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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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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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GERMAN

J. Pictet: Die Grundsätze des humanitären Völkerrechts (VI). —
T. Lomonaco: Fliegende Krankenschwestern.

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The League of Red Cross Societies in the Modern World

by H. Beer

It is a pleasure for me, as Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, to write an article for the outstanding review produced by the International Committee. It is also a further opportunity to give fresh testimony to the cordial and harmonious co-operation between our two institutions, not that this needs any corroboration.

The League of Red Cross Societies, the world federation of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, came into being on the morrow of the First World War in 1919, when the importance of the Red Cross mission in time of peace was receiving greater and greater recognition and when the need for a federative body to co-ordinate the work of National Societies was being felt.

After a certain slowing down of its activities during the Second World War, the League expanded rapidly from 1945 onwards as a result of the widespread decolonization which occurred mainly in Africa and Asia. In 1948, for instance, there were two African Societies and eleven Asian Societies which were members of the League; at the present time the figures have risen to twenty-two and twenty-five respectively, while during the same period the total number of member Societies has grown from 65 to 106, an increase

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of 65%. In addition the number of members in the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies jumped from 91 million in 1945 to 190 million at the present time.

This vast movement is still gathering strength, particularly in Africa, a fact which is most gratifying. It demonstrates that a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society is a power to be reckoned with. It is recognized by governments as an auxiliary to the public services, for one of the first aims of newly independent countries is to set up a National Society. It is, however, not sufficient to institute a National Society; it must be made an organized living force. That is the aim which the League has set itself in its Red Cross Development Programme.

This is not a new mission; it has indeed been one of the League's specific aims since its foundation, but this League programme of technical assistance, having assumed greater breadth and width over the last few years, has become the mainspring of a dynamic Red Cross movement.

Nowadays it is no longer sufficient to understand in isolation the problems confronting the Red Cross; they have to be considered in the political, economic and social environment. The Red Cross is no longer the preserve of a particular social class but the product of the combined efforts of the whole population in any country and covers a wide range of activities. That is why, in an emergent country, the Red Cross cannot be considered as an entity introduced from outside. It has to be organized as a force for the purpose of aiding and assisting populations, drawing its strength from the combined efforts of individuals and adapted to the specific problems arising in the country. The building of such a force can no longer be carried out in splendid isolation but only in co-operation with the central government, local authorities and international and national organizations.

This new dynamic Red Cross must be carried forward on the impetus of new principles. It resolutely turns its back on paternalism which has been superseded by fellowship and full team spirit. It is this which is the originality of the League's mission. At the same time, under the drive and impetus of a spirit of understanding and harmony, it has undertaken the challenging task of weaving a vast network of technical co-operation in the most widely varying fields.

Such dynamism makes certain demands. It even sets more problems than it solves. It brings out, especially, the disproportion between the aims on which the League has set its sights and the material and human resources which the League can muster.

It must not be thought that the League has to overcome resistance to the work it wishes to undertake in new countries; quite the reverse. Its intervention is solicited, but many new Societies believe their federation can do everything for them, and do it immediately, no matter how great their needs or how feeble their resources.

To settle these problems and satisfy its members the League must adopt a realistic attitude. It must realize that independence newly achieved and a budding political system are not automatically endowed with a perfect administrative organization. The League must be aware of the technical problems which these countries have to face, particularly the limited number of persons capable of undertaking voluntary Red Cross work requiring professional qualifications. In fact, it is only in the long run that results will become evident.

In spite of these difficulties, the League must retain its idealism, for it is committed. The warm welcome it receives is not due solely to its tangible contributions but also to the fact that it does not preach any religious or political belief and that its principles are freely accepted everywhere. It is in this way that the Red Cross is unique, that its enterprising spirit is equal to the responsibilities it undertakes.

Assistance to National Societies demands not only staunch faith in the Red Cross mission, but also systematic planning of development activities. Improvisation can no longer be tolerated; assistance requires organization adapted to cope with needs in accordance with an established order of priorities. It is useless to draw up a programme of activities if a Society has no organizational structure, or its administration and finance are ineffectual. In addition, the League must stress the importance of the teaching and training of those who will be called upon to lead new National Societies. For this purpose seminars, training courses, conferences and study visits are regular features in the yearly plans of the Development Programme. Results over the last few years have been encouraging, without however concealing shortcomings such as, in the first place,

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lack of finance by comparison with the resources of international organizations or governmental technical services and the shortage of qualified personnel for the achievement of specific objectives. It is no easy matter to plan long term programmes dependent on voluntary contributions.

It would be only too easy to adopt a pessimistic or resolutely negative attitude. But the Red Cross has no such complex; it believes in miracles. In the case in point, the miracle is that the Red Cross has been able to launch and implement an assistance programme which has been in operation for more than five years, thanks to the help granted by a large number of Societies¹.

* * *

It is a fact that new Societies have played an important rôle in the reshaping of the League's programme. But there are older members of the Red Cross family, most of them in countries which have achieved an advanced stage of development. Problems are no less tricky for that. Some twenty years ago the opinion was expressed in certain quarters that in developed countries where the State bore a general responsibility for social health and welfare, the Red Cross was becoming less and less necessary and its work could be relegated to some museum of memorials to charity.

How wide of the mark this misconception of the present and future mission of the Red Cross! Although it has not retained its former monopoly of the activities it undertakes, it would be a great error to consider that the Red Cross is no longer of any service to Society in a State with sound and specialized institutions, where everything is planned and settled in advance. In actual fact, no government may claim to do everything in the field of social service. It needs the close co-operation of voluntary organizations.

In modern Society, compounded of pressure groups purveying new ideas, the volunteer and the professional work side by side.

¹ *Plates* : 1) India, distribution of milk. 2) Quito, Inter-American Junior Red Cross and Health Education Seminar. 3) In Geneva, 86th Session of the League's Executive Committee.

It may even be said that in industrial society voluntary work has been rejuvenated.

The Red Cross at the beginning of the century and in a number of medical and social fields played a pioneer rôle which has since been taken over by the State. Today the Red Cross is in the vanguard against the besetting problems arising from the development of huge cities, the increased proportion of elderly people in the population, etc. The man taken off the sick list by the Social Security Office may not always have been cured; the farmer turned factory worker in some suburb of a large town is not always happy in his flat in a huge residential complex; the pensioner with a low fixed income cannot always make ends meet during his old age. The State may provide for material needs, it may improve living conditions; it cannot always provide the fullness of the heart and the spirit. Many are the problems which can only be solved with group help, particularly from voluntary agencies. They are a responsibility which should be shared by all members of society and not solely by the medical profession, for example.

This does not imply any rivalry between State social services and those of private organizations such as the Red Cross, but the awakening of public conscience to collective responsibility, philanthropy and self-sacrifice.

We might give a number of illustrations. For instance, the Red Cross shoulders responsibility in ten countries for the operation of a national blood transfusion service; in others it provides a public information service on blood transfusion, recruits donors and collects blood donations. In all countries it is the State's best public relations agent endeavouring to inure all strata of society to the principle that blood should be donated gratuitously. These are not the activities of a moribond organization but of one which has reached maturity and is resolutely facing the future.

This reference to some activities was hardly necessary to prove that the voluntary worker is far from extinct, and that selfless people will always be able to devote themselves to socially useful activities.

It may well be asked, however, what is the League's function, seeing that all these problems have to be settled on the national level. The fact is that the world is a small place and the experience

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acquired by one National Society may benefit another and it is in this respect that the League fulfils the rôle of an intermediary or "clearing house" of ideas among National Societies, dispensing advice, giving training to some and inspiration to others. It is a League responsibility to ensure that Red Cross training and administration reach a high professional level and to see to it that Red Cross methods keep pace with scientific developments. This applies to the traditional activities of the Red Cross such as nursing care, the organization of blood banks, first-aid and the innumerable fields of activity involved in social work.

The projects and achievements of the League and developed National Societies over the last few years would make an impressive list. We would not fail to point out, in addition, the sound link binding the developed and the developing Societies.

Development is a relative thing. Some Societies may be superbly organized for action in a particular field, yet unprepared for others. Everyone has something to learn from others. A Society in a remote region where living conditions are difficult will always have something to teach the older Societies, either on a spiritual level or in some technical field.

Such is perhaps the main conclusion to be drawn from the experience of the last twenty years; the idea of a quid pro quo has been substituted for that of "something for nothing". Gone the "haves" and the "have nots" outlook which has given way to one of a community drawing strength from interdependence and the team spirit.

* * *

One of the League's basic and perhaps most dynamic missions is the co-ordination and development of relief in the event of natural disaster, war and all kinds of civil commotions.

For almost fifty years the League has been alleviating the distress of flood and earthquake victims and of refugees. During the last few years its scope has been continuously expanding as it contended with more and more of disaster's consequences. Today's programmes do not stop at the provision of the actual relief itself,



India, September 1966 — In the framework of the supplementary food programme for India, distribution of milk received from sister Societies through the League.

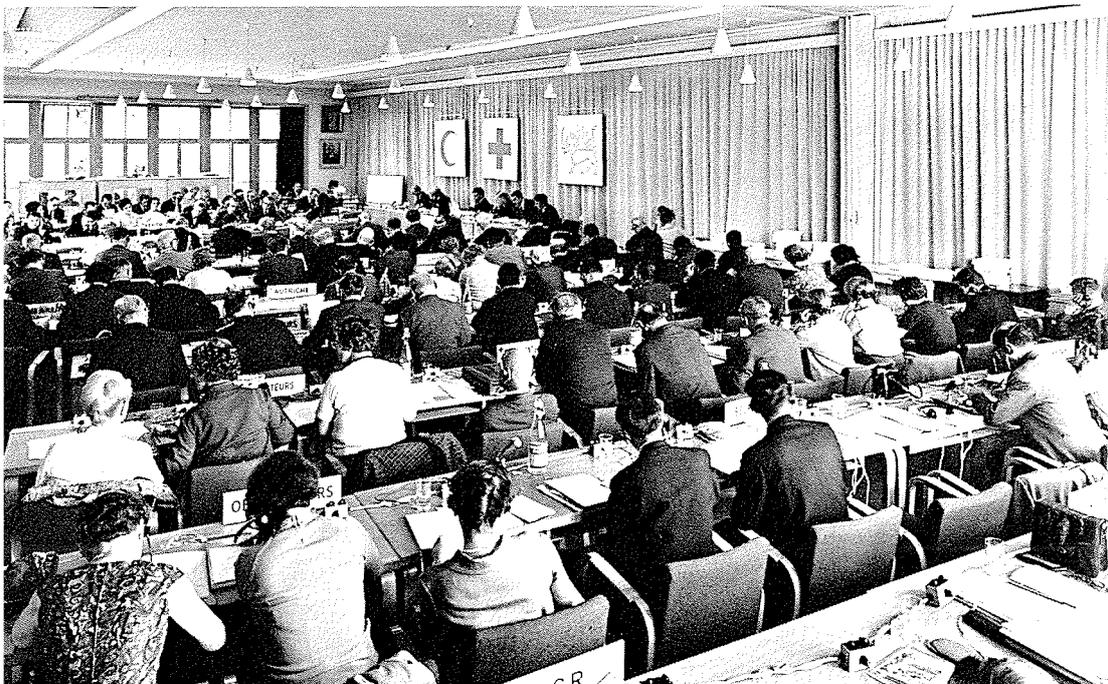
Photograph G. Gordon-Lennox



Ecuador, November 1966 — Inter-American Seminar on Junior Red Cross and Health Education.

Geneva, October 1966 — 86th Session of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Photograph Jean Zbinden, Geneva



but are inseparable from medico-social operations. In addition, the need for long term action has been felt with increasing frequency. Often, instead of withdrawing after an emergency operation, the League has had to step up its action for months on end for the benefit of the destitute and of refugees.

Between 1919 and 1967, the League carried out almost three hundred emergency relief operations, a frequency which speaks volumes for the bond of fellowship with the victims of adversity. Nevertheless, it would be wrong, especially today, to believe that a relief operation, from the appeal to Societies to distribution of their donations, is a simple task calling for empirical improvisation. It is now more than ever necessary to promote, steer and develop the community spirit among National Societies and hence to have a body capable of centralizing the organization of relief actions and of acting both as a look-out post and as a centre for research and assessment of resources.

It cannot be over-stressed that in any relief operation the League has a responsibility both to disaster victims and to donors. For this reason it must ever seek to improve. Each of its actions is fully discussed in conferences and committees; methods are constantly examined in the light of experience, for it is essential to save time even if only a matter of seconds, and to take effective action without delay.

Over the last few years, the League has been launching general or restricted appeals about once every three weeks, and the donations in cash and in kind sent by National Societies are impressive.

There is however no shortage of problems. The League is not the only organization concerned with relief; many other movements also carry out sustained action. Even governments, either for political or purely philanthropic reasons, sometimes pursue activities parallel to those of the League, thereby giving rise to complicated co-ordination problems. In this respect a decisive step was taken recently by the UN Economic and Social Council which requested the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, to initiate, in co-operation with the UN Specialized Agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies, measures designed to permit the organization of immediate and concerted action for relief and reconstruction in the event of natural disaster. The League's activity in this field was

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referred to many times and the finest tribute paid to our movement was the recognition of the unique rôle of the Red Cross in disaster relief. In addition, a resolution was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965, inviting governments to draw up general plans for the organization of relief to meet disaster, and stressing the need for the United Nations to extend their activities in the field of emergency relief planning in close association with the League.

One of the problems in this connection is the need for funds. In most countries, relief supplies depend on the support which the public and the government are prepared to grant the National Red Cross Societies. In general, this support is given during the early days of a catastrophe when public interest is aroused and maintained by the press and television. It is therefore necessary when disaster strikes that the Red Cross endeavour to obtain adequate facts and figures which can be turned to account in fund collection drives.

When the cause does not receive sufficient backing from modern information media, it is the League's duty to see to it that assistance does not fall short. The League thus has the thankless task, when disaster produces a great surge of goodwill but relatively little distress, to moderate public enthusiasm.

The League, of course, works hand in glove with the ICRC. On many occasions action has been initiated by the International Committee when it came within its purview, and was subsequently taken over by the League when political troubles, for example, had subsided. But it is more frequently the case that operations require ICRC and League co-operation; these are always carried out in perfect unison.

The Red Cross would be failing in its mission if it did not take an interest in youth. In recent years, in many densely populated countries, youth has shown itself as a force with which to be reckoned; more than half the world's population are under twenty years of age. The demographic "explosion" of our times is indeed revolutionary, and youth, which is a potential striking power, is also a tender shoot which must be given support and must be trained.

The Junior Red Cross, the younger branch of the Red Cross movement, has for its part kept abreast of this demographic development; its membership during the last eight years has risen from 58

to 68 million whilst the number of National Junior Red Cross Sections has increased from 69 to 85. Its triple programme of protection of life and health, international friendship, and mutual assistance, is the loom on which is woven its mission which has known an unprecedented expansion. But the world evolves rapidly, carrying youth forward in an irresistible movement, a vortex of technological pursuits and facile philosophy. As for all Red Cross activities, the Junior Red Cross programme has had to be revised and adapted to suit the aspirations of youth.

Young people are ideal voluntary workers. They are ready for anything which arouses their interest, demands effort and satisfies their zeal to shoulder responsibility.

The Red Cross has endeavoured to shape its programme to the needs of modern youth, as suggested some years ago by several outstanding educators.

The Junior Red Cross five year plan, by its appeal to youthful knowledge and experience, by opening the way for young people to take part in the framing of programmes useful to society, should give new life to the Junior Red Cross programmes of National Societies and help the development of those which are as yet inchoate.

The problems facing the League's leading officials, organs and Secretariat, are immense. It has been demonstrated that in 1967, as it has been doing from the outset, the Red Cross is performing a useful function, but it needs more than ever the confidence of its members and of such organizations as the UN and its Specialized Agencies in order to enable it to carry out the duties expected of it.

It is true that a comparison of the League's tasks with its meagre resources might well give rise to apprehension, the more so as the Red Cross mission cannot always be expected to meet with understanding and be appreciated at its full value.

However, the situation must not be viewed with pessimism. Red Cross resources have never kept pace with its aims, but this has never prevented it from "pulling off the miracle". Its "raison d'être" is to overcome difficulty, the obstacle which it must surmount in war-time or in the event of natural disaster. Its field of application is the ceaseless fight it wages against human suffering, the best remedy for which is not always the availability of vast

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material resources. The presence and personal touch of the dedicated Red Cross worker sometimes accomplishes what is beyond the ability of a heavy administrative machinery backed by an arsenal of resources.

The very underlying ideal of the Red Cross precludes its becoming affluent; it is destined never to reap a profit. The general public would not show any understanding for a humanitarian movement which was identified or associated with professional activity where the profit motive is the overriding consideration.

Yet the Red Cross can no longer function as it did fifty years ago; it must adapt itself to the progressive trends of technical developments; to keep pace with the demands of modern life, it must give its members up-to-date training, specialize and rationalize. Especially must it keep the public informed of what it is and what it does.

For the Red Cross to ignore modern trends and developments would be unthinkable. It is ever increasingly called upon to undertake activities which require ever greater qualifications, and it must therefore keep its methods abreast of the times. Would it be out of place for the Red Cross to "sell" to recently formed National Societies plans for their organization, or to "invest" profitably by providing those Societies with audio-visual equipment; is there any contradiction in the statement that the Red Cross must have its own central planning agency to help National Societies to make preparations to contend, for example, with the consequences of disasters? We believe the answer is an emphatic "no", for we are convinced that the only "investments" which the Red Cross may make are moral, and that the dividends therefrom take the form of a better understanding and application of the basic principles of the Red Cross.

What is of over-all importance today is not to explain the complexity of the Red Cross organization, its various bodies and functions, but to strengthen the united Red Cross front everywhere, and only by and for that unity is its mission fulfilled. In this year of 1967, we are no longer concerned with differentiating among the various constituents which go to make up the Red Cross and with emphasizing the respective merits of each of them. Rather must we make it clear that the ICRC, the National Societies and the League

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have a common responsibility; that the achievements of the one are a reflexion on the others and are of benefit to the whole Red Cross movement.

It is a matter for satisfaction that in these times of modern activity discussions on who should do what do not arise, team-work among the various bodies being the order of the day. The “ hermetic compartment ” concept is a thing of the past, having given way to the full significance of the international concept of the Red Cross. Clearly then there are many basic factors of Red Cross activity which justify our looking forward to the future with confidence.

Henrik BEER
Secretary-General
of the League of Red Cross Societies

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Twelfth Distribution of Income from the Augusta Fund

GENEVA, MAY 1, 1967

Circular No. 466

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross (Red Crescent,
Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Regulations of the Augusta Fund provide for the distribution of income from the Fund every fourth year on the occasion of the International Red Cross Conferences. As these Conferences do not take place at regular intervals, the International Committee of the Red Cross has informed the National Societies, in its Circular No. 429 of March 30, 1960, that such income would henceforth be distributed every fourth year, irrespective of the date on which the Conferences are held.

The last distribution took place in 1964 and the International Committee will proceed to the next one, the twelfth, in the course of the spring of 1968.

In conformity with Article 7 of the Regulations, applications for grants should, in order to be taken into consideration, reach

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

the Committee by *November 1, 1967, at the latest*. It will be recalled that the income from this Fund shall be devoted:

- (a) either to missions which the Central Committees judge expedient to organize in the general interest of the Red Cross work;
- (b) or to women's associations, and especially those concerned with setting up nursing schools;
- (c) or to any other object of practical utility.

The International Committee should be grateful if National Societies wishing to apply for a grant would indicate all useful details on the use to which they intend to devote the grant. It is only in this manner that the Committee will be able to come to a decision with a full knowledge of all the facts.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS:

Samuel A. GONARD,

President

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Vietnam**

Geneva Conventions. — When in June 1965 the ICRC addressed an appeal to the belligerents on the subject of the Geneva Conventions for the protection of the victims of war, the Republic of Vietnam replied that it proposed applying these international treaties to which it is a Party (as is the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America). It has accordingly had disseminated amongst its armed forces a summary of conduct to be observed towards prisoners, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. Similar instructions have been given to the American and Allied forces.

Prisoners of war. — The Government of the Republic of Vietnam has furthermore decided to accord the status of prisoner of war to all combattants captured under arms during the course of military operations. It is estimated that there are at present 2500 prisoners of war held in the three camps which were opened for them in 1966 at Da-Nang, Plei-Ku and Bien-Hoa.

Visits to camps. — The ICRC has received permission from the Saigon authorities for these camps to be visited, to which teams consisting of a doctor-delegate and another doctor have had access since the autumn of 1966. Representatives of the International Committee are able to talk without witnesses and in most cases without interpreters with prisoners of their own choosing. On the completion of each visit, which also includes hospitals in which wounded and sick prisoners of war are undergoing treatment, they make known their observations, and, if necessary, their suggestions to the camp commandant and the South Vietnam authorities. A report is subsequently forwarded to the Detaining Power.



With the President and Director-General of the Nicaraguan Red Cross (on left) the delegate of the ICRC visiting political detainees in a prison in Managua (February 1967).



In Geneva — The Secretary-General of the Tunisian Red Crescent (*left*) handing over to the ICRC medicines for the latter's distribution in the Yemen.

Photograph Jean Zbinden, Geneva

Laos — The ICRC delegate distributing blankets and mosquito nets to refugees and the homeless.



Sorting centres. — Delegates also have access to sorting centres to which members of the forces of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam are sent immediately after capture, as well as civilian suspects. These centres have been established by the authorities of the Republic of Vietnam. Other visits have also been made to American, South Korean and Australian sorting centres.

North Vietnam prisoners. — Several visits, furthermore, have been made to 19 North Vietnam seamen captured on July 1, 1966, by American naval forces. Reports on these visits have, in this case, been handed to the Detaining Power and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi. A nominal roll has also been forwarded to the North Vietnam Government which has demanded the release of all Vietnamese held in South Vietnam and especially of North Vietnamese captured at sea North of the 17th parallel and brought as prisoners to the South. The ICRC has undertaken searches to trace these North Vietnamese prisoners.

Lists. — The ICRC's Central Tracing Agency has, in addition, received from the Saigon authorities five lists totalling about 800 prisoners of war. Further lists are awaited.

Prisons. — In November 1966 the ICRC delegates were authorized to visit penal establishments distributed throughout the territory of the Republic of Vietnam. They also went to several re-educational centres.

In all, visits in December covered some 15,000 prisoners of war and detainees in 20 places of internement or detention. They are being continued at present.

For Children in Need.—A generous donor has remitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross a gift of 130,000 Swiss francs to be used for the benefit of destitute children in the Republic of Vietnam.

After an on-the-spot examination of the various projects proposed for the utilization of these funds, the ICRC decided to make the following distribution: a credit of 50,000 Swiss francs to the Da Nang orphanage for the extension and refitting of its premises; 50,000 Swiss francs to the new orphanage at Cantho,

which also provides a home for many orphans and abandoned children.

The balance will be used to set up and operate for six months several milk distribution centres which the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam, assisted by the League of Red Cross Societies, is at present organizing in the poor quarters of Saigon. The ICRC has just despatched 38 tons of powdered milk to Saigon; 28 tons will be allocated to this programme.

Laos

In co-operation with the Laotian Red Cross, the ICRC delegate, Dr. Jürg Baer arranged for relief distributions in Houa Khong Province in the North-east of the country where large numbers of refugees have been reported. Some 4000 find themselves completely destitute. Blankets, mats and mosquito netting have been distributed amongst them.¹

The resumption of hostilities in South Laos having resulted in a further sudden flood of refugees into Sedone Province, the delegate of the ICRC has made arrangements for immediate aid to be brought to them through the provincial committee of the National Red Cross.

Relief distributed has been provided from donations by National Red Cross Societies and the ICRC.

South Arabia

The Head of the International Committee's Mission in the Arab Peninsula, Mr. André Rochat, went to Aden where he spent 10 days in February.

In agreement with the authorities, he made further visits to places of detention for persons apprehended on account of the events.

¹ *Plate.* The ICRC delegate distributing blankets and mosquito nets to refugees and the homeless.

Yemen

The International Committee of the Red Cross is continuing its medical activities in the Yemen where four of its teams are established in the North-east. These are located respectively at Amara, Herran, El Hazem and in the outskirts of Ketaf.

In February the ICRC distributed food, medicines, a variety of equipment and relief provided from a German donation.

In the same month, Mr. André Rochat, Delegate-General of the ICRC in the Arab Peninsula, visited Cairo and Riyadh for a series of talks with the two governments concerned.

Relief distribution.—In March, 1967, the ICRC delegation distributed in North Yemen medicines and blankets provided from a donation of Misereor, a German denominational Association, representing a value of about 30,000 DM. These relief supplies were handed over to the delegates by a German journalist, Mr. Harald Vocke, who also presented them with a cash donation for the purchase of food. Purchases were made in Najran and the delegates distributed relief to the Yemeni population in need.

The ICRC delegation also took delivery of a consignment of medicines offered by the Tunisian Red Crescent (see separate article). This relief has been routed to areas in the Yemen where the ICRC medical teams are working.

Release and evacuation of detainees.—Following on negotiations with Mr. André Rochat, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation, the Government of the Arab Republic of the Yemen has given its agreement for the release and evacuation of 44 women and children, members of the old ruling house, who had been under house arrest in Sanaa since 1962. The ICRC made arrangements for their journey via Asmara to Saudi Arabia where the other members of the Royal House are staying.

Nicaragua

The International Committee directed its delegate general, Mr. Pierre Jequier, in the course of a general mission in Central America, to go to Managua in order to contact the Nicaraguan Red

Cross and together with it enquire into the plight of persons detained as a result of the events of January 22 this year.

Upon his arrival in the capital, on February 6, the delegate was granted an audience by the President of the Republic, Mr. Lorenzo Guerrero. He was accompanied by Mgr Donaldo Chavez Nuñez, President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

The President of the Republic congratulated the Nicaraguan Red Cross for its work in the course of the recent disturbances in the capital and he authorized the ICRC delegate to visit detainees who were arrested at that time.¹

The ICRC representative's observations during his visit to two prisons in Managua were contained in a report which he submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Most of these detainees have since been released.

Guatemala

After his mission in Nicaragua, Mr. Pierre Jequier went to Guatemala where he was received by Mr. Armado Amado, President of the National Red Cross Society. He attended a meeting of this Red Cross Society's Steering Committee.

The delegate was also the guest of Dr. Emilio Poitevin, the Minister of Public Health and former President of the Guatemalan Red Cross, of which he is now the Honorary President.

Dr. Poitevin played a very active part in the initiative leading to the construction of the new headquarters of the Guatemalan Red Cross which were inaugurated a few months ago.

Haiti

The Haitian Red Cross Society has just informed the ICRC of its reorganization programme. This will include, inter alia, a " Medico-Social Action Committee " and a " First-Aid Training Committee " which is planning to undertake in the near future a vaccination and first-aid teaching campaign.

¹ *Plate.* The delegate of the ICRC visiting political detainees in a prison in Managua.

In order to assist the revival of this Society, the ICRC despatched to Port-au-Prince on February 26 and March 3 and 15, medical supplies, syringes and vaccines to a value of some 20,000 Swiss francs.

Sudan

The International Committee's Delegate General for Africa, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, has just left for the Sudan. His mission is to enquire into the prevailing situation and needs in the Southern region of the country where disturbances are occurring. Plans for this mission had been made in co-operation with the Sudanese Red Crescent when he was in Khartoum at the beginning of the year.

South Africa

In agreement with the South African Government the International Committee of the Red Cross will shortly undertake a new tour of inspection in prisons and other detention centres in the Republic of South Africa. This mission has been entrusted to Mr. G. C. Senn, ICRC delegate in Africa, who has already arrived in the country. The previous visit to detainees in this country by a representative of the ICRC was in 1964.

*IN GENEVA***Another Accession to the Geneva Conventions**

The Département politique fédéral in Berne has informed the ICRC of the adherence of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

This accession, unqualified by any reservation, took the form of a declaration of continuity which was delivered on February 4, 1967, to the Swiss Embassy in Kinshasa. Accession to the Geneva Conventions by the Republic of the Congo came into effect on August 15, 1960, the day on which the country achieved its independence.

The number of States explicitly bound by the Geneva Conventions now totals 115.

Publications by the ICRC in 1966

Règlement sur l'usage de l'emblème de la croix rouge, du croissant rouge et du lion et soleil rouge par les Sociétés nationales; adopté par la XX^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge, Vienne, 1965. 1966; in-8, 10 p., Fr. 1,50.

Regulations on the use of the emblem of the red cross, of the red crescent, and of the red lion and sun by the National Societies; adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna, 1965. 1966; 8vo, 12 pp., Fr. 1,50.

Reglamento para el uso del emblema de la cruz roja, de la media luna roja y del león y sol rojos por las Sociedades Nacionales; adoptado por la XX Conferencia internacional de la Cruz Roja, Viena, 1965. 1966; in-8, 11 pags, Fr. 1,50.

Rapport d'activité 1965. 1966; in-8, 89 p., Fr. 7.—.

Annual report 1965. 1966; 8vo, 83 pp., Fr. 7.—.

Informe de actividad 1965. 1966; in-8, 91 pags, Fr. 7.—.

Tätigkeitsbericht 1965. 1966; in-8, 101 S., vervielf., Fr. 7.—.

Réponses à vos questions. 1966; in-8, 9 feuilles, portefeuille, Fr. 1,50.

Replies to your questions. 1966; 8vo, 9 sheets, portfolio, Fr. 1,50.

Respuestas a sus preguntas. 1966; in-8, 9 hojas, carterita, Fr. 1,50.

Die Beantwortung Ihrer Fragen. 1966; in-8, 9 Blätter, Mappe, Fr. 1,50.

A Donation for the Yemen

Wishing to contribute to the medical action of the ICRC in the Yemen, the Tunisian Red Crescent has recently presented it with a large quantity of medical supplies.

This donation, consisting of a variety of medicines especially selected for the Yemen, weighing 1230 kg. and of a value of 30,000 Swiss francs was handed to the ICRC on March 11 1967, by Mr. Salah Boulakbèche, Secretary-General of the Tunisian Red Crescent, who personally accompanied the consignment as far as Geneva.¹ The Tunisair Line arranged for its transport free of charge.

These medicines were immediately despatched to the Yemen, where they will be placed at the disposal of the ICRC's four medical teams.

¹ *Plate.* Mr. Salah Boulakbèche, Secretary-General of the Tunisian Red Crescent, handing over to the ICRC representative, Mr. P. Gaillard, medical supplies for the Yemen.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Colombia

When the VIIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference met in Bogota, the Colombian Red Cross gave an account of its many activities in its review (1966, No. 59). It can thus be seen to what extent the Red Cross is present in many various fields. We now give some extracts from this number as proof:

The principal aid post is to be found at the Society's headquarters in Bogota. Doctors, nurses and assistant nurses are on permanent duty giving their services free, whilst ambulances are available to transport the sick and wounded who cannot be treated on the spot to the hospital. Between January and September 1966, 30,182 persons were moved in this way.

In 1966 the ambulance service of the Colombian Red Cross acquired new units, which, apart from transporting the sick and wounded, provide temporary first-aid posts set up by the Red Cross at public gatherings. In the same period they dealt with 2,684 cases.

In order to make it easier for people to obtain medicines in emergency at all times, the Red Cross has instituted a pharmaceutical service which dispenses medicines at cost price on presentation of a prescription.

It works in actively with the authorities to prevent and stamp out epidemics, either through its permanent aid post, or by inspections and collective vaccinations in factories and public or private establishments. Available to all, this post is also visited by those wishing to be issued with an international vaccination certificate entitling them to go abroad and it has recently obtained, thanks to the national health services, vaccines against measles and poliomyelitis, to be given to them free of charge. Between

January and September 1966, 18,132 anti-smallpox and 2,276 other various vaccinations were made.

“ National Aid ” is one of the services of the Colombian Red Cross which plays a big rôle in giving assistance. At the request of the armed forces, it has on several occasions given nursing treatment and operated a relief and vaccination service. During the same period in 1966, it has also given valuable help in fires, storms, floods, earthquakes, etc. The total amount of relief distributed (clothing, food, bedding according to climate, cooking utensils) has reached a figure of 210,293 pesos. Its provincial branches also carry out useful and effective work. Their warehouses are stocked and financed by the National Red Cross and the establishing of a new branch at Bucaramanga in eastern Colombia is being considered. This distribution of warehouses makes it possible to bring aid and assistance more rapidly to the victims of disasters; it also demands the training of volunteers who can organize and distribute relief in the different regions, in conformity with directives drawn up by the national directing staff.

As regards the training of volunteers, various courses in home care, first-aid and water rescue are given to workers, women voluntary assistants, military personnel, firemen, scouts, secondary school teachers, traffic police, schoolchildren, students, instructors, office workers and others. In addition, the Society has this year started the training of first-aiders. Volunteers receive theoretical and practical training in first-aid, Enrolment in these courses continues to increase.

Two courses lasting about three months have been organized in hospitals and at Red Cross headquarters. Their purpose is to train women voluntary aids, whose qualifications correspond to those of nursing assistants. Those attending the courses then become women Red Cross volunteers and as such render valuable service in the Society's centres and in hospital and social welfare establishments. Mention should also be made of the water safety courses which aim at training life-savers and instructors.

The Red Cross has installed a wireless station (HK3-SN). This is affiliated to the Colombian League of Amateur Radio Operators and, through the training of voluntary personnel, ensures emergency wireless links in the event of disaster. Amongst other things it has

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broadcast programmes on the Red Cross and first-aid and its transmissions result in maintaining public interest in the institution and its tasks.

The efforts of the women volunteers also deserve mention. They, in fact, devote part of their time in making clothes to be distributed free to the sick in welfare establishments. The school, founded in 1938, has without interruption trained nurses whose qualifications reach the official professional standard. Once they obtain a diploma they work in the Red Cross or State services or else in various governmental or private assistance and aid institutions in different parts of the country.

Germany

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The review of the German Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Germany published in a recent number (Dresden 1967, No. 3) some interesting information on that Society's relief work on the international level.

This shows its activities to have consisted in giving aid to the victims of conflicts and also in helping towards the development of newly formed Red Cross Societies. In 1966, nineteen despatches of relief supplies were made to a total value of about MDN 1,700,000 for a dozen Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam received medicines, bandaging material, clothing, surgical instruments, blankets and bedding amounting to approximately MDN 260,000 and 1700 persons donated their blood free for victims in that country.

It was possible for the first time to send relief consisting of food and tonics (1,108,089 kgs) for famine areas in India. The Society took part for the second time to a larger extent in 1966 in the League's Development Programme by making available anatomy models, instruction charts and a set of slides of the German Museum of Hygiene, as well as blankets, bedding, hand

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

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

Haiti

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

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

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

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

Hungary

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

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

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

Nicaragua

We have already mentioned that a delegate of the ICRC, Mr. P. Jequier, has recently undertaken a mission to Managua. To this, which only concerned International Committee work, we would add how effective and prompt is the Nicaraguan Red Cross in times of civil disorders.

When serious troubles broke out in Managua, the National Society's first-aiders and ambulances immediately collected the wounded from the streets and, as a result of representations made by the President of the Red Cross, a truce was concluded.

Shortly after Mr. Jequier had visited persons detained in two prisons following on the events, the doctor of the Nicaraguan Red Cross was able to visit them, give them treatment and distribute medicines. At a meeting of the executive committee the ICRC representative explained the tasks devolving on the Geneva institution. From reports submitted by leading members of the National Society he could see its effectiveness at a moment when the country was passing through a difficult period and whose work was widely publicized in the press and on the radio and television networks.

Mention should be made *inter alia* of first-aid activities and of the fact that at week-ends voluntary first-aiders carrying stretchers and driving ambulances take over the transport of the sick and wounded. The Red Cross dispensary in Managua is open every morning where several doctors are in permanent attendance. This centre gives aid which is much appreciated by the population and especially by mothers arriving with their children for maternity and infant care consultations.

We would also mention that the Grey Ladies, committees of whom also exist in other Latin American countries, visit the sick in the general hospital and that a Junior Section actively helps in Red Cross work.

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

HUMAN RIGHTS OR THE SEARCH FOR AN ETHIC

This was the title of an address by Mr. P. Modinos to the General Assembly of the World Veterans' Federation in the Maison de l'Europe. A large part of his text is reproduced below, as we believe it will interest readers of the International Review, for is it not the aim of the Red Cross to safeguard certain fundamental human rights, even in extreme circumstances when peoples take up arms against each other? (Ed.)

At the time when in Europe the warring brothers were destroying both themselves and their ancient cities, the Atlantic Charter of 14th August 1941 brought the first message of hope " for a better future for the world ".

By the " United Nations " Declaration of 1st January 1942, twenty-six nations affirmed their determination to defend life, liberty, independence, human rights and justice " in their own lands as well as in other lands ".

Then, as early as 30th October 1943, came the Moscow Declaration setting forth the decision to found an international organisation " based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small... ".

Thus, between 1942 and 1945, while men were still at war in Europe, in Africa and in Asia, institutions were being created in order to ensure " a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace ": the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

From Dumbarton Oaks, via Yalta, we come, on 5th March 1945, to San Francisco, to the United Nations Charter with its proclamation that the preservation of international peace and security is founded on the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and on respect for human rights for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

This was not of course the first time that human rights had been set forth in a charter. History has recorded tables, laws, rescripts, edicts, assizes, constitutions and conventions enough, all those pacts and charters which testify to the slow process of the emancipation of man. Human rights can be traced back to the remotest ages. Nor is it any wonder that, more often than not, they were not acknowledged until they had been won by the people. It is absorbing to follow, along the infinite path of history, the often bloody trail of these masses as they advance towards the conquest of their freedoms.

Human rights were not invented by the philosophers of the 18th century; they arose with the earliest form of social organisation, undergoing a continuous process of evolution, transformation and adaptation until they became enshrined in the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, the American Constitution of 1787 and the French Declaration of 26th August 1789.

Why, then, is such an important place accorded to the United Nations Charter and to the instrument which followed it, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10th December 1948?

The answer is simple. Human rights serve to define the place of the individual in the society to which he belongs, to locate him in his social setting—to reflect his activity as a human being; they follow him as they precede him, existing only through him and for him. They appertain to man from his birth and accompany him in his family life, in his work, in his social life, in his reading, and in his travels. They enable him freely to express his thoughts and profess his faith; they accord him the essential right to choose freely those who are to govern him. In short, human rights protect the individual's private life and public life, for it has become auto-

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matic that, under the exigencies and demands of our time, there is less and less distinction between what is private and what is public.

Concurrently, within the framework of the State, human rights regulate the functioning of our public institutions and political systems.

The Second World War marked a major stage in the evolution of human rights. It took them beyond national frontiers and brought them into the international life of the peoples. It was no longer a matter of defining the relationship between citizens and the State or, as in the Declaration of 1789, attributing "the causes of public misfortunes and of the corruption of Governments" to a want of respect for those rights. The point at issue now was the expression of an ideology and an ethic capable of allowing the community of nations to live in peace, recognising at the same time, "the worth of the human person".

The League of Nations, too, born of the suffering of the First World War, was created to develop co-operation and to safeguard peace and security among States. But the Covenant of the League of Nations is concerned only with relations among States and reflects the desire to preserve peace among them through the friendly settlement of their differences. Thus it was that the League of Nations had the great merit of securing protection for national minorities through an international procedure. The protection of minorities had its foundation in the Treaty of Versailles which rightly affirmed that peace cannot exist among nations unless it exists within States. However, the League of Nations Covenant does not contain the words "human rights" or any reference to such rights.

To the United Nations, therefore, is due the great credit of proclaiming in its Charter its faith "in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small".

Fundamental human rights thus became "international rights", in accordance with the hope expressed before by the Institute of International Law in its often forgotten declaration of 12th October 1929 which, even then, advocated "extending to the whole world the international recognition of human rights".

The Universal Declaration of 10th December 1948, although presented as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, in fact has the effect of internationalising the rights it embodies.

In calling on "individuals" and "organs of society" to promote respect for these rights and freedoms "by progressive measures, national and international", it has placed such rights in their true perspective.

The two legal instruments of the United Nations—the Charter and the Declaration—have played a major role in the development of the post-war world, shaking it to the very foundations. Never before had the rights and obligations of States, of peoples and of men been so solemnly proclaimed and so unanimously accepted.

Thenceforward the following rules were set forth:

The obligation of nations to preserve peace among themselves.

The equality of nations, large and small.

The right of peoples to self-determination.

The respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without any discrimination.

For the "right of conquest", practised and accepted for centuries, it was the beginning of the end.

Recognition of the principle of the sovereign equality of nations marked the dawn of "decolonisation". Human rights, in their turn, have ceased to be an attribute of the citizen, of the national, and are now concerned with the individual, the human being, without distinction as to race, nationality or religion. For the last twenty years we have had a set of rules which are binding on States both in their national life and in their international relations. Their rights now have limits and their duties are obligations.

From these rules flows the idea that the rights and duties of States are bound up with the rights and duties of individuals. For the former to be respected, the latter must exist.

Such, in brief, is the ethic which emerges from the post-war acts and charters. How it was applied and how it is practised is another matter. It might often be observed, not without sadness,

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that the need for purification which guides the human soul after every disaster does not always succeed in destroying the root of the evil. There is, unfortunately, no lack of such examples in the world of today. Nor have they ever been lacking in the history of mankind, despite the teaching of the moralists, the philosophers and the prophets. And yet, but for this teaching, where would we be?

Remembering the legend of Prometheus, let us acknowledge, quite simply, that gods and men alike need a long, a very long preparation if their acts are to be just.

Be it the science of morals or the science of justice, the ethic which informs all these legal instruments has the special characteristic of being concerned with peoples, individuals, nations, and States, that is to say, an international community whose sole hope of survival is peace.

In the words of Albert Camus: "The demand for justice results in injustice unless it is first founded on an ethical justification of justice".

In the matter of human rights, may the search for their ethic provide us with the justification of justice.

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The European Convention on Human Rights, for its part, while based on this ethic, serves more specific objectives.

For the member countries of the Council of Europe, the aim was to define and safeguard, by means of this Convention, the political basis of their association. Both the Council of Europe and its first legal instrument, the Convention, arose from the idea of European unification. Membership of the Council of Europe is confined to countries which recognise and apply human rights, these being essential to the preservation of democracy. And since the Statute of the Council proclaims that any democracy is based in the principles of "individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law", a Convention was needed to define those civil and political rights without which there can be no democracy.

A declaration of those rights, however great its moral force might have been, was not sufficient. It was necessary to bind countries by legal obligations, provide a joint guarantee, and set

up organs to ensure respect of the undertakings entered into. As a result, the European Convention on Human Rights has introduced into international law new concepts and rules. And that is not the least of its merits. The Convention is much more than an instrument of peace and of justice. It is above all a political instrument, providing a common denominator for our political institutions. It is a constitutional code of democracy which endows the individual with a legal status beyond national frontiers. . .

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It may be asserted without hesitation that the rights and freedoms set forth in the Convention guarantee the fundamental principles of political democracy. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9), freedom of expression (Article 10), freedom of assembly and association (Article 11), the guarantee of non-discrimination (Article 14), the right of parents to ensure the education of their children in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions (Article 2 of the First Protocol); the right of the people to express themselves freely in the choice of their legislator (Article 3 of the First Protocol): these are essential rights on which any democratic system must be based.

Without going into the details of the operation of the Convention, it may simply be recalled that fifteen member States of the Council of Europe have so far ratified it. Of these, eleven have already recognised the right of individual petition to the Commission and ten have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The effects of the Convention are already appreciable: in 1956 Norway amended a provision in its Constitution which, until then, prohibited Jesuits from entering its territory; in 1961 the Belgian Parliament amended an article in the Belgian Penal Code; in 1963 the Austrian Parliament amended certain rules of Austrian criminal procedure.

The Convention is directly applied by the courts of the countries which, through ratification, have incorporated it in their domestic law. In several countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, in which the Convention has the

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force of municipal law, numerous cases have been tried on the basis of the Convention.

But the most fruitful work is that done by the Commission and the Court of Human Rights, sitting in Strasbourg...

...The rights and freedoms embodied in the Convention are, under Article 1 of the Convention, secured to "anyone" within the jurisdiction of the Contracting Parties.

"In becoming a Party to the Convention", the Commission has decided, "a State undertakes, vis-à-vis the other High Contracting Parties, to secure the rights and freedoms defined in Section I to every person within its jurisdiction, regardless of his or her nationality or status; ... it undertakes to secure these rights and freedoms not only to its own nationals and those of the other High Contracting Parties but also to nationals of States not Parties to the Convention and to stateless persons ...".¹

It is surely impossible to deny the importance of this innovation which leaves nationality out of account and is concerned solely with the human being. Moreover, proceedings instituted before the international authority transcend, by their nature, the personal interests of the applicant and are concerned with the general interest of the European community.

The significance of this has been fully appreciated by the Commission, which has stated that "a High Contracting Party, when it refers an alleged breach of the Convention to the Commission, is not to be regarded as exercising a right of action for the purpose of enforcing its own rights, but rather as bringing before the Commission an alleged violation of the public order of Europe"...

...Creating as it did obligations among States and establishing a system of supervision, the European Convention had of course to define the right it protected—something which the Universal Declaration did not do. It allows of no exceptions or limitations unless they are "in accordance with law" and are "necessary in a democratic society", while the right of derogation provided for by Article 15 in time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation is carefully controlled.

¹ Application No. 788/60; *Yearbook 1961*, Volume 4, pp. 138-140.

As a result, the Commission (in the "Cyprus" and "Lawless" cases) and the Court (in the "Lawless" case) were able to declare themselves competent to verify the existence of a public emergency and even to ascertain whether the measures taken were done so to the strict extent required by the exigencies of the situation.

It must be acknowledged that such verification by an international authority of matters which previously fell essentially within the national jurisdiction of the State introduces, without doubt, considerable innovations into international law.

Moreover, through the right of individual appeal, now accepted by eleven European States, the individual is recognised as a subject of international law and is armed with the power to institute international proceedings against his own State or against the State to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

Although the plaintiff may directly petition the Commission, he may not himself bring his case before the Court. This can be done only by Contracting States and the Commission. However, in the very first case referred to it (the "Lawless" case), the Court decided that it was its "duty" to safeguard the interests of the individual, since the whole of the proceedings in the Court, as laid down by the Convention and the Rules of Court, "are upon issues which concern the Applicant."

The individual is protected even if his acts are tainted with ignominy. In the Commission's view, the fact that an applicant has been convicted of "crimes against the most elementary rights of men"—a reference to Ilse Koch of Buchenwald concentration camp—does not deny him the guarantee of the rights and freedoms defined in the Convention.

But the Convention goes beyond the individual and purports to establish standards pertaining to "European public order (ordre public)" with the result that, once a case has been referred to the authorities, they continue to be competent to deal with it even if the applicant withdraws his petition with the agreement of his own Government (De Becker and Gericke cases). In such circumstances, says the Commission, the principle rises above the person and interests of the applicant.

The very matter of human rights is one which, in specific circumstances, authorises the Commission—unlike ordinary courts—

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not to follow strict rules with regard to the force of *res judicata*.¹ For this purpose, the Commission points out that “ as an international tribunal, it is not bound to treat questions of form with the same degree of strictness as might be the case in municipal law ” (Lawless case).

It is important, moreover, to note that the right of ownership—an indication of social ideology—was afforded protection only in the First Protocol to the Convention with the restrictions which modern economic life imposes on the exercise of that right. We are a long way from the conception of an absolute right which includes even its misuse. Under Article 1 of the First Protocol, the State is entitled to “ control the use of property in accordance with the general interests ”. Thus the Commission found no difficulty, in the Gudmundsson v. the Icelandic Government case, in upholding a graduated 25 per cent tax on capital assets. “. . . In view of the general purpose of the law, the maximum percentage and terms of payment affecting the particular category of taxpayers were not such as could deprive (the Act complained of) of the character of a tax imposed with the view of furthering the public interest”.²

These examples—and there are many more—serve to illustrate the profound changes taking place in traditional conceptions of law showing in what direction and for what reasons they are occurring. In the matter of human rights, the letter is invigorating the spirit.

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In the world of today, which is evolving and changing at a dizzy-making speed, while forces and techniques unsuspected a few years ago are urging nations and men towards global unity, it is important that we should review and reconsider our disciplines. In this, the study of human rights will help us, if only by providing us with the essential rules of our family, social and political life.

If the major preoccupation of our age is the search for democracy (on which all regimes pride themselves), then let us try to ensure that this search corresponds to the real needs of our present society.

¹ Application No. 202/56, *Yearbook 1*, p. 191.

² Application No. 511/59, *Yearbook 1*, p. 422.

“ The tragedy of modern democracies ”, Jacques Maritain has said, “ is that they have not succeeded in achieving democracy ”.

Democracy demands that human rights should be indivisible.

The great achievement of the Council of Europe is that of having drawn up a Convention which protects the civil and political rights of individuals. But what is the civil and the political side worth without the economic and the social side ?

Let it be said once again: democracy is political by wish and social by duty. For what good is protection of family life without security from unemployment ? What good is equality in the eyes of the law when there is inequality in our means of livelihood ? Or what good is the supreme right of any democratic system, namely, the right to vote, unless it can be exercised in dignity and for the common good ? Free elections are conceivable only among free men. To be free is to live securely in the present and for the future.

The greatest problem is to achieve equal recognition and equal protection of civil, political, economic and social rights.

After centuries of suffering and revolt, after winning recognition of their political freedoms, men are now asked to forego those freedoms in order to make their economic rights more secure . . .

. . . Political and civil rights and socio-economic rights have been divided into two rival groups and their antagonism has given rise to violently conflicting doctrines.

Let us assert once again that no right should give way to another and no freedom should be sacrificed for another. If a right is genuine and if a freedom is essential, then they must be exercised together. These rights are equal and indivisible. There is no choosing between them. As soon as one is abolished, all the others are abolished.

For democracy there can be no half-way house.

*

What, after all, is the ethic deriving from human rights if not a continuous search for justice ?

Law and justice are no abstractions. They operate on realities. They exist only through men and for men . . .

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... Many are those who think that the teaching of human rights should not be aimed at vindicating this or that regime. Human rights should not be a ground for hostility between countries with different political or economic conceptions or systems. Knowledge of human rights should not separate States and men, but bring them closer together. Respect for human rights should unite them.

It can never be said too often that human rights and the rights of peoples are one and the same; there are no two justices, one for individuals and one for States; nor is there a national justice and an international justice. Mankind being one, there cannot be different kinds of justice for different classes of men.

We may therefore observe that the only valid ethic is that which draws its strength from the hearts of men.

Polys MODINOS

Assistant Secretary-General of the Council
of Europe

UNESCO PAST AND FUTURE

The Junior Red Cross Newsletter¹ has published summaries relating to the 27 persons who have received UNESCO grants for leading members of the Junior Red Cross. What has become of these young leaders and how has their interest developed in the humanitarian ideal after a number of years? The outlook is promising, for all of them still have this ideal at heart and are disseminating the knowledge they were able to acquire thanks to the study grant. The issue in question of the Newsletter starts off with an article in which Mr. C.A. Schusselé, Director of the League's Junior Red Cross Bureau, on the occasion of UNESCO's 20th anniversary, which was commemorated last November in Paris, recalls the bonds uniting that organization and our movement.

¹ Geneva, No. 4, 1966.

“UNESCO was created officially in Paris on November 4th 1946 and the Constitutive Act of this great specialized Organization of the United Nations for Education, Science and Culture was signed by 20 Nations.

Today, 120 Nations are members of UNESCO, its sphere of activity has been considerably enlarged, its main purposes are known to everyone and the last General Conference of UNESCO, which has just been held in Paris, still further extended the scope of the Organization. It went so far as to comprise, on the educational level, the problem of organizing leisure; on that of culture, the protection of the cultural heritage of mankind; and lastly, on the general plane, the need to contribute ever more efficaciously towards greater understanding between peoples and towards the maintenance of peace.

It may be useful to recall here, among the great achievements of UNESCO—to mention but a few examples—the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values, the worldwide literacy campaign, the creation of a European Centre for Nuclear Research, not to mention the tremendous efforts made to bring about improvements in education in and outside school, in the conditions of teaching staffs and in the status of women. Many other achievements might be mentioned, the most spectacular perhaps being the campaign for saving the Nubian monuments. . .

. . . It is impossible in so short an article to describe every aspect of this collaboration. We have, therefore, naturally chosen that relating to education and youth, with particular reference to leadership training.

For the past 14 years, UNESCO has made available travel and study grants to youth organizations or bodies interested in youth. Thus, since 1953, the League of Red Cross Societies has received 27 grants from UNESCO for the benefit of 27 national Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

As a token of gratitude to UNESCO, we have wanted to show that these travel grants have not been in vain, that the national Societies which received them have derived valuable encouragement and very real help from them, and that, in short, these 27 grants have greatly contributed towards the promotion of the ideals common to UNESCO and to the Red Cross.

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In the electric atmosphere of today's world faced with problems of great magnitude, the League and UNESCO must set on foot programmes and activities commensurate with the needs. Where Youth is concerned, the responsibilities of the two bodies are far-reaching, especially in those countries which have recently acquired their independence. The International Conference on Youth, held at Grenoble in 1964, opened up wide vistas for fruitful collaboration in the sphere of education outside the school. It was, to some extent, an echo of the World Conference of Educators, held at Lausanne in August 1963 in the framework of the Red Cross Centenary celebrations, which also outlined new and comprehensive prospects for the Junior Red Cross.

It is our earnest hope that this collaboration, which is manifest not in words but in deeds, will be maintained and strengthened so that the young people of today may find, in a true peace and in a positive and constructive world, the means whereby they may attain complete fulfilment and make a useful contribution towards the great community of tomorrow."

*The future is of course conditioned by the past, but today more than ever UNESCO is concerned with what is called "operational action". New questions arise and Mr. René Maheu, Director-General, replies in a manner testifying to the evolution of the organization since 1946.*¹

In the course of the twenty years which have elapsed since the organization's foundation, the progress of history has been considerably accelerated. In particular, decolonization has meant accession to sovereignty for a number of countries. These notable changes in international relations have made the extent of needs among the less fortunate peoples more obvious. Throughout the world—on the government level as well as among the public—there is an ever clearer understanding of the importance of those fields within UNESCO's purview which contribute to economic progress, social justice and peace. As a result, the organization, with a membership of 30 States at the time of its foundation and 120 today, has acquired considerably increased responsibilities and

¹See *Les Nouvelles littéraires*, Paris, November 3, 1966.

resources. Today the UNESCO programme has allocated top priority and two thirds of its resources to education and science, including technological applications, as factors promoting development.

Mr. Maheu then described how he forecast the future of the organization.

By promoting development, UNESCO, which is humanitarian by vocation, has found itself in direct contact with the stark reality of the human condition today. For two thirds of humanity, that condition is misery. From these hard facts, although they constitute a test, the Organization has drawn and continues to draw a realistic and enterprising spirit which denotes a new outlook.

What the human condition today calls for most urgently, and in certain respects most dramatically, is widespread and improved education throughout the world and the extension and application of science in developing countries in order to promote their progress. There is no doubt that the spread of knowledge and technology offers advantages which cannot be ignored at a time when the struggle against under-development is a race against time. But just as important, to my mind, is the establishment of an infrastructure encouraging and contributing to indigenous development, the only type which will enable countries distressed by their backwardness to achieve true independence and self government. By its efforts towards this goal, its mission of spiritual liberation, UNESCO contributes to the history of the nations.

The facts point towards this perspective. This is shown in the programme for 1967-1968, drawn up by the 14th Session of the UNESCO General Conference to which added lustre was given by the Organization's 20th anniversary:

This programme, which in the words of the UNESCO Director-General is characterized by the two functions "growth" and "standardization", displays both a concern for stability and continuity and a keen appreciation of certain new necessities. The priority already granted to education and science is maintained.

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The programme's expenditure growth rate is restricted to 7.9%. Unprecedented in the Organization's history is the fact that the programme and corresponding budget for an amount of 61,506,140 Dollars were adopted unanimously.

Also unique is the fact that the General Conference, looking beyond the 1967-1968 programme, made known its intention of conferring greater cohesion on future programmes, of planning them on a longer term basis and of directing them towards broader activity to promote cultural and human values. It was, in particular, of the opinion that " UNESCO should concentrate more and more... on plans for action going beyond the scope of the programmes and budgets for a specific period of time ". In the cultural field, especially, it was proposed that a long-term study be undertaken on ways and means of " enabling man to benefit ever more fully from his cultural heritage and to participate in all cultural activities... ".

A study of the various sectors covered by the programme reveals the dual concern to continue those activities which correspond to already recognized priorities, on the one hand, and to welcome new projects which might give wider scope in the future, on the other.

In the field of education, recognized priorities concern: education planning, as an integral part of general plans for economic and social development; training and refresher courses for school teachers and improvement of conditions for the teaching profession; the literacy campaign; the use of new methods, particularly audio-visual, in teaching; extramural education for young people and adults; education for women and girls. In addition, increased attention will be given to guidance in education, access to higher education, education for retarded children, and international understanding.

In the natural sciences, the most important projects concern physiology, conservation of natural resources and the application of the sciences to development. In particular, UNESCO, in cooperation with the International Biology Programme, will endeavour to draw up an inventory of the earth's biological resources, taking into account the needs arising from today's demographic expansion. It will continue the activities which have been undertaken since 1965 within the framework of the International Hydro-

logy Decade, with special attention to the problem of water pollution. In addition, it will continue promoting and co-ordinating oceanographic research. In future, UNESCO will step up its aid to member States for planning in political science, teaching and scientific research development, the training of scientific workers and the setting up of "institutions for the advancement of science".

Concomitantly with its investigation into research trends in the social and human sciences, UNESCO will increase its attention to the application of these sciences. For example, studies will focus on the connection between education development and demographic evolution as well as on the socio-cultural problems of the impact of science and technology in contemporary society. As a sequel to the Major East-West Project, which has now been brought to a successful conclusion, a programme of studies of various cultures will be undertaken, namely Oriental, African, Latin American, and other cultures, in view of the world-wide significance attached to them. In the field of protecting the cultural heritage of humanity and concomitantly with its action to preserve the Nubian monuments, UNESCO will encourage, in particular, the co-ordination of efforts to repair the damage caused by recent flooding to the Florentine and Venetian art treasures. It will encourage tourism as a factor for the safeguarding of culture and for economic development.

In the field of information, in the widest sense of the term—dissemination of knowledge and international circulation of ideas by modern communications media—the Organization's intensified activity will be particularly noticeable as far as documentation is concerned—whether to assist States to improve their services or to advance the cause of international co-operation. A programme for book promotion will be launched for the benefit of developing countries whilst UNESCO's interest in communication by satellite for educational purposes will take the form of a pilot study project covering a very wide area.

DISSEMINATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The ICRC's efforts to promote the ever wider dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions are well known. In this connection, it was pleased to learn from the Swiss Federal Authorities of the measures already taken for dissemination of the Geneva Conventions among the members of the Swiss army. In the main, these measures are as follows :

1. In 1951, the text of the International Conventions concerning war on land and neutrality was reproduced in full in army regulations for officers.

2. Swiss Army service regulations contain an appendix explaining the Geneva Conventions.

3. In 1963, a " Manual of the laws and customs of war " was issued to all army officers.

4. Arrangements are well under way for publication of an illustrated booklet to familiarise all troops with the main provisions of the law of war.

5. Several introductory courses on the law of war have already been given by the head of the army recruiting service in the Geneva barracks, with the assistance of the ICRC.

6. For high-level consideration of the problems involved in the application of the law of war, an officer versed in the law of nations has been appointed to each regimental headquarters whilst a central office concerned with the law of nations has been set up within the Army General Staff.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

In the course of the International Medical Law Seminar at Liège, a number of papers were submitted on topics with which the Red Cross is concerned. It should be mentioned that in this context "international medical law" covers legislative provisions intended to guarantee the right to medical care. It is, therefore, part of international humanitarian law.

One of the papers dealt with the teaching of this law; it gave the programme of courses at the University of Pristina in Yugoslavia under Professor Patrnoć, Dean of the Faculty of Law. It is well known that the ICRC is keenly interested in international humanitarian law, on which, as was mentioned in the International Review two years ago, courses are given at Geneva University by our Director-General, Mr. J. Pictet. We believe our readers will be interested in this programme.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

I

1. Basic Function

- a) humanitarian principle
 - terms of definition
 - philosophic considerations
 - political and legal considerations
- b) principle of protection of human values
 - basic term of humanitarian principle
 - man as the beneficiary of humanitarian rules
- c) humanitarian standards
- d) man, subject to international law
- e) defining the functions of humanitarian law in war and peace

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- f) humanitarian and other fields of international law
 - common characteristics
 - g) international humanitarian law and diplomacy
 - h) man and international relations
2. Protection of the human person
- a) humanitarian principles
 - terms, definitions
 - custom and regulation
 - b) protection in time of peace
 - custom and major bilateral and multilateral treaties
 - the United Nations Charter
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - application of the Charter and the Declaration to bilateral and multilateral treaties
 - c) protection in war-time
 - common law
 - draft international conventions
 - The Hague Conventions
 - The Geneva Protocol
 - The Geneva Conventions up to 1949
 - The Geneva Conventions since 1949
 - d) protection against weapons of mass destruction
 - prevailing rules
 - draft rules advocated by the International Committee of the Red Cross

II

1. The Nüremberg Principles
- a) work of the United Nations Commission on international law
 - b) the Nüremberg Principles and the Geneva Conventions
 - c) national penal codes and punishment of war criminals
 - d) the problems of individual responsibility
 - e) International Penal Court

2. Internal conflict (not international in character)
 - a) the meaning of internal conflict
 - b) forms and types (characteristics) of armed conflicts
 - c) the problem of recognition of rebel governments
 - d) United Nations and internal conflicts
 - e) humanitarian standards
3. United Nations emergency armed forces
 - a) types of armed forces
 - b) classification of action according to the objectives of the United Nations
 - c) the application of humanitarian regulations by the United Nations forces
 - d) the need for special regulations in respect of each type of United Nations armed forces and each type of action they undertake
4. International humanitarian law and neutrality
 - a) the meaning and limitation of such political neutrality
 - b) problems of terminology
 - c) neutrality and humanitarian activities
 - d) the problem of unison in humanitarian actions

III

1. International humanitarian law and the International Red Cross
 - a) International Committee of the Red Cross
 - b) League of Red Cross Societies
 - c) International Committee of the Red Cross and the progressive development of international humanitarian law
2. The activities of international organizations in the humanitarian field
 - a) International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy
 - b) Commission médico-juridique de Monaco

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- c) International Law Association
- d) World Health Organization
- e) UNESCO
- f) International Medical Law Study Group
- g) International Committee for the Neutrality of Medicine
- h) other international and national organizations

IV

1. The prospects for the codification of international humanitarian law
 - a) partial and complete codification
 - b) contemporary trends in international law development and their influence on international humanitarian law

V

1. By way of conclusion
 - a) the present dilemma: humanity and nuclear weapons.

ARAB MEDICINE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

In La Presse Médicale (Paris, November 1966), Mr. Monnerot-Dumaine describes the importance of Arab medicine in the Middle Ages and of its leading figures. We think it to be of interest to reproduce this account following on a series of studies devoted to the theoretical and practical development of humanitarian ideas in different civilizations.

There are some admirers of the Middle Ages who express their irritation when criticised for the obscurantism, stagnation and backwardness of that period. They make every effort to prove that

such criticism is ill-founded. There is one sphere, however, in which medieval ignorance cannot be denied, namely in that of medicine.

From the IInd Century, that of Gallen, until the end of the Middle Ages what great names enriched European medicine ? There are none except for a few Byzantines such as Paul Eginé, the famous doctor and surgeon of the VIIth Century. Certainly in the Xth Century the School of Salerno was beginning to become illustrious, but its greatest exponent, Constantine the African, was a Saracen and he taught Arab medicine. It was not until the XIIIth Century that the first universities were founded in Europe. Developments in the fields of anatomy and surgery were only made in the XIVth Century by Mondino de Luzzi and Guy de Chauliac. However, the almost sacrosanct dogmas of Gallen which had paralysed and atrophied medicine were not attacked until the XVIth Century by Paracelsus for pathology, by Fracastor for infectious diseases, Fallopius and above all Vesalius for anatomy and by Michel Servet for physiology (although the discovery of pulmonary circulation had already been made by the Syrian Annafis in the XIIIth Century).

Now, throughout this long period of the Middle Ages one finds a proliferation of great names in Arab medicine. The large number of translations into Arabic from Greek and other languages on medicine, science and philosophy date from the VIIth Century. During the next hundred years medicine in the vast Arab Empire began to produce original works. Medical schools were started such as that of Kairouan illustrated by Isaac ibn Omrane in the IXth Century. The Persian Zacharia er Razi called Rhazes was famous in the IXth and Xth Centuries for his oral and written teaching. In the Xth Century, Aly Abbas, also a Persian, wrote a veritable treatise on medicine which was translated by Constantine the African, whilst Jesus Haly or Alhazen was the founder of ophthalmology. In the XIth Century, the Andalusian Aboulcassis was an outstanding surgeon and the Persian Ibn Sinna (Avicenne) gifted with prodigious intelligence and memory who by himself alone wrote enough medical books to fill an entire library. The XIIth Century produced further doctors of high quality, such as Avenzoar (ibn Zohr), Averroes (ibn Rochd), Maïmonide (Meimoun) and the Essakaly line brought fame to the School of Tunis. The following

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century saw the discovery of pulmonary circulation by the Syrian Annafis (Alaadine ibn Nafis). Meanwhile Arab scholars were making great progress in the study of chemistry and botany and drew up a pharmacopoeia.

It is therefore not possible to accept the view that Arab medicine only played a secondary rôle during the total eclipse of European medicine, and that it had only translated, preserved and handed on the teachings of Hippocrates, Gallen and other Ancients.

Dr. Sleim Ammar's¹ excellent work abundantly proves the original character of Arab medicine, and underlines its considerable contribution to science. This, moreover, is so true that the great Arabic writers have had their works translated into Latin and European languages for use in the medical schools of Europe. They were also studied long after the Golden Age of Arab medicine and after the XVIth Century when European medicine finally awoke from its lethargy.

Arab medicine has been noted for its universality and its humanism. Its great masters were philosophers such as Maimonide or possessed an encyclopaedic knowledge like El Birouny. An understanding of the whole body and of the psychosomatic system of medicine were familiar to them. With rare exceptions were they subjected to racial or religious prejudice. Whether they were Moslems, Christians, Jews or Zoroastrians, their ability opened the gates of the Caliphs' palaces where they were loaded with honours. They were above all remarkable clinicians, astute observers, who swept aside hazy theories and abstract dissertations. Unfortunately, they could not carry out dissection or autopsy, forbidden by Islam. It cannot be doubted that, if Arab doctors had been able to study normal anatomy and pathology, they would have given a great impulse to the development of those branches of medicine.

Many of them had an extremely high conception of the dignity of the medical profession. Their works are often interspersed with philanthropic advice, ethical precepts and profound sketches on the honour of doctors, their duties and moral responsibilities. Mohamed Essakaly wrote in the XIVth Century: "Do not treat lightly the slightest failing; does not torrential rain begin with

¹ *En souvenir de la médecine arabe* by Dr. Sleim Ammar. 1 vol. (Maloine edit.), Paris, 1966.

little drops of water ? ” and “ Realize that there is no more abominable crime than that of the abuse of human beings . . . especially of those unfortunate ones who are suffering and who are without spirit or strength. When a person feels lost, he calls upon your knowledge to relieve his troubles, you examine him and make out a prescription. Then he places all his hopes in this piece of paper and believes that its contents, with divine aid, will heal him . . . Now, how criminal would it be, if you acted lightly and how great would be your responsibility ! . . . Be scrupulous and circumspect, for your faults will be most serious in the eyes of God . . . ”.

ADVANCED COURSE FOR YOUNG MEDICAL OFFICERS

This fourth international course, organized by the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, will be held in Munich from August 22-31, 1967, under the direction of Colonel Brigadier H. Meuli, a member of the ICRC. It is intended primarily for young medical officers of the armed forces nominated by their countries' medico-military authorities. In addition, other military medical officers, whether of the standing armed forces, or of reserve and auxiliary services, as well as Red Cross doctors, may also participate.

The main items of the provisional programme are as follows:

- Lectures by German and other professors on subjects interesting military medicine, in particular: army medicine, surgery and hygiene; the general organization of a military health service; the study of vaccinations; the rôle of psychiatry in the army; anaesthesia during campaigns; the means of warming up of the shipwrecked; etc . . .
 - Lectures by prominent members of the World Health Organization, of the International Red Cross and of the World Medical Association, on medical ethics, international medical law and humanitarian law.
-

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

REINHOLD WEPF: "YEMEN"¹

The writer of this book, Dr. Reinhold Wepf, was an ICRC delegate in the Yemen and is at present in Vietnam on another Red Cross mission. His book is of constant interest from beginning to end and is admirably illustrated.

The writer describes the history, geography and ethnology of this country where the Queen of Sheba reigned and he explains the circumstances which in 1963 induced the ICRC to undertake its relief mission which still continues today. It was in this war-ravaged country of vast desert that the Red Cross raised its standard above its field hospital at Uqhd, where Dr. Wepf worked for five months as head physician.

It is not so much this humanitarian action which Dr. Wepf describes, but the life of the people. On the other hand, the foreword written by the President of the ICRC relates the circumstances in which the author took part in the "Uqhd operation" which was "one of the great Red Cross adventures". This was an adventure in which the ICRC was able to rely on the help of the Swiss Red Cross which made available well trained and willing personnel. "Throughout this captivating book", Mr. Gonard continues, "a vivid picture of his fascinating experience is conveyed, for Dr. Wepf is not only a skilled surgeon dedicated to his calling; he is also a shrewd observer. His sympathy for the Yemenis, his understanding of this strange people who have remained on the fringe of the modern world, enhance his descriptive narrative. These same qualities, which will not fail to impress readers, contribute to the effectiveness of his medical work".

J.-G. L.

¹ Kümmerly & Frey, Geographischer Verlag, Berne, 1966, 108 pp.

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.¹

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;

¹ 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 questions 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.

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICRC

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950, 8vo, 245 pp. Sw.Fr. 8.—.

COURSIER, Henri. Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions. New Edition revised and printed. 1963, 8vo, 102 pp. Sw.Fr. 4.50.

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PICTET, Jean S. Red Cross Principles. Preface by Max HUBER. 1956, 8vo, 154 pp. Sw.Fr. 7.—.

PICTET, Jean S. The Laws of War. 1961, 8vo, 11 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

PICTET, Jean S. The Doctrine of the Red Cross. 1962, 8vo, 19 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

COURSIER, Henri. The International Red Cross. History, Organization, Action. 1961, 16mo, 131 pp. Sw.Fr. 3.50.

WARBURTON, Barbara. The Robinson Family. A short Story about the Geneva Conventions. Ill. by Pierre LEUZINGER. 1961. 43 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50. (With the LRCS.)

THE ICRC AT WORK. A Centenary of Service to Humanity. 1963, 4to, 32 pp., Ill. Sw.Fr. 2.—.

SCHWARZ, Gertrud. Table des matières de la Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge 1939-1961. 1963, in-8, 127 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—.

TWO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY OTHER PUBLISHERS

BOISSIER, Pierre. Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge. Tome I : De Solférino à Tsoushima. Paris, Plon, 1963, 512 p. Sw.Fr. 22.30.

JUNOD, Marcel. Le troisième combattant. L'odyssée d'un délégué de la Croix-Rouge. Nouvelle éd. avec une préface de Léopold BOISSIER et avec un résumé succinct des Conventions de Genève. Paris, Payot, 1963, in-8, 248 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—

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PUBLISHED BY THE ICRC

Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. **Essential provisions**, 1965, 8vo, 3 pp. Sw. Fr. 0,50.—

Claude PILLOUD. **Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions**, 1965, 8vo, 8 pp. Sw. Fr. 2.—

ICRC. **Annual Report 1964**. 1965, 8vo, 80 pp. Sw. Fr. 6.—

PUBLISHED BY THE CENTENARY COMMISSION
OF THE RED CROSS IN SWITZERLAND

World Conference of Educators, (Lausanne, 19-23 August 1963), 1964, 8vo, 205 pp. Sw. Fr. 5.—

International Red Cross Meeting of First-Aiders, Macolin, (Switzerland), 18-24 August 1963, 1963, 8vo, 55 pp. Sw. Fr. 3.—

The Red Cross and Philately (1863-1963), 1965, 8vo, 24 pp., Ill., Sw. Fr. 2.—

Seminar on the activity of the Red Cross on behalf of the victims of armed conflicts, Geneva, August 1963, 1965, 8vo, 238 pp., Ill., Sw. Fr. 7.—

Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross. **Commemoration Day—Council of Delegates**, Geneva 1963, Ill., 120 pp., Sw. Fr. 10.—

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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Rruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *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 5*.
- 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. Viruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 98, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 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 1110, *Bogota D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- 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, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^e Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavík*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- 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-Donk, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Broad Street, P.O. Box 226, *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*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o 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, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- 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 Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triêch, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.