

+C RED CROSS RED CRESCENT

MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

**YOUTH:
SUPERCAMP '89**



**REPORTS:
SUDAN
LEBANON
ISRAEL**

MAY-AUGUST 1989

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THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT



HUMANITY

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

IMPARTIALITY

It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress

NEUTRALITY

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

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The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

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It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

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There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

UNIVERSALITY

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT

MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT
MAY-AUGUST 1989 VOL. 5 - No. 2

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ICRC/Thierry Gassmann

As the rainy season approaches Southern Sudan, the struggle to transport food supplies to the starving people continues. Will the food shipments beat the rains? **Page 4**



ICRC/LC Marti

March marked the 14th year of conflict in Lebanon. Intensified fighting hit the civilian populations extremely hard. What's happening to the people caught in the bombardments? **Page 7**

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COVER PAGE by Liliane de TOLEDO of Swiss Red Cross Youth helping handicapped young man.

CENTRE SPREAD is frame taken from the 1948 film of Henry Dunant's story, "The Man in White". Directed by Christian JAQUE; Jean Louis BARRAULT plays Henry Dunant.



Associated Press

Ethnic tensions are creating new groups of refugees along international borders. Senegal/Mauritania; Bulgaria/Turkey are just two of the new areas of tension. How long will the refugees continue to flow across these borders?

Pages 10-11



Uganda: ICRC/Bachmann

Youth provides the backbone of support in many Red Cross/Red Crescent operations. Youth delegates from over 130 countries converge on Solferino/Castiglione, Italy and Geneva, Switzerland this September, to discuss the many hard questions facing youth and the Movement.

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The opinions expressed in the magazine are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Unsolicited articles are welcomed, but cannot be returned to their authors. RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT reserves the right to edit all articles and letters prior to publication.

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Southern Sudan: Help Arrives

In response to the tragic conditions in southern Sudan, a wide variety of relief organizations have been attempting to provide assistance. All parts of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have been involved, including the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League.

In the area most impacted by the conflict, the ICRC, working under its mandate to provide humanitarian assistance to all sides in time of conflict, negotiated agreements with both the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to provide aid. Following is a report of their operation.

On 4 December 1988, after long months of negotiations, the first planes chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) took off for southern Sudan. It was the beginning of a carefully balanced relief operation agreed to by both parties to the conflict; the government of Sudan and the SPLA.

Five months later, at the beginning of May (which also marks the start of the rainy season), a survey of

the areas held by both sides revealed that there had been a considerable improvement in the living conditions and nutritional state of the people as compared with the previous year.

"At the end of 1988, people were dying in the streets of Wau", recalls Father Tomasoni of the Camboni mission. "Then the Red Cross came. This is a blessed year".

Wau, the capital of the province of Bahr el Ghazal, is like a large village slumbering in the heat. The huge cathedral, red as the soil, is a highly visible landmark, particularly from the air. In the centre of Wau there is a small market in the shade of a baobab tree. Mangoes, tomatoes, lemons, and sprigs of mint are sold there. Under the commercial arcades, tailors are seated behind their foot-pedalled sewing machines.

All looks peaceful. But tribal animosity smoulders. Dinka and Fertiti live in separate areas. Nobody has forgotten the clashes of two years ago. After sunset the streets empty; curfew is in force until dawn. Almost every night shots ring out.

Life goes on, despite everything. In January, ICRC delegate Peter

Winkler found a "ghost town" here; camps overflowing with half-starved refugees who had lost everything, including their livestock, which was their only means of subsistence. Today, nine out of ten displaced persons have returned to their villages. There remain a few hundred refugees in the two camps in the former canning factory and in the transport services sheds. The last food distribution took place in mid-April: 30,000 persons each received a ration of 12 kilos of doura (flour), 3 kilos of beans, 2 litres of vegetable oil, a bar of soap, seeds and a hoe.

Despite the distributions, there are still people dying in the camps, namely the old, sick and the blind. Like one emaciated old man, lying on the ground and breathing with difficulty, too weak to prepare himself a meal. To deal with such cases, ICRC delegates run a "soup kitchen" ladling out soup to be eaten on the spot, instead of distributing dry rations.

JUBA: as many displaced persons as inhabitants

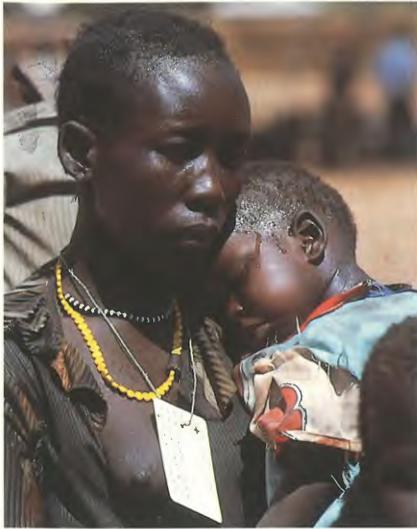
Soleiman has his ear glued to the transistor: the SPLA radio has just announced, today, 1 May, the extension of the cease-fire for one month. Good news. In Juba, there is already hope that the roads to Kenya and Uganda will soon be passable again. For the moment, this capital of the South, three hours' flying time (1,200 km) from Khartoum, is cut off from the surrounding area, and depends entirely on the airlift for its supplies.

The town has about 100,000 inhabitants and again as many displaced persons. Altogether they consume 3,000 metric tonnes of grain per month. This is exactly the amount held in reserve by CART (Combined Agencies Relief Team, an association of the various humanitarian organizations working in Juba). Thus any interruption of relief supplies would lead rapidly to malnutrition and starvation.



Y. Mueller/ICRC

Hercules Cargo plane discharging relief supplies at Wau airport.



Y. Mueller/ICRC

Mother and child in Aweil await distribution of food.

Since the heavy bombings in February and March, Juba has been calm. Its luxuriant green vegetation, the vivid red of the flame trees give it a holiday air. Apart, of course, from the army units training in front of the barracks in the centre of the town and the refugee camps stretching as far as the eye can see.

Almost daily, new refugees turn up, like a group of about a hundred new arrivals, temporarily housed in a local school. Their faces are blank as they relate how their village was attacked and their livestock slaughtered. By whom? "Difficult to know who is the enemy, between the mili-



P.-H. Morard/SYGMA

Vaccination campaign in Yipol Bahr el Gazal against bovine plague.

tias, hostile tribes and the guerrillas", comments Moses, the translator.

Since many other humanitarian organizations, including the United Nations, are present in Juba, the ICRC is concentrating on specific tasks: feeding people in the hospital and the prison; setting up a feeding centre; and dealing with new arrivals. Vibeke Kaat (Danish Red Cross) has taken charge of the orphanage, housing 35 children whose parents are dead or missing. One day she was seen bringing them an enormous parcel of clothing from Denmark. "It's a real pleasure to see them brightening up, day by day", she smiled.

Tracing Agency work began in Juba in 1979. "At present, most of the cases concern Ugandans", explains Saturninus Odoki, himself a Ugandan refugee, "but more and more Sudanese families are submitting tracing requests."

Vaccinations in Kongor

"We estimate that 50,000 persons will need assistance during the rainy season," remarked Claudia Azzolini, ICRC delegate in Kongor (SPLA zone) "but how can we know how many there are without exploring the bush?" The seven kilometres of bumpy road that separate Kongor from the landing strip give an idea of



T. Gassmann/ICRC

Nurse evaluates child in Wau for medical and nutritional needs.



Y. Mueller/ICRC

Food is distributed to 25,000 displaced persons in 4 camps in Wau.

the difficulties involved in such a project; the clay terrain, which becomes a quagmire after the first rains, transforms the road into an obstacle course.

It is difficult to imagine that Kongor (made up of a few dozen "tukuls" or huts) was at one time a stopover on the trade route, halfway between Juba and Malakal. Today there is hardly any traffic, no school, no dispensary, no shops, not even a market.

The ICRC delegation was set up only at the beginning of March in a building formerly used by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). They had only two months before the rains came to immunize the mothers and children. Elisabeth Reglat and Françoise Boucachard (French Red Cross) covered the region, spending nights away from the base at Kongor without a radio and sleeping in local "tukuls". Some 3,000 mothers and 8,000 children were vaccinated under this programme.

On 8 May, the first truck, so eagerly awaited, was finally delivered by a Hercules. Jürg Buhler, delegate, set off at once for one of the five "bush warehouses", spread out over an area of 80 square kilometres, to lay up food stocks. "By decentralizing," he explained, "we try to support the existing structures and to keep the beneficiaries in their villages".

Long-term Humanitarian Assistance

Spread over the region are "cattle camps". Dispersed like satellites around the villages they provide milk and meat for the population. The pastoral semi-nomad Dinka tribesmen depend largely on their herds for survival. It is estimated that a third of their million and a half animals perished in the region during the floods of summer 1988 and the subsequent epidemics. It was essential to resume the vaccination of the herds, which came to a halt in 1983. By the end of May about 400,000 heads of cattle in the SPLA zone had been vaccinated against bovine plague.

This unusual humanitarian assistance is designed to provide vulnerable groups with the strength and the means to regain self-sufficiency. In

addition, fish nets, hooks, hoes and seeds were distributed. Such items had been unobtainable since the war put an end to normal trade.

"We have also repaired the water pumps," explained Peter Altwegg, delegate at Akon. "Nothing spectacular, but a real success. Each pump serves between 500 and 5,000 people, who no longer have to walk to wells many kilometres away. And the children drink clean water. They no longer need medicine".



T. Gassmann/ICRC

Child salvaging grain left on ground in Wau.

The "white birds" of Leer

"Don't create a dependency on aid." This slogan also holds true in Leer, in the province of the Upper Nile, some 20 kilometres from the river. From a distance, vultures can be seen circling over a small building where offal and some meat are sold. Leer consists of a few empty street stalls, a former school which now serves as a warehouse for sacks of sorghum and maize, and some scattered "tukuls".

Under the trees, hundreds of people, the majority from the Nuer tribe, wait for a distribution of food. Monique Collard, delegate, sighs, "The news of the 'white birds' bringing food spread like a bush fire. Today, we counted 1,700 men, heads

of families coming from eight different places. We can give them a month's ration of maize and a litre of oil, provided they return to their villages". Noisy, but good natured exchanges, began between the men and the SRRA (Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Association) workers, the latter exhorting the villagers to plant their fields before the rains come.

"How can you refuse rations to these people when some of them took a week to get here?" asks Kizito, head of the SRRA in Leer. Last year, floods ravaged the crops all over Upper Nile province, reducing the inhabitants to eating leaves, roots and water hyacinths for months.

To help the people become self-sufficient again, the ICRC has distributed farming implements and seeds of a fast growing variety of sorghum. As a back-up, food reserves have been set up in the bush warehouses. In Leer, as elsewhere in the Sudan, it is a race against the clock, as black clouds already appear in the sky.

In the late afternoon, when the heat becomes less oppressive and the women start to pound grain in holes dug in the ground, or set off, proud and erect, their calabashes balanced on their heads, to fetch water at the wells, the churchgoers also go into action. They sing and dance behind their cross-bearer. Every day the faithful continue to work to level the new landing strip, making it longer and wider. But even more important, making the strip more porous than the three others, so as to be usable even during the rains.

One thing is sure. Although the food situation has clearly improved in comparison with last year, there is no abundance. This is quite obvious when one sees on the airstrips of Leer, Inba, Wau and Kongor, children, old people, and even the unloaders gathering one by one the grains of doura or of maize that have fallen on the ground. A little bag of cereal will make one, perhaps two meals. Not much. But each time a "white bird" takes off, not a single grain remains on the ground.

• Thérèse Obrecht

LEBANON

Artillery Duels Mark 14 Years of War: A Ship Arrives



Red Cross ship "Nehal" arrives in Sidon.

ICRC/Ali Hassan

14 March began a new tragic episode in the 14 year old war in Lebanon. In Beirut and its surrounding suburbs, bombardments of an intensity and violence hitherto unknown, rained death upon unprotected residents. Many took to shelters in their neighbourhoods, while others fled the city, often to the south of Lebanon, though a few were able to seek refuge overseas.

Outside Beirut, the more fortunate were taken in by relatives or friends. Others found refuge in public places or houses under construction. In desperation some slept in their cars while waiting in vain for the situation to calm down.

To meet the needs of these newly displaced persons emergency food aid was distributed. It soon became apparent that food and medical supplies would run out before all needs were satisfied. Answering an appeal of the ICRC, the European Economic Community (EEC) responded quickly with 1,300 tonnes of donated food plus a chartered ship.

"What's become of that ship?...Is it confirmed that it has left Ravenna?" It was eagerly awaited by the ICRC team at the Port of Sidon, in southern Lebanon. While waiting, they went daily into the field to identify displaced persons, prepare

and check lists for the forthcoming distribution of relief supplies, and on a priority basis, assist the most urgent cases from the dwindling supplies still on hand.

At last, on 30 May, the "Nehal" came into Sidon harbour in a blaze of sunset, carrying 600 tonnes of rice, 600 tonnes of vegetables, 80 tonnes of sugar, 60 tonnes of cooking oil and 200,000 candles. As soon as it could be unloaded the supplies were taken to a warehouse where they were packed into parcels which were loaded on trucks and then, under the supervision of the ICRC delegates, distributed to those in need.

These relief supplies were not only distributed to those who had fled their homes, but also to the most distressed inhabitants of Beirut. The ones who had nowhere to go, no money for travel to safety, were thus forced to stay on in damaged or destroyed buildings that were subject to daily bombardment. By the end of June over 100,000 Lebanese families had been assisted.

In addition the ICRC made a special distribution of medical supplies to assist the various dispensaries in southern Lebanon which had been swamped by a flood of new patients.

Likewise the joint ICRC/Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) mobile cli-

tics once again began providing service at the end of May. At these clinics civilians living near the fighting are able to obtain medical consultations as well as free medical supplies.

Most able bodied adults in this "No Man's Land" have been able to leave. Only children and old people stay behind, trapped in villages served by roads made insecure or blocked by either the fighting or by mines. Shops, schools and dispensaries are closed most of the time. Community life and trade are on the brink of collapse. Thus the regular visits of the ICRC/LRC mobile clinics meet a dual need, that of assistance and protection.

Since the arrival of the relief ship "Nehal" there have been additional shiploads of goods arriving in Lebanon. Despite the frustrations of the Lebanese, who at time express the fear that the world has forgotten them, supplies do arrive. With no political solution to the crisis in sight, the continuation of worldwide relief for the Lebanese is now, more than ever, a matter of life and death.

• Marjolaine Martin



← Relief supplies being distributed in Kalawai, a village near Beirut.

→ Protheses device being prepared in Red Cross Orthopaedic Centre in Saïda.



ICRC/Ali Hassan

ICRC

Sacrifice Beyond the Call of Duty

"Sacrifice Beyond the Call of Duty" is more of a challenge than a motto for the first aid teams of the Lebanese Red Cross. Eleven volunteers have been killed, 80 wounded and six rendered handicapped since the beginning of the Lebanese conflict in 1975.

The agency's backup motto, "Try Diplomacy", is an equally difficult challenge in a country where 26 different militias and political groups vie with each other across territorial lines more fiercely guarded than Lebanon's international borders.

In 1984 the Lebanese Red Cross initiated a program to acquaint militiamen with their services and principles. "We realized they didn't know what the Lebanese Red Cross was", explained Dimyanos Kattar, former director of first aid teams. "They were afraid under stress, or lost control when they saw the flashing lights of our ambulances speeding towards them".

Some 10,000 militiamen have gone through the program and the Red Cross says the exposure has helped gain their trust.

Trust and diplomacy have also been important in the last two months of savage artillery duels across Beirut. With people sheltering together in staircases and basements, a single shell can cause numerous injuries.

Using the Red Cross priority list—breathing stoppage, bleeding, burns and fractures—the first aid teams immediately establish a priority plan for treatment.

Hysterical family members often plead that their child or spouse be treated first. The team leader deals with the family as diplomatically as he can, explaining the necessity of priority.

The Red Cross gets about 3,000 applicants a year, but only 300 survive the 76 hours of training and test-



Lebanese Red Cross First Aiders assist wounded militia man.

ing followed by two days of mock emergencies and a three month probation period. Those who complete the course join the 1,400 first aiders who serve throughout Lebanon.

Seventeen is the minimum age. Neutrality is a must. A volunteer must be willing to go anywhere in Lebanon and cross any and all sectarian lines.

During the last few months, first aiders in the Beirut centres have had their mettle tested.

"You've got to have guts to do this", said Alexandra Daher, 20, a university student who went to aid the victims of the first round of shelling on 14 March. "It was horrible.

That was my first rescue mission and I was shocked". The shelling caught people driving to work or taking their children to school. A number or people died in their cars.

One volunteer tells how she had to put a victim's severed hand in a plastic bag and then on ice as they sped him to a hospital.

Another volunteer related a rescue mission three weeks ago in which a shell cut a man in two.

The standard four-member team has been reduced to three during these weeks of shelling to limit the casualties in case a shell hits an ambulance.

All of the volunteers in the Beirut area have experienced shells landing just yards away.

Why would anyone join the Red Cross?

Daher and two other volunteers, Hassan Kabbani and Dalal Hassoura, gave roughly the same answer: "In Lebanon there isn't much to choose from. You can stay home, join a militia, or get involved with the Red Cross and help people".

Kattar explains the volunteers' enthusiasm in terms of Red Cross ideals and sense of mission. But above all, the appeal is the freedom from the sectarian sickness of the country.

"Working with the Lebanese Red Cross no one is going to ask you your religious affiliation," he said. Red Cross identification cards, unlike government-issued identity papers, do not state whether a person is a Moslem or Christian.



Doctor examines Lebanese child in Red Cross clinic.



Lebanese Red Cross ambulance rushing to scene of injury.

Sara Jane Arida, 21, her family's only daughter, had to fight with her family before they would let her join the Red Cross.

"I am Lebanese and I felt useless watching what was happening", she said. "I wanted to do something to help unite the country".

The volunteers have not only the Red Cross ideals as a standard, but also the model of the organization's president, Mrs Alexandra Issa el-Khoury. Nearly 80, she has served as president since 1964.

Every morning she crosses the Green Line between the Moslem and Christian sectors to tend to her duties. Not once during the recent artillery barrages did she stay home under cover. "I have a job to do", she says by way of explanation.

Red Cross officials agree that these last two months have been the hardest in the 14 years of civil strife.

"Other times we knew where the fighting was. We could make contacts with the groups and arrange to go in and evacuate the wounded", said Walid Kebbe, the organization's public relations officer.

APPEALS FOR LEBANON

With the increase in fighting a series of multi million dollar appeals were launched by the various components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The reason for a series of appeals was partially caused by the 14 years of war and hardships that had placed the Lebanese Red Cross into two distinct operations.

One part is supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the other requiring supplementary assistance from the League. Together, the Lebanese Red Cross is present across the na-

tion, with 25 regional committees, 42 clinics and four blood banks.

The League's Lebanon appeal was for the provision of medical supplies, milk, electric generators and operational funding for the National Society. The ICRC's appeal was for emergency assistance for 100,000 newly displaced families in southern Lebanon. Monies continue to be pledged by governments and National Societies. The final amounts needed will be determined by the intensified fighting. Peace is the ultimate solution to the escalating appeals.

• Ann Naef

This time, however, widespread random shelling has forced the rescue teams to rely on their ears and intuition.

First aiders wear bright orange uniforms with the Red Cross emblem showing back and front. To protect themselves from shrapnel they wear helmets and bullet proof vests.

The combination of intuition, superb training and good equipment has worked well. No first aiders have been killed or wounded in the last two months of rescue missions.

• Marilyn RASCHKA
Chicago Tribune

ISRAEL

Actions in Occupied Territories Denounced

The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, reaffirmed during a three day official visit to Israel in late June, the opposition of the ICRC to certain repressive measures taken by the Israeli forces in face of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

"It is evident...that the expulsion, the destruction of homes and the use of plastic bullets...are contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention", declared the President of the ICRC on Israeli radio. Nevertheless, he indicated, the conditions of access by the ICRC delegates to the detained Palestinians were satisfactory on the whole. The main purpose of his visit was the humanitarian problems prevailing in the territories occupied by Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Since the beginning of the upheaval in December 1987, 35,000 Palestinians have been detained, for various periods of time, by the military authorities, according to Israeli sources. More than 6,000 are still imprisoned.

One issue of grave concern discussed with various Israeli officials was the expulsion of residents of these territories to areas outside Israel, such as Lebanon and Jordan. As of the end of June, 56 individuals had been expelled. This is in direct violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which stipulates that individual or mass forcible transfers from occupied territories are prohibited, regardless of their motive.

The President started his mission by a visit to the Yad Vashem memo-



ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitshak Shamir.

rial where he deposited a wreath in the name of the ICRC in memory of the victims of the Holocaust. He also accepted an invitation to visit with officials of the Magen David Adom (Red Shield of David) where he had an extensive exchange of views with the President and other leaders of the organization. President Sommaruga also paid a visit to the West Bank where he met various Palestinian leaders.

SENEGAL & MAURITANIA

Ethnic Unrest Creates Havoc

Since the end of April, ethnic disturbances in the neighbouring countries of Senegal and Mauritania have affected hundreds of thousands of people on both sides of the frontier. The Senegalese Red Cross and the Mauritanian Red Crescent Societies have been working on an emergency basis to provide assistance.

Support for this aid has come from the world, funnelled through the League and the ICRC. Additionally the ICRC has some 15 delegates in the field providing their mandated protection activities, including the tracing of missing persons, handling of messages between dispersed families and protecting vulnerable groups. Françoise Bory reports from West Africa:

Abdallah, a shopkeeper in Rosso, Mauritania, is a Red Crescent volunteer. He has spent a lot of his time and money, taking part in the emergency operations helping Mauritanians who have come back from Senegal.

"I'm lucky enough not to be in need myself, so I do what I can", he says. That's putting it mildly. Abdallah has driven hundreds of kilometers in his own Land Rover to evacuate the sick and to deliver relief supplies. Additionally, he has paid the cost of drilling extra wells for a camp in the Leceiba district, on the Mauritanian border.

Alioune, a primary school teacher in the Senegalese town of St. Louis, has for the last few years led the Red Cross Youth section. He

is looking forward impatiently to his holidays, but not to have a rest. Since the beginning of May he has spent "only" three hours a day taking care of Senegalese returnees and Mauritanian refugees. As soon as his holidays start he will be able to spend all his time and energy on the relief operation.

These two cases are not exceptional; in Senegal and Mauritania alike, the extraordinary devotion and enthusiasm of teams from both National Societies have enabled the emergency operation to start up promptly and efficiently in both countries. Their efforts have helped restore courage and hope to those who experienced the tragic events of April and May.

The situation unfortunately remains difficult. More than 150,000 people have been airlifted to the safety of their homeland. As a result there is hardly a family in Senegal or Mauritania that has not been affected by the disturbances. Just about every family has poured out both love and money.

As Babacar Youm, the Senegalese Red Cross Society's Director of Information and Dissemination, points out: "The family spirit is applied very generously in Africa... even a distant relative, or someone who is not a relative at all, but only a friend, is always welcomed with open arms".

This generosity and hospitality is now causing great difficulties for Senegalese families, many of them large and poor, who have taken in



Béatrice Planière/ICRC

Refugees arriving in Senegal are met by Senegalese Red Cross.

relatives left destitute by the disturbances. Similarly in Mauritania many returnees, who first went to relatives who cannot afford to keep them for long, are now becoming residents of the refugee camps.

In both countries, teams of volunteers, Red Cross/Red Crescent Youth and relief workers are providing non-stop service in the camps; giving first aid, vaccinating new arrivals, handing out relief supplies and preparing meals. "We try to cheer people up so that they just don't sit down passively and wait to be helped", advises Roger Fall, head of Camp "Leclerc" in Dakar. "We get relays of women every day to do the cooking and distribution of water, under the guidance of our relief workers."

Care is taken to inform all new arrivals of the services available to them. "Every evening we tell people about the Central Tracing Agency and give them advice on hygiene", says Ahmen Sallemould Mohamedou, head of the camp at the Olympic Stadium in Nouakchott.

Unfortunately, the disturbances in Senegal and Mauritania point out the tragic human cost of ethnic violence. But on the plus side, the response of the Red Cross and Red Crescent underscores an ongoing commitment to the ideal of "relieving human suffering impartially and without discrimination."

● Françoise Bory



Béatrice Planière/ICRC

Mauritanian Red Crescent volunteers help draw water for returnees from Senegal.



Turkish Red Crescent

NEW REFUGEES

Ethnic Turks Exit Bulgaria

As the number of ethnic Turks pouring across the border from Bulgaria increased to the 100,000 mark, frantic efforts are being made to settle these new "ethnic refugees" into the economic and social life of Turkey.

At present operational problems are being kept in check by the summer weather, which has permitted the mushrooming of orderly tent camps, and by the school holidays, which have enabled the Turkish Government to requisition 30,000 beds in dormitories for immediate, but temporary use. Additionally 20,000 returnees have been able to find refuge in the homes of relatives already in Turkey.

From the beginning of the influx, the Turkish Red Crescent opened

camps along the border. Services provided include the traditional food, shelter, medical and tracing, as well as helping the new arrivals adjust to their new environs.

Loudspeakers in a camp in Kapikule regularly crackled a message with deep religious symbolism. "If your child has been prevented from being circumcised, report to the Red Crescent clinic and we will arrange it for you as soon as possible."

Within minutes scores of mothers, fathers and grandparents were holding up young boys for the operation, an essential part of the Muslim religious ritual, which had not been possible in Bulgaria.

"This is a great moment for our family", explained Mrs Dursen Dejebov, whose four-year-old son, Shaban, let

Above: Two to three thousand people a day arrive by train, bus and car with Turkish Red Crescent information centres set up at major arrival points.

Below: Three meals a day are provided by the Turkish Red Crescent to new arrivals in the major camps along the border.

the Turkish doctors know by his piercing screams that he was not so convinced.

During their journey from their previous residences in Bulgaria to the Turkish border, those needing medical assistance were provided help at the First Aid Stations of the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Despite the initial euphoria of arriving safely, many refugees have become bewildered and depressed as they face an uncertain future. Relief officials are also concerned that as the weather changes from its present summer conditions, camp life will become more difficult. Meanwhile 2,000 families a day continue to pour over the border.

• Ralph Wright



Turkish Red Crescent

Humanitarian Gestures Supported by Governments Worldwide

What's an appropriate birthday gift for a 125 year old? Honours and gold might be the answer. But when



the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement reached 125 there was considerably more given.

In keeping with the stated goals of the Movement, nations, in which there is a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society, were asked by their National Societies to mark the 125th anniversary with a special effort...an effort to encourage the permanent work of the Movement and thereby help the plight of the underprivileged, the discouraged, the forgotten.

This was a request to governments, in the best tradition of Henry Dunant, to make appropriate Humanitarian Gestures.

The results were remarkable. On 8 May 1989, World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, Humanitarian Gestures were made by 49 governments around the world including the release of prisoners, the providing of food for the starving, the ratification of the 1977 Protocols, medical assistance for war victims, support for blood collection programmes, measures to reunite separated families, increased refugee quotas, measures to promote the Movement's principles as well as the dissemination of humanitarian law,



Gestures included an increase in refugee quotas and medical teams for Afghanistan.

and additional financial support for National Societies.

Ambassadors in Geneva individually entered their countries statement of actions into the Golden Book of Humanitarian Gestures. Because of the number of actions taken by governments, the ICRC and League decided to extend the "Humanitarian Gesture" campaign until 22 August, the 125th anniversary of the actual signing of the First Geneva Convention.

It is the expressed hope of the Movement that few blank pages will remain and that most National Societies will find in the Golden

Signing of Golden Book by Ambassador D.E. Nihaal Rodrigo of Sri Lanka. Secretary General Pär Stenbäck (League) and President Cornelio Sommaruga (ICRC) observe.



Book a token of their Government's support for its own work and that of the Movement.

As expressed by President Cornelio Sommaruga of the ICRC, on World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, "The humanitarian gestures announced will lead to others. They will all encourage a climate of confidence, the mobilization necessary to meet humanitarian emergencies and the building of a more brotherly, just and peaceful world."

• Maurice Graber



Representative Humanitarian Gestures

Mali

Abolished death penalty and released political detainees.

Yemen (Arab Rep)

Reduced sentences of 579 detainees.

Nicaragua

Pardoned three prisoners.

Afghanistan, Angola, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, United Arab Emirates

Freed certain categories of prisoners.

Algeria, Canada, Haiti, Hungary, Spain

Announced plans to ratify or ratified 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

Germany (Dem Rep)

Offered medical care for 85 wounded from southern Africa/Middle East.

Finland, France, New Zealand

Increased refugee quotas .

Germany (Fed Rep)

Pledged to expand its assistance in the field of emergency prevention, during the forthcoming International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction .

U.S.A.

Contributed US\$10 million to ICRC programmes in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa.

Australia

Contributed Aus\$ 250,000 to ICRC assistance in Lebanon .

Netherlands

Contributed 6.2 million florins to ICRC operations in southern Sudan.

Madagascar

Raised 10 million Madagascan Francs for the League.

United Kingdom

Contributed UK£2 million for relief work in Sudan and medical assistance in Kabul.

Indonesia

Launched plans for a nationwide campaign to disseminate Red Cross principles and international humanitarian law.

U.S.S.R.

Reaffirmed support for principles and actions of the Red Cross and Red Crescent .

Iceland

Contributed 5 million Icelandic Kronur to International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

“VARNA 13” AWARDS

For nine days, the Thirteenth International Festival of Red Cross Health Films held centre stage in the Black Sea resort city of Varna, Bulgaria. The 332 entries submitted from 55 countries worldwide were



Samouil Detalo

viewed and critiqued. Viewings were sometimes followed with heated debates, by both members of the juries and the general public. On 4 June, before an audience of 900 in Varna's Festival Hall, the winners were announced and presented with their awards.

Among the main prizes were: The Golden Ship Grand Prix of the President of the Bulgarian Red Cross for the best short and medium length Red Cross and health film went to “ARIGATO: SHOHICHI, THANK YOU FOR BEING OUR SON” by Masayoshu Makai of Japan. It tells the story of a family's efforts to prolong the life of the a son suffering from an incurable disease.



Ralph Wright

Michele Mercier of the ICRC receives League Grand Prix from President Villarroel

The League's Grand Prix for the best Red Cross film went to “THE STORY OF OMAR KHAN” by Edward Winiger, ICRC, Geneva. Through the experiences of a young boy disabled in the Afghanistan war, the serious consequences for the whole nation are shown.

The Gold Medal went to “A MEMORY OF JULIA VREVS-KAYA” by Stoyan Enev, Bulgaria. The film gives a poetic impression of Baroness Julia Vreskaya who was a Red Cross nurse during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78.

The Feature Films Grand Prix went to “SALAAM BOMBAY” by Miry Nair of India. It gives a portrait of life in the slums of a large city and a boy's burning desire for life. The League's Grand Prix for the best film with humanitarian character went to “THE ANIMATED FOREST” by José Luis Cuerda, Spain. The film portrays human relationships in a Spanish village during the 1930s.

The Television Grand Prix went to “MURDER OR MERCY: FIVE AMERICAN FAMILIES” by Terry Dunn Meurer, USA. It reveals the story of five families who are faced with the difficult decision of whether or not to help the person they love to die with dignity or to continue to live in comatose conditions.

The World Health Organization's Special Prize for the best film on



Samouil Detalo

Golden Ship Grand Prix of the President of the Bulgarian Red Cross went to Japan



Samouil Detalo

Final News Conference attended by Pres Mario Villarroel (League), Festival Director Alexander Marinov, Pres Dr Kiril Ignatov (BRC), and Former Pres Alexandre Hay (ICRC).

Communication and Health and the CIDALC “Léonide Moguy” Prize (International Committee for the Dissemination of Art and Literature through Cinema) on the theme Health and Nature both went to “TADPOLE AND THE WHALE” by Jean-Claude Lord, Canada. It portrays the still possible harmony between man and nature and the love between a 12 year old girl, a dolphin and a whale. The WHO Prize for the best film on AIDS went to “NO BLAME” by Daniele Suissa, Canada. The film raises serious social and ethical problems about the attitude of relatives and society to the sero-positive carriers of AIDS.

The FIPRESCI Prize (International Federation of Cinema Press) went to “I, THE COUNTESS” by Peter Topzlatev, Bulgaria, for the original approach to the theme of drug abuse, and for the best actress Svetlana Yantcheva.

In his address at the Closing Ceremony, League President Mario Villarroel observed, “What is special about Varna is that here, for a few days, all countries and continents come together in an atmosphere which is absolutely unique. The motto of the Festival sums it up very well - “Through Humanity to Peace and Friendship”.

• Clarissa Starey

COMMUNICATIONS:

Who We Are, What We Do, And Why

In 1987 in Rio de Janeiro, the Council of Delegates, representing all parts of the Movement, voted unanimously to commission a Report on Red Cross and Red Crescent Information Policy for consideration at its next meeting in October 1989.

Noting the "solidarity image" between the various components of the Movement, the Council asked a group of communications specialists from the ICRC, League and National Societies "to explore new and more systematic ways of promoting public awareness of the Movement as a whole rather than of its individual parts".

In the first of two articles, George REID describes the research work done by this International Communications Group (ICG or "Group") on the various factors which will condition how the Red Cross and Red Crescent is viewed over the next decade.



Members of the International Communications Group during a break in their June meeting in Varna, Bulgaria, wave the flag in front of Festival Hall. (L to R) Edilberto Angco Philippines; Henry Wahinya, Kenya; Badredine Ben Saoud, Morocco; Alain Modoux, ICRC; Michele Mercier, ICRC; George Reid, League; Encho Gospodinov, Bulgaria; Bud Good, USA; Juan Lorenzo Mudarra, Spain; Rolf Herzbach, Germany (Fed Rep); Maurice Graber, ICRC; Missing-Zandra Arevalo, Colombia

If Henry Dunant had simply concerned himself with taking care of the wounded from the Battle of Solferino, it is doubtful whether the Red Cross and Red Crescent

would have today grown into the world's largest humanitarian organisation.

Dunant's success was not just as a man of action, but also as a communicator.

He had a clear *message* - the protection of the wounded and those who care for them. He knew his *target groups* - the kings and princes of Europe who could turn his idea into reality. He had his *channel of communications* - his seminal book, "Memory of Solferino".

And he had a *global strategy* of dissemination and promotion, leading to the First Geneva Convention of 1864.

125 years later Dunant's Movement has proliferated in all directions. It faces growing competition from a host of younger humanitarian organisations. And it does so in a world which is being "shrunk" by rapid economic, political and technological change.

In order to strengthen the ability of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to carry out its work - in support of



Participants of the 2nd International Communications Workshop meeting in Varna, Bulgaria in June, discussing the "Identity Programme" with members of the International Communications Group

operations, fundraising, and the dissemination of its humanitarian message - the "Group" commissioned research on perceptions of who we are, what we stand for and what we do for people in need.

Among those contributing to the following findings were experts from the World Bank, universities, international think tanks, social marketing and public relations agencies, advertising agencies including Saatchi and Saatchi, and comments from over 80 National Societies.

External Factors:

The "Group" first considered external factors which effect not only the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, but all institutions and individuals in this world.

Global Interdependence: As political, economic and communications factors shrink the globe, it will be increasingly difficult to separate national from international interests. The Movement must reach across boundaries through its active network of Societies whose humanitarian principles are respected by all.

Population Changes: The increase in population and decrease in

world, demanding increased intervention by the Movement.

Social Welfare: The decline in the extended family will place more children and old people at risk. The Movement will have to fill gaps, and

"It is important for the world to know that The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is dedicated to 'Protecting Human Life Worldwide' and thereby promotes lasting peace".

Edilberto Angco, Philippines



Ralph Wright

in particular give special assistance to women.

The Environment: With 'natural' disasters on the increase, the Movement's emergency response must be more closely linked with preventative programmes, capacity building and education.

The Need for Development: increased pressure will be put on Red

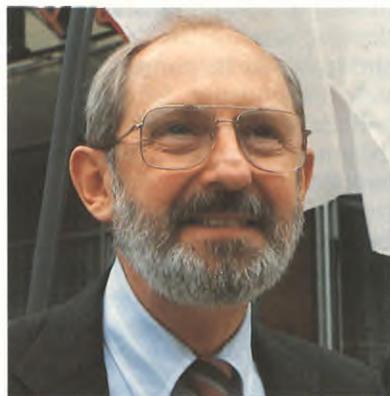
Conflict Resolution: With growing consensus that war is no longer a viable alternative in the resolution of differences, there is increased opportunity for the Movement to promote an international environment in which peace can take place.

Nature of Conflict: Active armed conflict will increasingly be not between states but between ethnic/religious groups. This will create greater demand for the Movement's services and put pressure on the concept of neutrality.

Competition: The proliferation of humanitarian organisations will continue, with competition for human and financial resources. The Movement must clarify its identity and preserve its unique position in serving the people of the world.

Human Resources: With increased skills and changing societal roles for women and youth, the Movement must increase its resource base, particularly in the developing countries.

Communications Revolution: The supply of information will grow at an extraordinary rate, necessitating improved communications technology for the Movement both in emergency response and to generate effective messages if it is to be seen and heard.



Ralph Wright

"We need to communicate a common identity to both those who need help and those who give us the resources to help".

Bud Good, USA

sustainable resources will mean greater demand for relief assistance by the Movement, and increased communication about its role, purposes and needs.

Quality of Life: The decrease in per capita income and food intake will continue in large parts of the

Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the developing world to provide services appropriate to the needs of their peoples. The Movement will need to engage in a sustained transfer of resources to developing National Societies, in order to support well-founded activities which contribute to the development of their country.

Internal Factors:

The Group then considered various internal factors which influence perceptions of the Movement, and its ability to meet challenges. Some of these are *strengths*:

- * The Fundamental Principles form a unifying constitution and series of shared values for all parts of the Movement.
- * The symbols are known everywhere.
- * The sheer size of the network of National Societies adds up to a global relief force. The Movement has the organisation and manpower to act anywhere in the world.
- * The Geneva Conventions and national legislation provide a legal basis for the Movement to act decisively.
- * The Movement has the solid credentials of a 125-year history.



Ralph Wright

"We need to remember it is precisely because the Red Cross and Red Crescent is one of the world's best known symbol and brand name that it risks being taken for granted".

Rolf Herzbach, Germany (Fed Rep)

But other internal factors were seen as *weaknesses*:

- * It is hard for the Movement to present a focused image when its structure is so complex.
- * It is hard to present a consistent image when target groups are so diverse.
- * It is hard to deliver a consistent service (in line with a consistent identity) so long as there are seri-

ous imbalances in resources available to National Societies.

- * A large sample of the general public think the Red Cross and Red Crescent is a government

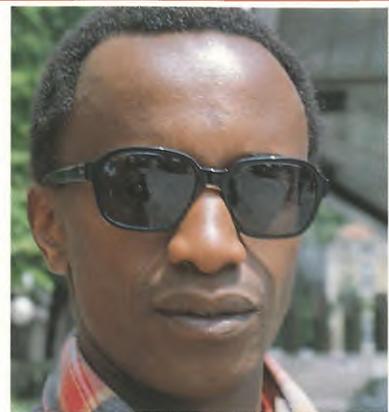
"In a changing world with increased demands or assistance, the Movement must increase its resource base, particularly in developing countries".

Henry Wahinya, Kenya

agency, or a department of the United Nations or a Swiss organisation.

- * In developed Societies, membership is "greying" with many over 50. In developing Societies, the reverse is the case.

While the Movement is consistently ranked top in reply to the question, "which charitable organisation is doing the best job?", it does NOT come top in reply to the question, "which charitable organi-



Ralph Wright

sation do you feel most committed to?". NOR to the question, "which organisation do you give the most money to?"

The inescapable conclusion is: "The Red Cross is doing fine. They don't need me".

An Identity Programme:

The Group then started work, with the help of a special task force, on an Identity Programme aimed at strengthening support for the Movement and its work. Its purpose is "to provide a foundation for what we say and the way we say it". It builds on the unique strengths of the Red Cross and Red Crescent - the universally recognised symbols, the common mandate transcending cultures and boundaries, the 125 years of action, the global service delivery network, and the ability to work anywhere in the world.

The Proposal for an Identity Statement (see next page) is the basic response to who we are, what we do, and why.

Throughout its work, the "Group" has carried out detailed surveys on the main channels to implement a global communications strategy. The plan now being developed, for presentation to the Council of Dele-

gates, will clearly identify target groups (governments, opinion-formers, general public, volunteers, donors, recipients) and specific messages addressed to them. It should

help bring the Movement more sharply into focus and provide a strategic basis, as well as practical means, for the implementation of national and local campaigning.

The second article in this series will cover the practical aspects of implementing an Information Policy for the Movement

PROPOSAL FOR AN IDENTITY STATEMENT

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is dedicated to protecting human life worldwide, thereby promoting lasting peace. The 250 million people of the Movement help those hurt by armed conflict, natural disasters and other human tragedies. Victims around the world have come to trust the people of the Movement to be there to provide essential humanitarian services.

The people of the Movement help anyone in need, based *only* on need. No regard is paid to political, racial, religious, or ideological differences. No point of view or person is favoured over another. Neither influence nor pressure must alter these facts.

Red Cross and Red Crescent people protect life and alleviate suffering through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, or the Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in their own country. These organizations form a lasting and evolving Movement, grounded in humanitarian principles and recognized by international law and custom. This unique network has spanned generations, linking people around the world who share a commitment to prevent and ease suffering, and a readiness to protect human life - no matter whose, no matter where, no matter when.

But the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is more than a philosophy, a treaty, or an historical institution. It is the embodiment of a worldwide belief that human life is worthy of respect and protection from the

ravages of man and nature. It is a belief that is made real every day by the actions of skilled and trained people who are motivated by a deep personal desire to help others without regard for their own material gain.

Members of the Movement come to the aid of people who are caught in the violence of armed conflicts and other emergencies by providing supplies to sustain life, visiting prisoners of war and other detainees, helping people communicate with loved ones, and reuniting families.

Red Cross and Red Crescent members help people to prepare for, recover from, and, if possible, prevent the effects of hurricanes, floods, fires, drought, or other disasters that threaten individuals or communities.

They help people prevent and handle emergencies through social service programs and by teaching life-saving and health skills. And, where needed and possible, they save millions of lives by providing a reliable supply of blood.

Recognising the need for such services worldwide, the Movement is committed to a transfer of resources to developing National Societies - helping them to help themselves with well-founded activities which contribute to the development of their country.

The financial support of individuals, corporations, and governments make this work possible.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

“Protecting Human Life Worldwide”

Prepared by the International Communications Group - June 1989



El Salvador - Transporting the injured.



Ethiopia - Tree planting.



Mozambique - Donating blood.



Philippines - Teaching First Aid.



Great Britain - Assisting ambulance corps.



Jamaica - Caring for Infants.



Switzerland - Helping the handicapped.



Nepal - Caring for the injured.

COVER STORY

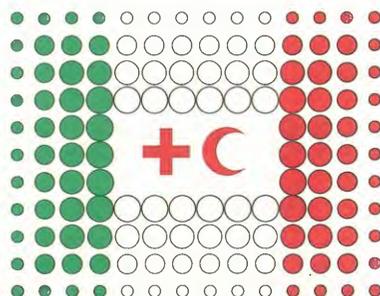
PASSPORT FOR A HUMANITARIAN FUTURE

"The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement belongs to no one person. It belongs to all those who believe in it. And young people around the world believe in it."

These provocative words spoken by Joanna MacLean, Head of the League's Youth Department, resounded like a trumpet in the large room in Castiglione, Italy, in which young leaders from various National Societies had come together to prepare for Supercamp '89.

The Movement and the world must be shown that Red Cross/Red Crescent Youth are not just kids that are good at

helping the elderly at pedestrian crossings or playing the guitar around a campfire", MacLean explained.



SUPERCAMP 89

plained. "They are in the line of fire alongside their elders; they take risks; and they are just as involved in National Society activities as their elders...perhaps even more so than some."

Listening to the comments of the youth assembled, one is struck with their intense desire for more consideration. As hard working members, they object to being treated as "outsiders" by the largest humanitarian Movement of the world. Often they object to not being heard and sometimes even being denied the right to speak. It is time to stop being treated as marionettes; now is the time for youth to help pull the strings as well.



Mauritania - Learning to read.



China - Providing First Aid.



Malaysia - Tracing services in a refugee camp.



Yugoslavia - practising First Aid.



Cape Verde - Making friendship boxes.



Uganda - Protecting water supplies.



Colombia - Getting aid for street kids.



Lebanon - Evacuating the wounded.

Historically, there has always been an ambivalence about youth activities. Their energy and service is greatly needed on all levels of operations. But in a Movement carefully governed by the Geneva Conventions conferences, elder statesmen, and long standing policies and procedures, youthful suggestions are not often adopted. Undaunted though, each generation of youth raises for the Movement a number of old and new questions.

"The Youth Sector," confessed Tarkan Resuloglu, member of the Turkish Red Crescent Youth, "is well considered within our National Society, but more could be done". "Red Cross Youth is not really taken seriously in our country", lamented Sylvie Allix who heads the youth sector of the French Red Cross. "In Lebanon, the young volunteers are in the line of fire and are very active in first aid activities", said Nathalie Chekaibe of the Lebanese Red Cross. "And they just don't play war; they live it."

(continued on page 22)

Where Did It All Begin?

The Battle of Solferino has been heralded as the beginning of the Red Cross. But in actuality, with the battle over, the wounded were packed into every available building in the surrounding villages.



Soldiers' skeletal remains in the Ossario of Solferino.

There were nine thousand wounded in the village of Castiglione,

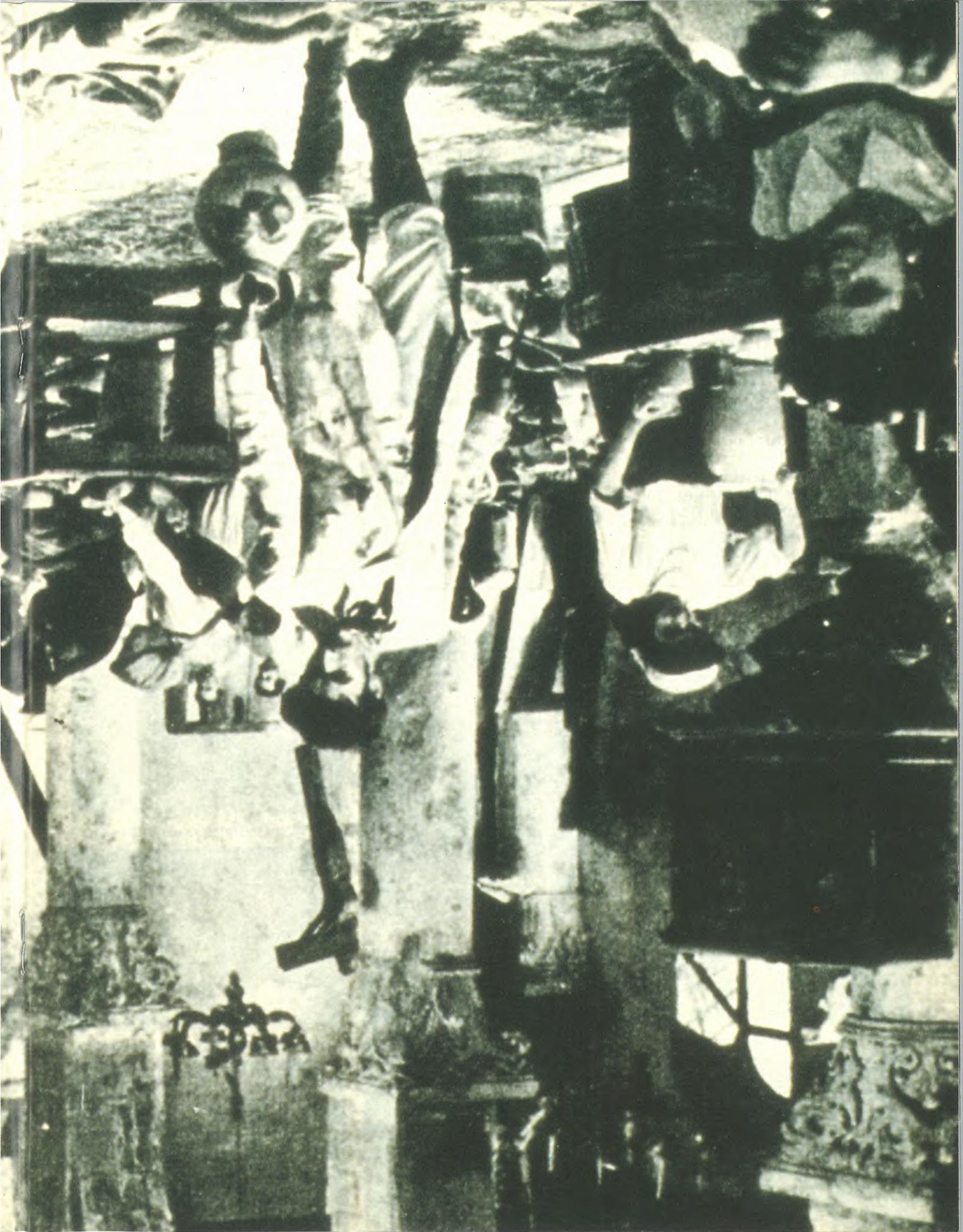
(a few kilometres from the edge of battlefield) where Henry Dunant worked among the wounded and the dying. By sheer leadership and personal example, he organised a team of three hundred volunteers to help him.

The centerfold picture (turn page) is a scene from the 1948 motion picture of Dunant's story, "The Man in White", filmed in the Chiesa Maggiore Church in Castiglione.

For the residents of Castiglione, the military battle for territory was fought in and around Solferino, but the humanitarian battle to save lives was centred in Castiglione.

Interesting pictures, artifacts and remains of the battle may be viewed today in Solferino. But for Red Cross artifacts, one should visit the Red Cross International Museum in Castiglione.

• Ralph Wright





HENRY DUNANT
PROTECTING HUMAN LIFE
Castiglione, Italy - 1859

 **RED CROSS**
RED CRESCENT

Supercamp is the unique event, running 1-14 September, which will provide a platform for young people from over 130 countries to compare their experiences, show what Red Cross/Red Crescent Youth are doing world wide and discuss the issues facing both the Movement and the world today.

In Colombia, for example, Red Cross Youth help take care of abandoned children in the streets of Bogota. In El Salvador, youth work under fire in providing first aid and assisted considerably in the shelters set up following the devastating earthquake. In Sudan, Red Crescent Youth distribute foodstuffs to the thousands of starving, war-weary refugees fleeing the conflict zones of the south and congregating in great numbers in the shantytowns around Khartoum.

In Sweden, youth answer the calls of distress from adolescents on the verge of committing suicide. In Malaysia, youth members give hundreds of work hours to the Society's tracing service, helping reunite families of Southeast Asia.

War, drugs, AIDS, hunger, malnutrition and disease are the daily realities for the young people of the Movement. There is much to be discussed at Supercamp.

As a break from the hard realities of providing Red Cross/Red Crescent services, Supercamp will provide the 600 plus youth attending a rare opportunity. They will be able to express frustrations, share the cares and joys of being a part of the Red Cross/Red Crescent family, discuss common concerns, and work on a set of recommendations to be shared with the Movement.

Though such recommendations may create anxiety for some, there is no doubt the young people are committed to the seven Principles of the Movement. "And that is vital", adds MacLean. "For ten days, on the battlefield where the Red Cross started, they will work together to demonstrate, in their own way, their commitment to the theme 'Principles in Action'. And then by special train across the Alps to Geneva where they will visit and interact with the Movement's Geneva based institutions. On arrival, they will read a special message in the Movement's four official languages in front of the

LETTER

WHO'S AFRAID OF YOUTH?

Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth is currently one of the world's largest youth organisations with its 90 million members, yet it has difficulty in satisfying the needs, interests and ambitions of the young people of today. This was evident at the recent IX European Regional Meeting of Red Cross/Red Crescent Youth Directors.

The British Red Cross stated in a memorandum: "it is significant that the Red Cross image has altered little in the last 40 years, whereas the attitudes, styles and expectations of the 15-25 year age group have changed dramatically in the same period."

The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR stated that "the Soviet RCY Movement will gain more... if we succeed in creating the specific conditions under which the young RC members can voice their concerns, participate both at the executive and implementation levels, can perform actively, on their own initiative; thus becoming the active bearers of the Red Cross and Red Crescent ideal... the subject - not merely the object, as they used to be, of the Red Cross/Red Crescent care".

Events taking place in the world today show that there is enormous potential for a youth organisation

such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Youth - concentrating as it does on the essential humanitarian questions of survival, and with its ability to take an overall view and its freedom from political and religious ties - to develop into a dynamic and attractive alternative for the youth of today.

The Red Cross and the Red Crescent must on a national basis develop a youth organisation where young people themselves decide on and take responsibility for their own activities. Their role and their status within the National Societies must be moulded in accordance with their competence, interests and sense of responsibility.

It is our most definite opinion that the Red Cross and the Red Crescent has great opportunities of reaching out to young people during the 1990's. There is a climate prevailing which is receptive to humanitarian issues. We must not miss this opportunity. We must not hesitate to make changes, nor to keep in step with the times. Action - not words! Don't be afraid of youth!

Christer Johansson
Chairman
Swedish Red Cross Youth.

United Nations. What a symbol of the vitality of youth in this world!"

What will be the message? The suspense is complete. The elder statesmen of the Movement will not be writing this message. It will be written by the youth attending Supercamp. It will deal with the issues youth feel are important today. What will it recommend? We all must wait and see.

Supercamp '89 is also the closing event of the celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It is fitting that it will be a youthful event. Therefore, it will not be a final event, but a renewing

event. It will challenge the 250 million Red Cross and Red Crescent members worldwide to greater and better services in the name of humanity.

Thus the message of the youth from Supercamp will not stop with its reading in Geneva. Whether the message is good or bad, critical or moderate, controversial or conciliatory, it will be taken into consideration by various bodies of the Movement. In short those attending Supercamp will be providing an essential passport for the future of the Movement.

• Damien Personnaz

Magen David Adom in Israel



166 national governments have signed the Geneva Conventions. Upon signing the Conventions, a government agrees to the formation of a Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society. The creation of such a National Society is not automatic but must meet 10 standards which are contained within the Statutes of the Movement.

To date 148 National Societies have been formed and recognized as meeting these standards. National Societies that have not met all the standards are normally called National Societies in Formation.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is given the responsibility by the Conventions to recognize new National Societies after ascertaining they have met the 10 standards. The ICRC acts only as a notary in such recognition matters and does not have the power to

change or amend the standards. Such changes can only be made by the signatory governments, meeting as a whole, in an international diplomatic conference.

Membership in the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is first determined by the Executive Council of the League and then approved by the General Assembly, after receiving notification from the ICRC that a new National Society has met the required standards. Until a developing National Society completes these procedures it may be given observer status in various League meetings.

One nation which has signed the Geneva Conventions of 1949 but does not have a recognized National Society, is Israel. Because of the Israeli's stated position of not using one of the emblems identified in the Geneva Conventions (presently two being used, the Red Cross or Red Crescent), the Magen David Adom Society (Red Star of David Society) has not been recognized.

Despite their non recognition, relations and cooperation between the MDA and the ICRC, the League and various National Societies are good. The MDA has attended numerous Movement meetings as observers. This 'de facto' cooperation has been particularly necessary because of the need to assist the victims of armed conflicts that have occurred in the Middle East over the past few decades.

Against the background of events currently taking place in the Middle East, and in particular the area comprising Lebanon, Israel, Jordan and the Occupied Territories, Canadian journalist Linda CAHILL reports on the work of MDA.

Kiryat Shemona (Northern Israel along the Lebanese Border) - Sirens screaming, the familiar white ambulances races to the scene of the tragedy. Six men are dead, 14 injured. Drivers and volunteers pour out of the vans to succour the wounded. It could be any of the 148 countries around the world where the Red Cross and Red Crescent save lives. But the ambulances with their red markings are Israel's Magen David Adom (Red Star of David), and the victims are soldiers.

On good days, Kiryat Shemona's Magen David Adom (MDA) clinic, like the 44 other stations around Israel, is simply the front line of health care for this small country, says clinic director Levi Avital. Normally only 10 per cent of its patients are soldiers, 25 per cent Israeli Druze villagers and 10 per cent Lebanese. The rest are local Israelis.

But on bad days like that December 1987 morning when an attack from the nearby Lebanese border caused 20 casualties, Avital's staff is on battle alert and extremely busy. When the emergency is over, then Avital can relax a bit and wait for one of the more usual calls he gets, from women in labour, traffic accidents or injured workers.

Like the rest of Magen David's 900 staff and 4,000 trained volunteers, Avital's people are ready for any type of first aid casualty from bombings to drownings and heart attacks.

All MDA staff and volunteers take a 44-hour first aid course. Ambulance drivers also take a special course on how to report an accident, which injured person to treat first and how to treat more than one injured person at a time.



Michael Freidin

Levi Avital, Kiryat Shemona MDA station manager communicates with staff in the field.



Michael I. Freidin

Dr. Talat Srour, Kiryat Shemona clinic with Rolni Reish, 10 who got dehydrated on hike.

Volunteers find the work rewarding. MDA's official spokesman Moshe Dayan, "no I'm not related to the general", he laughs, takes time out from his communications business to admit that he too, has taken the 44-hour first aid course. He even admits he once helped four people injured in a road accident on the way to Kiryat Shemona.

"It's like a disease, Magen David, you get hooked on helping people", he says.

"Our young volunteers give their time after school. Other people start out as volunteers at night and

then stay on as staff drivers or paramedics".

The volunteers give first aid on the scene, answer calls at the station and do community out-reach work with the elderly. Sidis Rahamim's workers at Akko station monitor a special radio hook-up for 38 senior citizens. If an elderly person falls or has a heart attack or hears someone breaking into the apartment, he or she can just press a button and be in contact for help.

Dayan is also concerned that these volunteers are recognized for their contribution. "You know a guy has a heart attack. One of our drivers races to pick him up, gets his heart going and takes him to intensive care. When the guy wakes up he doesn't remember who helped him.

"When he's better he puts an ad in the paper thanking his doctors, he sends flowers to the nurses, but its Magen David that gave him the gift of life. I think people should know that".

Magen David Adom was founded in 1930 as the Israeli equivalent of the Red Cross or Red Crescent. It had one rickety home-made van and a band of determined volunteers. When the State of Israel was created in 1948, it incorporated the volunteer MDA into its planning. The 1950 laws governing the corporation, order it to provide first aid and blood bank services in Israel, as the Red Cross and Red Crescent do in other countries.

Today it also cooperates with Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the world in blood bank exchanges and in relief efforts. A 45 member Magen David team took blood, drugs and medical supplies and joined with Soviet Red Cross workers in the December earthquake relief project in Armenia.

During the last 10 years Magen David also organized famine relief shipments for African nations as well as medical supplies, clothing tents, and blankets for disaster areas in Italy, Nepal, Bolivia, Haiti, Ecuador and Thailand.

"Our relationship with the Red Cross is overshadowed by the fact that we are not accepted as a full member", says MDA president Arie Harell, 78.

Prof. Harell, an endocrinologist and former ambassador to the U.S.S.R., attended the 1949 Geneva Convention. He rejects the argument that MDA cannot be a full National Society member since they refuse to use either the cross or the crescent.

"We are perfectly aware that a multitude of protective signs would lead to none being protective and there should be a limited number of such signs. But the two recognized ones have extremely clear-cut religious identity in our towns."

Harell believes Israel would be willing to consider replacing the Magen David with a neutral design if that would allow for recognition.



MDA

Shipment of O+ Blood being loaded for airshipment to Armenia to help earthquake victims.



Michael I. Freidin

Deborah Ben-Porath, MSC, checks newly arrived blood.



Michael Freidin

Prof. Arieh Harell, President, Magen David Adom

Within Israel, the MDA's main problem is the usual one facing health care organizations: a tight budget.

Thanks to generous volunteers and lively overseas fund-raising in 17 associations of friends of Magen David, the MDA has 550 standard ambulances and 39 Mobile-Intensive Care Unit vehicles. The gleaming new Akko station, a gift from the French and Belgian supporters of Magen David, gives an impression of prosperity.

But Magen David can't rely on foreign donors for day to day expenses.

Its annual operating budget for 1988-89 is US\$ 28,000,000. Half of it comes from service charges for clinic visits and ambulance transfers, averaging between \$25 - \$50 each. There is no charge for ambulance pick-up or first aid treatment at the scene of an accident. The government and local fund-raising provides the rest.

The 18 month old Palestinian "intifada", or uprising, has added to the pressures on the Magen David Adom. The West Bank and Gaza Strip are technically served by the Red Crescent of the West Bank and Gaza, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. But MDA's Jerusalem station manager, Chaim Vigolek, says 10 per cent of his calls are from Arab residents in the territories. Now he worries about sending his drivers there.

Magen David ambulances entering the territories to transport Israelis and Arabs to hospitals in Jerusalem have been stoned. Likewise there have been reported incidents of both ICRC and Red Crescent ambulances and vehicles being shot at while on rescue mission.

"It is a terrible situation", states Vigolek. "Before there was respect. I get 4 to 5 calls a day from the territories for an ambulance, not counting people who come in from factories, building sites and road accidents. If I have a call from Ramallah for a patient who has to be transferred immediately to Hadasah I don't ask questions, I send an ambulance.

"I have Jewish, Christian and Muslim volunteers. If I have a call for a traffic accident in Abu Dis, I send an ambulance. Now every ambulance that goes out is in danger".

Unfortunately the formal links between MDA and the Red Crescent of the West Bank and Gaza that might have maintained some respect for the ambulances are rather weak.

Both sides agree that MDA's ambulance driver training course is the main connection between the two

groups. But while MDA officials see the course as an assistance they offer the Red Crescent drivers, Izzidin Aryan, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Red Crescent of the West Bank and Gaza, indicated his drivers only take the course because it is required for licensure by the Israeli authorities.

Aryan says he is unaware of MDA ambulances being stoned. "They should not be stoned. We don't agree with that. It's a humanitarian activity and should be protected all around the world."

Meanwhile, back in Kiryat Shemona, as well as in many other stations it has been a peaceful day. Dr. Talat Srour, the Israeli Arab doctor working the Kiryat Shemona clinic has seen nothing more serious than four boys on a school hike complaining of vomiting and dizziness from dehydration.

But attending to people's small complaints is an important part of maintaining health care. And for the victims caught in the conflict, a peaceful day is as much a gift, as "manna" from heaven.

Linda Cahill

First MDA ambulance.



Michael Freidin



Jerusalem ambulance stoned earlier this year.

Modern Fortress In The Gulf

Drive along the Corniche in Qatar and just before the Museum...you'll see a tall white building standing alone on a slight rise in the middle of the scrub land. On top of the building two flags fly defiantly. One is the flag of the State of Qatar, the other, the flag of the Qatar Red Crescent Society, for this is their new headquarters building.

Approach the building from the Corniche and the great beauty of the simple classical lines together with the contrasting Arabic scroll work and crenellations become apparent. The whole building is enclosed with a black fence that emphasises the startling contrast between the flowering shrubs and plants, the stark whiteness of the building and the terra-cotta tiles that lead to the entrance... a cluster of Islamic arches richly embellished with ornate gypsum plaster work of a design which takes us back centuries to the great Islamic styles of the past. No matter what the time of year, these arches give the impression of coolness and calm.

For Italian Architect Domencio Negri, it was the shape of the land, (which was donated by the Municipality), that suggest the shape of the building itself and he competed against several other well-known



Qatar Red Crescent's new headquarters

architects to win the design for the building. However, after he won the design, he was asked if he could make it look more classically Arabic.

"Initially I thought I would have to redesign the whole building, but then I realized that I only had to change the shape of the front arches and make them Arabic in style and decoration and crenelate the top of the building...it really wasn't so difficult to do."

Small wonder that in 1988, the Qatar Red Crescent Society Headquarters Building was presented with a richly deserved award for the 'Best Architectural Project' by the Arab Cities Organisation, and one of the most prestigious awards in the Arab world.

The building is more than an administrative headquarters. It is also used by the Womens' Branch of the Qatar Red Crescent Society for their social service programmes. They organise courses in health education, mother and child welfare programmes, and special programmes for the handicapped and the sick. They study social problems arising from the family and society and try to resolve them.

They also run teaching courses for girls in First-Aid, typing and secretarial skills in both Arabic and English. Sewing, cooking and the "Art of Decoration" are also covered. Last, but not least, is the Productive Families Programme. This programme teaches women how crafts made at home in their leisure time can help to provide for their family needs. The branch in fact arranges the exhibitions and markets these products on the women's behalf. The hard core of extremely dedicated Qatari women volunteers who run the Women's Branch know very well, that if you educate the women of today, you will reach out and touch the generation of tomorrow.

All these activities and more are hidden behind a facade of great beauty and quiet elegance, and, if the building looks like a fortress...well, why not? For that's precisely what it is... a front line fortress, standing proudly and defiantly in the war against pain, hunger and deprivation, wherever it may be!

The interior of the building is in stark contrast to the exterior; light grey marble and natural wood combine to form a cool and quiet interior of great simplicity. And it is in this



*Sheik Ali Bin Jabr Al-Thani
President of Q.R.C.S.*



Qatar Red Crescent

Proving aid to Qatar handicapped.

interior that the surprise element of the building is hidden. For the entire building is constructed around an enclosed courtyard, where a tall date palm reigns majestic over green shrubs and plant-filled window boxes... an oasis of green beauty and natural light along which all the corridors run. So wherever you are in the building, be it office or corridor, natural light filters through the darkened glass windows.

On the ground floor are two exhibition halls. The left-hand one is filled with anti-smoking posters, many of which have been painted by children for the Society's Anti-Smoking Campaign. And this is Campaign with a capital "C". How successful has it been? Well, just ask any child in a Qatari school between the ages of six and twelve what smoking does to you and they answer without hesitation "It kills you!"

The exhibition hall on the right is filled with empty trestle tables, and it is here, when the alert goes out that you'll find an army of youth volunteers making up relief packs of donated food, clothing and blankets, ready for despatch to Sudan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia or wherever they are needed most.

The first floor consists of a meeting/lecture hall with a fully equipped projection room and translation facilities; a well-used library; and a lecture room used for the teaching of First-Aid.

The second floor contains administrative offices and special facilities for the handicapped. The Society

does a great deal for the handicapped in Qatar. There is not a room or a stage in the building that cannot be accessed by the handicapped. This is in keeping with the Society's aim that all handicapped people are to be assimilated into the community. Special excursions to various places of interest are run once a week for the handicapped children and adults from Rumaillah Hospital. Additionally, the Qatar Red Crescent runs a centre exclusively for the use of the handicapped in Qatar who live at home.

Attached to the complex is a pharmacy, where on the day that I visited the Society, volunteers were busy packing a shipment of drugs for Bangladesh. There is also a clinic

which will open shortly with a doctor in attendance on a regular basis.

You will not find any fancy frills or expensive decorations in this comfortable yet functionable building, for the entire building including the furniture cost only US\$ 2,800,000. Without the generosity and patronage of His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, and the Heir Apparent, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Society's Honorary President, together with the generosity of the citizens of Qatar, this magnificent building and indeed the Society itself, would not exist.

It is this generosity that has enabled the Society to donate almost US\$ 1,085,000 in 1988 to Red Cross and Red Crescent relief work in South America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, as well as to relief agencies such as the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) and medical charities for third world children.

And what of the future? Well, the green light for the new Women's Branch Building has been given. The designs are off the drawing board and construction will shortly begin on a plot of land adjacent to the headquarters building. You can be sure that Fortress Number Two will also stand proudly and defiantly in the war against pain, hunger and deprivation, wherever it may be!

• Eileen Khoury



Qatar Red Crescent

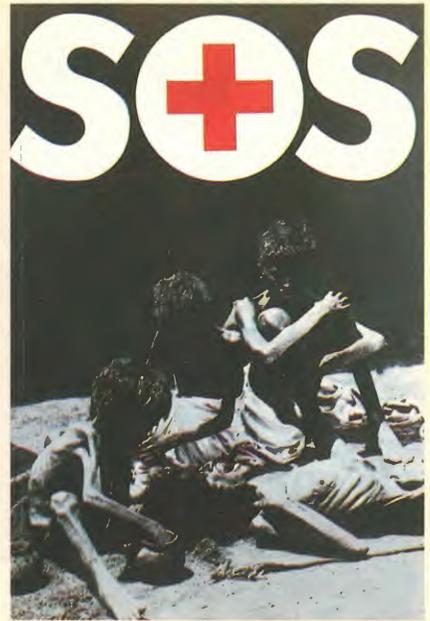
First aid instruction at the Headquarters



Prize of the International Committee of the Red Cross: Constantin Costa (Romania)



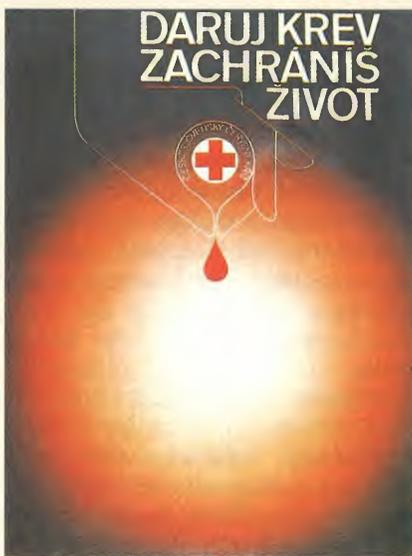
1st Prize: T.M. Nemkova (USSR)



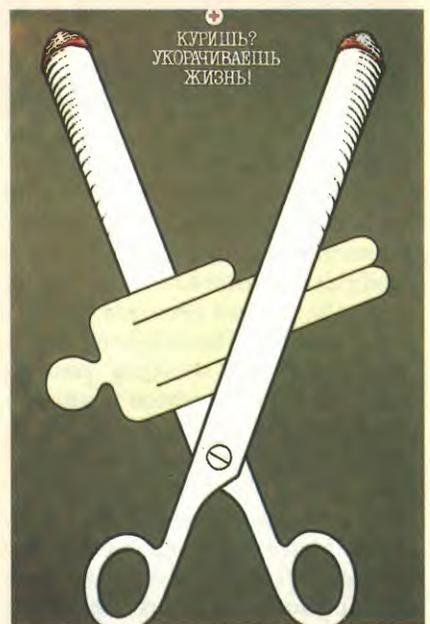
Konstanze Göbel (Germany, Dem Rep)



A. N. Mikula (USSR)



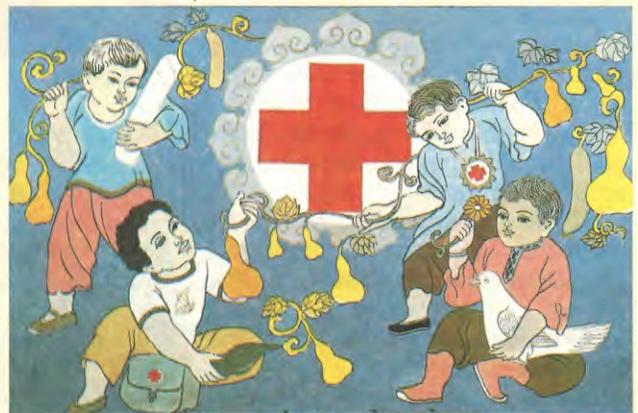
Students of the Prague School of Applied Arts, Director - Prof V. Bauer (Czechoslovakia)



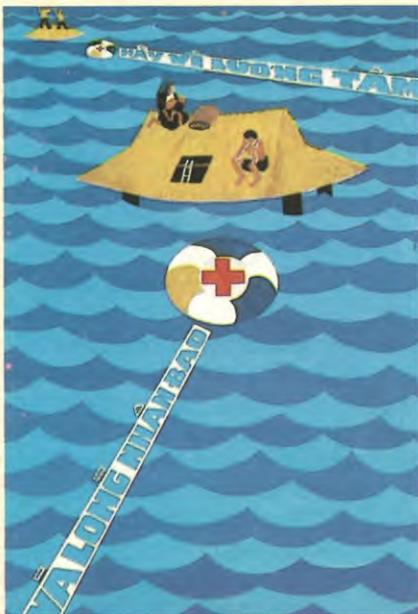
K. V. Geraimovich (USSR)



V. A. Afonin (USSR)



Thai Shon (Vietnam)



Chan Mong Huan (Vietnam)



Veni Grigorova Kantardjieva (Bulgaria)



Sandrino Hernandez José Antonio (Cuba)

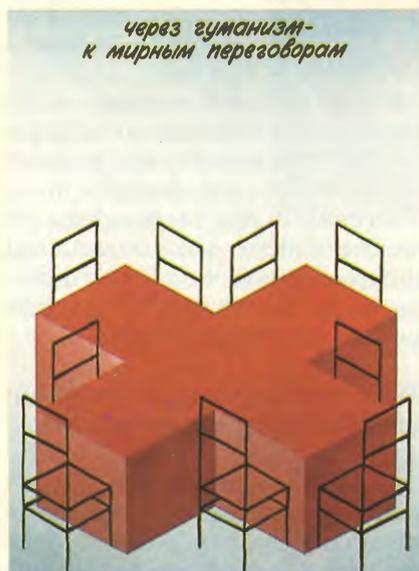
POSTERS IN COMPETITION

One of the most inexpensive, yet effective means of advertising and promotion, is the use of posters. A design showing the Red Cross and Red Crescent symbols is immediately recognisable anywhere in the world.

The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR sponsored in 1981 and 1985 an international poster contest within the National Societies of socialist countries.

The first theme, "The Red Cross: Health, Humanity, Peace", was continued in both the second competition held in 1985 and the upcoming third competition being held this year. The purpose of the contest is to attract artists' attention to the activities which illustrate the important contribution of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These are the protection of life and health; respect for the individual; the prevention of disease; and the promotion of health

and social welfare, plus the efforts made by National Societies to enhance mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace among nations.



M.G. Maslyeva (USSR)

Nearly 500 posters were entered in the last competition. Posters were first judged by each participating country on a national level. The national winners were then submitted to an international jury. Judging was based on the originality of the artistic concept, the level of artistic skill and the artist's approach to the theme.

The third international poster competition has been extended to include all nations. Invitations were jointly issued by the Alliance, the League, and the ICRC. Graphic artists should send their entries to their National Societies, who will make their selections by 1 September. Final judging will take place in Moscow by an international jury composed of representatives of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and of various painters' and graphic artists' unions.

• Clarissa Starey

INTERVIEW

Sir Crispin Tickell: Global Human Tragedy Forseen

Sir Crispin Tickell, the British Ambassador to the United Nations recently gave the third annual National Environment Research Council Lecture at the Royal Society in London. He gave an impassioned account of the tragedy which faces mankind if the world does not act promptly to cope with the consequences of global climate change.

Such changes would not only create a warmer planet but in so doing might cause a deepening of the oceans, as well as increased desertification. It could also create a refugee crisis.

Sir Crispin gave RED CROSS, RED CRESCENT his views regarding this potential global emergency.

You speak of the prospect of global climatic changes. What leads you to believe these will happen?

Scientists have established a relationship between the quantity of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and average global temperatures. The effects of an increase, in what is conventionally called "greenhouse gases", remain a matter of dispute. But the conventional, and I add conservative wisdom, is that global mean temperature will rise by between 1.0 degree centigrade and 2.0 degrees centigrade by 2030, and by more than another 0.5 degree centigrade by 2050.

It is unlikely to rise by less, but it could rise by much more. Already the mean temperature of the earth has risen by 0.5 degrees centigrade over the last hundred years.

That appears to be such a small amount of increase. Why is there so much concern?

This range of increases may seem small, but so was the drop in global mean temperature of around 4.0 centigrade which prevailed during the last ice age.

It is expected that the temperature

there would be few places for people to go. For other people are there already. We have left ourselves no room for manoeuvre.

Warming might release land for settlement in what is now arctic tundra, but there is no imaginable way in which populations living elsewhere in areas of sudden environmental stress could pick up their bags and

"Few outside the industrial world have the structure or resources to manage a continuing crisis. Such secondary effects as disorder, terrorism, civil war, economic breakdown or even bankruptcy, could become endemic".



increase predicted would be sufficient to cause sea levels to rise by 24-38 cms in the next 60 years, though it could be less and possibly more. This could in turn cause a change in weather patterns which would affect different parts of the world in different ways. Such changes would cause periods of weather instability.

What are the consequences for humanity if such changes occurs?

As I said in my lecture, the last period of warming showed a human invasion of the areas liberated by the ice: a good example is where we now stand in Britain. But in a new and more drastic period of warming,

move. The barriers are up, and for good reasons or bad most people already find it harder than ever to leave their place of birth.

It requires a leap of the imagination to work out the numbers which would be on the move in the event of global warming in present estimates. A heavy concentration of people is at present in low lying coastal areas or along the world's great river systems. Nearly one-third of humanity lives within 60 kilometres of a coastline. A rise in mean sea level of only 25 cms would have substantial effects. The industrial countries might be able to construct new sea defences to protect vulnerable areas, but even they would have difficulty in coping

with high tides and storm surges of a kind which might be more common.

For most poor countries such defences would be out of the question. Many of those living and working in, for example, the delta areas of the Nile, the Ganges, and the Yangtse would be forced out of their homes and livelihood. Some islands such as the Maldives in the Indian Ocean would soon become uninhabitable. Bangladesh with its population of around 70 million would be particularly affected.

You seem to predict a refugee crisis of great proportions. What are your estimates of the size of this problem?

Plucking a figure from the air, if only 1 per cent (a very low estimate) of a world population of six billion were affected, that would mean some 60 million migrants or environmental refugees: and 5 per cent (again a low estimate) would produce 300 million. Even 60 million would represent a problem of an order of magnitude which no one has ever had to face.

We are familiar with the strains which famine, drought, flooding and other disasters can bring to governments. Some can cope, some evidently cannot. But few outside the industrial world have the structure or resources to manage a continuing crisis. Such secondary effects as disorder, terrorism, civil war, economic breakdown or even bankruptcy, could become endemic. We are all familiar with them already. Witness the lingering agony of Lebanon, or the slow slide of Peru into chaos.

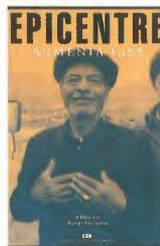
In such circumstances the care and management, let alone resettlement of local refugees, would be a challenge which many governments could not hope to meet. That is why it is imperative that the world community, acting through the United Nations, should concert action to mitigate the effects of change and help adapt the world to it. The industrial countries, who unwittingly contributed most to the problem, will have to give leadership, as well as help, in coping with it. This is a global issue which requires global treatment.

MEDIA UPDATE



Films and Videos

EPICENTRE (League, 48') tells the story of how the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement responded to the 1988 Armenian Earthquake. A documentary covering not only the immediate emergency phase, but also the difficult transition stage of living and working in temporary structures while depending on outside sources for assistance. Concludes with a view towards the future, as regards rehabilitation and reconstruction. A co-production of the League and the Swedish Red Cross, Bengt Ericsson, director.



(Orig.: U-matic-High Band; Video copies in most formats and standards. Available in Eng./Swed.)

THE PUZZLE (Austrian Red Cross, 18') is a good overview of the activities of the Austrian Red Cross Youth. Graphically motivates young people to take First Aid training with scenes of a BMX bicycling accident and an avalanche. Also covers worldwide Red Cross relief work which is helped by donations from the Austrian youth.



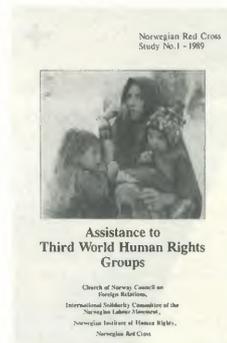
(Available from the Austrian Red Cross - VHS PAL format - German)

Journals and Books



ASSISTANCE TO THIRD WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS

GROUPS (Norwegian Red Cross, Study No.1 - 1989) reports on the June 1988 Oslo Conference sponsored by four Norwegian non-governmental agencies. The group worked on the premise that "too little



attention, prestige and economic assistance is given to the first lines of defence in the struggle for human rights: local, voluntary human groups. Ability to go beyond the traditional assistance structures is needed if such groups are to receive the support they deserve".

The four NGOs are the Church of Norway, the International Solidarity Committee of the Norwegian Labour Movement, the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights and the Norwegian Red Cross.

Working together, the four NGOs have also established, with assistance from the Norwegian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation, the Norwegian Human Rights Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to support and encourage human rights activities in Third World Countries.

Attending the conference were 35 experts from 15 countries representing northern donor agencies such as the Dutch NOVIB, the European Human Rights Foundation and the planned Canadian center for human rights; international organizations included the World Council of Churches and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Also attending were human rights activists from all continents.

The report constitutes the policy framework for the Norwegian Human Rights Fund. Copies are available direct from the Norwegian Red Cross, P.O. Box 6875, St. Olavs pl. 0130 OSLO 1, Norway.



*Top left: This 15-year-old received a shot through the jaw.
Above: A family stare in disbelief at the smouldering remains of their harvest and food supply for the year which was destroyed in a napalm attack on their village.*

FACES OF WAR

PRIZE-WINNING PHOTOS BY JOHN REARDON

Photo-journalist John Reardon's photographs of Tigray, Ethiopia, were presented the "1989 Commended Series" award by the British National Union of Journalists. The photos depict the pain suffered by Tigrayan villagers during military operations in June 1988. During his stay Reardon witnessed two aerial bombardments. His "Faces of War" photographs illustrate the impact modern war has on a civilian population.

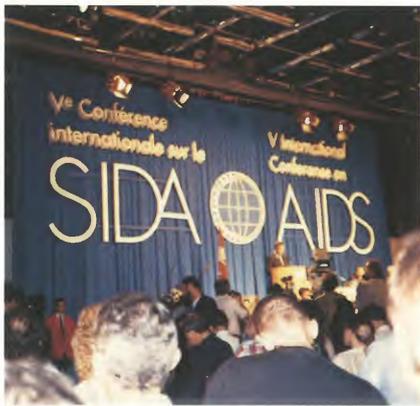
It is of little solace to these villagers that a short distance away, in Dessie, Ethiopia, the first known aerial bombardment of a civilian population in military history took place in 1935. At that time world opinion spoke out against these bombing of civilians by the Italian Air Force. Ambulance and First Aid Teams from various European and North American countries went to Ethiopia to provide assistance to the wounded during the Abyssinian War of 1935-56.

*Right: Destroyed home in the town of Chilla
Below: A man with the remains of the air burst cluster bomb that killed his eight-year-old son the previous day.*



MONTREAL HOSTS AIDS CONFERENCE

An appeal for more support for those suffering from AIDS, as well as increased programming for prevention, was made by the delegates from 40 National Societies who attended the Fifth International



Conference on AIDS held in Montreal, Canada 3-9 June.

Referring to Resolution 24 of the General Assembly held in Rio de Janeiro in 1987, the delegates formal statement said: "All National Societies should therefore extend the hand of care to people with AIDS and HIV infection. Since people with AIDS and HIV infection are often denied access to humane and adequate care because of fear, ignorance, and prejudice, Red Cross and Red

Crescent National Societies should publicly state that the Fundamental Principles of the Movement as they relate to human rights and discrimination must be upheld in their countries.

"National Societies should facilitate AIDS programmes in sister Societies through the exchange of materials and expertise, and through financial assistance where possible."

Delegates as part of the Conference attended special Red Cross and Red Crescent working groups on AIDS. Representatives from other NGOs also attended these working groups on a selective basis.

The issues studied included "Balancing AIDS control with other priorities in health and development", "Home care and social support", AIDS and discrimination in the workplace" and Blood donor education and counselling".

The Canadian Red Cross organised a rest centre and shuttle service for people with AIDS which was quite well used. CRCS also took responsibility for First Aid services to the Conference.

The 6th International Conference will be held 20-24 June 1990 in San Francisco, U.S.A.

• Barbara Wallace



The Red Cross, Red Crescent Booth became a meeting place for many attendees



The League's International Poster Competition for Red Cross, Red Crescent Youth was displayed as part of SIDART

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Humanity begins at home. To get involved contact your local branch of your Red Cross or Red Crescent Society.



Ethics, Organs and Kidneys

The transplantation of human organs ranks high on the list of modern medical advances. Over the past 20 years one such procedure, namely kidney transplants, has moved from the realm of experimental to common place; freeing thousands from the tyranny and expense of dialysis machines and extending the productive life span of individuals, sometimes by decades.

But the success of these operations has brought about a demand for kidneys that is raising hard questions regarding financial propriety and the ethics of transplantation services. Drake McHugh, our medical correspondent reports:

This past January the Turkish newspaper, *Hürreyet*, published the story of Ahmet Koc, a 33-year old peasant, who said he was promised a job in London. When he arrived he was taken by a compatriot to a London hospital. There he signed papers in English (a language he does not speak or read) and was given a bed. When he awakened he discovered he had undergone an operation and one of his

kidneys had been removed. His wallet was thicker by US\$ 4,700 for his trouble.

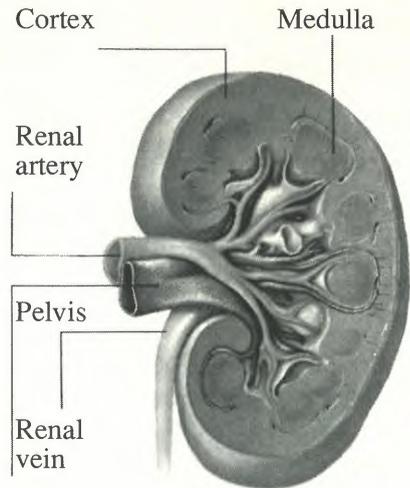
Why the need for a kidney? Life without functioning kidneys isn't much fun and can lead to a quick death. Without at least one to clean body wastes, patients are tied to a dialysis machine, a difficult procedure, which is normally required three times per week, at a cost of US\$ 100 per week. Demand is therefore high for the kidney transplant operation that can save one's life and make one independent again.

Kidneys are a non-regenerative organ but the design of the human body allows for that seeming shortcoming. Each human being is issued with two. Most people could live a lifetime with only one, but there is a chance, warn the experts, that particularly as we age there will be trouble with the remaining kidney. It is no light matter to give up one's kidney, and this is usually only done for a loved one. Most kidneys used in transplants are obtained from brain dead donors, usually victims of road accidents.

Unfortunately, there are not enough organs available. In Great Britain alone, there are 3,700 patients who need a kidney transplant; but only 2,000 operations are done each year because of the inadequate supply of kidneys.

Clearly the Turkish newspaper story exposed the darker side of obtaining kidneys. The story of Ahmet Koc was not an isolated case. As early as 1985, a Pakistani and an Indian claimed they had sold their kidneys in Britain. But this is not just a story regarding British medical practices. For kidney transplantations occur around the world. A German broker in "donor organs", claims he has recruited some 800 potential donors, so far this year, by offering as much as US\$ 43,000 for a kidney.

Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, referred to the trade in human organs as "utterly repugnant". In the wake of the Turkish



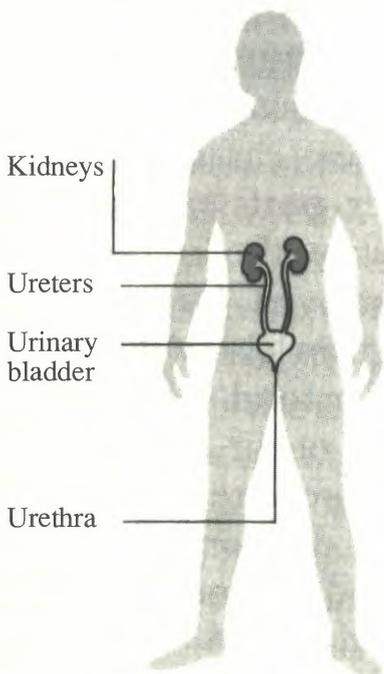
Cross Section of Kidney

story, the British Government has introduced a bill to ban the sale of human organs. It provides for a penalty of three months in prison and a fine of US\$ 3,000 for anyone who makes or receives payment connected with a transplant.

But such legislation does not deal with the legitimate needs of the kidney patients who need transplants. Elizabeth Ward, founder of the British Kidney Patients' Association, believes the Government should make it easier to obtain kidneys. She suggests that to accomplish this, those entering hospitals who do NOT want to donate organs would be registered on a central computer. If the name were not registered, it would be legal to extract the needed organs when death occurs. This approach to dealing with kidney shortages has been introduced in Belgium where kidney transplants have tripled in the past few years.

Japan is a nation that faces a critical shortage in kidneys and other transplant organs for cultural and religious reasons. Because of the predominance of Buddhism, few organs are available for transplantation. For Buddhism encourages the acceptance of death. The soul does not depart the dead body, and therefore the body is to be revered.

Even when individuals are willing to donate their organs upon death, successful transplantations are usually not possible, because death is defined as when the heart stops beating, as opposed to brain dead.



The Urinary System

Medical experts claim that the victims of brain death (a situation in which the brain is damaged irreparably while the body and its organs continue to function with the help of medical equipment), are frequent enough that Japan could meet the increased demand of an ageing population for kidneys. About one per cent of deaths in Japan, or 7,500 per year, occur in this fashion.

Since Japanese attitudes towards death are not changing, pressure is being put on other countries to fill the gap. Some Japanese have gone abroad to find transplant surgery in the United States, Australia and Britain. For the Japanese the cost is estimated to be US\$ 188,000. Meanwhile the Japanese continue to look toward finding a definition of death that would ameliorate the problem at home

It appears that kidney transplants have become a media story and a medical problem because modern technology has moved faster than society's ability to develop both its ethics and the systems necessary to provide all eligible kidney patients with a donated kidney.

Gradually there is developing a global understanding and agreement regarding the ethics of organ, including kidney, transplants. The General Medical Council (GMC), the British Medical Association (BMA) and the British Transplantation Society are publicly united in opposing trafficking of human organs. The Council of Europe has condemned the practice of organ sales and the U.S.A. follows a strict code of practice. Other nations have taken similar steps.

But there still remains the problem of what and how do you tell a

dying man that it is wrong to buy the organ that will save his life? Until something is done to improve the availability of kidneys and other organs, reports will continue to emanate from various parts of the world that organs are for sale.

Today, despite the publicity surrounding the arrest and prosecution in Turkish courts regarding the Ahmet Koc case, there are reports in Istanbul that the human kidney trade is continuing with vendors charging over US\$60,000 for a transplant. Driven by greed, ignorance or desperation, young people are advertising in newspapers, offering to sell their kidneys. Unfortunately, for society as a whole, and for those suffering from kidney disease, there is at present no simple solution, just the continuation of a modern day medical nightmare.

Is there a parallel with blood donations?

The International Society of Blood Transfusion in its Code of Ethics has attempted to lay down some ground rules for blood transfusion. There may be lessons to be learned for organ transplants too. The Code, endorsed by the International Conference of the Red Cross in 1981, says "Voluntary non-remunerated donors should always be encouraged" and "Financial profit must never be a motive either for the donor or for those responsible for the donation".

In the May 1989 edition of *Transfusion International*, Dr Anthony F. H. Britten, Head of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Blood Programme Department, reflected that, "The kidney trade reveals no concern for the donor's safety". He also drew a close parallel between the organs for sale issue and the problems the Red Cross/Red Crescent Blood Services have faced for some time.

Traditions and policies of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement have consistently opposed the trade in blood. The philosophical reasons are clear but there are also practical reasons for this policy. The study of Hepatitis B has taught us that paid donors are more dangerous than volunteers. There is a growing body of evidence that the same is true for HIV. The safety of the recipient demands that only volunteers be accepted as blood donors.

"Hospitals or blood centres", Britten wrote, "may make use of family members when supplies of blood are inadequate. This is ethical and safe if no unreasonable pressure is applied or if the donor volunteers spontaneously. The unacceptable danger comes when there is pressure upon family members. Blood donation may be made a prerequisite for admission to hospital, performance of elective surgery or discharge from hos-

pital. Desperation may drive families to pay professional surrogates; in extreme cases, professional donor syndicates may threaten violence to force families to use their 'services'".

"With kidneys the old problem has surfaced again in a new guise... When need and greed are found together, market forces take over... The kidney trade provides a dramatic example of why we must maintain our determination to eliminate the blood trade".

Clearly there is an ethical and medical supply problem with which the world has not yet dealt adequately. Until society does, the subject may continue to be a source of streetwise cash, pain, suffering and newspaper headlines. This would be unfortunate, particularly because the Belgian experience has proved life does not have to be lived this way and given the opportunity, people will help people because it is the right thing to do.

PEOPLE

During his state visit in June to the Federal Republic of Germany, President **Mikhail Gorbachev** of the USSR paid tribute to the Red Cross relief effort on behalf of the victims of the Armenian earthquake. Preceding his remarks he had viewed a small photo exhibition of Red Cross activities in the Caucasus.



President **Prinz Wittgenstein** of the German (Fed Rep) Red Cross welcomes President **Mikhail Gorbachev** of the USSR, at reception in Bonn honouring Red Cross work in Armenia. Observing are **Christiane Klingebiel**, a doghandler from Hamburg who spent many exhausting days in Spitak, and Secretary General **Dr Hermann Schmitz-Wenzel**.

In the presence of German Chancellor **Helmut Kohl**, President **Prinz Wittgenstein** of the German Red Cross handed over a dentist's chair to President Gorbachev. This was a symbolic gesture which marked the installation of a temporary emergency hospital in Stepanavan, Armenia. The 120 bed hospital, with a value of DM 2.5 million will provide medical care to the 70,000 residents in an area that received upwards of 70 percent damage from the 7 December earthquake.

Commandant **Olga Hoyte**, a volunteer for over 21 years with the Barbados Red Cross Society, is shown some of the features of a new Toyota van by **Lowell Hutson Sales Representative** of Nasco Agents. The van was a gift received through the *Empress Shoken Fund*. It will be used in the Society's senior citizen meals on wheels programme and for first aid services.



Empress Shoken Fund helps Barbados.

The Barbados Red Cross was just one of twelve Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in developing countries that benefited from the sixty-eighth distribution of income from the *Empress Shoken Fund*. SFr 350,000 were distributed for ambulances, vans, trucks, buses and emergency materials.

The Fund was set up in 1912 by a gift from Her Imperial Majesty of Japan. The Fund has received repeated gifts from the Imperial Family of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Gulcin Dincer and **Matthew Ladley**, Collingwood Educational Centre secondary school students from Melbourne, Australia, won the local Red Cross "The Youngblood Revolution" banner design competition to promote blood donation by young people. In 1988 the 18 years age limit for donors was reduced to



Australia's "Youngblood Ambassadors"

16, therefore the need to attract younger donors.

Gulcin and Matthew, the "Youngblood Ambassadors", said that their group's slogan "It's bloody worth it", won the competition because it was the most original. Their prize

was an eight day trip to Switzerland, including visits to the Swiss Red Cross Blood Transfusion Central Laboratory in Berne and the various Red Cross and Red Crescent institutions in Geneva.

All proceeds from the Opening of the *TOMORROW'S STARS* European Cinema Young Talent Festival, held in Geneva's Grand Theatre on 22 June were donated to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement for its upcoming World Campaign for the Protection of War



Soviet actress **Natalja Negoda**

Victims. First prize went to **Natalja Negoda** (USSR) for her performance in "Little Vera" (above).

Campaign director, **Leon Davico**, speaking to the nearly 1,000 opening night audience, described the World Campaign and thanked the festival organisers for their contribution towards helping the many victims of war. The audience on this occasion saw an "hors concours" film, "The Summer of Aviya", the story of a mother and daughter in the early years of Israel, with **Kapito Cohen** as the daughter and **Gila Almagor** as the mother (below).



Israeli actresses **Kapito Cohen** and **Gila Almagor**



Helping the Dutch reach new heights.

Netherlands Red Cross

P. Simoonen/De Telegraaf

Up, Up, and Away....Dutch Actress Carry Tefsen helped start the 1989 Netherlands Red Cross fundraising campaign by going aloft in a hot air balloon over the Hague. Sign on the balloon urged citizens below to "Help the Red Cross Help" and listed the Red Cross bank account number in The Hague.



J.A. Adefarasin

Françoise Martin

Mr. **Justice J.A. Adefarasin**, who died in Nigeria on 28 March after a long illness, was National President of the Nigerian Red Cross Society and a former President of the League. In 1977, at the Bucharest General Assembly, he was elected League President for four years. In 1987 he received the Henry Dunant Medal.

As President of his Society, he played a major role as member of the Commission in charge of the revision of the League's constitution. In paying tribute to Judge Adefarasin, League President Dr Mario Villarroel said he would be remembered for his "knowledge and competence as a Red Cross personality and a brilliant lawyer".

On the occasion of the 125th Anniversary of the Movement, His Majesty the King, **Juan Carlos** of Spain awarded the Meda 1 of Gold of the Red Cross.

Decorated was Doctor Mohamed Nesh-Nash, member of the Central Committee of the Moroccan



King Juan Carlos presents the Medal of Gold.

Moroccan Red Crescent

can Red Crescent Society and Associate Secretary General of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies.

It was given in the presence of members of the government and of the Spanish Red Cross.

Ralph Wright



Wonder Woman supports Infant CPR.

When **Lynda Carter** played Wonder Woman on TV, she regularly beat up on bad guys and rescued everybody else.

But then she quit being Wonder Woman and had only normal strength. She couldn't save anybody.

Carter thought about signing up for a class in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), so she could revive someone in a breathing emergency. She just didn't get around to it.

Until her son, Jamie now 16 months old, came along. Today, Carter is not only certified in infant and child CPR, but she's chairman of the American Red Cross cam-



Cleaning the streets of Freetown.

Sierra Leone Red Cross

In Sierra Leone a Committee is always formed to draw up special programmes for the month of May. This year the committee decided on a city clean up exercise under the tag "Red Cross war against filth".

The Freetown City Council and the Ministry of Health gave their support. A week long radio campaign asked traders and residents of the area to cooperate. On action day Red Cross volunteers, including a good number of youth, along with residents and city workers quickly got down to work. Clogged gutters were cleaned and the streets were swept.

Residents were thankful for the removal of the breeding grounds of mosquitoes.



IF ONLY THEY CAME WITH INSTRUCTIONS. + American Red Cross

paign aimed at other parents and child-care providers who have procrastinated in signing up for the life-saving course.

"When I realized how tender Jamie's little life is - how precarious it is - it made me realize I had to be intelligent and think about potential safety problems," Carter said recently at the American Red Cross National Convention. "The No. 1 reason for infant fatalities in the United States is breathing emergencies. To lose a child is the most painful experience a person can ever go through - particularly if the death could have been prevented."

Letter from Two Cities

League Refugee Adviser, John Lloyd, recently attended two refugee conferences on two continents in two weeks. Despite the intense debate and exhaustion of long meetings he sees a glimmer of hope down the road for some of the world's 15 million refugees

With international tensions easing, solutions are being sought to resolve the major refugee problems around the world. Recent international conferences held in Ciudad Guatemala in May, and in Geneva in June, started the process of a long-term solution for the refugees of Central America and Southeast Asia. But the two conferences went in different directions.

Many of Central America's two million refugees, returnees and displaced persons should benefit from a major shift in policies of both governments and international relief agencies. Newly proposed programmes aim to integrate these formerly unwanted people into national development plans. This is in contrast to the former approach of keeping refugees in camps without permitting them to work in the local economy.

This plan of action was designed by the Central American governments under the Arias Peace Plan. It also commits the governments to policies of national reconciliation while integrating the refugees into their economies.

For Red Cross Societies in the region, this new plan of action fits well within the Red Cross concept of "From Relief to Development". Health activities such as "Child Alive" and "Red Cross Primary Health Care Programmes" will match their governments' health policies, and assist both their own indigenous populations, as well as the displaced peoples within their midst. The growth and benefits of these activities will only be limited by the resources of the National Societies.

The Geneva conference on Indo-chinese refugees had a different agenda from its counterpart in Guatemala. With the increased number of "Boat People" streaming out of Vietnam last year, countries of asylum in Southeast Asia were threatening to refuse entry of additional refugees. Involuntary repatriation was being suggested by Hong Kong and British officials. Additionally, tens of thousands of refugees were still detained in selected holding camps; some had been awaiting resettlement for years. Clearly crisis conditions faced those attending the Geneva conference to consider a plan of action negotiated by governments in previous months. It aimed to change the conditions set at a similar conference in 1979 for the Vietnamese Boat People.

Since Boat People, according to the 1979 conference, could not be permanently resettled in the region, Southeast Asian countries and Hong Kong gave them temporary asylum. Resettlement countries, such as Australia, Canada, and the U.S.A. agreed to accept the Boat People as refugees with few exceptions.

This year's conference centered on a screening process to determine whether or not the Boat People met the refugee status criteria. Were these people truly refugees in the traditional definition of the word, or

were they people just seeking a better standard of living in the urbanized world?

Because of the issue of "economic refugees", governments sought agreements from the Vietnamese government to accept back those persons who were not truly "political refugees". No such agreement was made. However the screening process was adopted, but there still remains a critical problem... "what to do with those people who have been 'screened out' as not meeting the refugee criteria?"

For Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, there appears to be little change in the Southeast Asian refugee problem. Tensions continue to run high, though maybe not at the crisis level of the first of the year. As stated in Kuala Lumpur last year, "Whatever their classification, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement sees them as people needing humanitarian assistance. Standard minimum treatment should be given to all asylum seekers irrespective of their classification".

Two continents. Two sets of refugees. Two different approaches. Hopefully there is sufficient concern in the world to find successful answers to the plight of today's refugees. It won't be easy, but as humanitarians we must continue to work for such answers. ●

Vietnam Boat People pack camp Sham Shui Po in Hong Kong.



L. de Toledo



Nicaragua refugees using washing facilities in camp "Los Gaminos" in Honduras.



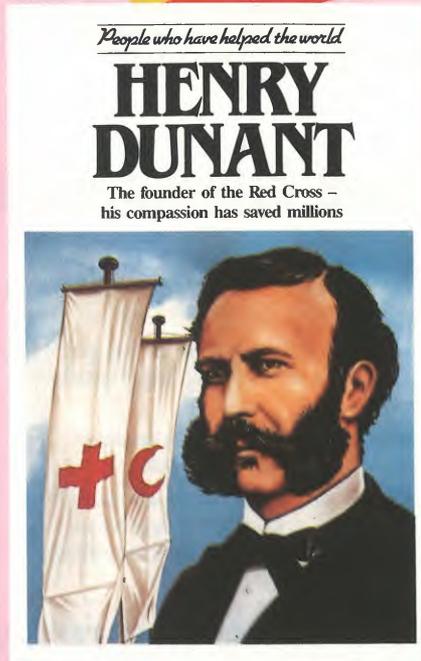
Lest We Never Forget



Henry Dunant was the founder of the Red Cross. An unknown Swiss citizen running a small business, he accidentally found himself at the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the last century at Solferino, in Italy.

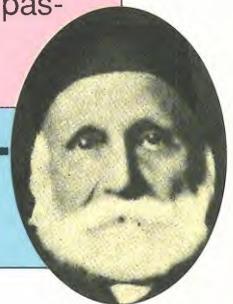
Thousands of wounded survivors were dying from neglect, tormented by thirst, flies, maggots and disease. The military authorities just seemed to be

taking it for granted that this was what happened after battles. Dunant abandoned his business trip, set about nursing the dying, and organized



other local volunteers to bring cloth for bandages and clean water. He was stunned that no plans had been made for the wounded before the battle, and was convinced that if there had been a permanent body of trained volunteers, thousands of lives would have been saved. Pam Brown's "Henry Dunant" tells the story of

how his dedication led to the founding of the Red Cross, the largest humanitarian movement in the world, and how his compassion has saved millions.



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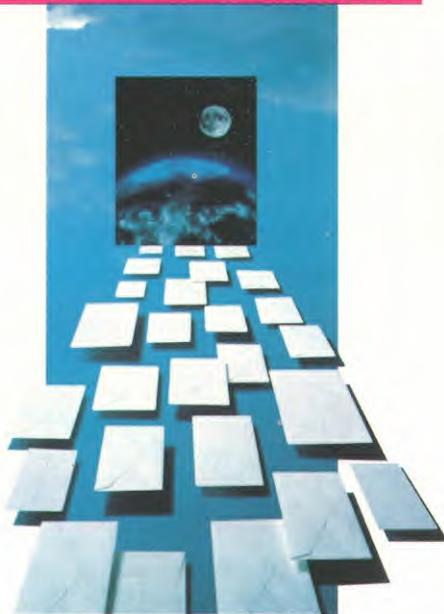
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