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EIGHTH YEAR — No. 85

# International Review of the Red Cross



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1968

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
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### BOOKS AND REVIEWS

## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

\*

### SPANISH

J. Graven: Reglas mínima para la protección a los detenidos que no son delincuentes

### GERMAN

J. Graven: Mindestregeln zum Schutze der gemeinrechtlich nichtstrafbaren Häftlinge.

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## YOUTH AND THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

*The International Congress of French-speaking doctors took place in Montreal in September 1967. The theme of the meeting was Médecine des Hommes and the International Committee for the Neutrality of Medicine submitted several papers on problems closely affecting the Red Cross and the dissemination of humanitarian conventions such as that by Professor Paul de la Pradelle entitled Responsabilité et sécurité collectives dans l'application des Conventions de Genève.*

*What we would like to do here, however, is to bring out the particular interest of two papers dealing with youth and the teaching of humanitarian law, in other words, the Geneva Conventions. Both authors showed not only that all men today must know the provisions of the Geneva Conventions but also that there is even more reason for youth to be aware of them and influenced for life by these incontrovertible truths. Youth will thus, in its turn, be able to safeguard the values which are essential to humanity and which throw light on concrete problems.*

*Mr. Raymond de Geouffre de La Pradelle, a Paris lawyer, shows that if we are aware of what individual responsibility to the international community implies, we feel that the Geneva Conventions are of concern to us, for in an international community torn by conflicts they can protect us. He concludes his paper as follows :*

How can young people feel unconcerned by the modern law of war? This law imposes disobedience on those who would be faithful to it, it may sometimes mean that obedience to the established

hierarchy will lead to condemnation, perhaps to capital punishment, by a court in the capturing country which, after the event, will enact punitive *ex post facto* legislation without, however, apparently stretching the rule of non-retroactivity of penal law, because it would be administrative legislation adapted to a basic antecedent international law.

When youth knows that war today includes the risk not only of death or disability but also dishonour, he takes an interest in the Geneva Conventions; he will assimilate the lesson to be drawn therefrom and it will be his ideal to respect and ensure respect for them.

But to convey this to youth, the message must be brought to them wherever they are, in the home, particularly through parents' associations; at school and youth groups; the university, the army.

The message must be vivid, illustrated by example, and connected as closely as possible with reality. So numerous are the wars shedding blood in our world that news bulletins can hardly fail to bring a daily crop of examples of breaches and applications of humanitarian law regulations.

In the armed forces practical exercises should be organized by commanding officers to train youths, and compel army staffs, to conceive of military operations in correlation with the rectitude of the laws and customs of war.

In this respect, a word of praise is due to the authors of the new code of discipline in the French army; it has given food for thought to many and has the merit of being faithful to international law.

Humanitarian law is not utopian. No law is more realistic, more concrete, more necessary. It is perhaps because it is so frequently transgressed that it is important for it to be better known. No law has greater chance of being respected, as it is universally recognized, but the essential principles of the Geneva Conventions should be known to all and considered as the ineluctable truth and taboos which are not to be transgressed.

It is up to all of us, doctors and lawyers throughout the world whose constant efforts are dedicated to man's welfare, to influence the authorities of our respective countries so that the teaching of the Geneva principles may be extensive and may result in a genuinely humanitarian training for youth.

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*Mr. Alain Piedelièvre, Professeur agrégé of the French Faculties of Law, considered, for his part, that considerable effort was still called for in the dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions. No doubt Red Cross youth throughout the world has achieved results, one example of many being the particularly effective work undertaken in Japan, about which the International Review published an article which aroused considerable interest.<sup>1</sup>*

*What is at stake is the future, for coming generations must be awakened both to their duties and to their rights. We therefore think it of interest to reproduce below extensive passages from this second paper in which the author stresses the importance which should be attached to international humanitarian law in teaching programmes for youth :*

It would appear that humanitarian protection must become general. To achieve this the whole population will have to be educated accordingly. In this connection, instruction in the humanitarian law contained in the Geneva Conventions is essential. Efforts will have to be made in this direction and it is of course among youth that they will best bear fruit due to youth's propensity to retain knowledge and its greater intellectual absorbant capacity. Although the need for such education can be assessed with ease, we must still find appropriate techniques.

**1. — The need to teach the humanitarian law embodied in the Geneva Conventions.**—The need for this teaching can be determined from two points of view: the theoretical and the practical.

In theory a number of reasons may lead us to think such education necessary.

First of all, there is a decisive legal argument. International law treaties ratified by Parliament must be applied on the national territory: consequently, the Geneva Conventions must be so applied by all signatory States. It is equally as binding on them as their own national laws, and in certain countries even more so. Consequently, from the legal point of view, the Geneva Conventions are an obligation just as much as an act of Parliament. It will therefore be

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, December 1961, S. Hashimoto : "What the Japanese Junior Red Cross is doing about disseminating the Geneva Conventions".

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readily understood that knowledge of these Conventions, in view of their overriding humanitarian interest, is essential to the population as a whole. It is not something which does not concern them; it is a genuine obligation.

In addition, we know that legal regulations in general have a moral foundation which, moreover, facilitates intellectual understanding by those subject thereto and it is precisely to this moral aspect of such education that youth is so receptive. This aspect is moral because it is a feature of a law which is humanitarian: respect for man should be one of youth's beliefs; a means of ennobling the spirit and of becoming aware of the humanity of fellowmen. It is a means of knowing mankind. But we must remember also that inwardly such teaching could inculcate the young with a deep and lasting sense of their responsibilities. It is often said today that youth is unprincipled, that its only objectives are purely material. But teach them to respect their fellowmen, show them that every person is deserving of respect, whether friend or foe, and this will endow them with a sense of responsibility. As members of the human race we each have some responsibility towards others.

Of course such work will be more effective among young people.

This is because the impressions and teaching received in childhood and adolescence are very profitable in that they have greater impact than those received during maturity, for at a young age the mind is more malleable; this is a fact which educators know well. But it is not only for that reason that instruction in humanitarian law should be applied to youth; it is necessary also in order to awaken youthful consciousness to itself, to prepare youth for the essential human rôle which it will have to play eventually in society. It may therefore be said without risk of error that such teaching would be particularly effective as it would enable the individual to take cognizance not only of others but also of himself. It may therefore be asserted that in theory such work would be necessary. Now let us consider the practical aspect.

The practical objective is easy to see, namely to diminish as much as possible and perhaps eliminate entirely, by education, the frightful horrors engendered by war. It is not true that war is "fresh and gay"; it is always a source of suffering both to people and to

individuals. In this respect it is necessary to know the humanitarian law of the Geneva Conventions and the fundamental consequences of this idea of respect for man. War is a hateful thing and if it cannot be avoided, the unfortunate consequences thereof must be reduced to a minimum.

It is of course easy to object that these are utopian ideas which cannot be put into practice. War has always existed, it may be said, and with it its ghastly consequences; deaths, casualties and even torture. But must we take a pessimistic view and do nothing on the pretext that the horrors of war have always existed? It is certain that such a standpoint cannot be adopted and that a try must be made, for if at first success is not fully achieved, the chances of progressing will increase.

There is a fairly convincing argument: primitive people settled differences by force; evolution over a long period has led to the avoidance of force between individuals and to recourse to arbitration by the State. At present civilized people no longer resort to force in case of disagreement, except in fortunately rare cases and here too the use of force is punishable. Why could similar evolution not be possible in inter-state relations? It may of course be objected that this is not the same thing; that this is a question of collective psychology which differs from individual psychology. But that is not decisive. If individual psychology has been changed, collective psychology can be too. And this necessary change can be brought about precisely by teaching humanitarian law. Widespread education would certainly enable the key ideas of the Geneva Conventions to be put into practice; this seems therefore to be a higher necessity. The techniques of such teaching still have to be determined.

**II. Possible techniques for teaching the humanitarian law contained in the Geneva Conventions.**—This question of teaching techniques is all-important; it implies determining the greatest efficiency of the education to be given to youth. In this respect a distinction must be made between standards of education and the means which may be used to achieve this.

In the first place we must find out at what level this teaching should be given. Of course the first thing that comes to mind is the

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individual's scholastic standard. But this is not the only stage where this teaching can be given: military service too can be used for the same purpose.

School age is of course the best time for several simple reasons. In the first place because schooling is compulsory in most countries, although school age varies from country to country. Consequently, it should be possible to reach all children in primary school since all should be given this compulsory education. Teaching at this stage is of considerable interest therefore, as it is widespread and applicable to the entire young generation of a country. There are of course a number of practical difficulties. To start with, plans must be made for training teachers so that they may instruct on humanitarian law rules as effectively as possible. Time must also be found for this teaching without over-burdening the general school programmes which are already concentrated. But these practical difficulties are not insuperable and in view of the importance of such instruction they must be overcome.

Although teaching produces its best results at the primary school level, due to its being widespread, it must not be limited to that level. It would also be essential at secondary and higher level, for it would be intended to reach those who have an important part to play in the conduct of the nation's affairs and these people, because of their future responsibilities, should be the more imbued, if possible, with the spirit of humanitarian law. Such teaching at school would be particularly effective but it would be useful to continue it during military service.

Where military service is compulsory it is easy to see the advantage of giving instruction at that level. All men, or nearly all, will then be available and particularly receptive. There is no paradox in receiving military instruction at the same time as instruction in behaviour as a human being towards one's fellowman in all circumstances.

From a purely practical point of view, it would seem that there are few difficulties. The time required for such teaching can readily be found and army officers can readily be trained to give instruction. From this point of view, the instruction would be a practical proposition and well worthwhile.

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But whatever the level at which instruction is given, the means of doing so have still to be decided.

In the first place, teaching would be done orally and the only special problem in this respect would be the training of teachers, which presents no great difficulty. But it would be necessary to complete this education through books and audio-visual material.

It would be relatively easy, in the first place, to publish books, varying according to the level at which instruction is to be given, which would acquaint youth with the problems and with humanitarian law. We believe this would not involve explaining the regulations in minor detail but the arousing of conscience by the exposition of the key ideas of the Geneva Conventions. Of course, as has been said, the content and details given in printed matter must be varied to suit the standard of education of those it is intended for, but the final objective should be identical, namely to ensure that youth is made aware of its responsibilities to the community.

The use of audio-visual material would also be desirable. Recent research in these media has demonstrated their considerable impact. There are no doubt practical difficulties in the way, but the cinema and television could be used the better to show the existence and importance of humanitarian law.

As can be seen there are practical teaching difficulties; however, they are not insuperable and it must be hoped that they will be overcome, so great is the humanitarian interest intrinsic to the Geneva Conventions.

In conclusion, we must earnestly hope that this teaching will rapidly become established practice. Youth must be awakened to the essential problems facing humanity. It is therefore essential that all men of goodwill of all nations do their utmost to bring home this necessity to their authorities. The latter will then introduce this teaching of humanitarian law. It may perhaps be a long job demanding patience, but it has to be undertaken if one has faith in the individual.

## The Silence of the International Committee of the Red Cross <sup>1</sup>

by L. Boissier

No human institution is perfect and the International Committee of the Red Cross is no exception. The criticism most frequently levelled at this venerable body is its silence concerning some of its activities. How can it have a claim to eminence, how can it call powerful governments to account, without seeking the support of men of goodwill through divulgence of full information to the public?

In order to understand this attitude, it is necessary to grasp the essential feature of the International Committee; its *raison d'être*. First and foremost it is a neutral intermediary between belligerent States, with the aim of protecting civilian and military victims of conflict. This protection is sanctioned by the Geneva Conventions. In addition the ICRC has a unique privilege; it may take the initiative by offering its services in the most unexpected and dramatic situations.

These bases would be of hardly any use if the International Committee did not fulfil a prerequisite, that is to say, if it did not have the confidence of governments. It was thanks to that confidence that it was able, during two world wars, to carry out an

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<sup>1</sup> Reproduction of an article by L. Boissier former President of the ICRC, which appeared in the *Journal de Genève* on January 19, 1968.

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enormous task which no one has yet forgotten. In addition, since 1945 it has been engaged in an undertaking which is nothing less than extraordinary, namely, intervening in the civil wars which have ravaged so many countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. In other words, the ICRC has broken the national sovereignty barrier to act as an intermediary between legal governments in power and rebel forces rising against the established order. Henceforth, combatants considered as outlaws may obtain the protection which previously was granted only to troops.

In the horror of civil war, the most cruel and harsh of all, the ICRC witnesses deeds which the perpetrators seek to conceal and of which they sometimes deny the occurrence. It is therefore important for the Committee to command the complete confidence of the opposing forces, so that its delegates may go where brothers at war seek to destroy each other by every possible means. Both sides must know that the men from Geneva come neither to judge nor condemn, but to save those who can be saved.

This does not mean that these witnesses remain silent. By no means; whenever they observe a breach of the Geneva Conventions or acts contrary to morality or law they protest to the authorities and demand that such acts be stopped. Frédéric Siordet was able to write that "No small part of the International Committee's activity has consisted of continual protests and thousands of improvements, in POW camps for example, have been due to this process".

The ICRC backs up its delegates with all its authority and does not shrink from demanding governments to ensure that their officials behave properly.

But these facts are not publicized, however creditably they would reflect on the Red Cross. From long experience, the International Committee knows that any indiscretion would cost it the confidence it needs and would close to it the internment camps and centres and the hospitals to which its delegates are privileged to have access.

However, when its very principles are threatened, the ICRC does not hesitate to inform the public of its admonition to governments. Air raids, the bomb on Hiroshima, the use of nuclear and

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other weapons of uncontrolled effect killing military and civilians alike, have been the subject of its drastic warnings.

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That is all very well, but is it wise to forgo an implement used by everybody today and necessary if one is not to be ignored, that is to say, publicity? By describing the dramatic situations with which it has to deal, the watchfulness it has to maintain and its delegates' courage, the International Committee would increase its popularity and effectiveness. A photograph of a wounded delegate shedding his blood in the desert sands would appeal more eloquently to feelings and imagination than learned talks on humanitarian law.

That is true, but in all modesty the ICRC may claim to have acquired a reality of its own. It knows it must not match violence against violence. Protest, denunciation, condemnation and ostracism may at times relieve conscience, but it can also kindle the hatred which is the curse of mankind.

The Red Cross mission is not this, but the alleviation of the suffering of war's victims. It is concerned solely with man's unique destiny and personal distress. It does not ask a man's nationality, race or religion before extending a helping hand. It forges between it and those it helps a bond free of dissembled thoughts. And in the final analysis, it is this sincerity which confers on the Red Cross and the International Committee their place of distinction in the world.

Léopold BOISSIER

Member of the International Committee  
of the Red Cross

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Vietnam**

*Geneva Conventions.*—Following the appeal on February 9 to all belligerents, urging them to respect the essential humanitarian rules in the conduct of the conflict in Vietnam, the ICRC received from the Republic of Vietnam and US governments the assurance that the Geneva Conventions would continue to be respected. The Vietnamese authorities denied the reports of summary executions.

Mr. Robert Jenny, Head of the ICRC Delegation in Saigon, also conveyed to the authorities the ICRC's concern about the air raids carried out on certain districts of the towns during the February fighting and the losses which occurred among the civilian population.

*Visits to detention centres in South Vietnam.*—In the first quarter of 1968, ICRC delegates visited prisoner of war camps at Bien-Hoa, Can-Tho, Da Nang, Phu-Quoc and Qui-Nhon, the screening centres at Nui-Dat (under Australian control), Dong-Tam, Can-Tho, Chu-Lai, Phu-Bay and Da Nang (under American control) and the Da Nang camp under Korean control. They also visited North Vietnamese prisoners held by the Americans at Da Nang and the Cong-Hoa military hospital.

The number of prisoners thus visited was 10,540. The delegates talked freely without witnesses to prisoners of their own choosing and later conveyed their observations and requests to the Detaining Authorities, following up with written reports.

*Arrival of field hospital at Hanoi.*<sup>1</sup>—The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam informed the ICRC that the field hospital which was sent it from Hanover on December 20, 1967, arrived safe and sound. This 60 bed hospital includes a prefabricated "clinobox" operating theatre in a container convertible to a waiting room. It also includes tents for X-ray equipment, the laboratory, the staff, the sick-bay and stores, as well as an electric generator and a water purifying plant.

The complete hospital weighs 15 tons. It was sent to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the Transiberian railway and then by sea. Transport was provided free of charge by the Soviet Transport Company "Sojuzvneshtans" and the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR.

## Greece

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received permission to continue the detention centre inspections in Greece which it started after the events of April 1967. Delegate Laurent Marti, who went to Athens in January, and Doctor-delegate Jacques Chatillon, who joined him for a fortnight, returned to Geneva at the end of March, having completed the fifth mission of assistance to political detainees in Greece.

As in the course of previous inspection tours, the delegates were admitted to the three camps for exiles at Yaros (Ghioura), Leros-Lakki and Leros-Partheni, and to the prisons and hospitals which had been visited before. Mr. Marti also went to other penitentiary establishments in Athens, Egine, Crete and Salonika, in which persons accused of or sentenced for political offences are held, as well as to the C.I.D. lock-up in Athens.

At each place the International Committee's representatives spoke to detainees of their own choosing, without witnesses, taking note of their requests and enquiring thoroughly into detention conditions. Dr. Chatillon's particular concern was the health of patients he visited in hospital.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, January 1968.

The delegates immediately reported their findings to the Greek government: Mr. Marti broached the subject in his talks with Mr. Pipinellis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kalambokias, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Tzevelekos, Minister of Public Order. As usual, written reports will be sent to the Greek government.

Until the authorities put the delegates' suggestions into effect, Mr. Marti and Dr. Chatillon, with the assistance of the Hellenic Red Cross, distributed to detainees and their families, the relief supplies which had been entrusted to the International Committee for that purpose. In addition, Mr. Marti opened, at the Hellenic Red Cross headquarters, an office for the transmission of news between detainees and their families. A number of families have already applied to the office, and thanks to this contact Mr. Marti was himself able to pass family news to detainees and to inform families of the state of health of their interned relatives from whom they have been separated for many months.

## **Middle East**

As a result of negotiations by ICRC delegates in Amman and Tel-Aviv, twelve soldiers of the Jordan army captured during the fighting on March 21, 1968 East of the River Jordan, were repatriated at the end of March.

The operation took place under ICRC auspices on the occupied West bank some 400 yards from the Allenby Bridge.

In addition, the ICRC delegate in Israel has been directed to obtain a list of the hundred or so members of the El Fatah organization captured during the fighting on March 21 by the Israeli forces, and to visit them, so that they may be granted the benefits of the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war.

## IN GENEVA

**Death of a Member of the ICRC**

With the death of Professor Adolphe Franceschetti, on March 8, 1968, the International Committee has lost one of its most dedicated members. Moreover, as a scientist who made a valuable contribution to medicine, ophthalmology and genetics, the Red Cross benefited by his world-wide reputation.

At Professor Franceschetti's funeral, Mr. S. A. Gonard, President of the institution, paid the following tribute to his memory:

*Allow me to recall briefly Professor Franceschetti's activities with the International Red Cross where his human qualities, his constant desire to alleviate suffering, his concern to give renewed hope and confidence to those who believe they have lost everything, earned him the esteem, gratitude and friendship of many of the victims of tragic fate whom he helped.*

*During the difficult years towards the end of the Second World War and after it, he was an active member of the International Red Cross Joint Relief Commission set up by the International Committee and the League and which, by huge consignments requiring a large and smooth-running organization, saved from famine whole populations of some European countries.*

*Later, in 1958, he became a member of the International Committee, a faithful member whose opinion always commanded respect. In debate his interventions were notable for their vigour, even for the spirit of their presentation dictated by his extraordinary intellectual dynamism and by the logic of argument which marked him as a man of science, yet they were wrapped up, so to speak, in the charm of his richly varied personality. He would regularly add a flash of his subtle wit with which he was wont to blend his remarks unexpectedly and which would relieve the sometimes tense atmosphere of debate.*

*His personality compelled recognition by his strength of character, his influence and his prestige. It drew sympathy from people for what they knew or guessed of the spontaneous generosity of this smiling scientist who tended so many children, so many innocent victims whose eyes had been injured in war and conflict.*

*Many a time this indefatigable traveller represented the ICRC in various countries on several continents, particularly in Central and Latin America.*

*National Red Cross Societies he visited benefited widely from the contact so readily made by this scientist of unaffected bearing. His discreet counsel was always accepted with gratitude, for his reputation preceded him everywhere. The members of the International Committee, with the death of Professor Franceschetti, have lost a well-loved and respected colleague.*

The International Committee owes him a debt of gratitude and will remember him as a man who throughout his life accepted the humanitarian struggle as his own.

ICRC PUBLICATIONS

1966

636. — **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 20<sup>e</sup> Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge, Vienne, 1965. 1966; 8vo, 10 p. Fr. 1,50.

637. — **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 20th International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna 1965. 1966; 8vo, 12 pp. Fr. 1.50.

638. — **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; 8vo, 11 págs. Fr. 1,50.

639. — **Rapport d'activité 1965**. 1966; 8vo, 89 p. Fr. 7.—.

640. — **Annual Report 1965**. 1966; 8vo, 83 pp. Fr. 7.—.

641. — **Informe de actividad 1965**. 1966; 8vo, 91 págs. Fr. 7.—.

642. — **Tätigkeitsbericht 1965**. 1966; 4vo, 101 S., vervielf. Fr. 7.—.

643. — **Réponses à vos questions**. 1966; 8vo, 9 feuilles, portefeuille. Fr. 1,50.

644. — **Replies to Your Questions**. 1966; 8vo, 9 sheets, portfolio. Fr. 1.50.

645. — **Respuestas a sus preguntas**. 1966; 8vo, 9 hojas, carterita. Fr. 1,50.

646. — **Die Beantwortung Ihrer Fragen.** 1966; 8vo, 9 Blätter, Mappe. Fr. 1,50.

1967

647. — **Pictet, Jean. Les principes du droit international humanitaire.** 1967; 8vo, 61 p. Fr. 8.—

648. — **Pictet, Jean. The Principles of International Humanitarian Law.** 1967; 8vo, 61 p. Fr. 8.—

649. — **Liste des publications de 1945 à 1965.** List of publications . . . Lista de las publicaciones . . . Liste der Veröffentlichungen . . . 1967; 8vo, 45 p.

650. — **Rapport d'activité 1966.** 1967; 8vo, 91 p. Fr. 7.—

651. — **Annual Report 1966.** 1967; 8vo, 83 p. Fr. 7.—

652. — **Informe de actividad 1966.** 1967; 8vo, 93 p. Fr. 7.—

653. — **Tätigkeitsbericht 1966.** 1967; 4vo, 102 p. Fr. 7.—

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## WHAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS?

A year ago, the *International Review* pointed out the effort being made everywhere to disseminate knowledge of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and that although these efforts may not be of so great a scale as is desirable, they do show that minds are awake to reality.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the achievements in this important field, as revealed by a study of documents recently received by the ICRC from National Societies and various interested authorities, and also some ideas and suggestions mentioned in Red Cross and Red Crescent reviews throughout the world, are worthy of interest.

National Societies are indeed the mainspring of the movement. Their more than 200 million members cover the surface of the globe. They are therefore in a position to disseminate knowledge on the Geneva Conventions through their publications, first to their members and, through them, to the population. They do so because the Geneva Conventions ask them and charge their governments to do so, and because International Conferences of the Red Cross repeatedly and consistently call for it to be done.

Action is still of course the best expression of an idea. But the written and spoken word, if less eloquent than action, have a longer range.

**Spain.** — In January, February, June, July and August of 1966, the Spanish Red Cross review published systematic and extensive articles on the International Red Cross, humanitarian law, particularly the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and its limits in

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<sup>1</sup> "Progress in Dissemination of Knowledge of the Geneva Conventions", *International Review*, Feb. 1967.

warfare on land. Its October 1966 issue devoted an article to the origin and content of the First Geneva Convention of 1864. It gave the history of unceasing efforts to ensure the application of humanitarian principles in difficult circumstances.

A lecturer may paint a vivid picture of history, another might bring out the lessons to be learnt. What is essential is that it be understood that the Red Cross is not a code, but a noble inspiration and that it is the very spirit of the Conventions. The Spanish Red Cross narration of the Geneva Conventions contributes to their wider dissemination.

**Mexico.** — Spain is not the only Spanish-speaking country to take the initiative in this respect. The Mexican Red Cross review broaches the question in its September 1966 issue, recalling Las Casas who, well before the Red Cross was even thought of, tried to apply its principles to the American Indians. The name by which he is remembered “ El Conquistador Conquistado ” is itself a summary of his work. In its October 1966 issue, the same review—linking the Red Cross with art and culture—gives a concise article on the principles of international humanitarian law, written by Mr. J. Pictet, member of the ICRC and Director-General, Legal Affairs.

**Colombia.** — The National Society of Colombia has taken a worthwhile step: every Saturday, from 1 to 1.30 p.m. it broadcasts a programme devoted to the Red Cross and its activities, including the Geneva Conventions.

**German Democratic Republic.** — The review of the Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, in two separate issues, has described the problems and tasks of a national information bureau. As such a bureau is not something which is improvised on the spur of the moment, this publication responded to one of the concerns of the authors of the Conventions, namely, preparation in time of peace for humanitarian tasks in time of war.

The same review published an article in 1966 on the principles of the Geneva Conventions. As the author stated, when the Geneva

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Conventions are not respected, the people they are designed to protect are exposed to frightful suffering. So long as there is no complete and general disarmament, so long as war and its causes have not been banished from the earth, it is our duty to form a barrier against the dangers of aggression and to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering it causes.

International humanitarian law is an essential feature of the work to be accomplished.

The National Society of this country has just published a 23-page illustrated booklet which it distributes widely to the armed forces and the population.

**Federal Republic of Germany.** — *Idee und Tat*, edited by the Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, outlined, in 1966, a plan for the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. A summary is given below.

It is to the members of the Red Cross that instruction should first be given, for they should know more about the Conventions than people who are not members. This is the first rule, and applies to all members, whether they be craftsmen, businessmen, doctors, nurses or whatever their calling. In addition, teaching should be by a group of well-informed jurists. Through them the cadres of the Red Cross movement will be reached first, then the future instructors qualified to spread knowledge of the Conventions to the public at large.

*Instructors.* — The best method of training instructors would probably be evening courses at the Society headquarters, given by jurists. Efforts should be made to ensure as much as possible the participation of members of the teaching profession.

Members of special services, such as Health, Social Welfare, First-Aid, should, furthermore, be given instruction adapted to their speciality, if possible illustrated copiously with examples and appropriate explanations of their practical activities, emphasizing their rights and duties under the Conventions.

*Members of the Red Cross.* — Six to eight hours training should be sufficient for Red Cross members, it being understood that,

as already mentioned, ambulance attendants, first-aiders and other members of teams engaged in field work should receive special courses on the Conventions in the course of their basic training. After the course, each participant would receive a booklet summarizing the tuition given and constituting part of his standing orders.

*Junior Red Cross.* — Here too it is the cadres who should first be trained by, or at least with the close co-operation of, jurists. Teaching material should be appropriate, adapted specially to youth.

*Doctors.* — Instruction for doctors should begin in the university, in a manner similar to forensic and social medicine. This is merely a complement to their normal training and should be easy to organize.

*Other groups.* — The instructor will endeavour to treat knowledge on the Geneva Conventions as being part of the general education. His aim is to see to it that people do not live in ignorance of the Conventions but, on the contrary, adopt a constructive attitude towards them. For this purpose, the study of the Conventions should first be included, if possible, in school curricula, for the more senior pupils.

In order to reach the public at large, local and regional committees of the National Society should set up groups responsible for disseminating knowledge on the Conventions, each group having a qualified instructor or jurist.

**Lebanon.** — Under the title “ La Croix-Rouge à l’Ecole de guerre ”, an article in the National Society’s review in 1966 recounts that a course in international humanitarian law has been given to senior army officers by leading members of the National Society.

**Pakistan.** — The review of this country’s Red Cross Society has this to say of recent events:

“ During the war one of the most important of Red Cross tasks was to see to the welfare of POW’s. Apart from the exchange of

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correspondence between prisoners of both countries and their families, an exchange of relief parcels took place at Hussainiwala, on the frontier. It was also Hussainiwala, on 2 February 1966, which was the scene of the first exchange of prisoners; there was a second exchange on 8 February. Red Cross volunteers made the necessary arrangements for the reception and lodging of the returning prisoners. Thanks to the ICRC's good offices, all enquiries into conditions for prisoners of war and the collection of information on them were carried out smoothly . . .

Similar work was undertaken for the welfare of interned civilians . . .

The Army C. in C., the Adjutant-General, the Director of Medical Services and many commanding officers have expressed their appreciation of the National Society's work, co-operation and assistance in emergency. "

**France.** — *Vie et Bonté*, the French Red Cross review, published the following news item in 1966. " The Upper Rhine Section of the French Red Cross and the German Red Cross of South Baden have undertaken to reach an agreement permitting them both to act on either side of the frontier in the event of disaster. The German customs and police authorities would be prepared to make appreciable concessions. The crossing of the frontier by Red Cross personnel could be allowed without their showing any identity papers. Full exemption from customs duty would be allowed to vehicles and their loads. Customs clearance of material used at the scene of disaster and therefore not repatriated, such as blood plasma, foodstuffs, etc. could be cleared through customs later."

This type of arrangement is true to the spirit of the Geneva Conventions.

More recently, in October 1967, the same review published a number whose general theme was " What must be known of the Geneva Conventions ", and an off-print was made into a 16-page booklet. This gives, after the Minutes of the meeting of the Commission of Five on February 17, 1863, which was the origin of the International Standing Committee for Aid to Wounded Soldiers and of the ICRC, the texts of conferences given by the French Red

Cross Information Service in various military schools and at universities, under the heading: "What we, as soldiers, husbands and fathers, should know about the Geneva Conventions". Several chapters allude to the spirit of the Conventions and give an account of what has been achieved by them. The booklet concludes by giving the text of the code of nursing ethics adopted in 1965 by the International Congress of Nurses, and of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross adopted by the XX International Conference of the Red Cross.

**Switzerland.** — From April 25-28, 1967, the Swiss army gave a course at Geneva on the Geneva Conventions, for officers in all branches of the forces. It was the fourth of its kind, with some fifty participants, and included lectures and practical exercises on the four Geneva Conventions and the law of war in general, as well as film and slide projections. Several members of the ICRC personnel co-operated in organizing the courses. The programme was as follows:—

**First day:**

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|-------------|---|
| 2-2.50 p.m. | Historical background to the law of war.  |
| 3-3.50 p.m. | The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Geneva Convention). |
| 4-5.50 p.m. | Discussion and exercises on First Geneva Convention.  |
| 6-6.50 p.m. | Film: "Fidèle à l'esprit des Conventions de Genève".  |

**Second day:**

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|----------------|--|
| 8-8.50 a.m.    | The Hague Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land.                             |
| 9-10.50 a.m.   | Discussion and exercises on the Hague Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land. |
| 11-11.50 a.m.  | Slides on the law of war in general.   |
| 1.30-2.20 p.m. | The Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Geneva Convention).   |
| 2.30-4.20 p.m. | Discussion and exercises on the Third Geneva Convention.   |
| 5.00-7.00 p.m. | Conducted tour of ICRC.  |

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### **Third day:**

- 8.00-8.50 a.m. The Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention).
- 9.00-10.50 a.m. Discussion and exercises on the Fourth Geneva Convention.
- 11.00-11.50 a.m. Slides on Geneva Conventions.
- 1.30-2.20 p.m. The law of neutrality—Neutral States and the Geneva Conventions.
- 2.30-4.20 p.m. Discussion and exercises on the law of neutrality.
- 4.45-6.00 p.m. Practical experience.

### **Fourth day:**

- 8.00-8.50 a.m. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in case of War.
- 9.00-10.50 a.m. Discussion and exercises on the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in case of War.
- 11.00-11.50 a.m. Topical problems relating to the law of war; general discussion.
- 1.15-2.15 p.m. General discussion (cont'd.).
- 2.30 p.m. Conclusion.

Switzerland having no outlet to the sea and, consequently, no navy, the programme did not include the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Geneva Convention).

In 1968, the Swiss army published and distributed to all its members a 40-page illustrated handbook. It is designed to explain clearly to every soldier the most important regulations on conduct in war.

A number of States parties to the Geneva Conventions have made similar efforts for the dissemination of knowledge on them, but the majority have taken no such action. As already mentioned, several National Red Cross Societies have published booklets, e.g. in the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Austria and others.

**Netherlands.** — At the present time a second edition of a loose-leaf Red Cross manual for teachers is being prepared. The first edition was published and distributed to all schools in the Netherlands. It deals with Red Cross history and aims, the Geneva Conventions and their application, and gives practical examples and many suggestions on how to present a subject in the framework of the afternoon meetings which the Red Cross organizes in most Dutch schools.

It is planned to distribute the second edition also to teachers' training schools.

**Canada.** — We mentioned some time ago the special edition of the Canadian Red Cross review *Despatch*, in 1966, dealing with dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions in Canada. It gives a masterly summary of Red Cross history, humanitarian law, and treaty rules and principles. As we have said, the formula was adopted by the French Red Cross in *Vie et Bonté*.

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Hoping that other National Societies which publish a review will be inspired by example, we shall in a forthcoming issue reproduce some or all of the text contained in *Despatch*, that it may be a guide to Red Cross Societies wishing to resort to this effective media of disseminating knowledge on the Geneva Conventions.

J. de PREUX

## Algeria

As described in *Panorama*<sup>1</sup>, a ceremony just held in Constantine, Algeria, gives a classic example of how one Red Cross Society can help another to develop a new service.

At the ceremony, Swedish Red Cross President Mr. Erland von Hofsten officially handed over to the Algerian Red Crescent Society the operation of an orthopaedic centre which was set up four years ago with Swedish assistance.

The centre was aimed, at the outset, at providing artificial limbs and other care for victims of accidents in former minefields left over from the Algerian war.

In the past four years more than 2,000 victims of mine explosions, mainly children and shepherds, as well as other types of accident cases, have been treated.

The Swedish Red Cross has spent more than 1,700,000 Swiss Francs on personnel and equipment for the centre, which is attached to a Constantine hospital. The staff, while caring for the patients (who number up to 60 at a time), have been training Algerian counterparts. Now the centre is under the direction of an Algerian doctor, trained in Sweden by the Red Cross.

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## Netherlands

On the occasion of its Centenary, the Netherlands Red Cross has produced an impressive work with many illustrations which describes the history and actions of the National Society since its foundation in 1867<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, February 1968.

<sup>2</sup> Jonkheer G. M. Verspyck, *Het nederlandse Roode Kruis (1867-1967)*, G. F. Callenbach, N.V., Nijkerk, 1967, 392 p.

The author, Jonkheer G. M. Verspyck, who was for many years Director-General of the Society, begins by analysing the evolution of humane feeling in modern times and this wide sweep leads him to such personalities as S. J. Brugmans, Florence Nightingale, Henry Dunant and other pioneers of the Red Cross movement. He also describes the fine personality of a great friend of Dunant, Dr. Johan Hendrik Christiaan Basting, who took part with such enthusiasm in the initial idea and working of the Red Cross in the Netherlands.

We then see how were successively signed the Geneva Conventions to which the Netherlands Government were amongst the first to accede.

The National Society very soon undertook generous action not only in the country itself, but also abroad. It intervened in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war, then at the end of the 19th century when localized conflicts were constantly breaking out. It was to be seen everywhere, bringing relief, sending ambulances and caring for the wounded at the front and in the rear. It was present in Borneo and at Atjeh; during the Russo-Turkish war; in South Africa; in Egypt; during the Serbo-Bulgarian and Sino-Japanese conflicts; in the Balkans; and during the epidemics of plague in Java and typhus at Enschede.

During the two world wars it courageously carried out its relief task in difficult conditions. Since then, creating a constantly expanding administration in the country itself and starting new work, it is the model of a Red Cross Society which steps in wherever private initiative can provide remedies and fill a place which the State is pleased to leave to it. It in fact symbolizes the spirit of active foresight and is open to all sufferings, to those which are hidden as well as to those which are too visible not to be appeals.

Mr. Verspyck describes the works of originality such as, amongst others, the Henry Dunant House at Zeist and the Henry Dunant boats which carry invalids on cruises on the canals. He devotes several pages to the Red Cross central laboratory of blood transfusion which was started in 1939. Installed in Amsterdam it has become a veritable research centre as the *International Review* showed in an article on the subject in its number of October 1961.

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The Society's initiatives abroad are multiplying and these the author recalls by citing in chronological order the relief actions which show their diversity: 1951 and 1952, Italy—1953, Greece—1956 and 1957, Hungary—1958 and 1962, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia—1959, France—1960, Morocco—1961, Congo—1962, Iran—1963, Indonesia—1963, Yugoslavia—1966, Turkey—1966, Italy—1967, Middle East.

The last chapter describes the administrative form of the National Red Cross, its division into provincial sections, its legal status and the tasks which the government officially recognizes it can undertake. It can thus be seen that it has become one of the tangible manifestations of the moral strength of the country and that it is assigned a prominent place in the community. This was, moreover, demonstrated at the Centenary celebrations in The Hague last September at which senior government officials and other leading personalities paid it tribute.

This work gives proof of what a Red Cross Society can do and the feats it can accomplish when it is inspired, as in the Netherlands, by a spirit of solidarity and alert imagination.

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It should be added that the Netherlands Red Cross has published a second book on the occasion of its Centenary<sup>1</sup>. Smaller in size, it is intended for teachers and also for youth and contains interesting information about the Junior Red Cross and its work in many fields.

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<sup>1</sup> *Altijd overal iedereen, 1867-1967*, Netherlands Red Cross, The Hague, 1967.

## Rumania

*The Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic has kindly sent us the following article on some aspects of its activity, written by the editor of Sănătatea, the National Society's review.*

The Rumanian Red Cross is a Society with old traditions. Rumania in fact acceded to the "Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field" more than ninety-three years ago. Since then the Red Cross, working for humanity, has acquired wide sympathy in Rumania as well as considerable prestige beyond its frontiers.

Since the Second World War its work has been increasingly effective. It helps the social and medical State organizations in the relentless struggle against sickness, to reduce infant mortality and generally speaking for the health and happiness of the population.

In order to mark its appreciation of the Society's efforts, the Rumanian Government decreed a "Red Cross Week". This first took place in 1957 and since then it has been an annual event each September throughout the country. In 1967 it took place from September 17 to 23. It started with a broadcast and televised address by Mr. Anton Moisescu, President of the National Red Cross Council. The press published articles by Red Cross personalities and all newspapers gave accounts of the opening ceremony and the events of the National Society's Week.

For the Red Cross volunteers, this occasion not only represents a means of making known the effectiveness of their action within the medico-health services. Thanks to them, therefore, many people attended lectures on medical education given by doctors in towns and villages. There was in fact no urban or rural community in which these did not take place. Members of permanent medical units, medical teams and first-aid posts, whose work is much appreciated by the population, displayed their knowledge and ability at competitions called "The skilful medicals".

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Themes having been chosen by a jury, competitors had to resolve, in front of the public, problems in emergency relief and answer questions connected with hygiene and first-aid. They also took part in other tests such as "the mother knows—the child is the gainer".

These contests had wide repercussions and there is an increasing number of those joining medical formations.

Voluntary Red Cross workers play an important rôle in the recruitment of new blood donors and the heads of the medico-health services give them special consideration. By personal example and their sustained efforts they induce many to become donors. Thus in Red Cross Week they organized, as well as lectures and film showings produced by the Red Cross, moving meetings between blood donors and beneficiaries. This method of publicity showed itself to be most effective whose results surpassed expectations. In 1967, during the Week alone, the number of donors increased by several thousands.

Mention should also be made of voluntary Red Cross workers' participation in public hygiene and cleanliness in undertakings in towns and villages. In recognition, 162 of these received the Society's highest distinction, the badge "Outstanding in Red Cross work".

Red Cross Week is not only a way of affirming and increasing the National Society's efforts, but also a source of revenue. The decree mentioned above stipulates that, during that period a tax for the benefit of the Red Cross be imposed on artistic presentations and sporting events. The amount thus collected, about one million lei, is used to intensify publicity methods (films, posters, pamphlets, etc.).

Several months have passed since Red Cross Week in the Socialist Republic of Rumania, but, for me, the image of the centres I visited is still most vivid. Red Cross volunteers with their armbands engage the population to participate in preventive work, young girls stay beside victims in need of first-aid, whilst others give their assistance to the benefit of everybody's health.

Recalling these facts, I again remark that at the Red Cross can be found all together, mothers of families, teachers, peasants, intellectuals, workmen and engineers.

Under its flag, bearing the motto "Inter Arma Caritas", the Red Cross is inspired by several sentiments: humanity, friendship, love amongst men.

Nicolas PALADE

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U.S.S.R.

The ICRC has recently received an interesting and well illustrated booklet<sup>1</sup>, published in Moscow for the Centenary of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR in 1967<sup>2</sup>. It first gives an account of the origin of the Red Cross in Russia, which at the beginning was presided over by the surgeon Nikolai Porogov. The various chapters: "Some History", "Soviet Red Cross", "Concern for the People", "Visiting Nurses Bureaux", "Blood Donors", "For Peace and Mutual Assistance", recount the history and consistent development of our movement.

"One of the main features of the Soviet health service is its mass character, the fact of public participation in prophylactic and hygiene measures. The Red Cross, with long experience of assisting official health service institutions, now has more than 423 basic organizations, with over 67 million members. This makes it one of the biggest mass organizations in the country.

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<sup>1</sup> "A Century in the Service of Man", by Zoya Mayorova and Lilia Tcherkasskaya.

<sup>2</sup> See *International Review*, July 1967.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Health education begins in childhood—in the family and at school. All schools, universities and colleges have Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations, and more than 22 million pupils and students belong to them”.

To illustrate the dedication of millions of Red Cross and Red Crescent members, the authors quote examples which show the diversity and effectiveness of the duties undertaken, particularly the efforts to propagate hygiene throughout the country by means of publications, reviews, films, records and posters. They cite the general increase in nursing recruits and the work of the nurses visiting the sick in their homes: “ In five years... nurses have attended more than 1 million patients in their homes. This is of great help—a concrete and effective form of assistance to the public health service ”.

The booklet concludes with a description of the National Society’s work for the benefit of disaster or epidemic victims in other countries; a practical demonstration of increasing solidarity among the nations.

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

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## THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

*The celebration is taking place this year of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on which the International Review published two articles in its previous issue. Others will follow, but we would also recall the fifteenth anniversary of a Convention which also contains undertakings to guarantee rights and liberties and lays down provisions to ensure that these are respected.*<sup>1</sup>

By decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the year 1968 will be celebrated throughout the world as International Human Rights Year. It will be the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly in 1968 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This instrument was intended by its authors to have a place in history comparable to that of the great charters of liberty and to be remembered alongside Magna Carta, the American Declaration of Independence, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man which expressed the ideals of the French Revolution. We may pray that this hope will be realised.

The Universal Declaration has already had a profound effect by reason of the influence it has exercised on the constitutions of many of the newly-independent countries and because it sets out generally recognised standards of conduct which have frequently guided subsequent action by the United Nations. By approving the two International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights in December 1966, the General Assembly has attempted to transform into legal obligations the statements of principle contained in the Universal Declaration. Some years, however, are likely to elapse before the Covenants can enter into force.

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<sup>1</sup> The following text is extracted from *Forward in Europe*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, December 1967.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Council participation.* — The Council of Europe has decided to participate fully in the programme of the United Nations for the celebration of International Human Rights Year. On May 3, 1966, in the presence of U Thant, who was then on an official visit to Strasbourg, the Consultative Assembly pledged its support for this initiative and decided to hold a Special Sitting in 1968 as a suitable ceremony to mark the occasion. In June 1967, the Committee of Ministers approved a detailed programme for the Council of Europe's participation in International Human Rights Year. These decisions were based not only on a desire to support the activities of the world organisation, but also on the fact that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is a cause which the Council of Europe itself has championed unswervingly since its creation in 1949. Indeed, its Statute not only provides that the maintenance and further realisation of such rights is one of the means by which the Council shall pursue its aim of greater European unity; it also makes the enjoyment of these rights and respect for the rule of law conditions of membership in the organisation.

The year 1968 will also be the fifteenth anniversary of the entry into force of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. This not only contains legal undertakings to maintain a whole series of rights and freedoms but also establishes international machinery, a Commission and Court of Human Rights, to make sure that those undertakings are respected.

*Memories of dictatorship.* — The Council of Europe was set up in 1949 in response to the postwar demand for European unity; the date of its creation constitutes one reason for its devotion to human rights: their protection and safeguard are the prerequisite of democracy. The Council was born during the heyday of the ideological conflict between East and West. 1948 witnessed the seizure of power by the Communists in Prague, the civil war in Greece and the Berlin Blockade. Moreover, in 1949, memories of 1945 were still fresh; many of the leading statesmen of the postwar period had been in prison or in the resistance during the war, and were acutely conscious of the need to prevent the recrudescence of dictatorship. They knew that, so long as human rights are respected, democracy is secure, and the danger remote; but that the first

steps towards dictatorship are the gradual suppression of individual rights—infringement on the freedom of the press, prohibition of public meetings, trials behind closed doors, and so on—and that once this process has started, it is increasingly difficult to bring it to a halt.

It was to prevent dangers of this sort that the Council of Europe, at its first session in August 1949, decided to institute an effective system for the international protection of human rights.

*The basic rights.* — It took fifteen months to do so. The European Convention was signed in Rome on November 4, 1950. It entered into force on September 3, 1953, after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification. It now binds sixteen States (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom), that is to say all the members of the Council of Europe except France and Switzerland.

The first innovation in the Convention is that the Contracting Parties undertake to secure the rights and freedoms set out therein not only to their own nationals, or—as might be expected in an international treaty—to the nationals of the other parties, but to all persons within their jurisdiction. There follows later a comprehensive clause on non-discrimination. The rights and freedoms guaranteed are a number of the civil and political rights taken from the Universal Declaration of the United Nations: the right to life; freedom from torture and inhuman treatment; freedom from slavery, servitude and compulsory labour; the right to liberty and security of person; the right to a fair trial; protection against retro-activity of the law; the right to respect for family life, home and correspondence; the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; the right to freedom of expression; the right to freedom of peaceful assembly; and to freedom of association; the right to marry and found a family; and the right to an effective remedy when a violation occurs.

*Derogation.* — Many of these rights are subject to limitations. For example, the right to liberty can be restricted after conviction

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by a competent court; freedom of expression is subject to the requirements of public safety, and so on. But the permissible limitations are carefully defined and are only allowed when they are prescribed by law and necessary in a democratic society in the public interest. Many, but not all, rights and freedoms can be temporarily suspended "in time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation"; but only "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" and after the State concerned has filed a notice of derogation informing the Secretary General of the Council of Europe of the measures taken and the reasons therefor. There is also a provision that no one may avail himself of the Convention to perform any act aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms guaranteed.

*"Pacta sunt servanda"*. — Three further rights were added by a Protocol to the Convention signed on March 20, 1952, which entered into force two years later. These are the right to the peaceful enjoyment of one's possessions; the right of parents to have their children educated in accordance with their own religious and philosophical convictions; and the undertaking of the Parties "to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature."

Extensive as they were, these undertakings were not enough. How many treaties of idealistic content have remained a dead letter? The maxim "*pacta sunt servanda*" (agreements must be observed) may be the basis of international law, but an effective remedy is worth more than an unfulfilled obligation. International undertakings are valuable, but their value is threefold when they are reinforced by international measures of implementation. The Members of the Council of Europe therefore decided to establish two new international organs in order "to ensure the observance of the engagements undertaken by the High Contracting Parties in the present Convention."

*The Commission.* — The European Commission of Human Rights consists of as many members as the High Contracting Parties. In fact, though not necessarily, there is one national of

each State. They act in an individual capacity and not as governmental delegates. The members of the Commission are elected by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the proposal of the national delegations to the Assembly. Any Party may refer to the Commission an alleged breach of the Convention by another Party. If it decides that the case is admissible, the Commission then has the task, acting through a Sub-Commission, of ascertaining the facts and endeavouring to secure a friendly settlement of the matter. If it succeeds, the Sub-Commission draws up a Report which contains a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached. If it fails, the Commission as a whole establishes a full report on the situation, including its opinion as to whether a violation has been committed. This Report is then transmitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It may contain such proposals as the Commission thinks fit to put forward.

*A remarkable innovation.* — This system of international control is valuable, but is still not sufficient. This is because the object of the Convention is to protect not States but individuals. The real party in interest, if a violation occurs, is the individual whose rights have been denied; and this will in all probability have been done by the authorities of his own country. Under the classic concept of international law, the individual has no “locus standi”, on the theory that his rights will be championed by his government. But how can his government be his champion, when it is “ex hypothesi” the offender? What is necessary therefore is to give the individual a right of appeal to an international organ which is competent to call the offending party to account.

It is the great merit of the European Convention on Human Rights that it institutes a procedure which permits an individual to complain to the European Commission even against his own government. This was a remarkable innovation in international law; so much so, indeed, that some governments hesitated to accept it. The right of individual petition was therefore made optional, and thus only applies against States which have expressly declared that they accept it. It is to their credit that eleven European governments have agreed to this novel procedure (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxem-

## MISCELLANEOUS

bourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom). It is hoped that the other Contracting Parties will follow their example and thus render the Convention fully applicable in their territories.

*Strict rules.* — When it has received an application, the Commission has first of all to decide whether it is admissible, that is to say whether there is a “prima facie” appearance of a violation. The Convention contains strict rules in this respect. An individual must first of all “exhaust his domestic remedies”, which means that he must first try to have his grievance put right by the national courts or other authorities, before addressing himself to the European Commission. The Commission will also throw out as inadmissible an application which is anonymous, which is substantially the same as a previous application already rejected, which is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention, manifestly ill-founded or an abuse of the right of petition.

In order to take a decision on admissibility, the Commission will, if it thinks necessary, obtain the views of the respondent government, and it may hold oral hearings of the parties. If it decides that the case is admissible, it will then appoint a Sub-Commission which, as in the case of an inter-State complaint, has the task of ascertaining the facts, which will involve hearing the parties, and trying to reach a friendly settlement of the matter. If this attempt is unsuccessful, the Commission as a whole draws up a report, including its opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention.

*The Court.* — Once the Commission has established the facts and expressed its opinion, a decision must be taken to settle the matter. The issue may be referred to the European Court of Human Rights, the second organ established by the Convention, which contains as many judges (eighteen) as the members of the Council of Europe. The judges are elected by the Consultative Assembly on the proposal of the member Governments. They act, of course, in complete independence, and must possess the same legal qualifications as the members of the International Court at The Hague. The Court, normally sitting in a Chamber of seven judges, will

hear the views of the government or governments concerned, and of the Commission. It will then pronounce judgment and the decision of the Court may, if necessary, "afford just satisfaction to the injured party." The Contracting Parties have agreed in advance to abide by the decisions of the Court and the Committee of Ministers is made responsible for supervising their execution.

The jurisdiction of the Court is contingent, however. A case may be referred to the Court only by the Commission or a State Party concerned (not by an individual applicant); and only if the defendant State has accepted its jurisdiction. This may be done ad hoc for a particular case or by a general declaration accepting the jurisdiction as compulsory. Eleven States have made such declarations to date—the same as those which have accepted the right of individual petition. In default of reference to the Court within a period of three months from the transmission of the Report, it is for the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to take the final decision. This can be done by a two-thirds majority, and, as for the Court, the Parties agree that the decision of the Ministers shall be binding. In fact, the Committee of Ministers has so far been called upon to decide a larger number of cases than the Court; in all of them it endorsed the opinion which had already been expressed by the Commission in its report.

*The record.* — By the beginning of September 1967, when the European Convention had been in force for fourteen years, 3,305 individual applications had been lodged with the Commission of Human Rights; fifty of them had been declared admissible. Six governments had filed "inter-State applications", alleging that another government had violated the Convention. Twenty cases had come for decision to the Committee of Ministers; and six cases had been referred to the Court.

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## HELP FOR THE DISABLED

Rehabilitation of the disabled today is world-wide. The International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, founded in 1922, is a world federation of voluntary organizations in 57 countries. Its activities include communications on medical, educational, social and professional subjects related to rehabilitation, and its aim is to improve rehabilitation services throughout the world and to promote the better understanding of the needs of the disabled. It has set up committees of experts to deal with problems in specific disabilities, the rehabilitation of victims of leprosy, arthritis, cerebral palsy and ailments affecting speech, hearing and sight; it is active in occupational rehabilitation and the encouragement of voluntary services.

The Society's Review gives interesting information on rehabilitation in various regions and on present trends in relevant national legislation.<sup>1</sup>

Basic rehabilitation programmes in accordance with the law cover medical, educational, social and occupational training services. The medical services include consultation, tests for diagnosis, surgery, physiotherapy and ergotherapy. The educational services comprise schools for the blind, the deaf and the crippled, special provisions to permit disabled children to study, special separate classes, crash courses and, in Great Britain, for instance, special training for the handicapped. Occupational rehabilitation services provide occupational orientation and training and seek employment. These are the services laid down by law in every country.

In addition there is a wide range of other benefits for disabled employees, such as pensions; compensation; medical treatment; life annuities; low-cost housing; allowances for hospital, medical and dental expenses; allowances for the purchase of tools, equipment and business licences; educational grants; home nursing.

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<sup>1</sup> *International Rehabilitation Review*, New York, 1967, No. 4.

Some countries grant permanent financial assistance, supplementary unemployment benefits to amputees, and special old-age allowances.

Sometimes other benefits may consist of resident technical training courses in special institutions; paid travel for holidays; low standard production rates; shorter working day; longer annual vacation; free public passenger transport for the blind and people having lost both hands; housing, heating and lighting allowances. In some countries subsidies are paid to firms and to local authorities with special schemes for employment of, or projects in favour of disabled persons. In others, ten months work is counted as a full year and tax exemptions are granted on dogs for the blind.

Comparison shows that medical, educational and occupational benefits differ little from country to country. However, in social services differences are striking. This is because the extent and kind of social service is dependent on economic and social conditions in each country.

In the early days, voluntary organizations and individuals took the initiative in developing rehabilitation services which worked for certain categories of disabled persons, such as blind, deaf and crippled children. Gradually governments began to assume more and more responsibility for rehabilitation with the realization that disabled persons need not be a burden to society but can be integrated into the economy like any other citizen.

This increase in State responsibility for the disabled is reflected in recent legislation. Whereas measures for their benefit used to be a matter of general provisions for the public welfare, special acts, decrees and regulations are now promulgated in connection with their rehabilitation. State intervention should not, however, cause voluntary service in this field to be forgotten. Many examples of its importance are quoted in the *International Rehabilitation Review*. It mentions, inter alia, the useful work of the Red Cross in many countries, such as the organization of sewing and weaving workshops, studios for painting, schools for the deaf and dumb; the supply of wheel chairs, artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances; the regular transport of disabled children; welfare centres for paralysed children and for the mentally disabled; the Junior Red Cross assistance to the aged.

## BUDDHIST MONKS IN HEALTH EDUCATION<sup>1</sup>

In Cambodia, scores of saffron-robed Buddhist monks—probably the most influential and respected people in a country 90 % Buddhist—are spearheading a drive to improve the health and hygiene of their people.

Exhorting their followers to better health practices, the monks are making themselves heard in pagodas throughout this small southeast Asian country, bordering on Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. Their own training is received in courses offered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's colorful capital. As of now, monks from 19 of the country's 20 provinces have attended these courses, and their influence is slowly, but appreciably, being felt in the improved health of people throughout this tropical, humid country.

The role of reformer is not a new one to the "bonzes", as the monks are known. Rather, it is an enlargement of an old tradition—for Buddhists have always looked to monks for instruction in the basic precepts for right living.

Part of the reason lies in the example set by the monks and the simple, spiritual life they lead. A monk—or novice—must remain chaste in thought and deed: he must own nothing more than a few small items, such as an undergarment, two robes, a belt, a small knife or razor, an alms bowl, a needle, and a water strainer: and he must abstain entirely from drugs and intoxicating liquors.

In Theravada Cambodia (the form of Buddhism practiced there), an extremely close relationship exists between clergy and laity. With aid of monks, the people observe the tonsure ceremony when a child reaches puberty, attend his ordination ceremony when a young man of the family enters the order, and when death enters a home carry out the burial rites.

In short, life in Cambodia without the bonzes would be inconceivable. All young men are urged to spend at least one rainy

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<sup>1</sup> This article, by Joan Liftin, is taken from *UNICEF NEWS*, No. 47, 1967.

season as a monk in order to receive moral instruction from elders of the order.

With this in mind, the government's Health Education Service decided, in 1963, that the shortest route to improved health practices among the country's 5.4 million people would be through the bonzes, and began offering health education courses to them.

The courses cover all major health aspects and lectures are delivered by physicians and Health Ministry officials. These lectures are then mimeographed and form the basis of the monks' teachings when they return to their pagodas. Copies are also mailed to previous graduates and other interested monks who then become permanent agents of the Health Education Service.

Money and supplies for the program come from the government, the Asia Foundation, the Buddhist Congress, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF is also providing a daily allowance of \$1.43 for each monk to cover the cost of food. Housing is provided in the pagodas of the capital.

Because of the considerable organizational work involved, only one or two courses a year are offered, with a participation of about 50 monks per course. The selection of the monks has been done very carefully and only longterm monks are recruited—that is, monks who have already served from 10 to 20 years, are highly influential, and who have a basic education which allows them to speak as learned leaders of men.

So far, nearly 200 monks have graduated from these courses. Though a small number, their voice will be heard the length and breadth of Cambodia. They are the hard-core social reformers without whom progress would be slow.

And with 55,000 monks—or one monk to every 100 persons—Cambodia will never lack for influential leaders in the field of health.

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## RADIO FOR THE SICK

*The International Review in its August 1967 issue gave a description of the operating of the medical service by radio, started 36 years ago by the Netherlands Red Cross and which has since then been part of that country's medical equipment. Mention should also be made of most useful work being carried out in the same sphere which is now given below: <sup>1</sup>*

Seasickness can be a joke—but sickness on the high seas can pose grim problems. When in difficulties, ships' commanders throughout the world can, however, turn for help to the *Centro Internazionale Radio-Medico* in Rome. Usually abbreviated to CIRM (the initials of the Italian and French version of its title), it radios medical advice to any ship afloat, irrespective of its geographical location or the flag it flies.

In the 32 years CIRM has been operating, it has chalked up a remarkable list of achievements. Time and again it has provided long distance treatment at critical moments for men gravely ill, and whose transfer to land for hospital treatment was impossible.

All distress calls are sent either to the receiving station IRM, which is wholly devoted to the service of CIRM, or to station IAR (Rome Radio). When radio contact with Rome is lost, ships can often radio coastguard ships and stations of other countries and ask them to relay the message and reply.

At CIRM headquarters a team of six doctors is on duty round the clock. In addition, CIRM can call on the services of six hospital directors, a health inspector and 50 consultants—directors of clinics, hospital chiefs and specialists—who make themselves available when required.

Help is immediate: it includes a "radio-dispensary" for cases which are not serious; consultations between the ship's doctor (if there is one on board) and surgeons on shore; the transfer of a sick

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<sup>1</sup> See *World Health*, January-February 1968, WHO, Geneva.

person to another ship with a doctor on board, where necessary; or, if the ship is not too far from land, the transfer of a sick person to shore by motor-boat or helicopter for treatment in hospital.

In cases of serious illness the CIRM duty doctor will maintain close contact—three or four times daily—with the captain of the ship so that developments can be followed as closely as possible. (The CIRM doctor keeps a “ watch ” on the patients he has been helping to treat, even when they have been transferred to hospital on shore, and is thus able to ascertain whether the final diagnosis corresponds with the provisional diagnosis made on the basis of the radio message. In 90 per cent of cases, the provisional diagnosis by the CIRM doctor is confirmed.)

There are also a number of auxiliary CIRM services for the protection of seafarers' health. Each morning, on the basis of the WHO Epidemiological Bulletin, the list of ports infected by quarantinable diseases is brought up to date. Ten years ago CIRM set up a research section concerning health and disease at sea. It has produced over one hundred monographs and other studies on the health of the seafarer.

CIRM has also proposed the establishment of an international health service which would concern itself with the social diseases of the seafarer. An experiment of this type was in fact carried out several years ago: a CIRM doctor, with the cooperation of the Italian shipping authorities, carried out an investigation of such diseases in the ports of the peninsula. Other seafaring nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Portugal and the Netherlands, maintain in fishing areas ships specially designed to provide urgent medical help. CIRM was founded in Rome by Professor Guido Guida in 1935.

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## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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GÖTZ FEHR: "GESCHICHTE DER MENSCHLICHKEIT" <sup>1</sup>

The author of this book, a former chairman of the League's Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee, well knows the problems facing Red Cross youth today and is one of the people who in accordance with his suggestion during the latest meeting of the Advisory Committee, studies the "motivation" of young people with relevance to our movement. One of the first essentials is that youth perceive throughout the history of the movement the guiding line of the awakening humanitarian spirit among men, as most recently and powerfully manifested in the Geneva Conventions. "These", Fehr says, "show that violence and war can be overcome. They are the proof that the humanitarian commandments are universally recognized".

The builders of tomorrow's world must also be aware of their responsibilities towards society. This booklet exhorts them to do so, clearly showing them the source of a new ideal of service to one's fellow-man and how, little by little, against odds, it became universally accepted in the XIX century and took hold in the conscience of humanity. The author, through a historical background from the movement's beginning to the present day, shows the ideas and events which stand out as landmarks.

Henceforth, convinced of the permanence of certain fundamental values, feeling that a humanitarian appeal resounding across the centuries cannot be ignored, everyone considers himself responsible towards every other human being and thus becomes master of the future. Self-interest is balanced by a knowledge of moral evolution from ancient times. These are advantages for the building of a civilization of which service is a major factor.

Mr. Fehr is mindful of the vast problems facing the world today and of the great efforts which are necessary to guide it in the direction which men of goodwill hope it will take. The stakes are

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<sup>1</sup> Deutsches Rotes Kreuz — Schriftenreihe Nr. 34, Bonn, 1967, 46 p.

enormous; that is why, while asserting that the humanitarian spirit is the key to the future, he concludes his remarkable book by asking:

“ Will humanity avoid atomic war, a war of total destruction ?

The problem of survival is bound up with the question: ‘ will the humanitarian spirit prevail or not ’ ? This would mean the abandonment of armed power in favour of spiritual weapons to overcome poverty and conflicts and to ensure the rule of justice. In other words man must use the faculties with which he alone of living creatures is endowed: sentiment, reason and conscience. These gifts should enable us to transform the earth into a haven of peace, a place of spiritual values, and thus translate into reality the hope which guided humanity in the beginning ”.

Mr. Götz Fehr has written a book useful for teachers and students. The *International Review*, in subsequent issues, will reproduce some chapters from it which show the place and value of certain moral ideas in general evolutionary trends. It is a message of confidence for, in a way, it gives an understanding of how the past is a guarantee for the future.

In this the Red Cross has a rôle to fulfil, to maintain the humanitarian drive of pre-1863 and of the Red Cross founders. Chapters of particular interest are those in which the author recalls the work of the noble personalities who took up the defence of human beings, heedless of frontiers, nationality and religious and social prohibitions.

J.-G. L.

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RENÉ MAHEU: “ LA CIVILISATION DE L’UNIVERSEL ”<sup>1</sup>

This work consists of various articles, lectures and messages either written or spoken on different occasions and represents the interests of the author, Director-General of UNESCO, whose purpose it is here to collect elements of a universal civilization and

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<sup>1</sup> Editions Laffont-Gonthier, Paris, 282 pages.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

draw up "an inventory for the future". He does this by summarizing in three affirmations the reasons we have for acting in the construction of that civilization for which he is searching.

"In the first place, I am very strongly convinced that in the modern world the real independence of States has overtaken the classic attributes of sovereignty which is essentially the result of autonomy in national development... Development as we see it today is the development of man by man and for man himself.

That is my first conviction.

My second conviction is that the conception of development implies international co-operation.

My third conviction is that mankind is moving towards a planetary civilization and that it is being pushed there by two forces, one being the constant progress of technology and the other a moral aspiration which is no less irresistible, the need for man to reach mankind. Referring to the rôle of international institutions in a constantly and rapidly changing world, Mr. Maheu writes: "Their essential mission is to promote this passing towards the universal, this double movement towards man and towards all mankind to which I would like to give the name of *humanistic development*" and in this connection he mentions the all-important rôle of education in the phenomenon of mutation in which humanity finds itself today. Under the influence of three factors: demographic expansion, the strain of accelerated knowledge and technical progress, of political emancipation "we are present", the author writes, "at a real mutation of mankind which involves a deep and radical transformation in education". Education is a factor in development and aid in development can, according to Mr. Maheu, act as a foundation of a moral philosophy for our times. International co-operation then assumes its real meaning. Our most urgent task is therefore, passing from the empiric to the ethical, to work for this advancement of man by access to knowledge and gradually to "the civilization of the universal". Faith in humanism, which is apparent throughout the work under review, affirms the necessity of fighting against illiteracy, to defend the values of reason and thus to set up a community of consciences on the universal qualities of justice and peace. This faith is that of men of goodwill.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

It can no doubt be feared that planetary civilization, as this has already happened, is undermining particular civilizations from within instead of helping in their growth and harmonious balance. However, it is also true that the exigences of the spirit succeed in gradually modifying customs and laws. This at least is the opinion of those who consider that the Red Cross can have an influence on peace, law and customs and that it is capable of effectively defending by its action those values whose preservation is essential for the defence of human dignity.

*J.-G. L.*



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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

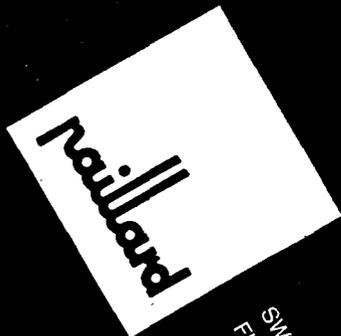
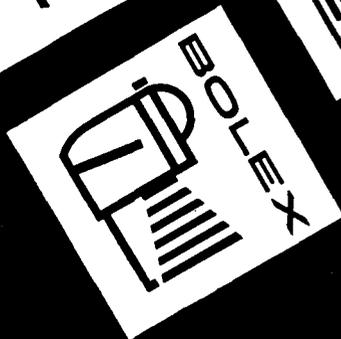
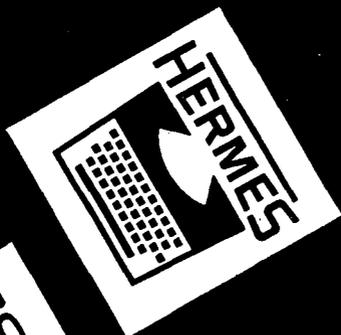
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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and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

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

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any 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.



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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Bruga 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, Postfach 39, *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, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *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 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle Zulueta 471, *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 1A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 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.<sup>o</sup> 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, *Reykjavik*, 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*.

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- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 46, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, 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, C.P. 234, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejercito Nacional, n° 1032 *Mexico* 10, 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, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, 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, *Asuncion*.
- 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, Palais gouvernemental, *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-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-Trièz, *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*.