THE 23rd
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE RED CROSS
OCTOBER • 1977 • BUCHAREST • ROMANIA
HANDBOOK
FOR DELEGATES
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU,
PRESIDENT
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
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Ladies and Gentlemen,

The choice of Bucharest as a host of the 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross, which is to unfold its proceedings under the high patronage of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceauşescu, offers us the opportunity to a genuine satisfaction.

The Romanian people who acts energetically for the implementation of a highly civilized multilaterally developed society, welcomes the distinguished guests and tries to do its utmost for them to enjoy their stay in our country and for the successful results of the Conference proceedings, thus making its contribution to the consolidation of peace and friendship among peoples, to a better mutual understanding and to the strengthening of the solidarity of all nations.

We should like to express our conviction that this important international meeting, which is to
take place in Bucharest, will undoubtedly confirm the prestige enjoyed by the Red Cross all over the world.

We bid welcome to all participants and wish them a pleasant stay in our country.

MIHAI BURCĂ, Colonel-General, President of the National Council of the Red Cross Society in the Socialist Republic of Romania
SOME DATA ON ROMANIA

Official name:
The Socialist Republic of Romania.

Area:
237,500 km².

Population:
21,559,416 inhabitants according to Jan, 5th, 1977 census.

Borders:
3,153 km out of which 1,329 km with the USSR at the east-north-east, 442 km with the Hungarian People’s Republic at the west, 546 km with the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia at the southwest and 591 km with the People’s Republic of Bulgaria at the south. The southwestern frontier is bordered by the Black Sea over a distance of 245 km.

National flag:
Three vertical strips red, yellow and blue (close to the spear); the Arms of the Socialist Republic of Romania is marked on the yellow strip.

National Holiday:
The 23rd of August.

Official language:
Romanian.
Capital:
Bucharest, 1,934,025 inhabitants, including the suburban areas.

Political organization:
Romania is a socialist republic, a state of the working people of the towns and villages, sovereign, independent and unitary.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power and the unique legislative body.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power having a permanent activity and is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the chief of the state and represents the state power both in the domestic and international relations of the country.

The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power elected in the administrative-territorial units (counties, towns, communes).

Administrative Organization:

The territory of Romania is divided into the following administrative-territorial units: 39 counties; 236 towns out of which 47 municipalities; 2,706 communes including 13,149 villages.

The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is located in southeastern Europe extending between 43° 37' and 48° 15' northern latitude and 20° 15' and 29° 41' eastern longitude.
The outstanding characteristics of Romania’s relief are greatly a result of the presence of the Carpathian mountains and of the Danube. The Carpathians form a superb rocky garland enclosing the Transylvanian plateau, sloping down gently towards the plains in the southern parts of the country.

Romania’s relief is balanced and harmonious: 32% mountains, 33% hills and plateaux, 35% plains and meadows.

The Carpathian Mountains display a wide variety of rocks which, in more than one place, ranged their layers in strange structures thus engendering fantastic legends in the folklore imagination. The Eastern Carpathians rise over 2,000 m in their northern extremity and are covered by vast forests sheltering a varied and vigorous fauna. Here, rare species of bears, Carpathian stags and wild boars can be hunted. Here, one is extremely attracted by the gentle peaks stretching northward, known under the name of “Obcinele Bucovinei”, whose oblong valleys display waivode foundations of an inestimable artistic and documentary value, such as the monasteries of Voroneţ, Humor, Moldoviţa, Suceviţa, Dragomirna a.s.o.

The Meridional Carpathians are higher, reaching heights of over 2,500 m. Their presentation is rougher and they preserve a great number of lakes which had been formed in the former glacial hollows.

The Western Carpathians which form the western part of the Carpathian arch are less stately in appearance and display a subsoil with a varied range of riches.
The hills and plateaux girdle round the Carpathians and their heights range around 500 m. Their surface is covered by woods, orchards, and vineyards whereas their depths abound in salt, oil and coal deposits.

The meadows, as a rule, are located within the marginal areas, the widest being the Romanian Meadow, formed along the Danube. The Moldavian Meadow is situated in the northeastern part while the Tisa meadow stretches in the western part of the country.

Covering a great part of the territory, the forests constitute an important national richness of Romania.

Formed into the Danube's river mouth into the Black Sea, the Danube Delta covers an area of 434,000 ha, including 80% under the water. The Delta is the real bird's paradise. Here the goose, wild mountain duck, the swan, the flamingo, the egret and the pelican are at home.

The Black Sea coast offers extremely favourable conditions for treatment and resting. The coast has changed tremendously during recent decades. The older resorts Mamaia, Eforie and Mangalia have been turned into up-to-date resorts with spartious and highly comfortable hotels; the southern parts of the coast, which formerly were not used, show today harmonious silhouettes of the hotels of the new resorts such as Neptun, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.

**Romania's climate:**

Belongs to the continental-temperate type, and is subject to the variations of the four seasons. During autumn the annual average temperature is $+10^\circ\text{C}$. 
The riches of the subsoil:

Romania’s main natural resource is oil on account of which she holds the second place in Europe. This country is rich as well in natural gas, coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite, zinc, lead, salt and others.
A HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Romanian land is one of the most ancient cradles of life and human creation where a rich material and spiritual civilization has been accumulated along the millennia. The archaeological vestiges together with the written testimonies dating from Ancient Times point to the fact that man existed on the territory of today's Romania some hundreds of thousands of years before our era, i.e. ever since the inferior paleolithic.

Romania's early history starts as far back as the history of the Geto-Dacians, one of the oldest European peoples belonging to the great family of the Thracians, thus being deeply rooted in the entire Balkan and Carpathian area. Starting with the 2nd century before our era, the Geto-Dacians have seen a tremendous development of their material and spiritual culture, generating the first elements of statal organization. Following the stage reached by the Dacian society and as a consequence of foreign favourable conditions and of Burebista's political and military actions, the first centralized and independent Dacian state was constituted in 70 before our era. Broken up soon after Burebista's death, the Dacian state was reconsolidated and turned into a highly organized state during the reign of Decebal, a hero who has entered the conscience of our people.
as a symbol of fearlessness and spirit of sacrifice devoted to the defence of freedom and independence. This flourishing evolution was, to a great extent, the result of intricate relations of a mutual character with the great Ancient civilizations, mainly the Greek, the Persian, and later on, the Roman.

During the 2nd century our era due to the Roman imperial expansionist policy, the two states, which for a long time had been developing close relations ranging over varied domains, saw the beginning of conflicts and wars.

Emporer Trajan’s military campaigns (101–102 and 105–106) resulted in Dacia’s conquest by the Romans obtained after fierce fights in the course of which the Dacians gave full proof of their great will to keep their territorial independence and integrity.

Once the Roman rule established, the two civilizations lived side by side for a long period entailing a new tremendous progress in the economic, social and cultural life of Dacia. The union of the Dacians with the Romans gave birth to the Romanian people characterized by vigour and energy, a genuine heir of the great virtues and traditions of its glorious predecessors. The withdrawal of the Roman armee and administration, in 271, did not cause a breakdown in the continuation of life and activity of the inhabitants living in the era bordered by the Danube and the Carpathians. The inhabitants of this area, all along the centuries to come, steadily shaped spiritual and material values by uninterruptely fighting a bitter fight against the migratory waves so as to preserve the national being and the lands of their forefathers.
During the first millenary, the complex evolution of the Romanian society witnessed economic, social and spiritual structural changes which on a political level generated a specific feudal statal organization, called waivodat (the ninth and tenth centuries) based on the age-old Thracian, Dacian, Roman and Byzantine traditions. The waivodates were powerful statal organizations and they evolved towards unification and centralization which was but a natural consequence of the growing political economic and cultural maturity of the feudal relations. This process was to be finalized during the 15th century and is, generally, identical all over the territory inhabited by Romanians. Hence, the simultaneous formation of the centralized feudal states in the southern and eastern parts of the Carpathians, and the similarities of their political and statal organization, of their outlook concerning foreign policy.

The three Romanian Principalities — Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania have continuously developed wide and complex economic, social, cultural, political and military relations and therefore the Romanian people manifested itself as a well defined ethnic unity animated by the same fundamental national and social aspirations. The vicissitudes of history imposed on the Romanians numberless hard defence wars against foreign oppressors all along the Middle Ages. Under the leadership of eminent patriots and rulers, both skilful strategists and advanced thinkers of their epoch, such as Mircea the Old, Ioan of Hunedoara, Vlad the Empaler, Stephen the Great, Michael the Brave, our people won resounding victories over the invaders.
A very significant historic moment was the union in 1600 when, for the first time, Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldavia were forming a unique unitary state, union accomplished under the glorious ruler Michael the Brave, and which constituted a deeply founded national and political act generated by the adhesion of the masses at large, of their heroic struggle.

In spite of its short duration, the formation of the unitary state proved that the union and independence of the Romanian principalities was not only necessary but also possible despite all vicissitudes.

During the Middle Ages, the promotion of the social and national desiderata pertaining to the entire people was achieved by the ceaseless revolts of the Romanian peasants together with peasants of the other nationalities, who made it their aim to emancipate the peasantry out of the oppressive exploitation and for the national awakening.

The aspiration towards union of all Romanians and conquest of the full independence became a fundamental trend of the people's struggle during the nineteenth century. The 24th of January 1859 saw the union of Wallachia and Moldavia and thus by the direct and decided participation of the people the modern Romanian national state was founded, achievement to be followed soon after by the winning of independence, arms in hands, in 1877. This constituted a historic victory of the Romanian people, the fruit of its heroism and sacrifice, victory opening up a new era in the free and independent development of this country. Romania's state inde-
pendence was recognized at an international level by the San Stefano peace and by the Berlin Congress (1878).

This year, on the 9th of May, the Romanian people celebrated the centenary of state independence with justified feelings of pride and dignity.

The complete formation of the unitary, national state appeared to an objective requirement of the evolution of the Romanian society. On behalf of this ideal, of the defence of the homeland and its territorial integrity, Romania, starting with the summer of 1916 participated in World War I. Our country fought a just war. The Romanian armies, the masses struggled heroically against the German invaders aiming at the liberation of our homeland, making, once again, full evidence of glorious feats, thus continuing the traditional bravery and abnegation of our people.

Against the background of the collapse of the great absolutist empires in Europe, the struggle of the people's masses all over the country imposed the union of Transylvania with Romania, on the 1st of December 1918, an act of historic justice for which numerous generations of predecessors had sacrificed their lives. The completion of the national unitary Romanian state earmarked Romania's advance towards a new stage of her evolution, characterized by a rapid increase of her productive forces and an accelerated economic growth.

This process entailed the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, in May 1922, who gave a strong impetus to our people's struggle for social justice and national freedom. The Communist Party
was the organizer and leader of the democratic forces in their struggle to defend the economic rights of the working people, the democratic liberties, the safeguarding of the major interests of the Romanian people, of its territorial integrity, of Romania's independence and sovereignty, actively militating to rally all patriotic and anti-fascist forces in the country on a common platform.

The Romanian Communist Party militated against fascism, against the anti-Soviet war, for Romania's giving up this war and her joining the forces of the antihitlerite coalition.

As a consequence of the victorious, antifascist and antiimperialist armed national insurrection of August 1944, victory won by all antifascist and democratic forces in the country and which constituted the successful outcome of the resistance movement of the Romanian people lead by the Communist Party, Romania started the struggle against Nazi Germany. The Romanian armee fought for the complete liberation of the country during the insurrection, and immediately afterwards on the territories of Hungary and Czechoslovakia until the total defeat of hitlerite Germany, thus making an important contribution to the great victory won by the peoples of Europe over fascism.

Our country participated in the antihitlerite war with her entire material and human potential; the effectives numbered 540,000 combatants, out of which 170,000 sacrificed their lives on the battle-field.

In 1945 on the 6th of March, the first truly democratic government in the country's history marked the instauration of the revolutionary and
democratic power of workers and peasants. In 1947, on the 30th of December, the Romanian people achieved the People's Republic, a historical act resulting as an objective and natural requirement during the revolutionary process of establishing the socialist foundations of Romania. The years following the proclamation of the People's Republic of Romania, our country witnessed a period of heroic efforts, of hard work full of enthusiasm in order to build up a society prosperous for all its citizens. By sanctioning the deep-going changes undergone by the Romanian society during the 18 years which had elapsed from the proclamation of the republic, the Grand National Assembly, on the 21st of July, 1965 adopted a new constitution according to which The Socialist Republic of Romania was proclaimed. Due to the remarkable successes scored in the fields of economic, socio-political, cultural, scientifical life as well as in the raising of the living standard of our entire people, the last decade was been for Romania the most fruitful and significant period.

On the 28th of March 1974, voicing the will of the entire people, the Grand National Assembly elected Nicolae Ceauşescu in the high function of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Deeply engaged in the ample process of building up the multilaterally developed socialist society, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, elaborated a long-term strategy whose final target is the growing welfare and happiness of the people. The prerequisites to place Romania within the range of highly civilized countries are outlined by an ample, public debate of the documents stipulating the guidelines for the
evolution of the Romanian society during the two decades to come, by an aware involvement of our entire people in the task to impelment by means of their own efforts the luminous objectives facing this country.

Animated by the noble ideals of peace and international cooperation, Romania activates tirelessly in order to instaure in the world a climate of security, confidence and understanding among all peoples, of fruitful cooperation placed in the service of human welfare.
Bucharest is over 500 years old and lies on the banks of the Dâmbovița. It is known as "the city of gardens". Wide boulevards, intense traffic, a brisk rhythm of life, its monumental buildings mellowed by the patina of time, its new residential quarters, all these give the city the prestige of a metropolis. Bucharest has a rich cultural life, as manifested by dozens of theatres, concert-halls, opera, operetta and cinemas. The 42 museums of the city house fine collections with a number of unique pieces.

Bucharest, Romania's capital, is the most important economic, political, administrative and cultural centre of the country. The capital comprises within its boundaries all characteristics of a modern economy, ranging from siderurgy to foodstuffs industry, producing one fifth of the overall industrial output of the country.

During the last three decades Bucharest has known an unprecedented development in the field of housing construction. There were built new districts, with elegant and modern blocks of flats, with schools, hostels, polyclinics, a.s.o.; the constant care of the Romanian state for creating ever better living conditions for the working people can be seen everywhere.
As is but natural, Bucharest has a great number of scientific and research institutes and an important number of establishments of higher education, such as the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the Polytechnic Institute — endowed recently with an imposing modern building — establishments where the necessary personnel is trained in keeping with the requirements of our national economy.

The great number of public health units, some of them of old tradition, with a highly trained personnel, account for the care granted to the health of its inhabitants by the Romanian state. Special mention deserves: the Clinical Fundeni Hospital, the Colentina Hospital, the Brîncovenesc Hospital, the Filantropia Hospital, the Colțea Hospital — where a memorial plaque points to the fact that in this place the Romanian Society of the Red Cross was founded as far back as July, 4th, 1876, — the Central Military Hospital, the Geriatrics Institute organized by the famous professor and scholar Ana Aslan, the Institute for Endocrinology, as well as a lot of polyclinics.

The visitors' attention is attracted, undoubtedly, by the testimonies of older or more recent history of the town such as the Old Court, a former princely residence, which certifies for the existence of the town Bucharest ever since the second half of the fifteenth century, the church inside its premises being the oldest dwelling preserved in Bucharest. The Mihai Vodă Monastery, founded by Michael the Brave is one of the most representative monument of feudal architecture in Wallachia, an exquisite
effect being obtained by alternating bricks with plastered surfaces. Some other monuments worth mentioning are: the Stavropoleos Church, the Antim Monastery, the Colțea Church, and others alluring both to Romanian and foreign tourists.

During the inter-war years and during the period after the liberation, new monumental buildings were built, such as: The Savings Bank Building, the Palace of the Republic, the Central State Library, the Exhibitional Complex in the Casa Scinteii area, the Palace of Sports and Culture.

Bucharest is also a city of museums. Museums of history should be mentioned here such as the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an imposing building having a façade dominated by a portique with Doric columns, housing original documents and representative testimonies pertaining to the major stages of national history, The History Museum of Bucharest which presents an interesting retrospective on the town’s history, the History Museum of the Romanian Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania comprising over 6000 exhibits on the crucial moments of the Romanian people’s struggle for national and social liberation.

Mention should be made, as well, of the arts museums holding a special place in the spiritual life of our capital. The Arts Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania has over 70,000 exhibits ranging from old Romanian arts up to modern and contemporary trends. Here one can admire the works of such great painters as: Theodor Aman, Nicolae Grigorescu, Ștefan Luchian, Nicolae Tonitza, Alexan-
dru Ciucurencu, Ion Tuculescu, or sculptors such as Dimitrie Paciurea, Oscar Han, Constantin Brâncuși, Ion Jalea. The National Gallery boasts of paintings belonging to famous representatives of European schools such as: Tițian, Tintoretto, El Greco, Cranach the Old, Delacroix, Rodin a.s.o. The Museum of Folklore of the Socialist Republic of Romania displays over 50,000 exhibits presenting the richness and particularities of each ethnic area.

The Village Museum is an original open-air exhibitional complex housing 70 original peasant households, thus rebuilding the image of the Romanian village. The museum exhibits are a proof of the old trades of the Romanian peasant, of the rich spiritual life manifesting itself brilliantly in the artistic creation. It stands proof of the preservation and continuation of the Romanian folklore thesaurus.

Bucharest is known as a city of gardens due to its charming parks, lakes and to the multitude of flowers. The Cişmigiu, Liberty, Herăstrău Parks are among the favourite places where the inhabitants of Bucharest spend their leisure hours to find relaxation after the end of their working hours.

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The Palace Hall of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a monumental building, will host the proceedings of the 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross. The building is placed in the city centre and offers excellent conditions for the organization of congresses, conferences, concerts and shows, film presentations, being endowed with up-to-date technical equipment.
The Great Hall has a capacity of 3,150 seats and a volume of 30,000 cubic metres. Each seat has a microphone thus ensuring a perfect audition in any part of the hall. The hall has simultaneous translation equipment for 12 languages, amplifying units, recording devices, international telephone communication, telex service. The Palace Hall offers as well a hall with 300 seats, a hall with 250 seats and other 4 halls with a capacity ranging between 50 and 100 seats having working desks. All these halls have air-conditioning.

The earthquake from March, 4th, 1977, caused significant damages to our national economy as well as to our population. In Bucharest and in some other places a lot of economic units, public buildings, houses were damaged, many people died. As a result of mobilizing the entire Romanian people, of its heroic and self-denying activity during the hard times undergone by this country, the life of this great city gradually turned to normal. As a token of solidarity and sympathy, the inhabitants of all other counties came to the rescue of all those affected by the earthquake, contributing thus to the normalization of life.

Many builders of the areas less affected by the quake have come to Bucharest to help in the process of building new houses. A prompt contribution was made by the sanitary staff of the Red-Cross who helped in doing away with the consequences of the earthquake.
During those hard moments, the Romanian people felt the solidarity, the moral and material support offered by the governments of many countries, of the League of the Red Cross Societies, as well as of many national Red-Cross Societies, the Red Crescent, the Red Lion and the Red Sun.
The generous ideas of Henry Dunant and of the “Geneva Conventions” had a great impact in Romania. Even before the foundation of the Romanian Red Cross Society a great number of Romanian physicians and medical students joined the sanitary field hospitals in France thus nursing the wounded and diseased involved in the French—German war (1870—1871). In 1874 the Romanian state adhered officially to the Geneva Convention. In this way, the foundation of the Red-Cross Society in Romania on the 4th of July 1876 was a confirmation of realities already existing in our country concerning the implementation of the humanitarian goals of the Red Cross.

One of the first societies of this type, being supported by the country’s population, the Romanian Red-Cross was to make her contribution to the preservation of health and human life all along its over 100 years of existence.

Shortly after foundation, the Romanian Red-Cross, in keeping with its humanitarian purposes, went to the rescue of the wounded and diseased who took part in the Serbo—Turkish war (1876).

One year later, when our entire people rose, arms in hands, to obtain the Romanian state independence, the Red-Cross together with the Armee Health Service, nursed the soldiers wounded in the Romanian—Russian—Turkish war (1877—1878).
The two field hospitals and the Health section, formed and endowed by the Red-Cross, the different hospitals established in several parts of our country gave medical assistance to over 6,000 Romanian, Russian and Turkish soldiers.

World War I meant a period of hard efforts to which the Red-Cross had to comply. Its staff nursed over 150,000 wounded soldiers in its hospitals, distributed through canteens over 10 million packed lunches, helped 64,000 prisoners of different nationalities by providing them with foodstuffs, clothing, medicines or money, sheltered in its hostels tens of thousands of refugees, conveyed nearly 350,000 letters and parcels for prisoners and civilians, distributed to the Romanian soldiers confined into enemy camps about 58,000 parcels.

The end of the war and the formation of the unitary, national state marked a new stage in the historical development of the Red-Cross. The socio-economic conditions in the country as well as the adhesion of the Red-Cross to the League of the Red-Cross Societies in July 1919, — the League had been founded two month earlier in Paris, — imposed new objectives in the Red-Cross activities during peace time. The membership enlarged (in 1930 the society numbers 18,000 members); the organization takes part in campaigns aimed to prevent infectious diseases and initiates a great number of health activities with an educational character.

Alongside the activities carried on within the boundaries of our country, the Romanian Red-Cross made it a constant preoccupation to enlarge its relations with the international Red-Cross movement,
actively participating in the meetings organized by the League or by the International Committee of the Red-Cross. It assisted populations' affected by calamities and wars in many countries. It is worth mentioning the support granted by the Romanian Red-Cross to the Polish and Czech refugees who arrived in Romania after their countries' occupation by the hitlerite troops.

Following her activities during peace time, the Red-Cross was called upon to rescue the wounded, diseased and refugees during World War II. During the second World War over 40 field hospitals, dozens of surgeries, health centres, first aid services were established and a great number of physicians and over 5,000 nurses and voluntary personnel nursed over 200,000 wounded and diseased soldiers of different nationalities.

Despite its own difficulties, the Romanian Red-Cross never left its international duties undone. The prisoner and special indormation departments mediated the expedition of thousands of letters and parcels to the prisoners. The Red-Cross delegates visited prisoner camps offering assistance.

During the postwar period, the Red-Cross joined the other organizations whose purpose was to bring to a normal state the economic, social and health situation in the country, to protect people's health, to contribute to the programme of development, cooperation and mutual help during the new historical conditions.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Romanian Red-Cross Centennary, the society presented a balance-sheet rich both in valuable contribution and an old-standing tradition.
The Red-Cross is a mass organization comprising over 5 million members, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, young and old, citizens standing for all socio-professional categories. The activity is deployed by over 29,000 Red-Cross Commissions established on territorial and working place criteria.

The welfare workers of these commissions are over 180,000 in number, including 100,000 women.

Together with the health bodies, with the other mass and public organizations, with different state establishments, and as a member of the High Health Council as well, the Red-Cross deploys a complex activity aimed at popularizing hygenic norms and abilities, life guidelines to the psychic development meant to generate feelings of mutual help and human solidarity.

In order to attain these objectives the Red-Cross employs a varied range of ways and means, the most comprehensive being the courses of hygiene and first aid attended by thousands of citizens yearly. To these, other means such as printings, films, slides, exhibitions, a.s.o. are added. The "Sănătatea" (Health) magazine, the press body of the National Council of the Red-Cross approaches complex topics on educational and health problems and involves highly esteemed Romanian medical personalities in the raising of the population’s standard concerning health problems.

The Red-Cross having as its permanent concern to enhance its contribution to the education of the younger generation, organizes different mass actions according to age groups and preoccupations, thus stimulating the youth to take an active part in
health activities and in socio-humanitarian programmes. Therefore, such societies as “The Red-Cross Friends”, “The Future Honorific Blood Donors” are being organized in the majority of schools as well as first aid cercles such as “The Skilfull Hospital Attendants” and groups of fine arts and literary creation entitled “In the Aim of Health and Humanity” which attract over 2 million pupils yearly.

All over the country, the Red-Cross has a complex network of health groups and posts, of voluntary nurses ready any time to give the first aid and to actively participate in the programme of population health protection.

Another very important activity concerns the blood donors and we boast of a long-standing tradition in this respect; today over 80% of the total necessary blood quantity is obtained in a honorific way.

Special attention is granted to humanitarian and social activities organized by the Red-Cross with a view to enlarge the governmental measures meant to assist patients suffering from chronical diseases, old people deprived of family, orphans.

The Romanian Red-Cross takes an active part in the Red-Cross world movement, in developing relations with the other national societies, in supporting populations’ suffering after natural calamities or armed conflicts.

All these activities are unfolded by the Red-Cross in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and with other organizations whose main purpose is to assist the ever greater efforts deployed for the health and happiness of the people in this country.
PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 4 October

9.30 a.m. — Standing Commission of the International Red-Cross
— Relief Advisory Committee
— Development Programme Advisory Committee

3.00 p.m. — Standing Commission of the International Red-Cross
— Relief Advisory Committee
— Development Programme Advisory Committee

Wednesday, 5 October

9.30 a.m. — Committee of the President and Vice-Presidents
— Development Programme Advisory Committee
— Relief Advisory Committee

3.00 p.m. — Committee of the President and Vice-Presidents
— Development Programme Advisory Committee
— Relief Advisory Committee
Thursday, 6 October

9.30 a.m. — Constitution Revision Commission
— Standing Finance Commission of the League
— Relief Advisory Committee
— Development Programme Advisory Committee

3.00 p.m. — Standing Finance Commission of the League
— Relief Advisory Committee
— Development Programme Advisory Committee
— Constitution Revision Commission

Friday, 7 October

9.30 a.m. — Commission for the financing of the I.C.R.C.
— Meeting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Advisory Committees
— Standing Finance Commission of the League
— Commission on Red-Cross and Peace

3.00 p.m. — Opening meeting and 1st meeting of the XXXIVth Session of the Board of Governors of the League

5.30 p.m. — Commission on Red-Cross and Peace

Saturday, 8 October

9.30 a.m. — Second meeting of the Board of Governors

3.00 p.m. — Third meeting of the Board of Governors
Sunday, 9 October
— No meetings

Monday, 10 October
9.30 a.m. — Fourth meeting of the Board of Governors
3.00 p.m. — Fifth meeting of the Board of Governors

Tuesday, 11 October
9.30 a.m. — Sixth meeting of the Board of Governors
3.00 p.m. — Seventh meeting of the Board of Governors

Wednesday, 12 October
9.30 a.m. — Council of Delegates
3.00 p.m. — Council of Delegates
5.00 p.m. — Standing Commission of the International Red-Cross

Thursday, 13 October
9.30 a.m. — Council of Delegates (3 sub-committees)
3.00 p.m. — Council of Delegates (3 sub-committees)
Friday, 14 October

9.30 a.m. — Council of Delegates (3 sub-committees)
3.00 p.m. — Council of Delegates (3 sub-committees)

Saturday, 15 October

9.30 a.m. — Council of Delegates
12.00 a.m. — Opening of the Conference
4.00 p.m. — Plenary meeting

Sunday, 16 October

— No meeting

Monday, 17 October

9.30 a.m. — Community Services and Development Commission
— Protection and Assistance Commission
— General and Organizational Commission
3.00 p.m. — Community Services and Development Commission
— Protection and Assistance Commission
— General and Organizational Commission

Tuesday, 18 October

9.30 a.m. — Community Services and Development Commission
— Protection and Assistance Commission
— General and Organizational Commission
Tuesday, 18 October (contd)

3.00 p.m. — Community Services and Development Commission
— Protection and Assistance Commission
— General and Organizational Commission

Wednesday, 19 October

9.30 a.m. — Community Services and Development Commission
— Protection and Assistance Commission

Afternoon — No meetings (Preparation of commission’s reports)

Thursday, 20 October

Morning — No meetings (Preparation of commission’s reports)

3.00 p.m. — Plenary meeting

Friday, 21 October

9.30 a.m. — Plenary meeting

3.00 p.m. — Plenary meeting
— End of the day: Standing Commission of the International Red-Cross
GENERAL INFORMATIONS
FOR DELEGATES

VISAS

The Red Cross Society of Romania informs on behalf of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania that the delegates coming from the countries given below who possess valid passports are under no obligation to obtain entrance visa into the Socialist Republic of Romania:

— Austria
— the People's Republic of Bulgaria
— the Central African Empire
— the People's Republic of China
— the People's Republic of Congo
— the Republic of Costa Rica
— the Republic of Cuba
— the Republic of Cyprus
— the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia
— Danmark
— Finland
— the German Democratic Republic
— the Republic of Guinea
— Greece (only diplomatic passports)
— the Hungarian People's Republic
— Iceland
— the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
— the Mongolian People’s Republic
— Marocco
— Norway
— the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
— Philippines (only simple passports)
— the Polish People’s Republic
— the Portuguese Republic
— the Republic of San Marino
— the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
— the Republic of Sierra Leone
— Sweden
— the United Republic of Tanzania
— the Republic of Tunisia
— Turkey
— USSR
— the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
— the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia
— the Republic of Zambia

The delegates and participants of the countries not mentioned here are kindly requested to take all necessary steps at the General Consulates or Services within the Embassies of the Socialist Republic of Romania in their respective countries. Delegates who due to well-founded reasons could not obtain entrance visa in compliance with the procedure above may request the visa at the border passing points with the Socialist Republic of Romania.
VACCINS

Upon entrance into the country the Romanian authorities request the presentation of an international certificate testifying for smallpox immunity. There are not under such an obligation delegates coming from European countries (including the Asian territories of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey), Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Canada and the United States of America provided that the respective delegates had spent at least fourteen days in the respective countries prior to their arrival to Romania.

Should one of the countries mentioned above be contaminated by smallpox, delegates coming from that country are obliged to possess an international smallpox immunity certificate.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The conference takes place during mid-autumn when days are generally warm. The average temperature of the autumn months in Romania is of +10°C. There is often an alternation between sunny, beautiful days with cold, foggy, rainy days and this should be a guide for the guests to know what clothes to take with them.

CLOTHING

Due to unstable weather conditions during this time of the year we recommend the delegates to take some warm clothes including an overcoat. The delegates who are to take part in the excursions to
the monasteries in Northern Moldavia, in Brașov, and the Danube Delta should take a coat, a mackintosh and an umbrella.

Ladies are kindly requested to wear evening dresses and gentlemen dark colour suits when attending the cocktails which will be offered during the conference days.

**MONEY**

The national coin is the LEU and its subdivision is the BAN. There exist coins of 5, 10, 15, 25 bani, coins of 1 and 3 lei and banknotes of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lei. The exchange rate of foreign currencies is the following:

1 U.S. $ = 12 lei; 1 BDM = 5.03 lei; 1 French Fr. = 2.40 lei; 1 Swiss Fr. = 4.79 lei; 1 rouble = 8.30 lei.

**TRANSPORTATION**

All delegates who have announced day, hour and place of arrival will be waited for and transported to the hotels, they chose, by means of cars placed at their disposal by the Organizing Committee of the Conference. Delegates having any difficulties upon their arrival are kindly requested to get in touch with the Red-Cross Bureau which will be located both at the railway station and the airport.

**LUGGAGE IDENTIFICATION**

In order to facilitate the luggage identification, delegates are kindly requested to attach to their luggage the badges given by the Red-Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Romania.
BADGES

All Conference participants will receive from the organizers the badge “The 23rd International Conference of the Red Cross” which they are kindly requested to wear during the Conference proceedings.

Delegates, observers, press attachés, technical personnel are requested to wear the badge permanently, during the receptions and other activities as well.

PRESS SERVICE

A press service will function within the premisses of the Palace Hall of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Highly qualified personnel will be placed at the disposal of delegates and reporters ensuring the materials necessary to the press organs, radio and television in the countries they represent.
EXCURSIONS

I. ONE DAY EXCURSIONS
TO POIANA BRAȘOV AND THE ARGEȘ RIVER

For the 9th and 16th of October when there is a free day on the Conference agenda, the following excursions might be chosen.

   a) One-day excursion to Sinaia and Poiana Brașov by coach

   **Visits at:** the painter’s N. Grigorescu House of Cimpina, the mountain resorts Sinaia, Predeal and Poiana Brașov, sightseeing of Brașov.

   b) Excursion to the art monuments in the Argeș river area

   **Visits at:** the main historical and arts monuments at the Curtea de Argeș, as well as the hydropower system on the Argeș river.
II. DURING THE ENTIRE JOURNEY
THE PERSONS ACCOMPANYING
THE DELEGATES CAN CHOOSE THE FOLLOWING
SHORT OPTIONAL TRIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price in U.S. $/person</th>
<th>By coach/minibus min 20/12 persons</th>
<th>by car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sightseeing of Bucharest by day</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sightseeing of Bucharest by night (night-club show included)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sightseeing of the older parts of Bucharest</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Night programme with wine sampling at the Băneasa Forest, Night club show</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Romanian night at the Băneasa Forest Restaurant; dinner and folklore show</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fine Arts Museums of Bucharest</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Visit at the main Romanian folk art museums in Bucharest</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The churches of Bucharest</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Renaissance works of art in Romania — visit at the Brâncovan arts museum at Mogoșoaia, lunch at a typical Romanian restaurant</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. THE CARPAȚI NATIONAL TOURISM OFFICE

provides for the participants and their accompanying persons the opportunity to take part in the tours around the country which should be paid for in advance, prior or after the conference.

A. A FOUR DAY EXCURSION TO THE ROMANIAN COAST AND THE DANUBE DELTA

Price : U.S. $ 89.25/person — accommodation in several-bed-rooms.


1st day, Saturday

(1.10.77 or 22.10.77)

Breakfast, transfer to the Gara de Nord station or to the Băneasa airport for departure to Constanța; transport by train or plane to Constanța; transfer by coach/minibus to the coast and the tour of the littoral; accommodation at a hotel, lunch; free programme; dinner at a typical Romanian restaurant and folklore show.
2nd day, Sunday  
(2.10.77 or 23.10.77)  
Semi-board (breakfast + dinner in the resort); after breakfast, one-day trip to the Danube Delta; transfer to Tulcea by coach; visit of the Danube Delta Museum, cruise on the Danube channels; lunch on the vessel; return to the coast; dinner and accommodation in the sea-side resort.

3rd day, Monday  
(3.10.77 or 24.10.77)  
Full board on the coast; free programme; dinner at a typical Romanian restaurant.

4th day, Tuesday  
(4.10.77 or 25.10.77)  
Breakfast, transfer to the Constanța station or to the airport for departure to Bucharest; travel by train or plane to Bucharest; transfer from the Gara de Nord Station or the airport to the hotel, in Bucharest.

B. FOUR DAY TRIP TO THE MONASTERIES IN NORTHERN MOLDAVIA  
Price: U.S. $ 119/person — accommodation in several bed rooms.  
U.S. $ 146/person — accommodation single rooms.

1st day, Saturday  
(1.10.77 or 22.10.77)  
Breakfast, travel by coach/minibus on the route Bucharest—Piatra Neamț; lunch at Focșani; travel to Piatra Neamț, dinner, accommodation at the “Ceahlăul” hotel.
2nd day, Sunday

(2.10.77 or 23.10.77)

Breakfast, visit of the Văratec, Agapia, Gura Humorului, Voroneţ monasteries; lunch at Cimpulung Moldovenesc; departure for Suceava, visit of the Moldoviţa, Suceviţa, Putna and Rădăuţi monasteries; dinner and accommodation in Suceava.

3rd day, Monday

(3.10.77 or 24.10.77)

Breakfast; departure to Braşov via Piatra Neamţ—Gheorghieni—Miercurea Ciuc; lunch at the Lacul Roşu resort; continuation of the trip to Braşov; visit of the Tuşnad resort; accommodation at the Carpaţi hotel in Braşov; dinner at the “Cerbul Carpaţin” restaurant, folklore show and wine sampling.

4th day, Tuesday

(4.10.77 or 25.10.77)

Breakfast, transfer by coach/minibus to the hotel in Bucharest.

C. THE “CARPAŢI” TOURISM OFFICE CAN OFFER TO THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR ACCOMPANYING PERSONS THE OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERGO A GERIATRIC TREATMENT AT A 40% DISCOUNT FROM NORMAL TARIFS IN FORCE FOR THE TREATMENT WITH “GEROVITAL” AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Price in U.S. $ per person for the geriatric treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks cure</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 weeks cure</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) General consultation and lab tests necessary for the diagnosis, daily geriatric treatment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price in U.S. $ per person for the geriatric treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 weeks cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Price with a 40% discount from the tariffs in force for geriatric treatments adding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daily cost of transfers to and from the hotel to the Flora/Parc hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total price to be paid at the Carpați O.N.T. Bucharest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The orders for the basic tourist services as well as for the short optional excursions or for the tours should be paid either directly to the O.N.T. Carpați Bucharest (Bd. Magheru No. 7, telex No. 11270 or 11278, or by means of the chosen travel agency.

Upon request, the O.N.T. Carpați ensure tourist services not mentioned here which can be ordered additionally by the participants and their accompanying persons.

Payment of optional short excursions as well as of circuits can be effected either prior to arrival in Bucharest or upon arrival.

The Account O.N.T. CARPAȚI opened with the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade Bucharest is 40112093 — symbol 427.
AGENCIES:
1. "Carpati" National Tourist Office, Bucharest
2. Romanian Car Club - Automobil Clubul Român
3. Comturist
4. TAROM
5. Railway Travel Agency

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT-CLUBS :
6. Intercontinental
7. Athénée Palace
8. Ambassador
9. Lido
10. Nord
11. Union
12. Parc
13. Modern
14. Dorobanti
15. Bulevard
16. Continental
17. Palas
18. Cine
19. Buzur
20. Melody
21. Capitol
22. Minerva
23. Majestic
24. Central

SHOPS:
25. Comturist
26. Victoria
27. Romartia
28. Adam
29. Eve
30. Cocol

MAIN TOURIST SITES:
31. Museum of the History of the Socialist Republic of Romania
32. Museum of the History of the Communist Party, of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania
33. Museum of the History of the Bucharest Municipality
34. The Art Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania
35. Museum of Folk Art of the Socialist Republic of Romania
36. The Village Museum
37. Romanian Opera-house
38. The National Theatre
39. Romanian Athenaeum
40. Cismigiu
41. The Botanical Garden
42. Liberty Park
43. Herăstrău Park
44. "Dinamo" Sports Centre
45. "Progresul" Arena
46. "Republicii" Stadium
47. The "Casa Scinteii" Exhibitions Complex
48. North Railway Station (Gara de Nord)
49. The Palace Hall of the Socialist Republic of Romania