

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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I. PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

1. AFRICA

Angola

With permission from the Portuguese government, Mr. Hoffmann went to Angola on June 22. Accompanied by the President of the Luanda branch of the Portuguese Red Cross, he was received by the Governor-General of Angola who gave his full support for Mr. Hoffmann's mission.

After visiting the Luanda hospital for the Portuguese armed forces, including the hospital's penitentiary division where some captive rebels were being treated, Mr. Hoffmann went to the "Pavilhao Prisional de Policia internacional e de Defesa do Estado" in Luanda, where political prisoners are held.

In the course of his mission, Mr. Hoffmann inspected a prison camp in the Cuando-Cubango district some 15 miles from Serpa Pinto, the "Campo de Trabalho de Missombo", a detention centre in the Moçamedes district, and the "Campo de Recuperação Social de San Nicolau".

In all places visited, the delegate was given a free hand to enquire into detention conditions.

Burundi

Further trouble occurred in 1966; the gendarmerie attempted a mutiny. Executions and many arrests having been reported, Mr. Senn, ICRC delegate, went to Bujumbura in June. After renewing contact with the authorities, he visited the Central Mbimpa Prison in Bujumbura on June 17 where he discussed detention conditions in private with some of the detainees. On June 19 he inspected the Muramvya prison some 35 miles north of Bujumbura where 702 political detainees were being held and whom he supplied with soap. On July 8, Mr. Senn visited Gitega

prison where there were 661 detainees, 149 being "remand prisoners" (political). On all these visits, Mr. Senn was accompanied by the Crown Prosecutor. No complaints were made by detainees. Detention conditions as a whole left much to be desired and Mr. Senn brought the shortcomings to the notice of the authorities.

Congo

At the beginning of January Mr. Senn went to Kinshasa on a general liaison mission. During his stay, which was prolonged until the end of the month, he had many contacts with the Congolese authorities. In particular he discussed with them measures for the repatriation of Congolese refugees, a problem in connection with which he had mediated in order to bring about an agreement of principle between the governments of Uganda and the Congo. In September 1966, the ICRC learned that fighting had broken out between the Katanga gendarmerie and the National Congolese Army in the region of Kisangani (ex-Stanleyville) resulting in many victims. In addition, the attack on the Portuguese Embassy in Kinshasa on September 24 gave rise to fears for the lives of Portuguese residents in the Congo. In view of the gravity of the situation, Mr. Senn was directed to go to Kinshasa where he arrived on October 4, accompanied by Mr. Ph. Züger, assistant delegate. According to the information Mr. Senn was able to gather in the Congolese capital the situation had returned to normal and the Portuguese section of the population was no longer in danger. He immediately endeavoured to obtain permission to go to Kisan-gani but unfortunately, when on the point of boarding the plane, he was forbidden to make the trip, by order of the President. Consequently Mr. Senn and his assistant decided to return to Geneva without having been able to fulfil their mission. The ICRC, after receiving its delegates' report, deplored the refusal of the Congolese government which until then had granted delegates the necessary facilities to accomplish their missions. In a memorandum dated November 23, 1966, it conveyed to the Congolese government its concern at this change of attitude and expressed the hope that no future obstruction will be placed in the way of ICRC humanitarian missions.

Ghana

When, on October 29, at Accra airport, the Guinean delegation to the OAU Conference in Addis Ababa was arrested, the ICRC was asked to intervene for the welfare of the detainees. Previously, the ICRC had been asked to intercede for the release of some hundred Ghana nationals who, according to Accra, were being held against their will in Guinea.

Although neither of these questions came within the ICRC's traditional scope, it instructed Mr. Hoffmann, its delegate general, to go to Accra to find out whether the plight of the Guinean delegates gave rise to any humanitarian problems justifying action. The ICRC delegate soon learned that both problems were being dealt with through diplomatic channels and called for no intervention by the ICRC.

Malawi

Mr. Senn went to Malawi on May 18. His programme in East Africa included the renewal of contacts with the authorities and Red Cross of this country. In the course of a meeting with Dr. Banda the Prime Minister, Mr. Senn raised the matter of the National Society's development. Being concerned also for political detainees, he visited the Dzeleke camp and the Libongwe and Zomba prisons.

Mozambique

Thanks to the facilities granted by the Portuguese government, the ICRC continued its mission in favour of prisoners. On arrival in Lourenço Marques on May 30, Mr. G. Hoffmann made contact, as is customary, with the Governor-General, the Portuguese Red Cross Committee and the local authorities. He then went to the Lourenço Marques prison of Cadeida da Machava where there were a number of political prisoners, and to the Portuguese military hospital.

On June 9, he was received in Nampula by the district Governor, the Head of the Army Staff, and by the local committee of the Portuguese Red Cross. He visited the town's military hospital and prison in which there were some political detainees awaiting transfer to the capital. From Nampula the ICRC delegate went to

Vila Cabral, the main town of the Nyassa district, where he visited the military headquarters, the civilian hospital and the reception centre for African civilians (men, women and children) having fled from the areas of disturbance. From Vila Cabral, Mr. Hoffmann returned to Lourenço Marques. From there he went to the Limpopo valley to visit the "Campo de Trabalho prisional" at Mabalane where captured members of the rebel forces are held in detention some 200 miles from the capital. The ICRC delegate interviewed several of them without witnesses.

Mr. Hoffmann was given the necessary facilities everywhere, both by the civilian and the military authorities as well as by the Portuguese Red Cross.

Nigeria

Serious trouble broke out in 1966 in various regions of Nigeria. Alarmed by the high number of victims and by the large refugee movements, the ICRC directed Mr. Hoffmann to go to Nigeria with the dual purpose of examining the situation and determining ways and means of assisting the victims. In the course of this mission, from November 10 to December 4, Mr. Hoffmann first had a number of contacts in Lagos before his tour of inspection in various regions of the country.

He had useful talks with the local authorities and Red Cross Provincial Presidents at Kano, Zaria and Kaduna in the North and at Enugu in the East. On return to Lagos, he examined in co-operation with the leaders of the National Society the problems facing the Red Cross as a result of the general situation. He also assisted the National Society to set up a tracing service to seek missing persons in various regions of Nigeria.

Portuguese Guinea

Following up his 1965 mission in this region, Mr. Hoffmann intervened in several countries in 1966, for the benefit of Portuguese military personnel captured by forces for the liberation of Portuguese Guinea. He was able to arrange for permission to be given the prisoners to correspond with their families but he was not, unfortunately, allowed to visit them.

Rhodesia

Mr. Senn arrived in Salisbury in February. After preliminary enquiries and contacts with the relevant government authorities he again visited political detainees in several prisons and detention centres. He made a number of trips within the country to obtain permission from local detention authorities to visit, in March, the Gonagudzingwa, Sikombela and Wha Wha detention centres. He also visited the central prison, the Gwelo prison for women, and the prisons of Queque, Khami and Salisbury.

Mr. Senn reported on these visits to the local police authorities and the relevant government ministries. He negotiated with the authorities for certain improvements in detention conditions. His suggestions were all well received.

In addition, in response to a request from the authorities and the Red Cross, Mr. Senn, accompanied by the Secretary of State for the Interior, inspected some parts of the South of the country which were suffering from drought and famine. Following this fact-finding mission and after examining the needs of the local population, Mr. Senn was able to make some useful recommendations to the authorities concerned.

Uganda

When conflict occurred at the end of May between the Kingdom of Buganda and the central government of Uganda, with military intervention in the insurrectionist territory, the National Society appealed to the ICRC. It was encountering difficulty in carrying out its mission and requested the presence of a delegate. In response to this appeal the ICRC directed Mr. Senn to go to Uganda. On arrival in Kampala on June 1, Mr. Senn examined the situation with the Uganda Red Cross and endeavoured to obtain audiences with the authorities in order to put to them the case in favour of the National Society's intervention. He also applied for permission to visit persons arrested as a result of the events. His efforts in this connection were in vain. Mr. Senn had to leave Kampala without visiting detention centres although he had been authorized to do so on previous missions. On June 14, the Minister for Internal Affairs confirmed in writing the rejection of our delegate's request.

Mr. Senn returned to Kampala at the end of August to enquire into the plight of a number of persons who were arrested during the May disturbances and still held in detention.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Mr. P. Jequier, delegate general for Latin America, was in Havana from December 9 to 16, 1966, to discuss Cuban Red Cross development with the leaders of that National Society. Mr. Gilberto Cervantes Nuñez, President of the Cuban Red Cross, confirmed in his talks with Mr. Jequier the important work carried out by the Society. It has a large ambulance service of 200 vehicles throughout the island. Over 300 first-aid posts in all provinces are operated by the Cuban Red Cross.

In view of the ICRC's constant interest in the welfare of political detainees, Mr. Jequier endeavoured to obtain permission, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, to visit detention centres. However, the Cuban authorities refused.

In addition, even an offer to provide medical supplies to establishments where there were sick detainees was accepted neither by the Cuban Red Cross nor the authorities.

Dominican Republic

A year after the serious events which occurred in this country, Mr. Jequier returned there and stayed for a week in Santo Domingo.

He observed that the Dominican Red Cross has resumed its normal peace-time activities. After the ordeal of last year, Mr. Manuel E. Saladín Vélez, the President of the National Society, and all members of the Red Cross, are imbued with that spirit of service and selflessness which enables the National Society to carry out its essential and beneficent work.

Apart from its usual activities, the Dominican Red Cross is keenly interested in developing the workshop for the manufacture of artificial limbs, which was set up with U.N. assistance in Santo Domingo.

Venezuela

In view of several requests to the ICRC for information on the fate of *guerrilleros* arrested in Latin America, Mr. Jequier was directed to apply to the authorities in Caracas for permission to visit a number of persons imprisoned for subversion and opposition to the regime.

This permission was granted and on November 18 he inspected the prison of the San Carlos barracks in Caracas. Mr. Jequier talked in private with the political detainees and investigated detention conditions.

3. ASIA

Cambodia

The frontier between the Republic of Vietnam and Cambodia is the theatre of frequent incidents causing large numbers of civilian and military casualties as well as considerable material damage.

In order to help the Cambodian Red Cross to come to the aid of the victims of such incidents, the ICRC has charged its delegate-general for Asia, Mr. André Durand, with handing over 28,000 Sw.frs. to that Society.

India and Pakistan

The delegations, sent to both sides during the hostilities in August and September, 1965, continued their work throughout the first few months of 1966 of assisting prisoners of war and civilians interned by either party, and also refugees and displaced persons.

Since March, the progressive normalization of relations between the two countries enabled the ICRC to reduce its mission and only to maintain until July one delegate charged with representing the Committee in both countries.

Assistance to prisoners of war. — The ICRC delegates on several occasions visited prisoners of war held at Agra in India and in Pakistan at Dargai and Kohat. They made every effort to com-

municate a complete nominal roll of all combatants captured and immediately forwarded lists they received to the authorities and the Red Cross of the countries of origin.

The Indian and Pakistan Red Cross Societies were thus able to give information concerning the fate of those prisoners to numerous families. In the course of their visits the delegates of the ICRC also ensured the transmission of mail and distributed parcels prepared by their National Red Cross to detainees. Family messages and parcels which mainly contained clothing, foodstuffs, toilet articles and reading matter, were exchanged at meetings arranged periodically on the cease-fire line by the ICRC delegates, in co-operation with the United Nations observers and the representatives of the Indian and Pakistan Red Cross Societies.

Since the end of hostilities, the delegates supervised the release and exchange of captives, in particular of seriously wounded cases who, by virtue of the Third Geneva Convention, must be given priority for repatriation.

It was not, however, until February 2 in implementation of the agreements signed in Tashkent between India and Pakistan that a doctor-delegate was able, during a return flight between New Delhi and Lahore, to bring back two groups of 17 Indian and 19 wounded Pakistanis to their respective countries.

On the same day an exchange was made at Husseiniwala, in the presence of representatives of the ICRC and of the Red Cross Societies concerned, of more than 1,100 prisoners of both nationalities, of whom some forty were officers.

Interned civilians. — The delegates also had access in both countries to several camps in which enemy nationals were interned. As this was a question of persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, they set about examining the conditions of their detention. The ICRC has forwarded to the governments concerned reports of visits made to the camps at Deoli and Visapur and at Lantee, Lyallpur and Campbellpur in Pakistan.

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons. — Donations in cash and in kind sent by National Red Cross Societies, in response to the appeal launched in November 1965 by the ICRC, enabled

the latter to support the efforts of the Indian and Pakistan Red Cross in their respective countries.

Fleeing before the advance of the opposing forces, nearly 200,000 Pakistani villagers of the frontier zones had withdrawn to the Sialkot, Sheikupura and Lahore districts in Pakistan. On the Indian side fugitives from the Jammu, Punjab and Rajasthan provinces amounted almost to 300,000 in number. In addition, in the part of Kashmir under Pakistani control, the local population had to admit more than 100,000 Moslem refugees who, in the space of a few months, had crossed the cease-fire line.

Relief sent to the Pakistan and Indian Red Cross consisted essentially of food (powdered milk, cheese), clothing and blankets. Whilst in India, the National Red Cross itself organized distributions in the more affected areas, in co-operation with the ICRC delegates, in Pakistan, on the other hand, assistance to refugees was carried out by the government. To that end, the latter set up a census body, took charge of relief received from numerous national and international sources and arranged for their distribution with the co-operation of local officials and magistrates. The ICRC delegates were present at many of these distributions and were thus able to convince themselves of the effectiveness of that organization.

In addition, thanks to a considerable financial contribution from the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John, the ICRC was enabled to send two Land-rovers equipped as mobile dispensaries to the medical service of the Red Cross of Pakistan Kashmir. The balance of relief funds available to assist the victims of the conflict in India was used to purchase an ambulance which was immediately handed over to the Indian Red Cross.

Indonesia

Mr. André Durand, delegate-general of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Asia, went to Indonesia in October. Accompanied by the Red Cross Society's Secretary-General, Mr. Tirtopramono, he visited the island of Lombok where the inhabitants of several areas were suffering from famine. He also went to the prison of Mataram, the island's capital, to visit detainees arrested as a result of the troubles which broke out in the autumn of 1965.

Japan

The ICRC has continued to help in the repatriation of Koreans living in Japan, wishing to proceed to North Korea.

It should be recalled that as a result of negotiations carried out at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, the Red Cross Societies of Japan and North Korea signed an agreement on August 13, 1959 on the repatriation of Koreans resident in Japan. The Japanese Red Cross then asked the ICRC to send a delegation to the spot in order to guarantee the freedom of choice of the persons concerned.

Since the end of 1959, a special mission of the ICRC has assisted in the operations of registering and embarking Koreans wishing to return to their country of origin. During the summer of 1966, the Japanese Red Cross informed the ICRC of the renewal of the Calcutta Agreement for one year and requested the ICRC to maintain its special mission in Japan for that further period and this was accepted by the International Committee.

The number of Koreans repatriated during the year 1966 amounted to 1,860, of whom 735 were men, 481 women and 644 children. 86,700 Koreans have been repatriated since the beginning of this action in 1959.

Laos

The renewed outbreak of military operations and air bombing resulted in a further influx of refugees who left the mountains towards the Mekong valley. By the end of July, their numbers were estimated to be some 20,000.

At the request of the Lao Red Cross, Mr. Durand, ICRC delegate in Asia, at once went to that area to obtain additional information.

His observations induced the ICRC to undertake a further relief action for the refugees. An initial credit of 38,000 Swiss francs was placed at the disposal of Dr. Jürg Baer, doctor-delegate, who had previously carried out similar missions in Laos, to enable him to organize the distribution of food, in co-operation with the Lao Red Cross.

Malaysia

The repatriation took place on October 8 of Indonesian nationals detained in Malaysia, in connection with the conflict between the two countries. Numbering 538 they were embarked in the Malaysian port of Swettenham, in the presence of Mr. André Durand, ICRC delegate-general in Asia.

The ICRC had brought its assistance to those prisoners since the beginning of their captivity, most of whom Mr. Durand visited in places of detention on the Malay peninsula and in North Borneo.

The ICRC also arranged the exchange of mail between detainees and their families and for parcels prepared by the Indonesian Red Cross to reach them.

Singapore

The ICRC also intervened with the Singapore authorities on behalf of two Indonesians who had been arrested, tried and sentenced to death after having arrived clandestinely in the town carrying explosives. The International Committee requested that application be made of article 101 of the Third Geneva Convention which provides for a delay of six months between sentence and the death penalty. The sentence pronounced on these prisoners has not been executed.

Vietnam

GENERAL

a) **Geneva Conventions of 1949.** — The International Committee has continued taking active steps with the parties to the conflict in order to obtain the application of the Geneva Conventions.

On several occasions it intervened to that effect with the Government and the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Basing itself on Conventions I (wounded), III (prisoners), and IV (civilians), it made certain proposals connected with the marking of hospitals, the protection of prisoners of war and the creation of hospital zones and localities in which shelter could be given to the wounded and sick, aged persons and children.

In response to ICRC representations, the Hanoi authorities confirmed their previous protests against the bombing of North

Vietnam, but they did not state whether they, for their part, intended or did not intend to apply the Geneva Conventions during the present conflict.

In September, the International Committee transmitted to the North Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs a proposal from the American Government to convene a conference, under ICRC auspices, which would be charged with examining methods of applying the Geneva Conventions. On that occasion the ICRC in its turn proposed that, in order to create a climate favourable for the acceptance of such a conference there should, on the American side, be a consideration to cease air bombing, at least temporarily. Since the US Government was of the opinion that it could not accept the ICRC's request, it declared itself prepared however, to consider a reduction of hostilities under reciprocal conditions. It was under this form and upon this basis that the American proposal was finally transmitted to Hanoi, which rejected it shortly afterwards.

In the Republic of Vietnam, the ICRC delegation has pursued its contacts with the South Vietnamese and American civilian and military authorities. Basing themselves on the declaration by which the Saigon and Washington Governments had, in the summer of 1965, affirmed their determination to apply the Geneva Conventions, the representatives of the ICRC asked and obtained, on a number of special points, the adoption of practical measures to that effect.

Acting on its own initiative, the Red Cross of South Vietnam has had the Third and Fourth Conventions adopted and ensured their dissemination amongst the armed forces. As a result of its representations with the military High Command, all units have received precise instructions on the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilians.

The ICRC also intervened with States having sent military contingents to South Vietnam. To the positive responses immediately provided by the Australian and New Zealand Governments was added the accession, on September 21, of the Republic of Korea to the four Geneva Conventions.

The "National Liberation Front of South Vietnam", for its part, whilst maintaining its refusal to consider itself bound by the

said Conventions and its opposition to any intervention by the ICRC on behalf of prisoners fallen into its hands, reaffirmed that all military personnel captured by the Forces of the Army of Liberation were well treated and that a good number of these have been released by the NLF.

b) **Transmission of protests.** — As in previous years, the ICRC received numerous protests not only from governments and Red Cross Societies, but also from various organizations and individuals. These protests were directed for the most part against the bombing of civilian locations in the DRVN and especially of hospitals and medical formations, against the employment by American forces of chemical weapons and against the sending to South Vietnam of the hospital ships “ Helgoland ” and “ Repose ”.

In accordance with custom confirmed by several international Conferences of the Red Cross, the ICRC passed on to the Societies of the countries implicated, in this case to the American Red Cross, protests emanating from either the Government or the Red Cross of the DRVN which referred to the 1949 Conventions, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 or to the rules of war in general.

In its reply, at once transmitted by the ICRC to Hanoi, the United States Government disputed the validity of the accusations made against it and renewed its proposal to convene a conference with a view to examining all methods to obtain general application of the Geneva Conventions and to strengthen the safety of persons and installations protected by these Conventions.

Previously, the ICRC had, from a general point of view, drawn the attention of States, not yet bound by the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of poison gas or all other toxic materials, to Resolution XXVIII adopted in 1965 in Vienna by the 84 governments and 92 National Societies represented at the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. This resolution, it should be recalled, invited all governments which have not yet done so to accede to the Geneva Protocol. In addition, it reminded and requested belligerent States to conform in cases of armed conflict to the following principles:

- that the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;

- that it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;
- that distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;
- that the general principles of the Law of War apply to nuclear and similar weapons.

c) **Relief.** — Thanks to contributions from generous donors amongst whom many National Red Cross Societies could be numbered, the International Committee was enabled to continue despatching its relief supplies to Vietnam.

To the contributions of those Societies were added those of the Swiss and Danish Governments, Radio Suisse-Romande, the Union of Newspaper Editors of West Berlin and of other non-governmental organizations, as well as a sum of 100,000 Sw.frs. resulting from the collection made each year in Switzerland.

A certain number of donors asked the ICRC to divide their donations in three equal parts and to use them for the sending of relief for the victims in North and South Vietnam and in areas controlled by the National Liberation Front. In each case, the ICRC complied with the wishes expressed.

Funds received were employed in the following manner.

1. Despatch of medicines and surgical equipment to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi.
2. Distribution by the Vietnamese Red Cross in the Republic of Vietnam with the assistance of the ICRC delegates in Saigon, on behalf of the wounded and sick, the war disabled and displaced persons.
3. Despatch of medicines to the "National Liberation Front of South Vietnam".

I. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

a) **Offers of service.** — The ICRC has several times offered its services to the Red Cross and the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and proposed sending a mission to that country.

The ICRC President repeated this offer in June when he met the North Vietnam Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, and again in July

and October when he suggested he himself go to Hanoi or any other town to examine, in conjunction with representatives of the North Vietnam Government any humanitarian problem arising from the conflict and to obtain permission for the ICRC to carry out its work in favour of war victims, consistent with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam rejected these proposals.

b) **Wounded and sick.** — Thanks to donations from several National Red Cross Societies, various organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the *Centrale sanitaire suisse*, the *Chaîne du Bonheur* and several organizations for assistance to Vietnam, the ICRC was able to continue sending medical supplies to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Transport facilities were granted by the USSR and China thanks to the intervention of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR and the Chinese Red Cross. The consignments consisted essentially of medical supplies, pharmaceuticals and equipment such as battery-powered X-ray apparatus, petrol-burning refrigerators, etc., in conformity with the needs declared by the North Vietnam Red Cross, which acknowledged and expressed its appreciation for the help of the donor Societies and organizations.

At the request of the US and German Federal Republic governments, the ICRC notified the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam of the despatch to Vietnam of the two hospital ships "Repose" and "Helgoland". The Hanoi government rejected this notification, declaring the presence of these ships in Vietnamese territorial waters to be illegal.

In July and October, with the intention of strengthening protection for hospitals and other medical establishments against air raids, the ICRC proposed the creation of safety zones to shelter the wounded, the sick, children and the aged.

c) **Prisoners of war.** — In response to the ICRC's repeated efforts to have the Third Geneva Convention applied to prisoners of war detained in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and particularly to enable them to correspond with their families and

to receive visits from ICRC delegates, the North Vietnam authorities informed the ICRC that they did not consider North American pilots as prisoners of war but were nevertheless treating them humanely.

The North Vietnam government considers that air raids are war crimes for which these prisoners could be held responsible before Vietnamese tribunals and that the Third Geneva Convention (prisoners of war) was not therefore applicable. It referred to the reservation expressed by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to article 85 of that Convention (legal prosecution for acts committed before capture). The Democratic Republic of Vietnam, when acceding to the four Geneva Conventions on June 28, 1957, had maintained that, contrary to article 85 of the Third Convention, prisoners of war prosecuted and convicted of war crimes would not be entitled to the protection of the Convention.

The authorities and Red Cross of the Democratic Republic therefore rejected the ICRC's request. The International Committee has received news of only four prisoners and holds the view that all prisoners of war detained in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam should be protected by the Third Geneva Convention. It is therefore continuing its efforts to have the provisions of this Convention applied to POW's held in North Vietnam.

The Central Tracing Agency at ICRC headquarters in Geneva has forwarded to the North Vietnam Red Cross the letters it has received from prisoners' families. Some prisoners appear to have been authorized to write direct to their kin. The ICRC has not been able to obtain a list of prisoners and the North Vietnam Red Cross has refused to distribute parcels made up by the ICRC from funds sent by families. Some prisoners were forcibly paraded before the population in July 1966 at a mass meeting in the streets of Hanoi.

In view of these circumstances the ICRC again approached the North Vietnam government urging it to respect the guarantees provided by the Geneva Conventions for the benefit of all protected persons. It drew attention to the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention in particular, which prohibits display of prisoners of war to public curiosity. Referring to the reservation made by North Vietnam to article 85 of the Third Convention, the ICRC stressed

that in any event prisoners were to be given the benefit of the Conventions and particularly of the guarantees provided for in case of prosecution until such time as they were convicted after a fair hearing.

II. VIETNAM REPUBLIC

a) **Delegation.** — The ICRC delegation strength of two persons in the Vietnam Republic at the end of 1965, was increased during the year to seven, i.e. the head of the mission, two delegates, two doctors, one secretary and one female nurse.

The head of the mission, Mr. Jacques de Heller, was received at the end of August by the Prime Minister of the Republic Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky.

From November 18 to 26, the Vice-President of the International Committee, Mr. Jacques Freymond, made an on-the-spot study of the delegation's activities and discussed with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security various questions concerning the continuation of the ICRC's humanitarian mission for the benefit of the victims of the conflict in South Vietnam, particularly detainees.

b) **Wounded, sick and disabled.** — To increase its assistance to the wounded and sick and to alleviate the shortage of doctors, the ICRC had offered in December 1965 to all belligerents (Hanoi and Saigon governments and the National Liberation Front) the services of a Swiss medical team in each sector. Only the South Vietnam government accepted this offer.

A Swiss Red Cross doctor was immediately delegated by the ICRC to make an on-the-spot study in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the Vietnam Red Cross of ways and means for such a team to work most effectively. On the basis of his report, the Swiss Red Cross sent a ten member team in April to the Kontum hospital, where needs were particularly acute.

The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran sent a nineteen member medical team which set to work at Ben Tre in the Mekong Delta.

The ICRC delegation in Saigon maintained contact with these teams and endeavoured to give them any assistance they required.

In June and July a delegate carried out a series of visits to hospitals, quarantine centres, dispensaries and orphanages throughout Central Vietnam in order to assess overall medical needs in the region.

This survey confirmed their extent and urgency. From stocks prepared in Saigon, thanks to donations from various quarters, the delegation was able to send several consignments of medicines to the major hospitals.

In addition, a reception centre for war disabled civilians was set up in Saigon at the headquarters of the South Vietnam Red Cross.

This was given support by the Vietnam authorities and the World Rehabilitation Fund, which supplied the equipment necessary for the manufacture of artificial limbs, and by the British " War on Want " which supplied a hut suitable for accommodating the disabled until fitted with limbs and pending their rehabilitation. Fifty beds were provided by the American Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross delegated a nurse who ran the Centre for several months and contributed to the training of Vietnam Red Cross first-aiders in orthopaedic care and physiotherapy.

The International Committee allocated part of cash donations received from National Societies for the maintenance of the disabled whilst they were at the Centre and for the purchase of the necessary rehabilitation equipment.

By the end of December 1966, almost 250 people, about a third of them women and children, had been cared for at the Centre.

c) **Prisoners of war.** — Consequent upon the South Vietnam government decision of August 1965 to grant prisoner of war status to members of the NLF captured whilst bearing arms, the ICRC delegates applied to the civilian and military authorities in Saigon for free access to all places of detention in which prisoners of this category were held.

From January to October the delegates visited the prisons at Da Nang and Con Son, on the island of Poulo Condore, the Bien Hoa camp and the Da Nang clearing centre. In this centre, civilians arrested during military operations were detained for

short periods before being either released or transferred to camps or prisons for a longer term.

During their visits to these places of detention, the delegates as usual talked in private with a number of prisoners of their own choice.

After each visit a report was sent to the government in Saigon. These reports set forth the delegates' findings and any suggestions considered necessary for the improvement of detention conditions.

The Vietnam Red Cross co-operated in this activity by making interpreters available to accompany the International Committee's delegates, and also first-aiders who organized several relief distributions to the prisoners.

The ICRC representatives also made a number of visits to the 19 North Vietnam seamen captured on July 1 in the Gulf of Tonkin by the American Navy. The delegates' reports were sent to the governments in Saigon and in Hanoi and the names of these prisoners were conveyed to the North Vietnam government through the ICRC.

The North Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded by informing the ICRC that the government of the Democratic Republic condemned the capture in territorial waters by the American Navy of several fishing boat crews. It demanded their release and the ICRC attempted to trace these seamen.

Following Mr. Freymond's mission in South Vietnam, the ICRC representatives were able to extend their programme of prison visits from November onwards.

A delegate and a doctor inspected some thirty places of detention in which there were about 7000 inmates, most of them in South Vietnam hands. Other detainees were held temporarily by the American, South Korean or Australian forces which had captured them.

In December two further teams, each comprising a delegate and a doctor, continued carrying out these visits, covering some twenty establishments throughout South Vietnam with about 15,000 detainees and prisoners of various categories.

In conformity with the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention the delegates applied for lists of all these prisoners. By the

end of December, the lists received by the ICRC as a result of these applications included 516 names.

d) **Relief.** — Apart from its consignments of medical supplies to hospitals and dispensaries in South Vietnam, the ICRC continued sending foodstuffs, clothing, blankets and material for the benefit of refugees, whose numbers were increasing as a result of military operations.

These donations in kind from various quarters were supplemented by local purchases through the ICRC delegation in Saigon. Many distributions were made in the provinces with the assistance of the Vietnam Red Cross whose teams of first-aiders displayed remarkable dedication. Bearing in mind the considerable assistance from several governments and some twenty non-governmental organizations to displaced persons lodged in camps, the ICRC delegation distributed its relatively scant stocks to those refugees who had not been cared for by the government and of whom many were in areas which were not permanently under government control.

It was the Swiss Red Cross medical team operating the Kontum hospital which distributed relief in that region: 10,000 refugee families, mostly in Central Vietnam, were assisted in this manner.

From November onwards, following the South Vietnam Red Cross appeal to the National Societies attending the League Executive Committee, the relief programme for refugees was taken over by the League in agreement with the ICRC.

III. TERRITORY UNDER NLF CONTROL

a) **Offer of services.** — In January an ICRC delegate went to Algiers to meet the NLF representative there and to reiterate the International Committee's desire to extend its assistance to the victims of the conflict in areas controlled by the National Liberation Front. The effort was in vain. The NLF broke off all contact and this has not since been resumed.

b) **Wounded and sick.** — In July and December, the ICRC sent two consignments of medical supplies to the NLF. On the advice of the North Vietnam Red Cross these were addressed to

the NLF representative in Hanoi. The consignments were made up in accordance with the NLF requirements of which the ICRC was informed in 1965.

In addition, the ICRC forwarded to the same address donations of blood plasma and surgical instruments provided by private organizations in Belgium and Switzerland.

The NLF has neither acknowledged receipt of these supplies nor reported on the use to which they were put.

In view of press reports that NLF field dispensaries and medical supplies discovered during military operations were being destroyed, the ICRC made emphatic representations to the responsible authorities for the cessation of such practices.

c) **Prisoners.** All ICRC requests to the NLF for the names of prisoners held by them, and for those prisoners to be permitted to correspond with their families, met with blank refusal.

Nevertheless, parcels of medicines intended for such prisoners were sent to the Cambodian Red Cross, which agreed to hold them until an opportunity occurred to deliver them to the NLF.

The Central Tracing Agency continued forwarding mail received from families but it has never been able to make enquiries—in spite of the existence of a *Croix-Rouge de Libération du Vietnam du Sud*—nor to find out whether mail actually reached the prisoners.

4. EUROPE

Central Europe

Apart from President Gonard's visits to Central European National Societies, other representatives of the ICRC, in conjunction with those National Societies, have dealt with questions concerning the implementation of several resolutions adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. Three such subjects were the regrouping of dispersed families and inter-family contacts (resolution No. XIX) and the tracing of burial places (resolution No. XXIII).

As in previous years the ICRC was concerned with problems arising as a result of the division of Berlin. It took up the cause of some 400,000 Berliners who were not allowed to visit their relatives in the Eastern section of the town.

Reuniting of dispersed families

The ICRC took the initiative after the Second World War to start this activity, the humanitarian character of which is universally recognized.

Dispersal of families has been due not only to the war but also to the tension and conflicts occurring in various parts of the world. Thousands of people, even today, are denied the possibility of crossing frontiers. It is often only as a result of Red Cross efforts that members of a family can trace one another.

Consistent with Resolution XIX of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, the ICRC has continued its efforts to settle by general negotiations and individual requests the thousands of cases still in abeyance.

As in the past, the ICRC has worked in close co-operation with the Red Cross Societies in countries of departure and countries of destination. For that purpose, Mr. Beckh, ICRC delegate, has had prolonged discussions with the representatives of National Societies concerned. In Bulgaria he met Mr. Gospodinov, Vice-President, and Mr. Jordanov, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department. He was received in Czechoslovakia by Dr. Stich, President, and Dr. Blaha, Director; in the German Democratic Republic by Dr. Ludwig, President, and Mrs. Hartmann, Director of Foreign Relations and Tracing Services; in the Federal Republic of Germany by Mr. von Lex, President, Mr. Schlögel, Secretary-General, and Mr. Wagner, Head of Tracing Services; in Rumania by Mr. Moisescu, President, Dr. Fotescu, Secretary-General, and Mr. Patrascu, Director of Foreign Relations; and in Yugoslavia by Mrs. Rupena-Osolnic, Secretary-General, and her colleagues.

Through these missions, through its Central Tracing Agency and its delegation in Vienna, the ICRC contributed to this action which enabled more than 10,000 people to trace their families.

Political detainees

As already mentioned in previous reports, ICRC delegates are authorized to visit detention centres in several countries. These authorizations were given to visit even people arrested for reasons unconnected with civil war and internal disturbances. It is thus possible, in some countries, to observe detention conditions.

Reports on such visits are made available only to the authorities in the country of detention.

Mr. Beckh, ICRC delegate, who in the last few years has visited detention centres in several European countries, restricted these visits in 1966 to 9 prisons in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin; he spoke in private with 26 prisoners held on charges not covered by common law.

In this connection, he had discussions with senior government officials, notably with the Ministerial Adviser Herzog, of the Federal Ministry of Justice in Bonn, President Groszekettler in West Berlin, and Mr. Niebler of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice.

These officials and the prison directors did everything to allow the ICRC delegate an objective view of the situation.

Mr. Beckh, in discussions with senior officials of other European countries, was informed of developments in detention conditions; visits are planned to be made in due course.

Assistance to the victims of pseudo-medical experiments

Poland

Continuing its activity as intermediary for the handing over of financial aid offered by the German Federal Government to persons who had been subjected to pseudo-medical experiments practised in concentration camps under the Nazi regime, the International Committee sent a further mission to Poland from April 13 to 24. The ICRC representatives, Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir, delegate, and Dr. Jacques de Rougemont, doctor-delegate, examined a new group of 83 victims of these experiments. Their inquiries comprised a thorough study of each case, with an examination of files, and

meetings with the Polish doctors who had treated the victims, as well as with the victims themselves.

As a result of this examination, they submitted their proposals to the Neutral Commission of Experts charged with deciding upon the amount of compensation to be paid. This Commission, which met on June 17 and 18, 1966 at ICRC headquarters, accepted 81 of the cases submitted to it.

Hungary

An ICRC mission consisting of Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir, delegate, and Dr. Felix Züst, doctor-delegate, went to Budapest on July 4 to 11, 1966 to prepare, in co-operation with the Hungarian Red Cross, files of a further group of 36 victims of pseudo-medical experiments.

These cases were examined in November by the Neutral Commission of Experts mentioned above. The President of the Commission was Mr. William Lenoir, Judge of the High Court of Geneva, who has succeeded Professor Jean Graven in this post. He was assisted by Dr. Alex Muller, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Geneva University, and Dr. Silvain Mutrux, Assistant Medical Director of the Bel-Air Psychiatric Clinic. The Commission accepted 34 cases submitted to it.

This action, in which the ICRC holds its rôle as neutral intermediary, started in 1961. By the end of 1966 it had enabled financial assistance to be transmitted to 586 victims of pseudo-medical experiments in Poland and in Hungary.

The total of sums paid reached an amount of 18,725,000 marks.

5. NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Federation of South Arabia

During his mission in the Federation of South Arabia, Mr. André Rochat, ICRC delegate, went several times to Aden.

In the course of five assignments between May and November, he was granted facilities by the authorities to enable him to inspect penitentiary establishments and visit detainees. He made:

- 5 visits to the Al Mansura prison
- 3 visits to the Fort Morbut penitentiary
- 1 visit to the " Singapore " military centre
- 1 visit to the K.B.H. Hospital.

Mr. Rochat talked in private with many detainees about treatment and detention conditions. After each inspection he reported to the detaining authorities and made recommendations for any improvements he considered desirable.

Concomitantly, as a step towards solving humanitarian problems, the delegate made contact with detainees' families and the opposition groups of which they claimed membership.

Yemen

The cease-fire agreement reached at Jeddah in August 1965 permitted the ICRC to contemplate progressive withdrawal from the Yemen, in both Republican and Royalist territory.

However, with the recrudescence of the fighting early in 1966, the Committee was obliged to prolong some of its medical work and relief action in the north and the south.

Medical activity. — The ICRC medical work on Republican territory continued into 1966 for several weeks. As medical facilities were almost completely lacking in some areas, the Committee considered the prolongation of the mission of the two medical teams was justified. Taking the most urgent needs into account, it decided at the beginning of January to station one of them at Zehid in the coastal plain bordering the Red Sea, and the other at Beit-el-Fagih, in the same region, some three hours drive south of Hodeida.

For several weeks those two teams treated the local population for the endemic ills of this region where doctors' services had never before been available.

In the sector occupied by Royalist forces the ICRC had set up and run at Uqhd a field hospital complete with a " Clinobox " operating unit. When the hospital was removed at the end of 1965, the " Clinobox " was conveyed, not without difficulty, to Najran,

just across the border in Saudi Arabia. Immediately on arrival it started functioning as a clinic and was continuously busy. Its records show that free consultations and treatment were given to more than 1,000 people within 37 days. The patients who flocked to it were not only needy civilian Yemenis; many Saudi nationals went there too.

In conformity with the plan of withdrawal it had previously drawn up, the ICRC closed this clinic on February 3, 1966. As its efforts to arrange for a take-over by some other organization had failed, it decided to hand over the "Clinobox" to the Royalist forces, in the hope that they would find means whereby it would continue to serve the population.

At the same time, the last ICRC medical team in the Jauf region, in North Yemen, was also recalled.

At the end of February, the ICRC thought it had ceased its mission in the Yemen.

At this point, it might not be amiss to give a reminder of how costly had been this medical work from November 1963 to February 1966 for the benefit of victims of the war in the Yemen. Over-all expenditure exceeded five million Swiss francs, of which 2.6 million francs was provided by donations from National Red Cross Societies and governments, the International Committee having had to stand in the breach for the shortfall of 2.4 million.

A few months later hostilities broke out afresh. Realizing the extent to which the population of the north of the Yemen were in need of medical services, the ICRC decided to resume its assistance programme. It delegated two medical tandems, each of a doctor and a male nurse, recruited as in the past by the Swiss Red Cross.

In August these two teams set up their bases in the Jauf not far from areas where fighting was going on. From the outset they had to cope with the considerable task of treating 50 to 100 wounded and sick each day.

The ICRC had soon to recognize the equally serious and urgent needs elsewhere in the northern region affected by the renewed fighting and air raids. It therefore decided to extend its aid by doubling its medical teams. Special contributions from several governments enabled the ICRC to make immediate arrangements to send out the two extra teams.

Although this second programme differed from the first—which consisted mainly of the field hospital in the desert—it was nevertheless of great importance. To maintain these four teams in the forward area, in vulnerable positions and practically fending for themselves, set the ICRC some knotty problems. Transport to their bases had to be laid on, regular contact had to be ensured with the ICRC delegation, they had to be supplied with food and medical provisions, and precautions had to be taken for their safety.

For that purpose, all sorts of arrangements had to be made day after day for the support and protection without which these teams could not have lasted long. It therefore became necessary to reinforce the ICRC delegation for the region.

Tribute is due to the members of these medical teams for the courage, humanitarian spirit and the devotion to duty which they displayed in carrying out their difficult mission under conditions of hardship and danger.

Relief supplies of food and clothing. — In January the ICRC sent to Sanaa, the capital of the Yemeni Republic, a large consignment of jackets, bed sheets and cigarettes for the WHO centre at Hodeida and the WHO infants clinic at Sanaa. It was then distributed to needy families in these two towns and in Dhamar, Ibb and Taiz and to the Sanaa orphanage school.

The ICRC also divided among various hospitals a donation of 18 tons of clothing and medical supplies which the Swedish Red Cross had sent to Sanaa, and it continued until the beginning of 1966 the milk, cheese and soap distributions to the Sanaa population which it had started some two years earlier.

When hostilities were resumed, the situation in the north was critical and in the light of the alarming reports from its delegate and the pressing appeals from the authorities in that area, the ICRC examined what action it could take to alleviate the distress caused by the political deterioration and renewed fighting. It concentrated particularly on an emergency food programme for the near-starving population.

The ICRC declared its willingness to implement such a programme based on proposals it received from governments and other

organizations prepared to provide the foodstuffs, on the understanding that the population of the entire country should benefit.

Negotiations to obtain agreement to the programme from all parties concerned did not achieve the result which had been hoped for; the Sanaa authorities did not give their consent.

In the meanwhile the FAO, which had received from the Republican Government a request for assistance, asked the ICRC to distribute the relief supplies it had agreed to provide. It abandoned the idea of working in co-operation with the ICRC however, as the authorities in Sanaa maintained their opposition to a programme extending to the whole country. In the circumstances the ICRC had no alternative but to give up the programme.

The Committee nevertheless continued its efforts to find the necessary support in cash and in kind which would enable it to assist the population in the north whose need was still extreme. All efforts proved unavailing. Without the backing it had striven in vain to obtain, the ICRC was faced with the impossibility of undertaking no less a task than the feeding of almost the entire population, which was obviously quite beyond its means.

Assistance to Prisoners. — In February the ICRC delegates' activity for the benefit of the few prisoners of war and political detainees then still held in Sanaa came to an end.

Before leaving, they made a final visit to the 35 ladies of the royal family who were detained in Sanaa, and obtained authorization for them to go to Jeddah.

Since the renewed outburst of hostilities, the ICRC has resumed its traditional form of assistance to military and civilian prisoners. This was made possible thanks to the temporary missions undertaken by the regional ICRC delegate.

6. SPECIAL SERVICES

Central Tracing Agency, Geneva

This service, one of the ICRC's most important, has continued its output. In 1966, the Central Tracing Agency received 73,434

inquiries and various communications (54,203 in 1965) and sent out 50,956 mail items (59,616 in 1965). It made 14,846 searches with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Ministries, Register offices and with various authorities and other bodies.

More than 30 % of these inquiries were positive. When one considers the difficulties presented in most of the cases dealt with, such a result can be regarded as satisfactory. In this connection, the active and fruitful co-operation by many National Societies with the Central Agency should be underlined. Furthermore, the Agency works in close contact with the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, whose vast documentation contains valuable information which can complete that held in the Agency.

In addition, the Agency issued in the past year 2,276 certificates of captivity and hospitalization during captivity.

As regards topical events, notably in Vietnam, the Agency in 1966 routed more than 2,400 messages for that country and opened 600 inquiries. Continuing its rôle of intermediary between Israel and the Arab countries for the exchange of family news, it transmitted 2,000 messages to those countries.

International Tracing Service (Arolsen)

Since 1945, the date of its creation, the International Tracing Service (ITS) has continued to carry out its most necessary work. In 1966, the number of inquiries received by the ITS increased by 20 % in comparison with the previous year. In spite of this appreciable increase, the number of inquiries has not yet reached the high figure recorded in 1964. The following number of inquiries has been received by the ITS since 1951:

1951: 52,000	1957: 204,000
1952: 53,000	1958: 155,000
1953: 67,000	1959: 126,000
1954: 103,000	1960: 115,000
1955: 138,000	1961: 129,000
1956: 158,000	1962: 155,000

1963: 101,000	1965: 130,000
1964: 198,000	1966: 156,000

Of the 156,000 inquiries received in 1966, 8% concerned individual searches, 12.2% were requests for photocopies, 5% for death certificates, 74.6% were to obtain compensation. The remainder consisted of requests for information of an historical and statistical nature.

Medical Personnel Section

Miss A. Pfrter, Head of the Medical Personnel Section, represented the ICRC at the XIXth General Assembly of the World Health Organization in May 1966.

Then, at the invitation of the Austrian Nursing Association, Miss Pfrter went to Admont where she gave a lecture on the rights and duties of nurses deriving from the Geneva Conventions.

In connection with the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions amongst medical personnel, articles were inserted in specialist reviews. The Swiss Nursing Association, for example, included the main provisions concerning medical personnel in its Agenda for 1967.

A considerable amount of documentation on the subject was distributed, at their request, to the nursing services of the National Red Cross Societies and also to some nursing colleges and associations with a view to having the Conventions known.

Amongst its work in Vietnam and at the request of the Vietnam Red Cross, the ICRC instructed Mr. Schüle, male nurse of the Swiss Red Cross, to resume courses of first-aid and to train instructors. The most recent works published by the various National Red Cross Societies were sent to Saigon for that purpose.

Also in 1966, the ICRC received numerous groups of nurses, nursing aides from various countries and nursing students. During these visits lectures were arranged for them on general subjects, on the Red Cross and the preparing of nursing personnel for cases of conflict. Nurses of different associations and students under instruction also visited the ICRC to discover its tasks and the extent of its work.

War Disablement Section

Yemen

The action on behalf of Yemeni war-disabled, started in 1964, had as its object the fitting up with artificial limbs of some sixty amputated cases in Cairo, in co-operation with the Red Crescent of the UAR, and the sending of crutches to Sanaa. The ICRC, which terminated its action for the disabled during that period, was able to send and distribute the following: 31 artificial limbs for amputation below the knee, 23 artificial limbs for amputation above the knee, 4 artificial arms, 1 artificial foot and 90 pairs of crutches.

In addition, the ICRC took all the necessary steps to have a case of artificial arms fitted in Great Britain. This disabled man received satisfactory prostheses and has been rehabilitated.

Vietnam

The ICRC helped the Vietnamese Red Cross to establish in Saigon a Reception Centre for civilians disabled by the hostilities. A nurse placed at the ICRC's disposal by the Swiss Red Cross from April to September, 1966, assisted by first-aiders of the Vietnam Red Cross, gave the necessary treatment to amputated cases whilst they were being fitted with appliances at the National Artificial Limb Centre. The adaptation and rehabilitation of the disabled, most of whom are children, will be carried out under the nurse's supervision.

The Disablement Section has, as previously, had to reply to many individual requests, such as, for orthopaedic aid, information on specialist hospitals for the treatment of ailments resulting from previous war wounds and on further treatment for various illnesses.

Thanks to available credit, the ICRC was able, through the intermediary of the Polish Red Cross, to provide a wheel-chair for a war-disabled person.

Relief Section

SUMMARY TABLE OF RELIEF DISTRIBUTED OR TRANSMITTED BY THE ICRC IN 1966

This table comprises relief in kind or in cash, purchased or drawn by the ICRC from its own funds as well as relief which the ICRC has distributed or forwarded as neutral intermediary on behalf of various donors (National Red Cross Societies, Governments and private donors).

Material relief is but one of the many aspects of the ICRC's humanitarian activity.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category of persons assisted</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
<i>Cambodia</i>	Transfer of an ICRC donation to the Cambodian Red Cross for the victims of frontier incidents	28,328.—
<i>Hungary</i>	Despatch by the ICRC of special pharmaceutical supplies, on request, to the Hungarian Red Cross	11,711.—
<i>India</i>	Continuation of action on behalf of refugees from Kashmir conflict. ICRC received cash donations used for purchase of supplies, also informed of donations in kind despatched direct. Relief supplied by following donors: <i>Red Cross :</i> Australia, Canada, Cambodia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Dem. Rep.), Germany (Fed. Rep.), Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Salvador, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, United States <i>Others :</i> Order of St.-John, Save the Children Fund, Swiss Confederation	399,138.—
<i>Laos</i>	Relief to refugees distributed by Lao Red Cross and ICRC delegate	33,000.—
<i>Poland</i>	Despatch by ICRC, on request, of special pharmaceutical supplies to Polish Red Cross Aid to disabled	24,203.— 1,726.—
<i>Pakistan</i>	Continuation of action on behalf of refugees from Kashmir conflict. ICRC received cash donations used for purchase of supplies, also informed of donations in kind despatched direct. Relief supplied by following donors:	
	Carried forward	498,106.—

Country	Category of persons assisted	Value in Swiss francs
South Vietnam	Brought forward	498,106.—
	<p><i>Red Cross :</i> Australia, Canada, Cambodia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Dem. Rep.), Germany (Fed. Rep.), Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Salvador, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, United States.</p> <p><i>Others :</i> Order of St. John, Save the Children Fund, Swiss Confederation (transport charges to Karachi included in evaluation of relief).</p>	361,654.—
	<p>Vietnam Red Cross distributed relief to the civilian population. Hospital establishment received medical aid and Disabled Centre of Vietnam Red Cross in Saigon was developed. Action to which ICRC contributed by despatch of relief and financing of Disabled Centre valued at Cash donations received by ICRC and its delegation in Saigon from following sources:</p>	508,248.—
	<p><i>Red Cross :</i> Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, India, Ireland, Japan, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand.</p> <p><i>Governments :</i> Denmark, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland,</p> <p><i>Organizations :</i> Finnish Vietnam Committee, Order of St. John, Norwegian National Subscription, American Friends Service Committee, Joint Peace Committee (Quakers), various aid committees of the USA, Canada and elsewhere.</p> <p><i>Various :</i> Norway—town of Skien, Berliner Zeitungsverleger Verband, Blitz-Drive Austria, Radio Suisse Romande and Office de la Radiodiffusion française, Local Council of Copenhagen and many private individuals.</p>	
North Vietnam	<p>In 1966, seven relief consignments left Geneva for the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi. Three consignments left by air via Moscow-Peking or via Bangkok-Canton. Other despatches made to Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of USSR, Moscow for onward forwarding by rail to Hanoi</p>	403,200.—
	Carried forward	1,771,208.—

Country	Category of persons assisted	Value in Swiss francs
South Vietnam NLF	<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p> <p>Following donors sent donations in cash and kind to ICRC:</p> <p><i>Red Cross :</i> Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand.</p> <p><i>Governments :</i> Denmark.</p> <p><i>Organizations :</i> Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, Finnish Vietnam Committee, Norwegian Aid Committee, American Friends Service Committee, Joint Peace Committee, Swiss Medical Centre, various aid committees of the USA, Canada and elsewhere.</p> <p><i>Various :</i> Norway—town of Skien, Radio Suisse Romande and Office de la Radiodiffusion française, Blitz-Drive Austria, and many private individuals (despatch of direct relief reported by Swedish, Norwegian, Yugoslav, Polish Red Cross Societies not included in amount mentioned).</p> <p>In 1966, three relief consignments left Geneva for NLF representative in Hanoi. The first by air direct, the second by rail to USSR Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent in Moscow and the third despatched to Chinese Red Cross, Peking, for onward forwarding to Hanoi.</p>	1,771,208.—
	<p>Following donors sent donations in cash and kind to ICRC:</p> <p><i>Red Cross :</i> Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand.</p> <p><i>Governments :</i> Denmark.</p> <p><i>Organizations :</i> Local Council of Copenhagen, Finnish Aid Committee, American Friends Service Committee and Joint Peace Committee (Quakers), Belgian Medical and Health Aid Committee, various aid committees of USA, Canada and elsewhere.</p> <p><i>Various :</i> Blitz-Drive Austria, a Netherlands political organization, many private individuals (despatch of direct relief reported by Swedish Red Cross and Norwegian National Subscription not included in amount mentioned).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward</p>	<p>45,600.—</p> <p>1,816,808.—</p>

<i>Country</i>	<i>Category of persons assisted</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
	Brought forward	1,816,808.—
<i>Yemen . .</i>	Mobile medical teams cared for the civilian population in North Yemen. This work, financed by ICRC's own funds, resulted in following expenses:	
	cost of teams	149,696.—
	medicines and medical equipment	95,943.—
	charges for equipment and organization	30,170.—
		275,809.—
<i>Miscellaneous .</i>	ICRC also active on behalf of civilian populations, detainees and internees victims of internal troubles. Several National Red Cross Societies supported ICRC's efforts in this connection (Sweden, Ireland, Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Canada, Great Britain, Hungary).	
	Value of relief distributed	161,032.—
	Total	2,253,649.—

II. GENERAL AND PERMANENT ACTIVITIES

1. HUMANITARIAN LAW

The Geneva Conventions

New accessions. — On December 31, 1965, the Government of Honduras informed the Swiss Federal Council of its adherence to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, thus becoming the 109th State to accede formally to these Conventions.

In the course of 1966, five new States became parties to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, namely the Central African Republic (by a declaration of continuity on August 1, 1966, with effect from August 13, 1960), the Republic of Korea (accession on August 16, 1966), Kenya (accession on September 20, 1966), Zambia (accession on October 19, 1966) and Gambia (by declaration of continuity on October 20, 1966, with effect from February 18, 1965).

The dates mentioned above are those on which the official deeds of participation were received by the Swiss authorities. In the cases of the Central African Republic and Gambia, accession took effect on the dates of their achieving independence. We would add that except for the Republic of Korea these accessions were qualified by no reservation.

On December 31, 1966, the number of States formally bound by the 1949 Geneva Conventions was 114.

Dissemination of Geneva Conventions. — Implementing resolution No. XXI adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in October 1965, the ICRC sent all States parties to the Geneva Conventions and to all National Societies, a memorandum concerning dissemination of these Conventions.

This document requested all governments to distribute among their armed forces a summary of the essential principles of the Conventions, an appropriate specimen of which was attached. All States parties to the Geneva Conventions were requested to draw up a programme for dissemination, a suggested model being attached to the memorandum, and to inform the ICRC of measures taken to that effect to enable a detailed report to be submitted to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.

During a seminar which took place in Rabat, attended by the National Societies of Arabic-speaking States, it was recommended that a standard Arabic version of the Geneva Conventions be published. The ICRC offered to co-operate with interested National Societies. The authorities of the United Arab Republic, on being approached, kindly undertook to have the Arabic version of the Conventions re-edited and to make the new edition available to other countries.

As in previous years, the staff of the ICRC's Legal Department made their contribution to the various four-day introductory courses on the Geneva Conventions organized by the Swiss army for its officers.

International Medical Law

The *Journées d'études de droit international médical* held in December 1965 at Liège was the occasion for a forum of opinion attended by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, the World Medical Association, and observers from the World Health Organization and the League of Red Cross Societies. It also included a joint meeting of the International Law Association's Medico-Legal Commission and the Liège *Centre d'études de droit international médical*.

The ICRC delegated Mr. Jean Pictet, Director-General, to these meetings which he acquainted with resolution No. XXV of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. This resolution is a step forward towards the application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations emergency forces.

The main item on the agenda was the protection of civilian medical and nursing personnel and participants in the forum noted

the approval of the XXth Conference in Vienna of the principle of the draft rules drawn up by a working group, and of the additional study considered necessary with respect to the protective emblem.

Other subjects dealt with were medical aviation and training courses for junior medical officers, the last of which took place in Madrid in 1965, and which are a pronounced success. Two-hour courses are planned to be given at the next session by the ICRC and by the League.

From August 14 to 20, 1966, the International Law Association held its 52nd session at Helsinki. The International Committee of the Red Cross delegated Mr. Frédéric Siordet, Vice-President, as an observer.

The session adopted two important resolutions concerned with International Medical Law, namely:

“ The 52nd Conference of the International Law Association . . .

Noting the unanimous resolutions adopted at the International Red Cross Congresses in 1963 and 1965 recommending, respectively, that the United Nations adopt a solemn declaration accepting that the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, be applied to their Emergency Forces, and that appropriate arrangements be made to ensure that armed forces placed at the disposal of the United Nations observe the provisions of these Conventions and be protected by them;

Notes that the Diplomatic Conference convened by UNESCO in The Hague in 1954 in a unanimous resolution expressed the hope that the competent organs of the United Nations should decide, in the event of military action being taken in implementation of the Charter, to ensure application by the armed forces taking part in such action of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 14 May 1954;

Notes with satisfaction that the States providing contingents to the United Nations Forces in Cyprus have undertaken, in their agreements with the United Nations, to take appropriate steps to ensure the enforcement of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the UNESCO Convention of 1954 in respect of the members of their contingents serving with the Forces;

Notes the provisions in article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions and in article 18 (3) of the UNESCO Convention to the

effect that the contracting parties are bound by the Conventions, even vis-a-vis a non-contracting party if the latter accepts and applies their provisions;

Recommends that, in order to secure legal protection under these Conventions for the members of the armed forces on both sides and for all other persons involved in any armed conflict in which any United Nations Force might become involved, the United Nations should declare that it accepts the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Hague Convention of 14 May, 1954 and that any forces of the United Nations will apply these provisions in the event of any armed conflict."

* * *

" The 52nd Conference of the International Law Association held in Helsinki in August 1966,

Thanks the President, the rapporteur and the members of the International Medical Law Commission for the considerable work they have done;

Reaffirms the necessity of applying the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to any armed conflict, whether of an international or of a non-international character, and particularly insists upon:

- a) the universal application of the principle that nobody should be penalized for having succoured the victims of any such conflict, and
- b) the obligation undertaken by States parties to these Conventions to publish them in time of peace;

Recommends that the National Branches of the International Law Association use their influence with their respective governments to promote the above-mentioned objectives;

Requests the International Medical Law Committee to propose and formulate, in co-operation with the humanitarian international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and the International Committee for the Neutrality of Medicine, solutions consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and acceptable to all parties concerned;

Expresses the wish that a legal study of the prevention and punishment of violations of humanitarian rights be undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations in co-operation with the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations and the principal humanitarian organizations."

Office international de Médecine Militaire

The ICRC was represented at the 27th session of the " Office international de documentation de médecine militaire " which took place at San Marino from September 21-24, 1966.

The session was attended by army doctors from some forty countries. Its agenda covered, apart from scientific topics, relief missions in non-conventional warfare.

A paper on this important subject was submitted by *Colonel-médecin* Jean-Maurice Rübli (Switzerland) who described how the Geneva Conventions had been applied in non-international—or non-conventional—warfare. This report stressed that the strict application of article 3, which is common to all four Conventions, considerably alleviates the suffering brought about by such conflicts.

At the same time, however, the report did not hide the fact that application of Conventions sometimes met with difficulties which could no doubt be overcome by better dissemination of knowledge and understanding of the Geneva Conventions and the humanitarian principles on which they are based.

Doctor Rübli concluded by saying:

" Observance of article 3 of the Geneva Conventions in conflicts not of an international character, whatever form they may take, involves first and foremost a moral problem. Parties to the conflict must want to observe the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions. They must also want to co-operate with the ICRC.

The implementation of this article in such conflicts is a test of the political maturity and degree of civilization attained by the parties to the conflict."

In the course of discussion, emphasis was laid on the army doctors' important role in this field, by using their influence with their superiors to have military rules and regulations take the Geneva Conventions into account.

Importance was also attached to the need to study thoroughly the position of military and civilian doctors in time of international conflict, with a view to defining their status and the protection which might be afforded them.

Implementation of the Geneva Conventions

Detention standards

The ICRC had suggested to the Medico-Legal Commission of Monaco the undertaking of a study on standards of treatment of persons deprived of their freedom for reasons other than those connected with ordinary penal legislation. This important humanitarian question should be examined both from the point of view of administration and discipline on the one hand, and the medical and hygiene point of view on the other.

Following up this recommendation, the Medico-Legal Commission of Monaco, at its June 1966 meeting, approved the "Minimum rules for the protection of non-delinquent persons" which were drafted by Professor Jean Graven, Judge at the Supreme Court of Appeal in Geneva.

The ICRC intends shortly to publish this momentous study, which will undoubtedly be of valuable service to all concerned with problems connected with detention.

Medical aviation

It is well known that the 1949 Diplomatic Conference, far from improving on the provisions—although embryonic—of the 1929 Convention on the protection of medical air transport in time of war, made the immunity of any medical aircraft in time of war subject to prior agreements between belligerents. It has been rightly said that such a stipulation was equivalent to grounding medical aircraft.

Yet today's large aircraft, convertible into flying ambulances, and the wide development of helicopter transport, have considerable potential in relief operations and the evacuation of the wounded and the sick.

The stumbling-block which frustrated the experts in 1949 was that medical aircraft had no means of effectively signalling their identity as a safeguard against modern and rapid anti-aircraft defence methods. Since that time, identification techniques have made immense progress so that, according to the experts, there is no longer any insuperable obstacle.

In view of the changed situation, and in the light of the study by Général-Médecin E. Evrard entitled: "The Legal Protection of Aero-Medical Evacuation in War-time", the International Committee of the Red Cross has urged the Medico-Legal Commission of Monaco to carry on its work in this field. In compliance with this request, the Monaco Commission has set up a working group which met on several occasions in 1966 and drawn up a set of draft articles examined and adopted by the Commission itself in June 1966. The International Committee of the Red Cross was associated in the work, with observer status.

The text of the "Draft Regulations Relative to Medical Transport by Air in Time of Armed Conflict", as approved by the Commission, is as follows:

Considering that respect for wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces is one of the fundamental principles of the humanitarian Geneva Conventions and that its effective implementation must be ensured by every possible means;

considering that this major problem should induce governments to supplement the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, either when these are revised or without awaiting such revision, by means of an additional agreement in the form of a codicil; the aim thereof being to ensure, in time of armed conflict:

1. the development of air transport of wounded, sick, medical personnel and medical equipment, by the use of a greater number of aircraft, and

2. maximum safety standards for such transport by means of appropriate technical specifications and legal regulations;

considering that technological progress in radio and telecommunications as applied to navigation and air defence makes it possible to equip aircraft on medical missions with identification systems and signals which could increase the degree of safety provided by traditional protective markings¹;

convinced of the need to relieve aircraft on medical missions of the present obligation stipulated in the Conventions to draw up a flight programme to be agreed by belligerents in view of the difficulties inherent in the very circumstances arising from hostilities;

¹ Cf. markings suggested in Article 36 (2nd para.) of the First 1949 Convention.

the *Commission medico-juridique de Monaco* recommends that the necessary steps be taken to ensure implementation of the following regulations.

Article 1

Military aircraft used, whether temporarily or permanently, by parties to a conflict for the evacuation of wounded and sick and for the transport of medical personnel and equipment shall not be attacked, but shall be respected and protected throughout their mission.

Article 2

All aircraft operating for army medical services shall be respected and protected in all circumstances, both in time of peace and of war.

Not only State-owned aircraft may be specially fitted out for medical duties, but civilian aircraft of all types may also be converted to suit that purpose, provided they are not transferred to other duties during the conflict.

Neutral Powers, National Red Cross Societies and officially recognized relief societies may provide one or more parties to a conflict with medical aircraft.

Article 3

Aircraft belonging to inter-governmental organizations, to the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations or to the International Committee of the Red Cross assigned to the operations aforesaid shall be respected and protected in all circumstances.

Article 4

The aircraft mentioned in the foregoing articles shall display conspicuously the distinctive sign of the red cross (red crescent, red lion and sun).

They shall, moreover, be fitted with a continuous system of either light signals or of instantaneous electrical and radio identification, whichever is appropriate to operating conditions, or with both.

Article 5

It is forbidden for all aircraft mentioned in the present regulations to fly over enemy or enemy-occupied territory or areas where belligerents are engaged in military operations.

Notwithstanding the preceding clause, exceptions shall be permissible by special agreement between belligerents or with an international organization.

Article 6

All aircraft covered by the present regulations when flying over enemy or enemy-occupied territory shall be respected but shall obey any order to land or alight on water.

In the event of a landing on enemy or enemy-occupied territory, whether forced or as a result of fortuitous circumstances, the wounded and sick may, in the absence of any contrary agreement between the parties in conflict, be taken prisoner of war. The medical personnel and crew shall be treated in conformity with the provisions of the present Convention.¹

Aircraft mentioned in article 2 above may not be seized unless for use on medical missions.

Aircraft mentioned in article 3 above and all persons aboard thereof, after control, shall be permitted to continue their mission.

Article 7

Aircraft mentioned in these regulations may, in case of need, fly over or land on the territory of a neutral Power. They shall notify the neutral Power of their passage and obey any order.

However, a neutral Power may lay down conditions and restrictions on flight over or landing on its territory. Such conditions or restrictions shall apply equally to all parties to the conflict.

Article 8

In the event of a forced or ordered landing in a neutral country, an aircraft and its occupants shall be permitted to continue the flight after control, if the neutral Power decides to effect such a control. The aircraft may not be detained unless the control reveals the commission of or intention to commit acts incompatible with the humanitarian mission for which the aircraft is intended.

Any wounded or sick disembarked with the consent of the local authorities shall, failing any agreement to the contrary between the neutral Power and the parties in conflict, be detained by the neutral Power when international law so requires, in such a manner as to preclude their taking further part in the hostilities. Hospital charges and the cost of maintenance in internment shall be borne by the Power to which the wounded or sick persons belong.

If an aircraft having landed in neutral territory is in no condition to resume flight, its crew and medical personnel shall be returned to their own authorities.

The general rules of the Convention concerning the rights and obligations of neutral Powers and persons in time of war shall be applied to aircraft, crews and medical personnel of neutral countries.²

¹ Cf. First Convention, Article 24 and ff.

² Articles 39 and 40 of the Second Convention should be replaced by provisions similar to the foregoing. Article 22 of the Fourth Convention should likewise be amended.

Legal protection of civilian populations against the dangers of war

In 1966 the ICRC consulted several authorities, in implementation of two important resolutions adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

Resolution XXIX, acknowledging the need to improve international law protection for civil defence organizations, requested the ICRC to pursue its efforts to that end and to convene a further meeting of experts. The ICRC turned to governments especially interested in this problem, for their views on the *modus operandi* of such a meeting; it delegated to several capital cities to confer with the relevant government departments Mr. Pilloud, Director, and Mr. Wilhelm, Assistant Director, who, in December, discussed the matter in Geneva with a representative of the Swedish Civil Defence, who informed the ICRC of the progress of talks held among the civil defence services of the Scandinavian countries.

The ICRC attributes particular importance to Resolution XXVIII. This postulates certain essential principles on civilian population protection which any authority responsible for the conduct of operations should observe. Not only did the ICRC disseminate this resolution—which may be termed “the Vienna Declaration”; it also sought ways and means—as required by the resolution—of having the principles thereof sanctioned and elaborated by international treaty law. For that purpose the ICRC from mid-1966 onwards took advantage of missions abroad by its delegates to consult a number of persons in various parts of the world.

2. RELATIONS WITH RED CROSS INSTITUTIONS

Recognition of new National Societies

The ICRC officially recognized two new National Red Cross Societies in 1966. They were the Societies of Kenya (November 3) and Zambia (December 8).

The number of officially recognized National Societies thus rose to 108.

National Societies

As usual, the ICRC had frequent and useful contacts with National Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies during the year. In addition to the many missions mentioned elsewhere in this report, several ICRC representatives went abroad. The main visits, which strengthened the bonds already existing between the International Committee of the Red Cross and the National Societies were the following.

In February and March Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, ICRC President, visited Societies in Central America, accompanied by Mr. S. Nessi, delegate. Before doing so, he had discussions at the United Nations headquarters in New York with U Thant and in Washington with General Collins, President of the American National Society and Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In Mexico, where he was received by Mr. J. Barroso Chavez, President of the National Society and of the League, the ICRC President visited the Puebla and Merida branches.

Continuing his voyage, Mr. Gonard then spent a few days in Guatemala. After being received in audience by the head of the government and some of his ministers, as well as by the municipal authorities of the capital, Mr. Gonard was apprised of the activities of the National Society which is presided over by Mr. A. Amado Chacón.

In El Salvador, the ICRC President was received by the President of the Republic, Colonel J. Rivera Carballo. He was also shown by Dr. R. A. Jimenez, the National Society President, examples of Red Cross activities in that country.

Similarly in Honduras, Mr. Gonard was shown Red Cross activities by the National Society's President Mrs. Enriqueta G. de Lazarus, and he also met the Vice-President of the Republic in Tegucigalpa.

In Nicaragua the senior members of the National Society explained the Red Cross tasks and achievements to Mr. Gonard, who was also received by the President of the Republic, Mr. René Schick.

During his brief stay in Costa Rica he met senior members of the National Society, went to the local branches at Cartago and Guada-

lupe accompanied by Mr. F. Solórzano Salas, the National Society President, and met the President of the Republic, Mr. Joaquín Trejos Fernández.

On his arrival in Panama, Mr. Gonard was received by the President of the Republic, Mr. Marco A. Robles and his wife who is President of the Red Cross Society. He paid a visit to General Thomas R. Fleming, the Canal Zone Governor, and to Judge Crowe, President of the American Red Cross in the area.

In Venezuela, Mr. Gonard was received by the President of the Republic, Dr. Raoul Leoni, and he visited the National Society presided over by Mrs. María Eugenia de Alvarez.

Mr. Gonard's tour was concluded by a visit to the Jamaican Government and Red Cross. He had discussions with the Governor-General, Sir Clifford Campbell, and with Mrs. Leighton M. Clark, President of the National Society.

On the return trip to Europe, Mr. Gonard called at Lisbon. He was received by General Carlos Mario Sanches de Castro da Costa Macedo, President of the Portuguese Red Cross and also by the Head of State. Mr. Gonard was accompanied in Portugal by Mr. Georg Hoffmann, ICRC Delegate-General for Africa.

Between April and September, Mr. Gonard visited successively the National Societies and authorities of the following countries: Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, USSR, Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. He was accompanied in turn by delegates Jean-Pierre Maunoir, Jacques de Rougemont, Pierre Basset, Herbert Beckh, Michel Martin and Serge Nessi.

In each country Mr. Gonard was given an insight into the activities of the National Society and its regional and local committees and branches, both in the large industrial sectors and in the countryside. He was received inter alia by Mr. Koslov, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and by Professor Gueorgui Miterev, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR and Vice-President of the League. During his stay in the USSR he was able to visit the Red Crescent Society of the Tadjikistan Soviet Republic, presided over by Mr. N. R. Tourssounov, and the Leningrad Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. K. Grakova.

In Poland Mr. Gonard was received by Mr. Cyrankiewicz and Mr. Rapacki, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also by Mrs. Irena Domanska, President of the National Society.

In Rumania, the First Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Birladeanu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Corneliu Manescu, and the President of the National Society, Mr. Moisescu, welcomed Mr. Gonard.

In Yugoslavia he met Mr. Stambulić, President of the Council, and Dr. Pavle Gregorić, President of the National Society.

He was also received by the Head of State in the Democratic Republic of Germany, Mr. Walter Ulbricht, and by Mr. Werner Ludwig, President of the National Society.

Mr. Gonard had a discussion in Hungary with Mr. Kallai, the Prime Minister, and with Professor Gegesi-Kiss, President of the National Society.

In Czechoslovakia he was received by Mr. Skoda, Vice-President of the National Assembly, and by Dr. Zdenek Stich, President of the National Society, in company with other senior members of the country's Red Cross.

In July, Mr. Gonard went to the Netherlands on the invitation of the National Society. He was accompanied by Mr. Pierre Basset. In the course of his visit he met Mr. J. Cals, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Luns, Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as Jonkheer Kraijenhoff and Mr. van Emden, respectively President and Director-General of the National Society.

After several contacts during the year with Dr. Giuseppe Potenza, President-General of the Italian Red Cross, Mr. Gonard was received in October by the Venice Committee of this National Society and by its President, Professor A. Coìn.

Other members of the ICRC have also carried out missions to various National Societies. In May, Professor Jacques Freymond, Vice-President of the ICRC, represented our institution at the Annual General Meeting of the American Red Cross in San Diego.

In the same month, Mr. Hans Bachmann, ICRC member, attended the centenary celebration of the Bavarian Red Cross in Munich.

Mr. Frédéric Siordet, another Committee member, went to Paris in June and October and to Helsinki in August. He attended several meetings of legal experts and visited the French and Finnish Red Cross Societies.

Also in June, the ICRC sent a delegation to the Swiss Red Cross Annual General Meeting, which coincided with that Society's celebration of the centenary of its foundation. This Society had participated actively in the commemoration in Switzerland of the ICRC's centenary in 1963. The delegation consisted of Mr. Hans Bachmann, Mr. Hans Meuli, Mr. Dietrich Schindler, Mr. Frédéric Siordet and Mr. Jean Pictet, Director-General, who addressed the meeting.

Towards the end of November, Professor Jacques Freymond, ICRC Vice-President, went on a mission to Vietnam, where he had important discussions with the President of the National Society, Dr. Pham-van-Hat.

Many National Society Presidents and leaders visited the ICRC, particularly in October, during the 86th session of the League's Executive Committee.

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross met at ICRC headquarters on Monday, October 3. It was presided over by the Countess of Limerick, Vice-President of the British Red Cross, and was attended by Professor Gueorgui Miterev, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR; General James F. Collins, President of the American Red Cross; Dr. Geoffrey Newman-Morris, President of the Australian Red Cross; Mr. Hans von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross; as well as the Presidents and Representatives of the ICRC and the League. On Tuesday, October 4, the ICRC received at its headquarters all the delegates and observers to the League's Executive Committee for a briefing.

Regional seminars

A seminar on disaster relief in South East Asia took place in Singapore from May 2-9, 1966. It was attended by delegates from National Societies in: Australia, Ceylon, India, Japan, Korea (Republic), Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore,

Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam. The main objectives of this meeting were the encouragement, development and strengthening of National Societies in South East Asia by:

- a) exchanges of views on practical experience and programmes in the field of disaster relief;
- b) study of National Society needs in this field and the problems facing them;
- c) investigation into the possibilities of pre-disaster planning;
- d) development of relations between the League and the National Societies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross was represented at this important seminar by Mr. A. Durand. He stressed the rôle which National Societies have to assume for the benefit of the victims of war, the necessity for the thorough instruction of legal, medical and military personnel in the Geneva Conventions, and the need to make the main articles of the Conventions known to the general public.

The seminar issued the following Recommendation which concerns particularly the ICRC:

RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF CONFLICT

“ It is recommended that:

1. The ICRC should establish more regular communications with National Societies on their responsibilities arising from the Geneva Conventions;
2. National Societies study Resolution XXI of the International Conference of the Red Cross held in Vienna in 1965 concerning the implementation and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and take every possible step to carry out this Resolution.”

The first regional seminar for North African and Middle East National Societies was held in Rabat from May 23-28, 1966. This important event was organized jointly by the League and the Moroccan Red Crescent.

The seminar was attended by twelve National Societies from the Middle East and North Africa, namely: Algeria, Iran, Iraq,

Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey. Four European Red Cross Societies (France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland), at the invitation of the Moroccan Red Crescent, sent observers. Observers were also present from seven inter-governmental and voluntary organizations, such as WHO and UNICEF.

Mr. Pierre Gaillard, delegate, represented the International Committee of the Red Cross at this important meeting. He briefly recalled the ICRC's functions throughout the world and delivered two papers, one on the ICRC and National Society activities during conflicts, and the other on relief to war victims.

After these communications, the meeting unanimously adopted two recommendations for the stricter application of the Geneva Conventions in war and inviting National Societies to give their backing to the ICRC. A third recommendation, elaborating on decisions taken at the Vienna Conference, urged the ICRC to pursue its efforts to extend Red Cross humanitarian assistance to the victims of non-international conflicts. It also recommended the governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions, and also the National Societies, to give their support in their own countries to such efforts. The recommendation reminded National Societies of the " necessity to ensure by every available means the safeguard of the humanitarian principles of which they are the custodians and to see to their practical application not only in the event of international war but also in case of civil war or internal disorders, and everywhere where human suffering arises from international or national politics ".

Resolution IV concerned especially material relief to the victims of internal conflicts; it concluded with an invitation to National Societies to " undertake whatever action circumstances require and to give support to relief actions undertaken by the ICRC ".

* * *

The ICRC also participated in the first International Conference for Protection and Precautions Against Natural and Other Disasters, which was held at Skopje from October 25-30, 1966. The ICRC co-operated on the Organizing Committee for this Conference, together with the Yugoslav Red Cross and the League of

Red Cross Societies. Some sixty reports submitted to the Conference gave a clear picture of the precautions to be taken against disasters and the relief to be supplied in the event of their occurring.

This Conference, which was attended by delegates from twenty National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ten governments, and several international organizations, came to many conclusions which will certainly provide useful guidance for all who may be called upon to combat the effects of disasters.

The ICRC, represented by its Director, Mr. C. Pilloud and by Mr. C. Ammann, Assistant Director, submitted several reports, in particular on the tracing of missing persons.

The League, for its part, submitted important papers to the Conference on planning and co-ordination of relief actions in the event of disaster.

This initiative of the Yugoslav Red Cross was most effective, the more so as participants were able to see for themselves the on-the-spot measures taken to repair the damage caused by the earthquake which hit the town of Skopje.

* * *

Shôken Fund

The Joint Commission for the distribution of the Empress Shôken Fund income met in Geneva on March 23, 1966.

The Commission consisted of Ambassador Morio Aoki, representing the Japanese Red Cross, and representatives from the ICRC and the League.

The meeting examined the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at December 31, 1965. It considered applications for grants from the 45th income distribution, and decided to allocate to the Red Cross of Trinidad and Tobago a sum equivalent to the maximum which had been allocated in previous distributions, i.e. Sw. fr. 12,000. This sum should enable the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross to provide its children's convalescent home with necessary additional equipment.

The undistributed balance of income, i.e. Sw.fr. 7,070.30 will be added to the income available for the 46th distribution.

3. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNO and its Specialized Agencies

Apart from many other contacts which the ICRC had with the United Nations, Mr. Gonard, accompanied by Mr. S. Nessi, was received by UN Secretary-General U Thant in New York on February 11, 1966. The ICRC President met U Thant again in Geneva on July 6.

Mr. Nessi and Mr. de Reynold attended the 40th session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva in July, as observers for the ICRC. At the 15th session of the Executive Committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in May 1966, the ICRC was represented by Mrs. Daniel, whilst Mr. de Reynold was the ICRC's observer at the 16th session of the same Committee in November.

In January, Mr. Nessi and Mr. de Reynold represented the ICRC at the Executive Council of the World Health Organization; four months later, in May, Miss Pfrter and Mr. Nessi attended the WHO World Assembly in Geneva as observers.

Inter-governmental organizations

With Ambassador Zhiri, the Arab League's new representative to Geneva, the ICRC continued the same relationship which it had had with his predecessor, Dr. El Wakil.

At the 29th International Conference on Education, the ICRC was represented at the opening session by Mr. de Reynold.

Contact continued to be maintained with the Council of Europe, particularly through its Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Modinos.

Mr. Pilloud, ICRC Director, took part in the 27th session of the *Office internationale de documentation de médecine militaire* at San Marino in September.

In May, Mrs. Daniel followed the work of the 25th session of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM); Mr. de Reynold was the ICRC's observer at the 26th session in November.

Non-governmental organizations

The ICRC maintained its close contact with the Secretariat of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) and also took part in some sessions of that Council's various commissions.

On May 27, the new President of "Caritas internationalis", Mgr. Rodhain, visited the President of the ICRC.

At the Paris meeting of the World Veterans Federation (WVF) in February, the ICRC was represented by Mr. Pilloud for the discussion of various questions connected with humanitarian law. The Canadian Red Cross represented the ICRC at the WVF's 24th session in Toronto.

From July 14 to August 2, Mr. F. Siordet, Vice-President, represented the ICRC at the International Law Association's 52nd meeting in Helsinki.

In 1966 contact was made with the recently created *Association mondiale des amis de l'enfance* in Monaco.

The ICRC's long-standing liaison with the International Council of Nurses has been strengthened since that Organization's Secretariat took up its quarters in Geneva in 1966.

At the 5th World Jewish Congress in Brussels, the ICRC was represented by the Belgian Red Cross.

Connection was maintained with the International Commission of Jurists. In July, Mr. Pilloud attended a meeting of representatives of institutions concerned with human rights.

On May 31, Mr. Edward C. Keefe, President of "Kiwanis International", visited the ICRC. On the 5th of the same month, the President of the Lions Club, Dr. Walter H. Campbell, also visited our Institution.

Mr. F. Siordet was the ICRC's observer in mid-June to the Paris meeting of the International Committee for the Neutrality of Medicine.

The ICRC also maintained its relations in 1966 with the World Medical Association, particularly through its delegate Dr. Jean Maystre.

In September, Mr. Beckh went to Feldkirch for the 16th General Meeting of the World Association for the Study of Refugee Problems.

In addition to the foregoing organizations, the ICRC's work in 1966 brought it into frequent contact with the following: Amnesty International, the *Fédération des déportés et internés de la résistance*, the International League for the Rights of Man, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, the World Council of Churches, the *Centre d'information des organisations internationales catholiques*, the World Council of Peace, the *Institut international de la Paix*, the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War, the Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers), International Social Service and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

4. INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

The Press and Information Department continued its work of making better known throughout the world the principles, rôle and work of the ICRC. As in previous years, it directed its efforts on two fronts, namely public opinion in general and the National Red Cross Societies. As far as its limited resources allowed, it publicized information on the institution and its work through the press, radio, cinema and graphic displays.

Relations with the press

The Swiss and foreign press interest in the ICRC continued. Wide use was made of reports contained in the ICRC news bulletin "Topical Red Cross News", twelve issues of which were published in 1966 in four languages (French, English, Spanish and German).

The Press and Information Department issued a number of various releases and news items of special interest for newspapers and news agencies. It replied to many written and verbal questions from newspaper reporters and representatives of the radio and television. It also issued numerous photographs for newspapers and periodicals in Switzerland and abroad.

Documentary service

The Press and Information Department also replied to many queries from National Societies, various institutions and individuals.

Most questions concerned recent or present activities undertaken by the ICRC, but they sometimes related to events of the past.

Replies to these questions involved despatch to correspondents of copious documents on the origin, history, doctrine, and principles of the Red Cross, as well as on the Geneva Conventions. In addition, the Press and Information Department supplied documentary material to students to enable them to prepare their theses, and to writers, particularly historians and authors of school textbooks.

It also issued documentary material to many visitors to ICRC headquarters. It was in fact for such visitors that it published a folder containing the questions most frequently asked and the answers thereto. This new publication was not long in proving its worth.

Mention must also be made of the fact that the Press and Information Department, aware of the need to improve Red Cross publicity, and, in this connection, co-operation among the various bodies of our institution, organized in conjunction with the League a meeting of European National Societies. To that end it drew up special documents which it sent to the heads of information of these Societies. The Conference took place in January 1967 and was well worth while.

Radio, television and films

Radio and television programmes in several countries in 1966 gave time to the ICRC and its activities. Most of the recordings were produced in the ICRC's own studio. They included 55 interviews in French, German, English, Spanish and Arabic for broadcasting in various Swiss radio programmes.

In addition, the Press and Information Department provided foreign radio stations, through the National Societies, with 324 tape recordings, most of which were broadcast.

17 interviews were filmed at ICRC headquarters for Swiss and foreign television audiences. American, Canadian, German and Polish teams of reporters were received by the Press and Information Department.

The ICRC also had films made of its activities in India, Pakistan and Vietnam. In Germany, France and Switzerland it filmed and

recorded interviews with people who, thanks to the Central Tracing Agency, had resumed contact with relatives from whom they had been without news for many years. These sequences were used in television broadcasts and will be included in short films to be produced on the ICRC's work in various parts of the world.

Existing ICRC films for cinema projection continue to reach and find favour with National Societies and the general public. It should be mentioned that the ICRC, the League and the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany have attended the first preparatory meeting for the Red Cross film festival scheduled to take place in Munich in 1968.

Visits

In the course of the year, the ICRC was visited by 2,800 people from all parts of the world. Many were members of National Societies. Groups from universities, cultural associations and professional bodies were more numerous than in previous years. Most of them came from the following countries: Africa, Arabia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Towards the end of 1966, the International Committee had various improvements made to its equipment for the better reception of the ever-increasing number of visitors to its headquarters. These improvements included in particular the enlargement of the cinema, which now seats 80 people, and the fitting out of a further conference room. For the current year, many groups of visitors intent on gathering material on the ICRC's functions have been announced.

5. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

This review is published by the ICRC each month in French and English. It contains leading articles, chronicles of the International Committee's activities throughout the world and of the work accomplished by National Societies in their own countries. Part of the review is devoted regularly to giving an outline of

developments in various fields of international relief work. Another section reviews books and publications on law and humanitarian doctrine.

The subjects dealt with by different authors in 1966 were as numerous as they were varied. We would mention in particular an important series of articles by Mr. J. Pictet, Director-General of the ICRC, on the principles of International Humanitarian Law; a study by one of today's writers on social welfare, Mr. R. Rickenbach, on problems and trends of social welfare in Switzerland and the world today; articles by Mr. A. Verdoodt, on the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; by Mr. Kiuchi and Mr. Testuz, on aviation and radio in the service of the Red Cross in Japan; by Mr. H. Haug, on the birth and growth of the Swiss Red Cross, of which he is the Secretary-General; by Mr. H. Coursier, on the Red Cross and refugees; by General A. Evrard, on legal protection of aero-medical evacuation in war-time.

The resolutions of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross were already the subject of an earlier publication; however, in January 1966, an article in the review evoked the highlights and the general themes dealt with by the meeting. The review will revert to this subject with other studies in later issues.

In addition, such subjects as the use of the signs of the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun, the status of medical aviation, the plight of civilian populations in time of war, etc., were also dealt with in monographs which clarified for readers of the *Review* certain topical aspects of the law of nations and of problems confronting the Red Cross.

The *Review* did not however publish only theoretical studies. It gave vivid accounts of relief actions and humanitarian intervention by the ICRC in several countries. Photographs illustrated ICRC action particularly in Vietnam and the Yemen. In addition, descriptions were given of the tasks facing the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva and the International Tracing Service at Arolsen.

The list of countries which figured among examples quoted to illustrate the work of National Societies conveys the universality

of the information supplied by the ICRC's *Review*: Algeria, Australia, Cambodia, Cameroun, Chile, Dominican Republic, Great Britain, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Upper Volta, USSR, Vietnam Republic. News of meetings of International Red Cross leaders was also published promptly in the *Review*.

We might also mention a number of reports not directly related to the Red Cross but adumbrating major efforts on the international level to promote essential human rights, health, hygiene. In addition, with various other features and a large bibliographic section, the *Review* is clearly a lively periodical which keeps abreast of the times.

The English edition, which is in principle identical with the French, continues to be a success, with a constantly increasing demand. The circulation of the French edition has also increased due to the larger number of young National Societies for which the review is a valuable source of information. The Spanish and German supplements which are also issued monthly contain the main articles which are published in the *Review*. They also contain information on the very diverse activities and missions carried out by the ICRC and National Societies.

6. ICRC RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency radio-communications

The daily contact with the ICRC's field hospital at Uqhd, near the Northern border of the Yemen, ceased on February 4, 1966. Until then, from December 1963, the ICRC radio-communications service had maintained a continual two-way connection with this medico-surgical unit isolated in the desert.

During the year under review, the ICRC delegated four mobile medical teams to North-East Yemen. They were equipped with portable radios to enable them to keep in touch with one another and with ICRC headquarters in Geneva. Thus, after conclusive

experience of regular contact with the fixed station at Uqhd, small teams constantly on the move over difficult terrain have now proved that with light but powerful transmitters and receivers they can co-ordinate their work and maintain contact over long distances with their base.

One aspect of this network which was of particular interest to specialists was its regular and economical operation. The transmitters in the Yemen operate on power of only one hundred watts, compared to commercial stations with a power one hundred to a thousand times greater.

In addition, the central transmitter HBC 88 continued its trial broadcasts to transmitting-receiving units accredited by National Societies in various parts of the world. Each of these radio connections was a step forward towards the emergency International Red Cross network for co-operation in relief organization in case of need.

At present the ICRC has ten mobile stations, six of which are operating in the Yemen. The central station, HBC 88, is equipped with an emergency transmitter and receiving set. The total cost of the ICRC's emergency radio-communications system since its inauguration in 1963, inclusive of mobile stations, does not exceed 50,000 Sw.frs.

It will be recalled that the International Committee of the Red Cross had recourse to the Swiss Radio service for the first time during the latter phase of the Second World War for the transmission of family messages. These enabled thousands of people to resume contact with missing relatives.

In order the better to discharge this task incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC was assigned a frequency of 7210 kilocycles (wave length 41.61 m.).

As in previous years, the ICRC broadcast trials on this frequency to check on efficiency of transmission and reception. To judge from the reception reports and recordings received from five continents, the ICRC, in case of need, could count on co-operation from most of the official stations and from innumerable individual listeners for forwarding messages.

In January 1966, 289 correspondents in 23 countries were on the register; by the end of the year there were 760 in 36 different

countries. 1550 reception reports and 61 recorded tapes give a clear picture of the effective scope of the broadcasting.

The International Committee of the Red Cross takes pleasure in expressing to the Swiss Telephone and Telegraph authorities, the Swiss Short-Wave Broadcasting Studio in Berne and all who listen to its trial broadcasts, its gratitude for their efficient and selfless co-operation.

III. ICRC FINANCIAL SITUATION IN 1966

1. Balance sheet (Table I) ¹

I. ASSETS

Liquid assets.—Total liquid assets declined from about Sfr. 12,750,000 at the end of 1965 to about Sfr. 11,155,000 by the end of 1966. The disposal of the securities concerned was necessary for working capital requirements and to meet part of the additional deficit on the year; it also made possible certain short-term interest-bearing investments.

Sundry debtors.—This item includes expenses incurred for activities which the ICRC carries out for account of third parties—these expenses were refunded to the ICRC in the first few months of 1967.

Advances to ICRC delegates.—The increase is due to the growth in the tasks carried out and in the staff engaged, particularly in the ICRC's actions in Vietnam and in the Yemen.

Closing stocks.—These stocks consist solely of medical equipment and supplies in the course of preparation for despatch to Vietnam or held as reserves which the ICRC must have constantly available for emergencies.

Deficit on relief actions.—This deficit, temporarily covered by a Swiss Government advance to the ICRC which is shown in the liabilities, has increased by the cost of action in Vietnam and a rise in expenditure in the Yemen where the ICRC has had to resume its activities.

The decrease in the 'Nepal' part of the deficit is due to the receipt of a credit for recovered equipment.

¹ The accounts shown in the following tables have been audited and approved by the 'Société fiduciaire romande Ofor S.A.', an auditing company recognized by the Swiss Federal Council and the Federal Banking Commission.

II. LIABILITIES

Relief actions.—The amounts available or appropriated demonstrate the extent of the tasks which the ICRC has to assume today throughout the world.

Accounts payable.—The increase under this heading is partly offset by the increase in accounts receivable from sundry debtors; part of the expenses debited to the latter are in fact due to some National Red Cross Societies.

Reserves.—Apart from its special reserve of Sfr. 5,000,000.—the ICRC has only one other reserve, the General Reserve amounting to Sfr. 4,262,000 which will be exhausted in a short time if income does not increase sufficiently to balance the institution's budget for future years.

2. Statement of income and expenditure (Table II)

I. EXPENDITURE

Staff expenses.—In spite of a rise of more than 10% in the cost of living from 1965 to 1966, salaries and allowances have declined from Sfr. 3,275,000 in 1965 to Fr. 3,000,000 in 1966. The impact of rationalization in personnel is also shown in the budget for 1967, in which the total estimate for salaries and allowances is Sfr. 2,968,000. On the other hand, this constantly rising cost of living has made it necessary to re-adapt the staff pension scheme, with a consequent increase in social security contributions, which rose from Sfr. 353,000 in 1965 to Fr. 387,000 in 1966 and are estimated at Fr. 426,000 in the budget for 1967.

Activities abroad.—The reduction in expenditure in 1966, in comparison with 1965, was due to the closing of the Cyprus and Léopoldville delegations. The estimate for 1967, which is more or less the same as 1966 expenditure, is significant of the world's need for the ICRC and reflects the wide range of tasks it carries out.

Central Tracing Agency.—This Agency's work has by no means diminished. The reduction of about 20% in expenditure in 1966, by comparison with 1965, was due solely to improved organization and methods.

Commissions of Experts, Conferences.—In 1966, and even more in 1967, this item reveals the extent of the work involved in the implementation of resolutions adopted at the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in 1965. The preparatory work on the regulations for the protection of civilian populations weighs heavily on this section of the expenditure account.

General administrative overheads.—In this section too the efforts to modernize methods and equipment are proving effective, as expenditure, which amounted to Sfr. 497,000 in 1965, has been reduced to Fr. 465,000 in 1966, and to Fr. 315,000 in the 1967 budget estimates.

II. INCOME

Government contributions.—In 1966 eighteen States contributed more than the quotas based on their 1965 payments, hence an increase of Sfr. 128,000 over the budget figure.

About 55% of the ICRC's income in 1966 was provided by 69 of the 114 Powers parties to the Geneva Conventions. Such a situation, if prolonged, could hamstring the ICRC.

National Society contributions.—Thanks to the 14 National Societies which have paid increased contributions in 1966, income under this heading shows an uplift which is a valuable encouragement to the ICRC in the fulfilment of its humanitarian mission.

Interest from investment of ICRC's own funds.—Although tight control of funds and sound short-term investments enabled this income in 1966 to be maintained at the same level as in 1965, drawings from General Reserves to reduce the deficit have resulted in a decline in the estimated income from this source in 1967.

Relief Actions Fund.—This is a fund kept quite separate from the ordinary Income and Expenditure Account and having a source of income of its own, namely the national collection drive in Switzerland and any donations especially for ICRC relief actions.

In 1966, income received for the Relief Actions Fund totalled Sfr. 1,890,321.—, i.e. Fr. 845,820.— from the national collection

drive in Switzerland and Fr. 1,044,501.— donated by National Societies, various institutions and individuals.

The ICRC used these funds for the purchase, transport and distribution of relief to war victims. Expenditure for this relief, mainly medical and surgical supplies, amounted in 1966 to Sfr. 1,582,152.— (including transport and on-the-spot distribution).

In addition, the sum of Sfr. 214,022.— was appropriated from the Relief Actions Fund to meet part of the expenses of the Central Tracing Agency and permanent delegations abroad, each of which provides a form of relief which is part and parcel of the ICRC mission.

3. Contributions to the ICRC in 1966 from Governments and National Red Cross Societies allocated to the Financing of Expenditure in 1966 (Table III)

4. Relief Actions Fund (Table IV)

This is a fund kept quite separate from the ordinary Income and Expenditure Account and having a source of income of its own, namely the national collection drive in Switzerland and any donations especially for ICRC relief actions. Expenses met by withdrawals from this Fund do not therefore affect the ordinary income and expenditure account, but the ICRC's capital.

In addition, the figures given for the over-all relief distributed cover only amounts provided by the Fund and do not take into account relief administered by the ICRC but financed and forwarded direct by National Societies, although these actions do constitute one of the forms of relief in which the International Committee acts both as a neutral intermediary recognized by the Geneva Conventions and, in most cases, as the distributor in regions where conflict is waged.

5. Balance Sheets and Receipts and Expenditure Accounts of special funds as at December 31, 1966 (Table V) namely:

1. Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross;
2. Augusta Fund ; 3. Empress Shôken Fund; 4. Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. CURRENT ASSETS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES		
1.1 Cash in hand and in cheque accounts	1,113,841.—	
1.2 Public securities	9,019,057.—	
1.3 Other deposits	1,022,340.—	11,155,238.—
2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
2.1 Governments	179,202.—	
2.2 National Societies and League of Red Cross Societies	66,032.—	
2.3 Prepaid income tax (refundable)	76,490.—	
2.4 Foundation in favour of ICRC (interest)	38,815.—	
2.5 Sundry debtors	332,226.—	692,765.—
3. ADVANCES TO ICRC DELEGATIONS		260,720.—
4. ACCRUALS AND PREPAID EXPENSES		
4.1 Interest earned in 1966 receivable in 1967	135,430.—	
4.2 Other accrued receivables and prepaid expenses	50,748.—	186,178.—
5. CLOSING STOCKS		
5.1 Relief supplies		82,456.—
6. OTHER ASSETS		
For the record		1.—
7. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		420,614.—
8. DEFICIT ON RELIEF ACTIONS		
Still outstanding:		
8.1 Action in Nepal	1,360,525.—	
8.2 Action in Yemen	2,483,850.—	3,844,375.—
8.3 Action in Vietnam		358,227.—
Total assets		17,000,574.—
9. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

DECEMBER 31, 1966

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
1. RELIEF ACTIONS		
1.1 Unappropriated funds	1,267,415.—	
1.2 Appropriated funds not yet disbursed	215,773.—	
1.3 Relief actions under way	619,805.—	2,102,993.—
1.4 Advances for the financing of relief actions:		
1. In Nepal	1,298,220.—	
2. In Yemen	2,900,000.—	4,198,220.—
Total funds made available for relief actions		6,301,213.—
2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
2.1 Red Cross Societies and other institutions	242,148.—	
2.2 Others	217,728.—	
2.3 Unexpired ICRC certificates of deposit	48,000.—	507,876.—
3. ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
3.1 Expenses incurred in 1966 payable in 1967	127,280.—	
3.2 Other accrued liabilities	34,654.—	161,934.—
4. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST		420,614.—
5. PROVISIONS		
5.1 For ICRC pension insurance annuities	159,223.—	
5.2 For the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross	60,000.—	
5.3 For general repairs to ICRC headquarters	67,051.—	
5.4 For other commitments	60,375.—	346,649.—
6. RESERVES		
6.1 General reserve		4,262,288.—
7. GUARANTEE FUND		5,000,000.—
Total liabilities		17,000,574.—
8. SURETY		
Foundation for the organization of ICRC transports		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	1966 Expenses Sw. Fr.	1967 Budget Sw. Fr.
I. ACTIVITIES ABROAD		
(Executive Division: delegates and missions, relief programmes, Central Tracing Agency)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters in Geneva	716,312.—	749,400.—
2. Permanent delegations in the field	178,747.—	180,000.—
3. Missions from Geneva	216,152.—	210,000.—
4. Central Tracing Agency	506,394.—	516,400.—
5. Equipment and organization	73,474.—	79,400.—
	1,691,079.—	1,735,200.—
II. HUMANITARIAN LAW AND INFORMATION		
(Division of General Affairs: Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law, information, publications, translations, archives)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters in Geneva	1,185,241.—	1,159,800.—
2. Commissions of experts, Red Cross Conferences	24,165.—	138,700.—
3. Publications and documents, information	83,046.—	98,600.—
4. International Review of the Red Cross	78,318.—	81,800.—
	1,370,770.—	1,478,900.—
III. ADMINISTRATION		
(General administrative services: finance and accounting, personnel and travel, technical services, premises)		
1. Staff at ICRC headquarters in Geneva	1,224,566.—	1,255,000.—
2. Technical equipment	156,669.—	106,000.—
3. Postal expenses, stationery and office supplies	120,590.—	91,000.—
4. ICRC headquarters premises (insurance, heating, water, electricity, repairs, upkeep and maintenance)	188,539.—	118,300.—
	1,690,364.—	1,570,300.—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,752,213.—	4,784,400.—

OF THE RED CROSS

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Table II

<i>INCOME</i>	1966 Receipts Sw. Fr.	1967 Budget Sw. Fr.
I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF GENERAL OVERHEADS		
1. Government contributions	2,578,793.—	2,510,000.—
2. National Red Cross Society contributions	559,627.—	560,000.—
3. Other donations	387,703.—	340,000.—
	3,526,123.—	3,410,000.—
II. INTEREST AND INVESTMENTS		
1. Interest from securities and bank deposits	314,348.—	260,600.—
2. Income from the Foundation in favour of the ICRC	38,815.—	30,000.—
	353,163.—	290,600.—
III. PARTICIPATION FROM THE GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR RELIEF ACTIONS	392,769.—	533,800.—
TOTAL INCOME	4,272,055.—	4,234,400.—
 DEFICIT FOR 1966		
Written off by withdrawal from General Reserve . .	480,158.—	550,000.—
	4,752,213.—	4,784,400.—

Table III

**Contributions to the ICRC in 1966 from Governments and
National Red Cross Societies and allocated to the Financing
of Expenditure in 1966**

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Afghanistan	4,000.—	
Albania		700.—
Australia	72,045.—	27,500.—
Austria	20,040.—	5,000.—
Belgium	10,791.75	12,500.—
Brazil	12,960.—	
Bulgaria	1,000.—	4,500.—
Burma	6,400.—	2,249.80
Cambodia	18,223.79	2,000.—
Canada	60,166.80	40,150.—
Ceylon	3,032.50	
Chile	8,620.—	4,304.95
China		5,000.—
Colombia	17,274.—	3,564.—
Costa Rica		480.—
Czechoslovakia		3,000.—
Denmark	31,336.17	2,000.—
Dominican Republic		2,160.—
Ecuador	1,861.25	2,150.—
El Salvador	3,000.—	386.30
Ethiopia		2,750.—
Finland	8,000.—	3,000.—
France	83,895.35	30,000.—
German Democratic Republic	5,000.—	14,000.—
German Federal Republic	162,144.60	30,000.—
Ghana	6,025.—	2,005.—
Greece	18,000.—	5,500.—
Guatemala		3,328.—
Hungary	1,000.—	3,000.—
Iceland	2,000.—	1,000.—
India	28,350.—	1,704.—
Indonesia	15,000.—	
Iran	20,000.—	5,000.—
Iraq	8,000.—	3,500.—
Ireland	7,500.—	3,500.—
Italy	154,259.45	
Ivory Coast	3,200.—	
Japan	21,800.—	40,000.—
Jordan	2,704.50	
Korea, Democratic Republic of		1,000.—
Korea, Republic of	10,775.—	3,500.—

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Laos	8,640.—	
Lebanon	7,013.05	2,500.—
Liechtenstein	7,500.—	2,000.—
Luxemburg	2,000.—	3,000.—
Madagascar	1,599.65	
Malaysia	4,800.—	2,000.—
Mexico	17,280.—	
Monaco	3,961.27	2,006.55
Morocco	3,000.—	
Netherlands	15,000.—	25,000.—
New Zealand	36,300.—	7,531.60
Nicaragua	216.—	1,856.—
Nigeria	4,844.—	2,000.—
Norway	16,000.—	
Pakistan		2,500.—
Paraguay		432.—
Peru		3,550.—
Philippines	14,965.35	5,040.—
Poland	15,000.—	6,000.—
Portugal	13,000.—	
Rumania		6,000.—
San Marino	2,000.—	2,000.—
Saudi Arabia	13,000.—	
Senegal	2,000.—	2,002.20
Sierra Leone	2,414.—	
South Africa, Republic of	36,150.—	15,000.—
Spain	16,000.—	6,058.—
Sweden	83,647.—	10,000.—
Switzerland	1,000,000.—	
Syria		2,000.—
Tanzania	2,000.—	1,010.—
Thailand	18,000.—	3,000.—
Togo	1,745.05	
Tunisia	1,800.—	2,000.—
Turkey	9,631.73	11,000.—
United Arab Republic	30,000.—	
United Kingdom	120,462.15	36,408.75
United States	216,187.50	108,000.—
Upper Volta	878.50	
USSR		16,300.—
Venezuela	19,431.35	
Yugoslavia	4,000.—	3,000.—
Exchange loss on 1965 contributions received in 1966	(78.70)	
Totals	2,578,793.06	559,627.15

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Table IV

SPECIAL FUND FOR RELIEF ACTIONS

	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
<i>Summary of movements in 1966</i>		
1. BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD FROM DECEMBER 31, 1965		2,008,846.—
2. RECEIPTS IN 1966:		
Net product of 1966 public collection in Switzerland	845,820.—	
Other donations for specific actions .	1,044,501.—	1,890,321.—
		3,899,167.—
3. EXPENDITURE IN 1966:		
Purchases of relief material and supplies	1,267,090.—	
Forwarding and distribution costs . .	315,062.—	
Contribution to the expenses of the Central Tracing Agency	214,022.—	1,796,174.—
4. BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966 .		2,102,993.—

Table V

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Public securities, at par:		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
— Swiss Funds . 965,000.— (market value Fr. 926,750.—)		Inalienable reserve fund:	
— Foreign Funds <u>172,410.—</u> (market value Fr. 166,210.—)	1,137,410.—	b/fwd from	
		1965	146,190.65
Deposit with Swiss National Bank, Geneva	75,048.52	Statutory allocation of 15% from net revenue in 1966 . .	<u>6,849.60</u> <u>153,040.25</u>
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded)	<u>7,648.60</u>	<i>Total value of funds</i>	<i>1,181,292.77</i>
	<u>1,220,107.12</u>	International Committee of the Red Cross:	
		Funds in current account . .	<u>38,814.35</u>
			<u>1,220,107.12</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1966

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Deposit fees for safe custody of securities, auditors' fees and various expenses	448.—	Income from securities in 1966	46,111.95
Statutory allocation to inalienable reserve fund: 15% of the net revenue in 1966 (Art. 8 of the Statutes) . .	6,849.60		
Allocation to the ICRC of balance of net revenue for 1966 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	<u>38,814.35</u>		
	<u>46,111.95</u>		<u>46,111.95</u>

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS	Sw. Fr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government Securities (market value Fr. 116,845.—) at par	120,000.—	Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	9,651.25	Reserve for fluctuation in value	18,318.45
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	1,028.70	Funds available on Dec. 31, 1966	10,361.50
	<u>130,679.95</u>		<u>128,679.95</u>
		Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn).	2,000.—
			<u>130,679.95</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1966

	Sw. Fr.
B/fwd. from December 31, 1965	6,833.80
Income from secu- rities in 1966 . .	3,695.70
Less : Fees for audi- tors, safekeeping of securities and miscellaneous expenses	168.—
	<u>3,527.70</u>
Balance available on December 31, 1966	<u>10,361.50</u>

3. EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Public Securities valued at par (Market value Fr. 184,075.—)	199,000.—	Inalienable capital bt/fwd from 1965	389,081.64
Deposit for 3 months (due 9.2.67) with League of Red Cross Societies.	304,998.55	Extraordinary contribution by Japanese Govt. in 1966	119,232.15
Cash at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva	158,900.74		508,313.79
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax at source, to be reclaimed). . .	1,804.30	Reserve for fluctuation in value	101,392.60
		Reserve for overheads, bt/fwd from 1965. . .	(187.85)
		Statutory allocation from 1966 income	991.30
			803.45
		less 1966 overheads	839.55
		Excess of 1966 overheads over reserve	(36.10)
		Funds available as at Dec. 31, 1966	25,904.70
		<i>Total amount of fund</i>	635,574.99
		Creditors (allocations to be withdrawn)	29,128.60
	<u>664,703.59</u>		<u>664,703.59</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1966

	Sw. Fr.
Balance brought forward from December 31, 1965	19,070.30
Less: 45th distribution of revenue to one National Society, pursuant to the Joint Commission's decision of March 23, 1966 (Circ. No. 57, April 11, 1966)	12,000.—
Undistributed balance	7,070.30
Income from securities in 1966	19,825.70
Less: Allocation of 5% of 1966 income for administrative expenses in accordance with Art. 7 of the Fund regulations	991.30
	18,834.40
Balance available on December 31, 1966	<u>25,904.70</u>

Table V

4. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS		CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities valued at par (market value Fr. 28,080)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	4,522.70	Reserve:	
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded) .	259.20	Balance brought forward from	
		1965	540.54
		Less:	
		Excess expendi- ture over receipts in 1966	89.50
			451.04
		<i>Total value of funds</i>	25,451.04
		International Committee of the Red Cross:	
		Funds in current account . .	11,330.86
	<u>36,781.90</u>		<u>36,781.90</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1966

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Printing costs, circular No. 463	870.—	Income from securities in 1966	931.20
Ribbon for medals	13.20	Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1966	89.50
Fees for auditors and safekeep- ing of securities	137.50		
	<u>1,020.70</u>		<u>1,020.70</u>

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