

**MAY - JUNE 1983**

**TWENTY-THIRD YEAR — No. 234**

# **international review of the red cross**



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ISSN 0020-8604

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*International Review of the Red Cross* is published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It first appeared in French in 1869.

As the official organ of the ICRC, specializing in international humanitarian law and recording the international activities of the Red Cross, *International Review of the Red Cross* provides a constant flow of information and constitutes the necessary link between the members of the International Red Cross.

*International Review of the Red Cross* appears once every two months in three languages:

in English: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS (from 1961)

in French: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

in Spanish: REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA (from 1976)

It also publishes, in German, a short edition, *Extracts*, of various articles which appear in the main editions.

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EDITOR: Michel Testuz

ADDRESS: International Review of the Red Cross  
17, Avenue de la Paix  
CH - 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

SUBSCRIPTIONS: one year, Sw. frs. 30.—; single copy Sw. frs. 5.—  
Extracts in German: one year, Sw. frs. 10.—; single copy  
Sw. frs. 2.—

Postal Cheque Account: No. 12 - 1767 Geneva

Bank account No. 129.986 Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva

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# GUERRILLA WARFARE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

by Michel Veuthey

## 1. Actuality of humanitarian law and of guerrilla warfare

More than seven years have elapsed since the first edition of this work. Seven years which have seen an increase rather than a decline of violence, and often an increasing contempt for life and for fundamental human rights.

### 1. Guerrilla warfare

The end of the Vietnam war and the successful outcome of a great number of struggles for decolonization have not resulted in any decrease of guerrilla warfare: guerrilla fighters have sometimes exchanged roles with their former opponents; the names change, but the roles remain.

The same tragic misdeeds against civilians and prisoners recur, multiply and spread: violence begets violence and terrorism counter-terrorism, which, in turn, leads to even greater terrorism or causes it, instead of preventing it.

The international community seems to be going through a period of chaos, at least for a few years.

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Michel Veuthey is the author of the work entitled "*Guérilla et droit humanitaire*", published in the *Collection scientifique de l'Institut Henry-Dunant*, Geneva, 1976. A second edition of this work has recently been published (ICRC, Geneva, 1983), for which M. Veuthey wrote a new chapter in its introduction, reprinted here with his kind authorisation. This second edition has a bibliographical annex, listing more than five hundred titles of publications on humanitarian law and guerrilla warfare published between 1977 and 1982.

In the course of these past few years, the deterioration of the international political climate has led to a growing tendency to resort to force in international relations. Any pretext is used to justify violence, and this could also mean, if we are not careful, a regression of humanity.

## **2. Humanitarian Law**

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977 additional Protocols constitute, in many situations, fragile yet effective barriers, barring the road to a return to barbarism. Even if this situation of chaos were to affect their formal application, humanitarian principles must nevertheless be maintained.

While the multiplication of present confrontations tends to make universal humanitarian principles increasingly less prominent, humanitarian needs increase in the same proportion. In this situation, a new international humanitarian order becomes imperative, not so much by way of a new codification, which in the present circumstances would tend to dilute and minimize the achievements so far accomplished, but through an increased awareness and integration of common values to mankind as a whole.

## **2. The adaptation of humanitarian law to contemporary conflicts**

### **1. The achievements of the Diplomatic Conference**

The task of adapting humanitarian law to the reality of present-day conflicts was carried out, in a most remarkable manner, by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held in Geneva from 1974 to 1977.

The humanitarian codification of 1977 is in fact an important step forward: the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain several essential provisions which take into account national liberation wars and armed resistance against occupation, their material means of warfare and their specific juridical characteristics and problems. Finally, Protocol I questions the differentiation with regard to guerrilla warfare which had existed in the texts formulated between 1874 and 1974.

Thus, article 1 of Protocol I, in its paragraph 4, acknowledges the international character of armed conflicts for self-determination; article 44 of the same Protocol broadens the conditions for enabling

members of resistance movements to receive the status of prisoner of war; article 96 allows a liberation movement to declare formally its intention to apply the provisions of humanitarian law. The provisions on the protection of the civilian population represent similarly one of the major achievements of this new codification.

## **2. The limits : to be found essentially in interpretation**

The limits of these Protocols are to be found not so much in the texts but in the restrictive interpretation which could be given to them.

## **3. Participation of liberation movements**

The Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva made humanitarian law universal by widening the circle of States and other participants in the negotiations, including national liberation movements which made their contribution to the Diplomatic Conference, having been invited to participate fully in its discussions and in those of its major Commissions and even to sign the Final Act of the Conference. Many of these liberation movements have in the meantime become independent, after prolonged struggles.

One of the tasks of guerrilla fighters who have become heads of States should be to strengthen this humanitarian law codification by protecting what has been so far achieved and also by reducing the scope for restrictive interpretations; this strengthening can be accomplished in three ways: firstly, by ratification of the Protocols and of the Conventions; secondly, by dissemination of their essential provisions, and lastly, by incorporation of these new humanitarian norms into international law and internal law.

## **4. Progress as to substance**

The Diplomatic Conference has enriched the codification of humanitarian law with two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, which extend the scope of protection, both by broadening the field of application and by enlarging the substantive provisions; formal obstacles, regarding characterization of situations and persons, have of course not been completely removed but the basic contribution of this Conference remains nevertheless considerable.

The Diplomatic Conference on humanitarian law has in a way enshrined the *unity of content* of the main points of the law of war (The Hague rules), of humanitarian law (Geneva Conventions) and of human

rights, whose fundamental provisions and principles are restated in the two Protocols.

Even while we await the universal ratification of these two new instruments, the essential provisions adopted from 1974 to 1977 in Geneva constitute, together with the Conventions of 1949, the terms of reference of “*the dictates*” of contemporary “*public conscience*”.

Nearly all the articles of Protocol I were adopted by consensus; even where a consensus was not achieved, the number of negative votes was negligible; the fundamental rules embodied in the First Protocol accordingly reflect the universal *opinio juris* as to the rules of positive law which govern all international armed conflicts.

### **5. Equality of belligerents and protection against aggression**

It must also be pointed out that this Protocol stresses from the outset the principle of the *equality of the belligerents*; it is stated in its Preamble that “the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and of this Protocol must be fully applied in all circumstances to all persons who are protected by those instruments, without any adverse distinction based on the nature or origin of the armed conflict or on the causes espoused by or attributed to the Parties to the conflict”.

While safeguarding the principle of the equality of the belligerents, Protocol I has strengthened the *protection of belligerents* who fight on their own territory *against an alien invader* : article 44 has enshrined the principle of popular defence and abolished the distinction between “regular” and “irregular” combatants or between “legitimate” and “illegitimate” combatants.

### **6. Main fields of achievement**

It remains now to be seen whether the process of ratification and the absence of reservations which could deprive this renovated law of its main effectiveness will have the result of *conserving this Geneva achievement* on:

- the essential issue of the need to accept the fundamental principle of humanitarian law whereunder all adversaries must be treated as human beings;
- the application of these norms, both old and new, to the situations and persons falling within the extended scope of application of Protocol I and of the new one of Protocol II;
- the agreed limitations on methods and means of warfare;

- the rule that the wounded, sick and shipwrecked must benefit from the respect, the protection and the treatment which these Protocols have reaffirmed;
- the rule that prisoners must benefit from the status, or at least the treatment, set forth in the Protocols;
- the rule that civilian persons and their essential objects must be protected against hostilities as the Protocols bring it for the first time into positive law;
- the rule that the responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties and of the Parties to the conflicts must be fully assumed and that the enforcement machinery and organs must be effectively used.

### 3. Essential questions

Humanitarian law is still not a substitute for peace; it remains the barrier of humanity in the face of bloodthirsty provocations. Its application remains a unique testimony of reason and of hope, of control, of force and of mercy in the midst of murderous aberrations.

Is law helpless against warfare, and humanity helpless against violence? Are they “realists” those who advocate the practice of torture, of summary executions and of “disappearances” against the guerrilla, and those guerrilla fighters who, in turn, call for indiscriminate attacks and the summary convictions of prisoners?

The chain of torture, executions, disappearances and taking of hostages and blind criminal attacks, is set in a vicious circle of violence and destruction, which is made even worse by the multiplication of economic, political, and military crises that affect also legal and humanitarian values. The prospect, ever more pressing, of a “total war”, total because of the means of destruction used or else mainly because of the attitude of the parties to the conflict, makes it increasingly essential to enhance respect for these principles; all too often, an opponent is denied his status as a human being, and ideological confrontation eradicates the sense of common humanity.

Accordingly, before we even begin to describe the improvements brought about by the two Protocols, which also reflect a parallel improvement of certain instruments on human rights, *the foundations and principles in the matter must be reaffirmed*, starting with the value of life, in particular that of human life, the dignity proper to the human being and the need to safeguard the essential values of civilisation and harmony.

This emphasis placed on principles may become even more necessary because of the weakening of respect for international law, despite the proliferation of these instruments and notwithstanding the claims to progress of contemporary civilisation, seeing that the law is being openly violated or even flouted, that formal objections are made to its application, and even that new situations fit with difficulty into the categories specified in the codifications.

Since human rights are now in their third generation (individual rights, collective rights, and finally rights to peace), humanity must not lose sight of the universal values represented by the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross. Those principles were not invented, of course, by Henry Dunant, but were put into practice in a spectacular way at Solferino. Extended to the scale of the planet, albeit with various interpretations, with diverse emphases and in different degrees, they belong to all times and to all civilisations.

At a time when dissonant and discordant trends, pessimism and cynicism seem to prevail, it is certainly necessary to reaffirm that the carrying out of a humanitarian policy and the application of non-degrading treatment to prisoners as well as to entire civilian populations constitute factors of appeasement against the escalation of hatred. Perhaps also it would be appropriate to reflect more deeply on the truth of Fridtjof Nansen's statement that "love of one's neighbour is practical politics" . . .

## **4. Scopes of application**

### **1. A question of life or death**

The definition of the scope of application of the various instruments of humanitarian law is absolutely fundamental; it is a question of life or death for the persons concerned: the difference between the ordinary criminal shot at a street corner or in the woods and the prisoner who surrenders with the honours of war is more than a merely stylistic one.

### **2. Wars of national liberation**

The scope of application of humanitarian law, of Protocol I and of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, has been, in theory at least, considerably enlarged by article 1, paragraph 4, of Protocol I, which provides that this Protocol and the four Conventions of 1949 shall apply to the wars of national liberation, therein defined as "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occu-

pation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”.

That major innovation must not be necessarily confined in a limited historical context or hastily characterized as “subjective” in nature. The realities of armed conflicts, very soon after the closing of the Diplomatic Conference, showed patently that certain parties intended to extend it to a dimension other than the colonial one. The future will undoubtedly show the value of this provision, whose adoption gave rise to passionate debates—perhaps one more sign of its necessity and relevance.

### **3. Civil wars**

Another innovation of this Diplomatic Conference, with regard to material field of application, is in Protocol II, whose article 1 defines its limits of application in narrower terms than article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949; the simplified version adopted in the last session of the Diplomatic Conference, on the initiative of the Pakistan delegation, should render its application easier, by facilitating its understanding and by easing the conditions for its entry into force.

### **4. Four types of conflicts**

With these two new definitions for its application, positive humanitarian law accordingly now knows four types of armed conflicts:

1. international armed conflicts between States, according to article 2 common to the four Conventions of 1949 and according to article 1, paragraph 3, of Protocol I;
2. wars of liberation as described in article 1, paragraph 4, of Protocol I;
3. armed conflicts of a non-international character, according to article 1 of Protocol II;
4. armed conflicts of a non-international character, according to article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

### **5. Possible overlapping**

These various forms of conflict can link onto one another, be simultaneous, follow one another in time, be concentrated in a small area or on the contrary spread to neighbouring countries.

The Diplomatic Conference on humanitarian law has indeed not dispelled all the legal ambiguities in the matter; it is not uncommon for confrontations between foreign troops on the one hand and between government forces and rebels on the other to coexist, thereby increasing the legal, political and humanitarian complexity of the situation.

#### **6. The common article 3 as a safeguard clause**

The controversy around article 1, paragraph 4, of Protocol I, the misgivings of certain States regarding Protocol II, the obstacles which all too often still stand in the way of the formal application of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, all point to the fact that article 3 remains fully valid in all armed conflicts, whether or not international in character, because this article constitutes a simple statement of fundamental principles, although its scope of application is both flexible and broad. Protocol II, in its Preamble, recalls accordingly the fundamental value of the humanitarian principles enshrined in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in international instruments relating to human rights.

#### **7. Restatement of the Martens clause**

Note should also be taken of the restatement of the "Martens clause" in article 1, paragraph 2, of Protocol I, as well as in the last paragraph of the Preamble to Protocol II: thus, in cases not covered by the law in force, the victims remain under the protection of the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience.

#### **8. Unilateral declarations under article 96 of Protocol I**

Another considerable innovation of this renovated humanitarian law is embodied in article 96 of Protocol I whose paragraph 3 provides for the entry into force of the Conventions of 1949 and of Protocol I itself by means of a "unilateral declaration addressed to the depositary by the authority representing a people engaged against a High Contracting Party in an armed conflict of the type referred to in article 1, paragraph 4". The main problem with this provision is that this declaration implies not only the will of the liberation movement but also the prior ratification by its adversary.

In the absence of bilateral agreements, such as those provided for in the common article 3 or in the procedure set forth in the said article 96, which is difficult to apply in a war of liberation, we must bear in mind the possibility of "triangular agreements", a formula whereunder the

ICRC collects the concurring declarations of the parties to a conflict concerning the application of humanitarian law or humanitarian principles. Such concurring declarations have been made in many conflicts, not all of them necessarily falling within the scope of application of Protocol I or of the Geneva Conventions as a whole, by the following movements:

- the ANC (African National Congress of South Africa), declaration addressed to the ICRC on 28 November 1980;
- the SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization), declaration addressed to the ICRC on 25 August 1981;
- the EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front), declaration addressed to the ICRC on 25 February 1977;
- the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), declaration addressed to the ICRC on 25 July 1980;
- in Afghanistan, by the ANLF (Afghan National Liberation Front) by means of a declaration addressed to the ICRC on 24 December 1981, by the Hezbi Islami (declaration addressed to the ICRC on 7 September 1980) and by the ISA (Islamic Society of Afghanistan) (declaration addressed to the ICRC on 6 January 1982);
- the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), by means of several declarations addressed to the ICRC, the last of which on 7 June 1982;
- the MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front) of the Philippines, by means of a declaration addressed to the ICRC on 18 May 1981.

Such declarations, even if they do not always relate to the whole body of humanitarian law, and even if they do not always take the form laid down in the said article 96 because of the obstacles mentioned above, have nevertheless their full value, provided of course that they reflect the will of the movements concerned and are consistent with their effective means to apply humanitarian law.

In the absence of article 96 of Protocol I, there remains the provision in the second sentence of the third paragraph of article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949: this provision states that "They (the Powers in conflict) shall furthermore be bound by the Convention in relation to the said Power (a Power in conflict not party to the present Convention), if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof".

## **9. Other complementary instruments**

With regard to the scope of application, mention must also be made of other instruments of humanitarian law in the broadest sense, whether it is

those on the law protecting refugees, or the international instruments on human rights: in their application, these various instruments do not exclude one another but often supplement each other instead.

#### **10. Avoiding objections as to applicability**

Often the application of these various instruments, particularly in situations of armed conflict, runs into political obstacles. Accordingly, the Diplomatic Conference attempted, in each of the two Protocols, to remove one of the major obstacles in each of the specific situations concerned:

- in Protocol I, by means of its article 4 (“Legal status of the Parties to the conflict”) which provides that the application of the Conventions and of the Protocol, as well as the conclusion of the agreements provided for therein, shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict, nor of the territory in question;
- in Protocol II, article 3 (“Non-intervention”) stipulates that nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of a State or as a justification for intervening, directly or indirectly.

#### **11. Distinctions between humanitarian protection and legal status**

The divergence of opinions of the Parties as to the applicability of the Conventions and of the Protocols is of considerable importance, since it can prevent the application and effectiveness of the rules set forth in them. We therefore feel it necessary to reaffirm, even after the Diplomatic Conference on humanitarian law, an essential distinction between protection and qualification—status of the conflict, of the parties to the conflict, of the territories and of persons. When the parties cannot reach agreement on characterization, and especially when they reject, or when only one of them rejects, the application of humanitarian law in its totality, it is appropriate to draw from the Protocols and the four Conventions those principles which must apply in all situations and according to which:

- the wounded and the sick must be taken care of and protected;
- the prisoners must receive a humane treatment;
- the civilian population and objects which are civilian in character must be respected and protected.

In this meaning, the “Fundamental rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts”, published by the ICRC and

the League of Red Cross Societies in 1979, can constitute the “standard rules” for the parties to a conflict.

## **12. Pragmatic priorities : legal, material and humanitarian criteria**

We would like also to draw attention to another practical consideration, with which both the international community and the international humanitarian organizations are confronted in their assistance and protection activities: with the increasing number of victims, will it be necessary one day to set priorities which would not always be legal in nature? Which should then be the criteria for humanitarian action? Will they depend on the possibility of providing relief and protection under authorizations granted by the authorities in charge? Or else on the possibility of obtaining financial support for the assistance to and protection of victims of one or other conflict? Or must they take into consideration the fundamental principles of the Red Cross of impartiality and humanity, according to which relief must be extended to individuals in consonance with their suffering and priority must be given to the most urgent needs?

## **5. Methods and means of warfare**

### **1. Generally applicable limitations**

Prior to the Diplomatic Conference, and even before the Conference of government experts, the ICRC found it necessary to state clearly that nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons were the subject of international agreements, or of discussions between governments, and that the ICRC did not intend to deal with them when presenting its draft Protocols.

Nevertheless, Protocol I in particular contains a series of provisions, most of them restatements of The Hague codification, which introduce limitations on the methods and means of warfare, limitations which should apply to all types of weapons without any distinction or exception.

### **2. International armed conflicts**

Protocol I, in its Part III, Section I, articles 35 to 42, contains elements the importance of which deserves to be stressed. The following provisions must, in particular, be noted:

— article 35 (“Basic rules”), which restates the principle embodied in article 22 of The Hague rules, according to which the right of the

Parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited; paragraph 2 restates the notion of unnecessary suffering, which could call for interpretation as far as details are concerned but which is perfectly clear in its essence; "the prohibition to cause widespread, long-term and severe damages to the natural environment", also set forth in article 55 of the same Protocol, answers a real need, in the light of the experience gained from a number of conflicts, both past and recent;

- article 37 ("Prohibition of perfidy") introduce likewise the notion of good faith as between adversaries. The examples of perfidy given in paragraph 1 (a)-(d), as well as the definition of ruses of war in paragraph 2, should facilitate the understanding and application of this key provision which serves to establish a minimum of confidence between belligerents;
- article 40 ("Quarter") prohibits "to order that there shall be no survivors, to threaten an adversary therewith or to conduct hostilities on this basis". In its simplicity, this provision meets a need which has often been felt in guerrilla conflicts.

The question of weapons is dealt with only in article 36 ("New weapons"), which places the High Contracting Parties under an obligation to determine whether the use of a new weapon, means or method of warfare would be prohibited by humanitarian law, when they study, develop or acquire a weapons system.

### **3. Nuclear weapons and humanitarian law**

The question of whether nuclear weapons, or some of them, could fall within the scope of these articles 35, 36 and 40, or within the scope of other provisions protecting the civilian population, the wounded, the prisoners and the natural environment, deserves to be raised in this context, as well as the question of the use of other methods or weapons which have not been specifically prohibited, such as certain fragmentation bombs, which have recently been used in a guerrilla warfare situation.

### **4. Chemical weapons and bacteriological warfare**

Lastly, it is obvious that the question of the use of bacteriological and biochemical weapons has in recent years become of topical interest in several guerrilla warfare conflicts and that the control of the application of the rules of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and of other relevant instruments, needs to be strengthened if we wish to avoid a deterioration of the situation.

## **6. Wounded and sick**

### **1. A dual extension of the protection**

The Diplomatic Conference has brought about a dual contribution in the field of protection:

- first, by means of an extension of the protection provisions of the Geneva Conventions: this protection, until then essentially limited to military personnel, has now been extended to wounded and sick civilians as well as to civilian medical personnel and to civilian hospitals;
- secondly, by an increased protection of medical transports, especially medical aircraft.

### **2. Impunity of medical duties**

It is of particular interest to note article 16 (“General protection of medical duties”) of Protocol I which should ensure the effective protection of medical personnel and wounded in situations of guerrilla warfare, and which provides that:

- no person shall be punished for carrying out medical activities;
- no person engaged in medical activities may be compelled to refrain from performing acts required by the rules of humanitarian law;
- no person engaged in medical activities may be compelled to give to anyone any information concerning the wounded and sick who are, or have been, under his care.

This provision is supplemented by that of article 17 (“Role of the civilian population and of aid societies”) which provides, in the last sentence of paragraph 1, that no one shall be harmed, prosecuted, convicted or punished for having collected and cared for the wounded.

### **3. Protocol II: clarity and conciseness**

Protocol II, in its Part III (articles 7 to 12) contains provisions which are a model of conciseness and clarity. In particular, article 10 (“General protection of medical duties”), which corresponds to article 16 of Protocol I, should be noted. The proviso “subject to national law”, contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 10 of Protocol II weakens, however, the impact of the first two paragraphs, whose meaning is perfectly clear.

## **7. Prisoners**

### **1. Three essential contributions**

The Diplomatic Conference has made an important contribution to the protection of prisoners in three different ways:

- by reaffirming the fundamental rules—restated from The Hague rules—as to quarter and as to the safeguarding of an enemy *hors de combat*, in articles 40, 41 and 42 of Protocol I;
- by redefining and enlarging the categories of combatants and prisoners of war, in articles 43, 44 and 45;
- by laying down fundamental guarantees for all those persons who are not recognized as prisoners of war, both in Protocol I (article 75) and in Protocol II (articles 5 and 6).

### **2. Spies and mercenaries**

The questions of spies (article 46) and of mercenaries (article 47), so important in guerrilla warfare, are likewise dealt with in the renovated humanitarian codification: these persons, although not entitled to claim privileged protection, benefit nevertheless from the fundamental guarantees.

### **3. Status of combatant and of prisoner of war**

Although not absolutely clear in this respect, articles 43, 44 and 45, if interpreted in a humanitarian and generous manner, in the spirit of the Martens clause, should allow for a better balance than in the past with regard to the protection of prisoners of war of all the Parties to a guerrilla-type conflict: the presumption of prisoner of war status, the simplification of the conditions to obtain this status, do not represent a “political victory” for a certain tendency in the Diplomatic Conference, but reflect rather the very concrete experience gained in a series of conflicts since 1949, in which the need had clearly emerged to redress the balance of this important part of humanitarian law in the interests of all the parties.

## **8. The civilian population**

### **1. New indispensable rules**

It is in the field of the protection of the civilian population and civilian objects that the Diplomatic Conference made the most important and the most necessary contribution.

The civilian population remains at the center of armed conflicts, with the massacres of civilians, refugees, old people, women and children in contemporary conflicts. An aggravation of these acts of “terrorism”, both in the number of such acts and in the means used against members of the civilian population, must not be ruled out. The possibility of nuclear terrorism, by States or by groups of guerrilla fighters, is increasing, with the proliferation of nuclear technology, both peaceful and military.

Demographic developments, together with the increase in the power of weapons and of the means available to regular armies, police forces or even groups of guerrilla fighters in order to threaten entire populations, are such that the number of victims of potential conflicts is likely to increase, thus multiplying the amplitude of relief and protection operations to be undertaken by the ICRC and the international community.

The civilian persons who at present benefit from the protection of humanitarian law, in guerrilla-type conflicts as well as in all contemporary or future conflicts, are increasingly difficult to define, contrary to what used to be the case, for example, of civilian internees within the meaning of the fourth Geneva Convention or even the entire civilian population of an occupied territory in respect of which the applicability of the said Convention had been recognized.

The potential civilian victims could be displaced masses, starving masses or terrorised masses.

Among the civilian victims of conflicts, refugees and displaced persons present acute problems: with the multiplication of conflicts, the combination of wars, shortages, or natural catastrophes, with the attraction which rich countries exert on the masses from poor countries, and with the tendency of certain countries to export their problems to other countries—neighbouring or distant—these refugees or displaced persons are likely to be even more numerous in the coming years and to involve considerably greater problems.

The protection of these refugees and displaced populations against hostilities of all kinds on the part of States or groups of guerrilla fighters, is one of the problems at present not yet solved completely in law, and still less in practice.

At a time when hunger afflicts three quarters of humanity, and causes at present more deaths than all the wars put together, dramatic consequences will ensue from the destruction, by the Parties to a conflict, of the means for agricultural production or from the obstruction of relief activities in favour of stricken civilian populations.

This being so, the new provisions of the two Protocols relating to the protection of the civilian population deserve special mention.

## **2. International armed conflicts**

Protocol I, in its Part IV, articles 48 to 78, innovates in many ways in written law, by codifying what was until now for the most part customary law. In particular the following provisions should be noted:

- article 48 (“Basic rule”), which imposes upon the Parties to the conflict the obligation at all times to distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives, and to direct their operations against military objectives only;
- article 50 (“Definition of civilians and civilian population”), which lays down a presumption of the civilian character of a person in case of doubt (paragraph 1) and states that the presence within the civilian population of individuals who do not come within the definition of civilians does not deprive the population of its civilian character (paragraph 3); this provision should serve to eliminate certain pretexts to attack a civilian population, especially in guerrilla warfare situations;
- article 51 (“Protection of the civilian population”) and especially its paragraph 3, which recognizes the interchangeable character of the activities of combatants and civilians, thereby meeting the objection based on the fact that some persons are guerrilla fighters by night and peasants by day;
- article 52 (“General protection of civilian objects”) with the presumption that an object is dedicated to civilian purposes, contained in paragraph 3;
- article 54 (“Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population”) which prohibits the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare;
- article 55 (“Protection of the natural environment”);
- article 56 (“Protection of works and installations containing dangerous forces”) which reflects in part the experiences of recent guerrilla conflicts, particularly in Vietnam;
- article 57 (“Precautions in attack”) which states the principle in its paragraph 1 and gives a list of precautions in its paragraphs 2, 3 and 4;
- article 58 (“Precautions against the effects of attacks”) which states that the Parties to the conflict shall, to the maximum extent feasible, avoid locating military objectives within or near densely populated areas;

- article 59 (“Non-defended localities”);
- article 69 (“Basic needs in occupied territories”);
- article 70 (“Relief actions”);
- article 73 (“Refugees and stateless persons”);
- article 74 (“Reunion of dispersed families”);
- article 75 (“Fundamental guarantees”): since it was possible to call article 3 of the Conventions a mini-Convention in itself, this article 75 can be properly described as a mini-Protocol.

### **3. Non-international armed conflicts**

As for Protocol II, in its Part IV, articles 13 to 17, it restates for the most part the 31 provisions of Protocol I:

- article 13 (“Protection of the civilian population”) restates in 3 paragraphs articles 48 to 51 of Protocol I;
- article 14 (“Protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population”) corresponds, in a summarized but clear form, to articles 52 to 54;
- article 15 (“Protection of works and installations containing dangerous forces”) is the equivalent of article 56 of Protocol I;
- article 16 (“Protection of cultural objects and of places of worship”) is the counterpart of article 53 of Protocol I;
- article 17 (“Prohibition of forced movements of civilians”) corresponds to combat practices which were only too widespread in guerrilla-type conflicts.

### **4. Immediately applicable norms**

The convergence of these rules in the two Protocols, combined with the fact that the provisions in question largely codify rules of customary law, should make it possible to apply these limitations in contemporary conflicts, without having to wait for the formal entry into force of these Protocols in certain given conflicts: it seems hardly possible for certain Parties to the conflict to denounce the attacks against civilian populations by their opponents while at the same time refusing the application of these essential norms to their own military operations.

The importance of these rules could be underlined by a declaration like the one adopted by the International Red Cross Conference, Vienna, 1965, restated by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1968.

These provisions, either as to their principle, or for the purpose of enforcing them in a specific conflict or as between certain Parties to a

conflict, all of them not formally bound by the Protocols, could also be the subject of triangular agreements, the ICRC serving as recipient of the concurring declarations made by the Parties to the conflict.

## **9. Application (implementation)**

### **1. A prudent reaffirmation**

It is perhaps in the field of the machinery for implementation of humanitarian law that the Diplomatic Conference showed the greatest hesitation as to the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law.

### **2. Primary responsibilities**

The Diplomatic Conference reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the High Contracting Parties and of the Parties to the conflict in the application of humanitarian law:

- article 1, paragraph 1, of Protocol I restates article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, according to which the High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the Conventions and the Protocol in all circumstances;
- article 80 (“Measures for execution”) provides that the High Contracting Parties and the Parties to the conflict shall without delay take all necessary measures, give orders and instructions, for the execution of their obligations;
- article 6 (“Qualified persons”) provides that the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour, with the assistance of the national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, to train qualified personnel to facilitate the application of humanitarian law;
- article 82 (“Legal advisers in armed forces”) provides that the High Contracting Parties at all times, and the Parties to the conflict in time of armed conflict, shall ensure that legal advisers are available to advise military commanders;
- article 83 restates the corresponding provisions of the Conventions of 1949 on the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to disseminate as widely as possible, in time of peace as in time of armed conflict, humanitarian law;
- article 84 (“Rules of application”) provides that the High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the depositary,

- their official translations of this Protocol, as well as the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure its application;
- articles 85 to 89 reaffirm and supplement the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions on the penal repression of breaches of humanitarian law, placing particular emphasis on breaches of the rules protecting the civilian population;
  - article 7 (“Meetings”) provides that the depositary State shall convene a meeting of the High Contracting Parties, at the request of one or more of the said Parties, to consider general problems concerning the application of the Conventions and of the Protocol.

### **3. Protecting Powers and substitutes**

The system of Protecting Powers has been both reaffirmed and supplemented in the 7 paragraphs of article 5 (“Appointment of Protecting Powers and of their substitutes”).

### **4. ICRC and Red Cross**

Article 81 (“Activities of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations”) renews the mandate of the ICRC and other components of the Red Cross and of the Red Crescent, as well as of other humanitarian organizations, to act in favour of the victims of conflicts.

### **5. International Fact-Finding Commission**

An “International Fact-Finding Commission”, optional in character, is provided for by article 90 to enquire into any facts alleged to be a grave breach and to facilitate, through its good offices, the restoration of an attitude of respect for the Conventions and this Protocol.

### **6. Non-international armed conflicts : a minimum of control**

As for Protocol II, it provides explicit responsibilities only for the High Contracting Party and for “dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups which, under responsible command, exercise such control over a part of its territory as to enable them to carry out sustained and concerted military operations and to implement this Protocol” (article 1, paragraph 1). Article 18 provides that relief societies may offer their services and act subject to the consent of the High Contracting Party concerned. Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 remains still the basis on which the ICRC may offer its services to the parties.

## **7. Role of the United Nations**

The role of the United Nations is provided for in article 89, entitled "Co-operation", which specifies that in cases of serious violations of the Conventions or of Protocol I, the High Contracting Parties "undertake to act, jointly or individually, in co-operation with the United Nations and in conformity with the United Nations Charter". The application of the Geneva Conventions and of humanitarian law has of course often been at the center of discussions in the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations, such as the Commission on Human Rights. In view of the great extent of needs and the diversity of situations, it is obvious that the United Nations and all the humanitarian organizations as a whole must collaborate, and seek the means of multiplying humanitarian action, both in the application of the law and in assistance to the victims.

Ever since the beginning of its existence, the ICRC has played an essential part as initiator or as instigator, both in the field of action as in that of humanitarian law. The ICRC could develop further its role and attract greater interest from other organizations and other movements, to support its action, to co-operate and even to take over its own operations, chiefly after the emergency period is over.

Although co-operation with the United Nations system and with voluntary organizations is developing, this could not eclipse the privileged co-operation with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their 250 million members throughout the world.

The ICRC and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement as a whole could thus ensure the broadest possible support both for their preoccupations and for their operations, on the part of various institutions, communities, movements and people. Efforts should also be made to seek to deepen the points of agreement and to provoke the convergence of interests with other bodies in favour of the victims of conflicts. Contemporary guerrilla-type conflicts often bring about multiform disasters upon the affected populations: starvation, epidemics, displacement of populations, destruction of harvests, of villages and of means of production.

The problems of food, medical and housing assistance, and even of the continuation of schooling and of productive activities, require co-operation between humanitarian organizations; Kampuchea, from 1979 to 1980 particularly, provided a striking example in this respect.

The problem of the distribution of competence between humanitarian organizations, especially within the United Nations system, has given rise to a series of discussions: on the initiative of Sweden, the Economic

and Social Council (ECOSOC) adopted in July 1980 a resolution entitled "International efforts to meet humanitarian needs in emergency situations" which was followed later by a number of resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It is obvious that clarifications regarding competence have sometimes been necessary, that donor Governments are increasingly demanding proof of the judicious use of the funds granted and of the absence of duplication among organizations. These operations to check the judicious use of funds are carried out at best according to the needs in each situation rather than in an arbitrary manner and once and for all. It has, however, become increasingly common either for a "Memorandum of Agreement" to be concluded between organizations (e.g. between UNHCR and UNDRO) defining their respective fields of competence, or for arrangements to be adopted, as has been the case between the ICRC and UNICEF for their joint action in Kampuchea, specifying the distribution of tasks in relation to the donor Governments and in relation to the recipient authorities and populations.

The need for co-operation between the ICRC, HCR and UNRWA, for example, regarding the assistance to, and protection of, the refugees in the Middle East, has shown that it is not so much any duplication of mandates but rather the gaps existing between the mandates of the various humanitarian organizations which are revealed by concrete situations.

These gaps can sometimes be filled in a general way, as has been the case with Resolution XXI on the action of the International Red Cross in favour of refugees, adopted by the 1981 International Red Cross Conference held at Manila; this resolution, while recalling the primordial role of the UNHCR in the field of international protection of, and material assistance to refugees, to persons displaced from their country of origin and to repatriates, reaffirms the role of the International Red Cross in favour of these victims, especially in those cases in which they do not come within the mandate of the UNHCR.

Sometimes as well, these appeals will have to be made while the heat is on. This was the case for the appeal made by the ICRC on 19 March 1979, in the Rhodesia/Zimbabwe conflict, in which a series of pressing and specific requests were addressed to each of the Parties to the conflict and to all the States Parties to the Geneva Conventions, in particular to the United Kingdom, as also to the "front-line" States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia), the members of the United Nations Security Council, the President of the Organization for African Unity and the Secretary General of the United Nations, inviting them to support the appeal by the ICRC.

Both as regards assistance and as regards protection, the co-operation and the responsible attitude of all is indispensable.

## 10. Conclusion

Faced with the increase in violence and with the increasingly grave and ever more frequent provocations it is necessary to seek the most appropriate and the simplest remedies, as well as the broadest possible co-operation.

The goal must be not so much a new codification, but the rooting of the existing values and standards, if possible even progressively extending them by means of a generous interpretation and application. This is the task which now remains to be carried out.

In order to make themselves heard, the jurists responsible for the application and dissemination of humanitarian law must also accept to listen, to enter into dialogue with the other disciplines, to try to understand the humanism of civilisations and of major contemporary currents of thought; they must not ignore the subjective nature, and even the passionate aspects of nearly all the parties to present-day conflicts.

The emphasis must be placed in the research and study in depth of universal humanitarian principles and of international and national standards so as to convert them into rules of positive law. A New International Humanitarian Order exists already in positive law, for the law of armed conflicts, since 1977: the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 contain the essential humanitarian standards adapted to contemporary conflicts; they must still, however, be ratified, interpreted in a consistent manner and applied.

More than ever, it is also desirable to deepen and to reaffirm the humanitarian principles, the first of which is the recognition of the value of life and in particular the value of human life; as a corollary, it is necessary to define the limits of violence, if possible on a reciprocal basis, but unilaterally if necessary.

Perhaps in this way it will be possible gradually to neutralize hatred, to create step by step a climate of dialogue, by means of gestures of good will, a generous imagination and practical sense, as in the case of Henry Dunant at Solferino, and to try to think in terms of one single human family, of a planet-wide unity of life and of humanity.

In other words, it is necessary to realize and to make others realize, that in guerrilla warfare as in all the other types of conflicts, idealism combines with practical considerations to demand, in constantly updated

forms, the imaginative implementation of respect for the common humanity shared with persons and communities temporarily characterized as enemies, with whom it is necessary to contemplate as of now the survival of the species and of the planet and the continuation of history and of civilization.

**Michel Veuthey**

*Doctor of laws*

*Head of ICRC International  
Organization Division*

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*Technical note*

## The Red Cross and its role as an auxiliary to military medical services

The very first National Red Cross Societies were formed, on the initiative of Henry Dunant and his colleagues in that private Genevese association that was later to take the name of the “International Committee of the Red Cross”, precisely to come to the aid of wounded soldiers.

Initially, the task of these Societies was clear and well defined: it was to reinforce the military medical services by sending duly authorized volunteers who enjoyed the same protection as army medical staff. Although the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which now exist in almost all countries of the world have since then considerably extended and diversified their activities, this original mission still figures among their specific tasks. In fact, a new Society cannot be admitted as a member of our movement unless it can demonstrate its capacity to assume this task.

It is thus important to examine closely the tasks that may arise today for National Societies, from this specific role in the event of conflict.

To start with, it should be recalled that the primary responsibility for assistance to war victims lies with the State. It is for the latter, and in particular for its armed forces, to determine in agreement with the National Society and other voluntary aid societies, the type of support, and the ways and means of providing it, to the military medical service. In this respect, it appears that the situation varies considerably from one country to another, depending on the organization of the medical service by the military command, its level of development, its

equipment and, briefly, whether it is adequate to face actual or anticipated needs.

Under Articles 24 and 26 of the First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, Red Cross and Red Crescent volunteers can be employed alongside and on the same footing as official medical personnel in the search for and evacuation of wounded or killed soldiers, in the transport and treatment of wounded or sick soldiers, in the prevention of disease in the armed forces, in the administration of armed forces medical units and establishments, and in the army chaplaincy.

Volunteers carrying out such work, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, enjoy the legal protection accorded by the Convention to official medical personnel. Articles 24 onwards of the Convention detail the nature of these guarantees as well as the conditions under which they are granted:

1. Armed forces medical personnel shall be respected and protected in all circumstances;
2. To this end, they may use the protective emblem;
3. In the event of capture, they shall enjoy privileged status.

To have a right to the same protection, volunteers must satisfy the following five conditions:

1. They shall belong to an aid society recognized by the government as being auxiliary to the military medical service;
2. They shall be duly authorized by the government to help the armed forces medical service;
3. They shall be under military law and regulations;
4. They shall only be employed in the tasks described in the above-mentioned Article 24 and, in particular, must avoid committing acts detrimental to the enemy, outside their humanitarian work;
5. Other parties to the conflict are to have been notified of their employment by the official service.

In addition, it should be recalled that the tasks indicated above, although expressly set out in the Convention, should not be considered the prerogative of the National Society.

On the contrary, the auxiliary nature of the National Society means that it no longer has grounds for intervening in the areas considered above when the military medical service is in a position to meet all the needs that arise.

This being the case, there nevertheless remain a number of activities, other than those mentioned in Article 24, by which the National Societies

can provide valuable and sometimes indispensable support to the military medical corps in wartime. The management of hospitals, the training of nursing and auxiliary personnel, ambulance services, propaganda for blood donation, blood transfusions, the fitting out and rehabilitation of invalids can, in particular, be mentioned. All such activities, which appear in the programmes of numerous National Societies in normal times, can help the military medical service, should circumstances so demand.

Finally, a third category of activity on behalf of wounded, sick and invalid soldiers must be mentioned here. These are the many services which fall outside the medical field and which are generally beyond the means and the competence of armed forces personnel: visits to military hospitals, the transmission of family news, the distribution of reading material and games, welfare work among war invalids, such as home help, vocational training, recreation camps, etc.

Although these various services are less urgent than medical or para-medical assistance, they are of considerable humanitarian importance. They offer all Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, even those of only modest financial resources, a field of action commensurate with the innumerable sufferings which result from all wars.

Special mention should be made of the relief that numerous Societies have endeavoured to provide to captured enemy wounded under treatment in military hospitals. Such assistance is not merely in conformity with the fundamental principle of impartiality. Insofar as the motivation for such action is exclusively humanitarian, it assumes a profound significance for peace. These Societies have thus made their contribution to reconciliation of adversaries, faithful to their vocation as peace-makers.

As can be seen, there are many ways in which National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies can help the military medical services in their countries. These activities cannot, however, be improvised in response to needs as they arise. It is up to each Society to establish close contacts with the appropriate services of the armed forces in peacetime in order to determine the precise role that it will be called upon to fill, in the event of armed conflict, for wounded or sick soldiers, and the ways and means it can collaborate with the military medical service. Evidently, there should be identical planning with regard to the relations to be established under such circumstances with other voluntary organizations, whether or not they are recognized as auxiliaries to the armed forces medical service.

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **The President of the ICRC in Saudi Arabia**

The President of the ICRC, Mr Alexandre Hay, accompanied by Mr Sergio Nessi, Chief of the Financing Division, and Mr G. B. Bacchetta, regional delegate for the Arabian Peninsula, went to Saudi Arabia on a short mission from 25 to 29 March.

There, the President of the ICRC met leaders of the various regional Arab organizations and drew their attention to the increase in ICRC financial requirements because of the extension of its activities throughout the world and, in particular, in the countries of the Near East, where the ICRC is intervening in the conflicts in Lebanon and between Iraq and Iran. It is hoped that these organizations will encourage the countries that are members of their associations to participate more actively in the financing of the ICRC.

The President of the ICRC was first received at Jeddah by the President of the Islamic Development Bank, Dr Ahmed Mohammed Ali, and his assistant, Dr S. Taouti, then by the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Mr Habib Chatti, and the deputy secretaries general.

The President of the ICRC then had talks in Riyadh with Mr Abdallah Bishara, secretary general of the Gulf Co-operation Council, and with other notables.

The ICRC sincerely hopes that these approaches will have concrete results that will improve its financial situation and thus facilitate its humanitarian activities.

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## **Egyptian President visits ICRC**

President Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt visited on 8 June the International Committee of the Red Cross. He was welcomed by ICRC President Alexandre Hay, along with members of the International Committee and senior ICRC staff.

In a brief address, President Mubarak commented that in the present world situation the need was greater than ever before for ensuring respect and strict adherence to international humanitarian law. He pledged his government's support for the ICRC's work, adding that Egypt would spare no effort to impress upon world leaders the need for action to counter what he termed "the vicious circle of violence and hatred".

The Egyptian President then had a private discussion with Mr. Hay, who outlined the ICRC's activities in the Middle East.

President Mubarak, who was making the first visit to the ICRC by an Egyptian Head of State, was accompanied by several senior aides, notably his Vice Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali.

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### **Australian Prime Minister visits ICRC**

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Robert Hawke, visited on 10 June the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. He was accompanied by Australia's Permanent Representative in Geneva, Ambassador David Sadleir, as well as other officials.

He was welcomed by the ICRC President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, and senior ICRC staff. During a private meeting, the Prime Minister was given a short account of ICRC operations in the world.

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### **Accession of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the Protocols**

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited with the Swiss Government, on 8 April 1983, an instrument of accession to the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) and non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), adopted in Geneva on 8 June 1977.

Pursuant to their provisions, the Protocols will enter into force for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 8 October 1983.

This is the 32nd State to become party to Protocol I and the 26th to Protocol II.

## **ICRC medal awarded to five victims of a helicopter accident in Timor**

The joint ICRC and Indonesian Red Cross mission to provide assistance to needy persons in East Timor was plunged into mourning on Saturday, 2 April. A helicopter with five persons on board, including two Indonesian Red Cross collaborators, crashed in bad weather after colliding with a tree 10 km south of Dili, the capital. At the time of the accident the team was returning to its base at Dili after carrying out a mission of assistance in the south of the island of Timor.

The accident caused the death of two persons, Dr Bagus Rudiono and the pilot of the helicopter, captain Ashoka P. Lolong. Dr Pudjo Hartono, a Ministry of Health doctor, Mr Toyib Kartadinata, an Indonesian Red Cross nurse, and Mr Suhardi Sulaeman, the helicopter mechanic, were seriously injured.

The President of the ICRC, Mr Alexandre Hay, sent a message of condolence to the Indonesian Red Cross as well as to the families of the deceased. The ICRC was deeply touched by this tragic event and decided to award its medal to the three wounded and, posthumously, to the two deceased.

Mr Harald Huber, former Vice-President of the ICRC, went to Jakarta and presented the ICRC medal to the widows of the deceased and to the three persons who had been wounded at a ceremony held on 13 May at the headquarters of the Indonesian Red Cross in the presence of representatives of the government, the National Red Cross, UNICEF and the Swiss Ambassador.

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## **Twenty-ninth award of the Florence Nightingale Medal**

GENEVA, 12 MAY 1983

*To the Central Committees of National Red Cross and  
Red Crescent Societies*

CIRCULAR No 525

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In its Circular No. 523 of 25 August 1982, the International Committee of the Red Cross had invited the Central Committees of National Societies to send in the names of nurses and voluntary aids who are active members or regular helpers of a National Society or of an affiliated medical or nursing institution, whom they judged qualified to receive the Florence Nightingale Medal.

The object of this Medal is to honour nurses and voluntary aids who have distinguished themselves in time of peace or war, by their exceptional courage and devotion to wounded, sick or disabled persons or those whose health is threatened.

The International Committee, after a careful study of the candidatures submitted by National Societies, has the pleasure of announcing that for the twenty-ninth distribution the Medal has been awarded to the following nurses and voluntary aids. Since the designation, qualification and duties of nursing personnel do not always have an exact equivalent in the various languages, it seemed to be preferable to leave them as indicated by each Society.

AUSTRALIE — AUSTRALIA

1. *Group Captain Ailsa Betty Edwards*, Graduate Nurse. Registered Nurse. Director of Nursing Services, Royal Australian Air Force.
2. *Mrs. Anne Leach*, Graduate Nurse. State Diploma. Executive Member of the Australian Red Cross Society (Western Australia Division).

CANADA — CANADÁ

3. *Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe*, Graduated Saint John General Hospital, New Brunswick, Canada. Registered Nurse. Retired.

CHINE — CHINA

4. *Miss Wang Hsiuying*, Graduate Nurse. State Diploma. Nursing Adviser, 2nd Medical College, Tong Ren Hospital, Beijing. Vice-President, Nurses' Association of China.

CORÉE (République) — KOREA (Republic) — COREA (República)

5. *Dr. San-cho Chun*, Graduate Nurse. Nurse Licence. Midwifery Licence. Dean, College of Nursing, Yonsei University, Seoul.
6. *Miss Keum-ja Jeon*, Graduate Nurse. Nurse Licence. Midwifery Licence. Public Health Nurse. Chief of Army Nurse Corps, Republic of Korea Army.

ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

7. *Miss Alice M. Sundberg*, Registered Nurse, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. State Diploma : BA Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, M.P.H. Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Enrolled Red Cross Nurse. National Volunteer Chairman, Nursing & Health Services, American Red Cross.

ETHIOPIE — ETHIOPIA — ETIOPÍA

8. *Sister Yeshi Teshome*, Graduate Nurse. Diploma of the State College of Advanced Nursing Education (Sweden), Head Nurse Course 1959-1960. Ethiopian Red Cross Nursing School Diploma in 1955. Instructor and Director of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society Nursing School and later of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society Training Centre. First and Second Vice-Chairperson of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society from 1974 to 1978. Currently in hospital.

FIDJI — FIJI

9. *Mrs. Loata Talemaidranakovana Kacimaiwai*, Graduate Nurse. Fiji Registered Nurse. Registered General and Obstetric Nurse. Certificate in Public Health Nursing. Deceased.

FRANCE — FRANCIA

10. *M<sup>lle</sup> Suzanne Capet*, Infirmière diplômée. Membre du Comité de la Croix-Rouge française de Boulogne-sur-Mer.
11. *M<sup>lle</sup> Marcelle Deloison*, Infirmière diplômée. Activité d'infirmière en France, Allemagne, Indochine, Madagascar.
12. *M<sup>lle</sup> Madeleine Moisson*, Infirmière diplômée. Membre du Comité de la Croix-Rouge française de Boulogne-sur-Mer.

GRÈCE — GREECE — GRECIA

13. *M<sup>me</sup> Kyriaki Georjaki*, Infirmière diplômée. Diplôme de l'Ecole des Infirmières et Infirmières visiteuses de la Croix-Rouge hellénique. Ex-Directrice du Poste central des Premiers Secours de la Croix-Rouge hellénique et de ses Services de Secours. Ex-Directrice de l'Etablissement central de Transfusion sanguine de la Croix-Rouge hellénique.

HONGRIE — HUNGARY — HUNGRÍA

14. *M<sup>lle</sup> Maria Szikszay*, Infirmière diplômée. Diplôme d'infirmière en pédiatrie. Diplôme d'infirmière du « Cruz del Sacrificio » (Argentine). Diplôme d'un cours de formation de la Croix-Rouge hongroise pour la protection civile. Retraitée.
15. *M<sup>me</sup> Maria Szokodi*, Infirmière diplômée. Retraitée.
16. *M<sup>me</sup> Julianna Vass*, Infirmière diplômée. Infirmière-chef à la clinique d'ophtalmologie de Debrecen.

ITALIE — ITALY — ITALIA

17. *Sorella Maria Vittoria Zeme*, Diplôme d'auxiliaire volontaire de la Croix-Rouge. Inspectrice du III<sup>e</sup> Centre de Mobilisation de la Croix-Rouge italienne. Prisonnière et déportée pendant la 2<sup>e</sup> guerre mondiale et gravement atteinte dans sa santé. Infirmière bénévole.

JAPON — JAPAN — JAPÓN

18. *Mrs. Chieno Kawada*, Registered Nurse. State Diploma in 1953. Lecturer at the Practical College of Nursing of the Fukui Municipal Doctors' Association. Part-time staff member of the Fukui Prefectural Chapter of the Japanese Red Cross Society.
19. *Miss Chie Shida*, Registered Nurse. State diploma in 1952. Part-time lecturer at the Japanese Red Cross Akita Practical College of Nursing.
20. *Miss Sumire Ueda*, Registered Nurse. Registered Midwife. Public Health Nurse. State Diplomas. Director of the Kotoni Rojin Fukushi Kai (Kotoni Aged People's Welfare Society). Part-time staff member of the Hokkaido Prefectural Chapter of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

LIBAN — LEBANON — LÍBANO

21. *M<sup>me</sup> Leila Anid*, Infirmière diplômée. Diplôme d'Etat en 1953. Membre du Comité Central de la Croix-Rouge libanaise. Responsable des Equipes Actives Secouristes de toutes les sections au Liban.

PHILIPPINES — FILIPINAS

22. *Mrs. Natividad Barcinas Asuque*, Registered Nurse. Chief Training Officer, National Family Planning Office.

POLOGNE — POLAND — POLONIA

23. *M<sup>me</sup> Janina Czaja*, Infirmière auxiliaire. Retraitée.
24. *M<sup>me</sup> Wanda Lubońska*, Infirmière diplômée. Diplôme d'Etat. Retraitée.

RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE ALLEMANDE — GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA ALEMANA

25. *Mrs. Hella Frenzel*, Graduate Nurse. State diploma. Member of the Presidium and the Bureau of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic.

ROYAUME-UNI — UNITED KINGDOM — REINO UNIDO

26. *Mrs. Susan Morris née Peel, MBE.SRN.SCM.DTD.DHN*. Graduate Nurse. State Registered Nurse in 1967. State Certified Midwife in 1968. Diploma in Tropical Diseases in 1972. Technical Adviser on Nutrition.

27. *Sister Josephine Riordan, SRN.SCM.* Member of the Daughters of the Holy Ghost. Graduate Nurse. Registered Nurse. State Certified Midwife.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE — CZECHOSLOVAKIA — CHECOSLOVAQUIA

28. *Mrs. Mária Flešková,* Red Cross Nurse. Qualified Nurse. Matron (retired). Red Cross volunteer nurse. Physical training instructor, Red Cross District Committee at Lučenec. Member of the local Red Cross Committee at Lvinobaňa.
29. *Mrs. Erika Žádníková,* Auxiliary Nurse. Red Cross Volunteer Worker. Vice-President of the basic organization of the Czechoslovak Red Cross at Temice. Retired.

THAÏLANDE — THAILAND — TAILANDIA

30. *Mrs. Somchit Kanjanapokin,* Graduate Nurse. Diploma in General Nursing in 1948. Certificates of Midwifery and Public Health in 1948. Chief Nurse and Field Co-ordinator for the Thai Red Cross Society's refugees relief, Aranyaprathet, Thailand. Member of the Executive Committee, Thai Nurses' Association. Member of the Executive Committee, Thai Red Cross Society's College of Nursing Alumni Association. President, Society of Directors of Nursing of Thailand. Founding Member and Consultant to the « Friends for all Children » Foundation.

U.R.S.S. — U.S.S.R. — U.R.S.S.

31. *M<sup>me</sup> Polina D. Danelitskaia-Titkova,* Infirmière diplômée. De 1956 à 1958 Présidente-adjointe du Comité de district de la Croix-Rouge. Chef de maison de repos.
32. *M<sup>me</sup> Maria A. Garatchouk,* Infirmière diplômée. Retraitée.
33. *M<sup>me</sup> Rashida Kassoume-Zadeie,* Infirmière diplômée.
34. *M<sup>me</sup> Olga I. Komeleva,* Infirmière diplômée.
35. *M<sup>me</sup> Ludmila A. Tchernova,* Infirmière diplômée.

YUGOSLAVIE — YUGOSLAVIA

36. *Mrs. Vukosava Dimitrijević,* Diploma of the Junior Officer Medical School and diploma of the Medical School for Trained Nurses. Collaborator of the Municipal Red Cross Board for Trained Nurses. War veteran. Retired.

The medals and diplomas, accompanied in each case by a photog-  
vure reproduction of the portrait of Florence Nightingale, will be sent  
as quickly as possible to the Central Committees. The International  
Committee of the Red Cross would like to receive acknowledgments of  
their receipt in due course.

The Committee would be grateful if the Medals could be presented  
in the course of this year and requests the Central Committees to invest  
the presentation ceremony with a character of formality in keeping with  
the founders' wishes.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Alexandre HAY**

*President*

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

*March-April 1983*

### **Africa**

#### **Angola**

The President of the ICRC, Mr. Alexandre Hay, accompanied by the ICRC delegate general for Africa, Mr. Jean-Marc Bornet, went on a mission to Angola from 6 to 10 April and met representatives of the Angolan Government, in particular the Ministers of External Relations, Health, Defence, State Security and Provincial Coordination. Apart from the progressive resumption of ICRC humanitarian action on the central Angolan plateau (Planalto) since the end of January and a survey of its activities throughout the world, the President of the ICRC discussed more specific subjects, such as the carrying off by UNITA of foreign collaborators at Alto Catumbela (Benguela province) on 12 March. The delegate general for Africa only returned to Geneva on 14 April after discussing the future of ICRC assistance action on the Planalto with the ICRC delegation.

#### *Assistance activities on the Planalto*

Between 2 and 16 April, an aeroplane was chartered by the ICRC to transport nearly 495 tons of relief and more than 136 000 litres of fuel required for the assistance action on the Planalto. A series of 24 trips were made between Luanda, Lobito and Huambo.

As from 15 April, the sub-delegation at Huambo started a programme of food distribution to 1200 ill nourished children, with the opening of four distribution points on the outskirts of the town.

In the province of Bie, evaluations carried out in April by delegates in various villages showed that the health status of the population had appreciably improved because of the adequate maize harvest. At the

beginning of May, the delegation began a general distribution of seed in favour of 35 000 displaced persons; it also distributed supplementary foodstuffs as well as blankets and warm clothing, necessary because of the approach of the cold season.

### **Mozambique**

The contract between the ICRC and the Mozambican authorities concerning the functioning of the Maputo orthopaedic centre was renewed for one year on 31 March.

In addition, following the conclusions resulting from an evaluation mission carried out at the beginning of 1983 in the company of the secretary general of the "Mozambican Red Cross", the head of the ICRC delegation at Maputo presented to the competent authorities the projects for medical and food assistance that the ICRC plans to undertake in favour of the population affected by the drought and fighting in the Vilanculos district (Inhambane province). This project was also discussed with the Mozambican Minister of Health, Mr. Mucumbi, when he was received by the President of the ICRC during his visit to Geneva, on 11 May.

### **Zimbabwe**

During his visit to Harare at the end of March, the ICRC delegate general for Africa and the regional delegate at Harare met President Banana of Zimbabwe, as well as the Minister for Labour and Social Affairs, Mr. Kangai. The main topic of these talks was the situation in the interior of the country and the availability of the ICRC to undertake an assistance and protection action if required.

In addition, relief (provisions, blankets) estimated at 60 000 Swiss Francs were provided by the ICRC and distributed by the "Catholic Commission on Social Service and Development" of the Bulawayo diocese to 2 000 beneficiaries, mostly children, who had taken refuge in missions situated in the Tsholotho and Lupane districts.

### **Chad**

ICRC delegates continued to travel through the country to visit prisoners of war. A transfer by aeroplane to the N'Djamena hospital was arranged for four prisoners of war who were in hospital at Abeche. During their visits, the delegates handed some relief materials to the prisoners, consisting essentially of clothing, mats and soap.

**Ethiopia**

In April, ICRC delegates visited some 200 Somali prisoners of war who had already received a complete customary visit in February. On this occasion, 3.3 tons of food relief and some medical aid were handed to the prisoners.

A doctor and a nutritionist, both ICRC delegates, visited Eritrea and Gondar between 20 March and the end of April to evaluate the development of the joint Ethiopian Red Cross and ICRC (medical and food) assistance action and to define, if necessary, new assistance programmes. At the beginning of April, a parallel evaluation mission was carried out in the Genale region of Bale province, which led to the elaboration of an assistance programme in favour of some 12 000 displaced persons.

**Tanzania**

The ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Africa, accompanied by the delegate responsible for dealing with dissemination and cooperation with the National Societies, visited Tanzania in March from their base in Nairobi. Numerous contacts were made on this occasion with the authorities and the representatives of the National Red Cross; it was decided to work out a programme for the dissemination of humanitarian law among the armed forces and the police.

The regional delegate also took part in the conference held at Arusha, from 21 to 26 March, in which representatives of countries members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of certain voluntary agencies participated, to deal with questions concerning assistance to refugees in Africa.

**Djibouti**

The ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Africa visited Djibouti, from 16 to 24 April, together with the delegate responsible for dealing with dissemination and cooperation with National Societies. They met numerous representatives of the authorities and of the "Red Crescent" with whom they discussed the dissemination of international humanitarian law and the ratification of the Protocols, as well as ICRC activities, especially in the field of the Agency; the programmes of activities of the Society were also examined.

**Zaire**

In March and April, ICRC delegates made 11 visits to 9 places of detention (8 in the capital), administered by the Security Service, the Zairian armed forces or the Department of Justice. The ICRC deputy delegate general for Africa, Mr. Chappuis, went on a mission to Zaire from 5 to 12 April to make an estimate of the protection action; he had talks with the Commissioner of State for Justice, the chief of the general staff of the state police force and the general administrator of the National Centre for Research and Investigation.

A mission to Shaba was carried out in March with the object of evaluating and checking up on assistance projects on hygiene and on development assistance in agricultural production undertaken in five prisons in 1982.

A dozen talks were given to schools, to the Zairian armed forces and to members of the Zairian Red Cross within the context of the programme on information and dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and of international humanitarian law.

**Regional delegation in Togo**

The ICRC regional delegation at Lome has the task of establishing and maintaining relations with the authorities and the Red Cross Societies in the countries of Western Africa and, more particularly, of organizing programmes for the dissemination of international humanitarian law in conjunction with them. From the beginning of the year until the end of April, ICRC delegates based in Togo have been on missions to Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal for this purpose.

**Latin America****El Salvador**

On 24 March, the President of the Republic, Dr. Alvaro Magana, received ICRC delegates for talks which included a survey of ICRC activities.

In March and April, the ICRC continued its activities in favour of the victims of the conflict in El Salvador. During this period, ICRC assistance action slowed down somewhat because ICRC delegates were denied access to certain regions due to the fighting in some of the prov-

inces. Nevertheless, by mid-April, delegates were again able to reach the northern part of Morazan province where they had not been for about two months.

In April, 645 tons of relief were distributed to 78 000 displaced persons; in March, only 58 000 persons benefited from ICRC assistance.

Medical assistance was also dependent on the military situation during these two months. In spite of this, the 25 persons who make up the three mobile ICRC teams (ICRC doctor-delegates and nurses and locally recruited medical personnel) held 70 consultations in 59 villages; a monthly average of 8 450 persons thus received medical care.

In March and April, visits to temporary or permanent detention centres administered by the armed forces, the security forces and the Ministry of Justice continued regularly in the capital and in the provinces. In March, ICRC delegates made 138 visits, including visits to 104 new detainees; in April, 130 visits were made and there were 125 new detainees. These visits were made according to customary ICRC procedure.

In addition, 7 members of the armed forces captured by Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front fighters were liberated in March; they were handed over to the ICRC who returned them to their respective units.

### **Nicaragua**

Following troubles on the Honduran frontier between the Sandinist army and counter-revolutionary groups in March, the ICRC has been especially concerned about the possible consequences of these events for the civilian population in this region. Thus, on 31 March, the ICRC informed the Nicaraguan authorities of its availability to provide protection and assistance to the civilian victims of the conflict situation.

Over the past two months, the ICRC delegation at Managua has continued its regular visits to the two main prisons in the capital (Tipitapa and Zona Franca). On the other hand, delegates were no longer authorized by the National Penitentiary Service (NPS) to visit places of detention in the provinces. The delegation took several steps to try to resolve this situation.

### **Chile**

In the course of a series of visits to places of detention, ICRC delegates met 97 detainees, of whom 69 were seen without witnesses. These detainees, of whom 16 were new, were split up between seven detention centres.

## **Peru**

ICRC delegates undertook a new series of visits to places of detention in Peru from 18 April. The preceding visits took place in November and December of last year. These visits will take about two months.

## **Uruguay**

On 1 March, an agreement was signed with the Uruguayan authorities establishing procedures for visits to places of detention. The first of three series of visits arranged for this year started on 4 April.

## **Asia**

### **Indonesia-Timor**

#### *Family reunions*

A programme of family reunions started at the end of 1981 in collaboration with the Indonesian Red Cross is still continuing. From the beginning of 1983 until the end of April, 62 persons left East Timor and were reunited with their respective families; 30 went to Australia and 32 to Portugal.

#### *Assistance activities*

In March, three delegates, one of them a doctor, carried out two successive evaluation missions, one to the island of Atauro and the other to a dozen villages on the island of Timor.

Following suggestions put forward by its delegates, the ICRC strengthened its team by adding a relief specialist delegate to supervise the distributions and to make regular re-evaluations of the needs of the people receiving assistance. In addition, a nurse nutritionist was sent out to assist in carrying out the nutritional programme on Atauro and to work out other programmes on the main island.

The joint ICRC and Indonesian Red Cross assistance mission on Timor was plunged into mourning by a helicopter accident on 2 April which cost the lives of two persons on board; three others were wounded. The team was returning from an urgent humanitarian mission in the south of the island. This accident is also mentioned in another section of the *Review*.

### *Appeal for funds*

In May, the ICRC launched an appeal for funds for its humanitarian activities in Timor in 1983.

In its appeal, the ICRC summarized the whole of its activities in Timor in 1982 and noted its objectives for 1983 in protection (visits to detainees, searches for missing persons, the reuniting of separated families, etc.) and assistance (urgent medical aid, food assistance and various relief, etc.).

The budget drawn up by the ICRC for these activities in 1983 totals 10.7 million Swiss Francs. Subtracting the balance left over from 1982 results in a shortfall of around 3.9 million Swiss Francs and it was for this amount that the appeal was launched.

### **Malaysia**

From 11 to 13 April, two ICRC delegates, one of whom was a doctor, visited 160 persons at the Kamunting prison near Taiping city, who had been arrested under the "Internal Security Act".

### **Philippines**

From 20 to 31 March, the delegate general for Asia, Mr. J. de Courten, went on a mission to the Philippines. In his talks with the Philippine Red Cross, he examined the joint ICRC and Philippine Red Cross assistance programmes in favour of displaced persons, in particular on the island of Mindanao. In the course of meetings with the authorities, notably with the Ministers of Defence and of Justice, certain questions concerning ICRC visits to detainees were discussed. Lastly, the delegate general, together with the National Red Cross and the general staff of the army, studied programmes being prepared on the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

Between 19 April and 2 May, two ICRC delegates visited 89 detainees ("public order violators") in six places of detention.

### **Refugees in South-East Asia and anti-pirate programme**

Earlier issues of the *Review* (see in particular the *Review* of March-April 1982) have reported on the efforts by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, supported by the ICRC, to make governments aware of the need to combat piracy against refugees on the high seas in South-East Asia. As a first step, governments agreed to finance the work of a Thai government armed anti-piracy contingent.

A new meeting was held by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the ICRC on 12 April in Geneva for representatives of a dozen donor countries. The President of the ICRC represented the Institution at this session and he suggested that an additional 2.5 million dollars be collected to ensure the expansion of the anti-piracy contingent. All the participants approved the proposed programme.

### **Pakistan**

The ICRC has decided to establish a sub-delegation at Quetta (Baluchistan province) and install a 40-bed surgical unit in the town. Afghan war wounded will have priority of access to this hospital. A dozen staff members from Geneva (including 7 belonging to the medical service) and around fifty local employees will be posted to Quetta. Work should start in July.

The cost of these new projects, plus the costs of managing the surgical unit up to the end of 1983 have increased the budget for ICRC action in Pakistan by some 1.8 million Swiss Francs for the current year.

During his visit to the ICRC in Geneva, on 19 April, Mr. Shahabzada Yakub Khan, Pakistani Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by the President of the ICRC together with the main collaborators concerned. The ICRC projects for Quetta were described to the visitor. The future sub-delegation of Quetta will be under the delegation of Peshawar.

The ICRC hospital at Peshawar noted a new sharp increase in the number of wounded admitted in April; the total jumped to 125 from 30 in the preceding month.

### **Afghanistan**

At a meeting in Geneva with the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shah Mohammad Douste, on 18 April, the President of the ICRC broached the question of the return of the ICRC to Kabul. This exchange of views did not result in an agreement on the permanent resumption of ICRC activities in Afghanistan.

Other talks also took place in Geneva on the subject of Afghanistan, notably with the head of the Jamiat-e-Islami movement, who thanked the ICRC for its medical action in Pakistan in favour of the Afghan refugees.

### **Regional delegation in India**

From 5 to 12 April, two delegates went on a mission to Bangladesh to re-establish contact with the authorities and to remind them of the

availability of the ICRC to provide protection. They also met officers of the National Red Cross, with whom programmes for the dissemination of international humanitarian law are in the process of being worked out.

From 19 to 23 April, the regional delegate was in Sri Lanka to resume contacts with representatives of the government as well as to discuss the dissemination of international humanitarian law with the National Red Cross Society.

Finally, two ICRC representatives from Geneva in addition to the regional delegate participated as observers in the seventh summit meeting of the non-aligned countries which was held at New Delhi from 7 to 11 March.

### **Thailand**

After the fighting of the beginning of February, followed by a period of calm in March, violent clashes broke out again as from 31 March in the region of Phnom Chat and, in the days that followed, in the northern sector of the frontier (O'Smach region). Calm only returned in the middle of April.

Two groups of refugees, made up of around 8 000 and 28 000 persons, had to be evacuated to new sites, at "Red Hill" near to Khao-I-Dang and at the Nong An camp, both on the Thai side of the frontier. The ICRC, UNBRO (United Nations Border Relief Organization) and the voluntary agencies worked in close collaboration during this emergency period.

During the fighting, the surgical hospital of Khao-I-Dang took in numerous wounded (97 the first day, for example). A supplementary surgical team of the Danish and Norwegian Red Cross Societies was immediately sent out as a reinforcement.

In the northern sector of the frontier, the new Kap Cherng hospital which had been inaugurated at the beginning of January also experienced an influx of patients: 159 were admitted in April, of whom 44 were admitted in the first two days of the fighting in that zone, on 3 and 4 April. A supplementary team also had to be sent there as a reinforcement. It was made up of 2 British doctors, a Finnish nurse and 10 Thai nurses.

On 14 April, the refugee population at Nong An (on Thai soil, on the east of O'Smach) was transferred to a new site called "Green Hill" situated in the north of O'Smach. At the end of April, the population of "Red Hill", made up of refugees from Phnom Chat, Kok Tahan and Chom Kakor, was still waiting to see what the future held in store for them.

## **Kampuchea**

In March and April, ICRC delegates at Phnom Penh made a tour of the main hospitals of the capital. Following this re-evaluation of needs, in April the delegation started to provide material allowing for an improvement in the preparation for blood transfusions. The hospitals “of the Revolution”, “du 7 janvier” and “du 17 avril” should also receive ICRC aid to carry out works to improve the provision of drinking water in these establishments.

## **Middle East**

### **Iraq/Iran conflict**

In February, the ICRC delegate general for the Middle East undertook missions to Teheran and Baghdad, where he had conversations with the authorities on the subject of the ICRC activities.

In *Iraq*, in March, ICRC delegates visited in the accustomed manner the five camps holding Iranian prisoners of war (the three Mossul camps and the Ramadi and Anbar camps) and four hospitals where sick or wounded prisoners of war are cared for, and they made one visit—limited to Agency activities—to the civilian population displaced from Iranian Kurdistan to Iraqi soil. In April, they visited the three Mosul prisoner-of-war camps, the two Mosul hospitals and the Al-Rashid hospital.

In *Iran*, the first two weeks of March were marked by a renewal of activity, which unfortunately was subsequently interrupted. During the first fortnight, delegates visited and registered some Iraqi prisoners of war. The mixed medical commission was able to finish its tour of the camps in the capital and a list of 104 cases for repatriation was transmitted to the authorities. Nevertheless, as from mid-March, ICRC activity was in abeyance.

Two repatriation operations were, however, carried out. Acting as a neutral intermediary between the parties, the ICRC took charge of 32 Iraqi prisoners of war, handed over to them by the Iranian authorities on 30 April 1983, for transfer back to Iraq. Another operation took place on 1 May 1983 in which 32 Iranian prisoners of war, held by Iraq, were handed over by the ICRC to representatives of Iran. These two operations, consistent with Articles 109 and 110 of the Third

Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, took place at Ankara airport (Turkey). At Ankara, all the infrastructure and the personnel needed for these operations were made available by the Turkish Red Crescent which, together with the ICRC, provided the medical care required by the wounded prisoners.

### **Israel and the occupied territories**

In March, because hundreds of persons hit by a sudden and mysterious illness were admitted to hospital in the occupied West Bank, the International Committee of the Red Cross sent Dr. Franz Altherr, doctor-delegate, to the area to carry out an evaluation of the situation (not to carry out an inquiry as this is not within the terms of reference of the ICRC). Over the last ten years, Dr. Altherr, a general practitioner, has carried out numerous evaluation missions on behalf of the ICRC in the territories occupied by Israel.

During his mission from 31 March to 4 April, he had talks with Israeli doctors who had treated the first cases; he went to several hospitals in the West Bank to examine patients and to talk to the Palestinian doctors in attendance; he also met several prominent persons in the West Bank as well as the director general of the Israeli Ministry of Health.

In view of the objective report of its doctor-delegate, the number of cases admitted to hospital, and the uncertainty affecting the victims and the population of the region, as observed by its delegate, the ICRC recommended that an organism acceptable to all parties and of recognized competence start as soon as possible to carry out thorough and prolonged examinations to determine the cause and the possible treatment of this complaint.

In this context, the ICRC noted with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations to send a group of experts to the area.

During a mission to the Near East, the ICRC delegate for the Middle East visited Israel, in April, and was received by the new Minister of Defence, Mr. Moshe Arens.

### **Lebanon**

The ICRC continued its activities related to the Lebanese conflict, in Lebanon itself as well as in Israel and Syria. In the two latter countries ICRC delegates regularly visited prisoners of war.

In addition to the activities that have become customary with the passing months, from 15 March, the ICRC started to visit persons

detained by the Lebanese authorities, according to usual ICRC procedures.

In order to get up to date regarding the general situation in the region and to evaluate the protection action, the delegate general for the Middle East went on a mission that took him to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel between 10 and 25 April.

## **Europe**

### **United Kingdom**

The ICRC carried out a new series of visits to places of detention in Northern Ireland, as had previously been done in July 1982. From 25 to 30 April, four ICRC delegates, including a doctor, visited more than 2 000 detainees in the Maze, Belfast, Armagh and Magilligan places of detention.

### **Poland**

The ICRC continued to press the Polish authorities for an answer regarding the continuation of its work in Poland, especially concerning the protection of persons arrested, accused or condemned for infringement of the martial law legislation. The President of the ICRC had talks with Mr. Henryk Jaroszek, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who came to ICRC headquarters on 14 April.

Several meetings also took place, in Geneva, with heads of the Polish Red Cross who were received by the President of the ICRC and members of the directorate: Dr. Ryscard Brzozowski, President, on 18 and 22 April, and Mrs Wiesława Kroll, Vice-President, on 21 and 22 March.

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## **Eighth Award of the Henry Dunant Medal**

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, at its meeting on 21 April 1983 in Geneva, decided to award the Henry Dunant Medal to seven people:

- to Dr. Mariano Bahamonde Ruiz, President of the Chilean Red Cross;
- to Mr. Hans Christian Bennetzen, delegate of the Danish Red Cross, seriously injured in the service of the League, in Uganda;
- to Professor Werner Ludwig, former President of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic;
- to Dr. John Felix, League regional delegate for the Pacific and President of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross;
- to Dr. Walter Bargatzky, former President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- to Dr. Abdul-Aziz Mudarris, former President of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society;
- to Dr. Bagus Rudiono, doctor, of the Indonesian Red Cross, who died in the service of the Red Cross in a helicopter accident on 2 April 1983 (posthumous award).

The Henry Dunant Medal is intended to constitute recognition and reward for outstanding services or acts of self-sacrifice in the cause of the Red Cross on the part of a member. It is the highest distinction conferred within the Red Cross. According to regulations it is awarded in principle to a maximum of five individuals every two years, but provision is made for the Standing Commission to reduce or to increase the number of awards in exceptional circumstances.

Instituted by the Twentieth International Red Cross Conference (Vienna, 1965) and conferred for the first time at the Twenty-first International Red Cross Conference in Istanbul in 1969, the Henry Dunant Medal has been awarded to a total of thirty-nine persons, including twelve posthumous awards.

## **In Mexico**

### **World Meeting on Voluntary Service**

The First World Meeting of Red Cross Volunteers, organized by the Mexican Red Cross in collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute, was held in Mexico from 7 to 12 March 1983. It was attended by representatives of thirty National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, of 16 provincial sections of the Mexican Red Cross, of the League (including Mr. Enrique de la Mata, President; Mr. Ricardo Bermudez, delegate general; Miss Monique Esnard, technical adviser, Social Welfare Service), of the ICRC (Mr. Rudolf Jäckli, member of the International Committee) and of the Henry Dunant Institute (Mr. J. Meurant, Director).

Many National Societies of the Americas were represented and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of faraway countries such as China, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Principality of Monaco, etc., also sent delegations.

The opening ceremony on 7 March took place in the presence of Doña Paloma Cordero de la Madrid, the wife of the President of the Republic of Mexico and Honorary President of the Mexican Red Cross. Speeches were delivered by Mr. José Barroso Chávez, President of the Mexican Red Cross and former Chairman of the League, Mr. Ricardo Bermudez, representing the League, and Mr. Jacques Meurant, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute.

A very broad subject had rightly been chosen for this first world meeting, namely an appraisal of voluntary service in the Red Cross. There were two subdivisions to the discussion: 1. To examine the situation of Red Cross voluntary service in the world; 2. To propose ways and means of fostering the motivation and participation of voluntary workers in the Red Cross and improving their efficiency.

A series of lectures were given on these subjects, all followed by discussions.

The first speaker was Mr. David Turner, Executive Secretary of the Centre of Voluntary Supporters of the Mexican Red Cross, who gave an account of the "Development of voluntary service in Mexico". Following this lecture, representatives of the National Societies of Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Spain, the United States, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lebanon, Mexico and the Republic of Korea presented reports, written reviews or films on voluntary work in their respective countries.

The President of the League, Mr. E. de la Mata, then gave a talk entitled "Importance of voluntary service in the present-day world", and Mr. Jacques Meurant, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, spoke more specifically about "Red Cross voluntary service in the world today".

The work of the meeting was concluded by two more technical and more practical accounts: Miss Monique Esnard (League) spoke about the "Role of the League in Red Cross voluntary service", and Dr. Mario Espinoza Vergara (Chile) analysed the "Theory and practice of voluntary service". Then Mr. Rudolf Jäckli (ICRC) gave a speech in which he recounted his experience with the Red Cross and its voluntary workers.

After all these various lectures, the participants, divided into working groups, examined several subjects relating to the various aspects of voluntary service and approved the conclusions reached by the meeting.

Respect for the fundamental principles of the Red Cross was reaffirmed in these conclusions, which likewise stressed the importance of motivation for voluntary workers, their training and the need for increased participation at every level of voluntary service.

All the participants thanked the Mexican Red Cross for organizing this world meeting on a difficult subject of paramount importance for the entire Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

**Joint Commission  
of the Empress Shôken Fund**

No. 74

Geneva, April 1983.

**SIXTY-SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 25 March 1983. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by H. E. Ambassador Kazuo Chiba.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31 December 1982 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to S.Fr. 214,169.25.

In examining the applications, the Joint Commission reviewed the experiences of the past few years. The Commission noted that the criteria (a.b.c.) it had established for allocation were still valid:

- a. to restrict the number of allocations and thereby increase the allocations so as to enable the beneficiary National Societies to implement their plans;
- b. to uphold only those from developing National Societies unable to have their projects financed otherwise and, among such Societies, whenever feasible those which have hitherto benefited least from assistance from the Shôken Fund;

- c. to refrain from considering requests from National Societies which have not conformed to the requirements under article 5 ter of the Regulations, according to which the beneficiary National Societies are expected to report on the use of the allocations received.

The Joint Commission further decided that:

- i. allocations be transferred to the beneficiaries only upon presentation of either invoice or proof of purchase;
- ii. allocations remaining unclaimed or unused after six months of such allocations are to be withdrawn and added to the amount available for the next distribution.

Eighteen National Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute submitted requests for allocations from the 62nd distribution of income and the Joint Commission decided to make the following grants based on the above-mentioned criteria:

*Ecuadorian Red Cross Society*: SFr 30,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Gambia Red Cross Society*: SFr 40,000  
for the purchase of a vehicle for transport of relief goods

*Malagasy Red Cross Society*: SFr 30,000  
for the purchase of a land rover

*Mauritanian Red Crescent Society*: SFr 25,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Thai Red Cross Society*: SFr 30,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Yemen Arab Red Crescent Society*: SFr 30,000  
for the purchase of an ambulance

*Henry Dunant Institute*: SFr 25,000  
for scholarships for candidates to attend the Henry Dunant Institute courses

The Joint Commission also decided that the unused balance of SFr 4,038.25 would be added to the income available for the 63rd distribution.

In accordance with article 5 ter of the Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission on the use which has been made of the allocations received. The Joint Commission would like these reports, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the year during which the allocations are used. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of article 5 bis of the Regulations, which prohibits them assigning the grant for purposes other than those specified, without the previous consent of the Commission.

In accordance with the Regulations, the 1983 income will be distributed in 1984. To help National Societies submit applications in conformity with the Regulations, the Joint Commission has decided to send, as in the past year, model application forms to all National Societies.

**The Joint Commission wishes to remind National Societies that such requests must indicate the purposes for which the allocations will be used, in order for them to be considered; they must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by plans of financing. Requests must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission before 31 December 1983.**

*For the Joint Commission*

*League of Red Cross Societies*

H. Høegh  
T. Konoe (Secretary)  
B. Bergman

*International Committee  
of the Red Cross*

M. Aubert (Chairman)  
P. Gaillard  
M. Martin

## Empress Shôken Fund

*BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1982*  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS	SFr	LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS	SFr	SFr
Securities in portfolio		Capital as at 1.1.1982 . . .		3,027,686.39
Bonds in Swiss Francs (market value: <i>SFr 2,040,000.—</i> ) . . . .	1,991,413.70	<i>Plus:</i>		
Bonds in foreign currencies (market value: <i>SFr 843,000.—</i> ) . . . . .	864,597.20	Contributions from Japanese Government . . . . .	162,729.—	
	2,856,010.90	Contributions from Japanese visitors . . . . .	1,745.30	164,464.30
				3,192,150.69
Fixed deposits		Funds available at 31.12.1982. . . . .		214,038.25
Crédit Lyonnais, Genève	907,500.—	Provisions:		
		Reserve against fluctuations		341,574.30
Debtors		for administrative expenses: Balance carried forward from the previous year . . . . .	18,679.41	
Account receivable, with- holding tax recoverable . . . . .	22,484.78	Transfer from the income statement as per the statutes . . . . .	10,887.41	
League of Red Cross So- cieties (current account). . . . .	44,282.22		29,567.21	
	66,767.—	<i>Less:</i>		
		Administrative expenses for the year 1982 . . . . .	6,213.97	23,353.24
Cash at bank		Commitments:		
Messrs. Hentsch & Cie, Genève . . . . .	5,224.28	Allocations to be withdrawn		157,067.25
Crédit Suisse, Genève . . . . .	92,681.55			
	97,905.83	Total of liabilities . . . . .		3,928,183.73
Total of assets . . . . .	3,928,183.73			

*SITUATION OF INVESTMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1981*

		<i>Nominal Value SFr</i>	<i>Purchase Price SFr</i>	<i>Market Value SFr</i>	<i>%</i>
7¼ %	Crédit Suisse, Zurich, variable, 1980/92	200,000,—	200,728,—	190,500,—	92.25
4¾ %	Union Bank of Switzerland, 1980/83 . .	200,000,—	200,300,—	200,000,—	100
6 %	Bowater Intl. Fin., 1982/92 . . . . .	35,000,—	35,193,—	36,662,—	104.75
6½ %	Cie Française des Pétroles, 1981/91 . .	130,000,—	131,354,—	131,950,—	101.50
6 %	Kyushu Electric Power, 1982/92 . . . .	50,000,—	49,452,—	50,125,—	100.25
5¾ %	Best Denki, Japan, 1980/85 . . . . .	150,000,—	150,000,—	150,750,—	100.50
6¾ %	Japan Development Bank, 1970/85 . . .	238,000,—	239 984,—	248,710,—	104.50
6½ %	Worldbank, Washington, 1971/86 . . .	160,000,—	160,000,—	168,800,—	105.50
4⅝ %	Worldbank, Washington - May, 1979/89	200,000,—	200,300,—	193,000,—	96.50
6½ %	Japan Development Bank, 1982/88 . . .	100,000,—	100,300,—	103,500,—	103.50
5⅝ %	Mitsubishi Mining, convert., 1982/87 . .	100,000,—	100,300,—	101,000,—	101
4½ %	Mitsubishi Chemical, convert., 1981/86.	50,000,—	46,928,—	47,500,—	95
6¼ %	Tojjo Yuden Co., convert., 1982/87 . . .	50,000,—	50,150,—	51,000,—	102
6¼ %	OKI Electric Ind., convert., 1982/87 . .	100,000,—	100,300,—	116,750,—	116.75
5½ %	Clarion Co., convert., 1982/88 . . . . .	100,000,—	100,300,—	115,000,—	115
4½ %	NGK Insulators, convert., 1982/88 . . .	50,000,—	50,150,—	50,000,—	100
6½ %	Minebea Co. Ltd., convert., 1982/92 . .	60,000,—	60,180,—	69,000,—	115
4½ %	Olympus Optical Co., convert., 1982/91	15,000,—	15,045,—	16,162,—	107.75
		<u>1,988,000,—</u>	<u>1,991,414,—</u>	<u>2,040,409,—</u>	
10¼ %	Ennia Assur. Co., NL, 1980/90 . . . . . DFL	200,000,—	173,187,—	162,993,—	107.80
8 %	The Netherlands, 1977/87 . . . . . DFL	149,000,—	125,189,—	116,248,—	103.20
10¾ %	The Netherlands, 1981/91 . . . . . DFL	200,000,—	169,473,—	170,251,—	112.60
7⅝ %	Bayer Capital N.V., 1982/89 . . . . . DM	100,000,—	86,113,—	84,436,—	101.00
6½ %	Nippon Kokan K.K., 1979/84 . . . . . DM	100,000,—	90,571,—	83,014,—	99.30
0	Fed. Rep. of Germany, due 02.07.1984 DM	150,000,—	107,912,—	113,381,—	90.20
0	Idem due 02.08.1984 DM	150,000,—	112,152,—	112,690,—	89.65
			<u>864,597,—</u>	<u>843,013,—</u>	
			<u>2,856,011,—</u>	<u>2,883,422,—</u>	

*STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1982*

	<i>SFr</i>
<b>INCOME</b>	
Interest income from securities . . . . .	120,762.50
Interests in bank deposits . . . . .	96,993.89
	<u>217,756.39</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
5% of total income above transferred to the Provision for administrative expenses (article 7 of the statutes of the Fund) . . . . .	10,887.80
<b>RESULTS</b>	
Excess of income over expenditure for 1982 . . . . .	<u>206,868.59</u>
<b>STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION</b>	
Balance carried forward from previous year . . . . .	228,169.66
<i>Less:</i>	
Sixty-first distribution of income for the year 1981 . . . . .	221,000.—
<i>Unused balance</i> . . . . .	<u>7,169.66</u>
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1982 . . . . .	<u>206,868.59</u>
<b>BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1982 AS PER</b>	
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b> . . . . .	<u>214,038.25</u>

The accounts of the Empress Shōken Fund have been audited by la Société Fiduciaire OFOR S.A. The financial report is obtainable from the League of Red Cross Societies.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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### DOCUMENTS ON THE LAWS OF WAR<sup>1</sup>

Armed conflicts and military occupation are the subject of an extensive body of international law, covering a wide variety of issues: the rights and duties of both belligerents and neutrals; prohibitions or restrictions on the use of particular weapons; the protection of victims of war, including wounded and sick, prisoners of war, and civilians; war crimes, etc. Yet the detailed content of the laws of war is not always known, and there has long been a need for a volume focusing on the major currently applicable agreements and putting them in a convenient and accessible form. The need for such a volume is especially great following the conclusion of major new international agreements in the years 1977 and 1981.

“Documents on the Laws of War” contains the texts of twenty-five international agreements, from the 1856 Paris Declaration to the 1977 Geneva Additional Protocols and the 1981 UN Weapons Convention. It also contains other important documents, such as the 1978 Red Cross “Fundamental Rules of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts”. Each document is preceded by prefatory notes by the editors, explaining the legal and historical context of the document. It is followed by a list of all the States which are parties to it, along with the dates of adherence and details of any reservations or declarations which States have made.

Prepared with extensive assistance from the official Depositories of the various international agreements and from the ICRC Legal Department, this will be an essential and very useful reference book.

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<sup>1</sup> *Documents on the Laws of War*, edited by Adam Roberts and Richard Guelff. Oxford University Press, 1982. 498 pages. (In English only).

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.<sup>1</sup>

**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;
- (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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<sup>1</sup> 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.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *1089 Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dhaka 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*.
- 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*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 No. 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjølds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, 2100 København Ø.
- 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, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7a. Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Rass 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 14/15*.
- 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 1460 (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, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayaguëla, D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: *1367 Budapest 5*, Pf. 121.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *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 Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *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, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- 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*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue 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 JAMAHIRIYA — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre 3*).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, National HQ, No. 32 Jalan Nipah off Jalan Ampang, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- 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, P.O.B. 30427, *2500 GK The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- 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, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo 2*, Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo 2*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias - Surco - Apartado 1534, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila 2803*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- QATAR — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- RWANDA — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali*.
- 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 0923*.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC) — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of) — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstr. 10, 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*.
- TONGA — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa*.
- 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, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triêu, *Hanoi*.
- YEMEN (Arab Republic) — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1471, *Sana'a*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE — 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*.