

General Secretariat, he was placed at the head of the Delegations Service and carried out a large number of missions (not less than 137 !) in various countries.

At the end of the war, he was appointed head of the Legal Service and later was made a member of the ICRC's Directorate. He played a significant part in the preparation of the drafts which eventually became, after the Diplomatic Conference, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and many years later was actively involved in the work leading to the adoption of the Protocols in 1977.

He also participated in the revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross in 1952 and applied his experience and knowledge to the organization of all the various International Red Cross Conferences that took place during the time he was at the ICRC.

In December 1959, he was presented with the ICRC silver medal in recognition of his brilliant work for the institution.

Mr. Pilloud will continue to do part-time work in the field of humanitarian law at the Henry Dunant Institute.

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### **Republic of Djibouti Declaration of Succession to the Geneva Conventions of 1949**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti sent a letter dated 5 January 1978 which reached the Swiss Federal Council on 26 January 1978, and in which he declared that his State considered itself bound by the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field of August 12, 1949, by virtue of its prior ratification by France.

In a further letter dated 1 March 1978, received on 6 March 1978, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti declared that his State considered itself likewise bound by the other three Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The said Conventions entered into force for the Republic of Djibouti when it became an independent State on 27 June 1977.