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international review of the red cross



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**REVUE INTERNATIONALE
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

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GERMAN

**INTERNATIONAL
REVIEW OF
THE RED CROSS**

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HUMANITARIAN LAW AND TRADITIONAL AFRICAN LAW

by Yolande Diallo

We are very pleased to publish this report by Mrs. Diallo on research into the correlations between the principles of international humanitarian law and the humanitarian principles underlying African traditions. In earlier issues of International Review, various authors have drawn attention to the fact that historically, in Islamic countries, in India and elsewhere in the Far East, in a variety of ethical doctrines and in many different types of civilization, thoughts have been expressed which compare with those of the Red Cross—leading to the conclusion that they arise from aspirations common to most of mankind. It is particularly appropriate therefore to disclose certain concordances between them and to discover, in all these different places, a unity of view and of teaching in ethical and social affairs.

In this respect, the thinkers, scholars and artists of Africa have a great deal to tell us, as noted recently by Dr. Alioune Diop, president of the African Society of Culture :

“ It is up to the élite to shed light upon the encounter between tradition and modernism in the life of the people. This responsibility is not limited to a mere educational activity. It begins indeed with the mastership by the élite of its own abilities, talent and mentality; it must at the outset africanize its own disciplines. The historians, poets, lawyers, theologians and psychiatrists must enrich these disciplines and enable them to express themselves in an African language . . . In so doing, the elite increases the universality of science and humanism. At the same time, it opens up to its people a world culture in which they will feel at ease, since they will find in that culture the elements for a revalorization of their own heritage.”¹ (Ed.)

¹ *Afrique perspectives internationales*, Geneva, December-January 1975-1976, p. 45.

It may be useful to call attention to the starting point for my research. As an African child, I was given a double education. What I was taught in the western school was added to and rounded out by the cultural and historical traditions of my people, handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. These traditions were a part of my thinking for many years before the need to transcribe them occurred to me. During all of my studies, however, I was naturally inclined to make comparisons between what came to me from the outside and the cultural heritage I received from my own people.

It was not always easy to do so. On the one hand, I was confronted by a collection of precise and codified rules and on the other hand by orally transmitted laws, for in Africa there were no written laws. Law instead was based on custom, an unwritten body of law governing society even in its smallest details.

Law in general derives from the organization of society, a harmonized structure with its statutes and specific rules. Any legal organism is born of its community, with all that this implies in terms of rules, duties, obligations and sanctions. On the basis of this established social order, we can define the unwritten African law as a collection of obligatory rules designed to guarantee the equilibrium and strength of the group as a whole.

Even more than the written law of western society, the oral law of African society is deeply rooted, for it constitutes the very essence of all activity.

Its rules are expressed mainly in the form of proverbs, each of which has the force of law, of dogma. Even the tribal chiefs are bound by these rules. The proverbs are not always anonymous. The Fulani of Fonta cite the names of chiefs who are renowned for the volume and quality of their sayings.

We must acknowledge however that these oral rules are also more fragile, more difficult to record, to enumerate and to classify. It is due to this handicap that they are still little known or misunderstood.

I have therefore tried to gather examples from the traditions of my own ethnic group which it seems to me are interesting to compare with various concepts in western humanitarian law.

In my opinion, this research would benefit through comparison with identical studies undertaken in other African regions.

I refer below to examples which might be classified under three types of rules:

- I. Rules governing personal conduct in the event of conflict.
- II. Rules governing treatment of the vanquished.
- III. Rules which I shall call “jurisdictional means for the settlement of conflicts.”

It should be emphasized that Africans are traditionally devoted profoundly to peace; that, contrary to general belief, war to them is not a normal state of affairs, but a last resort.

Hostilities are always preceded by a whole series of discussions and consultations, designed to settle differences. So it is that a Senegalese saying affirms:

“When you begin with discussion, you reach a solution.”

During such discussions, the main subject is the suffering that war will bring to both sides.

One important thing that must be borne in mind is that black Africa has always had a problem of underpopulation, due to a hostile environment which was a constant threat to survival.

I. Rules governing personal conduct in the event of conflict.

Traditional African society, and especially the Fulani culture, is profoundly hierarchic, with a very strict division of duties. Only the nobility, for example, take up fighting as a trade—and this imposes upon them the obligation of defending the group against any attack from the outside. Among them, there is a highly developed sense of honour, with every member of the group bound to observe certain rules of conduct. If he violates these, he will be abandoned by his friends and ostracized by society.

It was forbidden, for example, in the event of conflict, to attack a woman, a child or an old man. A Fulani warrior would be dishonoured if he were to kill a woman or child.

Whoever encounters the Fulani must invariably be impressed by this sense of honour and the importance they attach to deserving the respect of others. As expressed by a Senegalese saying:

“Honour and good education are the marks of the Fulani”.

It is also strictly forbidden to desecrate places which the person himself considers sacred, because, as the saying goes, "My evil-doing is the evil-doing of mankind".

The tombs of chiefs and ancestors, mosques, buildings erected over the tombs of persons regarded as saints; all these must be respected in observance of the adage:

"The dead belong to neither side."

In Senegal, the Ouolofs say:

"God decides the battle with the dead."

The sacred places and their surroundings, having a magico-religious character, soon become recognized as places of asylum. It is believed that the ancestors, or the god, inhabiting a sanctuary take the person seeking refuge under their protection. Among the animist tribes, there is usually a shelter in the heart of the village where protective fetishes are kept. Among agricultural peoples the grain fields are regarded as the homes of the protective spirits of nutrition. They are the ones who safeguard villages against famines, the destruction of crops, etc.

There is something similar among my own people, the Fulani, herdsmen who spread across an area from Senegal to Cameroon. To them, the cow is sacred for it is the source of all wealth. The enclosure in which the cows are kept also has a sacred character which assures peace to anyone who enters it. No man inspired by thoughts of war would dare to venture into it, for fear of drawing down upon himself and his group the anger of the gods.

It is important to bear in mind that such penalties have a spiritual and religious nature, which means that there is no way to escape from them.

II. *Rules governing treatment of the vanquished.*

When two tribes are engaged in conflict, wounded prisoners are turned over to the women, who treat and care for them. The simple fact that these persons are disarmed and in the camp of their adversaries confers upon them the status of stranger—and we are all aware of the place accorded to the stranger in Africa. However hostile the intertribal

relations may have been, no African would dare to kill a stranger without reason, for fear of the possible consequences.

In Fonta, for example, it is common to hear the expression:

“If you shed the blood of a stranger, do not be surprised if the vultures come.”

Among the Fulani in Mali, it is said:

“There is no water that can wash away a stranger’s blood.”

Under this heading the question arises of household slaves.

Upon the surrender of a village, its inhabitants are usually reduced to slavery. The women and children are attached to a family and become what are called household slaves. Gradually, they become members of the family.

The captured men are assigned to work in the fields. In no case can there be a possibility of cold-blooded massacre of populations.

I must anticipate a question that is certain to arise. How is it possible, in the light of what I have said, to explain certain massacres in Africa, in Rwanda for example. My answer is another Senegalese saying:

“Only man is better than man,
Only man is worse than man.”

This expression signifies that although man may have noble sentiments, he can sometimes become the worst of enemies for his fellow men. The most striking examples occur in revolt against oppression. After a long period of endurance, there is no doubt that man loses all sense of proportion and all sense of humanity. Unhappily, the history of the world provides all too many illustrations of this.

III. *Jurisdictional means for the settlement of conflicts.*

I shall consider two procedures under this heading: (1) negotiations and (2) arbitration.

(1) *Negotiations*

Between neighbours, the normal procedure for settling disputes consists of negotiations, discussions and endless palavers, carried on with

the participation of the elders of the disputing groups, since, as it is said:

“A house cannot be built of one pillar”.

The system of messengers should be mentioned at this point. These messengers are carefully chosen from respected members of the tribe. In the African Sahel they are mainly iron-smiths or priests—invariably elderly and esteemed men. It is helpful if the messenger has some family relation with members of the tribe to which he is sent, and knows something of its language and traditions.

Healers also serve frequently as messengers because, in the event of conflict, they can move back and forth freely between the two sides, since their persons are considered to be sacred.

As one saying puts it:

“The power of the crocodile is in its tail,
The power of the healer is in his wisdom.”

Women also often serve as emissaries.

The messengers always carry a distinctive emblem — an official baton, special clothing, face-paint, etc.

(2) *Arbitration*

When negotiations fail, the parties resort to the arbitration of a third party noted for his wisdom and, as far as possible, one who has connections with both parties to the dispute. In my own region, where this system was widespread, a class of arbitration specialists developed, virtual professionals, with established rules and procedure.

The arbitrator is agreed upon by both parties, who appear before him voluntarily. He always begins with an attempt at conciliation and his only purpose is to achieve justice and peace.

The decision of the arbitrator is enforced only at the discretion of the parties, who have the right to refuse to accept his decision. In this case, a second arbitrator is chosen and then perhaps others. If a new arbitrator considers that the judgement of the first one was correct, he can refuse to make his own pronouncement, saying simply, “The elder has spoken”. This confirms the initial ruling.

* * *

In conclusion, I may say that although these initial studies are modest ones, they offer the prospect for still more interesting discoveries which may be found through a more thorough examination of African traditions. This undertaking is an urgent one, for these traditions are now in the memories of the elders, whose disappearance will make further research impossible forever. The misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the African traditional background, by making it necessary to resort to entirely foreign ideas, will then make it more difficult to obtain African acceptance of certain principles.

Yolande DIALLO
Doctor of Laws

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS ON WEAPONS

SECOND SESSION

The second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons opened in Lugano's Congress Centre on 28 January 1976. The first session took place in Lucerne in 1974, when substantial useful work was accomplished.¹ Because of the complexity of the problems arising from some of the suggestions and proposals put forward, and the acknowledged need to examine in depth all the data at present available and to pursue discussions which should lead eventually to wide agreement on possible prohibition or restriction of use, the experts considered that it would be advisable for the ICRC to convoke a second session of the Conference of Government Experts.

The current session which will last until 26 February 1976 is in response to the experts' wishes. An account of their deliberations at Lugano will appear in our next issue. Some 150 legal, military and medical experts are participating in this session.

At the opening meeting, presided over by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC and President of the Conference, speakers included Mr. Benito Bernasconi, President of the State Council of the Canton of Tessin, Mr. Ferruccio Pelli, Mayor of Lugano, and Dr. Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, who delivered the following address:

The presence on this platform of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and his desire to say a few words to you calls for an explanation. Why and under what circumstances did the ICRC come to concern itself with the regulation of certain types of weapons?

¹ See *International Review*, September, October and November 1974.

In 1972, nineteen governments asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to sponsor a study into the possibility of restricting or forbidding the use of certain conventional weapons.

For this purpose, following an initial meeting of a group of experts in 1973, the ICRC organized in 1974 in Lucerne the first session of the present Conference, which led to deeper knowledge and understanding of the subject. Despite numerous disagreements, points of convergence were nevertheless encouraging. Most important was the interest and open-mindedness shown by the experts in considering opposing points of view, and the spirit of fruitful co-operation in which they studied the scientific aspects, both medical and military, of the problems before them.

A majority of the participants at the Lucerne Conference, however, believed that a second session should be convened, to gather and study new or complementary data. During the second session, they felt, attention should be focused on weapons which had been or might be the subject of proposals for the limitation or forbidding of their use, and on the content and form of possible standards. The ICRC declared its willingness to convene a second session, under the same conditions as those of the first session, while making it clear that it expected to see tangible results, even though these might deal with only a limited number of subjects.

The proposal was approved last spring by the ad hoc Committee on Conventional Weapons of the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law, which agreed to the programme drawn up by the ICRC for this session.

The General Assembly of the United Nations also gave its support in its 29th and 30th sessions, urging "all governments to examine the considerable body of facts now available on the matter and to compile without delay such supplementary data as may be required by them to focus on specific proposals for prohibitions or restrictions" (Resolution A/3255 (XXIX)).

It was only recently, as we have seen, that the ICRC, at the request of governments, organized under its auspices the study of possibilities of regulating certain types of weapons. The ICRC has always considered that its duty is to protect and assist the victims of conflicts, not to regulate the conduct of hostilities and the choice of arms to be used. Nevertheless, while it hopes for an end to warfare, the ICRC, along with everyone else, must realistically face the fact that conflicts continue, involving the use of weapons whose effects appear to be more "cruel", more "inhumane", than the effects of others. In addition, the laws of war constitute an entity, and it is more and more difficult to seek the application of standards to

protect individuals, especially prisoners of war and civilians in occupied territories, from the despotic exercise of power by an enemy without at the same time establishing restrictions on the conduct of hostilities and the use of weapons. It is therefore logical that such standards be reaffirmed and established, not only in the form of general principles but also in the form of concrete regulations: this the international community demands.

We do not yet know what form will be assumed by the outcome of this Conference nor the conditions under which it will lead to a more definitive structure. It is not up to the ICRC nor to its President to make any predictions about these questions. Nevertheless, I should like to express the wish that the calm and beauty of Lugano may contribute to the promotion of the same working ambience and spirit of mutual understanding which characterized the first session, and that results, even if incomplete, will be worthwhile.

I should like at this point to thank the authorities of the Swiss Confederation, of Tessin and of Lugano, the people of Tessin and the local branch of the Red Cross for their great contributions to the good organization of this Conference, and to the Orchestra of the Swiss-Italian Radio which was kind enough to make its contribution. I want also to thank the Government of Italy, our neighbour, for making all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the travel of experts to the Conference. Finally, we owe particular appreciation to those whose research between the sessions has placed increased scientific information at the disposal of the Conference. I trust that all of this good will and all of these efforts augur well for the success of your work.

*IN GENEVA***Honorary Member of the ICRC**

Mr. Hans Bachmann having decided not to stand for re-election to the International Committee, the Assembly conferred honorary membership on him at its meeting of 15 January 1976.

Mr. Bachmann started working with the Red Cross in 1942 as right-hand man to Mr. C. J. Burkhardt, Vice-President and later President of the ICRC. He later became a member of the ICRC directorate. He played an important part in the organization of the large-scale relief action carried out by the ICRC for prisoners of war, internees and populations of devastated areas, and in the setting up of the "Foundation for the organization of Red Cross transport".

In 1974 he became a councillor of Winterthur but nevertheless still gave the ICRC the benefit of his advice. Consequently, mindful of his valuable co-operation, particularly during the difficult years of the Second World War, the International Committee elected him to membership in 1958.

Since then Mr. Bachmann has constantly given his full attention to the institution's work, administrative problems and relief operations of which the importance today is widely acknowledged. He sat on several committees, including the committee on principles, activities, methods and organization of the International Committee. He also carried out a number of missions in the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries.

His ability, realism and knowledge have been of the greatest usefulness to the ICRC. The institution is profoundly grateful to Mr. Bachmann for his invaluable work for so many years and hopes it may continue to benefit from his sound advice.

Clarification by the ICRC

The work of the ICRC in Nazi concentration camps. — The ICRC has been approached from different quarters following recent publications which purported to reveal the total number of deaths which occurred in Nazi concentration camps and stated systematically that the figures were based on statistics attributed to the ICRC.

The ICRC states categorically that it has never published information of this kind. Its chief purpose is to help the victims of armed conflicts, not to play the role of a commission of inquiry or a statistical office.

The ICRC made many attempts to help people interned in Nazi concentration camps during the Second World War. Regrettably, such people were not protected by international law at that time, and ICRC delegates were able to go into only a few concentration camps and then not until the last days of the war. Their efforts are described in a report published under the title "The Work of the ICRC for Civilian Detainees in German Concentration Camps from 1939 to 1945". This report is available in French, German and English. Only the information contained in it may be attributed to the ICRC.

Forged ICRC documents in Thailand. — Forged travel papers purporting to be issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross have been circulating for some time in Thailand, where they are sold to refugees from Indo-China trying to emigrate to Europe.

These documents bear ICRC stamps and the forged signature of the ICRC representative in Bangkok. They also have false visas for France.

Two groups of refugees have fallen victim to the forgers, and were stranded in Cairo and Orly airports, waiting for a country to be found that will give them a home. Some of these people have paid up to 700 dollars to obtain the false travel papers.

The ICRC condemns this trade, and points out once more that it is not part of Red Cross responsibilities to transfer refugees from one country to another. In certain situations, however, when a country has

been found to receive them, the ICRC may give refugees help in moving from the country of refuge to the country where they will finally settle by supplying travel documents. These are not transport tickets, but identity documents, valid solely for the duration of the journey. They are, of course, provided free of charge.

Accession to the Geneva Conventions

In a declaration dated 25 August 1975 which reached the Swiss Government on 15 October 1975, the Government of the State of Qatar informed the Swiss Federal Council of its accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. This accession takes effect on 15 April 1976 and brings the number of States parties to the Conventions to 140.

A new publication

Under the title *ICRC Bulletin*, the International Committee of the Red Cross is putting out, as from February of this year, a publication which will come out on the first Monday of each month. It is to take the place of *ICRC in Action*, the last number of which was issued in January, with the difference, however, that its contents will not be restricted to an account of the ICRC's humanitarian activities nor will they be of an official nature.

The *ICRC Bulletin* is mainly directed to the Red Cross world and the mass media, and its primary aim is to keep the door open for extensive exchanges of views. It is edited in four languages—English, French, German and Spanish—by the services of the ICRC Press and Information Division.

The contents include articles on Red Cross action in Angola, Lebanon, the Western Sahara, Indochina and Chile and on the objectives of the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on weapons.

A MARK OF GENEROSITY

The Maurice de Madre Fund

Comte Maurice de Madre, who was a French citizen, died on 25 December 1970. He left a will in which the generous sentiments he had displayed towards the Red Cross for very many years were amply demonstrated. It was in 1953 that Comte de Madre met the then President of the ICRC, Mr. Paul Ruegger. On many later occasions he mentioned to Mr. Ruegger, to Mr. Leopold Boissier who succeeded Mr. Ruegger as President, and to several Members and Directors of the International Committee, that he was considering bequeathing to the Red Cross a part of his estate.

In order to comply with the deceased's wishes, the ICRC has created a special fund to be called the Maurice de Madre Fund, the regulations for which are given below. In its desire for the whole of the Red Cross to be associated with this Fund, the ICRC proposed to the League of Red Cross Societies that the latter should form part of the Fund's Board by nominating one of the three representatives to be appointed by the ICRC; the proposal was accepted.

The assets of the Fund are worth about two million Swiss francs.

REGULATIONS OF THE MAURICE DE MADRE FUND

- 1. The Maurice de Madre Fund consists of the property bequeathed to the International Committee of the Red Cross under the will made by Comte Maurice de Madre, who died on 25 December 1970.*
- 2. In accordance with the deceased's last wishes, the income of the Fund and, depending on the circumstances, the capital shall be used to provide assistance, by paying for rest and convalescence cures for persons of the permanent or temporary staff of international or national*

Red Cross institutions, such as delegates or nurses who, in the course of their work or during war operations or natural disasters, have suffered injury and have thereby found themselves in straitened circumstances or in reduced health.

Persons qualifying for assistance under the Fund shall be selected by the ICRC.

3. *The Fund shall be administered by a Board, composed of Mr. Pierre Chavan, lawyer at Lausanne, Mr. Christian de Navacelle, a nephew of the late Comte Maurice de Madre, and three persons appointed by the ICRC. In the event of the death of one of the members of the Board or if, for any other reason, a member cannot or does not wish to fulfil his duties, he shall be replaced by a person appointed by the ICRC, possibly on the Board's recommendation.*
4. *The Fund shall be administered separately from other ICRC property and a "Capital" account and an "Income" account shall be opened in entirely separate books of account. The accounts shall be audited periodically by a recognized firm of auditors. The yearly accounts shall be submitted to the ICRC in plenary session and, after having been approved, shall be published in the Annual Report the ICRC.*

The Board may sell assets forming part of the Fund and may freely reinvest the proceeds of such sales in such a way as to carry out the testator's wishes in the best possible manner.

ICRC PUBLICATIONS FROM 1966 TO 1975¹

1966

636. — **Règlement sur l'usage de l'emblème de la croix rouge, du croissant rouge et du lion-et-soleil rouge par les Sociétés nationales**; adopté par la 20^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge, Vienne, 1965. 1966; in-8, 10 p. Fr. 1.50.
- 636 bis Version arabe. 1973; in-8, 14 p. Fr. 1.50.
637. — **Regulations on the Use of the Emblem of the Red Cross, of the Red Crescent, and of the Red Lion and Sun by the National Societies**; adopted by the 20th International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna 1965. 1966; 8vo, 12 p. Fr. 1.50.
638. — **Reglamento para el uso del emblema de la cruz roja, de la media luna roja y del león y sol rojos por las Sociedades Nacionales**; adoptado por la XX Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja, Viena, 1965. 1966; in-8, 11 p. Fr. 1.50.
639. — **Rapport d'activité 1965**. 1966; in-8, 89 p. Fr. 12.—.
640. — **Annual Report 1965**. 1966; 8vo, 83 p. Fr. 12.—.
641. — **Informe de actividad 1965**. 1966; in-8, 91 p. Fr. 12.—.
642. — **Tätigkeitsbericht 1965**. 1966; in-4, 101 S., vervielf. Fr. 7.—.
643. — **Réponses à vos questions**. 1966; in-8, 9 feuilles, portefeuille. Fr. 1.50.
644. — **Replies to your Questions**. 1966; 8vo, 9 sheets, portfolio. Fr. 1.50.
645. — **Respuestas a sus preguntas**. 1966; in-8, 9 hojas, carterita. Fr. 1.50.
646. — **Die Beantwortung Ihrer Fragen**. 1966; in-8, 9 Blätter, Mappe. Fr. 1.50.

¹ We give here the text of a brochure edited by the ICRC Documentation Service. Titles of publications are shown in the language in which they have been issued.

1967

647. — Jean PICTET. **Les principes du droit international humanitaire.** 1967; in-8, 61 p. pl. Fr. 10.—.
648. — Jean PICTET. **The Principles of International Humanitarian Law.** 1967; 8vo, 61 p. Fr. 10.—.
649. — **Liste des publications de 1945 à 1965.** 1966; in-8, 45 p.
650. — **Rapport d'activité 1966.** 1967; in-8, 91 p. Fr. 12.—.
651. — **Annual Report 1966.** 1967; 8vo, 83 p. Fr. 12.—.
652. — **Informe de actividad 1966.** 1967; in-8, 93 p. Fr. 12.—.
653. — **Tätigkeitsbericht 1966.** 1967; in-4, 102 S., vervielf. Fr. 7.—.

1968

654. — **Rapport d'activité 1967.** 1968; in-8, 111 p. Fr. 12.—.
655. — **Annual Report 1967.** 1968; 8vo, 105 p. Fr. 12.—.
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IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

ASSISTANCE FOR SAHRAOUI VICTIMS

The following joint press release was published on 7 January 1976 by the League and the ICRC:

Recent events in Western Sahara have created a serious humanitarian problem.

Some 40,000 Sahraouis have fled their homes. At present 20,000 are living near the border with Algeria, and another 20,000 have sought refuge in Algeria near Tindouf.

Living conditions of the refugees in Algeria are bad, those of the displaced Sahraouis in Western Sahara tragic. Sixty per cent of the 40,000 are children.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have launched two separate relief operations, the ICRC assisting the displaced Sahraouis in Western Sahara, the League, the refugees in Algeria (in close cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent).

The most urgently needed relief goods are: 3,000 tons of food, including baby food, 1,500 tents, 60,000 blankets, clothing (temperatures at night are often below zero), medicaments, including anti-tuberculosis products and disinfectants.

The ICRC and the League launched a joint appeal to a number of National Societies and governments for financial and material support for the two relief operations.

The League received an appeal from the Moroccan Red Crescent for help for some 30,000 Moroccans who have had to leave Algeria.

MAURITANIA

We already mentioned in an earlier issue that the Mauritanian Government had invited Mr. Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, to the ceremonies commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the independence of Mauritania. Mr. Martin was much impressed by the various celebrations, which testified to the nation's enthusiasm, vitality and confidence in the future.

At the same time, it was an opportunity for the President of the ICRC and for the ICRC adviser, Mr. P. Gaillard, who accompanied him, to get an insight into the Mauritanian Red Crescent's activities in the capital and outlying districts. The National Society has now a solid reputation for efficiency in its humanitarian activities. Thanks to the welcome extended to the ICRC President by the Red Crescent leaders, with Mrs. Sall, its President, at their head, followed by his visits to the Society's local branches, Mr. Martin ascertained for himself the effectiveness of the Society's work in combating the disastrous effects of the drought. The work of a few determined persons was enough for the worst to be overcome and for the situation to be altered substantially for the better.

The achievements in the Sahara may thus be presented as an example. We thank the Mauritanian Red Crescent for having kindly sent us an article giving details of the way the tasks were organized and carried out.

It is four years now since the humanitarian and social welfare activities of the Mauritanian Red Crescent, a voluntary relief society and an auxiliary of the public authorities, have been pursued with energy, efficiency and perseverance.

Our country was ravaged by the severe drought which lasted for several years. Lack of water and the consequent waste of pasture land caused whole herds and flocks to perish. The loss of those beasts seriously disturbed the country's economy and social life, and great numbers of people faced ruin and starvation. This dreadful situation called for immediate relief action.

It was in this difficult economic and social climate that the Mauritanian Red Crescent Society was born in conformity with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and was officially recognized by the Mauri-

tanian Government as the sole National Society carrying out its tasks on Mauritanian territory. Its creation was the result of the need to fulfil several objectives, of which the first and most urgent one was to set up a body sufficiently well organized to provide food supplies and adequate care for the stricken population, large numbers of whom converged on Mauritania's capital, Nouakchott, and other towns, in search of water and food.

Despite many difficulties for which solutions had to be found, the Mauritanian Red Crescent managed to train 124 first-aiders, set up 21 local committees and organize five milk distribution centres for children.

Thanks to the boundless activity and determination of the first-aiders and volunteers who threw themselves into their tasks with efficiency and great dedication, to the moral and material assistance of the public authorities, to the generous gifts from sister Societies, the League and the ICRC, and to the welcome relief supplies sent by other international humanitarian organizations, the Mauritanian Red Crescent succeeded in combating malnutrition among children and in instilling new hope into the hearts of large numbers of people crushed by despair.

The following table shows the quantities of food distributed to needy families, to milk distribution centres, to the centre for the protection of mothers and children, and to hospitals.

Description	quantities
Milk	1,094 tons
Flour	2,220 tons
Wheat	480 tons
Millet	188 tons
Maize	136 tons
Rice	18 tons
Sugar	22 tons
Honey	264,000 litres
Oil and cooking butter	146 tons
Clothing	300 bales
Dates	307 tons
Dried meat	2 tons
Canned fish	675,450 tins
Baby food	123,700 bottles
Rice flour	150 tons
High energy food ("aponti")	9,350 cases
Blankets	89,152 blankets
Tents	148 tents

The primary aim of the Mauritanian Red Cross—it could not be otherwise at the time it was created—was to organize aid in the form of emergency relief supplies. But no one could nor ought to stay content with just assistance. The second longer-term objective of our National Society was therefore to seek the rehabilitation of the drought victims by creating and stimulating new development projects: market gardening, the raising of sheep and goats, forestry projects around the capital, and a rural development programme already in progress.

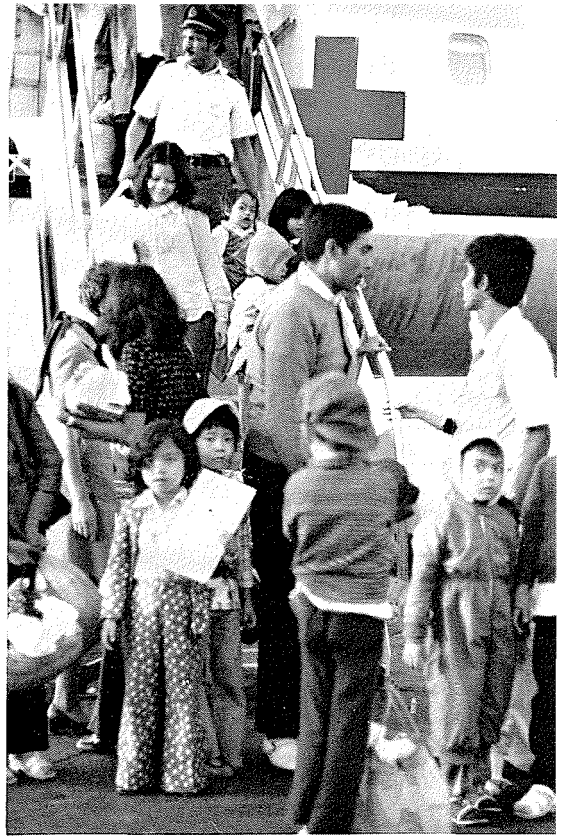
In this way, the persons at present receiving assistance will become, when employed on those various projects, self-supporting workers.

Other programmes, more of a specifically medico-social nature, are included in the project: two programmes of nutrition and health education, day nurseries and kindergartens, school meals, and so forth.

The tasks falling upon the Mauritanian Red Crescent are heavy and will take a long time. In the words of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, speaking at Nouakchott, after having witnessed there the Society's activities, the "Mauritanian Red Crescent, notwithstanding its relatively short experience and the difficulties it has encountered, has already many achievements to its credit. We know that its path is not an easy one, but we have faith in its willingness and competence."

The Society's mission is without doubt arduous, but it is one which the Mauritanian Red Crescent is determined to carry out with all the energy and efficiency it can bring to its task, in order to restore to those people that which they have cruelly lost, and to get them to take a more active part in our country's development.

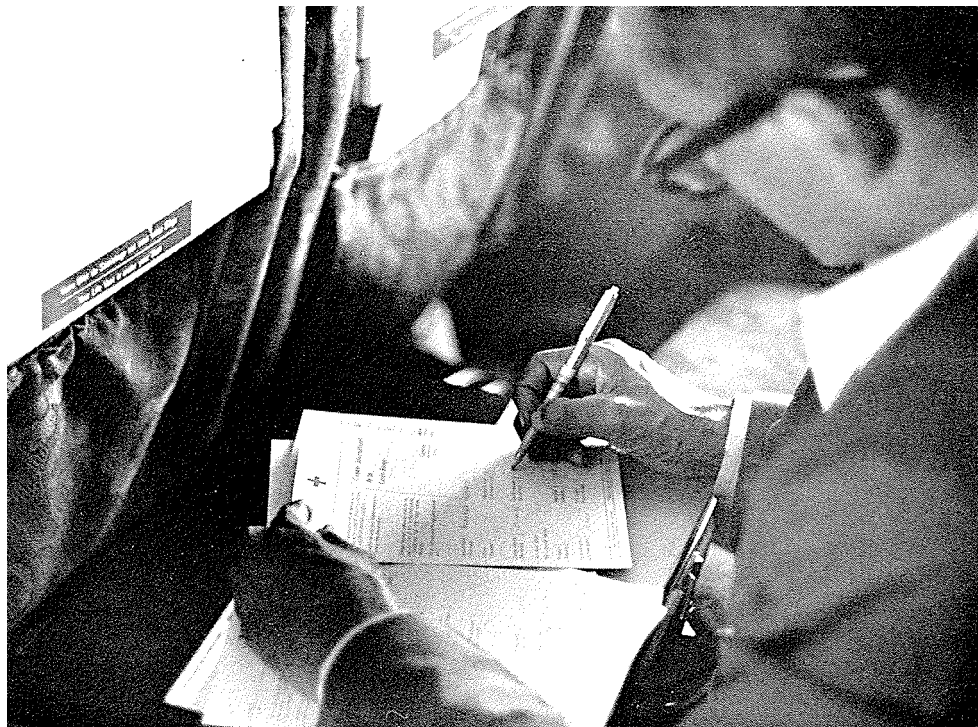
Persons repatriated from South Vietnam by the ICRC arriving in **Karachi...**



Photos M. Baumgartner/ICRC



... and **Madras.**



Repatriates from South Vietnam, while aboard the plane, fill in forms for the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC.

Photo M. Baumgartner/ICRC

Democratic Republic of Germany: Presentation of the Florence Nightingale Medal and citation to Sister Ilse Giese.

Photo Erhardt Freund, Wilsdruff



REPATRIATIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Between 28 December 1975 and 8 January 1976, 922 Pakistani and Indian nationals living in Saigon returned to their respective countries on four flights organized by the International Red Cross.¹ The operation was carried out in close co-operation with the Government and Red Cross of the Republic of South Vietnam, on the one hand, and with the Governments of Pakistan and India, and the respective National Societies, on the other hand.

Two ICRC delegates aboard the DC 8-63 chartered by the ICRC assisted the repatriated families, which included many children, during the flights. Repatriation forms were filled out for each passenger, for the files of the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva².

The departure from Saigon was greatly facilitated by the authorities of the Republic of South Vietnam, with respect to the applications which had to be filled out by the civilians leaving the country, contributing to the ease and success of this initial repatriation operation.

On arrival at Karachi and Madras, the respective authorities and National Societies provided an excellent welcome to the families, particularly to those who had no close relatives in these countries.³

¹ See *International Review*, January 1976.

² *Plate*.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

As the *International Review* announced in May 1975, the Florence Nightingale Medal was awarded, in the twenty-fifth award of this honour, to Sister Ilse Giese, an auxiliary nurse and voluntary aid. The medal and the diploma accompanying it were presented at a ceremony marking the anniversary of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic.¹

In a message to the ICRC, the National Society has informed us both of the joy of the recipient and the pride felt by the members of the Red Cross. The message reports that wide publicity was given to the event, which was announced and commented upon by both newspapers and television in the German Democratic Republic.

JAPAN

As we have previously reported, Mrs. Sachiko Hashimoto, former director of the Japanese Junior Red Cross became the moving spirit of the Henry Dunant Study Center in that country. Founded at Tokyo on 8 May 1974, the Center developed a series of projects, not only to familiarize people with the personality and achievements of Henry Dunant but also to provide for diffusion throughout Japan of Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions.

¹ *Plate.*

Mrs. Hashimoto has recently given us more details about the programme, some of which has already been carried out while other parts are now under way. The guidelines for the Center's activity provide for research, training and the publication of books and pamphlets. They have already published five pamphlets: "The Trilogy on Henry Dunant", "The Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions", "The Red Cross Principles and Junior Red Cross", "Konnichiva, Henry Dunant" and "For Better Human Relations—Group Work, Principles and Methods", as well as colour slides on Henry Dunant and the Red Cross. Two of the pamphlets were so popular that they had to be reprinted. The series of 50 slides were also well received and were shown not only in Japan but in several other countries.

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

A RESOLUTION ON CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The sixty-second Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in London in September 1975, adopted a resolution containing a reference to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 in a paragraph of its section II, reproduced below :

1. *Urges* all States, and particularly those States which already possess these weapons, to do everything in their power to bring about an effective ban on, and destruction of, chemical weapons, including weapons using the new binary techniques, and also to ensure adequate international verification for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons;
2. *Welcomes* the coming into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and *calls on* all States which have so far not acceded to this Convention to accede to it and to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN THE NETHERLANDS

There is general recognition of the importance of diffusing knowledge of international humanitarian law and of Red Cross principles in an ever-increasing number of countries. The ICRC has made the utmost effort to contribute to such diffusion, and has done so particularly by seeking to introduce study of the Geneva Conventions into university programmes. It has been very glad therefore to learn that on the initiative of the Netherlands Red Cross a chair of International Humanitarian Law has been established at the University of Leyden and that this chair has been accorded to Professor Frits Kalshoven. Professor Kalshoven is the author of "Belligerent Reprisals", published in 1971 as part of the scientific collection of the Henry Dunant Institute, with a preface by Jean Pictet. He has also written numerous articles on international law, one of which was published by the Review under the title "Human Rights, the Law of Armed Conflict and Reprisals." He has taken part in a number of conferences of government experts convened by the ICRC and in the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

It is clear that the establishment of this new chair, for which Professor Kalshoven is eminently qualified, constitutes a major development in diffusing knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and of humanitarian principles in the university.

AN EXAMPLE OF HUMANITY

The Revue militaire suisse (Lausanne, 1975, No. 10), contains a very interesting article on "General Dufour and the law of war" from the pen of a member of the staff of the ICRC, Mr. Frédéric de Mulinen. The author draws a character portrait of the man who, when appointed commander-in-chief of the Swiss Federal Army at the time of the conflict which divided the nation in 1847, showed such noble-mindedness that his attitude sets an example of humanity for us even today. General Dufour, incidentally, became the first president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, a few years later.

We therefore believe our readers will be interested in some extracts, which we reproduce below, of Mr. de Mulinen's article. In a few introductory paragraphs, Mr. de Mulinen mentions the work in progress to supplement the Geneva Conventions by Protocols and the need, after their adoption, to compile a synthesis and a summary of each of the various subjects dealt with, in order that army officers should be able to find swiftly and without any difficulty the questions with which they ought to be familiar.

*

General Guillaume-Henri Dufour, elected by the Federal Diet in 1847 to assume command of the federal army with the task of undoing by force the separatist alliance of the seven cantons (the "Sonderbund"), combined discipline of his troops with humanitarian imperatives, two vital requirements in a civil war. Three messages drafted by him bear witness to his lofty civic sense and to his ability to distinguish essentials and to convey, in the form most suitable to circumstances, to the several persons whom he was addressing what was important for them to know.

I.

On 22 October 1847, the day after he was elected to take command of the federal army, General Dufour sent the Federal Diet the following letter, in which he announced his canons of conduct: ¹

While performing all that duty demands of me, I shall never depart from the path of moderation and humanity, should things come to a difficult pass; I shall not in any way lose sight of the fact that the controversy that has been engaged is between Confederates; I shall stand aloof from political passions; and, confining myself exclusively to my military assignment, I shall seek to maintain order and discipline among the federal troops, to ensure respect for public and private property, to protect the Catholic faith in the person of its clergy as well as its temples and religious institutions; in short, to do all in my power to mitigate the ills inherent in war. May then my loyalty be of profit to our common mother country! But may divine Providence rather spare it from the disasters with which it is threatened!

II.

On 4 November 1847, General Dufour sent all divisional commanders detailed instructions as to the way they were to behave, should the occasion arise, towards the troops of the Sonderbund, or towards the inhabitants, in order to avoid, as much as possible, anything that might aggravate the evils of war: ²

Do everything possible to refrain from engagements that will not lead to any result.

Enjoin the federal troops in the most pressing manner to conduct themselves with moderation and not to break out into acts of violence, which would only exacerbate a population we should rather seek to bring back into the fold through gentle treatment, in order to have fewer enemies to fight and reach a quicker solution. In particular, treat with redoubled consideration those hostages whom it might be necessary to take and make sure that they are well treated at headquarters; let them not lack anything.

Prevent at all costs damage to Catholic churches and religious establishments, in order to eradicate, if possible, the religious character which some people endeavour to attach to this war.

¹ Général G.-H. DUFOUR, *Campagne du Sonderbund et événements de 1847*, Genève 1876, p. 81.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 183-185.

Institute safeguards with the object of ensuring respect for the property of magistrates and public officials.

If enemy soldiers are driven back, take care of their wounded as if they belonged to our own forces; show for them all the consideration due to them in their misfortune.

Disarm prisoners but refrain from harming and abusing them. On the contrary, treat them as kindly as possible in order to win them over.

Allow them to return to their homes if they promise on their honour to discard their uniform and not take up arms again.

Should there occur acts of violence, let them not be on the part of our men; let there be no cause for any such reproaches against us. Should there be such acts, let all the odium be heaped on the adversary. Do not commit any reprisals of this kind; they would only harm our cause.

After an engagement, restrain the fury of our soldiers and spare the vanquished. No other conduct is more honourable in a victorious army; and in civil war there is nothing which wins over more surely the adversary. Inversely, nothing exasperates an adversary and goads him to resist to the bitter end as much as the opposite kind of conduct. However strong one may be, one should beware of driving the enemy to desperation.

Finally, when the fighting is ended, we shall all be thankful not to have lost sight of the fact that the struggle was between fellow Confederates and that we listened to the voice of compassion.

Let the superior officers apply themselves to instil those principles into the minds of their subordinates, who shall do the same to the lower-ranking officers, and similarly to the troops, so that they should become a law unto the entire federal army. Our troops must make every effort to demonstrate to the whole world that they are not just a rabble of barbarians.

III.

On 5 November 1847, General Dufour spoke in person to the troops: ¹

Soldiers, Confederates !

After the Diet's proclamation, at this grave moment of our history, there are only just a few things I would like to say.

You have been called out from your quarters in order to execute the decrees of the highest authority of Switzerland. It has unfurled the

¹ Op. cit., pp. 185-186.

national flag, under which every Confederate must gather: do not forget that your most sacred duty is to defend it with all your energies and at the cost of your blood.

Your intervention and the support of your arms are required to raise your country out of a situation of uncertainty and distress which cannot continue without plunging it in general ruin. It counts upon your loyalty; you will not betray its expectation.

Men! you must emerge not only victorious but also blameless from this struggle; it should be so that people will say of you: they fought valiantly when they were obliged, but they showed they were humane and great hearted.

I therefore place under your protection the children, the women, the aged and the ministers of religion. He among you who raises his hand against an innocent person will have dishonoured himself and besmirched his flag. The prisoners, and especially the wounded, deserve kind treatment and compassion on your part, all the more so as in many cases you and they were together in the same camps.

You shall not wilfully cause needless damage to crops and you shall willingly endure the temporary hardships that might be caused by the weather, despite the care taken to meet your needs. Your officers will share those difficulties with you; listen to what they have to tell you and follow their example. There often is more merit in enduring the trials and tribulations of a soldier's life than in displaying courage on the field of battle.

But if all turns out as I hope, the campaign will not last long, and you shall return to your homes with the satisfaction of having accomplished a worthy mission and rendered signal service to your country, by restoring its ability to ensure respect, whenever necessary, for its independence and neutrality.

* * *

During the ensuing thirty-day campaign, General Dufour himself was the first to observe the clear and simple principles stated by him. The consequences were all for the good of Switzerland. With the defeat of the Sonderbund, the opposing parties were soon reconciled.

The example of humanity set by General Dufour spread well beyond the boundaries of his country...

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

HANDBUCH DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN AUSSENPOLITIK ¹

This work is one of great substance, not only because of the thousand pages it contains but mainly because of the richness and variety of its contents, the work of 35 authors. Its purpose is to clarify Swiss foreign policy in relation to the changing international situation. As indicated in the preface by Mr. P. Graber, President of the Swiss Confederation, a new epoch has begun, characterized by profound modifications in the worldwide balance of power. The authors have undertaken to analyze different aspects of their country's activity in international affairs.

We should like to give particular emphasis to the studies directly affecting the Red Cross and its relations with the Swiss community—and through these with the world at large.

In a contribution entitled "Switzerland and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the Protection of War Victims," Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC, sets forth the general provisions of the Conventions and the rules for their application. He concludes with a discussion of the Diplomatic Conference and the results we can confidently expect from it, commenting: "With the decisive support of the Swiss Government, the ICRC will continue its efforts without letup, until we attain that peace with justice which is the desire of all men of good will."

Mr. Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, one of those who proposed publication of the work and supervised its production, in his own contribution entitled *Humanitäre Hilfe bei bewaffneten Konflikten und bei Katastrophen*, draws attention to the fact that humanitarian assistance to other countries and to foreign citizens in Switzerland has historically been an ideal to which the Swiss people have given practical effect and that such assistance is an element in Swiss foreign policy.

¹ Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern and Stuttgart, 1975.

Among the principles at the heart of humanitarian assistance, which has become a decisive element in that policy, neutrality and solidarity must be singled out. Referring to the unique character and achievements of the Red Cross, Mr. Haug discusses both the work of the ICRC and that of the Swiss Red Cross.

Mrs. D. Bindschedler-Robert, a member of the ICRC, devoted her contribution to the subject of "Good Offices in Swiss Foreign Policy". Although the ICRC is a private association under Swiss law, she notes that it "occupies a special place, in view of its status as an institution partially subject to international law and the functions assigned to it by the Geneva Conventions."

MAX HUBER: DER BARMHERZIGE SAMARITER ¹

During the Second World War, when he was President of the ICRC, Max Huber published a brief work in which he summed up, from the point of view of a Christian, his reflections upon the tragic events which disturbed him so deeply. These were his personal views, concerning the Bible and the work of the Red Cross. He expressed the hope that other writers, with different outlooks, would try to define what brought them together; to express their fundamental conception of the task carried out every day under the aegis of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun.

This work, with a foreword by Mr. Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, has been published under the joint patronage of that Society and of the *Alliance suisse des Samaritains*.

J.-G. L.

¹ Verlag Hans Huber, Bern, Stuttgart and Vienna, 1975, 90 pages.

Nurses Condemn Torture, *International Nursing Review*, Geneva, No. 6, 1975.

ICN has condemned the use of all procedures harmful to the mental and physical health of prisoners and detainees and has reiterated its belief that the nurse's responsibility is towards her patients, notwithstanding considerations of national security and interest.

The Council of National Representatives, ICN's governing body, adopted an official policy statement on the role of the nurse in the care of detainees and prisoners at its meeting in Singapore in August.

The statement calls on nurses to take proper action when they have knowledge of physical or mental ill-treatment of detainees and prisoners. The statement also says that the nurse should take part in clinical research carried out on prisoners only if the freely given consent of the patient has been secured, following a complete explanation and understanding by the patient of the nature and risk of the research.

The policy statement adopted in Singapore follows upon earlier action taken by ICN in endorsing the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in revising its Code for Nurses, and in supporting the Red Cross Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The ICN Board of Directors has also established a policy to be followed when ICN receives requests and/or communications concerning violations of the Geneva Conventions. In such cases, referring to areas of conflict but not to specific countries, ICN brings the matter to the attention of the International Committee of the Red Cross, asking that it be investigated.

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

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

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

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

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

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

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

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

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

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

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