotiations for the protection and assignment of foreign medical personnel have not been completed. Nevertheless, we request National Societies to inform the ICRC of the surgical teams, equipment and material they would have available and at what notice. To avoid unnecessary freight charges, some relief supplies will be bought in neighbouring countries.

The ICRC will be grateful for any donations in cash. Food requirements are still being investigated.

Support from the Red Cross movement as a whole is essential and urgent: it will make manifest the neutrality and universality of our activities and reflect the profound concern which the human suffering engendered by this conflict causes us.

R. Courvoisier
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Operations

The response was immediate. By 28 September the National Societies of the following countries had sent or promised relief in the form of medical supplies, foodstuffs, vehicles, blood plasma, dressing material, surgical instruments, blankets, clothing and cash: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Several governments and charitable organizations also announced contributions.

By the end of September the ICRC had received assistance to a value of some 6,480,000 Swiss francs, namely 5,692,000 Swiss francs in the form of medical supplies and equipment, foodstuffs, blankets and so forth, and 788,000 Swiss francs in cash.

Before hostilities ceased, the ICRC was arranging for the forwarding, towards the regions devastated by the fighting and where needs were immense, of the relief supplies already received or awaited. This operation was developed in several sectors.

a) *In Amman*, where the Red Cross aircraft continually flew food and medical supplies from Beirut. By 27 September, 8½ tons of foodstuffs and 16 tons of medical supplies had been flown in three flights to the Jordan capital. The aircraft took back with them 32 hostages handed over to the ICRC and some casualties.

b) *From Israel to Jordan*, for, already on 24 September, a relief convoy led by the head of the ICRC delegation in Israel had crossed the Allenby bridge. In the days following, several convoys escorted by ICRC delegates conveyed almost 1,000 tons of relief, mainly foodstuffs and blankets, which was distributed by two ICRC delegates on the spot.

c) *From Syria to Jordan*. The ICRC endeavoured to send relief to the north of Jordan from Damascus. A delegate and three doctors went to the Irbid area on 30 September.

At the same time, and in order to send greater quantities of relief supplies, the ICRC considered the possibility of forwarding to Amman and southern Jordan via Aqaba.

Simultaneously, the ICRC provided medical assistance. Doctors working under the sign of the red cross soon went to various parts of Jordan. By the end of September, for instance, the ICRC medical team in Amman, to mention but one example, consisted of a doctor, an anaesthetist and six nurses.

At the ICRC's request a number of National Societies sent or promised medical teams for Jordan to work under the flag of the International Committee and in accordance with its plan of action. Those National Societies included the Red Crescent of Kuwait (20 persons, including 6 doctors), Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi (2 doctors and two nurses), Lybia and Algeria, and the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Swiss Red Cross (2 doctors, 1 anaesthetist, 4 nurses, 1 administrator and 1 technician). There arrived in Beirut, at the same time, an 11-member team (including 4 doctors) sent by the Sudan Red Crescent.

In addition, the French government sent a field hospital manned by a staff of 48. The ICRC accepted the British and American governments' offers to send surgical and medical teams to Jordan to work under the sign of the red cross in combination with the assistance programme already started by the ICRC.

By 30 September medical teams from 7 countries, totalling 380 persons sent by governments and National Societies, were in action in Jordan.

Such a large scale programme required the services of many ICRC delegates whose assignment, it must be made clear, does not include only liaison, management and distribution of relief supplies. Several of them undertake the so-called conventional missions, that is to say visits to prisoners, with the authorization of the Jordan government, the protection of victims of war, the tracing of the missing and so forth; three delegates in Amman are responsible for these operations.

The ICRC delegations' strengths in Beirut, Amman and Damascus on 29 September were as follows:

Beirut: 1 head of delegation, 2 assistant-delegates, 1 medical team co-ordinator, 1 relief operations co-ordinator, 1 press officer, 1 administrator, 1 radio technician.

Amman: a) "Conventional" missions: 1 head of delegation, 5 assistant-delegates, 1 delegate for tracing operations; b) Relief: 1 head of relief action, 1 medical adviser, 1 medical co-ordinator, 1 relief materials co-ordinator, 1 assistant co-ordinator, 1 radio technician.

Damascus: 1 head of delegation, 1 delegate, 2 doctors.

We shall have more to say next month on this large-scale relief operation, the development of which, as the foregoing shows, was in full swing by the end of September.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Middle East****United Arab Republic**

Visits to prisoners of war.—From 24 to 30 August, ICRC delegates were granted authorization to see seven Israeli prisoners of war who had not yet been visited. Among them were two majors, three captains, one lieutenant and a sergeant, captured by Egyptian Armed Forces between 30 June and 18 July. Two of them had been wounded and were in a Cairo military hospital. The delegates of the ICRC also visited once again the five other Israeli prisoners of war whom they have been seeing regularly for several months.

Repatriation of the dead.—On 2 September, ICRC delegates carried out, on the Suez Canal, the repatriation of the mortal remains of an Israeli prisoner of war who had died on 4 June.

Israel and the occupied territories

Visit to detained civilians.—On 26 August, the head of the ICRC delegation in Israel visited for the third time two Algerian nationals arrested on 14 August in the international airport of Tel-Aviv.

Repatriation of the dead.—Delegates of the ICRC carried out, on the Suez Canal, the repatriation of the mortal remains of an Egyptian soldier killed on 13 July.

Lebanon

The ICRC medico-social team based on Saida in southern Lebanon is continuing the work it started on 16 July. Its action is concentrated in the villages and areas where no dispensary or assistance from other organizations is available, such as at Marwahine, Ramiye, Rmeich, Yaroun and Beitlif. The ICRC also provides assistance for displaced persons from the Mount Hermon region in camps near Marjayoun.

The medical team has about 270 regular patients. It also participates in the Lebanese Government's anti-cholera campaign. Between 16 and 21 August it vaccinated some 3,600 persons at the Lebanese Red Cross dispensary in Saida and at border areas.

Yemen Arab Republic

Departure of ICRC surgical mission.—Hostilities having ceased in the north of the country, the ICRC surgical mission, at the end of August, left the Kamer hospital where it had been based since March 1970.

During those six months, two surgical teams, the first led by Dr. Jakob and the second by Dr. Frascani, had been treating as many as a hundred patients a day. They performed fifteen major and numerous minor operations. For several weeks past no more war wounded had been arriving at the hospital.

Relief action.—Continuing its Milk Centre action begun early in August (mentioned in our previous issue), the ICRC delegation opened another milk centre, which distributes daily 1400-1600 pints.

Republic of Vietnam

During the last days of July, ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam continued their visits to places of detention. They went to a military hospital at Ban Me Thuot, two correctional institutions (prisons for civilians) at Hoi-An (Quang-Nam Province) and Tam-Ky (Quang-Tin Province), and three collecting centres of the American Armed Forces.

The ICRC delegates enquired into detention conditions and, as customary, their reports are sent to the detaining authorities.

Greece

In August, the ICRC continued the mission it began on 24 November 1969, consistent with its agreement with the Greek Government. Its delegates visited the Piraeus suburban hospital of Limodon Noson Aghia Barbara (gendarmerie, 6 August), the men's and women's sections of the Averof prison (Athens Police, 7, 8 and 20 August), the Bouboulinas Street commissariat in

Athens (Athens Police, 10 and 28 August), the Aghios Pavlos, Aghios Savas and Athens General hospitals (Athens Police, 11 and 12 August), the Chalkis, Kalami and Trikala prisons (13, 25 and 27 August), Korydallos and Corfu (Athens Police, 17, 18 and 21 August). As an exception, they were allowed on 31 August to enter the Bovati military camp.

In all these places of detention the delegates were free to go where they wished and to interview detainees without witnesses. At each visit, and in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Welfare and with the Hellenic Red Cross, they provided multi-vitamin tablets for the detainees.

In August 120 persons went to the ICRC delegation in Athens seeking information on their kin.

Venezuela

Since 6 September 1970, Mr. E. Leemann, delegate of the ICRC, has been carrying out a further series of visits to persons detained for political reasons in Latin America.

In Venezuela, where he was afforded every facility to discharge his mission, the ICRC delegate visited over a hundred detainees in six penitentiaries of Caracas and Valencia. In each he freely interviewed detainees without witnesses.

He also met leaders of the Venezuelan Red Cross Society and members of the Government.

This is the second time the ICRC has visited detainees in Venezuela. The first was in June 1969.

Bolivia and Honduras

The ICRC presented the Bolivian Red Cross with two vehicles—a Landrover and a mobile clinic. The latter will enable the National Society to take an active part in the vaccination campaign set up by the Ministry of Public Health.

In response to an appeal from the Honduran Red Cross, the ICRC also donated the latter Society with a Landrover.

*IN GENEVA***A Mark of Gratitude**

During its plenary session on 1 October 1970, the ICRC, through its President, expressed to its Delegate-General for the Far East, Mr. André Durand, on the occasion of his retiring from that office in order to assume other duties at central headquarters, its profound gratitude for his outstanding service in the Red Cross cause for nineteen years.

Mr. Naville pointed out that in 1962 the ICRC had awarded Mr. Durand its silver medal in grateful recognition of his dedicated co-operation. On the Committee's behalf, Mr. Naville reiterated its full appreciation.

It is of interest to note that at the beginning of August the Cambodian Red Cross organized in Phnom-Penh, on the occasion of Mr. Durand's departure, a reception attended by that Society's leading members. In her address, Miss Phlech Phiroun, President of the National Society, said, *inter alia*:

“Just a word, before you leave, to express on behalf of the members of the Cambodian Red Cross, and in my own name, our deep gratitude for the very valuable assistance which you have given our Society for so many years. You may be sure that you will always be well remembered as a reliable friend of the Cambodian Red Cross for better or for worse. You have given of your best in the discharge of your functions which have not always been easy but which have contributed to the alleviation of human suffering.”

Appointment

Mr Alain Modoux has been appointed Head of the Press and Information Division of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Modoux acted on several occasions as delegate of the ICRC in the Middle East, Africa and the Far East, and was then a member of the Legal Department. He had been since the beginning of this year Acting Head of the Information Service of the ICRC.

Accessions to the Geneva Conventions

In its issue of August 1970, the *International Review* had mentioned that 126 States were parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. The ICRC has since been informed by the Federal Political Department in Berne of the accession of two more States to these Conventions. The Swiss Authorities received on 5 August the notification of accession from the Republic of Chad, and on 18 August the declaration of continuity from Mauritius, which is thus bound to the Conventions as from 12 March 1968, when it became independent.

The number of States expressly bound by the Geneva Conventions is now 128.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES AT INFORMATION MEETING

As it had already done in the past, and thanks to the kindness of the League, the ICRC invited on 22 September representatives from the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun National Societies, who were present in Geneva for the League Executive Committee, to its headquarters, in order to acquaint them with its present activities, both practical and general. They had thus the opportunity of listening to a number of accounts, which were then followed by a general discussion.

Mr. Marcel A. Naville welcomed the guests to the institution of which he is president, and then delivered the following address :

The ICRC and the Taking of Hostages

The International Committee is profoundly disturbed at the increase and alarming escalation of acts of violence in the world committed in flagrant disregard of humanitarian principles. One aspect is the taking of hostages, that is to say the sequestration of persons and threats to kill them to compel authorities to give up some advantage in a conflict in which the hostages are not concerned. We therefore wish to convey our anxiety to our readers.

What can the ICRC do in such a situation? Should it announce that the taking of hostages is contrary to law?

That, it has always done. For over half a century the Red Cross has raised its voice in protest against hardship inflicted upon innocent parties on the pretext of military or political necessity. For example, in its appeal of July 1943, the ICRC had enjoined governments to "respect, in spite of any military considerations,

man's natural right to fair treatment and freedom from liability for actions which he has not committed."

The ICRC's appeals were heeded, since the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention forbids the taking of hostages and all reprisals upon civilians. It thus gives the force of law to the principle that none shall be held responsible for acts he has not personally committed. This prohibition is valid in internal conflicts also, and even more so in time of peace. The embodiment of this principle in law was considered to be a major victory for humanity and was applauded.

Today, however, the taking of hostages is becoming increasingly frequent and the ICRC is keenly aware of the predicament in which it finds itself: as the promoter and guardian of humanitarian law, it is its duty to denounce breaches of that law which is violated whenever hostages are taken and *a fortiori* whenever a hostage is killed; whenever a government yields to blackmail it is in breach of its own law and encourages further blackmail. In addition, the ICRC is the impartial protector of conflict victims; it can only hope that innocent hostages will be released.

We have therefore asked ourselves the question: what are the limits or conditions which the ICRC should set to its intervention in such a delicate field? I think you will be interested to know the result of our thinking today.

In the first place, the ICRC will not cease from proclaiming that the taking of hostages is a serious violation of humanitarian law and that it either causes innocent victims to suffer if the government concerned does not yield to blackmail, or it leads to an escalation of breaches of law and hence the destruction of institutions designed to protect individuals. The ICRC points out also that reprisals too are forbidden by the Fourth Convention. Even if at times it feels that such an attitude arouses no sympathy from the parties involved, the ICRC must not cease from propagating humanitarian law rules. For this it must be able to rely on National Societies.

In the second place, whenever circumstances permit, the ICRC will provide hostages with material assistance, will draw up a list of their names, enquire into the conditions of their detention and endeavour to evacuate the sick and the wounded; all that is part of its humanitarian mission under treaty law.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In addition, in negotiations between the captors and the government or governments concerned, the ICRC acts as an intermediary under the following conditions:

- it must first be requested to intervene; the request may be made by the captors, one or several of the governments involved, or by the hostages or their families;
- the two parties to the conflict must then signify their agreement to ICRC intervention, to the exclusion of any other intermediary;
- intervention shall be impartial; the ICRC is not a party to such negotiations. It does not take the initiative and if it is involved it is only as a channel of communication to ensure that the captors and the governments understand each other and know exactly the conditions posed and the reply given.

It is thus, in any case, the political authorities of the country or countries concerned which must decide whether to accept or refuse the conditions of the captors. Moreover, the ICRC does not guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions in the event of acceptance.

Such is our thinking on the attitude we must adopt in these trying circumstances. The alarming hypothesis is that when parties taking hostages achieve their objectives they will repeat the operation after releasing their hostages. The problem therefore is to strike a balance between the release of innocent victims, sequestered in breach of the law of one or more States, and the maintenance of that law at the risk of incurring the detention or even the death of hostages. To seek such a balance is the responsibility of the governments involved. They are faced with the dilemma of reaching decisions which, whatever they may be, are liable to have far-reaching consequences.

The ICRC cannot but repeat resolutely that the taking of hostages, like reprisals, leads to the escalation of violence and the collapse of the legal structures necessary in human society. The ICRC must protect victims of conflicts and act as an intermediary between parties to a conflict, under the conditions mentioned above. By so doing, it remains faithful to its own characteristic mission.

Mr. Raymond Courvoisier, Special Assistant to the President and Operations Director, gave a full description of the practical activities at present carried out by the ICRC throughout the world and particularly in the Middle East.

Mr. Jean Pictet, Chairman of the Legal Commission, then delivered the following address :

The Development of Humanitarian Law

Exactly two years ago, on the third of September 1968, I had the honour of announcing at a meeting, similar to the one today, of Red Cross representatives that the ICRC had committed itself to a stage further, and a very necessary one, too, in the development of humanitarian law. Already at that time, we had received some encouragement from the United Nations, for the Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in May 1968 had invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to get in touch with the ICRC with a view to making a combined study of the matter.

We would like to take this opportunity, while you are in Geneva, to let you know what we have achieved so far in this important undertaking.

But first of all, let me recall to you briefly the main subjects, at present at least, which are under examination, and which include the following headings.

In the first place, there is the question of the protection of civilian populations against indiscriminate warfare, a subject which is not covered by the Fourth Geneva Convention. In this respect, it was found that the lack of legal provisions had led to grave consequences, not only during the Second World War, but also in the course of more recent conflicts.

Another field is that of the protection of the victims of internal conflicts. The need on the humanitarian plane is urgent, as conflicts increasingly take on the form of civil wars, which cause proportionately more suffering than international wars, as could be observed in Nigeria. Although Article 3, common to all four Geneva Conventions, has already proved to be of great value,

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

experience has shown points where it should be more explicitly worded or supplemented.

There is, too, the guerrilla problem. This method of waging war, which today has become very serious, raises a great number of delicate questions that will require a solution on the humanitarian plane. It leads to the question of belligerence and irregular armed forces: who is it who may lawfully carry out hostile acts and who may be the target of such acts?

Next, I would like to mention the subject of a better protection for the wounded and sick. Several organizations, including the Red Cross, have studied this problem, at times under the term "medical law". The principal subjects are the protection of civilian medical personnel, which until now has been quite inadequate, the wide application of these provisions to internal conflicts and the marking of hospital ships and aircraft.

Finally, there is the section on the control of sanctions and the prohibition of reprisals.

There should not be any misunderstanding about one thing especially: there is no intention of starting to reshape the Geneva Conventions nor even to carry out their general revision. The Conventions retain all their value and are the fruit of a unanimous decision of all nations, which was reached in 1949 and must not be brought up again. There are only a number of points in the Conventions, which I have pointed out, that may have to be supplemented or clarified, by the addition of Protocols, a procedure which has become established in international practice.

Soon after our meeting in September 1968, the United Nations General Assembly in December adopted an important resolution (No. 2444), which confirmed the all-important principles adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna for the protection of civilian populations, recognized the necessity of better securing the safety of victims of armed conflicts through the application of legal rules and invited the Secretary-General to continue his studies "in consultation with the ICRC".

This recommendation was confirmed and developed by a further United Nations resolution, adopted in December 1969, which subscribed to the wishes expressed by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

In this respect, I would remind you that the Istanbul Conference where we were gathered last year, after having examined a very lengthy report submitted by the ICRC, had underlined the pressing need for re-affirming and developing humanitarian rules applicable in all kinds of armed conflicts and had requested the ICRC to continue its efforts, in particular by working out, with the co-operation of experts, concrete proposals to be submitted to Governments with the aim of transforming them into diplomatic instruments.

As they had both received parallel mandates, the United Nations (actually, its Human Rights Division) and the ICRC had to get in touch to co-ordinate their efforts and avoid overlapping. This having been effected, the notion of collaboration between the two institutions is now established, an exchange of documents has been initiated and their efforts will be related to each other, for they have only one end in view: the ultimate success of a cause the paramount utility of which is undisputed. Through its experience for more than a century in the development of humanitarian law, the ICRC, backed by the whole of the Red Cross, is well qualified to be the linch-pin of this enterprise.

Since the Istanbul Conference, the ICRC has continued to compile the fullest documentary material possible, bringing out the points where the law should be improved and developed. With this objective in view, it has consulted, either personally or in writing, highly qualified experts from all over the world, who, I am happy to state here, have shown great interest in the whole undertaking and whose opinions are most valuable. Several National Societies have helped to organize these consultations, and I would like to extend to them my deepest thanks for all they have done.

Moreover, as we have always done in matters of this kind, we very much wished to associate the entire Red Cross in this effort. We therefore addressed on 15 April 1970 to all National Societies our Circular No. 478, giving particulars of our projects and in particular of the forthcoming Conference of governmental experts. We also indicated in it our plans to convene experts of National Societies which are specially interested in these problems. It gives me pleasure to announce that, considering the favourable

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

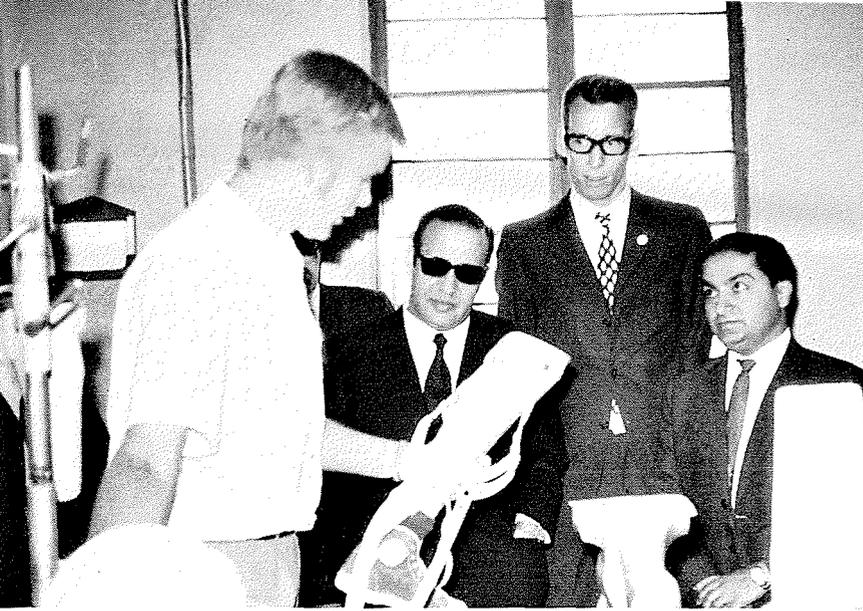
reaction produced by the idea, the ICRC has taken the firm decision to convene next February a Conference of experts of National Red Cross Societies to discuss the problems enumerated at the beginning of my statement.

I am also happy to add that the Netherlands Red Cross, which, as you know, is the trustee of the Hague Conventions just as Switzerland is the trustee of the Geneva Conventions, has kindly suggested, in view of the ever lively interest it takes in our work, that this meeting should take place in the Peace Palace at The Hague. Therefore, in close co-operation with this Society, we shall have the honour of addressing to you in the near future the invitations to this conference.

The results of the conference will be communicated to the Conference of governmental experts, which will be held three or four months later, probably in May, and which will be attended by experts from 30 or 40 Governments. If necessary, they might meet again at a second session in October. It should be possible, as a result of these meetings, to hammer out sufficiently satisfactorily a number of draft rules.

It is too early to forecast in what way these rules will find their way into positive law. It will be up to Governments concerned to decide on this matter, at the proper time. For the present, we are all busy at the preliminary stage. It is better to wait for the opinion of the governmental experts on the subject before seeking to look further. But it may be said already now that the efforts of the Red Cross in this field have aroused considerable interest throughout the world and that our common undertaking has moved forward and is making good progress in favourable circumstances.

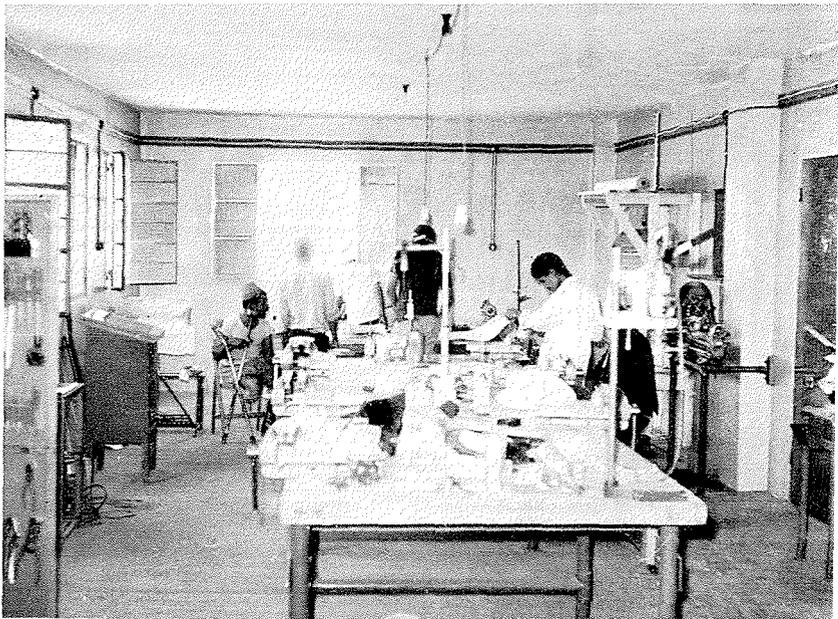
IN SANA'A

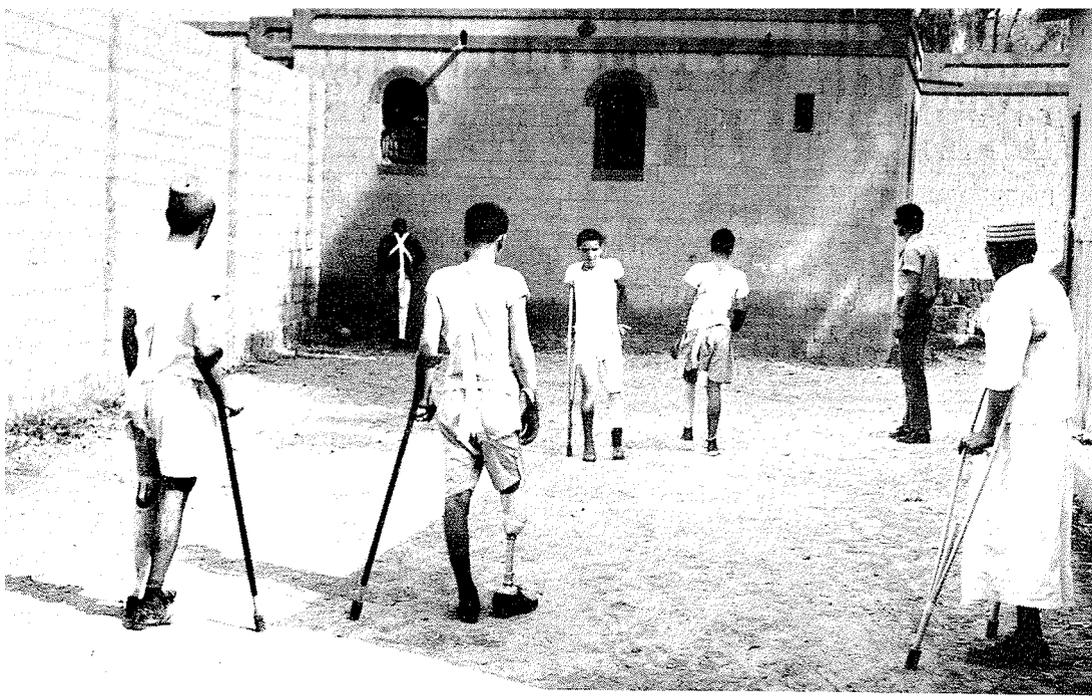


At the official opening of the ICRC artificial limb workshop in Sana'a, the successive stages in the production of an artificial limb are being demonstrated by the orthopedic expert.

(Left to right: Mr. Gehrels, Mr. Mohsen al Aini, Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, Mr. Isler, ICRC delegate, and Mr. Thabet, Minister of Health.)

The workshop where the artificial limbs are made.





Amputees fitted with provisional artificial limbs playing football under the watchful eye of the physiotherapist, Mr. Taverniers.

Young Yemenis learning how to manufacture artificial limbs.



An Artificial Limb Workshop in Sana'a

Already in 1964 the International Committee of the Red Cross, in co-operation with the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, helped Yemeni war wounded who had had to undergo amputation. Several groups of such disabled casualties went at that time to Cairo where they were treated before being fitted with an artificial limb in a rehabilitation centre near the Egyptian capital. The ICRC bore the cost whilst the U.A.R. authorities provided air transport between Cairo and Sana'a.

A similar programme was considered in May 1968 when the Yemen Arab Republic Ministry of Health asked the ICRC's help for the benefit of the increasing number of disabled. What was required was to replace or repair the artificial limbs which had been made in Cairo and to provide about 150 casualties with artificial limbs.

An ICRC doctor-delegate on a temporary mission to the Yemen was directed to examine what assistance would be the most suitable. After a thorough study he recommended the setting up in Sana'a of a workshop for the manufacture of simple artificial limbs.

That implied not only the despatch of machines, tools and material, but also one or two technicians, one of whose tasks would be to train young Yemeni workers to take over from the experienced technicians when the workshop was handed over to their Government.

The ICRC therefore engaged a Netherlands specialist in the manufacture of artificial limbs, Mr. Gehrels, who had already worked for the Red Cross in Nigeria. He chose the necessary material and went to Sana'a in March 1970 where the authorities made large rooms available. He immediately set about fitting them up and recruiting Yemeni nationals for training.

In June the artificial limb centre—the first set up by the ICRC in that part of the world—began production of artificial limbs and was strengthened by the arrival of a physiotherapist, Mr. Taverniers, who had previously worked for the ICRC rehabilitating disabled persons in Nigeria. His mission was to prepare amputees by

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

appropriate exercises for the fitting of the artificial limb and thereafter to assist the patient to become accustomed to it.

*

A few statistics will demonstrate the value of the work undertaken:

In August three amputees left the centre fitted with artificial limbs enabling them to live a normal life. Eight patients were training to acquire confidence and greater independence while 22 others were awaiting the manufacture of their limbs. The number of amputees registered with the centre is 60.

Six apprentices (carpenters and mechanics) and one disabled patient are being taught the techniques of limb manufacture and physiotherapy. The apprentices are keenly interested in their work; they are taught English and will soon be given anatomy courses.

*

The workshop was officially inaugurated on 8 August in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Health, Information and Culture as well as representatives of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme.

The Head of the ICRC mission in the Arabian Peninsula, Mr. A. Isler, described briefly the ICRC's work for war disabled and thanked the authorities for their valuable assistance in making the workshop possible. The Minister of Health, Dr. Thabet Mohsen Najer, then thanked the ICRC for its work over several years in the Yemen Arab Republic, one of the most useful examples of which was the artificial limb workshop.

When the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohsem al Aini, had cut the symbolic ribbon and declared the centre officially open, the guests visited the workshop and the physiotherapy section where Mr. Gehrels and Mr. Taverniers explained the production processes and the successive phases of intensive training followed by the amputees. The patients who had already been fitted with artificial limbs demonstrated their ability to use them in a display of handball and football.¹

¹ *Plate.*

1969 ANNUAL REPORT

As usual the ICRC has published a report in which it reviews the work of the previous year.¹

The *Report* first gives a summary of the International Committee's work in the field in many parts of the world: its conventional activities for the benefit of prisoners of war, its organization of the general exchange of Honduran and Salvadorian prisoners and of the general repatriation of prisoners of war in the Middle East,

It describes how, concerned for the welfare of civilian populations, the ICRC went to the assistance of displaced persons in a number of countries, in respect of which some significant statistics are given. Many were the interventions of the ICRC, such as in the Yemen Arab Republic, where food distributions were organized and several medical teams were in action.

Details of the ICRC's general activities give an insight into the development of international humanitarian law in 1969. The *Report* gives an account of the legal work carried on to ensure more effective protection for the victims of war and internal disturbances. It also summarizes the work of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross and the ICRC's efforts to promote knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

The last section gives details of the institution's financial situation by means of tables. These are reproduced in this issue of *International Review*.

¹ *Annual Report 1969*, ICRC Geneva, 1970, 126 pages. The report is published in French, English and Spanish and there is a mimeographed edition in German. It can be obtained from the ICRC at a cost of 7 Sw.frs.

ICRC financial situation in 1969

I. Balance sheet

1.1 ICRC accounts (Table Ia)

A feature of the 1969 balance sheet of the ICRC is the increase in the deficits of its "relief action" accounts. These rose from 2,163,705 francs at the end of 1968 to 6,468,054 francs at the end of 1969, i.e. an increase of 4,304,349 francs. Details of expenditure, with comparable 1968 figures, are as follows:

	<i>Deficit</i>	
	<i>at end of 1969</i>	<i>at end of 1968</i>
Action in Yemen	1,707,513.—	838,548.—
Action in Vietnam	1,299,475.—	459,862.—
Action in Middle East	2,792,775.—	865,295.—
Action in Aden	343,769.—	—.—
Action in Greece	279,122.—	—.—
Action for textbook	45,400.—	—.—
	<u>6,468,054.—</u>	<u>2,163,705.—</u>

As a counterpart, advances granted by the Swiss Confederation rose from 1,820,000 francs at the end of 1968 to 6,340,000 francs at the end of 1969.

The lay-out of the balance sheet has been slightly modified with regard to the one for 1968; fiduciary funds, as well as sureties, have been entered separately, and are not included in the balance sheet total.

1.2 Nigeria relief action accounts (Table Ib)

Although this action constitutes an integral part of ICRC activities, it has assumed such vast proportions that a separate account of its assets and liabilities has been found to be necessary. Therefore a separate balance sheet, giving the provisional position as at 31 December 1969, is shown in Table Ib.

A second statement of the balance sheet and of the definite results of the action will be published in the course of 1970 in a special report dealing with the overall activities deployed for over 15 months by all those who had collaborated in the action co-ordinated by the ICRC.

II. Statement of expenditure and income

2.1 ICRC Regular Budget (Table IIa)

Since 1966, the ICRC has gradually modified its internal structure, especially through a marked expansion in the qualified personnel which is required for carrying out the ever more complex and numerous tasks arising from the international situation and falling upon its shoulders. Moreover, the ICRC feels obliged to be present in a permanent capacity in several areas of the third world where the development of Red Cross activities has assumed very great significance. This has been reflected in the regular budget by an increase in expenditure, which has risen from a total of 4,752,213 francs in 1966 to 6,243,438 francs in 1968 and 7,009,101 francs in 1969. This represents a rise of 12 per cent for the year 1969 as compared with the preceding year.

The numerous resolutions adopted by the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Istanbul in September 1969, have still further increased the tasks of the ICRC, whose 1970 budget includes expenses totalling 7,672,000 francs.

It is essential that Governments should continue to be ever more attentive to the problem of regular financial contributions to the ICRC, by contributing amounts in proportion to the effort

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

demanded. In this connection, Resolution VIII of the last International Conference at Istanbul:

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

“ 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.”

In 1969, Government contributions received by the ICRC did not reach the level attained in 1968, which included 158,910 francs of contributions in respect of 1967. The real increase in Government contribution for 1969 amounts to 26,866 francs, equal to a percentage increase of 0.63 while National Society contributions rose by 4.55 per cent. If these rates are compared to the rate of expansion in ICRC activities which is certainly not less than 10 per cent, then the effort that must be exerted in 1970 emerges very clearly.

On the other hand, thanks to measures that were taken relative to financial management which coincided fortunately with a larger amount of working capital as well as with higher short-term interest rates, income rose from 335,339 francs in 1968 to 557,564 francs in 1969, thus giving rise to a supplementary flow of income which was as welcome as it was unexpected. But, such a situation cannot be expected to recur every year and it cannot be taken into consideration to any extent when making estimates for future income.

2.2. Relief Action in Nigeria (Table IIb)

Pending the publication of the definite figures relative to this action, we have thought that it might be useful to set out known figures for expenditure and income, as at the end of 1969, and, parallel with them, those for 1968.

These figures are solely in respect of the financial cost of the action co-ordinated by the ICRC, and do not include the value of gifts in kind, services rendered by personnel, and material

assistance supplied free of charge by Governments, National Red Cross Societies and other institutions, and which amount, according to a preliminary estimate, to a total of over 350 million francs for the whole period of the relief operation.

A statistical study is being undertaken, in collaboration with all contributors, in order to determine the exact value of donated goods and services. Results will be published during the second half of 1970.

2.3. **Other relief actions** (Table IIc)

Expenditure and income appearing in the regular budget represent only a part of the activities carried out during the year under review. There should be added, to these figures, expenditure and income relative to relief actions, or special actions such as that for the textbook, which are financed either by extraordinary contributions and sums allocated to them by the ICRC from the Relief Action Fund whose source of income is the annual public collection in Switzerland, or by allocations made from income derived from the Benedict Fund, named after its testator, Mrs. Clare R. Benedict.

The main financial support for these relief actions is provided by the advances granted to the ICRC by the Swiss Confederation to enable it to meet its obligations. Out of a total credit of 10 million francs, granted in March 1968, the ICRC had utilized, up to the end of 1969, a sum of 6,340,000 francs for relief action in Yemen, Vietnam, the Middle East, Greece and Aden, and for the textbook campaign. In addition, the sum of 3,160,000 francs had been kept in reserve during 1969 for action in Nigeria and will be utilized in 1970 for those other relief actions mentioned above.

III. **Other Accounts**

Tables IV and V concern the Special Funds managed by the ICRC; their expenditure and income do not call for any special comments.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
1. LIQUID ASSETS		
1.1. Cash in hand, in banks and postal accounts . . .		1,262,785.—
2. CURRENT ASSETS		
2.1. Public securities	6,809,152.—	
2.2. Other securities	453,013.—	
2.3. Accounts receivable:		
— Governments	1,073,040.—	
— National Red Cross Societies and other institutions	125,099.—	
— Sundry debtors	795,581.—	
2.4. Accruals and prepaid expenses	211,372.—	9,467,257.—
3. FIXED ASSETS		
3.1. Relief supplies	229,109.—	
3.2. Buildings, vehicles, furniture	207,000.—	436,109.—
4. ADVANCES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES		
4.1. Missions and delegations		310,739.—
5. DEFICIT ON RELIEF AND OTHER ACTIONS		
5.1. Yemen	1,707,513.—	
5.2. Vietnam	1,299,475.—	
5.3. Middle East	2,792,775.—	
5.4. Aden	343,769.—	
5.5. Greece	279,122.—	
5.6. Textbook	45,400.—	6,468,054.—
<i>Total</i>		17,944,944.—
6. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		
6.1. Pseudo-medical experiments, funds to be trans- ferred	2,094,820.—	
6.2. Peace Treaty with Japan	511,561.—	2,606,381.—
7. SURETY		
7.1. Foundation for the organization of ICRC trans- ports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE RED CROSS

31 DECEMBER 1969.

Table Ia

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
1.1. Accounts payable:		
— Governments	1,022.—	
— National Red Cross Societies and other institutions	161,290.—	
— Sundry creditors	1,238,757.—	
1.2. Accrued liabilities	181,456.—	1,582,525.—
2. OTHER DEBTS		
2.1. Advance granted by the Swiss Confederation for relief actions		6,340,000.—
3. PROVISIONS AND RESERVE FUNDS		
3.1. Provisions:		
— for various expenses	256,446.—	
— Insurance and Pension Fund	327,290.—	583,736.—
3.2. Funds for relief actions:		
— unappropriated funds (Swiss national public collection)	1,176,037.—	
— relief actions under way	615,833.—	1,791,870.—
3.3. Capital Reserve funds:		
— General reserve	3,168,379.—	
<i>less: deficit for year 1969</i>	(521,566.—)	
— Reserve for actions in the event of a general conflict	2,646,813.—	
	5,000,000.—	7,646,813.—
<i>Total</i>		17,944,944.—
4. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		
4.1. Pseudo-medical experiments, funds to be transferred	2,094,820.—	
4.2. Peace Treaty with Japan	511,561.—	2,606,381.—
5. SURETY		
5.1. Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

RELIEF ACTION
BALANCE SHEET AS AT

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
1. LIQUID ASSETS		
1.1. Postal accounts and Cash in Bank		1,836,218.37
2. OTHER ASSETS		
2.1. Banks	3,160,000.—	
2.2. Accounts receivable	93,253.40	
2.3. Accruals and prepaid expenses	28,552.02	3,281,805.42
3. ADVANCES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES		
3.1. Missions and Delegations		470,558.90
4. RELIEF ACTION COSTS REMAINING TO BE COVERED		1,470,349.61
<i>Total</i>		<u>7,058,932.30</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

IN NIGERIA

Table Ib

31 DECEMBER 1969

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
1. CURRENT LIABILITIES		
1.1. Accounts payable	3,612,853.82	
1.2. Accrued liabilities	54,550.10	3,667,403.92
2. OTHER DEBTS		
2.1. Advance granted by the Swiss Confederation for relief action	3,930,000,—	
<i>Less</i> : Transferred by ICRC to other relief actions Held in reserve for Nigeria action	770,000,—	3,160,000.—
3. OTHER COMMITMENTS		
3.1. Relief action (vaccination) under way		231,528.38
<i>Total</i>		7,058,932.30

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>		Sw.Fr.
I. ACTIVITIES ABROAD		
(delegations and missions, relief programmes, Central Tracing Agency)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva		1,399,782.—
2. Permanent delegations in the field		428,828.—
3. Missions from Geneva		91,627.—
4. Central Tracing Agency		645,580.—
5. Equipment, organization and overheads		239,208.—
		2,805,025.—
II. HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INFORMATION		
(Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law, information, publications, translations, archives)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva		1,296,277.—
2. Commissions of experts, Red Cross Conferences		80,400.—
3. Publications and documents, information		87,390.—
4. International Review of the Red Cross		97,705.—
		1,561,772.—
III ADMINISTRATION		
(General administrative services, finance and accounting, personnel and travel, technical services, premises)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters, Geneva		1,032,567.—
2. Technical equipment		98,262.—
3. Administrative expenses		410,760.—
4. Provision for share price fluctuations		275,000.—
5. Buildings		220,453.—
6. Pensions insurance and social security charges		605,262.—
		2,642,304.—
<i>Total expenditure</i>		7,009,101.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE RED CROSS
AND INCOME FOR 1969

Table IIa

	Sw.Fr.
<i>INCOME</i>	
I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF FIXED COSTS	
1. Government contributions	4,286,586.—
2. National Red Cross Society contributions	639,966.—
3. Other donations	574,591.—
	5,501,143.—
II. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS AND SUNDRY INCOME	
1. Income from securities and interest on bank deposits	488,907.—
2. Income from the Foundation for the ICRC	41,968.—
3. Sundry income	26,689.—
	557,564.—
III. PARTICIPATION FROM THE GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR RELIEF ACTIONS	
	428,828.—
Total income	6,487,535.—
 <i>DEFICIT</i>	
Written off from General Reserve	521,566.—
	7,009,101.—

**EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF RELIEF ACTION
IN NIGERIA, 1969**

	Nigeria	Secessionist area	Total
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
Staff salaries, travel expenses and allowances, all risks insurances.	3,744,091.—	5,692,419.—	9,436,510.—
Local staff (locally-recruited labour) . . .	1,701,582.—	428,525.—	2,130,107.—
Delegation overheads	1,364,191.—	1,200,164.—	2,564,355.—
Equipment and outlays for delegations .	381,080.—	1,091,296.—	1,472,376.—
Equipment and outlays for transport and distribution of relief supplies	3,423,117.—	5,496,271.—	8,919,388.—
Cost of transport and distribution	8,716,462.—	42,883,789.—	51,600,251.—
ICRC special expenses	1,269,601.—	—	1,269,601.—
Purchase of relief supplies (food and medical supplies)	11,180,969.—	10,675,483.—	21,856,452.—
Special actions (stockfish, vaccination programme, coasting vessels)	<u>3,636,954.—</u>	<u>3,820,075.—</u>	<u>7,457,029.—</u>
	<u>35,418,047.—</u>	<u>71,288,022.—</u>	<u>106,706,069.—</u>
<i>INCOME</i>			
Contributions from Governments			84,692,463.—
Contributions from National Red Cross Societies			3,058,658.—
Contributions from Organizations and private sources			7,184,776.—
Funds received for financing special actions			9,481,607.—
Other income			<u>850,112.—</u>
<i>Total INCOME</i>			<u>105,267,616.—</u>
Excess of expenditure over income for 1969			1,438,453.—
Excess of expenditure over income brought forward from 1968			31,896.—
Excess of expenditure over income at 31 December 1969			<u>1,470,349.—</u>

Table IIc

ANALYSIS OF RELIEF AND OTHER ACTION EXPENDITURE

	Yemen	Vietnam	Middle East	Aden	Greece	Textbook
	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
Personnel expenses (travel, insurance, etc.)	398,950.—	722,884.—	1,421,732.—	477,068.—	83,606.—	3,910.—
Delegation overheads	90,334.—	115,886.—	469,712.—	67,002.—	87,055.—	24,118.—
Equipment and outlays	11,189.—	843.—	92,628.—	—	108,461.—	—
Relief supplies distributed	348,673.—	—	293,919.—	124,870.—	—	—
ICRC special expenses	(25,613.—)	—	55,360.—	—	—	90,662.—
Transfer	210,283.—	—	—	(210,283.—)	—	—
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	1,034,016.—	839,613.—	2,333,351.—	458,657.—	279,122.—	118,690.—
Donations	(165,051.—)	—	(116,535.—)	(57,444.—)	—	—
Benedict Fund	—	—	(172,800.—)	—	—	—
Relief actions fund	—	—	(116,535.—)	(57,444.—)	—	—
Provision	—	—	—	—	—	(73,290.—)
Deficit brought forward from 1968	868,965.— 838,548.—	839,613.— 459,862.—	1,927,481.— 865,294.—	343,769.—	279,122.—	45,400.—
<i>Totals, as shown in the Balance Sheet</i>	1,707,513.—	1,299,475.—	2,792,775.—	343,769.—	279,122.—	45,400.—
Advances from Swiss Confederation	(1,920,000.—)	(1,250,000.—)	(2,650,000.—)	—	(270,000.—)	(250,000.—)

Contributions to the ICRC in 1969, from Governments Financing of

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Governments</i>	<i>Red Cross Societies</i>
	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>	<i>Sw.Fr.</i>
Albania	—	700.—
Australia	71,730.—	37,500.—
Austria	25,035.—	15,000.— ¹
Belgium	10,830.—	12,500.—
Brazil	12,960.—	—
Bulgaria	—	4,500.—
Burma	6,400.—	3,000.—
Cambodia	—	4,000.—
Cameroon	3,875.—	—
Canada	80,500.—	40,200.—
Central African Republic	3,150.—	—
Chile	8,640.—	4,280.—
China (People's Republic)	—	—
Colombia	14,310.—	4,965.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	8,660.—	—
Costa Rica	—	480.—
Cyprus	1,530.—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	3,000.—
Denmark	57,500.—	4,000.—
Dominican Republic	—	2,750.—
Ecuador	6,530.— ²	2,950.—
Ethiopia	—	3,000.—
Finland	13,380.—	3,000.—
France	151,720.—	41,000.—
German Democratic Republic	9,000.—	6,000.—
German Federal Republic	215,300.—	42,500.—
Ghana	5,157.— ³	—
Greece	18,000.—	12,000.—
Guyana	—	2,000.—
Haiti	—	2,160.—
Honduras	4,320.—	—
Hungary	3,000.— ⁴	3,980.—
Iceland	2,500.—	2,000.—
India	44,800.—	3,426.— ⁵
Indonesia	15,000.—	3,250.—
Iran	20,000.—	13,000.—
Iraq	—	3,500.—
Ireland	7,500.—	3,500.—
Italy	86,440.—	—
Ivory Coast	3,200.— ⁶	—
Jamaica	2,585.—	—
Japan	64,800.—	13,500.— ⁷
Jordan	4,520.—	—
Kenya	—	2,091.— ⁸
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	—	3,000.— ⁹
Korea, Republic of	—	6,000.—
Kuwait	30,000.—	—
Laos	—	—

Table III

and National Red Cross Societies, allocated to the Expenditure in 1969.

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
Lebanon	17,300.—	2,500.—
Liberia	—	2,160.—
Liechtenstein	—	3,250.—
Luxembourg	2,000.—	5,000.—
Malagasy Republic	1,935.—	—
Mali	—	2,000.—
Mexico	17,280.—	—
Monaco	4,400.—	3,000.—
Morocco	15,080.—	—
Nepal	4,000.— ¹⁰	—
Netherlands	25,000.— ¹¹	30,000.—
New Zealand	28,600.—	10,000.—
Nicaragua	4,320.—	—
Nigeria	6,000.—	2,500.—
Norway	20,000.—	—
Peru	—	7,100.— ¹²
Philippines	15,000.—	10,750.—
Poland	15,000.—	8,000.—
Portugal	15,000.—	—
Romania	3,000.—	10,000.—
San Marino	2,500.—	2,500.—
Saudi Arabia	13,000.—	—
Senegal	—	4,001.— ¹³
Sierra Leone	11,969.— ¹⁴	—
South Africa, Republic of	48,320.—	15,000.—
Spain	—	18,350.— ¹⁵
Sweden	83,570.—	10,000.—
Switzerland	2,500,000.—	—
Syria	—	2,500.—
Tanzania	1,700.—	—
Thailand	18,000.—	6,000.—
Togo	1,550.—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	2,160.—	—
Tunisia	2,000.—	3,000.—
Turkey	9,650.—	15,540.— ¹⁶
Uganda	2,980.— ¹⁷	—
United Arab Republic	39,900.—	—
United Kingdom	103,715.—	30,885.—
United States	216,000.—	108,000.—
Upper Volta	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	16,200.—
Venezuela	19,450.—	—
Yugoslavia	2,500.—	3,000.—
Exchange difference	835.—	(2.—)
	4,286,586.—	639,966.—

In respect of 1968:

1. 10,000
2. 5,342
3. 5,157
4. 2,000
5. 1,713
6. 1,600

7. 13,500
8. 1,191
9. 1,000
10. 2,000
11. 10,000
12. 3,550

13. 2,001
14. 2,564
15. 5,850
16. 1,040
17. 2,980

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Table IV

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
SPECIAL FUND FOR RELIEF ACTIONS

	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
<i>Summary of movements in 1969</i>		
1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM 31 DECEMBER 1968		2,367,650.—
2. RECEIPTS IN 1969:		
2.1. Net product of public collection in Switzerland	899,531.—	
2.2. Other donations for specific actions	205,314.— ¹	1,104,845.—
		3,472,495.—
3. EXPENDITURE IN 1969:		
3.1. Purchases and forwarding and distribution costs	1,680,625.— ¹	
3.2. Contribution to the expenses of the Central Tracing Agency	—	1,680,625.—
		1,791,870.—
4. BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969		1,791,870.—

¹ Not including relief action in Nigeria.

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS*BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969*

ASSETS	Sw.Fr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Sw.Fr.
Public securities, nominal value:		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
- Swiss Funds (market value Fr. 849,800.—)	915,000.—	Inalienable reserve fund:	
- Foreign Funds (market value Fr. 182,300.—)	172,410.—	- b/fwd from 1968	167,681.60
	<u>1,087,410.—</u>	- Statutory allocation of 15% of net revenue in 1969	<u>7,406.25</u>
Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva	141,961.32		<u>175,087.85</u>
Amounts receivable:		<i>Total value of capital</i>	1,203,340.37
- Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance, to be refunded)	10,912.50	International Committee of the Red Cross: funds in current account	41,968.25
- German Federal Govern- ment (tax deducted at source, to be refunded)	<u>5,024.80</u>		
	<u>15,937.30</u>		
	<u>1,245,308.62</u>		<u>1,245,308.62</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1969

EXPENDITURE	Sw.Fr.	RECEIPTS	Sw.Fr.
Fees for safe keeping of securities, auditors' fees	894.—	Income from securities in 1969	50,268.50
Statutory allocation to inalienable reserve fund: 15% of net revenue in 1969 (Art. 8 of the Statutes)	7,406.25		
Allocation to the ICRC of balance of net revenue for 1969 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	<u>41,968.25</u>		
	<u>50,268.50</u>		<u>50,268.50</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

ASSETS			CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.		Sw.Fr.
Swiss Government Securities nominal value (market value Fr. 103,120.—)	108,000.—		Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Other Swiss securities (market value Fr. 22,230.—)	18,930.45	126,930.45	Reserve for fluctuation in value	18,318.45
Cash in banks		6,964.80	Florence Nightingale Medal Fund: allocation of excess of Receipts over Expenditure as at 31.12.1969	14,641.20
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)		1,064.40	Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn)	2,000.—
		<u>134,959.65</u>		<u>134,959.65</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1969

	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
Brought forward from 31 December 1968 . . .		3,158.95
Income from securities in 1969	3,544.90	
Profit on sales of shares	8,218.15	11,763.05
		<u>14,922.—</u>
Less: Auditors' fee	180.—	
Safekeeping fees and banking expenses .	100.80	280.80
		<u>14,641.20</u>
<i>Balance available at 31 December 1969.</i>		
allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, pursuant to Resolution VI of the XX1st International Conference of the Red Cross.		

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

3. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw.Fr.		Sw.Fr.
Swiss Government securities, nominal value (market value Sw.fr. 28,640.—)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	2,392.85	Reserve:	
Administration fédérale des contributions (tax paid in advance, to be refunded)	288.—	— Balance brought forward from 1968	9,602.85
Augusta Fund	14,641.20	— Excess receipts over expendi- ture in 1969	14,719.20
	<u>49,322.05</u>		24,322.05
			<u>49,322.05</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1969

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw.Fr.		Sw.Fr.
Cost and engraving of silver medals	470.—	Income from securities in 1969	960.—
Packing	202.—	Transfer of balance at 31 December 1969, from Augusta Fund Receipts and Expenditure Account, pur- suant to Resolution VI of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross	14,641.20
Fees for auditors, safekeeping of securities, etc.	210.—		<u>15,601.20</u>
Excess of receipts over expen- diture in 1969	14,719.20		
	<u>15,601.20</u>		

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. THE CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

(EXPRESSED IN US\$: APPROPRIATIONS NOT INCLUDED)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	US\$		US\$
Securities (market value: US\$ 949,136.—)	1,029,383.—	Capital	1,000,000.—
Cash in bank	75,114.—	Reserve for fluctuation in share values	48,153.—
		Accounts payable	650.—
		Excess of income over expen- diture	55,694.—
	<u>1,104,497.—</u>		<u>1,104,497.—</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1969

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	US\$		US\$
Fees for safekeeping and sundry expenses	3,529.—	Income from securities . . .	55,798.—
Excess of receipts over expen- diture for 1969	55,694.—	Interest on bank deposits . .	3,281.—
	<u>59,223.—</u>	Balance brought forward from 1968 of unappropriated in- come	144.—
			<u>59,223.—</u>

According to the rules of the Fund, the 1969 income has been used for the benefit of war victims, appropriations to relief programmes in 1970 being as follows: \$30,000 for actions in Israel-controlled territories; \$25,000 for disabled Yemenites (artificial limb workshop); \$694 carried forward.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission met in ordinary session on 22 September in Geneva.

Under the chairmanship of Angela, Countess of Limerick (British Red Cross), it was attended by the two International Committee representatives, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President, and Mr. Jean Pictet, member, the two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. José Barroso-Chavez, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, and Mr. E. Villanueva-Vadillo, Vice-President of the Spanish Red Cross, and the members elected by the International Conference of the Red Cross, namely General James F. Collins, President of the American Red Cross, Dr. Ahmed Djebli-Elaydouni, President of the Moroccan Red Crescent, Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris, President of the Australian Red Cross and Dr. Zaharov, Vice-President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in place of Professor G. Miterev who was unable to attend for health reasons.

It will be remembered that, at its previous session in Cannes on 22 April, the Standing Commission had asked the ICRC and the League jointly to re-assess the role of the International Red Cross. On 22 September, it took note of the study programme—quoted below—which the two international institutions of the Red Cross had drawn up. It then began examining the problems to be expected in the organization of the XXIInd International Red Cross Conference.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

PROGRAMME FOR A REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

1. Introduction

Faced with the new problems arising in a changing world, leaders of the International Red Cross organisations and of several National Societies some time ago undertook an examination of their institutions' functions and structures and realised the need for consolidated study.

This common concern was expressed at the Red Cross European Regional Conference and at a meeting of the Standing Commission, at Cannes (20-25 April 1970).

In his address at the opening session of the Conference, the ICRC President proposed that the Red Cross should review its present situation and study its objectives and resources.

*The Standing Commission took note of a communication from its Chairman concerning a reappraisal of the mission of the International Red Cross, that is to say of the National Societies, the ICRC and the League * in the light of present-day conditions. It requested the ICRC and the League to prepare "the broad outlines of this study for the meeting in September and present suggestions on the way in which it would be advisable to tackle the problem, and the cooperation that should be requested for this purpose".*

The objective of the planned study, therefore, is to appreciate and re-define the role and structure of the Red Cross in our contemporary society, in order to determine how, in a rapidly and constantly changing world, the Red Cross must adapt so that it may continue to strengthen its position and ensure its future in the service of mankind.

2. Plan of the study

2.1 Phase one: Inventory of present activities.

The International Red Cross activities will be classified methodically, with all information on the conditions under which they are carried out, on the needs to which they correspond, and on their relative importance in the overall workload of the various Red Cross bodies.

* Art. I (1) of the Statutes of the International Red Cross

2.2 *Phase two* : Evaluation of these activities.

The analysis of the elements obtained in the first phase will permit an evaluation of the extent to which these activities are adapted to the needs of the world today and the local environment, of the reasons for their development or of the difficulties arising in their implementation, notably concerning the methods utilised.

This second phase requires a thorough study of the rapidly changing human environment and will also include consideration of new fields of action for the Red Cross.

The analysis will provide the basis for an eventual re-adjustment of objectives, taking into account available and potential resources. During this phase the aid of experts inside and outside the Red Cross will be necessary.

2.3. *Phase three* : Reflections on the structure of the international Red Cross

The results of the second phase will be applied to the organisational structure considered as a means of carrying out Red Cross action.

This phase will involve the adaptation of organisational resources to the various Red Cross objectives, and will provide practical recommendations to improve their efficiency.

2.4. *Phase four* : Tentative projection into the future

Based on guidelines revealed during the earlier phases, with contributions from experts within the Red Cross itself and from outside specialists in fields of "prospective" studies, research will be oriented towards long-term extension of Red Cross activities.

This research on integration of Red Cross activities into the (future) society of the next decades could lead to a new range of objectives and programmes corresponding to the predictions of the structures of a future society.

3. Comments

The purpose of the study is to determine the place and function of the Red Cross in the world today and thereafter to deduce how they are likely to develop both in the immediate future and two or three decades hence.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Starting from an examination of present activities, the study aims to measure the extent to which the moral and material resources of the Red Cross are equal to the conditions of the world today. One will try to adopt a working method which is practical and objective, and which may lead to new priorities, adaptation of methods to new demands and a readjustment of structures. An inventory of its activities will be both objective and practical; it will reveal new priorities and the ways in which methods and structures should be adapted.

The "competitive" aspect of the International Red Cross will be assessed in terms of the "competition" within the public and private sectors, in order to identify its own specific function, objectives and methods.

The point of such a "check-up" is first of all to bring into the light and utilise those legacies from the past which still exert a living impact. The expansion of the Red Cross, its growth and consolidation throughout the world is a manifestation of its dynamic character. This dynamism must be harnessed to contemporary needs.

The increasingly rapid changes in the world and the new needs arising, might well open up yet unknown fields for potential Red Cross activities.

To a certain extent, the future will be what man makes of it through his aims and experience: so shall it be with the Red Cross which, setting itself an objective, will radiate its own lines of force for the future: its action should not be dictated by fleeting circumstances.

The study in question should chart a course for the various bodies of the Red Cross, enabling them to direct their efforts and enterprises in the right direction.

Red Cross unity, universality and capacity to adapt itself to changing conditions depend, as in any organisation, on the correlated action of its various interdependent organs. Special attention will therefore be given to the inter-relationship of the various international and national bodies of the Red Cross. Practical steps may be proposed for improving their cooperation in the discharge of their specific functions.

If their activities are better defined and coordinated, they will, with greater efficiency, adapt themselves to the working conditions which will be theirs in the future.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

54th CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION

Nearly 500 jurists from 45 countries took part in this important meeting at The Hague from 23 to 29 August 1970. As is well known, the ICRC has always taken a keen interest in the work of the International Law Association and Mr. Frédéric Siordet, who attended as the ICRC observer, delivered a paper on the preparatory work now being undertaken by the ICRC with a view to the development of international humanitarian law.

Fourteen commissions examined various problems relating to contemporary international law. These included: territorial and diplomatic asylum; human rights; medical law; aero-space law; the law of outer space; piracy; international co-operation; international monetary law; and foreign investments in the developing countries. It is worth mentioning that the medical law commission examined the problem of protection for wounded and sick, and other aspects of medical law particularly with respect to the Geneva Conventions. On the question of the application and respect of those Conventions, three reports were submitted to the commission which, following an interesting discussion, drew up a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

That resolution certainly encourages the ICRC in the performance of the preparatory work it has undertaken for the development of international humanitarian law. The text is as follows: ¹

The 54th Conference of the International Law Association at The Hague from 23 to 29 August 1970

- (1) considering the reports submitted by the International Medical Law Commission and the comments to which they gave rise
- (2) anxious to strengthen international protection for the human being and in particular to ensure effective application of the Geneva Conventions,

¹ Our translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

- (3) mindful of the fact that the Geneva Conventions are of primary importance for International Medical and Humanitarian Law, pointing out that the following problems have been considered and judged worthy of solution as a matter of urgency:
1. extension of the Geneva Conventions with a view to ensuring their application in all circumstances to all civilian health services;
 2. adoption of an international statute on international relief actions, the work of medical teams and international humanitarian missions in the event of armed conflict of any nature whatsoever or of disaster;
 3. the setting up of an international organization to organize, co-ordinate and carry out relief work in armed conflict of any nature whatsoever or in cases of disaster, with due respect for the powers and mandates of existing organizations, notably the International Red Cross;
 4. research into methods of making the role of Protecting Powers effective, taking into consideration the experience acquired since 1949;
 5. the imperative nature, consistent with the standards of international law (*jus cogens*), of the Geneva Convention principles relating to the protection of the human being:
 - requests the International Medical Law Commission to continue its studies and efforts with a view to achieving the aforesaid objectives and requests it also to prepare detailed drafts on these questions for submission to the 55th Conference;
 - pays tribute to the United Nations Organization and to the International Red Cross for their efforts in the field of international medical law;
 - recommends that the scope of the Commission be extended to include other fields of international medical law, a list of priorities for these problems having to be drawn up by the International Medical Law Commission for the next Conference.
-

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.

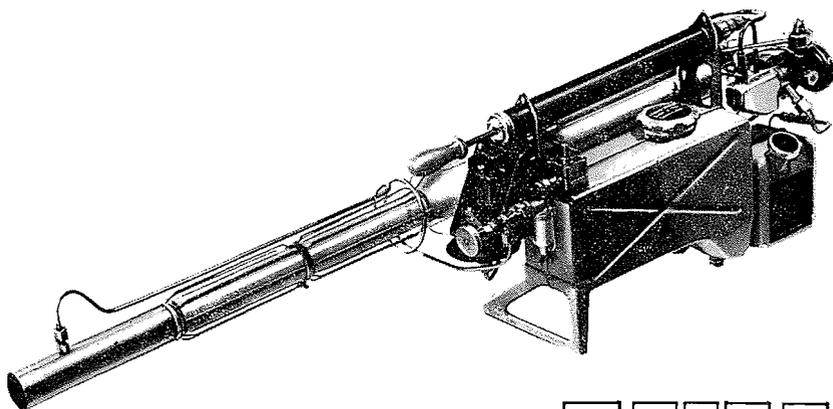
Do you have to fight PESTS?

Let our SWINGFOG help you. It has helped solve your kind of problem for over 20 years.

It is used all over the world for pest control indoors and outdoors (extermination of virus, germs, mites, insects etc.) by municipal authorities, health organizations, holiday resorts, warehouse companies, farmers and many others.

We are represented in most countries.

If you don't know our agent in your country, please contact us directly.



MOTAN

GmbH

POB 63, D-7972 Isny (Western Germany), Telex 07 321524

BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE

Scandinavian Bank in Switzerland – Skandinavische Bank in der Schweiz –
Banca Scandinava in Svizzera

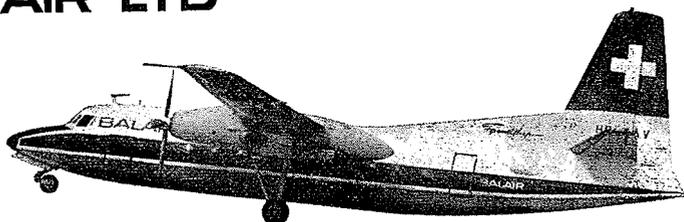


15, rue Pierre-Fatio - Tel. (022) 36 98 10 - Telex 22688 Scanb Ch
Cable address: Scandbanque Geneva

Affiliated Company:
SKANDIFINANZ AG
Löwenstrasse 71
Tel. (051) 27 11 10/27 77 71
Telex 55270 Skanf Ch
Zürich

Representative Office:
M. Hugo Holtz
Löwenstrasse 71
Tel. (051) 27 11 10/27 77 71
Telex 55270 Skanf Ch
Zürich

BALAIR LTD



We are operating

**PASSENGER AND CARGO-FLIGHTS TO EVERY DESTINATION
IN THE WORLD**

CORONADO CV-990	134 Passengers
DOUGLAS DC-6B	89 Passengers
DOUGLAS DC-4	Passengers and freight up to 8 tons
FOKKER F-27	44 Passengers

BALAIR LTD

Air Charter Company of Switzerland

**Airport Basle-Mulhouse
Phone (061) 24 98 53
P.O. Box 4002 Basle
Telex 62 325 and 62 407**

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Rruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 565, *Gaborones*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 12 zc/86, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17, Vithei Croix-Rouge cambodgienne, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284* (Ontario).
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.* Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- 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, FL-9490 *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*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *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, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureshwar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off. St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box. 937, *Mogadiscio*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse, 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Mahdi Ben Baraka, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6 D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.