ACTIVITY REPORT
OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE
(1973 - 1977)

(Item 6 of the provisional agenda of the Council of Delegates)

Geneva, April 1977
At the end of its third quadrennial term of activity, it seems unnecessary to explain the nature of the Henry Dunant Institute and the reasons for its creation, but only to describe what it has done during the past four years and set forth its plans for the future.

The usefulness of a Red Cross Institute needs no further demonstration; its maturity and the specific character of its work have been recognized by the movement as a whole. The Institute's regular and active participation, as an individual entity, in the various meetings of the International Red Cross have proved, if proof be needed, its status as an equal partner, not only because of the principal mission entrusted to it of enriching the spiritual heritage of the Red Cross but also because it has shared, through its research, teaching and training activities and through its publications, in developing the consciousness of the movement.

A resolution of the Council of Delegates in October 1975 asked the Institute to expand its activities on behalf of the Red Cross, and it must therefore be given the financial resources it needs to do so. This is a responsibility for all Red Cross institutions, which must decide definitely whether they wish to see the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute measure up to the hopes invested in it when it was created.

I. STRUCTURE

The supreme authority of the Institute is a General Assembly comprising the three member institutions: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and the Swiss Red Cross, each having one vote.

The Institute is managed by a Board consisting of three representatives from each of the member institutions. The present composition of the Board is as follows:
MEMBERS:

ICRC

Mr. Jakob BURCKHARDT  Member of ICRC
Mr. Hans-Peter TSCHUDI  Member of ICRC
Mr. Pierre BASSET  Head of the Bureau of the ICRC Executive Board

LEAGUE

Mr. Walter BARGATZKY  President
President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Henrik BEER  Secretary General of the League

Mr. Bengt BERGMAN  Under-Secretary General of the League

SWISS RED CROSS

Mr. Hans HAUG  President of the Swiss Red Cross

Mr. Pierre AUDEOUD  Member of the Swiss Red Cross

Mr. Carl-Maurice JACOTTET, Treasurer  Member of the Swiss Red Cross

The Assembly and Board have the same president, elected for two years and chosen, in turn, from among the representatives of the three member institutions.

A Scientific Council, to consist of a number of outstanding experts in various disciplines related to the activities of the Institute, is being set up pursuant to a decision by a joint meeting on 5 July 1976 of the Assembly and Board of the Henry Dunant Institute, Professor Bernard Cagnebin, former doyen of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Geneva, has been appointed as President. When fully constituted, the Scientific Council will give advisory
opinions on all questions submitted to it by the Institute and will participate in drawing up its programme of activities.

Resolution 1 of the Council of Delegates, on 25 October 1975, recommended that the Henry Dunant Institute should expand its activities, especially in close and direct association with the National Societies. The three member institutions therefore arranged to hold an annual consultative meeting to which would be invited delegates of the National Societies present in Geneva. It was felt that this procedure, enabling the delegates present to make suggestions and recommendations concerning the Institute's activities and plans, would have the advantage of flexibility and would be suited to the nature of the Institute, which has neither the desire nor the means to become a new member of the International Red Cross.

In March 1974 the Institute moved into its new headquarters, beautifully situated in the Park Mon Repos near the shore of Lake Geneva (114, rue de Lausanne, Geneva). The building was generously made available by the City of Geneva and had been completely renovated, thanks to a donation granted in 1963 by the Swiss Confederation. It provides all the amenities required for meetings, courses and lectures.

II. PERSONNEL

After the tragic death in the spring of 1974 of the first Director of the Institute, Pierre Boissier, who had been its moving spirit since the beginning, Jean Pictet, Vice President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, on 1 September 1975, became part-time Director of the Institute. He is assisted by:

- 1 administrator (part-time)
- 2 research directors
- 2 secretaries
- 1 librarian (unpaid)
III. ACTIVITIES

The Institute was founded to meet what could be regarded as the "intellectual" needs of the Red Cross. To do so, it has developed its activities in three main fields: research, teaching and publications.

A - RESEARCH

This basic activity of the Henry Dunant Institute received new impetus during the past four years. New assignments were entrusted to it, related to the "Big Study", with particular regard to Red Cross principles and studies on peace. These new tasks are in complete conformity with the mission assigned to the Institute when it was founded, namely the breaking of new ground for the movement. In the expansion of this activity, the Institute has become an inter-disciplinary organization, serving the public interest. To light its path, to adapt itself to immediate needs and above all to explore new possibilities, the Red Cross has felt the need for thorough studies, at the highest scientific level, in a great variety of fields. To accomplish this research activity, the Institute has maintained close relations with other scientific institutions and with various international organizations, enabling it not only to carry out high level research but also to avoid any duplication of efforts.

The creation of the Scientific Council and the strengthening of the Institute's direct relations with the National Societies is expected to add fresh impetus to its research activities.

Completion of the projects assigned to it will depend of course on the financial resources of the Institute.

The Institute's research activity is not limited to carrying out its own studies but includes advising persons who are seeking research projects and helping them to carry out work they have already begun. This is a traditional aspect of the activity of the Institute, to encourage and facilitate research. To this end, the Institute developed several years ago a master file on subjects of study in a great number of fields; law, sociology, medicine, history,
political science, etc; most of them having been proposed by various Red Cross institutions. This file has been of great benefit in helping students seeking subjects for theses, diplomas and for seminars. It will be further expanded to take into account the conclusions of the "Big Study", progress in the Diplomatic Conference, new developments in the Red Cross movement, and so forth.

It therefore seems desirable for Red Cross institutions and especially for National Societies to propose research projects to augment the Institute's index. Only by this means can the index be used systematically to provide universities with lists of subjects, thus meeting the needs of potential users. The interest of students seeking research subjects should be actively stimulated, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

With regard to the assistance given to students and researchers, a distinction should be made between "material" and "intellectual" assistance. Up to 1974, the Institute accorded a certain number of study and research grants, but it is no longer able to do so, because of the priority given to overcoming a serious budget deficit. The Institute nevertheless continues to help make living and working conditions easier for students and researchers, especially by helping them to find inexpensive accommodation during their stay in Geneva. In addition, the headquarters of the Institute has a special room reserved for students, providing especially good conditions for productive intellectual work.

As to "intellectual" assistance, the staff of the Institute does everything possible to facilitate the research of students seeking their advice. In the past four years, a great many researchers from a score of countries, including both university professors and students, have come to the Institute. Most of them have published the results of their studies, some of which are of very great interest to the Red Cross.

In addition to this voluminous research outside the Red Cross, considerable work has been done by the staff members themselves, much of which has been published.

Below, we describe briefly the principal research activities of the Institute, with reference both to work which has been concluded and that which is under way or being planned for the future.
1. International law and international humanitarian law

In order to render more accessible the basic documents relating to the law of armed conflicts, the Institute has published in English a collection of texts, with a historical introduction, lists of signatures, ratifications and accessions to the Conventions, and texts of reservations. 1)

The publication of this voluminous book has met a genuine need and has been greeted with highly favourable reports. The Institute would like to issue in the near future this collection in other languages. An abridged English version for students is at present in preparation.

The Institute is also working on another collection of texts; these will consist of all the international treaties and conventions, resolutions and other documents whose purpose is the restriction or prohibition of use of force in international relations (jus contra bellum). This collection fits in perfectly with the Institute's programme, whose aim is the development and promotion of the role of the International Red Cross as a factor for peace. A substantial portion of the book is ready but lack of funds has delayed its completion.

In response to requests from all those who have to apply the Geneva Conventions, the Institute has published an Index, making reference to the Conventions much easier. 2)

At the request of the Swiss Federal Political Department, the Institute has completed a study on the possibility of affording protection to political detainees by means of international law.


Further study material is in respect of assistance to victims of natural disaster. International law protecting the victims of armed conflicts is widely known, but there is nothing similar concerning assistance to victims of natural disasters. There exist some texts relating, for example, to the forwarding of relief supplies and to missions of specified categories of specialists. But no one has yet drawn up a full list of those provisions. This line of inquiry is essential in order better to know and apply the existing law and to work for its necessary development. One purpose of its work is to prepare a draft international convention whereby the victims of natural disasters may be aided under the best possible conditions. Unfortunately, this study is now being held up for lack of funds.

The Institute is also following closely the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law, and several meetings of experts taking part in the Conference have been held at the Institute, dealing with the teaching of humanitarian law, particularly in universities and in the armed forces.

A symposium organized by the Nansen Foundation was held at the Institute in June 1976 and was attended by experts from eighteen countries. The Institute Director gave an introductory address and some general information about the Institute's activities.

The Institute plans to undertake a number of studies on international humanitarian law as a whole and on its universal character, feeling that it would be useful to compare the principles of international humanitarian law with regional, religious and philosophical concepts. To this end, a resolution of the Eighth Congress of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies at Damascus, 5 to 10 April 1976, recommended that the Institute make a comparative study of Red Cross principles and the humanitarian principles of Islam. This study is designed to serve as the basis for a seminar soon to take place.

2. History of the humanitarian movement

Pierre Boissier, the Institute's first Director, devoted himself to numerous historical studies, in particular to the history of the International Committee of the Red Cross.1)

He guided the Institute, from its inception, toward a fuller understanding of the thought of Henry Dunant, with the aim of linking the ideas of the initiator and principal founder of the Red Cross movement to the present-day activities of the Red Cross.

Pursuing the same objectives, the Institute has continued for the past four years this work of collecting unpublished correspondence of Henry Dunant. This is being done by Mme de Pourtalès under the direction of Professor Gagnebin, with support from the Swiss National Scientific Research Fund.

This activity will provide researchers with vital documentation for work dealing with the history of the humanitarian movement and may lead to publication of the correspondence, as a useful approach to an understanding of the thoughts of Henry Dunant and a basis for any critical study of his works.

As a further step toward greater comprehension of Henry Dunant's thought, the Institute will participate in organizing a commemorative programme for the 150th anniversary of his birth, in co-operation with the ICRC, the League and the National Societies. A working group, under the auspices of the Institute, will arrange various aspects of this commemoration, to take place in 1978, such as television broadcasts, special stamps, articles for the press, proclamations, exhibitions, etc.

The Institute is also concerned with the history of the law of war. Unfortunately, some projects, such as publication of a general work on the historical and philosophical basis of this law, are being held up for lack of funds.

3. Medical and social problems

The Institute's activity is by no means limited to legal and historical problems. The field of medicine, of great importance to the Red Cross, is also one of its concerns.

What kind of health and medical problems will confront us during the next twenty years? This was the subject of an international survey carried out jointly by Sandoz SA and the Henry Dunant Institute, seeking the opinions of some fifty experts, prominent in the fields of medicine, sociology and
futurology. The survey ended with a seminar. The conclusions of the study have been published. 1)

In October 1974, the Institute organized another seminar on the costs of health. This seminar, which took place at the headquarters of the Institute, brought together about forty prominent individuals from Europe and North America, specialists in financial matters in the field of medicine, including doctors, pharmacists, representatives of health ministries, etc. The conclusions of the seminar have also been published. 2)

Lastly, the Henry Dunant Institute has recently been asked to take on a research project on humanizing the conditions of hospitalization for elderly people.

4. The Red Cross in the modern world

By its very nature, the Institute is called upon to examine the principles underlying the activities of the Red Cross, with particular regard to the present and the future.

As early as 1968, the Institute organized a seminar on "The Modern State and the Red Cross", to consider the situation of the Red Cross in relation to the realities and pressures of today's world. The proceedings of the seminar have been published.

In June 1975, the World Red Cross Conference on Peace at Belgrade asked the Institute, in its capacity as the research centre for the international Red Cross, to assume responsibility for studies, teaching and publications concerning peace and to establish contacts with scientific institutes engaged in peace research. Pursuant to this mandate, the Institute took an active part in the work of the League's Peace Commission and in that of a working party on peace.


Recently the Institute has undertaken a study on "the historical contribution of the Red Cross to peace" which should lead to a number of practical conclusions concerning the Red Cross role in this field.

In relation with the conclusions of the "Big Study", the Institute has undertaken a thorough study of Red Cross principles, at the request of two of its members. This study should lead to a modernized and popularized explanation and commentary on the Principles adopted at the Vienna Conference in 1965. It will not constitute a reformulation of the principles but only an interpretation, taking into account events that have taken place since the Vienna Conference. Whether there should be a reformulation of Red Cross principles, as a result of this study, will be a matter for the International Red Cross to decide. The study will also deal, in a general manner, with questions relating to the independence of National Societies, especially in the field of social work, and with problems of voluntary work and racial discrimination.

At the request of some National Societies during the session of the Council of Delegates in October 1975 that the Institute should participate in Red Cross research relating to the environment, the Institute took part in the League's Commission on Environment at Budapest from 7 to 10 April 1976. A recommendation in the final report of that meeting asked the Institute to examine the possibility of making a basic study of the "Principles of the Red Cross and the Ideology of the Environment".

Since this proposal must still be considered by the League's Advisory Committee on Social Affairs and by the Executive Board, the only body qualified to give a mandate to the Secretary General on this matter, the Institute has decided to await a formal decision before taking a position on such a project. We may nevertheless note that this appears at first glance to be an interesting field of research for the Institute, one of whose main tasks is to break new ground for the Red Cross movement. What place should the Red Cross have in environmental protection? This is the question to which the Henry Dunant Institute will seek to reply, if it is officially asked to do so.
a) Teaching and training

Teaching and training are natural extensions of the Institute's research activity.

1. International humanitarian law

The Henry Dunant Institute, through its courses, lectures, research and publications, has consistently sought to encourage the widest possible diffusion of international humanitarian law and to arouse the interest of other institutions in the Geneva Conventions.

As a result, in 1974, on the initiative of the Swiss Government, the Eighteenth Unesco Conference adopted a resolution inviting governments to intensify their efforts to ensure that the entire population is familiar with the principles of international humanitarian law, and to provide special instruction concerning the humanitarian conventions in universities and establishments of higher education, the medical profession and para-medical bodies, etc. The resolution also invited the Director-General to prepare, in close collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross and appropriate specialist institutes, a programme designed to intensify teaching and research in international humanitarian law.

More than ten years ago, Professor Jean Pictet, the present Director of the Institute and Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, introduced a course in international humanitarian law in the Law School of the University, a course he has continued to give. These lectures provide a constant link between the Institute and the University.

Since the summer of 1972, the Institute has also organized courses regularly every year on the law of armed conflicts. The courses are given at the University of Strasbourg as part of the teaching programme of the International Institute of Human Rights and the training centre for young professors and teachers, under the auspices of Unesco. Some of these courses have been published by the Henry Dunant Institute in separate volumes. In addition, the Institute has regular study groups on international humanitarian law, attended by large numbers of students from many countries.
2. Annual course on the Red Cross and humanitarian law

The Henry Dunant Institute is now considering a new venture, an annual course on international humanitarian law and the principles and activities of the Red Cross, to be conducted at the Institute, for students, diplomats and officials of international organizations and of the Red Cross, who are interested in making an accurate study of these problems.

From the time of its creation, in addition to its research activity, it was intended that one of the fundamental tasks of the Institute would be to organize regular courses and seminars for all those who sought to extend their knowledge of humanitarian law and Red Cross activities. It is to meet this need that the Institute plans to organize regular courses starting in 1978. If worthwhile, such courses may be held every year or even twice yearly.

3. Principles and activities of the Red Cross

During the period covered by this report, the Institute has continued its participation in the courses given to staff members and delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League.

The Director and staff members of the Institute have also given numerous courses and lectures to a wide variety of groups.

In addition, the Institute in 1974 organized a seminar for the leaders of English-speaking National Societies, "An Introduction to the International Affairs of the Red Cross". An identical seminar will be held in 1978 for the leaders of French-speaking National Societies.

b) Information

As part of its information activities, the Institute has received a large number of visitors during the past four years, from National Societies and from numerous other institutions. All the visitors were taken round the Institute and were given general information about its activities.

Such contacts were of particular value for the Institute, contributing materially to its various research activities, through the suggestions and recommendations put forward by the visitors.
It was also decided recently that the various events for the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant would be co-ordinated by the Institute. A working group has been set up for this purpose.

C - PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Institute are logically related to its research and training activities. After a series of difficulties encountered in dealing with outside publishers, the Institute decided to make a trial in 1976 of publishing its own works. The efforts were rewarding and it has been decided to follow this procedure for forthcoming works.

During the period covered by this report, the following works were issued:

a) Scientific collection

The Red Cross has frequent recourse to the sciences, especially medicine, law and sociology. Just as frequently, it contributes to the progress of these disciplines. Its scientific collection contributes to this co-operation.

Dietrich SCHINDLER
Jiri TOMAN  - "The Laws of Armed Conflicts". A collection of Conventions, Resolutions and other documents.

This book reproduces the English version of all multilateral conventions on the law of armed conflicts (jus in bello) adopted since the Paris Declaration of 1856. It also gives the texts of resolutions and conventions relating to the subject adopted by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

All texts are introduced by a short explanatory note. A list of signatures, ratifications and accessions as well as the texts of reservations of individual States are attached to each convention. Fully indexed. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 832 pp.

Jiri TOMAN  - "Index to the Geneva Conventions"

Particularly useful to armies, military academies, Red Cross Societies, Ministries of Defence and of Foreign Affairs, and law faculties.
Philip SELBY - "Health in 1930-1990". A predictive study based on an international inquiry.

The future of the Red Cross is inseparably bound up with the future of health. This book analyses the findings of a predictive study of health care in the developed world over the next twenty years. It touches upon virtually every aspect, discussing many key issues and emphasizing probable trends.

Philip SELBY - "La Santé demain". French version of the preceding work.

David Alan EHRLICH - "The Health Care Cost Explosion: Which Way now?"

The costs of health care are absorbing an ever-increasing share of national resources in most countries. This problem troubles governments, citizens as patients and as taxpayers, the medical and allied professions, the pharmaceutical industry, and many others, including the Red Cross movement.

In a fresh endeavour to establish better communication and understanding among the parties involved, the Henry Dunant Institute organized a Symposium in Geneva on an international, voluntary level. The results of this Symposium are contained in this book. Hans Huber Verlag, Berne, Stuttgart, Vienna, 1974, 98 pp.

Michel VEUTHEY - "Guerilla et Droit Humanitaire".

With the present development of wars of resistance, wars of liberation and revolutionary wars, the question arises whether humanitarian law can prevent terrorism, reprisals and torture, limit the excesses of all parties, halt the escalation of violence and open the pathway to peace. The question is dealt with in this book, which goes to the heart of one of humanity's most urgent present-day problems. Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1976, 432 pp.

Forthcoming publication:

Jaroslav ZOUREK and Jiri TOMAN - "The Outlawry of Force in International Law".

b) The collection "Teneat Lex Gladium"

War victims are fewer wherever the law of armed conflict is known. Recognition of this fact is vital, and
it explains the need to disseminate knowledge of the laws which protect man from man. Such is the purpose of this collection, which includes the courses given at the University of Strasbourg under the patronage of the International Institute of Human Rights and the Henry Dunant Institute.

Jean PICTET - "Humanitarian Law and Protection of War Victims".

In this course, the author gives an overall view of humanitarian law and its principles. He then clarifies the general provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the rules for applying them. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1975, 138 pp.


The author explains the fundamental notion of the law of warfare. He concentrates his attention particularly on the concepts of protection of the civilian population and objects of civilian character, the means and methods of warfare and the very important problem of the forms of implementation of the law of warfare. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1973, 133 pp.

Jaroslav ZOUREK - "L'interdiction de l'emploi de la force en droit international".

After reviewing international law development leading to the prohibition of the threat or use of force in relations between States, and to condemnation of aggression, the author examines cases in which resort to force by States in their international relations, theoretically forbidden by the Charter of the United Nations, is exceptionally authorized by contemporary international law. Sijthoff, Leyden, 1974, 155 pp.


c) The Henry Dunant Institute Series

This collection offers to members of the Red Cross and to the general public books of wide interest on the history, activities and ideals of the Red Cross.

Yvonne de POURTALES and Roger H. DURAND - "Henry Dunant, Promotor of the 1874 Brussels Conference, Pioneer of Diplomatic Protection for Prisoners of War".


Forthcoming publications:

Hans HAUG - "La Communauté internationale de la Croix-Rouge". "Die Weltgemeinschaft des Roten Kreuzes".

Henry DUNANT - "A Memory of Solferino".

Various authors - "Hommage à Pierre Boissier".

d) The "Studies and Perspectives" Series

This series is intended for senior officials of the Red Cross and research workers, for whom it provides useful tools.

Jacques MOREILLON - "Le Comité International de la Croix-Rouge et la protection des détenus politiques".

c) Other publications

Pierre BOISSIER - "The Red Cross in Action".

A lecture with slides, lasting about 45 minutes, with a vivid description of different aspects of Red Cross activity and an explanation of the roles of its various national and international institutions.

Pierre BOISSIER - "The Red Cross". An Italian version of this booklet was issued by the Henry Dunant Institute in 1975.

"Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross - Index".

Dr. Pierre Dorolle, former Deputy Director General of the World Health Organization, drew up this index.

D - DOCUMENTATION

1. Library

The Institute library has 3,000 books and various specialized periodicals on the Red Cross and international law.

Ever since the establishment of the Institute, its library has been intended only to serve as a working instrument for staff members and trainees. It seemed undesirable to set up a larger library which would have duplicated facilities of the numerous specialized libraries already in existence, such as those of the UN, WHO, the League, the ICRC, etc.

2. Documentation centre

Apart from the library, the Institute has a documentation centre which is mainly concerned with the history of the Red Cross, international law and the law of armed conflict, violence and international terrorism.
The centre also has articles by Red Cross personalities and various special files.

The Institute hopes to constitute a systematic index of all the subjects with which it is concerned. This would consist not only of references to publications available at the Institute itself but also to those in other libraries, in Geneva and elsewhere in Switzerland. It would thus be a kind of collective catalogue for the whole of the Red Cross.

Military leaders have suggested that the Institute should collect military manuals and material used to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law throughout the world, thus making it a general documentation centre for such material.

3. Archives

The Institute collects manuscripts and rare and ancient books dealing with the history of the Red Cross and of humanitarian law. Some of these acquisitions will constitute a historical collection on the law of war.

The Ferrière family has given to the Institute the archives of Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, a pioneer in the protection of civilians in wartime.

The Institute also has various documents illustrating the history and activities of the Red Cross and a collection of engravings, medals, photographs and portraits relating to Henry Dunant. In addition, it is engaged in collecting works dealing with the lives of the founders of the Red Cross, especially Henry Dunant, including films, scenarios, plays, radio programmes and even operas.

The Institute recently received two gifts for the archives, one from the family of the late Mr. Henri Sack, bibliophile, with a large number of documents concerning Henry Dunant, including photocopies of fourteen letters written by Dunant between 1859 and 1867; the second from the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, consisting of photocopies of 132 historic letters concerning the Red Cross.
To serve the needs of a great many National Societies, the Institute often supplies them with photocopied documents from the archives, to help them organize exhibitions.

4. Museum

The museum, which already has various objects, such as historic Red Cross armbands, personal possessions of Henry Dunant, etc., is still in the formative stage. Nevertheless, arrangements have already been made to exhibit these objects to the public, together with short explanatory notes.

It is hoped that the museum will be expanded, and plans for this have already been made. A circular has been sent to all National Societies asking them to contribute objects to add to the museum's collection.

IV. Financial Situation

Below are given the budgets and financial reports for the years following the report submitted to the Twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross at Teheran, that is, 1973 to 1975.

Due to successive annual deficits, the Institute's capital at the end of 1974 had been reduced to 500,000 Swiss francs. Thanks to approaches made to Swiss industrial firms and other institutions by the Institute's Treasurer, Mr. Carl Maurice Jacottet, and to gifts from some National Societies, the capital gradually increased, and totalled 700,000 Swiss francs at the end of 1975.
V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Participation of the Henry Dunant Institute in international meetings

The Henry Dunant Institute regularly attends, as an observer, the sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law.


2. Participation of the Henry Dunant Institute in Red Cross meetings

The General Assembly recently decided that the Institute would henceforth be represented at all major Red Cross meetings. In 1975, for example, it took part in the World Red Cross Conference on Peace at Belgrade. In 1976 it was represented for the first time at the Annual Congress of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies at Damascus, in April, and at the meeting of the League Subcommission on the Environment at Budapest in the same month.

3. Meetings at the headquarters of the Institute

In addition to meetings previously mentioned, many meetings have taken place at the Institute, organized either by the Institute itself or by the ICRC or League.

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The Institute is still growing, and the Red Cross
### BUDGETS AND RESULTS 1973 - 1976

#### EXPENDITURES

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| Total                | 232,000     | 256,406      | 312,000     | 300,564      | 322,500     | 292,620      | 363,500     | 354,808      |
### BUDGETS AND RESULTS 1973 - 1976

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<th>OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS</th>
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Figures between parentheses show deficits.
institutions must decide the direction they wish it to take and determine their responsibilities towards it.

Experience during the period covered by this report has shown the usefulness of an Institute devoted to research and training within the Red Cross institutions, and the need for a place where people can meet and engage in free discussion of humanitarian ideas and activities. If the Institute did not already exist, it would have to be created.

It must be given the material means to carry out and extend the mission assigned to it. This responsibility rests on all the institutions of the Red Cross movement, which must decide once and for all whether they now intend to provide the Institute with the resources to expand its activities for the movement as a whole and whether they will pay for the use of its services.