REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE
(1977-1981)

(Item 8 of the provisional agenda of the Council of Delegates)

Report submitted by the Henry Dunant Institute

Geneva, July 1981
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INTRODUCTION

The Henry Dunant Institute having now existed for sixteen years, it is felt that there is no need to describe once again what it does and why it was created. This report will give an account of its activities during the past four years and present its plans for the future.

The expansion of Red Cross functions and the appearance of new humanitarian needs arising from the changes in the world of today have in recent years clearly shown the utility for the Red Cross of such an Institute and the specific character of its work.

The Institute's regular and lively participation in the activities of the International Red Cross has demonstrated its status as an equal partner, were such proof required. That is derived, in the first place, from the mission with which it was entrusted to enrich the spiritual heritage of the Red Cross, and secondly, from the fact that, through its research, teaching and training activities, and its publications, it has contributed to developing the consciousness of the Red Cross movement.

A resolution of the Council of Delegates in October 1979 requested the Institute to expand its activities on behalf of the Red Cross. The Institute is eager to do so, provided it is given adequate financial resources. This is a responsibility shared by all the Red Cross institutions, and they must clearly state their position on the following question: do they want the activities of the Henry Dunant Institute to measure up to the expectations placed in the Institute when it was created?
I. General

1. The role of the Henry Dunant Institute

During the period from October 1977 to June 1981, the Institute's Assembly and Board re-examined the Henry Dunant Institute's terms of reference under its statutes and considered that they should be maintained in their present form.

It was stressed that, while the Institute was at the disposal of its members, it also provided services for the National Societies, and, by its work, contributed to the development of the Red Cross, even though those two notions were not mentioned in the present Statutes.

Furthermore, after having studied a memorand and presented by the Institute's director, the Assembly and Board reached a number of decisions concerning the Institute's functions, structure, activities, relations and finances and mapped out guidelines for its work in the years ahead.

Accordingly, the Institute's character as an auxiliary of the three member institutions and, in consequence, of the Red Cross movement, has been reaffirmed. But it is, besides, for the Red Cross a forum for reflection and meetings, acting as a link for members of the International Red Cross and at the same time with the world of research and teaching. The Institute's actions are always in conformity with the fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

At its meeting in October 1979, the Council of Delegates adopted a resolution on the "Development of the Activities of the Henry Dunant Institute", in which the Council once again underlined the role of the Henry Dunant Institute as an instrument for Red Cross study, research, training, teaching and dissemination, available to all members of the International Red Cross. It asked the Henry Dunant Institute to continue and intensify its efforts in its fundamental tasks, namely:

- by developing its research into various aspects of past and present activities of the Red Cross in time of peace and war, with a view to reaching practical conclusions for the development of the movement's activities,
- by encouraging the periodical organization of courses and lectures on the Red Cross for the benefit of leaders and senior staff of National Societies as well as seminars on international humanitarian law, more particularly for the benefit of public servants, diplomats, university professors and students. (See also Annex III).

It was recognized that National Societies should make increasing use of the Institute, either by making available research workers whose qualifications allowed them to work on the Institute's ad hoc projects, or by sending trainees to whom the Institute would endeavour to provide assistance for their own projects. Furthermore, the National Societies have been invited to make use of the Institute for organizing courses, colloquia and seminars, and some have done so.

2. Structure

Acting on a proposal put forward by a working group, the General Assembly decided that the distinction between the Assembly and the Board should be more clearly defined and their respective functions more strictly delimitated:

- The General Assembly is the legislative power. It meets twice a year and comprises five representatives from each of the three member institutions (see Annex I), each of which is entitled to one vote.

- The Board is the executive power and is responsible for the Institute's management. It meets twice a year. It comprises three representatives from each of the member institutions (see Annex II). Each representative is entitled to one vote.

The same person chairs both the General Assembly and the Board. He is elected for a period of two years and is selected from the representatives of the three institution members in turn.

The General Assembly has appointed two advisers: Professor Bernard Gagnebin of the University of Geneva and Mr. Pierre Gaillard, adviser to the ICRC Presidency.
3. Personnel

Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and associate professor at the University of Geneva, took over the functions of part-time Director of the Institute from 1 September 1975 to 30 June 1979.

When Mr. Pictet was due to retire, the General Assembly of the Henry Dunant Institute unanimously decided, at its session of 20 December 1978, to appoint, on the Board's recommendation, Mr. Jacques Meurant, Special Adviser to the League Secretary General on statutory questions, as the new Director of the Institute, and Mr. Jiri Toman, Director for Research, as Assistant Director, as from 1 July 1979.

The Institute staff comprises at present:

- a Director
- an Assistant Director
- an administrator (part-time)
- two secretaries
- an archivist (part-time)

Trainees: At some time or other during the period under review, the following trainees, some of whom took part in research initiated by the Institute, worked at the Institute:

- Miss Alexandre (United States);
- Mr. S. Bari, former director of the Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs, on a thesis on international humanitarian law and the Bangladesh crisis;
- Mr. Dietmar Bruckmann (Federal Republic of Germany) on the preparation of the "Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law";
- Professor Chung (Republic of Korea);
- Mr. Markus Clausen (University of Basle);
- Mr. Edouard Domen (Switzerland), acting as adviser (unpaid) to the Director, on the preparation of programmes on the Red Cross and Peace;
- Mr. Jan Egeland (Norway), on a draft paper on missing persons;
- Miss Huynh Thi Huong (Vietnam), on the preparation of the "Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law", and studies on the Red Cross and Peace;

- Professor Hingorani (India), on his book on prisoners of war;

- Miss Jacot (University of Neuchâtel);

- Miss Brigitte Lacroix (Switzerland), in her capacity as assistant, on a study on voluntary Red Cross service in society today;

- Mr. Peter MacAlister-Smith (United Kingdom);

- Mr. Dag Mjaaland (Norway): study on bacteriological and chemical weapons;

- Mrs. de Pourtalès and Miss M.C. Junod (Geneva), on the classification of Henry Dunant's correspondence, a project which has now been terminated;

- Mr. Shaaban (Egypt); and

- Miss Danuta Zys (Poland), on a "Practical Guide for National Societies on methods employed for the dissemination of international humanitarian law."

II. ACTIVITIES

The Institute's activities since 1977 have continued to be on a modest scale. Despite very limited funds and a reduced staff, it has endeavoured to follow up the resolution of the Council of Delegates and give practical effect to its members' assignments. Its activities have centred mainly on 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 the Institute, with particular regard to Red Cross principles and activities, international humanitarian law and studies on peace. These tasks are consistent with the mission assigned to the Institute when it was founded, namely to open up new horizons for the movement.
1. Red Cross principles and activities

- In discharge of the assignment given to the Institute by the member organizations, Mr. Jean Pictet has written a Commentary on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross. It has been published by the Institute in English, French and Spanish and constitutes a basic work for the Red Cross, accessible to a very large number of readers.

- The Institute has undertaken a study on Voluntary Red Cross service in society today.

It is common knowledge that the action of the Red Cross and especially of the National Societies is largely based on voluntary service, the subject of one of the seven Red Cross fundamental principles. But this concept of "voluntary service" is not everywhere understood and applied alike. One can read in the Tansley Report the views and preoccupations expressed in many parts of the world. The Henry Dunant Institute's study is intended to determine more accurately the nature of voluntary service, and to explain its development, justification and scope, and to outline its future operations.

Voluntary service in all Red Cross activities is analysed on the basis of the experience gained by the National Societies and the international Red Cross institutions. Another object of this study is to consider voluntary workers in relation to professional workers, to examine problems relating to their recruitment, training and officering and, in certain cases, to inquire into questions of remuneration. The voluntary workers' situation within their particular social, economic and cultural circles should also be studied.

The ultimate objective of the study is to reach practical solutions to National Societies' problems with regard to the different aspects of voluntary service, and to try and evolve guidelines for Red Cross voluntary service in the years ahead, which might be adopted by the deliberative organs of the International Red Cross in the form of recommendations.
In May 1981, the Third Regional Conference of European Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies adopted a resolution encouraging the Henry Dunant Institute to contribute to the better adaptation of voluntary service to the current needs of society by means of studies and seminars on the various aspects of voluntary service. An interim report on the study now under way will be presented to the Manila Conference.

2. International humanitarian law

During the period under review, the Henry Dunant Institute developed its activities in this sphere. Since 1978, it has made an important contribution towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Red Cross with respect to dissemination of international humanitarian law and of the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross (1978-1981), prepared jointly by the ICRC and League.

Of the sixteen projects involving the Institute, eight were carried out by the Institute in collaboration with the ICRC, with the League, or with both the ICRC and the League, or by the Institute alone. Three others are still in progress.

The Institute has also been invited to take part in the work of the joint group of Red Cross experts on dissemination, whose task is to help the Red Cross institutions carry out the Programme of Action.

The following are some of the Institute's achievements in the development and dissemination of international humanitarian law:

a) Bibliography of international humanitarian law

The Institute collaborated with the ICRC in the preparation of a bibliography of international humanitarian law, listing 5,000 titles of books, articles and other reference material. The bibliography, which was issued in December 1980, is the only one of its kind. It is a major work of reference for research graduates and students, and also for National Society members and various government departments.

b) Concise bibliography of international humanitarian law

Before the publication of the Bibliography mentioned
above, the Institute had prepared and issued a concise bibliography for university teachers and students.

c) **Handbook for the teaching of international humanitarian law**

In response to a request by UNESCO and the ICRC, the Institute is working on a handbook for the teaching of international humanitarian law in universities. World-renowned experts have been approached by the Institute to write on various aspects of international humanitarian law.

The handbook is nearing completion and when published will constitute a companion volume to the UNESCO handbook on the teaching of human rights in universities entitled: *The International Dimensions of Human Rights*.

d) **Glossary of international humanitarian law terminology**

The Institute is working with UNESCO, the Graduate Institute of International Studies and the ICRC on the compilation of a glossary of international humanitarian law in four languages: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

e) **Practical guide for National Societies on methods of disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law and of the Principles and Ideals of the Red Cross**

The preparation of this guide, which has not yet been completed, was entrusted to the Institute by the ICRC and League. Its aim is to help National Societies to fulfil their tasks in matters concerning dissemination and so to contribute towards ensuring respect for the Red Cross Principles at all times.

3. **Research in the field of health**

The Henry Dunant Institute has been invited to make an enquiry into the humanization of conditions in hospitals.

In an age when modern techniques in hospitals are developing so rapidly that a deterioration in human relationships is often to be seen, it was thought that an examination of the quality of life led by patients in hospital establishments might lead to some interesting results.
To that end, the Henry Dunant Institute was requested to study the humanization of hospital care in Switzerland in all its aspects -- material, technical, social and psychological -- and to evolve satisfactory solutions for all the persons concerned.

National Red Cross Societies would be able to play a useful role in this sphere at a later stage, for instance when they undertake to train nursing personnel.

Accordingly, a working group, chaired first by the late Dr. E. Martin, a former president of the ICRC, and later by Professor R. Mach, was set up, comprising representatives of medical, nursing and hospital circles and of the Red Cross. It issued a paper "Humanize hospital establishments in Switzerland," in which the factors causing "dehumanization" were analysed and solutions put forward for improving conditions in hospitals and the relations between patients and doctors and patients and nurses.

It is intended to circulate this paper in the various hospital circles in Switzerland and among doctors' and nurses' associations, universities and training colleges, etc., with a view to eliciting their observations for the pursuit of this enquiry.

4. The Red Cross and peace

a) Research and teaching programme

In order to develop its future activities in the field of the Red Cross and Peace, the Henry Dunant Institute, in 1978, invited a number of Red Cross and other experts to a consultative meeting, which reached the conclusion that the persons engaged in scientific studies on peace at the Henry Dunant Institute should take the following considerations into account:

- since the Institute belonged to the Red Cross movement, it was absolutely imperative that those studies should respect its neutrality;

- the studies should in the first place seek to meet Red Cross needs; and

- the work of the Institute should not overlap that of other institutions engaged in studies on peace.
These three principles were re-affirmed by the Institute General Assembly at its June 1979 session.

Drawing upon the consultative meeting's conclusions and after a detailed study, the Institute submitted to the second meeting of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace (Cairo, 1-3 May 1979) a document entitled: "Promotion of Scientific Research on the Red Cross and Peace".

In the spring of 1979, the Institute organized for the general public a series of lectures on the following themes:

"The Swiss Government's policy relating to the peaceful settlement of conflicts between States", "Towards the settlement of family conflicts", "Inter Arma Caritas, or the ICRC, factor for peace".

The Institute continued to collaborate with various institutions engaged in studies on peace problems, such as SIPRI, the International Peace Research Association and the International Peace Academy.

b) Studies on the Red Cross and Peace

Responding to the wish expressed by the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace, the Institute is engaged on a joint study with the ICRC and the League, entitled: Contribution to the spirit of peace of international humanitarian law and of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross. The purpose is to discover the essential meaning of the principles of humanitarian law and of each one of the Red Cross principles in their relation to the spirit of peace. It is hoped to have this study, illustrated by specific examples, published before the end of 1981.

5. Relief in the event of disasters and international law

The Institute has been invited to take part in this League study.

6. Henry Dunant's correspondence

Thanks to financial assistance provided by the National Scientific Research Fund in Berne, the Institute completed the task of gathering and classifying the whole of Henry Dunant's unpublished correspondence.
This collection, the property of the National Scientific Research Fund, numbering 4,850 letters sent and received by Henry Dunant, was deposited in Geneva's "Bibliothèque publique et universitaire." Copies were made on microfilm by ICRC staff for the Institute's archives. The Institute is considering issuing an edition of the letters with a commentary.

B. TEACHING AND TRAINING

Teaching and training constitute the natural extension of the Institute's research tasks and both these activities expanded considerably during the period under review.

1. For Red Cross leaders and senior staff

The increasingly numerous tasks of the Red Cross necessitate an ever-wider training to produce qualified staff in an exceedingly varied range of specializations and call for ever-better preparation for the leaders, senior staff and voluntary workers of the Red Cross.

The responsibility for training this senior staff and these voluntary workers falls primarily upon the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross. But in recent years, the Institute has become a permanent centre whose complementary instruction has contributed to the development of the National Societies.

For example, the Institute has organized every year its "Introductory Course to the International Activities of the Red Cross" for senior staff and voluntary workers of the National Societies. These courses were intended more particularly for the senior staff of central, regional and local committees of National Societies, whose responsibilities are national, but who have only scant experience of Red Cross international activities.
Annual introductory courses on Red Cross international activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, May 1978</td>
<td>IIInd Course (in French)</td>
<td>36 leaders and senior staff from 24 National Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, May-June 1979</td>
<td>IIIrd Course (in English)</td>
<td>29 leaders and senior staff from 20 National Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, May-June 1980</td>
<td>IVth Course (in French)</td>
<td>34 leaders and senior staff from 25 National Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid, November-December 1980</td>
<td>Vth Course (in Spanish) with Spanish Red Cross co-operation</td>
<td>32 participants from 19 National Societies and 16 participants from the Spanish Red Cross provincial committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, May 1981</td>
<td>VIth Course (in English)</td>
<td>17 participants from 15 National Societies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. For persons not members of the Red Cross

During the period under review, and especially since 1978, the Institute has contributed its share to the joint effort of the international Red Cross institutions to ensure the widest possible dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and of the Principles of the Red Cross, and to promote a greater awareness of the role, structure and activities of Red Cross institutions. To that end, the Institute has recently set on foot a programme of instruction given periodically, in the form of seminars and lectures, to specific categories of persons or specific institutions involved in humanitarian activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date</th>
<th>Organized by</th>
<th>Intended for</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, October 1979</td>
<td>International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, jointly with the HDI</td>
<td>Military doctors</td>
<td>25, French-speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, September-October 1980</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>26, English-speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, November 1979</td>
<td>HDI, jointly with the Danish Red Cross</td>
<td>Journalists</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, June 1980</td>
<td>HDI, jointly with the Norwegian Red Cross</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>zations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HDI, jointly with the Spanish Red Cross</td>
<td>Journalists</td>
<td>in preparation</td>
</tr>
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</table>
3. **Regional seminars on international humanitarian law**

The Institute organized, jointly with various academic institutions, a number of regional seminars on international humanitarian law for civil servants, members of armed forces, university professors, students, lawyers, etc.

The results obtained at those seminars, in which the National Societies of the host countries co-operated, have demonstrated the utility of the regionalization of the teaching of humanitarian law and the importance of contacts between representatives of different occupations and professions: diplomats, officers, jurists, university men and women, doctors and Red Cross and Red Crescent representatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place and date</th>
<th>Organized jointly by HDI and</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yaoundé (Cameroon)</td>
<td>International Relations</td>
<td>83, from 26 African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November-December 1977</td>
<td>Institute of Cameroon (IRIC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaoundé (Cameroon)</td>
<td>IRIC</td>
<td>81, from 26 African countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November-December 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto-Rico</td>
<td>Inter-American Bar Association</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quito (Ecuador)</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1981</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Reports on all these seminars have been published.

The Institute is considering holding yet a third seminar at Yaoundé in 1981 and organizing similar meetings for Arab and Asian countries.
4. Other teaching activities

a) Course on International Humanitarian Law at Geneva University

Mr. J. Pictet continued to lecture on humanitarian law at Geneva University's Faculty of Law, thus ensuring an unbroken link between the Institute and the University, until he retired.

b) Course on Human Rights organized by the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg

Every year, the Henry Dunant Institute has taken part in the teaching of international humanitarian law in the summer courses on human rights organized by the Strasbourg Institute.

c) Course for senior police officers on human rights and humanitarian law

The Institute co-operates on a regular basis with the International Centre for Penal and Penitentiary Sociological Studies and Research of the University of Messina, in the dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law. The Centre has introduced in its programme a course on police ethics and human rights. An important section is devoted to the application of international humanitarian law in internal armed conflicts and disturbances.

d) Lectures and papers

The Institute was invited to take part in courses, deliver lectures and read papers at numerous meetings organized by Red Cross and other specialized institutions and by National Societies. These included the seminars on humanitarian law for National Societies (Tunis, Amman), the seminars on the teaching of international humanitarian law for medical personnel (Warsaw), the training courses for senior officials of developing National Societies (Belgrade, June 1980), and the Regional Conference for National Societies of European countries (Budapest, May 1981).
Courses and lectures were delivered at the Faculty of Law of the University of Besançon, at George Washington University, and other places.

C. PUBLICATIONS

Since 1978 the following works have been issued by the Henry Dunant Institute:

1. Scientific Collection

   - Jean Pictet -

     The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross - Commentary

     This study was prepared by Mr. Pictet, in conformity with the mandate given to the Institute by the General Assembly members. The need to have a commentary on such an important work was felt very acutely. The Henry Dunant Institute is happy to have met this need with the publication of this book, which is conceived in a condensed form and is accessible to more people.

   - Dietrich Schindler and Jiri Toman -

     The Laws of Armed Conflicts

     This is a new and thoroughly revised edition, which has been brought up to date and includes a reference to the 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions. The first edition, issued in 1973, had met with considerable success and had served as a working tool for the many delegations taking part in the 1974-1977 Diplomatic Conference.

   - Richard Perruchoud -

     Les résolutions des conférences internationales de la Croix-Rouge
This is an exhaustive study of the content, legal character, implementation and effects of the resolutions adopted by the International Red Cross Conferences. A number of questions which have hitherto remained unanswered have been clarified in this book.

Through the picture provided by the resolutions, the author has given his views on the international organization of the Red Cross and on its many activities. This work -- which was awarded the Aubert Prize of Geneva University -- contains an analysis and puts forward realistic solutions, displaying the author's clear understanding of the institution's possibilities and how it works.

At the request of numerous English-speaking National Societies, Mr. Perruchoud has prepared an abridged version of his thesis in English, entitled, "The International Responsibility of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies," which will appear in 1981.

- André Durand -

_Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge_  
Tome II - de Sarajevo à Hiroshima


At the ICRC's request and thanks to funds provided by the ICRC, the Henry Dunant Institute published the second volume of the History of the International Committee of the Red Cross, in which the author gives an account of the period from the war in Tripolitania, in 1911, to the end of the Second World War. The book is distributed at present by the Institute.

- Pierre Boissier -

_Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge_  
Tome I : de Solférino à Tsushima


On the occasion of the publication of the second volume of the history of the ICRC, the Institute -- with the help of a grant from the ICRC -- re-issued the first volume, the first edition of which was out of print.
- E. Rosenblad -

International Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict  
Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1979, 157 pp. plus appendices

Mr. Rosenblad's doctorate thesis gives a history of the re-affirmation and development of international humanitarian law. It was thanks to a subvention from the Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish delegation to the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva that the Institute was enabled to undertake this publication.

- J. L. Hiebel -

Assistance spirituelle et conflits armés  

This book deals with the provisions in the Geneva Conventions and Protocols relating to the exercise of spiritual aid in armed conflicts.

- G. Djurovic -

L'Agence centrale de recherches du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge  
Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1981.

This work fills a considerable gap in Red Cross history, as it describes the activities of the ICRC Tracing Agency over a period of more than a hundred years.

2. The Henry Dunant Institute Series

- Henry Dunant -

A Memory of Solferino (in Arabic)  

On the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant, the Institute published the first Arabic edition of Dunant's book.
3. The Collection "Teneat Lex Gladium"

- Frédéric de Mulinen -

The Law of War and the Armed Forces

The law of war is all the time increasing in complexity and is often not familiar to members of the armed forces. The most urgent aim is to inculcate in every soldier a minimum of automatic responses. To that end, the law of war must not be taught merely as a side issue but should be integrated in the everyday military life of the troops.

- Bosko Jakovlevic -

New International Status of Civil Defence as an Instrument for Strengthening the Protection of Human Rights
Sijthoff and Noordhoff; to be published towards the end of 1981.

This is an exhaustive study of the legal status of civil defence, especially in the light of the 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

4. The "Studies and Perspectives" Series

- Jacques Meurant -

Voluntary Service in Society Today

- Eva De Oliveira e Sousa -

L'enfant face au conflit. (To be published in 1981)

A psycho-sociological analysis of the cultivation of the concept of peace in children's minds.
5. Other publications

- The Henry Dunant Institute issued a new edition of its general brochure, describing its research, training and publishing activities in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish.


- Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law applicable to Armed Conflicts (see above under Research)

- International Humanitarian Law - A Basic Bibliography
  Compiled by Jiri Toman and Huynh Thi Huong, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1979.
This basic bibliography contains references to the most recent essential publications on international humanitarian law.

- Marie-Claude Junod -

  Henry Dunant, a concise bibliography
In 1978, at the League's request, the Institute published a concise bibliography of Henry Dunant's writings and of the most important books and articles on Henry Dunant. The League provided the funds for this bibliography which was published in English, French, and Spanish.

- Henry Dunant -

  Souvenir de Solférino
Facsimile of the original 1962 edition, with a preface by J. Pictet.

- The classics of international law

  Slatkine Reprints - Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1981
Re-issues of the great classics of international law (Vattel, Grotius, etc.)
D. DOCUMENTATION

a) Documentation centre

The Henry Dunant Institute continued to build up a reference library on international law, humanitarian law and the Red Cross.

In order to reach its objective of a comprehensive collection of works on specific subjects, the Institute requested all States, through their permanent missions in Genève, to supply documentary material on the application of international humanitarian law. This venture proved to be a great success, resulting in the acquisition of material, including theoretical works, from 37 States, some of which sent copious documentation.

It is also planned to set up shortly at the Institute an experimentation and instruction room on the dissemination of international humanitarian law among members of the armed forces, where experimental research in this field could be carried out with appropriate documents and material. A facility of this kind would be of great utility for training courses and seminars.

b) Documentation on human rights

The Institute co-operated with several governmental and non-governmental institutions in setting up a system for co-ordinating work on documentation on human rights and international humanitarian law.

E. MUSEUM AND DISPLAY

During the period under review, the Institute completed the installation of its Red Cross Museum, which was visited by many people, in particular at the time of "The Paths to Peace" exhibition, organized on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant, in May and June 1978.
The Institute's aim was to propagate Dunant's appeal and, through this exhibition, to illustrate his ideas, efforts and struggles to guide mankind toward the "begetting of peace" -- "l'enfantement de la paix," in Dunant's own words.

The exhibition was mainly devoted to peace and disarmament, but no little space was reserved for Henry Dunant's ideas and their practical applications.

An audio-visual display of slides with commentary was devised on this exhibition and will be available soon.

The Institute continued to take an interest in the activities of the Castiglione Museum and contributed towards the publication of a brochure on the Museum.

F. FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Institute's financial situation showed improvement during the last few years, the result, partly, of a strict policy of economy and, partly, of a campaign by Mr. Carl-Maurice Jacottet, who was Treasurer-General of the Institute until June 1980, to obtain contributions from a number of Swiss firms.

In addition, in 1980, thanks to the Swiss Confederation -- and to the considerateness of its member institutions -- the Henry Dunant Institute received the sum of one million Swiss francs, part of the proceeds of a five-franc coin (€5) struck by the Confederation to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Henry Dunant's birth.

This amount was allocated to the Institute to consolidate its endowment fund.

Following the establishment of the Institute's new structure in July 1979, the financing of the institutional and operational budgets was closely examined by the Board and the General Assembly. Financial rules for the Institute were drafted and a working group was formed to study ways and means to utilize the capital and to augment income.

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the responsibility for financing the institutional budget fell upon the three member institutions.
The member institutions should endeavour to increase their annual contributions, which in principle should be equal.

The remaining receipts comprise income from capital, the annual contribution from the Swiss Confederation and voluntary donations by National Societies.

Funding of the operational budget will continue to depend on external sources and on members of the Institute, depending on each particular case.

Fund-raising will be carried out either by the member institutions, or by the Institute with the approval of the members. Any requests to private foundations for contributions must first be the subject of consultations with the National Society of the country concerned.

In 1979 the Council of Delegates again urged the National Societies to support the Institute's activities and to provide it, within the limits of their resources, the material means to develop its action.

The following National Societies sent contributions towards the institutional budget and/or the operational budget of the Institute: Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden. The Institute wishes to express its thanks to those Societies.

The humanitarian aid division of the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department granted the Institute a substantial amount of material aid for the organization of regional seminars on the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

Several private institutions, such as SIDA, and various Swiss firms have given material support for the Institute's projects.

The budgets and accounts for the four years 1977 to 1980 are given below. Although the Institute's capital has not been eroded, the figures show that its financial situation is still very weak.

In June 1980, Mr. Jacottet relinquished the post of Treasurer-General which he had occupied since the Institute's foundation. The General Assembly paid a tribute to his loyalty and support. Mr. Y. Dunant, President and Managing Director of Sandoz S.A., Basle, was appointed to succeed Mr. Jacottet.
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* incl. services: 50,000
** incl. services: 25,000

Figures between parentheses indicate a deficit.
G. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Relations with specialized institutions

The Henry Dunant Institute continued to collaborate with the University of Geneva and other academic institutions, and with specialized institutions such as the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg, the International Relations Institute of Cameroon, the Inter-American Bar Association, etc.

The Institute entertains very close relations with the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law. It takes part regularly in the meetings of its Council and its annual Round Tables. It was invited to give a paper at San Remo in September 1980 on solidarity and humanitarian law.

The Henry Dunant Institute also contributes to the work of the San Remo Institute's scientific commission.

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

The Institute General Assembly decided that the Henry Dunant Institute would in principle be represented at all major Red Cross meetings. It took part in the annual conferences of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies. It was represented at the seminar on international humanitarian law organized in June 1978 by the Red Cross of Yugoslavia at Skoplje for Balkan National Societies; at the Third Conference of Balkan National Societies in Athens (May 1979), at the Conference of National Societies of Mediterranean countries (at Sveti Stefan, Yugoslavia, February 1980), etc. (see also above under "Teaching and training").

The Institute is a member of the Commission on the Red Cross and Peace; of the Commission on the Emblem; and of the Organizing Committee of the Third Regional Conference of European National Societies. It contributes to the work of the joint group of Red Cross experts on dissemination.
3. **Meetings at the Institute**

Besides the events mentioned above, a very large number of meetings were held at the Institute itself, organized by the Institute, by the ICRC or by the League. Many persons, belonging to various National Societies, also visited the Institute and its museum.

4. **Correspondent members**

The Henry Dunant Institute has five correspondent members:

- Mrs. S. Hashimoto (Japan)
- Mr. J. J. G. de Rueda (Mexico)
- Mrs. A. S. Trosdahl-Oraug (Norway)
- Mr. Willy Heudtlass (Federal Republic of Germany)
- Mr. Carl Van de Kerckove (Belgium)
MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

I.C.R.C.
- Mr. Jean Pictet - Member of the ICRC; Chairman of the Henry Dunant Institute General Assembly (1980-1982)
- Mr. Pierre Gaillard - Adviser, ICRC; Adviser at the Henry Dunant Institute
- Mr. Dominique Micheli - Head of Presidential Secretariat, ICRC
- Mr. Jacques Moreillon - Director, Department of Principles and Law, ICRC
- Mr. Hans-Peter Tschudi - Member of the ICRC

LEAGUE
- Mr. Walter Bargatzky - President of the German Red Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Mr. Henrik Beer - League Secretary General
- Mr. Bengt Bergman - League Deputy Secretary General
- Mr. Janos Hantos - Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Red Cross Society
- Mr. Olof Stroh - Special Assistant to the League Secretary General

SWISS RED CROSS
- Mr. Hans Haug - President of the Swiss Red Cross; Chairman of the Henry Dunant Institute (1978-1980)
- Mr. Jean-Paul Buensod - Vice-President of the Swiss Red Cross
- Mr. Yves Dunant - President and Managing Director of Sandoz S.A.; Treasurer-General of the Henry Dunant Institute (from June 1980)
- Mr. Carl-Maurice Jacottet - Treasurer-General of the Henry Dunant Institute (until June 1980)
- Mr. Ulrich Oppikofer - Assistant Treasurer-General of the Henry Dunant Institute, deputy member of the Board
- Mr. Jean-Daniel Pascalis - Deputy Secretary General of the Swiss Red Cross, deputy member of the Board

ADVISER
- Mr. Bernard Gagnebin - Professor, University of Geneva
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

I.C.R.C.
- Mr. Jean Pictet, Chairman of the Board
- Mr. Pierre Gaillard
- Mr. Dominique Micheli
- Mr. Jacques Moreillon

LEAGUE
- Mr. Henrik Beer
- Mr. Bengt Bergman
- Mr. Brian Elliott (later, Mr. Alfred Schmid)

SWISS RED CROSS
- Mr. Hans Haug - President of the Swiss Red Cross (1978-1980)
- Mr. Pierre Audéoud (later, Mr. J. P. Buenosod)
- Mr. Carl-Maurice Jacottet (later, Mr. Yves Dunant)

Deputy members
- Mr. Ulrich Oppikofer
- Mr. J. D. Pascalis
COUNCIL OF DELEGATES
(Geneva, 3 October 1979)

RESOLUTION

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

The Council of Delegates,

Having considered the report of the Henry Dunant Institute on its activities since the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference (Bucharest, October 1977),

Takes note thereof and expresses its appreciation of the work carried out by the Institute with modest resources,

Pays an earnest tribute to Mr. Jean Pictet for the signal service he has rendered as director of the Henry Dunant Institute since 1975, thereby contributing to the Institute's development and influence, and expresses to him its profound gratitude for his work,

Underlines the role of the Henry Dunant Institute as an instrument for Red Cross study, research, training, teaching and dissemination available to all members of the International Red Cross,

Asks the Henry Dunant Institute to continue and intensify its efforts in its fundamental tasks, namely:

- by developing its research into various aspects of past and present activities of the Red Cross in time of peace and of war, with a view to reaching practical conclusions for the development of the movement's activities,

- by encouraging the periodical organization of courses and lectures on the Red Cross for the benefit of leaders and senior staff of National Societies as well as seminars on international humanitarian law, more particularly for the benefit of public servants, diplomats, university professors and students,

- by disseminating the results of its work as widely as possible, thereby contributing to make the Red Cross better known within and without the Red Cross,

Recommends the Institute to intensify its co-operation with the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, and also recommends the National Societies to give support to the activities of the Institute and to provide it, to the extent they can afford, with the material means that will enable it to expand its action.