

AUGUST 1962

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
OF THE
RED CROSS

inter



arma

caritas

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- LÉOPOLD BOISSIER, Doctor of Laws, Honorary Professor at the University of Geneva, former Secretary-General to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *President* (member since 1946)
- JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, Hon. Doctor of Literature, *Honorary Vice-President* (1919)
- CARL J. BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Philosophy, former Swiss Minister to France (1933)
- MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy (1940)
- ERNEST GLOOR, Doctor, *Vice-President* (1945)
- PAUL RUEGGER, former Swiss Minister to Italy and the United Kingdom, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (1948), *on leave*
- RODOLFO OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)
- MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)
- FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, Lawyer, Counsellor of the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1943 to 1951, *Vice-President* (1951)
- GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)
- ADOLPHE FRANCESCHETTI, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of clinical ophthalmology at Geneva University (1958)
- HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946 (1958)
- JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva (1959)
- DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws (1961)
- SAMUEL GONARD, former Colonel Commanding an Army Corps, former Professor at the Federal Polytechnical School (1961)
- HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, former Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service (1961)
- MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Directress of "Le Bon Secours" Nursing School (1961)
- MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)

Honorary members:

Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY and Paul CARRY, Miss SUZANNE FERRIÈRE, Mrs. R. M. FRICK-CRAMER, Messrs. ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ, ALFREDO VANNOTTI, ADOLF VISCHER.

Direction: ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, Executive Director
JEAN S. PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director for General Affairs
ÉDOUARD DE BONDELI, Financial and Administrative Director
CLAUDE PILLOUD Deputy-Director for General Affairs

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SECOND YEAR — No. 17

AUGUST 1962

*

CONTENTS

	Page
Marthe Iconomow : The Empress Maria Feodorovna Fund . . .	351

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>The Syrian Red Crescent (Circular No. 436)</i>	362
<i>News Items</i>	364
<i>The International Tracing Service</i>	369
<i>Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions</i>	375
<i>Award</i>	376

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

<i>Death of Judge Emil Sandström</i>	378
--	-----

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Belgium</i>	379
<i>France</i>	379
<i>Iran</i>	383

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Instruction in the Geneva Conventions in the German Federal Re- public</i>	386
<i>Prisoners of war and the Protecting Power</i>	388

BOOKS

A GLANCE THROUGH THE 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 with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

*

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

*

SPANISH

Marthe Iconomow : Lo que fué el Fondo de la Emperatriz Maria Feodorovna. — Media Luna Siria (Circular Núm. 436).

GERMAN

Marthe Iconomow : Der Fonds Kaiserin Maria Feodorowna. — Syrischer Roter Halbmond (436. Rundschreiben). — Der Internationale Suchdienst.

THE
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

*is published each month by the
International Committee of the Red Cross*

7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland
Postal Cheque No. I. 1767

Annual subscription : Sw. fr. 20.— Single copies Sw. fr. 2.—

Editor : JEAN-G. LOSSIER

The Empress Maria Feodorovna Fund

At the time when the Red Cross movement is preparing to celebrate the Centenary of its foundation, it seems a good moment to remember those who have contributed to its development in every country and who, by their initiative, have enlarged the field of its action.

In September 1961, the International Review printed an article on the Augusta Fund, created in 1890 by the ICRC, in memory of the Empress of Germany, thus beginning the series of articles intended to recall the outstanding personalities who, within the Red Cross, took it upon themselves to uphold a great cause.

The following article is part of this series of studies which will continue with an article on the Empress Shôken, who in 1912 created the Fund which bears her name.

The Maria Feodorovna Fund functioned twice, in London in 1907 and in Washington in 1912. It served a useful purpose, which is why we are happy to publish this article, written by a member of the staff of the ICRC, MRS. MARTHE ICONOMOW, author of this series of historical studies. (Editor's Note.)

* * *

I. EMPRESS MARIA FEODOROVNA

The future Empress of Russia was born in Copenhagen in September 1847 and was named Sophia-Frederica Dagmar, by her parents, the King and Queen of Denmark. Her childhood was a simple and happy one and she grew into a charming young girl whom, by common consent, the Russian and Danish sovereigns intended for the Czarevitch. However, the latter had previously fallen in love with a young Russian girl and lacked both the strength to break this liaison and the courage to abide by the law in force which made it his duty to marry a princess of the blood royal or of royal descent. Faced with this cruel dilemma, his reason gave way and he sought oblivion in the South of France, where he died.

This tragic episode had a profound effect on his unfortunate fiancée, but its outcome was as happy as it was unexpected. Alexander, called upon to succeed his brother, fell in love with the Princess and asked for her hand.

Following her engagement, which was celebrated in Copenhagen in June 1866, the Princess began the long period of preparation and studies which her future duties necessitated. She embraced the Orthodox religion and took the name of Maria Feodorovna.

Three months later, she stood on the deck of the *Schleswig* with her brother, the Crown Prince, whilst the Russian fleet with the Czar, her fiancé and the other members of the imperial family took up position ahead of the Danish yacht to welcome it into Kronstadt roadstead. The young couple were married at Saint-Petersburg on October 28, 1866, and made their entry into Moscow in the spring of 1868.

From then on, Maria Feodorovna took an interest in everything concerning Russia, in its history, its art and its literature and it was not long before she was completely captivated by her new country. She was already stirred by the misfortune around her and sought to remedy it. After the events of 1881, which resulted in her husband becoming Emperor, Maria Feodorovna had more freedom to devote herself whole-heartedly to her humanitarian work. Needs were great and in order to meet them effectively, she set up what could almost be described as a "Ministry of social

institutions". Her days were frequently spent in visiting the schools and institutions under her patronage, and she carried out her many activities with an innate kindness, tact and simplicity. Any misfortune had her instant attention. The Court chronicle tells how "one day she entered Alexander III's office. Amongst the documents awaiting his signature, she saw one which carried the following note in the margin "Mercy impossible; send to Siberia". Maria Feodorovna took a pen and moved the semi-colon, so that the note read "Mercy; impossible send to Siberia". This subterfuge did not fool Alexander, but he was so touched by his wife's gesture that he ratified her verdict".

This charitable network soon extended to the point where expert administration was needed, and the Empress called for Count Protasoff-Bakhmetieff, aide-de-camp and former Commanding Officer of the Imperial Horse-Guards. This outstanding man's kindness and integrity were so well known to the Empress that she chose him from a thousand names, and he carried out his important duties conscientiously and with exemplary efficiency.

On October 28, 1891, the royal couple celebrated their silver wedding. Three years later, however, Alexander III died following a long illness, during which his wife never left his bedside, despite the risk of infection; she then abdicated all power in favour of her son, and devoted herself entirely to the charitable institutions which she had created and developed.

Amongst these was one for which she had particular affection, the Russian Red Cross, of which she was Patron. The foundation of the Society was followed by nineteen conflicts culminating in the First World War, and on each occasion, the Society distinguished itself in the various fields which presented themselves for its charitable work.

But, it was not only in Russia that the Empress Maria Feodorovna closely followed the development of the Red Cross movement. Witness her gesture to Henry Dunant, whose friend, Professor Rudolf Müller, had remained faithful to him over the difficult years.

Müller, in fact, had worked with much devotion and tact to arouse the interest of the world in Dunant's work. It was due to

him that a foundation had been set up in Stuttgart, under the chairmanship of the town's mayor, Mr. Ruemelin. In addition to this, he had written an historical work on the Red Cross and the drafting of the legal texts of the Geneva Conventions of 1864 in which he stressed the part played by Henry Dunant.

This book appeared in 1897 and came to the notice of the Empress of Russia, who immediately allocated a pension of four thousand Swiss francs to Dunant. In the same year, there was an international medical congress in Moscow and the doctors gathered together from numerous countries were quick to follow this fine gesture. They awarded their prize of honour of five thousand francs to the author of *A Memory of Solferino*. Thus freed from his more immediate material worries, Dunant could contemplate the future somewhat more calmly, rejoice in the fulfilment of his work, recall in his "memoirs" what had already been translated into action and outline other proposals, the aim of every one of which was towards better understanding between peoples and a rapprochement between the different races and social classes.

During the First World War, the Red Cross developed considerably. The Russian Red Cross was no exception and gave help both inside and outside the vast Russian Empire. When the revolution broke out, Maria Feodorovna left for England, where she was welcomed by her sister Queen Alexandra. Later, the desire grew in her for solitude and independence and there could be no better place to find them than in her childhood home in Denmark. It was in that haven of peace that she died on October 13, 1928.

II. THE EMPRESS MARIA FEODOROVNA FUND

Let us now return to the beginning of the century and the International Red Cross Conference which was held at Saint-Petersburg from May 16 to 22, 1902. The Patron of the Russian Red Cross was present at the inaugural session and she asked the Chairman to address a warm welcome to the delegates gathered together from all over the world.

The agenda was extremely crowded and included some important points, notably the application of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare, the position of prisoners of war, international relief, the activity of National Red Cross Societies in time of peace and finally, the establishment of a set of rules for future international conferences.

The Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross had attached particular importance to the exhibition which opened as part of the conference, and the Empress supported this initiative by creating an inalienable fund of one hundred thousand roubles, the annual interest on which was to be used to award important prizes at each international conference, to the authors of the best inventions having as their aim the lessening of the suffering of sick and wounded troops. Draft statutes comprising ten articles were submitted to the assembly and a jury was to be appointed. It was to consist of eight members, two of whom were to be elected by right, one by the Russian Central Committee and the other by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The first prizes were to be awarded during the exhibition which was to be organised for the International Conference of 1907.

Speaking for the Empress, the Chairman said : " The memory of the Greco-Turkish, Chinese and South African wars is still too vivid not to preoccupy responsible circles. The fate of combatants exposed to the murderous effect of increasingly improved weapons of destruction was naturally a subject of anxiety to all nations, but above all to the official Health Services and their auxiliaries of the Red Cross " . . . It was the latter's duty to be particularly vigilant, so as to be in a position to fulfil its rôle on behalf of the sick and wounded on land and sea. It must be ready at any time to give them first aid and facilitate their evacuation whilst avoiding suffering as much as possible.

The Prussian Government's delegate stressed that " . . . The Empress Maria Feodorovna's gift will allow a great step forward to be taken in this field. It will be an incitement both to inventors and to manufacturers. We know by experience moreover the example and encouragement which our Sovereigns give to the Red Cross . . . ". He was of course thinking of the prolific work of the German Empress, Augusta.

Among the ten articles of the proposed statutes, the third clearly defines the intended aim : " The prizes will be awarded for inventions having as their aim the search for and collection of wounded on the battle-field on land and sea . . . the most rapid and least painful means of transporting the wounded to the nearest medical aid posts, and then their final evacuation ". It was estimated that the interest of the Fund which would accumulate from one international conference to another would allow a sum of about 20,000 roubles to be used for the prizes.

Gustave Ador, who was then Vice-President of the International Committee, did not confine himself to presiding over the special commission which had been detailed to establish the final text of the statutes, he took an active part in the proceedings and proposed numerous alterations to the original provisions. He encouraged the National Committees to make sure of the co-operation of technical organs, such as specialized papers and military and medical reviews, to make known the basis of the competition and its generous aim.

It was for the Assembly to designate the six committees detailed to nominate one member each and the committees of Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands were chosen.

The statutes, duly amended, were then finally adopted by the Conference at the plenary session of May 21, 1902.

On the Saturday preceding this meeting, the Empress Maria Feodorovna gave a reception for the delegates. She received them at the Palace of Gatchina, and they then returned to Saint-Petersburg, where they visited the imperial institute of experimental medicine, escorted by the famous Professor Pavlov.

This VIIth International Conference was one of the most fruitful for the work of the Red Cross, because problems of major interest were examined and resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. But it fell to the VIIIth International Conference to ratify the decisions taken. This opened in London, on June 11, 1907, and the Assembly heard the President read a message of welcome from Queen Alexandra whose sister, Maria Feodorovna, also sent her best wishes for the success of the Conference.

The International Committee of the Red Cross had previously sent the National Societies its 116th circular of November 30, 1906,

giving them the necessary information on the Competition and the proposed Exhibition which was to be organised by the Central Committee of the British Red Cross.

The International Jury was composed of the following: de Martens, President, Zoega von Manteuffel (Russian Committee), Dr. Ferrière (ICRC), Dr. Pannwitz (Germany), Prince Hugo von Dietrichstein (Austria), Dr. Lortat-Jakob (France), Sir Frederick Treves (Great Britain), Count Gian Giacomo Della Somaglia (Italy) and Baron van Hardenbroek van Bergambacht (Netherlands). As the President of the Jury was subsequently called upon to chair the Second Conference of the Hague, he was replaced by Manteuffel, representative of the Russian Committee.

In conformity with articles 2 and 9 of the statutes, three prizes were awarded "to those who presented in all or in part, the best solution to the problem of bringing help to the wounded, the most sure and most rapid means of searching for and collecting the wounded on the battle-field on land and sea, the best types of stretchers and vehicles for transporting the wounded to the bandaging posts, as quickly as possible and with as little suffering as possible for the wounded, or the means of rescue at sea, the best installations in ambulances, wagons and on board ship etc. for final evacuation".

The interest on the inalienable Fund of one hundred thousand roubles now stood at 20,722 roubles. The expenses for organising the Exhibition at Prince's Hall, Earl's Court came to £500. The Executive Committee of the British Red Cross assumed half of this, and the Executive Committee of the Empress Maria Feodorovna Fund was asked to be responsible for the other half. The International Jury therefore had about 18,400 roubles at its disposal.

Out of the 200 inventions exhibited, only 150 were shown to the Jury because, according to the statutes, individual entries only were eligible for prizes. The rapporteur, Dr. Ferrière, proposed to the Assembly that diplomas of honour should be awarded to outstanding collective contributions and this was agreed to.

The first prize of 6,000 roubles was shared between General Melan (Russia)—for a Finnish cart equipped with stretcher, a construction both solid and light, which had proved itself during

the war in Manchuria, and Colonel Hathaway (England)—for his “Tonga” ambulance wagon equipped with tents for installing first aid posts, an invention which had rendered outstanding services in the East Indies.

The second prize, of the same amount, was shared between Dr. Auffret (France)—for his stretcher called “The Auffret cradle”, used for transporting the wounded on board ship, and Mr. Linxweiler (Germany)—for his different systems of elastic suspension for stretchers in railway carriages and on wagons.

The third prize, also of 6,000 roubles, was shared between Mr. Christophe and Mr. Munack (Germany)—for their portable hut and Dr. Boland (Netherlands)—for equipping a first aid transport post on bicycles.

The Jury awarded honourable mentions to several inventors to whom it wished to show its approval. It also submitted a certain number of proposals to the Assembly with a view to making the competition still more vivid and effective. As a matter of courtesy, these were submitted to the dowager Empress, Maria Feodorovna.

During the interval separating the two International Red Cross Conferences, the Russo-Japanese war had broken out. Under its patron, the Russian Central Committee rapidly organised itself to deal with the heavy tasks awaiting it at the front. Count Voronzov-Dachkov was asked to preside over an executive committee, composed of 7 members, and the Central Committee directed all the humanitarian activities in the war theatre. The co-operation of volunteers was asked for and co-ordination was handled by a special Red Cross committee, presided over by the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

All sections of the population were united in the same impulse of generosity, and two months after the outbreak of hostilities, ten hospitals were already fully active as well as ten mobile detachments, six staging ambulances, eight mobile teams for disinfection and two hospital trains. As early as February 28, 1904, the vessel *Mongolia* was in the operational area with equipment and personnel chosen by the Russian Red Cross. Numerous regional committees looked after the sick and wounded evacuated from the front and they were assured of the authorities’ support. To complete the

work of the Red Cross, an information bureau was set up regarding prisoners of war nursed in the ambulances.

* * *

To return to the Maria Feodorovna Fund, the conclusions of the London Conference were summarized in the form of permanent statutes by the Russian Central Committee and communicated to the National Societies in December 1910. In spite of the technical difficulties, a separate part of the exhibition Pavilion, erected near the Pan-American Union Palace in Washington, where the IXth International Red Cross Conference was to be held in 1912, was set aside for entries to the competition.

The Fund Commission adopted broader statutes: article 7 stipulated that only new inventions, details of which had not been published previously, would be eligible. The International Jury suggested still further improvements, notably that preference would be given to inventions whose practical utility had already been demonstrated.

The Washington Assembly was unanimous in accepting the new draft which took into consideration the suggestions put forward and to which the Empress Maria Feodorovna gave her consent. The double exhibition for the Red Cross and for the competition was a great success and its general arrangement was much admired by participants and public alike.

18,000 roubles were available for the 9 prizes awarded and 153 entries from fourteen countries arrived in Washington. Dr. Louis Lesage, Head of the electrotherapy and radiotherapy laboratory at the Necker Hospital in Paris, was awarded the first prize for his mobile radiology laboratory. Two second prizes were awarded, one to Mr. Steindorf (Germany)—for adapting a bicycle into a stretcher on improvised wheels and one to Major Riggerbach (Switzerland)—for his folding stretcher on wheels adaptable to different means of transport. Six third prizes, each of one thousand roubles, went to Captain Henry L. Brown, of the Medical Corps (U.S.A.)—for a portable wash stand, transportable by mule; to Mr. Linxweiler (Germany)—for different combinations of folding

stretchers ; to Dr. Glinsky (Russia)—for a folding stretcher ; to Major Halloran, of the Medical Corps (U.S.A.), also for a folding stretcher, and finally to Captain Rosselli and his colleagues and to Lieutenant Taschetti and Colonel Abbamondi (Italy)—for their two models of frames for transporting the wounded which were adapted for the Italian Navy. Finally, the Jury once again awarded a certain number of honourable mentions and diplomas of honour to the National Red Cross Societies and to those who had co-operated so successfully to make this competition a success.

A telegram of thanks was sent to the Empress Maria Feodorovna ; it was also a message of sympathy because she had just lost her father, King Christian IX of Denmark. From London, where she was staying with her sister Queen Alexandra, she sent the following reply :

Mr. Gustave Ador, Chairman Ninth Red Cross Conference, Washington. I was extremely interested to see the list of prizes awarded by the International Jury of the IXth Red Cross Conference from the fund in my name, and I thank you for your telegram. I was deeply touched by your words of sympathy on the loss which I have just suffered and I send you my heartfelt thanks (s) Maria Feodorovna.

In Washington, the IXth International Conference had the satisfaction of hearing of a new gift. This time from an Asian Empress, the Japanese sovereign, who wanted to devote a considerable sum to the work of the Red Cross. This sum was to be used to set up the Shôken Fund. The other important subjects on the agenda were the creation of a Florence Nightingale medal, the legal protection of the rights and privileges of the Red Cross, the suppression of abuses of the emblem, assistance to prisoners of war and troops in time of peace and a wider circulation of the *Bulletin* published by the International Committee. On another subject, a special commission was given the task of looking into the important question of the functions of the Red Cross in the event of civil war.

This was the longest International Conference. It opened on May 6, 1912 and did not finish its work until May 17. It was presided over by Gustave Ador—also President of the ICRC—who by

reason of his high offices, was asked to say a few words at Mount Vernon, in memory of George Washington. On the last evening, three thousand people were invited to the White House by the United States' President and Mrs. Taft.

What a contrast between these celebrations and the events which, two years later, plunged the world into bloodshed. During this war, the inventions entered for the competition for the Empress Maria Feodorovna prize were to demonstrate over and over again their utility in the work of relief of suffering. Thus, although the Empress Maria Feodorovna Fund disappeared in the holocaust which, in Russia, followed the First World War, it did serve a definite purpose. The woman who created it is worthy of a place in Red Cross history, side by side with sovereigns such as the Empress Augusta and the Empress Shôken, who gave their attention to human suffering and the means of remedying it.



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

The Syrian Red Crescent

GENEVA, July 31, 1962.

436th Circular

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On September 10, 1959, the International Committee of the Red Cross sent a circular letter (No. 427) to the National Societies, advising them of the merging of the Egyptian Red Crescent and Syrian Red Crescent into a single Society with the title of Red Crescent of the United Arab Republic.

Syria's return to autonomy in 1961 has resulted in the resuscitation of the former Syrian Red Crescent as an independent Society. A Government order, dated February 18, 1962, gives the Society its legal basis, with the title of Red Crescent of the Arab Republic of Syria, with headquarters in Damascus. The President is Dr. M. Malki.

In view of the fact that this Society succeeds the former Syrian Red Crescent without major modifications and retains the same aims, structure and activities, the International Committee does not consider it necessary to submit it to fresh recognition; the Society therefore remains covered by the recognition accorded on October 12, 1946 and published in circular 375 of the International Committee.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Red Crescent of the United Arab Republic continues to exist without modification, apart from the fact that the Society's actions henceforth no longer extend to Syrian territory, which is, in any case, in conformity with the rules of the institution which stipulate that a National Society shall exercise its functions within the limits of its own territory.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold BOISSIER

President

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Search for Missing Persons

Since the cease-fire, disappearances and kidnapping have increased in Algeria where the French Red Cross and the ICRC delegates have received pressing enquiries. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which is anxiously dealing with the fate of the missing persons, has taken numerous steps to obtain news about them and to give their families information.

Furthermore, the delegates have been instructed to verify rumours that camps of French prisoners exist in various parts of Algeria.

Aid to Europeans

The ICRC delegate in Oran distributed milk and sugar to Europeans waiting at Oran and at Mers el Kébir to leave for France. Cheese, soap and 400,000 cigarettes, also sent by the ICRC, were distributed to those leaving.

Relief to the Moslem population

At the beginning of the week commencing July 15, the ICRC delegate in Oran, Mr. Jacques de Heller, took part in the first meeting of the local Committee for relief for children set up with the principal aim of organising distributions of milk to Moslem children. On this occasion, the ICRC delegate handed over a gift of several tons of powdered milk to the Committee. The ICRC expects to hand over further gifts of milk in the near future.

The ICRC delegation in Algeria

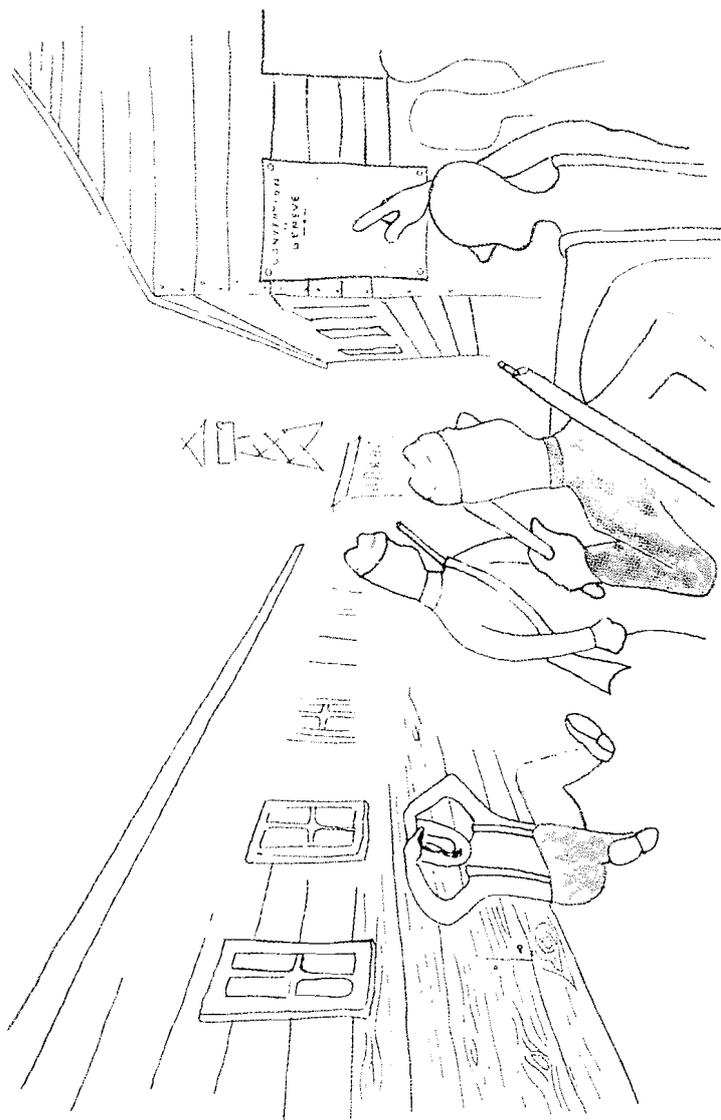
Since July 1, the ICRC has maintained a four-man delegation in Algeria, to continue its assistance to Algerian or European civilians who have suffered as a result of the war and the recent disturbances.



Chinese fishermen leaving the port of Da-Nang on board the junk obtained for them by the ICRC.

Milk products sent by the ICRC being distributed to Algerian refugees at Beni Slimane, in the presence of Mr. Muwatti, delegate of the International Committee.





A good many of the men went out of the camp to work; they were not allowed to do anything that could be said to be aiding the war effort (3/50). Most of them worked on farms and got paid (3/54). On the camp wall was posted up a copy of the Geneva Conventions and we all pretty soon knew our rights.

Its delegation, which has entered into official contact with the new Government, will also have the task of assisting the Red Crescent Society which will be organised in Algeria.

Assistance to Frenchmen repatriated to France from Algeria

When large numbers of French Algerians were streaming into France, organisations for repatriation assistance contacted the ICRC on several occasions to obtain its help.

In principle, it is for the authorities and for the French Red Cross to handle assistance to this category of persons. But to enable certain children affected by terrorism to find peace and quiet, the Swiss Red Cross has accepted an ICRC suggestion to invite several hundred children of repatriated persons to Switzerland for the holiday period. This action is being organised jointly with the French Red Cross.

Congo

The ICRC delegate in Leopoldville, Mr. G. C. Senn, recently went to Elisabethville where he discussed various problems concerning refugees and persons evacuated with the Katanga authorities and the United Nations' representatives on the spot.

Mr. Senn is also continuing to deal with the problem of political prisoners in the Congo and he is trying to obtain the necessary support in order to visit them.

Repatriation of Chinese Fishermen

The Chinese Red Cross has informed the ICRC that the twenty fishermen from the island of Hainan, who had disappeared and were later found in South Viet Nam, have arrived home safely in their own country on board the junk procured for them by the ICRC.¹

* * *

Compensation to Ex-prisoners of War

The International Committee of the Red Cross has just carried out the final payments effected under the terms of article 16 of the Peace Treaty with Japan, which provides for financial compensation to be paid to former prisoners of war in Japanese hands.

¹ *Plate.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

France has received the equivalent of Sw.Frs. 427,000, thus bringing the total amount of Japanese funds which the ICRC has transferred to it to about Sw.Frs. 3,500,000. The Republic of Viet Nam has for its part received Sw.Frs. 251,000, in other words, Sw.Frs. 1,600,000 taking previous payments made to it into consideration.

The distribution operations, which are still continuing in most of the beneficiary countries under article 16, have enabled about 65 million Swiss francs to be distributed amongst 200,000 former prisoners of war or their next of kin.

* * *

Mission in West Germany

During the recent mission which he undertook in West Germany, from June 25 to 30, Mr. H. G. Beckh, ICRC delegate, discussed with members of the General Secretariat of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, and with Government representatives, various questions bearing on family resettlement and political detainees.

He also went to two detention camps where every facility was granted him to talk with thirteen political detainees charged with or convicted of offences against the security of the State.

Red Cross Centenary

The models of the different sections of the Exhibition have been approved and the particularly important phase of searching for documents has now been reached.

A new vessel will be put into service next year by the General Navigation Company of Lac Léman. The preliminary sketch of the portrait of the founder of the Red Cross and the plan for a fresco have been submitted to the Company, which has adopted them to decorate the vessel, which will be named "*Henry Dunant*".

Finally, numerous steps have been taken to help towards the financing of the many celebrations scheduled.

Guests of the ICRC

From mid May to early July, the ICRC received a number of visitors to its headquarters, among them Dr. I. El Rifai, Minister of Health and Public Assistance of the Arab Republic of Syria,

accompanied by Dr. G. Djellad, a Ministry of Health Official ; Dr. Majekodunmi, Nigerian Minister of Health ; the President of the Algerian Red Crescent, Mr. Ben Bahmed, accompanied by Dr. Bentami, Algerian Red Crescent representative in Geneva ; Dr. Y. P. Vassilopoulos, Director General in the Ministry of Health of Cyprus ; General Durand, former President of the Commission of Inspection of Administrative Detention Centres in Algiers ; Captain Ragnar Boll, Head of the publicity department of the Swedish Red Cross ; Dr. S. Seren, then Turkish Minister of Health, accompanied by Mr. H. Fehir Alacam, Permanent Delegate of Turkey in Geneva and Mr. Nedim Abut, Under-Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies and former Deputy Director General of the Turkish Red Crescent ; Dr. Oudon Souvannavong, President of the Laotian Red Cross ; Dr. J. B. Biyoghe, Director of Public Health in Gabon ; Mrs. N. Karakiozides, a Greek Red Cross voluntary nurse, who in 1955 was awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal, accompanied by Mr. A. Spiliotopoulos, Greek Red Cross Adviser ; Dr. Ha Vinh Phong, chargé d'affaires at the Embassy of the Republic of Viet Nam in Bonn ; H. E. Mr. Zouhir Chelli, Tunisian Ambassador in Berne and Tunisian Permanent Delegate to the International Organisations in Geneva, accompanied by Mr. Mohammed Memmi, Deputy Permanent Delegate ; Mr. Richard Ohin, a member of the Togolese Red Cross and Delegate to the International Labour Office ; Mr. Eliahu Tavor, the new Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel in Geneva ; Mr. Norman Acton, Secretary-General of the World Veterans Federation and Mr. Antonio Ronconi, the organisation's representative in Geneva ; Mr. Ramon S. Eaton, Vice-President of the American Red Cross ; Colonel Carl E. Ausbury, Executive Director of the Glendale Chapter (California) of the American Red Cross ; the Rt. Rev. J. B. Benjamin, Bishop of North Kerala (India) ; the Japanese Deputy Minister of Health, Mr. Shigejiro Morita, accompanied by H. E. Mr. Morio Aoki, Permanent Representative of Japan in Geneva ; the new Indian Ambassador to Switzerland, H. E. Mr. Mohamed Abdul Rauf ; Mr. Soon Kun Chung, the new first Secretary of the Republic of Korea Permanent Delegation in Geneva ; Dr. Walter Gruber, Secretary-General of the Baden-Württemberg "Landesverband" of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic ; Dr. Bernard Lafay, Senator and Former French Minister of Health, accompanied by Mr. Serge Jeanneret, Journalist ; Mr. Davidson Nicole, Chairman of the Sierra Leone Red Cross ; Mrs Marquis, Vice-President of the French Red Cross Committee at Annemasse (Haute-Savoie).

The ICRC also welcomed various groups of visitors, among them Nigerian and Ghanaian personalities, who had taken part in an

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

inaugural flight by Swissair ; staff of the American Red Cross in Europe ; the Presidents of the local committees of the French Red Cross in the department of Ain, accompanied by Mrs. Billiémaz, President of the Departmental Council of the French Red Cross ; student nurses from the cantonal hospital of Lausanne ; the Directors of the Mother Houses Association (Oberinnen der Mutterhäuser) of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, who had come to Geneva, led by their director-in-chief (General Oberin) ; Miss Ilse von Troschke, on study visits to the League and the ICRC ; a group of twenty surgeons, members of the American section of the International College of Surgeons, accompanied by Dr. Turner, International Secretary of this institution, and by Professor J. H. Oltramare, Secretary for Europe ; Scouts from Finland ; Nurses from the hospital Centre of the Grenoble region (France) ; students from Leyden University (Netherlands) ; a group of members of the Burg Sponeck am Kaiserstuhl section of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, led by Dr. Bühler ; students from the Officers School of the French Red Cross in Paris ; instructresses from various French Red Cross nursing schools ; groups of tourists from Mexico and Venezuela.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENTARY CENTRE ADMINISTERED
BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The International Tracing Service

The International Tracing Service (ITS) is housed at Arolsen, former seat of the princely house of Waldeck, in wooded country near Kassel (German Federal Republic). Since the end of the war it is here that are deposited concentration camp archives and individual card-indexes referring to former detainees, deportees, forced labour workers and displaced persons, kept up-to-date.

Since June 1955 the administration of this important documentary centre has been entrusted to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which thanks to the long experience which it had already gained from the Central Prisoners of War Agency in Geneva, was without doubt the best qualified international institution to undertake such an activity. As its director it appointed Mr. Nicolas Burckhardt, who already had a fruitful career behind him in the ICRC's service.

Between them the Central Agency and the ITS total the impressive figure of 70 million classified card-indexes. The ICRC, which directs these two bodies, thus possesses the largest collection of archives and documentation in existence for humanitarian ends.

The activity of the ITS is of such importance that it deserves to be better known, especially in the Red Cross world. In fact, requests for information and enquiries continue to flow in, seventeen years after the end of the war at the rate of about 10,000 a month, fully occupying two hundred-and-twenty employees of the institution.

In order to understand the nature and the range of this activity, one should first of all go back to the origins of the ITS and the conditions in which its administration was entrusted to the International Committee.

All will remember the proportions which the tragedy of displaced persons took at the end of the war. Millions of human beings were then scattered throughout Europe, especially in Germany, where there broke waves of refugees and where innumerable families found themselves dispersed, their members having been deported, detained in concentration camps or sent to forced labour. Assurance had to be given to all those who were without news of those nearest to them. Attempts had to be made to renew broken family ties.

This was the task of the Central Tracing Bureau, which had, since 1946, been taken over by UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration). The following year the running of the bureau, which then took the name of the International Tracing Service (ITS), was entrusted to the I.R.O. (International Refugee Organization). But this latter organization ceasing to exist in 1951, the administration of the ITS was then entrusted to the Allied High Commission in Germany.

When the occupation regime came to an end, however, and Germany regained full sovereignty, the ITS could no longer be administered by foreign Powers and a new statute had to be found for it. It was then that the idea of entrusting its administration to the ICRC appeared to be the best solution.

All the questions relative to the International Committee's taking charge of the ITS were regulated by general agreements signed at Bonn on June 6, 1955. An International Commission was set up "to maintain international co-ordination on matters relating to the International Tracing Service" and "responsible for the safeguarding of the archives and documents of the ITS."

The 1955 agreements also defined the activities of the ITS: "To trace missing persons, to collect, classify, preserve and render accessible to governments and to interested individuals all documentation relative to German and non-German nationals who have been detained in National-Socialist concentration or labour camps, or to non-German nationals displaced as a result of the Second World War".

Working on a vast amount of documentation and archives patiently collected and classified since the end of the war, the ITS has carried out the many arduous and multiple tasks which were expected of it and continues to render valuable service to the tens

of thousands of people who still consult it month after month. In order to obtain a fair idea of this tremendous activity and its usefulness many years after the end of the war, the best thing is to visit the building itself occupied by the ITS at Arolsen with the card-indexes and cases of files and its busy personnel.

In a verdant setting, not far from the XVIIIth century castle in which the German administrative offices are housed, the ITS headquarters appear welcoming and peaceful from the outside.¹ But once the visitor has penetrated inside he is filled with pity when he thinks of the amount of suffering which these piles of documents represent, in spite of the apparent air of indifference which habit has given those handling them.

In order to understand how the ITS services function and how use is made of these striking documents, one starts with the office where mail is registered : several hundreds of items daily.

These are mostly requests for certificates to obtain compensation allocated by the German Government to the victims of the Nazi regime. Next come individual enquiries, then requests for certificates of decease. Other letters request the despatch of photocopies of various documents. Finally, frequent requests for information of a general nature are made to the ITS.

Out of this massive correspondence, a certain number of letters have to be extracted each day and returned immediately to the senders, requesting them to complete insufficient data submitted. But, generally speaking, the ITS' correspondents, who are very often German lawyers acting on behalf of former detainees or deportees, know how to set down their requests which can be forwarded to the appropriate services without delay.

Most of the cases dealt with are verified and minutely checked with the institution's various card-indexes. The most important of these is the central index consisting of more than 11,000 cases containing nearly 20 million cards.

There can be no question of classifying them by nationality as is done for example at the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. The map of Europe has, in fact, been subjected to so many alterations

¹ *Plate.*

since the beginning of the century that, in many cases, the real nationality of former detainees and deportees would give rise to inextricable disputes.

A rigorous alphabetical classification was also not possible. In fact, names are spelt in very different ways according to the language of those writing them down.

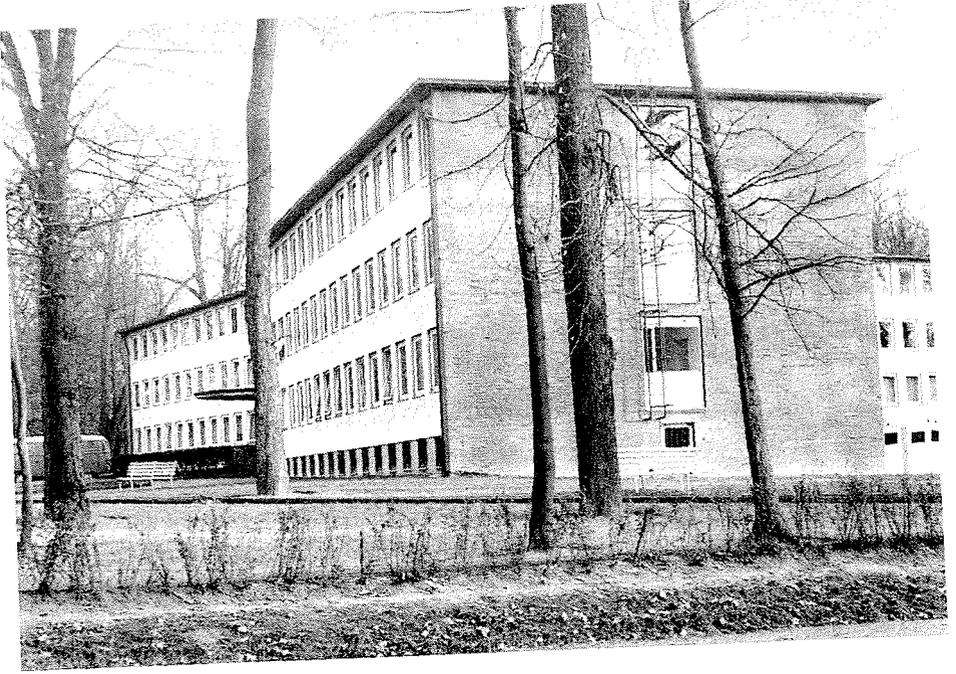
For these reasons, therefore, the Agency in Geneva has already adopted a phonetic system of classification for certain card-indexes : names are grouped according to their pronunciation and not their spelling.

An astonishing number of variants can thus be found for certain names : for example, Schwartz, of which there are 35,000 in the central index, is spelt in 42 different ways (Schwarc, Szwarcz, Shwars, Svarz, Swartz or Szvarcz, etc.). Again, Weiss, of which there are 46,000, has 33 variations. An extreme case is Szczepanskiewicz which can be written in hundreds of different ways.

There are other examples of variable names taken at random, such as Josef Grumnicki, which becomes Grumicki, Grominski, Brninzki, for one and the same person. Another who had been detained at Buchenwald, then at Natzweiler, is successively called Zychowski, Jekowski, Fikowski, Schikowski. The name of a Belgian also interned at Buchenwald has the following variations : Dielwart, Dunluwart, Dielwack, Dielwaert, Delwaert, Dillwart.

Christian names also undergo innumerable changes. The ITS has compiled a catalogue of these in which one can find, for example, that there are 160 different ways of spelling John, according to country or dialect, which becomes Jean, Johannes, John, Ivar, Ivan, Hans, Joop, Jani, Dschani . . .

After looking at these cards and lists of names, let us glance at the work taking place at the tables adjoining the central index. The first documents which we see concern a Mr. Krzepicki and his wife, née Kalowska. A lawyer had written to the ITS to make out certificates for them for the purpose of supporting their rights to compensation. The person dealing with the case was able to prove, according to the files and lists of detainees, that Mrs. Kalowska had been successively at the Auschwitz, Flossenbürg, and Mauthausen concentration camps. She was liberated from the last



Headquarters, at Arolsen.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

A mural depicting captivity.





Registration of cases.

One of the rooms in archives.



mentioned at the end of the war. Her husband, Mr. Krzepicki, was interned at Auschwitz, Mauthausen and Oranienburg. In 1947 they both went to Australia, from where they undertook steps with a view to obtaining the indemnities to which they are entitled. Thanks to the documents collected at the ITS, proof of their movements was so conclusive that certificates which they had requested were able to be established.

At the next table we see documents concerning a former Auschwitz detainee, Mr. Ladislaus Halbrohr. Trace of him was able to be found thanks to microfilms made in 1958 in the Auschwitz files. From this camp he was sent as forced labourer to a mine belonging to a large chemical firm. This firm decided of its own accord to pay compensation to former detainees and deportees who had worked for it during the war. The ITS was able to attest that Mr. Halbrohr had a right to such indemnity.

These two examples mentioned above, and chosen at random on the tables nearest the central card-index, demonstrate the way in which the ITS personnel is daily employed. Each of these cases is different from the others and, in fact, the cases dealt with are of a very great variety.

Another room and more card-indexes contain all the documents directly connected with concentration camps.¹ These number two-and-a-half million and retrace a multitude of tragic cases.

Documentation in this room is more or less complete for certain camps. This is the case especially for Buchenwald and Dachau. For others, on the other hand, there is little information, since their archives were destroyed during the last days of the war or dispersed at the liberation. This is the reason why there are so many gaps for camps such as Bergen-Belsen and Neuengamme. However that may be, there are sufficient documents in this section of the ITS to elicit the facts of numerous enquiries and, consequently, to render precious service to many victims of the concentration camp regime or to their next of kin.

Visits are also often made to the ITS to obtain information about concentration camps and the drama of displaced persons. During our visit to Arolsen we met one of these searchers. Himself

¹ *Plate.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

a former detainee, he could add his own memories to the documentation which he wanted to consult.

Of these memories there was one which concerned the Red Cross. In April 1945, the former detainee was amongst the columns being evacuated from the Oranienburg camp on the approach of the Russian troops. The column he was in, whose track could be followed by the corpses left beside the road, stopped in a wood near Wittstock. "It was then", the former detainee related, "that we saw the white lorries of the Red Cross coming towards us. And it was the leader of this transport column who saved our lives". . . Mr. Albert de Cocatrix, delegate of the ICRC in Germany during the war and at present assistant director of the ITS at Arolsen, who was listening to this account, was able to confirm this. For the leader of the column of the white lorries of the ICRC which had halted in that wood nearly seventeen years before, was none other than himself!

The International Committee of the Red Cross certainly saved innumerable victims of the war and of the concentration camps, and it would have liked to have helped many more. Now all it hopes is that the often arduous and thankless task which it carries out in this mass of documents and cards, can provide some recompense and a little comfort to the men and women who underwent such deep suffering.

R. D. P.

DISSEMINATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have just brought out a booklet entitled *The Robinson Family* which traces, in story form, the experiences of various members of one family in wartime.

The object of this publication is to teach the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, in an attractive manner, by emphasizing the protection which is ensured for war victims.

The text is by Mrs Warburton who, for many years, was Director of the Junior Red Cross in Great Britain, and who as a result, has a thorough knowledge of the psychology of youth. To instruct and at the same time to amuse, such is the object of this booklet. It was difficult to attain this aim when one thinks of the seriousness, the tragic aspect, even, of the situations to which the Geneva Conventions relate. However, this very precise work (numerical references allow one to consult the text of the Conventions at any time) seems to have achieved its aim because, throughout, there runs an atmosphere of calm and sometimes of gaiety. In addition to this, the illustrations on each page fit remarkably well into the same atmosphere.

Mr. Pierre Leuzinger has contributed forty sketches (one of which is reproduced as an example)¹, which add to the attraction of the work. The artist has struck just the right note. The humour is not far fetched and the serious side is not overpowering, emotion and poetry are never far away.

This booklet, which will shortly be sent to all the National Red Cross Societies, is in English only and is in a limited prototype edition. This preliminary edition is undergoing certain corrections and the final publication will have a coloured cover.

However, after examining the copies which will be sent to them, the National Societies will have to say whether they wish to order a certain number of volumes, and in which language, or whether they prefer to deal with the edition themselves, both in

¹ *Plate.*

English and other languages. In this event, Mrs. Warburton's text and Mr. Leuzinger's drawings would be put at their disposal free of charge.

This publication is a further contribution to the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and it gives us great pleasure to bring it to the notice of readers of the Review.

AWARD

The International Committee has awarded its silver medal to one of its staff, Mr. André Durand, on his completion of twenty years service. The President, Mr. Léopold Boissier, handed him the medal at the plenary session on July 5, 1962. He recalled the institution's gratitude for the outstanding services that Mr. Durand had rendered, showing throughout all his missions a rare brand of competence and never failing courage :

You began working at the ICRC, first of all as a secretary in the reports section and were then attached to the General Directorate.

After a short mission in France in 1947, you left Geneva in 1948 to go to Palestine, where fighting had broken out. You thus began, on the continent of Asia, a career as an important delegate, assuming increasingly heavy responsibilities, meeting growing difficulties and suffering in the flesh and in the spirit, but you nevertheless succeeded in accomplishing the most delicate tasks, each time saving lives which one had thought lost.

In Palestine, you were seriously wounded going to the help of the wounded in no man's land. In 1951, the ICRC sent you to Hong Kong, then to Viet Nam where you visited prisoners in French hands, then to Hanoi. Such were your patience, your courage and the dignity of your bearing that everyone gave you their confidence . . . You are in every sense of the term, a neutral intermediary, not only because you are just and impartial, but also because you are animated by a desire to serve which your reserved and modest attitude hides.

In 1957, you helped in the repatriation of the Netherlands colony in Indonesia. The following year you were in Ceylon where the Cin-

galese and Tamil communities were at loggerheads. Later you were in Bangkok, Hanoi and Rangoon where your wise counsel and undisputed authority enabled the agreement to be signed ensuring the return home of North Vietnamese who had established themselves in Thailand. In 1959, you were appointed Head of the ICRC Delegation in Japan supervising the repatriation of Koreans. You were thenceforward based on Tokyo and the scope of your work broadened increasingly. Two years ago you initiated ICRC relief work in Laos which necessitated frequent travelling, never-ending negotiations and a number of trips into the interior of the country. Finally, last July, at the request of the United Nations, you organised, in New Guinea, the repatriation of the crews of Indonesian vessels sunk by the Netherlands forces . . .

It is a good thing that the ICRC should sometimes assess what it owes to its delegates who, abroad, put into practice the principles which it has proclaimed. Since, then, these principles come to life and affirm their permanency and durability, their suppleness also in strength, since at last they are understood and respected by adversaries who are separated by all things. Even more, when these principles become identified with a man, they take on a human character which enables the Red Cross to be not above but beside those whom it wishes to help.

Mr. Durand then said a few words and talked about those countries of eastern Asia where he had found, as he said, " a sort of vocation ".

The reason why the basic principles of the Red Cross have found a favourable reception there, in spite of all the differences, is, I think, because one of the traits common to the traditional culture of these people is a natural respect for the individual : despite the cultural upheaval caused by the trends of modern thought, the individual there retains his personality and, even in the most humble conditions, his dignity. This is what Cambodian wisdom expresses in a highly philosophical saying : " Man, despise not your fellow men ".

In expressing my gratitude to you today, I would like to couple with it the memory of Dr. Junod, the pioneer of the missions in Asia, where his memory is everywhere honoured, and who has been an example and guide to me in my work.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

DEATH OF JUDGE EMIL SANDSTRÖM

On the occasion of the death of Judge Emil Sandström, former President of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies and former President of the Swedish Red Cross, Mr. Léopold Boissier, in the name of the ICRC, sent the following message to Mr. John MacAulay, President of the League of Red Cross Societies :

The International Committee of the Red Cross was most distressed to learn of the death of Judge Emil Sandström, who for ten years presided over the League of Red Cross Societies with such distinction and competence, and guided it in its rapid development.

During the Second World War we were able to appreciate his personal qualities when he was associated with the relief action on behalf of the Greek people.

Subsequently, the ICRC benefited from Judge Sandström's extensive legal knowledge and on several occasions had reason to be grateful to him for his valuable advice.

We therefore wish to associate ourselves with your sorrow at the loss of this distinguished personality whose death will be mourned by the whole Red Cross world.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

Belgium

Jeunesse Servir, the review of the Belgian Junior Red Cross, has devoted one of its issues to the *Geneva Conventions seen and lived by the young*.

This publication, which is very attractively illustrated, contains in particular several coloured reproductions of paintings and drawings by Belgian children for a competition in which more than 800 Belgian schools took part.

This most intelligent way of making children think about situations connected with the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 by illustrating them is a highly interesting contribution to the dissemination of the Conventions.

It is in fact essential that these are made known as much as possible to the general public and that the Red Cross endeavours to assist governments to fulfil the obligation which they have undertaken by the terms of an article common to the four Conventions to "undertake, in time of peace as in time of war, to disseminate the text . . . as widely as possible".

France

The French Red Cross review Vie et Bonté devotes its April 1962 number to the new housing estates built generally speaking near large urban centres. Several studies bring out the important medico-social problems arising, in France as elsewhere, from the existence of these vast units. The following extracts show how much that National Society is concerned in such problems:

"A soul must be given to each of these improvised towns", said Mr. François-Poncet, President of the French Red Cross, when he opened the Society's General Meeting on December 4, 1961.

These improvised towns are the new vast housing estates which are springing up today almost everywhere in France. Whilst they are the rational solution to the housing shortage in our country, they also impose, once they are set up, important problems to all who concern themselves directly or indirectly in human relationships and who wish for man's future happiness.

The French Red Cross has a great rôle to play in these large settlements. It must assist the authorities in accomplishing their projects on the moral, welfare and medical level. What are these projects ? What have they already achieved ? What are their future intentions in these fields ?

The purpose of the enquiry set on foot by *Vie et Bonté* is to reply to these questions by broadly describing these large estates at the present time and indicating the main lines for future tasks, especially as far as the French Red Cross is concerned.

All action undertaken to "humanize the large housing estates" in fact requires a number of technically qualified persons prepared to devote themselves without reserve for any task which they may have to face. Now such personnel can to a certain extent be supplied by the French Red Cross to the promoters of these new towns. Of this the public authorities are fully aware as can be seen by the Minister of Housing's circular of July 25, 1961 addressed to prefects and heads of Departments :

"The object of the present communication is to inform you now of the conditions in which the large welfare organizations, such as the Family Allowances offices or the French Red Cross, can help you to solve problems which are already being raised . . .

"The French Red Cross", the Minister continued, "does not wish, except in special circumstances, to invest capital in the construction of welfare centres, but it can provide the necessary administrative and specialized personnel for the running of certain services . . .

"It is therefore strongly to be recommended that contact be made with the Presidential Council of the Red Cross in the department concerned, once it has been decided to establish a welfare centre."

The third paragraph of this most striking circular deals entirely with "Training and encouraging first aid workers in the large

housing estates". It begins: "The Red Cross can ensure the training and encouragement of first-aid teams by organizing courses and exercises on the spot.

"It is highly desirable to see these teams developing in the new housing centres. Whilst they can undeniably render useful service to the inhabitants, they can also offer a range of particularly healthy and attractive activities to the young. It would therefore be most advisable to make premises available to these first-aid teams either in the youth hostels envisaged for these housing estates or in special buildings.

"The President of the Red Cross council in the Department should have this matter brought to his attention, so that the necessary premises can be allocated to the Red Cross and accommodation reserved eventually for the instructors of these teams, since it is highly desirable that they reside on the spot."

After stressing the importance of helping aged persons living in these large estates, the Minister of Housing returns to the Red Cross and defines its sphere of action in the new industrial areas. He states in particular that "if there are small and medium-sized firms in an industrial area it would serve a useful purpose to set up a common aid centre whose running could be entrusted to the Red Cross".

The Minister's appeal in fact launches the beginning of a great Red Cross action, to take part in humanizing the large housing estates.

How, moreover, could the Red Cross remain apart from any attempt being made to give a soul to these new towns? Does it not have as its motto, "to serve"? Without seeking to take the place of other social welfare organizations or to act as their rivals, it also has its rôle to play.

But what should this rôle be? Must it restrict itself to the initial Red Cross rôle, which is to care for the sick? Or should it rather adapt itself, extend its field of action and reorganize its activities to meet new needs? Several Committees have already unhesitatingly chosen the second alternative. Thus the dispensary at Villeneuve-la-Garenne (Seine) has become a medico-welfare centre with a children's nursery, library, handicraft workshops and domestic economy courses for the new inhabitants.

The Montluçon Committee has pitched its tent in the new district of Font-Bouillant and organized a treatment centre and a crèche.

Centres for home-care have been established in the new towns of Sarcelles, Strasburg, Mourenx and Nancy.

But this is not enough. Other projects are being studied. The Red Cross should move resolutely in this direction. It should take a part in examining particular needs and then adapt its activities accordingly.

But first and above all it should be present. The initial welcome is all-important. These families who have come from many different places, knowing no one, have need of a friendly hand helping them to integrate themselves in a community which is already in existence and break down this feeling of isolation which threatens to crush new arrivals.

Should there be any difficulty in organizing permanent reception centres, made known by posters or leaflets, in places near existing Committees ? The problem is certainly more complicated when the new buildings are far from any important Centre, but could this not be an additional reason to take action by installing a corresponding Red Cross Office or outstation ?

No time should be lost, the Red Cross should be there on the arrival of the first tenants. There would be a place for all its activities. There would first of all be the nurse. What a comfort it would be for the inhabitants to see her in the new town, to know that she would be ready to respond to their appeals, to be able to find her in the Treatment Centre. She would also welcome them at the Mother and Child Protection Centre with advice, invaluable for a youthful population, and who would supervise the nursery. There would then be Health Courses in the home for parents and children.

For youth, a present source of anxiety, could not the Red Cross offer it enrolment, which it instinctively seeks, either in first-aid teams or in such activities as courses in infant welfare, gymnastics, librarianship, handicraft work . . .

By instilling the Red Cross spirit into them would one not be helping them to find an ideal to live for ?

Iran

Ceremonies took place on May 14, 1962, in the presence of Princess Chams Pahlavi, to mark the Red Lion and Sun Day and the anniversary of Henry Dunant's birth. Dr. Abbas Naficy, Vice-President and Secretary-General of the Red Lion and Sun Society, made a speech which was reported in the Teheran newspaper of which we now reproduce the principal passages :

Nearly a hundred years ago the sights of a battlefield on the day following the battle gave Dunant the idea of a universal organisation on behalf of the wounded.

It is nearly a hundred years since the first white flag with the red cross silenced the gun-fire and saved the lives of thousands of unfortunate men suffering from the cruelty of war. Everywhere, throughout the world, millions of people are getting ready to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the Red Cross. Switzerland, perhaps, more than any other country, is preparing to celebrate this anniversary in September 1963, in Geneva.

There are many ways of celebrating an anniversary. It is generally an occasion for rejoicing and festivities. However, as far as the Red Cross is concerned, another element must dominate. . . . If it is legitimate to look back to a past which honours humanity, this must not be in order to draw vain glory from it. The successes of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies should not be remembered for themselves, but because they are proof of what can be accomplished by men of goodwill. And the lesson which this past has to offer us, namely that the means devoted to the forces of destruction increase continuously, should give the impetus to a still more extensive search for the means of saving and preventing.

From the very outset, it was the intention of the Red Cross to achieve universality. The aim of the humanitarian mission which it undertook was to prevent and reduce suffering regardless of any consideration of race, belief, colour or political opinions.

Born of the desire to bring relief without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, the Red Cross's paramount desire is to protect life and health on the national and international level ; it promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and a lasting peace between all peoples. The National Societies are auxiliaries of the public authorities, but they are independent in their humanitarian activities and they retain an autonomy which enables them to act in accordance with the Principles of the Red Cross.

The work of the Red Cross is an inexhaustible subject and it puts me in mind of Romain Rolland's uplifting words : " The International Red Cross has been one of the few pure lights to brighten the darkness of these tragic years. It has been the comforter of millions of unfortunate people, the guardian of the Spirit, it has been human Fellowship in universal suffering. It remains for millions of hearts the annunciation of a better future " .

Shortly after the creation of the Red Cross, our country adhered to this international institution. In doing so, it was following the trail blazed by our great kings of the royal House of Achemenides, Cyrus, Cambises, Darius, who proclaimed themselves the protectors of good and of the light and ordered their subjects and their armies to wage war with moderation, to treat the vanquished with gentleness and kindness and who gave precepts of morality and love of one's neighbour ; our country accepted all the great humanitarian principles and signed the Geneva Convention towards the end of the 19th century.

Several years later, in 1922, the National Red Lion and Sun Society was founded and immediately undertook many important and worthwhile actions, particularly in the field of relief. But, to tell the truth, it has only been fully active for about the last twenty years, that is to say from the time when Her Imperial Majesty, the Shahinshah, took it under her protection. It was then that new statutes were promulgated giving the Red Lion and Sun a fresh impetus which resulted in its activities being extended throughout Iran.

Today, the emblem of the Red Lion and Sun flies over 132 centres in different parts of the country, which come under the direct control of headquarters and make up a total of 331 institutions

comprising dispensaries, first aid hospitals, blood transfusion centres, maternity homes, infants' nurseries, nursing schools, day nurseries and halls for public meetings. In Teheran itself, the Red Lion and Sun has set up an anti-cancer centre managed with the help and co-operation of the Medical Faculty. This centre, equipped with the most modern methods, is unique in our country. We have also set up an anti-tuberculosis centre and a child welfare centre, managed in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Health. Amongst our institutions in Teheran, we also have a model Children's Home, a first aid hospital, two blood transfusion centres, two dispensaries, a nursing school and a professional school.

Our telecommunications network, which never fails to arouse visitors' admiration, is the point of liaison between headquarters and the different provincial centres and enables us to have immediate information about events and disasters occurring anywhere in Iran ; we can bring immediate help to the victims by using our land and air transport facilities and depots, to rush first aid supplies to the disaster area.

Furthermore, thanks to donations, Government subsidies and relief supplies from National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Red Lion and Sun was able in 1957 and 1958, to reconstruct thirty-three villages in Nahavand, which had been destroyed by an earth-tremor, and make a present of them to the villagers. In 1960, following the great earthquake at Lar, which destroyed the town, our Society was able to take immediate steps for the rebuilding of a new city, which was completed in one year.

In the field of education, the Red Lion and Sun has set up a "Junior Section", thereby giving young people the opportunity to act in a rational manner through a just programme, drawing inspiration from the ideas of kindness and solidarity. Finally, by setting up a voluntary aid organisation, it has made a very useful move towards attracting the co-operation of voluntary workers. This organisation, directed mainly by women, is extending its activities to every sector of our work and it represents the heart of the National Society because we know that nothing can replace maternal and feminine care at the bedside of those who are suffering.

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

INSTRUCTION IN THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS IN THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

The ICRC has recently received various documents whose purpose it is to familiarize members of the German armed forces with the main provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

In a monthly review for all members of the armed forces, a series of drawings are published regularly, generally depicting scenes of battle. Its readers are invited to take part in a competition in which they have to point out actions in the drawings which are contrary to international law. Prizes are awarded for the best answers.

In another monthly periodical, this time for officers, there appear accounts relating to situations in which troops in the field might find themselves. Cases are presented and readers are asked to state either the decisions which should be made, in accordance with international law, or the mistakes made in the problem itself. Here again prizes are allotted for merit.

Finally, for instructors and officers, a number of practical examples have been assembled in a folder with an automatic cover in two parts : one containing a series of likely situations and the other the solutions to the problems raised under various headings. These include : wounded, sick and shipwrecked, prisoners of war, civilians, conduct of war, aerial warfare, war at sea and neutrality.

More than 80 examples are given together with their solutions. Some of them are complicated and difficult to solve, and those who have to give instruction in the Geneva Conventions find many cases in the folder by way of illustration. They can thus teach their pupils the practical usefulness of these Conventions and the general advantages to be derived therefrom in a most graphic manner.

The German Red Cross has, for its part, produced a handbook entitled *Hilfsbuch für den Unterricht über die Genfer Rotkreuz Abkommen*.¹ This work also partly consists of several examples, but these are based on actual experience drawn from official accounts either in the International Committee's publications or in the German State archives. Illustration is made with examples in five different chapters of the historical background of the Geneva Conventions, the red cross emblem as the protective sign, the status of prisoners of war, the doctor in the Geneva Conventions and penalties in the Fourth Convention.

The grouping of information on the same subject in the five conferences is facilitated by a glossary and several illustrations enhance this work which is admirably presented and of obvious practical usefulness.

¹ Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Bonn, 1962.

B O O K S

PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE PROTECTING POWER¹

Some months ago Colonel Howard S. Levie, Legal Adviser, Headquarters, United States European Command, published an important study on the Protecting Power in the Geneva Conventions. A well documented account traces the origin of the institution to the Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire of the XVIth century. The author recalls the intervention of Protecting Powers, during the Franco-Prussian war (1870), the Greco-Turkish war (1897), the Spanish-American war (1898), the Russo-Japanese war (1904), and the Italo-Turkish war (1911) as well as the Boer war (1899-1902) during which the United States succeeded to a certain extent, in assuming the protection of British prisoners of war.

Colonel Levie points out, however, that in spite of these numerous precedents, the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conferences did not codify this international practice.

It was the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, which was to incorporate the idea of the Protecting Power into written International Law. The four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, consolidated this result. An article common to these four texts (I, II, III, 8 ; IV, 9) enjoins that " The present Convention shall be applied with the co-operation and under the scrutiny of the Protecting Powers ".

The author, who pays particular attention to the protection of prisoners of war, then goes on to study the modern conception of the Protecting Power (designation, personnel, functions) and its relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross. On this latter point, Colonel Levie points out that, although the allocation of functions between the Protecting Power and the International Committee of the Red Cross has not always been as clearly defined as it might have been, the " fundamental differences between the two and between their methods of operation are such that conflicts between them would be extremely rare ".

¹ American Journal of International Law—Vol. 55, No. 2, April 1961.

This study quotes freely from the Commentary on the Conventions published by the ICRC. It is recommended to all those who are engaged in obtaining a thorough knowledge of the contents of the Geneva Conventions and we reproduce the conclusion below :

“ The past century has seen tremendous advances made in the concept of the Protecting Power as an instrument of international law, both in the rôle which it is called upon to play and in the prestige which it enjoys and which goes far in assisting it to perform the numerous functions which have now been assigned to it. It appears unquestionable that :

The presence of the Protecting Powers today remains the sole means of putting a brake on the excesses of Detaining Powers, the sole element of moderation and of morality in the treatment of enemy persons, their belongings, and their interests : this was noted and affirmed many times at Geneva.

The results of the 1949 Diplomatic Conference reveal clearly that the nations of the world were generally prepared to accept a solid basis for the activities of the Protecting Power. It was conceded a mission of close observation of the application of the provisions of the Prisoner of War Convention drafted at that Conference, a mission which necessarily incorporates within it a right to call to the attention of the Detaining Power any failure of performance which it finds and to report any such failure of performance to the Power of Origin ; a sizeable expansion was made in its functions and, correlatively, in its power and authority ; provision was made for substitutes for Protecting Powers in order to ensure that prisoners of war would at all times benefit from the exercise of the functions of the Protecting Power, thus correcting the situation which had arisen all too frequently during World War II ; and the use of the institution of the Protecting Power was extended not only to the Red Cross Convention (Wounded and Sick of Armed Forces in the Field), but also to the convention which adapts the Red Cross Convention to maritime warfare (Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked at Sea), and to the completely new Civilian Convention. These few examples alone demonstrate the great distance which has been traversed since 1907, when the prisoner-of-war provisions of the Regulations Respecting the Laws

BOOKS

and Customs of War on Land were drafted at the Hague and contained no reference whatsoever to the Protecting Power.

In many respects the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Conventions relating to the Protecting Power represent compromises. Positions reached solely in order to bring about agreement between opposing viewpoints can rarely be considered perfect and the present case is no exception. However, these provisions unquestionably represent a great step forward in the evolution of international law and would undoubtedly be viewed with amazement by those who drafted the first Red Cross Convention in 1864 or even by those who acted on behalf of the Protecting Powers as recently as in 1914, at the beginning of World War I.

The Protecting Power is now a generally accepted institution of international law. It is the subject of international agreements to which most of the States of the world are parties. There are clear indications that it has been weighed in the balance and not been found wanting, with the result that it has been, and in the future will continue to be, requested to assume numerous new functions on behalf of states at war."

H. C.

THE LEGAL POSITION AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PROTECTING POWER

Mr. Hans Haug, Secretary General of the Swiss Red Cross, has recently published an extremely interesting study on "The legal position and the rights of the Protecting Power".¹

Pointing out, at the very beginning of his work, that Switzerland's neutrality has encouraged the representation of foreign interests by this country and that in 1944, Switzerland was acting as Protecting Power for thirty five nations, the author notes the experience gained, not only by the authorities, but by Swiss institutions interested in humanitarian law and, first and foremost, the Red Cross.

¹ *Schweizer Monatshefte*, 41st year, section 8, November 1961.

After analysing the idea of legal protection in the absence of diplomatic or consular representation of the same nationality as the interested parties, and after giving an account of the protection afforded in former times by the Great Powers to the nationals of small nations, Mr. Hans Haug shows what an important innovation in international law, the clause in the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war (article 86) was, which established "the possibility of collaboration between the Protecting Powers charged with the protection of the interests of the belligerents".²

Mr. Hans Haug then goes on to give a summary of the tasks of the Protecting Power as well as Switzerland's activities in this capacity.

This remarkable study elucidates an important contribution by Switzerland to international mutual aid, and every attention should be given to it.

H. C.

JAPAN AND THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The Japanese Yearbook of International Law (Tokyo, No. 5, 1961) published an important article under this heading by Professor Juji Enomoto, who discusses the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their ratification and their dissemination in Japan.

The author is well known to the ICRC and to our readers, since he took part in the Conference of experts which met in Geneva in May 1956 to examine the question of the legal protection of the civilian population. In the same year he published a most remarkable study of the origin of humanitarian ideas in Japan.²

Countering the objection raised by certain legal experts against the ratification of the Geneva Conventions by the Japanese Government, under the pretext that article 9 of the Constitution lays it down that the Japanese people perpetually renounces war as a

¹ There is an account of the legal system of Protecting Powers in the *commentary on the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949*, published by the ICRC, vol. 1, pp. 86 to 95.

² See *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, September-December, 1956.

BOOKS

method of settling international conflicts, Mr. Enomoto replies that article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions establishes that these apply in the case of declared war or all other armed conflict arising between two or more High Contracting Parties, " even if a state of war is not recognized by one or other of them ". He stresses, furthermore, that the Geneva Conventions have as their object, above all, the respect of the individual, and he congratulates the Japanese Government on associating itself, by ratifying them, with the progress made in international law in defence of the essential rights of the individual.

The author furthermore indicates in this interesting article, the points in internal legislation in Japan which, in his view, should develop in order the better to take into account the undertakings resulting from the Geneva Conventions. Thus this also embraces, for example, the rules relative to the use of the protective sign of the Red Cross.

On the other hand, he emphasizes the very methodical efforts being employed in disseminating the Geneva Conventions amongst the Japanese defence forces as well as the general public, thanks to the authorities and to the Junior Red Cross.

We would like to congratulate Mr. Juji Enomoto for this new testimony on behalf of the Red Cross ideal.

H. C.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF ALBERT CALMETTE

1863-1933¹

by NOËL BERNARD

The collection " Les Savants et le Monde ", edited by Mr. André George, has had a new work added to it. Professor Pasteur-Vallery-Radot introduces its author in an interesting preface, recalling that he is Honorary Vice Chairman of the Pasteur Institute, Former Director General of the Pasteur Institute in Indochina, and describ-

¹ Editions Albin-Michel, Paris.

ing his career and his long association with Albert Calmette whose close and enthusiastic follower and colleague he was. It is therefore natural that this work should show a complete understanding of the character and the full life of Albert Calmette.

In his introduction, Noël Bernard straightaway characterizes his subject with a quotation from Bergson : " I know that one can argue on the relation between action and thought. But the motto which I would commend, not only to the philosopher but to the man in the street, is the simplest of all, and I think the most Cartesian. I would say that one must act like a thinker and think like a man of action."

And it is surely in this light as a thinker and man of action that the author describes this " missionary of the new science ", and his varied life. And how varied it was. Albert Calmette wanted to go into the Navy, but for reasons of health was thwarted in his choice of career. He therefore studied medicine, and in the second chapter entitled " Naval Doctor 1883-1890 ", the author describes the campaigns in the Far East and in Gabon, during which Calmette discovered various diseases, and finally in the St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, where he received his initiation into microbiology during research into the functions of cod which marks a decisive stage in his career. This is a very interesting chapter in which one can discern the shadow of Pasteur, his contemporary, and whose loyal fellow worker he was.

This microbial initiation was to lead Calmette to the Pasteur Institute, following which he left for Saigon in 1891, at Pasteur's suggestion, with the job of setting up the first overseas Pasteur Institute. It was here that after a great deal of research, he adapted the preparation of anti-smallpox vaccine and post-bite anti-rabies vaccination to local conditions. He also continued his research work, particularly on cobra venom, and it was here, in Saigon too, that he met his famous colleague, Doctor Alexandre Yersin, who has been the subject of a previous review article¹; and it was here, too, that his career developed as a result of the varied work inspired by the needs which he observed in the regions where he lived.

¹ A review of Noël Bernard's book on Yersin appeared in the October 1956 issue of the *Revue internationale*.

The striking thing about this chapter and the book as a whole, is the admiring way in which the author speaks on what can be achieved by an exceptionally active mind coupled with a profound feeling for mankind, in spite of the numerous difficulties which Calmette encountered and particularly the risk of infection which he continuously ran.

The author goes on to describe Calmette's return to Paris to the Pasteur Institute in 1894, the work, the study of poisons, protective serums, plant poisons, etc. Then follow the years spent in Lille (1895-1919), where Calmette was asked to go by Pasteur and Roux to set up the Pasteur Institute for Northern France, an institute that was soon to become "an ante-room for Pasteur's doctrine." It was a difficult task because, before him, there had been nothing; and on reading this chapter, one is struck by his organisational ability, his decisive mind and the speed with which he applied his ideas. Amongst his many achievements, we read of the creation of a research laboratory for anti-poisonous serotherapy, the creation of a chair of health and bacteriology at the Lille Medical Faculty, work on public health, study on miners' illnesses, etc. During this period, he was also sent on missions in France and abroad, particularly to Algiers, where he set up a new Pasteur Institute.

In 1919, he returned to Paris for good to take up his duties as Vice Chairman of the Pasteur Institute. The author gives a concise account of the many tasks and also the difficulties which he had to contend with over many years, and which it is not for us to go into in this article. We will merely recall that it was in the Pasteur Institute in Paris that he finished the crowning achievement of his life, interrupted in Lille in 1915 as a result of the war. This was the biological study of the Calmette-Guérin Bacillus (BCG) which he defended "unceasingly to his dying day".

Year follows year and the reader is continually astonished and charmed by this untiring strength of purpose allied to a welcoming nature which enveloped his fellowmen. After describing the end of his life "when he had the satisfaction of living amongst his colleagues and friends who were still as active as ever", the author goes on to describe the gap caused by Calmette's death in 1933, but he also reveals the trail which Calmette blazed in so many aspects of

science, a trail which his numerous disciples had only to follow in order to continue his great humanitarian work.

This is the story of a great life, a life which was quiet but essentially civilized and public spirited, its field of battle was a humble and sometimes most uncomfortable one, and its weapons were the peaceful weapons of the laboratory, used to save lives and not to destroy them.

J. Z.

THE FRONTIERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW¹

by GEORG SCHWARZENBERGER

Present-day International Law suffers from patent weakness and has to its credit remarkable achievements. It is one of the objects of this book to explain this apparent paradox in the sociological, historical and ethical perspectives opened up by the writer.

In this connection the chapter dealing with the laws of war is of particular interest. Recalling the St. Petersburg Declaration of December 11, 1868 prohibiting the use of certain explosive or inflammable projectiles, then the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 (and in particular the famous Hague Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land), the author also refers to the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 relative to the protection of the victims of war. He shows how the "necessities of war" intersect the "needs of civilization" to determine the extent of a protective zone respected by universal consent.

He lays special emphasis on that essential provision in an article common to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (I, 63; II, 62; III, 142; IV, 158) according to which denunciation of these Conventions "shall in no way impair the obligations which the Parties to the conflict shall remain bound to fulfil by virtue of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples from the laws of humanity and the dictates of public conscience."

H. C.

¹ Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London, 1962.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

Towards Malaria Eradication, by Dr. M. G. Candau, *World Health Organization, Geneva, 1962.*

Last year marked a turning point in the global malaria eradication effort from several points of view.

1. Operational emphasis has shifted in the eradication programmes that were started soon after the historic resolution taken in Mexico City by the World Health Assembly in 1955 : Many of the mammoth deployments of field spraying forces directed against the malaria-transmitting mosquito are now subsiding and the battle is being transferred to quiet laboratories where thousands of trained eyes look for the remaining reservoirs of the disease, whereupon a detective-like operation is undertaken to discover the origin and cause of the positive cases. In advanced programmes, the finding of a single positive blood slide sets off a chain reaction of epidemiological enquiries and control measures, just as if malaria were a pestilential disease like plague or smallpox.

2. Consciousness of the need for sound programme planning has increased. Malaria eradication calls for exceptional skill, adequate knowledge of the problems involved, and the application of sound management principles. New plans of operation are now being worked out in line with these essential criteria and old plans are being revised to bring them into line with WHO's policies.

3. A new approach has been developed to malaria eradication in the newly-independent countries : pre-eradication programmes are put into operation with the object of helping governments to gradually build up (a) the necessary operational services and facilities for an eradication campaign, and (b) an adequate supporting rural health infrastructure. This approach is now fully recognized and a series of pre-eradication programmes are gradually bringing the whole of Africa into the global endeavour for eradication.

A rapid assessment already demonstrates the tangible dividends of the global campaign. A population of 24 millions living mostly in tropical and sub-tropical areas has moved from the attack into the consolidation phase during 1961, and over 100 million people are expected to cross this

line during the current year. An official register of eradicated areas was established. The first certification inscribed related to a large part of Venezuela and took place after the area had been inspected and all the technical requirements fulfilled. Three other countries have requested the visit of a certification team.

Regional malaria conferences have given the opportunity for delegates of countries sitting around the conference table to request and accept the close and at times severe scrutiny and comments by their colleagues from neighbouring countries which has led to the improvement of eradication operations. Border meetings of technical authorities convened in different parts of the world draw up plans for co-ordinated activities, exchange of information and reciprocal protection, even though some of the countries participating do not have official diplomatic relations with each other. Along the parallels, from Mexico to the Philippines, and along the meridians, from the USA to Argentina or from the USSR to South Africa, malariologists are unifying their technical language and uniting their efforts making the malaria eradication programme a real world-wide co-ordinated endeavour.

What the Nurse thinks of the Doctor, by Mlle Jane Martin, Superintendent of Nurses and Social Workers of the French Red Cross, *World Medical Journal, New York, Vol. VIII, No. 5.*

When she rises above her personal and daily problems, the nurse can only express admiration and respect for those who in 20 years have completely revised medicine and made it truly effective.

She knows that this amazing progress is due to intelligence and intuition which are the attributes of a select few. To have witnessed the pertinacity of the accomplishments of doctors, and their faith in the goal pursued, she knows that their victories are the result of a whole lifetime of work, self-denial and struggle.

It is no exaggeration to say that the nurses have witnessed true miracles in these past years :

- the increasing, ceaseless possibilities of investigation which have given diagnosis certainty and preciseness ;
- the laboratory research which ensures almost constant surveillance of changes in homeostasis during illness ;
- therapeutics which has become almost all-powerful as shown by the massive decrease in mortality and the increase in longevity.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

Medicine has become really dynamic : what today are early investigations reserved for research centres become universally applied six months later. Practising doctors in cities and rural areas devote more and more time to the study of new therapeutics, in their adaptation of the methods of prescribing in order to benefit their patients.

However, this new medicine has changed working methods ; former services have been modified, new services established in which much space has been reserved for complex, technical apparatus.

The distribution of work is greatly altered ; doctors find themselves assisted more and more by their team members : specialists, biologists, psychologists, dieticians, experts in rehabilitation, hygienists, nurses.

The professional life of nurses is completely changed ; they constantly have to adopt new techniques, make use of more and more efficacious but also more dangerous therapeutic agents, watch over patients whose lives are prolonged at the cost of suffering and serious mutilation. They see answers to their new and often distressing problems only in true team work with doctors, rehabilitation experts, social workers and chaplains...

Nurses know that they are not on an equal scientific plan with the doctor and researcher ; however, they need maximum understanding to improve their assistance. This desire to widen their knowledge, to make use of it, does not always seem to be desired by doctors. Nurses cite numerous examples of this point of view : the irritation shown when they ask questions ; the explanations they receive as to the use of new medicaments ; these are always fragmentary, relating only to the dosage and are thus insufficient to permit adequate supervision. Sometimes the doctors are sarcastic or disdainfully remark : " You wish to become fake doctors." They show little appreciation of the continued improvement which is the rule in industrial enterprise between engineers and team leaders. Indeed the desire nurses have to learn is not a desire for fake intellectualism, but reflects their fear of not living up to their responsibilities, which increase daily when the knowledge they have acquired in the course of their studies is rapidly exceeded.

This fear is transformed sometimes into a tension so unbearable that it has incited good nurses into giving up the practice of bedside nursing.

Nurses fear that doctors do not fully realize the repercussions of modern medicine and surgery on the qualitative and quantitative importance of nursing care. Nurses do not think that they always insist vigorously enough that hospital administrations or public authorities provide the number of qualified nurses on their services that correspond to the actual needs. They fear that faced with budgetary conflicts, the doctor prefers modern apparatus to sufficient personnel ; and that the continuance of too intensive work is a factor in errors or omissions which may have dramatic results.

Certain present medical and surgical therapeutic measures baffle the nurses. It is difficult for them to distinguish between the limits of treat-

ment and those of experimentation. Some doctors understand their confusion and take the trouble to explain the dilemma which exists and the reasons for the medical decision. When this happens the devotion of the nurses will be fully gained ; not only will they provide attentive assistance but they will explain to the patient the necessity of treatment and obtain his cooperation.

Certain doctors remain more distant not thinking that they should provide explanations of their decisions which relate only to the medical field, and while this is perfectly true, it does result in a loss in cohesion and some of the efficiency in the working team.

It is very difficult to give moral support to some patients, especially those whom modern medicine and surgery have kept alive with great care and anxiety, for example, patients stricken with a permanent respiratory type of poliomyelitis, who can live only in an iron lung. Some nurses assigned to these services report that they would have been unable to fulfil their task if they had not been backed by a medico-social " team " completely aware of the moral tension sometimes experienced by the nurses . . .

. . . Some doctors think of the medical team as restricted and not including nurses and hospital personnel. They admit this and act accordingly, without being poor chiefs of service. Two teams, therefore, work side by side, both centred on the patient who is the connecting link.

Others officially establish the team, but remain so distant, even contemptuous, that uneasiness rapidly develops : soon the nurses only see the difficulties and severity of the work. They are then quickly tired, and disturbed. If they do not have attentive and dynamic supervision they become discouraged and quit.

Some of our colleagues have told us of remarkable experiences in team work. Where the nurses were really integrated into the working groups, they eagerly participated in all the activities on the service, took part in the discussions concerning the patients in order to report their observations, received continuous education from the supervisor or study advisor and sometimes from one or another doctor on the team. The doctors kept their authority but the contribution of all service personnel was desired and obtained.

Contacts with suffering, the multiple problems of human life and death stimulate all those who together experience these things in an environment of medical anxiety, with the aim of accomplishing the greatest good for the sick. This permits everyone to unite and to add his strength to the common work . . .

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

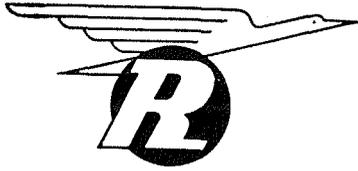
ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



a universal symbol
of quality
and service



Over 90 years experience and progress in the field of infant dietetics bear testimony to this fact. In insisting upon the highest standards of quality production, Nestlé has, with its great resources, equipment and constant research ensured that each one of its products befits its purpose in every way



H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
TRAVEL AGENCY**

GENEVA, 18, Place Cornavin

Telephone 32 34 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages

Insurance - Customs Agency

Road haulage - Storage

Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone

Branches :

LAUSANNE - BASLE - ZURICH - ANNEMASSE (France)

*For your printing in foreign languages
—book or jobbing work—
consult the printing-office of*

La Tribune de Genève

a house specialized in Letterpress
Rotogravure
Litho-Offset



TYPO-OFFSET HENRI STUDER S.A.

Téléphone 25 22 30
21, Coulouvrenière
GENÈVE

BANKING - TRAVEL - SHIPPING



AMERICAN EXPRESS

GENEVA

7, rue du Mont-Blanc, Tel. 32 65 80 Hôtel du Rhône (Sub-office), Tel. 32 19 15

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

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

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

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