

and bath towels to a value of MDN 100,000. These were distributed amongst eighteen Red Cross Societies, chiefly of new origin.

Relief sent to various parts of the world is marked on a map. Countries receiving aid were shown to be Algeria, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mali, Mongolian People's Republic, Pakistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In the framework of the Development Programme consignments were also sent to the following countries: Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Singapore, Thailand, Venezuela and Zambia.

## Haiti

*As the International Review mentioned in its last number, Mr. Serge Nessi, ICRC delegate, recently visited Port-au-Prince. He has reported on the reconstitution of that country's National Society. The following is extracted from his report.*

On November 30, 1966, Dr. Victor Laroche was appointed President of the Haiti Red Cross. On assuming office the following month he formed new Executive and Central Committees, taking care to appeal to persons representing a wide variety of interests and anxious to work effectively for the reorganization and development of the Haiti Red Cross. These two committees, with Dr. Laroche as President, immediately set to work and drew up a plan of action for 1967 entitled "Project of a development programme". This plan, predominantly of a medico-social character includes a vaccination campaign, more especially against tetanus, diphtheria, typhoid and whooping cough, participation in the struggle against malnutrition, tuberculosis and diarrhoea, and the health education of the population. It is also proposed to train a certain number of first-aiders and, in a more general manner, to interest the young in questions of hygiene and first-aid. Public

health education and the training of the young will be given publicity in newspapers, broadcasts, television programmes and by the distribution of various pamphlets.

Aware of their responsibilities and faithful to the principles of the Red Cross, the new leaders of the Haiti Red Cross have decided to make of their Society an institution capable of coming to the aid of the community and, as far as this is possible, to watch over the well-being of the entire population of Haiti.

---

## Hungary

Desiring to make a contribution to the dissemination in Hungary of knowledge on the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the National Red Cross some time ago published in its monthly review a series of articles by Mr. Imre Pásztor. The first of these dealt with the origin and evolution of the Conventions from 1864 to 1929. The author then explained how, even before the Second World War, the need to bring these Conventions up to date had been felt and how the revised Conventions were signed in Geneva in 1949.

The author's further articles gave a brief analysis of each of the Conventions, describing their scope, their importance and also their shortcomings, particularly in the field of protection for civilians. He stressed the need for unremitting efforts to safeguard peace, to ensure respect for and wider application of the Conventions.

His concluding article emphasized the undeniable importance of the Geneva Conventions. In the absence of a utopian world without weapons, these Conventions will help to protect the victims of war and will curb violations of humanitarian regulations. "That is why", says the writer, "the universal Red Cross movement has been of immense service by instigating the Conventions which have been signed by a great many States and are today an integral part of international law."