

APRIL 1962

**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW**  
**OF THE**  
**RED CROSS**

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS**  
**GENEVA**

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SECOND YEAR — No. 13

APRIL 1962

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### BOOKS

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

J.-G. Lossier : Una visita a Castiglione y a su Museo internacional de la Cruz Roja. — Visita a Roma del Presidente del Comité Internacional — ¿ Estan siempre los archivos de la Primera Guerra Mundial útiles ? — Los nuevos Estados africanos y los Convenios de Ginebra.

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J.-G. Lossier : Besuch in Castiglione und seinem Internationalen Rotkreuzmuseum. — Rombesuch des Präsidenten des Internationalen Komitees. — Sind die Archive des Ersten Weltkrieges immer noch vom Nutzen ? — Die neuen Afrikanischen Staaten und die Genfer Abkommen.

## THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Castiglione and the International Museum of the Red Cross visited**

In his book *A Memory of Solferino*, Henry Dunant vividly communicates his emotion to the reader when he describes the relentless development of the battle between the French and Sardinian armies and the Austrian forces. But he shows in the second part of the book the wide-spread feeling, in the face of so much misery, which stirred the people from Mantua to Milan and Turin during those June and July days of 1859.

In vivid and fluent style he describes the charitable impulse which moved the inhabitants of Bergamo, Cremona, Lonato, Desenzano, Pozzolengo, Cavriana and many other places. He writes that "the population of Brescia, which is a town of 40,000 inhabitants, was all at once practically doubled by the arrival of over 30,000 sick and wounded, of which nearly 20,000 were men of the Franco-Sardinian Army" and, at Milan, "the wounded arrived at the rate of one thousand every night for several nights running".

He also says that "all the towns in Lombardy made it a point of honour to claim their share of wounded men" and he adds, "every church, convent, public square, court, street or pathway in these villages was turned into a temporary hospital."

But it was the experience of Castiglione delle Stiviere which had a decisive effect on him. The overcrowding was indescribable. This town which at the time had five thousand three hundred inhabitants "was completely transformed", writes Dunant, "into a vast improvised hospital for French and Austrians". He notes that,

## CASTIGLIONE AND THE RED CROSS MUSEUM VISITED

here as in Brescia, yesterday's enemies were now cared for in the same hospitals. They found themselves "stretched out on straw in the streets, courtyards and squares and, here and there wooden shelters had been thrown up or pieces of cloth stretched, so that the wounded pouring in from all directions might have a little shelter from the sun. Men of all nations lay side by side on the flagstone floors of the churches of Castiglione—Frenchmen and Arabs, German and Slavs" and it was this equality in suffering which most struck Dunant. Everybody was equal. . . .

Faced with so much grief, what could be produced to care for so many victims? Goodwill and still more goodwill! Men, women and children did everything possible but they were snowed under and, in their charity, went beyond their human strength. For, as Dunant says "the number of convoys of wounded increased to such proportions that the local authorities, the townspeople and the troops left in Castiglione were absolutely incapable of dealing with all the suffering".

The voluntary helpers "withdrew one by one, for they could no longer bear to look upon suffering which they could do so little to relieve."

Too many people, discouraged at not being able to do more, faced with so many victims, are inclined to say: "what is the use?", turn away and leave, because they have not understood clearly enough the appeal which, from that time onwards, the Red Cross has proclaimed far and wide—that every being has his value and, even if one person only is saved, it is worth the trouble of devoting oneself entirely to one's task for days and nights without respite.

But one must have doctors, nurses, medicines and lint at one's disposal.<sup>1</sup> Dunant noticed this when order was slowly restored in Castiglione. "... Services began to function regularly. The crowding was not to be imputed to bad organization or lack of foresight on

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<sup>1</sup> In this respect, mention should be made of one of the outstanding men of the Italian « Risorgimento », Giuseppe Finzi who, in 1859, was special commissioner for the freed territories and who, in this capacity, devoted himself in the most energetic and effective manner to assisting the wounded of Solferino and to organizing the hospitals which were receiving them. See *Giuseppe Finzi, Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano, Mantova 1959.*

the part of the administrative service, but was the consequence of the unheard-of and unexpected number of the wounded and the relatively very small effectives of doctors, helpers and orderlies ”.

From this observation sprang his famous proposal which is the fountain spring of the Red Cross : “ Would it not be possible to form relief societies for the purpose of having care given to the wounded in war time ? ” This extraordinary intuition of his manifested itself in Castiglione, for it was here that he saw the lack of organization and the misfortunes which resulted. But pointing out immediately the overwhelming impulse of charity which moved the inhabitants of this small city he thenceforward believed in the prodigious resources of the human heart thus evident, and proposed that the relief societies should be *voluntary*.

Only when the spirit is deeply moved is it possible to overcome fatigue and disgust at purulent sores “ in the midst of vile, nauseating odours ”. “ For work of this kind ”, Dunant adds “ paid help is not what is wanted. Only too often hospital orderlies working for hire grow harsh or give up their work in disgust or become tired and lazy ”. Remembering the women of Castiglione, the innumerable acts of relief which he had witnessed in the towns and countryside of Lombardy and voicing the philanthropic feelings which were to inspire the societies whose foundation he foresaw, Dunant was able to conclude on a note of confidence : “ Spontaneous devotion of this kind is more easily to be found than one is inclined to think ”.

\* \* \*

It is evident, from Dunant’s descriptions, that the whole town of Castiglione awoke to action during those tragic days of 1859 and *Tutti fratelli* reverberated like a password of charity. The inhabitants had transported the wounded as best they could to houses, churches and shops. The women prepared lint and bandages whilst the men went in search of more wounded and packed them into the churches, which were soon filled to overflowing. The wounded were then laid in the streets, the squares and the orchards and their number very soon surpassed the population of Castiglione itself. The latter fraternized with the Italian, French and Austrian soldiers

and the priest of Castiglione—Don Lorenzo Barzizza—lent his aid to the improvised helpers, guiding them tirelessly.

This was the scene which greeted Henry Dunant, “the simple tourist” on his arrival in Castiglione. Walking through the streets and squares filled with wounded and with women tending them, hearing groans coming from the houses which he passed, he had the sudden feeling, in this workshop of charity, before this unparalleled spectacle of one small town becoming an immense hospital, that something must be done, must be arranged, must be thought of. Perhaps he had a vision of what was shortly to become the Red Cross before he stepped in and made himself a voluntary nurse.

For he observed the miracles which could be accomplished by the feeling of human solidarity sweeping over thousands of men and women. The children too were filled with pity. “The boys of the neighbourhood” writes Dunant “ran back and forth between the churches and the nearest fountains with buckets, canteens and watering-pots”. However, this did not prevent him from seeing only too clearly that improvisation does not solve every problem, since deficiencies, the over-worked administrative services and the lack of medicine and bandages were everywhere in evidence.

The main church of Castiglione is Saint-Louis de Gonzague (San Luigi), and it was undoubtedly here that the greatest number of wounded lay, since it is flanked by a cloister where the victims of the battle were also placed. The church was built in the 17th century by François de Gonzague in memory of his brother, whose relics lie in the sanctuary, which has since become a place of pilgrimage. St. Louis de Gonzague died in Rome from contracting the plague when looking after the sick during a big epidemic. The church, generally called *Santuario* in the district, is a huge building in baroque style, whose high cupola is spiral, not round, and contains remarkable works of art.

But there are five other churches in Castiglione, Our Lady of the Rosary (Rosario), St. Joseph, St. Francis and those called “Chiesa della Buona Morte” and “Chiesa Maggiore”. All six of them were already serving as hospitals when Dunant arrived, but it was in the latter where his enthusiasm was most actively employed and close to which, moreover, he stayed. “I sought to organize as best I could”, he writes, “relief in the quarters where it seemed to

be most lacking and I adopted in particular one of the Castiglione churches on a height on the left coming from Brescia and called, I think, the Chiesa Maggiore ”.

Built in the 18th century in neo-classical style with an admixture of baroque, the Chiesa Maggiore, also called The Dome (Il Duomo), is a huge building, the interior of which is in the form of a Latin cross. Stout pillars support the central vault, which is composed of several small cupolas. On the walls there are valuable pictures by Italian painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. The church is certainly vast but it is difficult to imagine that nearly five hundred soldiers were piled in there as Dunant says, adding “ One hundred more lay outside on straw in front of the church with strips of canvas to protect them from the sun.”

In fact, the Chiesa Maggiore opens on to a vast esplanade surrounded by cypress trees and a magnificent marble balustrade. Here, opposite the church, stands the Pieta Rondanini, a replica of Michelangelo’s unfinished work, the original of which is in Milan.<sup>1</sup> Erected on the occasion of the centenary of the idea of the Red Cross by a Committee in Castiglione, this monument bears on its pedestal these few words, immortal in their brevity and because they were so manifestly upheld : *Tutti fratelli*, 1959.

\* \* \*

From the Chiesa Maggiore, one must cross Castiglione by Ugo Dallo Square and Hospital Road (via Ospedale) to reach the International Museum of the Red Cross, a symbolic journey, since every step is marked by important reminders of the history of the Red Cross.

Leaving the esplanade which overlooks the surrounding countryside and from where the view stretches towards Solferino and St. Martin<sup>2</sup>, one finds on the left the house where Dunant stayed. A patrician residence, the Bondoni Palace belonged a hundred years

<sup>1</sup> The *Revue internationale* recalled in July, 1959 the circumstances in which this monument was unveiled.

<sup>2</sup> An article by Mr. Willy Heudtlass on these two towns, and the pilgrimage which he made to them appeared in the June, 1959, issue of the *Revue internationale* (French edition).

ago to the Pastorio sisters, who gave invaluable help to "the man in white" as the wounded called him when he moved amongst them, his pockets full of cigars.

On June 27, 1959, a commemorative inscription was placed on the front of the house reading <sup>1</sup> :

*In questa casa  
nei giorni successivi alla battaglia del 24 giugno 1859  
ebbe dimora*  
**HENRY DUNANT**  
*animatore nel vicino duomo  
dell'opera popolare di soccorso ai feriti di ogni nazione  
trasse dal civico slancio di carità  
l'idea fondatrice della Croce Rossa Internazionale  
Giugno 1859 — Giugno 1959*

Passing the church of St. Louis de Gonzague and its cloister, one comes to a building, now a carabinieri barracks, on which there is a plaque reminding one that the French general Auger died here. Dunant describes in his book how the general's shoulder was shattered by a bullet. He was taken to Castiglione where he died following an operation. There is a monument to his memory beside the churchyard but, in fact, his body lies in Castiglione.

Continuing on our way, we reach the heart of the town, Ugo Dallo Square, in the centre of which stands the statue of a young girl, who was killed by some soldiers for refusing to give herself to them. On another column there is a statue of St. Michael, the defender of justice, holding scales in one hand and a sword in the other, and opposite stands the house on which the Committee set up in Castiglione for the celebration of the idea of the Red Cross placed a plaque bearing the following inscription <sup>2</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> " In this house, in the days following the battle of June 24, 1859, lived Henry Dunant who, in the neighbouring church, took charge of the care of the wounded of all nations and in whom the most noble impulse of charity inspired the original idea of the Red Cross. June 1859-June 1959 ".

<sup>2</sup> But the women of Castiglione seeing that I made no distinction between nationalities, followed my example, showing the same kindness to all these men whose origins were so different, and all of whom were foreigners to them: "Tutti fratelli", they repeated feelingly. All honour to these compassionate women, to these girls of Castiglione!"

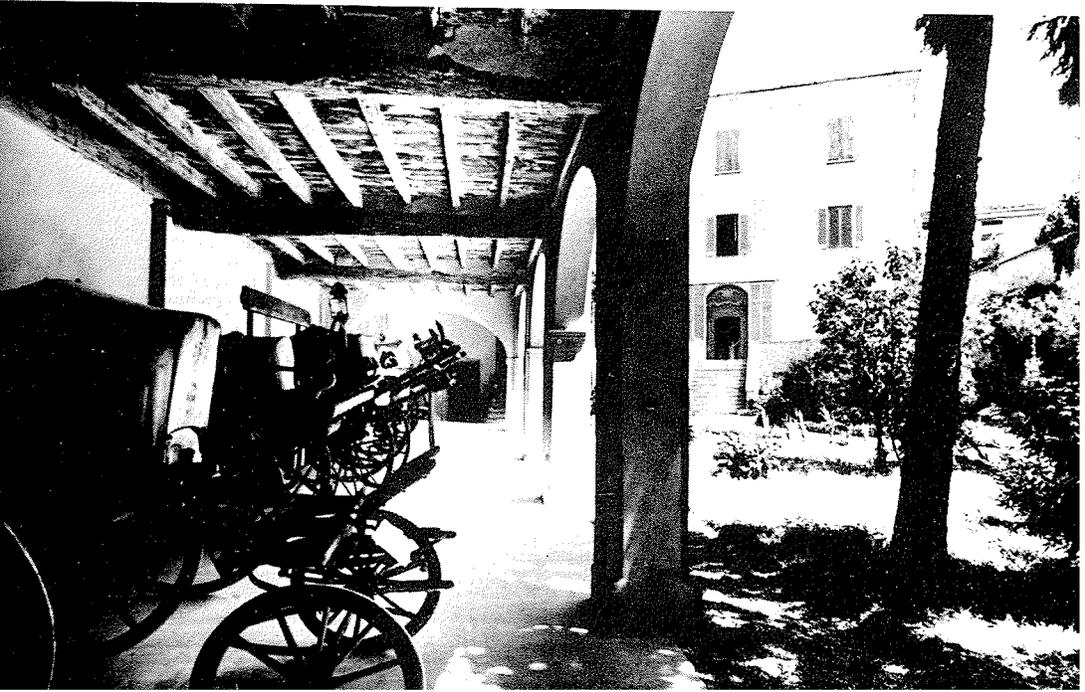
J. H. Dunant: *A Memory of Solferino*

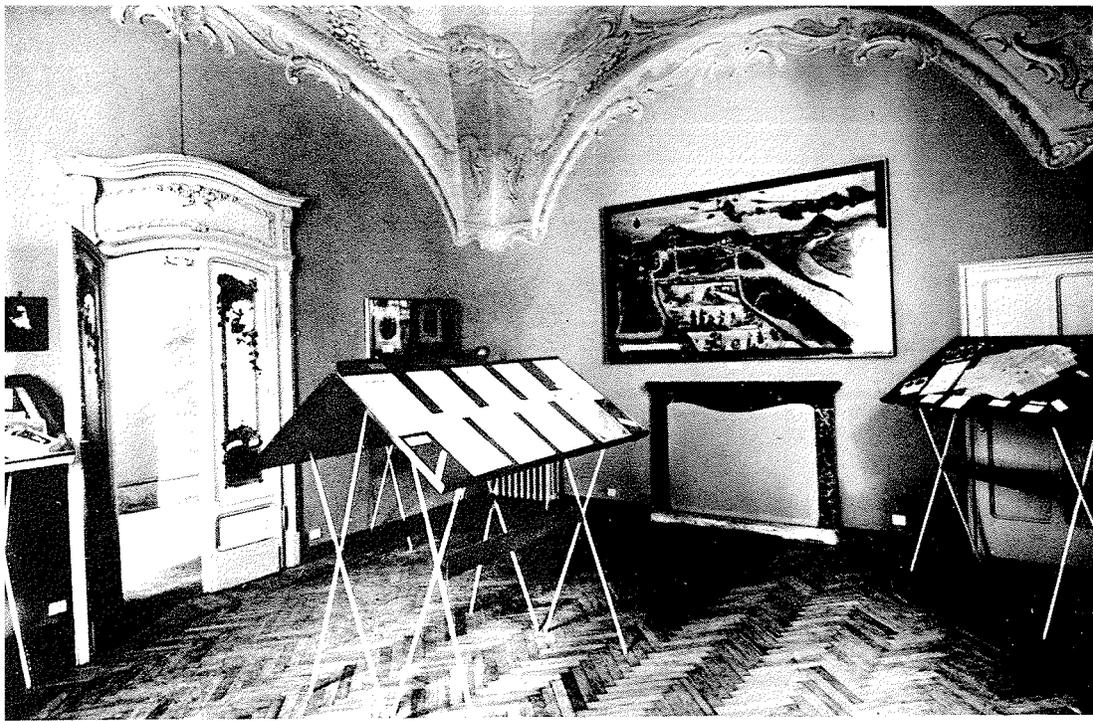


*The entrance...*

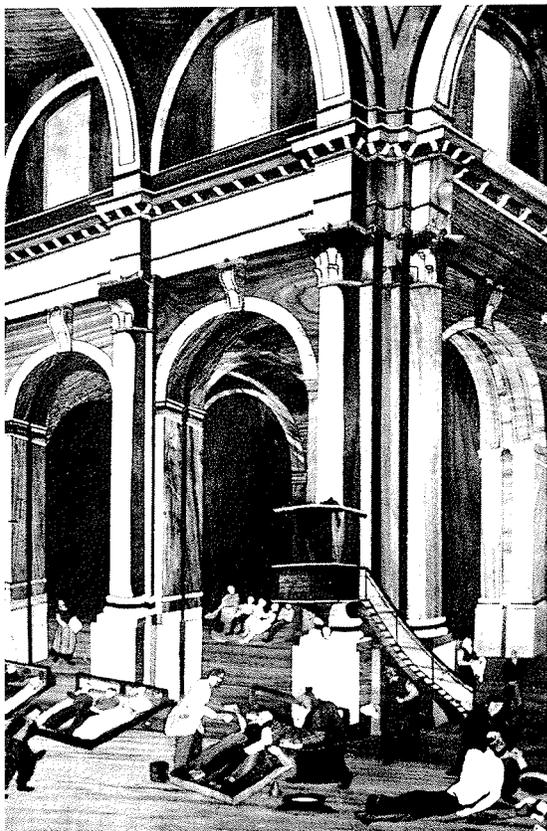
THE INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE RED CROSS  
at Castiglione delle Stiviere

*and the garden (left, medical equipment of the Italian Red Cross).*





*A room in the Museum*



*Dunant and Barzizza  
in the Chiesa Maggiore  
(Wood panel by G. Pancera).*

CASTIGLIONE AND THE RED CROSS MUSEUM VISITED

*... Mais les femmes de Castiglione, voyant que je ne fais aucune distinction de nationalité, suivent mon exemple en témoignant la même bienveillance à tous ces hommes d'origines si diverses, et qui leur sont tous également étrangers : Tutti fratelli, répétaient-elles avec émotion. Honneur à ces femmes compatissantes, à ces jeunes filles de Castiglione !*

*J. H. Dunant : Un souvenir de Solferino.*

Thus we have the spectacle of charity facing justice. Turning to the right and passing between them, one soon reaches the church of Famedio, also called the Madonna of the Rosary (Rosario). Now deconsecrated, its vaults once echoed with the calls and pleas of the wounded of Solferino and on its walls is the following inscription <sup>1</sup>:

*Dans cette église  
comme dans toutes les églises de Castiglione  
au lendemain de la sanglante  
bataille de Solferino  
Henry DUNANT  
citoyen de Genève  
(1828-1910)  
secourut les blessés des armées adverses  
avec une même compassion fraternelle.  
De cela est née l'œuvre universelle  
de la Croix-Rouge.  
« Tutti fratelli »*

*25 juin 1859*

*Hommage — Croix-Rouge — Genève*

*25 juin 1949*

This plaque, a gift from the ICRC, was unveiled on June 25, 1949 before numerous personalities from Geneva, neighbouring Italian towns and the authorities of Castiglione, together with a large part of the population <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In this church, as in all the churches of Castiglione following the bloody battle of Solferino, Henry Dunant, citizen of Geneva, 1829-1910, tended the wounded of the opposing armies with the same fraternal compassion. From this was born the universal work of the Red Cross.

"Tutti fratelli", June 25, 1859-June 25, 1949. Tribute of the Red Cross - Geneva.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Adolphe Dunant and Mr. Robert Dunant, nephew and great-nephew of the author of *A Memory of Solferino*, were also at the ceremony which was attended by members of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Italian Red Cross.

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Finally, one comes to the International Museum of the Red Cross, which is installed in a fine-looking building, the Longhi Palace, so called because it was once the residence of the lawyer Silvio Longhi, an eminent figure in Italian criminal law<sup>1</sup>. From the entrance, one can admire the beautiful proportions of the rooms with their wrought ceilings which open to right and left into a vast hall, at the end of which is a door giving access to a luxuriant garden.

The room on the right contains show-cases in which are displayed papers connected with Henry Dunant and the Red Cross. There are works published by Dunant, such as the *Memorandum on the present state of treatment of negroes (1875)*, the *Report submitted to the International Conference of the first Societies for Relief to wounded members of armies and navies (1867)* and excerpts of his unpublished work entitled "How I founded the Red Cross". Still more papers, some of which have been contributed by the Geneva Public and University Library, are exhibited, surrounded by photographs of Dunant at all ages. It should also be pointed out that there are reproductions of the documents regarding the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Dunant and Passy, philatelic blocks from numerous countries showing postal issues devoted to the founder of the Red Cross, and various ICRC and League publications on the occasion of the Centenary of the idea of the Red Cross.

In the room on the left there are also show-cases containing originals or photocopies of documents connected with the foundation of the Red Cross: a letter from General Dufour approving Dunant's initiative, letters to Dunant from sovereigns thanking him for sending *A Memory of Solferino*, and a letter which Florence Nightingale sent to Dunant in 1863, in which she approves his idea, but raises certain objections. Mention should also be made of several pages of *A Memory of Solferino* in Dunant's own handwriting. Full of alterations, they are an excellent example of the author's conscious endeavour to formulate his ideas in a more simple, direct manner and to make the descriptions more vivid

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

by amplifying certain details and by deleting others of which he is perhaps no longer certain.

There is also a bill dated November 8, 1862 from the printer of *A Memory of Solferino* and a copy of the book with certain pages in Dunant's own hand. The immediate and universal interest which the book excited is readily seen from the foreign editions on display in Spanish, Japanese, Norwegian, English, Esperanto, German and Danish. The third room on the ground-floor contains reproductions of texts which recall the foundation of the Red Cross and give evidence of the events which preceded and followed the signature of the First Geneva Convention.

In the entrance hall there is a painting by Pontremoli depicting the flight of the wounded towards Castiglione on June 25, 1859, while on the first floor there are two works of art, one by the sculptor E. Mutti, representing a first aid parachutist, which is noteworthy for its vivid clarity of movement, and the other by the sculptor C. Brigoni, whose subject is a woman of Castiglione carrying buckets of water for the wounded of Solferino.

On this floor the rooms are more particularly devoted to the hectic days through which Castiglione lived during June and July, 1859 and the birth of the Red Cross in Italy. Here, one can see documents which are testimony to the fact that the inhabitants of Castiglione were unanimous in their desire to receive and care for the unfortunate wounded, whether they be French, Italian or Austrian. There is a list of twelve hospitals hurriedly organized during those historic days—pages from the register of sick and wounded in the hospitals—the parish book of names of troops who had died, amongst which is General Auger's name—a letter from the parish of Leno to the Hospital Commission of Castiglione announcing the dispatch of eleven carriages given by the population for transporting the wounded—free passes for the transport of wounded from Castiglione to Brescia, signed by the "Civica Commissione della Sussistenza militare" at Brescia.

Further evidence and portraits give us a picture of several eminent citizens of Castiglione who were most anxious to serve and who did so most effectively during those grim days; for instance the "Brevet de chevalier de la Légion d'honneur" conferred by Napoleon III on Lorenzo Barzizza, the priest, for his care of French

wounded. This man presided over the Committee set up to organize temporary hospitals in Castiglione and it was in this connection that a letter of thanks, which figures here, was sent to him by French troops. There are portraits of the Pastorio sisters, Dунant's hostesses, who served the latter as interpreters and helped him to nurse the wounded in the Chiesa Maggiore—portraits of Mother Cantoni, whose devotion was praised by the French Imperial authorities and many other "voluntary hospitaliers".

Two wood panels should also be noted, an astonishing work of marquetry by the artist G. Pancera, one of which represents the battle of Solferino and the other Henry Dunant and Don Lorenzo Barzizza nursing the wounded in the Chiesa Maggiore.<sup>1</sup>

The second room on the first floor has a display of documents connected with the setting up in Italy of the first committees of the Red Cross. They are of particular interest, since the Italian Red Cross is one of the oldest Societies, as can be seen from a document which is in the ICRC archives and a photocopy of which figures here. It is a letter sent from Milan to "l'honorable Présidence du Comité international de secours pour les militaires blessés, etc., etc., à Genève", on March 13, 1865 on headed paper already bearing a red cross and the title "Associazione italiana di soccorso dei militari feriti e malati in tempo di guerra, Comitato milanese". This letter announces "the permanent setting up of the Milanese Committee of the Italian Association for the aid to wounded troops".

Photocopies of still more letters and extracts of the ICRC archives are displayed in chronological order and give visitors an opportunity to follow the development of the Italian Red Cross. For example, the constituent rights of the various local committees and of the central committee of the Italian Red Cross, are on display.

Returning to the entrance hall one descends a few steps on the right to the garden.<sup>1</sup> Beneath the vaults and roofs of the outhouses there are numerous exhibits and drawings of Italian Red Cross medical equipment: 19th century ambulances, drawings of First World War hospital trains, folding barrows for transporting the

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## CASTIGLIONE AND THE RED CROSS MUSEUM VISITED

wounded. There are also stretchers which were used to transport the seriously wounded to Castiglione from the battles of Solferino and St. Martin.

Leaving the Museum and returning to the peaceful little town and the smiling welcome of its inhabitants, it is impossible not to feel encouraged and, moreover, confident in the lasting value of such a great humanitarian work. The Red Cross first saw the light of day in these streets, these churches, these squares. From this beginning it has conquered the entire world in the space of one century and it is the vision of one man, Henry Dunant, and his book, *A Memory of Solferino*, which has made it possible. But it was also, in common with so many towns of Lombardy, the warmth of feeling of the inhabitants of Castiglione delle Stiviere, whose descendants live surrounded by these proud memories and have founded the International Museum of the Red Cross which bears witness to them.

**J.-G. LOSSIER**

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

### **News Items**

#### **The ICRC and the cease-fire in Algeria**

Since the beginning of the fighting the International Committee of the Red Cross has tried to give help and protection to all victims, such as detainees or prisoners, regrouped populations in the interior of Algeria and, during the first phase of their exile, refugees in Tunisia and Morocco.

Now that the cease-fire has been announced, the ICRC is ready for any emergency. It is in any case singled out in the text of the Evian Agreement on the cease-fire. Article 11 of this treaty, which schedules release (within twenty days of the cease-fire) of prisoners of both sides taken in combat, stipulates amongst other things :

“ The two parties will inform the International Committee of the Red Cross where their prisoners are and of all measures taken for their release ”.

Since the cease-fire, the French authorities have communicated certain information to the ICRC regarding Algerians captured while armed, whom they are detaining and certain of whom are already being released. The ICRC has asked the GPRA for information on Frenchmen detained by the ALN and likely release procedure.

#### **ICRC aid to the resettled population**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has transmitted further relief supplies destined for the resettled population in Algeria. These included, in particular, 50 tons of powdered milk offered by the Netherlands Government at the suggestion of the Netherlands Red Cross, and of 10 tons of powdered milk out of surplus supplies of the Swiss Confederation. These two consignments together represent a value exceeding 100,000 Swiss francs.

Relief supplied up to the present by the ICRC to the resettled population in Algeria has reached a total value of about 1,531,000 Swiss francs. This was distributed by the French Red Cross, often in the presence of an ICRC delegate.

Thanks to an arrangement which has been made between the ICRC and the Swiss Confederation, it will be possible to despatch, until the end of 1962, periodic consignments to resettled groups of Algerians and thus to provide them with all the powdered milk which they may require. To these will be added other consignments, especially of melted cheese.

The ICRC is thus continuing its action on behalf of the regrouped populations largely through the French Red Cross and its mobile teams.<sup>1</sup> It has sent two delegates to Algeria, Mr. J.-J. Muralti and Mr. J. de Heller, who are helping Mr. R. Vust, delegate resident in Algiers. Their mission is of a technical nature, consisting of taking part in distributions and evaluating current needs and needs likely to arise from regrouped persons returning to their homes.

The United States Government has informed the ICRC of its intention to send it important relief supplies in kind for regrouped persons. These will be surplus foodstuffs consisting of white flour, Indian meal, rice, barley, beans, powdered milk and possibly oil and sugar. The quantities and the value have not yet been announced.

### **New tasks**

When the fighting broke out in Algiers and Oran, ICRC delegate Roger Vust, accompanied by local representatives of the French Red Cross, called on the Prefect of Police of Algiers. He requested that doctors be allowed to circulate more freely, that a greater number of pharmacies remain open, and that the military detachment installed in a clinic be withdrawn. The French Red Cross teams were given permission to distribute milk to children.

### **The ICRC visits European prisoners in the Congo**

The delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Jean de Preux, visited four European military prisoners held by United Nations troops after having served in the Katanga forces. These four men were detained at Fort Garnier at Limete near the Congolese capital. Steps taken on their behalf by the delegate resulted in their transfer to another internment camp at N'Djili where considerable improvements have been made to their conditions of detention.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review of the Red Cross*, January and February 1962.

### **The activity of the ICRC in North Katanga**

Mr. G. C. Senn, delegate, has continued his activity in North Katanga, where he has attempted to bring the aid of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the victims of the events. Since there were certain disquieting rumours circulating about the situation in Albertville, he went to that town where in fact calm reigned. Accompanied by the UNO civilian representative and by the administrator of the territory, he visited the prison which held 33 detainees, although there is room in its cells for 230. Indeed, several days previously, all the detainees, against whom no definite charges could be upheld, were released.

The delegate also visited a group of about thirty women and forty children who had just arrived by air from Manono, where they had placed themselves under the protection of the UNO forces, when the hostilities had broken out between the National Congolese Army and the Katanga forces. In co-operation with UNO, which had assured their supplying and protection, Mr. Senn made arrangements for these women and children to be evacuated by air to Elisabethville where they would be offered the possibility of rejoining their husbands and returning to their native villages in South Katanga.

Furthermore, following up a request from ecclesiastical quarters concerning the precarious situation of a certain number of missionaries in the Kongolo area, Mr. Senn made representations with UNOC at Elisabethville for their evacuation.

### **Enquiries regarding a Congolese personality**

The International Committee of the Red Cross which, since the beginning of the disturbances in the Congo, has tried to protect persons deprived of their freedom for political reasons, has also been giving its attention to the position of Antoine Gizenga, the well-known political leader who succeeded Lumumba and who is at present detained by the Congolese Central Government. Although the ICRC delegate has not yet been given permission to visit Mr. Gizenga, he has made enquiries about him, and has been assured that Mr. Gizenga is in good health and that his internment conditions are satisfactory.

On the basis of this information, the ICRC has replied to the Red Cross Societies of the USSR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, which had expressed their anxiety over the Congolese leader's fate. The ICRC intends to continue its enquiries to make certain that detention conditions conform to humanitarian requirements.

### **ICRC delegate honoured**

In accordance with a decision approved by H. M. the King of Sweden, the Silver Medal of the Swedish Red Cross will be bestowed on Mr. G. C. Senn, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Katanga. This distinction thus expresses Sweden's gratitude to the delegate whose efforts resulted in the release on January 15, 1962, of the eleven Swedish military personnel of UNO held by the Katanga forces.

### **Study mission of the ICRC in Central Africa**

The study mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Central Africa, consisting of Mr. S. Gonard, Vice-President, and Mr. G. Hoffmann, delegate, left Dar-es-Salaam, capital of Tanganyika, for Zanzibar, then for Mombasa, chief port of Kenya. It then proceeded to Entebbe and Kampala in Uganda. It was everywhere warmly welcomed by the local branches of the Red Cross, and by the civil and military authorities. The two ICRC representatives then visited Ruanda Urundi, the former Belgian Congo and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville).

After a journey lasting two months they returned to Geneva at the beginning of April.

### **Goa and Mozambique**

As we have already mentioned, the ICRC has made a further round of visits to Portuguese prisoners and internees in Goa. Accompanied by the deputy Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross, Mr. Jolly, the delegate of the ICRC, Mr. Jacques Ruff, visited members of the Portuguese armed forces captured in Goa, Damao and Diu, all interned in Goa in the Vasco da Gama and Ponda camps and in the fort of Aguada. There are over 4,000 prisoners and internees.

The Portuguese Red Cross in Lisbon has requested the ICRC in Geneva to have medicaments sent to Portuguese held in Goa. The necessary steps are being taken in this connection which are likely to prove successful in the near future.

Furthermore, in Mozambique, Mr. Robert Guinand, ICRC delegate, has terminated his visits to places of internment in which about 2,000 Indian nationals are being held by the Portuguese authorities. He has visited nine internment camps located in various districts in that territory. At Lourenço Marques and at Beira, the International Committee's representative was accompanied by delegates of the Portuguese Red Cross.

### **The activity of the Central Tracing Agency on behalf of Portuguese prisoners**

On his return from his mission in Goa, where he visited interned Portuguese military personnel, Mr. Jacques Ruff, ICRC delegate, brought back to Geneva 4,348 capture cards for the card-index of the Central Tracing Agency, as well as 2,896 messages addressed by the prisoners to their families in Portugal. The Central Agency immediately transmitted these messages to the Portuguese Red Cross.

In this connection it should be recalled that, when the conflict broke out in Goa, the Central Agency concerned itself in establishing liaison between the prisoners and their relatives. Postal communications between Goa and Portugal being at that time interrupted, it enabled family messages to reach the Portuguese prisoners through the Indian Red Cross at the end of December. These messages, drawn up on forms, were then returned to Geneva, bearing on their reverse side the reply of the person concerned. The news thus given by the prisoners was immediately communicated to the respective families through the channel of the Portuguese Red Cross.

In March, the Indian Red Cross sent a further despatch of 587 messages to the Central Agency.

### **The repatriation of Indonesian prisoners from New Guinea**

After having been held for nearly two months in New Guinea, the 52 Indonesian members of the armed forces, survivors of the naval engagement of January 15 in the waters of the Aru islands, were released by the Netherlands authorities. Accompanied by Mr. André Durand, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Asia, they were taken from New Guinea to Singapore on March 11 in an aircraft on charter by the United Nations. They were met on arrival by a team of the Indonesian Red Cross, directed by Dr. Sukmadi, member of that Society's Central Committee and immediately transferred themselves to an Indonesian aircraft for Djakarta. After they had arrived in that town, the Central Committee of the Indonesian Red Cross telegraphed the ICRC in Geneva, expressing its compliments on "the success of the ICRC delegates' mission".

Another survivor (the 53rd), wounded during the course of the engagement, is still undergoing treatment at the Central hospital at Hollandia in New Guinea. He will be repatriated as soon as his condition will allow.

This repatriation operation, as is known, took place after the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations asked for the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The matter having been successfully completed, Mr. Thant sent the following telegram to Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC :

“ Having received the good news that the transfer of the Indonesian prisoners had been successfully accomplished, I wish to express both to you and to your personnel, my very great gratitude for the competent manner in which this mission was carried out. I consider that the operation constitutes a definite landmark in the history of the co-operation between our two organizations. I would greatly appreciate it, if you would kindly transmit the following message from myself to Mr. Durand : “ Wish to express my deep gratitude to you for your effective and tireless efforts resulting in the transfer of the Indonesian prisoners carried out with such success on March eleventh ”.—“ U Thant, Acting-Secretary-General ”.

### **ICRC action in Laos to continue for some months**

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which recently considered terminating its activity in Laos, has finally decided to continue till June 1962 its relief mission begun in August 1961 on behalf of the victims of events. It has taken this decision because of the size and urgency of the needs, which have been confirmed by a fresh request from the Vientiane Government. The beneficiaries of this action are for the most part refugees from combat areas or danger zones who have flocked to the principal settlements along the Mekong valley.

The ICRC is working in strict co-operation with the Laotian Red Cross, and particularly with the women's groups and provincial committees using gifts sent by the ICRC. Since December, this National Society has, amongst other things, been carrying out thrice daily distributions by a women's group to 400 hospitalized wounded and has delegated another group to look after about 5,000 disaster victims, comprising some 750 families. The Society has also given aid to 12,412 refugees, distributing large quantities of food, clothing and other goods to them. It has handed over cases of blood plasma to the hospitals of Saravane, Vientiane, Savannakhet, Attopeu, Paksé, Luang-Prabang and Thakhak. Distributions have also been made in various internment camps and prisons.

The ICRC also intends to renew its relief supplies to the Laotian Red Cross in the Northern part of the country, which is under the Xieng-Khouang Government.

In order to continue its activities in Laos, the ICRC has decided to raise a further sum of 75,000 francs from its relief funds, bringing its total contributions to 276,000 francs. In addition to this the ICRC has received since August 1961, contributions from National Red Cross Societies of the following countries for its action in Laos : Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States. These contributions have been in kind. To this should be added other gifts from various sources, in particular £5,000 given by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Relief supplies from the ICRC to Laos during the last eight months total over half a million Swiss francs.

### **A delegate of the ICRC at Djakarta**

Mr. Pierre Vibert, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has left Geneva for Djakarta, in order to continue the mission which he had already carried out there from October to December 1961<sup>1</sup>. He will again concern himself with the question of the payment of pensions and allowances allocated by the Netherlands Government to some of its nationals established in Indonesia. The Indonesian Government had decided to entrust arrangements for these payments to the Indonesian Red Cross, to which the ICRC transmits funds sent from the Netherlands.

Mr. Vibert will also have to deal with the repatriation of Netherlands nationals wishing to proceed to their country of origin.

### **An appeal by the ICRC to Mr. Fidel Castro**

For several months past the International Committee of the Red Cross has had an ever-increasing number of requests made to it to intervene on behalf of political and military detainees in the hands of the Government of Cuba. Recently the ICRC has received numerous appeals connected with the trial of military personnel captured in April 1961 after the landing on the Giron beach.

Following these requests, the ICRC sent a telegram on March 23 to Mr. Fidel Castro, President of the Cuban Government, referring to the forthcoming trial on March 29 which stated in particular : " We presume that the provisions of article 3 of the Geneva Conventions ratified by the Cuban Government will be fully applied. We would recall our previous offer of our services to you, which we now renew with the hope that, in accordance with custom, these prisoners will be able to be visited by a delegate of the ICRC for purposes of strictly humanitarian assistance."

<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, January 1962.

### **Closing of the ICRC delegation in Madrid**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has closed down its delegation in Madrid. Having reached the age limit, its delegate, Mr. Eric Arbenz has been appointed honorary delegate.

Mr. Arbenz has rendered valuable service to the Red Cross cause, especially during the Spanish Civil War. With great devotion he had come to the assistance of numerous victims, thus gaining their profound gratitude. He subsequently carried out a multiple number of humanitarian tasks, in close co-operation with the Spanish Red Cross.

### **Transmission of relief**

The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has informed the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva of its intention to despatch relief parcels to detainees and political exiles in Greece. The ICRC has consulted the Greek Red Cross about this matter, which has agreed to the distribution of relief to the most needy amongst the detainees and exiles. Steps are at present progressing satisfactorily and the Greek Red Cross has agreed to make these distributions itself. These relief supplies, in the transmission of which the ICRC will have acted as an intermediary, will comprise 200 parcels whose contents are as yet unknown.

### **The Geneva Conventions in African languages**

The International Committee of the Red Cross has just produced in the most widespread languages of the Congo a " Brief Summary of the Geneva Conventions for the use of members of the armed forces and the general public ". These languages are Lingala, Swahili, Tchiluba and Kikongo. The translation of this publication has been made by Congolese students at the University of Geneva.

The ICRC has sent a certain number of these pamphlets to the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations for distribution in the Congo through UNOC. Furthermore, the delegates of the ICRC, Mr. J. de Preux at Léopoldville, and Mr. G. C. Senn at Elisabethville, will disseminate this summary as widely as possible in agreement with the authorities concerned.

### **Car given to the ICRC**

The motor manufacturing firm of Volkswagen at Wolfsburg (German Federal Republic) has just made a gift to the International Committee of the Red Cross of its five millionth car to leave its

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factory. On March 14, at the entrance of the 32nd Geneva Motor Show, due to open on the following day, the vehicle was presented by Mr. Budde, head of the Volkswagen Press Services at Wolfsburg, to Mr. François de Reynold, head of the ICRC liaison Service, in the presence of Mr. Hans Staneck, director of the firm of Amag, representing Volkswagen in Switzerland, and of Mr. Haechler, director of publicity at Amag.

The car was then driven to ICRC headquarters at the Avenue de la Paix. Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the International Committee and members of the directing staff welcomed the representatives of the German firm. Mr. Boissier thanked them warmly for this generous gift, which will render the ICRC valuable service.

### Guests of the ICRC

From mid-February to the second week of March, the ICRC received several personalities at its headquarters, amongst them : Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan, Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross ; Mr. A. W. Haley, President of the National Blood Service and the Blood Donors' Committee of the Canadian Red Cross ; Mrs. L. Quinn, District Commandant and Welfare Officer of the South African Red Cross ; Mr. Hahn Been Lee, Minister Plenipotentiary, the new Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea in Geneva ; Lieutenant-Colonel S.S. Mitra, Commander of the Gurkha contingent of the United Nations' Forces in Katanga ; two members of the Administrative Council of the French Red Cross, Mr. Denys Cochin and Mr. Roger Angebaud, President and Rapporteur respectively of the Centenary Commission set up by that National Society ; Mr. Hans Sjöholm, of the Swedish Junior Red Cross ; Dr. Karel Blaha, Head of the Foreign Section of the Czechoslovakian Red Cross ; Miss Maud Jones, Director of the Junior Red Cross of Great Britain ; Mr. George McGovern, Special Assistant to President Kennedy and Director of the " U.S. Food for Peace program ", accompanied by his colleague, Miss Donavan, as well as Mr. William H. McCahon, " Chief Council of the U.S. Food for Peace program " ; Mr. John McDonald, Adviser and Mr. George H. Lawrence, First Secretary of the " U.S. Mission Refugee and Migration Affairs " in Geneva ; Mrs. Isabelle Blume, member of the Bureau of the World (Peace) Council ; Mr. Armando Koch, Delegate of the Order of Malta ; Mr. Rishikesh Shaha, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of Nepal ; Mr. L. B. Jones, Judge of the High Court of Sierra Leone ; Mr. Henry A.H.S. Grant, Ambassador Extraordinary, new Permanent Representative of Ghana in Geneva ; Mrs. Eleonore L. Robbins, Chairman of the

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Office of Public Information and International Activities Committee of the New York State Chapter of the American Red Cross, Westchester County.

The ICRC was also privileged to receive several groups of visitors including Congolese students, on grants from the United Nations in Geneva, students from the School of Social Studies which has its headquarters in Geneva, and German students attending the Begeman School in Geneva.

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## GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received from the Federal Political Department in Berne, duly certified copies of the instruments by which the Governments of Paraguay and Colombia have ratified the Geneva Conventions of 1949. These two ratifications will take effect on April 23, 1962 for Paraguay and on May 8, 1962 in the case of Colombia.

Furthermore, the Republic of Upper Volta has confirmed to the Federal Political Department the participation of that State in the Geneva Conventions, by virtue of their having been ratified by France on June 28, 1951. That State has therefore been bound by these agreements since acceding to independence, namely on August 5, 1960.

The Governments of Dahomey, Ivory Coast and Togoland have also for their part declared the Geneva Conventions to be applicable to these three Republics, by virtue of their previous ratification by France. The dates of the entry into force of the Conventions are those on which these States acceded respectively to independence ; August 1, 1960 for Dahomey, August 7, 1960 for Ivory Coast and April 27, 1960 for Togoland.

There are thus eighty-seven States now formally participating in the 1949 Conventions.

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## VISIT TO ROME BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, spent several days in Rome from February 15 to 21, 1962.

On the 16th he was received in private audience by His Holiness Pope John XXIII with whom he spoke of various questions likely to interest the Vatican <sup>1</sup>. The Holy Father listened with the utmost benevolence to all that the International Committee's representative had to say and assured him of his very keen interest in the humanitarian action of the Red Cross.

Mr. Boissier was accompanied on his visit to the Vatican by Mr. Pierre Cartier, delegate of the Order of Malta in Switzerland

The following day, Mr. Boissier was received by the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta, where he was greeted by the Lieutenant of the Grand Master, the Duke of Paterno. He then visited the various sections of the Order, conducted by the Grand Master of ceremonies, Marquis Pallavicini.

On February 19 and 20, Mr. Boissier spent his time visiting the different installations of the Italian Red Cross ; he was welcomed with much cordiality and friendliness.

General Guido Ferri, President General, Professor Eduardo Rocchetti, Director General, Sister Paola Menada, National Inspector of Voluntary Nurses, and also Mr. Efsio Nonis, Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, did him the honours of the Red Cross Centre in Rome, especially by showing him the blood transfusion centre, where he was received by Professor Ignazio Liotta, the " Maraini " prevention centre, where he met Dr. Mario Cirelli, its director, the warehouses of the National Society, a rest home for nurses, and finally, the " Agnelli " school, where he was received by Countess Susanna Rattazzi, President of the School Adminis-

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*



*His Holiness Pope John XXIII receiving Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, at the Vatican.*



*Mr. Boissier, accompanied by Sister Paola Menada, General Ferri and Professor Rocchetti, visiting the Italian Red Cross warehouses in Rome...*

*...and the "Maraini" preventive centre.*



trative Council and Provincial Inspector for Rome of Voluntary nurses.

In the afternoon a reception was given at the Orsini Palace by the Italian Red Cross and by the Marchesa Iris Origo, Vice-President of the International Social Service for whom, owing to illness, Countess Flavia della Gherardesca, deputized.

The following day Mr. Boissier was received by the Italian Red Cross at its headquarters. General Ferri, after delivering a most cordial speech, invested the President of the ICRC with the Medal of Merit, the highest distinction which that Society can bestow.

After having visited the various services of the Italian Red Cross, Mr. Boissier took part at a lunch at which were present Mr. Camillo Giardina, then Minister of Health, and Mrs. Giardina. During the afternoon he visited a highways first-aid post of the Italian Red Cross.

Later on, he had the honour of being received by Mr. Gronchi, President of the Republic, and by Mr. Segni, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On his return journey, Mr. Boissier stopped at Milan, where he met Mr. Anselmi, Secretary-General of the Milan Provincial Committee of the Italian Red Cross.

Whilst in Rome the President of the ICRC noted the ever-increasing development of that Society's activities under the direction of its President, General Ferri and of his numerous colleagues, both male and female, all of whom are inspired by a spirit of devotion and attached to Henry Dunant's high ideal.

## **ARE THE ARCHIVES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR STILL USEFUL ?**

The Central Tracing Agency preserves, in Geneva its archives and card-indexes of the First World War with the greatest care. It is not a question of their being museum pieces which are kept for their historic interest, but on the contrary are documentary material of great practical usefulness, consulted almost daily.

In fact the Central Agency still receives on an average some 500 inquiries each year referring to the 1914-1918 war. For example, the " Deutsche Dienststelle West " has written to it to obtain, on behalf of former prisoners of war, certificates of captivity or statements establishing proof that their present disabilities are due to ailments which they suffered during their captivity, or of wounds received during fighting preceding their capture.

The attestations which the Central Agency is in a position to provide, in so far as it possesses the necessary information, can enable the persons concerned to draw a larger old-age pension.

In the same way, former German interned civilians, having for the most part belonged to the merchant marine, submit requests for certificates of internment or hospitalization.

The Agency's documentation, however, on interned civilians is more limited.

If requests from Germany are proportionally the most numerous, the Central Agency also deals with cases of former prisoners of war of civilian internees of the 1914-1918 war, originating from other countries, and which are submitted to it in particular by the Ministry of Ex-Servicemen in Paris, the Ministry of Pensions in London, the Yugoslav Red Cross, etc.

Due to the time which has passed since the First World War and to destruction during the conflict of 1940/45, the documentation which the Central Agency possesses is of the utmost value. In-

dividual documents in fact were often lost during the war or destroyed in bombardments. Furthermore, in many countries, the official archives relative to former prisoners of war of the first war were also destroyed.

Therefore, in certain cases, the Central Agency remains for ex-servicemen, the only possibility of substantiating their statements and also of improving their material situation to some extent in their old age.

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### **THE NEW AFRICAN STATES AND THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS**

Since the Geneva Conventions were signed on August 12, 1949, the International Committee of the Red Cross has endeavoured to make these texts universal since they constitute the basis of humanitarian law. Recently, it has put the emphasis on their dissemination in Africa because, in the critical phase which this continent is going through, it seems particularly desirable that all African states feel themselves bound by these treaties.

However, a problem arises when the country concerned has previously been under Colonial administration : Is the State which has recently acceded to independence bound by the international acts of the Power which was previously exercising sovereignty over its territory ?

Certain treaties of a political nature, such as alliances, obviously lose their validity in the newly independent State, but other conventions of public or general interest can remain valid. In the ICRC's view, this is the case with the Geneva Conventions to which the governments have acceded in the interest of all people placed under their sovereignty. If these people accede to independence, they will be at a disadvantage if the Geneva Conventions are no longer applicable to them. The latter must therefore retain their validity.

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Participation of newly independent States in the Geneva Conventions can therefore be admitted as implied by virtue of the signature of the former Colonial Power. It is considered advisable, however, that they officially confirm their participation in the Conventions by notifying the administering State, that is to say the Federal Council at Berne. This is a question neither of accession nor of ratification, but of confirmation of participation or of declaration of continuity.

There has been some uncertainty as to how this notification could best be made, but the formula has now been agreed upon. Thus, the President of Togo, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, in his letter of January 6, 1962, to the Federal Council, declared: "The four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, for the protection of the victims of war are applicable in law to the territory of the Republic of Togo by virtue of their ratification by France on June 28, 1951. The Government of the Togolese Republic wishes however to confirm by the present communication its participation in these four Conventions".

Besides Togo, the following States have explicitly confirmed their participation in the Conventions: Congo (Leopoldville), the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta and Nigeria.

In addition, the following nine African States (in chronological order) have acceded to the Conventions or have ratified them: Union of South Africa (1952), Egypt (1952), Liberia (1954), Libya (1956), Morocco (1956), Tunisia (1957), Sudan (1957), Ghana (1958), the Provisional Government for the Algerian Republic (1960). This last accession, however, has aroused misgivings on the part of certain States.

There are, therefore, at the moment 15 African States which explicitly recognise their participation in the Conventions. It is hoped that this figure will increase shortly and that all the peoples of Africa, without exception, will be able to benefit from these fundamental humanitarian treaties.

**JOINT COMMISSION**  
of the  
**EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND**

No. 53

April, 11 1962

FORTY-FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on 27 February 1962. It noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund at 31 December 1961. It decided to distribute a sum of Sw.Fr. 12,000 from the balance available of Sw.Fr. 12,472,05.

Four National Red Cross Societies had applied for an allocation in 1961 within the prescribed time-limits. The Commission decided to grant the following sums on the basis of the purposes for which the requests were made, their urgency, and the financial situation of the respective Societies, as well as the allocations previously made to them :

<i>Bolivian Red Cross</i>	<i>Sw.Fr. 3,000</i>	As a contribution towards X-ray equipment for its Maternal and Infant Health Centre in La Paz
<i>Indian Red Cross</i>	<i>Sw.Fr. 2,000</i>	To purchase a sterilizer for its Blood Bank in New Delhi
<i>Liberian Red Cross</i>	<i>Sw.Fr. 3,500</i>	As a contribution towards the purchase of an ambulance
<i>Togolese Red Cross</i>	<i>Sw.Fr. 3,500</i>	As a contribution towards the purchase of an ambulance

In accordance with Article 7 of the new Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Inter-

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

national Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies on the use which has been made of the allocation received. The Joint Commission would like this Report, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the present year. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of Article 6 of the Regulations which prohibits them from assigning the grant made to them for purposes other than those specified, without the previous consent of the Commission.

In accordance with custom, the 1962 income will be distributed in 1963. The Central Committees of National Societies are now invited to submit requests for an allocation.

**The Joint Commission desires to remind candidates that such requests must indicate the precise purpose for which the allocation will be used in order for them to be considered ; these must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by a plan of financing. Requests must be submitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross or the League of Red Cross Societies prior to 31 December 1962.**

*For the Joint Commission*

*League of Red Cross  
Societies*

N. Abut  
M. Aoki (Japanese Red Cross)  
Z. S. Hantchef  
J. P. Robert-Tissot

*International Committee  
of the Red Cross*

M. Bodmer  
J. Pictet  
E. de Bondeli  
J. P. Schoenholzer

**EMPRESS SHÖKEN FUND***BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1961*

ASSETS		FUNDS & LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Public Securities estimated at par (Stock Exchange value 461,250.—) . . . . .	458,000.—	Inalienable capital. . . . .	346,250.—
Cash at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva. . . . .	13,350.20	Provision for market fluctuations . . . . .	106,747.10
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne. (Tax at source, to be reclaimed) . . . . .	3,861.70	Balance brought forward from 1960 . . . . .	210.55
		Statutory attribution on the income in 1961 . . . . .	693.70
		Less : Actual administrative costs in 1961 . . . . .	571.70
			332.55
		Funds available according to accounts as on December 31, 1960 . . . . .	13,472.05
		Total amount of fund . . . . .	466,801.70
		Creditor (allocation to be withdrawn) . . . . .	6,000.—
		International Committee of Red Cross Assets on Current a/c . . . . .	2,410.20
	<u>475,211.90</u>		<u>475,211.90</u>

*INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1961<sup>1</sup>*

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
40th distribution of allocations to three National Red Cross Societies, in accordance with the decision of the Joint Commission, April 11, 1961 . . . . .	13,000.—	Income in 1961 on investments . . . . .	13,873.40
Allocation of 5 % of 1961 income to administration of Fund, in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulations . . . . .	693.60	Plus balance brought forward from 1960 . . . . .	13,292.35
Funds available as on December 31, 1961 :			
Balance brought forward from 1960 . . . . .	13,292.35		
Surplus receipts over expenditure in 1961 . . . . .	179.70		
	<u>13,472.05</u>		
	<u>27,165.75</u>		<u>27,165.75</u>

<sup>1</sup> The accounts of the Empress Shöken Fund have been verified by the Société Fiduciaire Ofor S.A., Geneva, and found to be accurate as per their Report dated February 2, 1962.

# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly: International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

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## Spain

We should like to thank the Spanish Red Cross for sending us the following article, which gives interesting details concerning the organization of the hospital establishments in its charge. In this connection, we also wish to remind our readers that the July 1956 issue of the *Revue internationale* contained an article on the Central Hospital of the Spanish Red Cross.

The Central Hospital establishments in Madrid, consisting of the "San José y Santa Adela" Hospital, the Central Dispensary and the Central Nurses' School, are run by the Spanish Red Cross.

The Hospital contains the most modern installations and comprises 350 beds, divided among the general, medical and surgical wards for men and women, where the following special branches are treated: general surgery, urology, cardiology, neurology, otorhinolaryngology, general medicine, endocrinology, heart and lung surgery; in addition, there are special gynaecological and maternity wards, children's and ophthalmologic wards.

The surgical department contains five operating theatres, rooms for making plaster casts, others for preparing, sterilizing and storing instruments, anaesthetics rooms and a rest-room. Private rooms are placed at the disposal of head doctors, assistant doctors and nurses, and there is also a conference hall.

The Dispensary was inaugurated in 1928 by Queen Victoria Eugenia, who was at that time Supreme Head of the Spanish Red Cross. It contains the following special departments: otorhinolaryngology, urology, gynaecology, obstetrics, general surgery, neurology, oncology, X-rays (four modern units), dermatology, syphilis, dental department, general medicine with complete installations for the examination of metabolism and special bio-physical

research laboratories, hematologic and blood transfusion laboratory, chemical laboratory, departments for diseases of the digestive system, heart and lungs, convalescence, children's section (with an artificial beach) and social welfare.

The Central Nurses' School provides training for professional nurses and for the institution's voluntary aids. The first school for professional Red Cross nurses was created in Madrid by the Central Committee in 1918 with a house of residence for the nurses. The first students completed their training in 1923. Subsequently, the Committee set up a similar school in Barcelona in 1920, and another in Seville in 1947. Earlier, in 1917, it had created a corps of (female) voluntary aids, who passed the first examinations in Madrid in May of the same year. All the provincial committees and most of the regional committees have organized similar training.

The professional nurses' schools are organized as residential schools. The training, directed by the "Daughters of Charity", lasts three years. Qualified Red Cross nurses also act as teachers and instructors. To be admitted to one of these schools, students must be between 17 and 30 years of age, single or widows without children, and possess at least the lower school-leaving certificate. Applicants who do not have the higher school-leaving certificate (*bachillerato superior*), the national teachers diploma or a commercial school certificate, must undergo an entrance examination. The others must pass a qualifying medical test in order to be accepted. The first term or preliminary course is eliminatory and ends with final entrance examinations which all the students are obliged to take.

During the three years' training, the students work from one to three months (depending on the importance of the branch) in each department. Moreover, they spend 90 days on night-duty during their training. Practical courses alternate with theoretical training, according to the programme drawn up on the model of the official programme for technical hospital assistants, studied in the Faculty of Medicine and published in 1958 by the National Education Ministry.

During their training, the student nurses sit for end-of-term examinations, as well as a general examination at the end of the school year, in June. A special jury is appointed by the school

Board, in agreement with the Central Committee, for the final examinations conferring the diploma of Professional Red Cross Nurse, whereas the Faculty of Medicine appoints the jury for the Technical Hospital Assistant examinations. If a student fails in one of the end-of-term examinations, she cannot sit for the annual examination in June.

The training courses for voluntary aids last two years, during which time the candidates have to carry out 120 days of practical work per year and attend the theoretical courses according to a special programme drawn up by the Society. These take place in the mornings only, either at the Hospital or the Dispensary. The examinations are held in June in the presence of a jury appointed by the School Board in agreement with the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross.

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## United States

The American Red Cross has produced a folder entitled " Henry Dunant, Red Cross Prophet ". This is a publication which shows the founder of the Red Cross as he really was and as he appears from a reading of documentary sources. In the last part, Dunant's influence is placed in a just light, as is the profound significance of his message ; the final section ends with these words : " The moral energy of Dunant made him the prophet of the Red Cross. His craving to bring relief to humanity in pain has made itself felt throughout the world. "

With the approach of the Red Cross Centenary, it is necessary to go back to the origins and that is why we think it will be of interest to reproduce the contents of this folder on Dunant's life and work.

The force that drew many men and nations together in the Red Cross movement was supplied by Henri Dunant of Geneva,

Switzerland. He is often spoken of as the founder of the Red Cross and in one sense of the word he was. He was not, however, an organizer, or a public figure. He was a private citizen who accidentally became acquainted with the human wreckage caused by war.

*The Battle.*—In 1859 Dunant was traveling in northern Italy. He was a young business man of 30, and he had one object in view—to get the support of the Emperor of France for a business project in Algeria. The fact that the emperor was then leading his army against the army of Austria did not deter the enthusiastic young promoter. He did not see the emperor, but he could not escape seeing the casualties left by the Battle of Solferino, where the Franco-Sardinian victory over the Austrians left 40,000 dead and wounded on the battlefield.

On the day of the battle Dunant had arrived in the nearby town of Castiglione. He joined in the work of relief, sent his coach to bring supplies, and wrote to his friends in Switzerland for aid. He labored for 3 days at his unfamiliar task. Then he returned home, never again to be just like the young man who had set out to discuss a business deal with an emperor. Solferino changed Dunant.

*The Book.*—If Dunant had merely helped the wounded, the world would probably never have heard of him ; but he had to go farther than that. What he had seen gave his conscience no rest. He resolved to write an appeal against such terrifying inhumanity as he had witnessed, on the chance that he might move people to prevent or to reduce the suffering of soldiers. The result was *A Memory of Solferino* (Un souvenir de Solferino), printed in Geneva in November 1862. This famous book, mailed by the author to influential people throughout Europe, excited them beyond all expectation.

Dunant was not present at the Battle of Solferino itself, but he collected information that enabled him to write an accurate description of it. To this he added his eyewitness story of the deserted battlefield and of the makeshift hospitals of Castiglione. The

closing pages he devoted to the questions and proposals that held the germ of the Red Cross movement. He emphasized the need for trained volunteers and the necessity for international cooperation for the sake of humanity.

The distribution of the book was the first step in arousing international interest. Further concern was stirred up by the personal correspondence and private conversations of Dunant, in each of which he was unusually persuasive. The power of his book was always behind him to be drawn upon. One passage supplied the phrase that was to be repeated again and again as an expression of the Red Cross ideal: "Tutti fratelli." Dunant reported that the women of Castiglione treated all the wounded alike, though they came from many nations, because, as the women said, "Tutti fratelli," which means, "All are brothers."

Dunant put his finger on what was needed next. Merely exhorting people to be humane is not enough. There must be preparation for relief: "The whole problem lies in serious preparation for work of this kind, and in the actual formation of the proposed societies."

*Move Toward Organization.*—Dunant was not an "organization man," but one of the readers of his book was the head of a group engaged in local relief work. He was a fellow townsman of Dunant, the chairman of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare, Gustav Moynier. He placed Dunant's proposals before his society on February 9, 1863, and became the chief force that would shape Dunant's vision into an organization. The Society approved the appointment of a committee of five men to continue work on Dunant's material.

This committee, which later at Moynier's suggestion called itself the "permanent international committee", decided to call an international conference in Geneva. The committee was chaired by General Dufour, Switzerland's leading soldier; the secretary was Dunant; the other members were Moynier and two physicians, Dr. Appia and Dr. Maunoir. These men laid the groundwork for an international humanitarian treaty, the Treaty of Geneva, and for the related system of national societies now known as Red Cross societies.

*Conference of 1863.*—The international conference met in Geneva on October 26, 1863. Thanks in large part to Dunant's preparatory work, it was attended by delegates favorably disposed toward the proposals of the committee. In all, 36 people attended, 18 of whom represented 14 European governments. The conference had two important results: It increased the influence of the organizing committee; secondly, it produced resolutions for consideration by governments and possible approval by a diplomatic conference. At its final session the conference declared "that Monsieur Henry Dunant . . . and the Geneva Public Welfare Society . . . have deserved well of humanity and earned . . . universal thanks."

*Diplomatic Conference of 1864.*—The diplomatic conference met in Geneva on August 8, 1864, with 20 delegates attending from 12 governments. The United States sent observers, who made their influence felt in favor of the proposed treaty through informal talks with the delegates. Drawing on the experience of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, the American observers showed that a volunteer organization could work effectively with the government in accordance with the principles Dunant had proposed. The Conference agreed on the terms of the first Geneva Convention and agreed also that the symbol of the movement should be a red cross on a white background. Dr. Appia, of the founding committee, wore this symbol on his arm for the first time during the Prussian-Danish War of 1864. In time the whole movement became known as the Red Cross, and the organizing committee took the name of the "International Committee of the Red Cross".

*Decline of Dunant.*—The decline of Dunant almost from the moment of his greatest success is the most amazing fact of his amazing story. The Geneva Convention placed in international law the main ideas of which he was the prophet. What next? He was secretary of the founding committee, but committee affairs were in the hands of Gustav Moynier. His business prospects were not improving, and he had spent a great deal of strength, time, and money on the promotion of his humane ideas.

By 1867 Dunant was bankrupt, had resigned from the committee, had exiled himself from Geneva, and had begun wandering from city to city. He had no remaining circle of friends, no regular employment, and his only certain income was a small allowance from his family. He finally found a stopping place in the village of Heiden, Switzerland, where he made some new friends. One of them ran a hospital, which Dunant entered in 1892, and in which he spent the last 18 years of his life.

*Dunant Rediscovered.*—A young Swiss journalist found out in 1895 that Dunant was living in the Heiden hospital and got permission to interview him. The resulting article was widely printed. Once Dunant had been rediscovered, he again began to receive messages of respect and honor, as well as some gifts of money. In 1901 he was one of two recipients of the first Nobel Peace Award. From that time forward he did not lack attention, and he stayed in touch with the outside world as much as his health permitted. He died at Heiden on October 30, 1910. The anniversary of his birth, May 8, 1828, is now celebrated as World Red Cross Day.

# M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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## REHABILITATION IN LEPROSY<sup>1</sup>

Over ten million people in the world—it is estimated—suffer from leprosy. Less than 5 % can be accommodated in existing institutions ; most live in their own homes, and probably not more than 20 % receive treatment of any kind. In 1959 a WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy put the proportion with some disability at about 25 %, but this estimate is undoubtedly conservative. Much could be done for the rehabilitation of this group that is not being done at present.

Many leprosy deformities and disabilities would not occur at all if treatment started the moment the disease is diagnosed. At the present time, however, only a small proportion of patients receive any treatment at all. But much can be done to help those who already have deformities and disabilities. Just how much is shown in the report, recently published, of a Scientific Meeting on Rehabilitation in Leprosy held in November 1960 in Vellore, India, under the sponsorship of WHO, the Leonard Wood Memorial, and the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (with assistance from the National Institute of Neurology and Blindness of the US Public Health Service, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the US Navy, and the Christian Medical College, Vellore).

Two major points emerged during the meeting. One was that important advances have recently been made in the field of rehabilitation of leprosy patients by scientists whose main interests and experience are in different but related fields. The other was that problems in the pathology and treatment of deformities very

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<sup>1</sup> Extract from an article published in the *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, 1961, No. 9.

similar to those occurring in leprosy have been or are being solved through the use of techniques already known and in common use in medical schools and other research centres. The Scientific Meeting concluded that : “ . . . leprosy research should no longer be carried out merely in institutions confined to leprosy and by leprosy specialists who could not have the assistance of basic scientists and experts in other fields . . . ; much more rapid progress in rehabilitation could be made if leprosy were studied and treated along with other diseases in centres where a wide range of medical scientists would be available . . . ”

There are nevertheless certain difficulties peculiar to the rehabilitation of leprosy patients. The public fears the deformities, thinking that they indicate infection. Patients fear that deformities of the feet, hands, and face are inevitable and cannot be prevented or cured. The patient with loss of sensation may not be fit for ordinary work or employment. To overcome these difficulties, intensive education of the public and the medical profession is needed, with emphasis on the points that leprosy is curable and that residual deformities do not mean that it is still active. Education is required on the prevention of deformities ; prevention, along with treatment and rehabilitation, is an inseparable part of any programme dealing with leprosy. For the correction of the deformities, there should be a physiotherapy unit and reconstructive surgical centres. To provide reemployment there should be services to place the patient in jobs, vocational training units, sheltered workshops for those who cannot be independent, and settlements to provide permanent homes and work when necessary.

If medical services are adequate and the endemicity of leprosy is low, the existing rehabilitation services should be used. If trained personnel is in short supply, the rehabilitation programme should be built up around a good surgical reconstructive unit. But if existing medical services are not yet fully adequate, training is required to provide the necessary personnel. Every leprosy worker should be taught the basic principles of rehabilitation ; auxiliaries should be taught physiotherapeutic methods ; surgeons should learn reconstructive techniques ; and social workers should know what special methods exist for dealing with the limitations imposed by deformity.

The Scientific Meeting closed its report with a quotation that admirably summarizes the views of the participants and deserves to be reproduced in full :

“ Too often it is assumed that rehabilitation should begin only after cure of the disease. In some diseases that sequence may be logical. In the case of leprosy, most of the psychological harm is done in the first few months after the diagnosis is made. It is then that despair strikes. It is then that the patient's whole world crumbles away. It is then that he begins to feel persecuted and to feel that no effort is worth while. That is the root of apathy, and it is a root that deepens and ramifies widely. Rehabilitation must start on the day of diagnosis, or as soon thereafter as the social worker can introduce the patient to the new world that for such a short time must replace his old, until he is ready to return, freshly equipped and with a welcome awaiting him.”

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## THE CHANGING SCENE IN NURSING

*The International Nursing Review*<sup>1</sup> has recently published an interesting article on the development of nursing services and hospital techniques entitled “ *The changing scene in the United States*”. We reproduce a number of extracts, since the article deals with a very present problem which has more or less generally to be faced. The author, Miss Olga Weiss, R.N., who is herself a nurse, has published several works, in particular on the nurse-patients relationships in Psychiatry.

**The Patient Changes.**—Twenty or thirty years ago, the average patient was less well read, knew less about the human body, and

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. 8, number 5, London, September-October, 1961.

had much less access to information about processes than today. He was, also, probably less educated, worked longer hours, had fewer leisure activities in his restricted leisure time, and accepted pain and illness as a normal part of existence in a fairly harsh world. Today, the average patient is probably a high school graduate, and often a college graduate, works fewer hours, has many more leisure activities in his greater amount of free time, is fairly well read, and is bombarded with health information via the visual and auditory senses. In fact he can hardly escape learning about aspects of the human organism that few nurses knew about thirty years ago. He has access to pamphlets, booklets, books, illustrations, and can't escape advertisements in car, railroad, public places, or offered him through his daily mail. Various campaigns by interested groups inform him about—and request funds for—cystic fibrosis, rheumatism, arthritis, poliomyelitis, mental illness, and cancer . . .

This patient, then, is the person coming into hospital today. He has probably taken various medications at home—not always under the guidance of a physician, but rather as a victim of high pressure salesmanship. He is, in short, a victim of much information but little knowledge about his illness. He is going to ask the nurse questions and he is going to want answers. He is not going to accept treatment docilely as an unknowing person accepting the loving kindness of a paragon of virtues—the nurse. In fact, he is going to be highly critical of his nursing because he has built up a preconceived image of the nurse.

Under pressure of pain and discomfort, he is needful of nursing care, and may be demanding of it. He has heard that nurses are now more educated than heretofore, that nurses work with him rather than for him or to him, and he is probably confused. The amount of technical knowledge and education the nurse has is of no interest to the patient when he is in most need of that technical knowledge. At that time, he wants comfort, release from pain and anxiety, and loving care. But his definition of nursing care is not the nurses's definition.

**The Nurse Changes.**—The nurse is in a dilemma largely of her own making, but growing from the rapidly changed social system in which she lives. She, too, is better educated, has more leisure,

and more knowledge than the nurse of thirty years ago. She too, has clung to an old image of the nurse, and because this is—in a sense—a self image, she has greater difficulty in altering it. She sees herself, and wants to see herself, as the kind, loving person who gives comfort to the sick. Most often, she wants to be at the patient's side, allaying pain and anxiety. But she has tremendous pressures which keep her from reaching the patient. She is carrying out technical functions undreamed of by physicians three decades ago, which demand expert knowledge and skill of a far broader range of subjects than simple nursing measures, cookery, and housekeeping. She must handle equipment which requires a knowledge of physics, electronics, as well as anatomy and physiology. She must know basic chemistry and physiological reactions to synthetic drugs. She must be able to give expert care to patients in acute phases of disease which they could not have withstood thirty years ago, and she must give equally expert care to patients who have received surgical treatment which is nothing short of miraculous. She must do this for a group of patients, each of whom would have required the full attention of a single nurse a few years ago. She must direct the work of a number of assistants who are necessary because of the complex equipment and variety of treatments carried out in the hospital today, and she must let someone else take responsibility for housekeeping and dietary treatment—although she is still held responsible for the patients' environment and total treatment for the full 24 hours . . .

**Changed Relationships.**—Much written material speaks of the nurse/patient relationship, the nurse and her patient or the nurse and the doctor—as if the nurse has only one patient, only one doctor, in her working day. Nurse/patient relationships, nurse/doctor relationships, nurse/family relationships are all very well, when there is only one patient, one doctor, one family with whom the nurse relates. But in the course of the average 8-hour day the nurse has the care of a number of patients, who have families, and a number of doctors, each of whom wants her entire attention for his patients, and a number of other workers who look to her for guidance if not direct supervision. In a sense, we perpetuate the false image of the nurse with a patient, when in reality, the picture

is of the nurse almost overwhelmed with patients, doctors, ancillary (auxiliary) workers, and a number of added personnel—all demanding her immediate and urgent attention.

Certainly, the nurse has learned certain skills and arts (although I feel these are not stressed nearly enough in today's curriculum). But she has been taught a great many other things, also, and has been taught that all are her responsibility. Not the least of these are the varied measurements and observations which were once the task of the physician alone. Now, it is the nurse who is responsible for them—and many of the observations and measurements cannot be made in the course of what old-timers knew to be nursing care. One cannot observe a patient's blood pressure while giving him a bath, nor check the artificial kidney or heart-lung machine while giving comfort measures. These are serious observations made with delicate and complicated apparatus, and they require the nurse's undivided attention—about the one thing today's nurse does not possess. All her attention is divided, and she is in a quandary trying to meet innumerable demands while satisfying her own deep inner calling to be a nurse—in that old image of a calm, comforting person.

**The Changed Hospital.**—The hospital itself is vastly changed. It strives for efficiency while trying to meet constantly changing demands, new and expensive equipment, an increasing number of patients, an increasing number of staff, and added expensive services. Two supposedly stable points of reference remain—the doctor and the nurse. The public clings to its old images; even the doctor and nurse cling to the old image. But who speaks for the new image? The sociologist, the economist, the psychologist *in their roles* present a new image . . . He wants, then, the old image—the healer, the comforter. This split between reality and fantasy is curiously present in all of us. In theory, we approve the changing scene, in practice, we reject the reality imposed by the newer pressures. We like the automatic beds which the patient can raise or lower by pressing a button, but we miss having the nurse raise or lower the bed, fluff the pillow, and speak a comforting word or two. We like early ambulation, which prevents complications of serious illness or surgery, but we miss the comfort of attention given to the

bedfast patient. In effect, we are told by modern science to be brave and require less coddling, but when we are ill, we want coddling—and who is to say coddling—or comfort—is not justified once in a while, even in this electronic age of miracles and changing scenes ?

Those of us in nursing who lived through these major changes want the satisfaction we got in giving nursing in the ' old days ', even as we approve the remarkable advances which keep people alive and prevent the serious disability which went with the other era.

For the sake of society, we would not relinquish the scientific advances, but as members of society, we are not happy with the price we are paying.

This is truly our dilemma, and the choice is ours. Where then do we go from here ?

# B O O K S

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## PEOPLE IN HOSPITAL <sup>1</sup>

*by*

ELIZABETH BARNES

This book is based on the findings of the International Study of Psychological Problems in General Hospitals. Sponsored jointly by the World Federation for Mental Health, the International Council of Nurses and the International Hospital Federation, the work was undertaken by 18 study groups in Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the USA. Since this was an essentially human problem, the emphasis being placed on the patient rather than on the hospital, it was considered to be more effective to rely on discussions rather than on an official research programme. After two years, these study groups produced their reports to provide discussion material for an International Expert Group.

Miss Barnes, who co-ordinated the work, describes in a stimulating way the various problems involving patients from their admission to hospital, their relationship with the hospital staff, both doctors and nurses, their attitude towards other patients in the same ward, their treatment and their return home. She also deals with the specific problems of children and old people. The administration of large hospitals in the main cities is one of great complexity, and which, in view of the shortage of nursing staff, in many cases results in patients being treated impersonally and with merely clinical efficiency.

The study groups have done a useful work in drawing attention to the natural anxieties, to the fears, to the monotonous daily life

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<sup>1</sup> Mamillan and Co. Ltd., London, 1961.

of patients and to their relationships with the nursing staff. It would appear that a great deal still needs to be done in order to obtain more support and greater comprehension of the problems involved from hospital administrations. The suffering and the indignities of illness can to a large extent be lessened by personal interest and communication. Instead of feeling isolation and loss of known surroundings, the patient should be made to feel that the hospital is part of the community.

The pace of modern life is not likely to be slowed down: the problem is therefore one of present urgency.

M. C. S. P.

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VÖLKERRECHT<sup>1</sup>

by

FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON DER HEYDTE

“ In present studies made in German<sup>2</sup> which are devoted to modern international law, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the rules of war are more often than not treated summarily, even in too summary a manner ” . . .

This is the observation which Professor von der Heydte is unfortunately forced to make in the introduction to the second volume of his treatise on international law. The author has therefore attempted to set forth in as detailed and as methodical a fashion as possible the principles and rules aimed at limiting the use of force and arbitrariness in the case of armed conflict.

One can but applaud this conception, if one starts with the point of view that the rules of war, as he so aptly recalls, “ attempt to uphold a minimum of juridical order, thus fulfilling the real task of all law, which is to protect the individual and enable him to give a purpose to his life, and through this its entire value. All standards in the law of war in their strict sense are, in their final

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<sup>1</sup> *Ein Lehrbuch, II, Kiepenheuer und Witsch, Köln-Berlin.*

<sup>2</sup> We could add: “ in other languages as well ” . . . (*Editorial Note*).

analysis, not centred on States as being obligations, but on the individual as a subject meriting protection ; the subjective laws which the rules of war enforce on belligerents are only methods of reaching this fundamental object : the protection of the individual."

The question is sometimes discussed today to know to what extent, in the case of armed conflict, one or other of the belligerents are equally bound by the rules of war. Professor von der Heydte gives a perfectly clear reply to this question, the only possible one if one shares the same ideas, as have been mentioned above, on the very nature of the rules of war. " It is in the light of this conception ", he writes, " that the principle of the equality of the belligerents during the course of hostilities also assumes all its meaning. It is precisely because the law of war aims at protecting the individual that these standards are valid in the same way in all wars and for all those taking part in them, whether it is a matter of a war undertaken by isolated States or by the international community, or whether it concerns one of the belligerents in a war which is just or unjust, defensive or offensive, permitted or forbidden. The question of knowing who is to assume the responsibility of unleashing a war has no influence on the rules of war as rules applicable in the war itself . . . This principle, however, of the equality between parties to the conflict only has value in so far as the rules of war aim at protecting the individual ".

The holding of such views will certainly lead those who are attached to the humanitarian aspect of the rules of war to read the numerous pages of this new study of international law with interest. In addition to the chapters describing the origins and the fundamental principles of the rules of war, and on the position of the State and the individual in time of war, the work contains a chapter full of originality on " the significance of space in the law of war ". The author treats the question appositely not only from the point of view of the military objective, but also in the contrary sense of what could be termed " the peaceful objective " (*Befriedete Objekte*) ; in other words, with particular reference to places and sites, such as hospitals, cultural property and open towns which should never be attacked, and to which international law accords special protection.

*R.-J. W.*

DE MAN IN HET WIT<sup>1</sup>

by

ANS MUIDERMAN

The character of Henry Dunant will without doubt always inspire those who seek to restore certain great moral ideas which, in spite of time, will continue to be present in the minds of men. They will assert themselves through the undeniable truth which they contain, that is to say, the absolute necessity to allow enough justice and solidarity to reign so that the purpose of mankind does not perish.

The introduction of this book, published in the Netherlands, shows the author's design in writing this work : " This is a story . . . an appeal to generosity and love of one's fellow men, addressed to the young people, boys and girls alike, of our time ". This work is, in fact, a biography in which, chapter after chapter, the author follows his hero, from childhood to his death, giving the intimate story of the events, influences and the struggles which marked his life. The text shows the care which the author has taken to make the story attractive, while not forgetting its serious aspect, that note of solemnity which leads one to suspect just how stubborn the battle was which Dunant had to wage in order to bring fulfilment to his first impulse, which was later to end in the creation of a viable and effective organism.

It appears, moreover, that Dunant's life can interest a young public in a number of ways, above all when, as Ans Muiderman has done, it is recounted in a simple and straightforward manner, allowing one to draw one's own conclusions, in full freedom of mind.

It should be added that numerous attractive illustrations give the story a sense of movement and truth. We see the young Dunant progressing with large steps towards some unknown goal, whilst a group of serious and solemn looking gentlemen discuss amongst themselves without paying him the slightest attention. In chapter II, entitled " a new sound ", there is a reproduction of Van Gogh's famous painting representing the grim walk of prisoners.

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<sup>1</sup> Ed. Van Goor Zonen, The Hague.

## BOOKS

This "new sound" recalls the declaration according to which "once the enemy has been beaten, the enemy wounded must be treated as well as our own". Other illustrations evoke the different stages in the life of "the man in white".

This work could therefore be of interest to young people, inspire them to greater things and attract a large public.

J. Z.

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### FORTY YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES<sup>1</sup>

This 29 page booklet summarizes the main outlines of the development of what has become the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has its headquarters in Geneva.

In the introduction to this booklet the author goes back to Fridtjof Nansen who, as long ago as 1921 (the year he was nominated on the recommendation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the post of League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), gave this institution its international character. For thirty years he was to serve as an example to those engaged on this action. In a few lines, the booklet recalls that there already existed at this time different groups of refugees and, in order to lend them assistance, recourse was necessary to organized outside aid. It was then "that the moral force and determination of one man, Nansen, successfully carried through the first internationally organized attempt at solving a humanitarian problem of this nature.

"Since then," the author continues, "refugee problems have become a continuous concern of the international community." He points out that it was not until 1950, however, that the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was drawn up, which granted a mandate establishing definite regulations which would permit the settling, within the framework of this

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, 1961.

mandate, of many problems arising from sometimes tragic situations created by the enormous mixing of populations, particularly after the Second World War.

It is important to note that this booklet, which reflects great credit on international mutual aid, is only speaking of refugees who have benefited from the common endeavours of nations. It leaves aside the millions of people who, uprooted from their natural surroundings, have had to seek asylum elsewhere, even on the territory of their own country, and have benefited from the support of the laws and the care of national governments in Germany, India, Pakistan and other countries.

The introduction points out that today, as in Nansen's time, the work of assistance to so-called international refugees would be impossible without the co-operation of international and national voluntary agencies (numbering more than 90 during the World Refugee Year, 1959-60). The eleven chapters which follow mark each successive stage in the protection of international refugees. One is struck by the amplitude of this action, both in time and distance. This account gives the reader a condensed picture of the extension of a work whose numerous ramifications spread even to the Far East, to bring order, comfort and also hope to the millions of people whom fate had struck a cruel blow.

This booklet vividly recalls the difficulties that had to be overcome to achieve this end. We hope that it will be given a warm welcome by the general public, for whom it is intended. The limitless disasters which war can cause can never be too highly stressed nor the efforts of reconstruction which then have to be made.

We do not wish to end without quoting some figures taken from statistics reproduced in this booklet. Incomplete as they are, they give some idea of the enormity of the task accomplished. From July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1952 nearly six million refugees received aid. Some 240,000 were repatriated and about three million were resettled.

J. Z.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be " Inter arma caritas ".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

**Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions**, by *Claude Pilloud*.  
— Geneva, 1958. 29 p., Sw. fr. 2.—

**The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). What it is—What it does**. Geneva, 1960. *Illus.*, Sw. fr. 0.50.

**Red Cross Principles**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. *Preface by Max Huber*.  
Geneva, 1956. 154 p., Sw. fr. 7.—

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean-G. Lossier*.—Geneva, 1951.  
31 p., Sw. fr. 2.—

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. — Geneva, 1951.  
11 p., Sw. fr. 1.—

**The Doctor in the Geneva Conventions of 1949**, by *J.-P. Schoenholzer*. — Geneva, 1961. 59 p., Sw. fr. 3.—

**Some Advice to Nurses and other Members of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces**, by *Lucie Odier*, *Member of the ICRC*.  
— Geneva, 1951. 9 p., Sw. fr. 0.25.

**Annual Report 1960**. — Geneva, 1961. 81 p., Sw. fr. 5.—

**Can the Status of Prisoners of War be altered?**, by *René-Jean Wilhelm*. — Geneva, 1953. 37 p., Sw. fr. 2.—

The above publications can be obtained from the headquarters of the ICRC, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva (Switzerland).

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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, Victoria 2068 (R.72), *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3, Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, High Court Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto* 5.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovakian Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22 *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris* (8<sup>e</sup>).
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London*, S.W.1.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavitou 1, *Athens*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 4a Calle 11-42, Zona 1, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsenstræti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 26, Nairamdal Gudang, P.O. 20/26 *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C. 2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretarship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 304, Barclay's Bank Building, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés, P.O. Box 655, *Lome*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.