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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

*

SPANISH

El Comité Internacional y el conflicto en Oriente Medio.

GERMAN

Das Internationale Komitee und der Nahostkonflikt.

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HUMANE TREATMENT FOR NON-DELINQUENT DETAINEES

Some time ago, the International Committee of the Red Cross suggested to the Medico-Legal Commission of Monaco to study the important question of humane treatment due to persons deprived of their freedom for reasons unconnected with common penal law. It was a question of filling a gap in the form of a guide determining the principles aimed at regulating conditions of detention in a humane manner.

Professor J. Graven has published in the Annales de droit international médical¹ a preliminary report on the work of the Medico-Legal Commission, which has led to the latter's adoption of "Minimum rules for non-delinquent detainees" of which he drew up the draft. We will shortly be producing the text of these "Rules", but it has seemed to us to be of interest to give beforehand some extracts of the report in which Professor Graven brings out the spirit and the significance of the valuable work achieved by the Commission of which he was a member (Ed).

It can only be advantageous to elaborate a simple, logical plan which at the same time runs parallel with the already existing "general minimum rules" for delinquent detainees, in so far as alterations are not made to their structure and foundations. Authorities having to deal with the position of non-delinquent detainees will thus find it easier to make an impact on men's minds and customs. Both regulations will give greater weight and completion to each other. They will benefit mutually from the knowledge gained

¹ Published by the *Commission Médico-Juridique de Monaco*, Palais de Monaco, No. 14.

therefrom by governments and public opinion, from the respect shown to them and from the favourable results ensuing.

1. **Rules for detainees and for administrations.** — The two *sub-divisions* proposed in the preliminary report to the Medico-Legal Commission are clear and reasonable. They can moreover be found in the recommendations and resolutions of the first Congress of the United Nations in Geneva in 1955, and it would in fact be “an error not to profit as widely as possible” from the experience and work of specialists who have “dealt with a similar problem” and studied most of the situations and solutions which would also have to be resolved here.

The *first part* must ostensibly set forth the minimum rules for the treatment of all non-delinquent detainees.

The *second* should be devoted to questions of personnel and administration, indispensable for the normal running of detention centres, whatever they may be. It cannot be denied that rules are justified also in the present context “owing to the fact that conditions of detention are largely dependent on the comprehension which the personnel of detention centres have of their duties, obligations and responsibilities”. “Recent notorious cases which have emphasized this aspect of the question” have unfortunately confirmed only too much the immense risks of abuse connected with official and individual shortcomings in this sphere. Without going as far as the “atrocities” of the “executioners” of concentration, forced labour or even “death” camps, which will remain a blot on our “advanced civilization”, iniquities, injustice and treatment setting at nought the “essential rights of the individual” are only too frequent, widespread and sufficiently known to need further emphasis.

2. **Consideration of the detention in itself and not its causes.** — It is also expedient to “consider persons deprived of their liberty *in their state of detention*, that is to say, in the objective conditions in which they find themselves, without having to consider “how the deprivation of their freedom has occurred”, which is quite another

question and would raise immeasurable and insoluble problems of a political nature, going far beyond the subject whose research and clarification would serve no purpose, even doing damage by provoking withdrawal and obstruction, a "disclaim" which would impede any chances of application by the protecting authority. In fact, as one can see from the preliminary report "a large number of internments extraneous to common law are arbitrary and enforced without sufficient knowledge of human rights". What is essentially important in the minimum rules as a whole is not to discover the *reasons for the detention* of "non-delinquents" deprived of their liberty and exactly how this occurred, or whether they have been arbitrarily detained or on account of legal enactments. The essential point, on the contrary, is to know *how they are being treated* in order to reassure them in the situation in which they find themselves that they enjoy the *protection* and the maximum possible rights connected with humane treatment and the dignity of the individual, also compatible with the state of subjection in which they are held.

This has, moreover, always been the wise position of the International Committee of the Red Cross and that is one of the main reasons for the respect it is given and the success of the missions it has been able to accomplish, restricting itself solely to its rôle as a humanitarian institution without attempting to act as a censor or an international inquirer. Even when it has studied ways of ensuring the *repression* of grave breaches committed against the protective Geneva Conventions, this has only ever been but to enable these to "accomplish their full duty of protection and safeguard" and solely to ensure, on behalf of condemned persons no less than of prisoners of war or political detainees, respect for "guarantees to which every human being has a right". This is to some extent tantamount to "saving people from arbitrary acts of the enemy".¹

¹ Cf. GRAVEN, "La répression pénale des infractions aux Conventions de Genève", *Revue internationale de criminologie et de police technique* 1956, p. 262. This very clear statement of principle enabled the ICRC to carry out a large number of effective actions, such as in Guatemala, Kenya, Algeria, Cyprus, Congo, etc., without naturally preventing certain setbacks of an essentially political character. It has always been understood that the work of the "relief body" in carrying out "humanitarian duties" would be strictly limited to the visiting of places of detention to the study and routing of eventual relief and to the possibility of aiding families deprived of their normal support as a result of imprisonment or internment and that "it would never be concerned in the reasons for detention".

Here is one example, borne out by its effectiveness and the satisfactory achievement of humanitarian missions carried out in often extremely difficult conditions which should always be kept in mind.

3. **Selection of general rules.** — As regards the *substance* of the general rules to be drawn up for the protection now under discussion, we do not believe that the first consideration should be, as mentioned in the Preliminary Report for the Commission, that the proposed work “cannot be as assiduously elaborated as that of the 1955 Geneva Conference”. This would in fact result in “the omission of many items taken up in the resolutions of that Conference”. In fact the *length of the elaboration* is not an absolute condition in the thoroughness and value of the work itself and moreover for a series of provisions, the preparatory work previously carried out can and should be sufficient, since a fair number of stipulations ensuring “humane treatment” are intrinsically linked with any detention and should be applied to all categories of detainees, whether they are held on account of a penal sentence or for any other cause, once they are all in the common condition of being deprived of their freedom.

Useful headings, even necessary ones, should not be omitted for lack of time in drawing them up and all those which are necessary and which exist in the “general rules for delinquent detainees” should therefore in principle not be discarded, even though these may be set forth more briefly and in summarized form, or by referring to the corresponding provision in the 1955 resolutions and recommendations, if necessary.

One will naturally *discard*, on the other hand, all those which are of no direct interest for the situation of non-delinquent detainees, such as the “question of imprisonment which holds such an important place in connection with prisoners held under common law”, or, for example, the rules concerning the presentation of a warrant and the reasons for arrest, or the contacts and necessary interviews of a person undergoing sentence with his lawyer for the preparation of his defence in court. A very considered selection must

be made as regards requirements and practical use, working from the *concrete realities* of the detention.

It is on the other hand a fact, another reason that the project aimed at protecting non-delinquent detainees "should be able to be applied to persons detained for extremely different reasons and belonging to the most diverse categories" which requires rules sufficiently fundamental to be of general application to these different categories and to ensure for them a basic statute in all circumstances fulfilling the minimum requirements of humanity and equity, or it could almost be said by quoting the article common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 "affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples". These are the *minimum guarantees* which should be determined as soon as possible, "special statutes" which can take into account, as has already been said, diverse situations or categories, such as persons detained for administrative reasons, interned civilians, political internees, aliens or suspect nationals of an enemy country, in cases of internal disturbances, risks of war, prisoners of war or other internees. "Alterations or additions" of such a nature will naturally conform with the "minimum general rules" which constitute their foundation.

4. Special aspects of political detention. — It is right and necessary to consider these, when seeking for a sort of agreement and adaptation to the "minimum rules" already in existence, not to lose sight of the *special differences and considerations* which may have their "repercussions on the organizing of the captivity" of non-delinquents. Now, this is the first essential difference, that delinquents undergoing deprivation of their liberty on account of sentence or for reasons of security, by appearing before a court "have had the opportunity of giving an explanation of their acts and of discovering whether they were placed in a state of rebellion against the established order", which in fact "gave them the realization of their guilt or, at least, the evidence they were recognized as being guilty". Nothing similar, on the other hand, applies to persons detained without having committed an offence and who are not undergoing a fixed sentence after legal proceedings. They have the conviction,

on the contrary, which may often be justified, that “ their detention is due to the accomplishment of their duty and that they deserve respect, if not admiration.”

This is certainly often the case. It should however be asked to what extent this attitude can and should *really* weigh in the conditions of their detention and in the demands which, *from the point of view of the authorities detaining them*, those deprived of their liberty for various reasons are entitled to express on that account. It should not be lost from view in particular that persons detained for acts of a political character, which constituted “ privileged offences ” in the liberal legal system of the past century, are now in an increasing number of States, even those which are highly civilized, not considered as deserving of the former favoured treatment, but rather that of rigour. It is in fact no longer their views, their disinterestedness or the sincerity of their convictions, but the danger they might represent for the interests and security of the Power in whose hands they find themselves, which are regarded as being preponderant and decisive . . .

. . . Minimum rules capable of general application and respect or general effect should rather take into account *the fact itself* that one is dealing with non-delinquent detainees who have not been convicted, for whom more consideration should be given than those who have been convicted of an offence, and *at least* with as much consideration and as many guarantees as persons merely under preventive detention, benefitting from presumptive innocence, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 11, paragraph 1 and the European Convention on Human Rights in its article 6, heading 2.

If the status of persons in “ preventive detention ” and presumed to be innocent can therefore provide useful indications ¹ and that of detainees in the “ political section ” of detention centres can offer

¹ When the United Nations also made a study of the *preventive detention of adults* (agreement in a section of the general minimum rules, the Swiss group of the International Association of Penal Law submitted a report which we made which was published in the *Revue internationale de Droit pénal*, Paris 1950, p. 189 ff. We were also charged by UNO to undertake a preliminary study on “ The detention of adults before sentence ” (conditions of arrest and preventive detention; general report, plan and proposals regarding applicable rules and guarantees), United Nations, Final Record of General Secretariat, 1955, Doc. SOA/183/40: We base ourselves also on these considerations.

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certain examples which could be included in the minimum rules to be drawn up, one should not lose sight of one difference, hence a difficulty of considerable importance. This is namely that during internal disturbances, for example, or cases of prisoners, suspects or internees, special problems arise from detention which is not individual but *collective*, not of a permanent and normally organized nature, rather than it is *occasional* and often improvised, with the disadvantages, various inconveniences, increased disciplinary rigour and even security measures which are resultant from such situations. Inadequate accommodation with bad arrangements, hutments and "camps" have almost everywhere shown up these serious shortcomings which, even should the detaining authorities wish it, often prevent humane, let alone proper and satisfactory, treatment in practice to be assured, which would justify itself in principle . . .

. . . We have to place ourselves in a realistic and humane perspective. This counsels us to codify *certain very definite principles*, without amassing a set of rules or complicated methods of execution which would more often than not, especially in some countries lacking modern techniques and material resources, risk *not being able to be applied*.

* * *

The Preliminary Report of the International Law Study Centre proposes, as is customary, that a brief *preamble* acts as an introduction to this sort of "Declaration of Rights", which could develop the two following considerations. Firstly, "the notion of safeguarding human rights and the protection of these rights on the international level has made considerable progress since the end of the Second World War and the corollary to such a movement of ideas is the protection of detainees now under consideration". In the second place, that "the penal code evolving in the direction of giving ever more humane treatment to those deprived of their freedom, affecting criminals and delinquents, it would be a paradox to become desinterested in detainees deprived of their liberty without their having committed any offence. For these minimum guarantees should therefore be assured".

It is in fact perfectly reasonable and in accordance with usage to introduce the subject with a sort of brief “ description of reasons ” of such a nature by pointing out the completion necessarily required by the “ minimum general rules ” in the treatment of detainees prosecuted or sentenced and deprived of their liberty by the decision of a court, which was achieved in Geneva in 1955. There would also be advantage in at once stating as a “ fundamental principle ”, as in the general rules for detainees (art. 6), the principle of *non-discrimination* as regards race, colour, religion, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria, in conformity with article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it is precisely the “ ideal ” which one should attempt to achieve in all legislation and regulations and in all situations in which one really intends to make it prevail.

1. Registration and possibility of identification of detainees. — An accurate and complete *list* of non-delinquent persons deprived of their freedom should naturally be drawn up and kept up-to-date and an entry made in the prison calendar, if one wishes at all times to be able to ascertain the name, identity and the number of detainees, to be able to find them again, to prevent them from being completely cut off from their families and the outside world, enable them to be visited and given relief within the permitted limits and also obviate the risk, in extreme cases, of seeing them disappear, “ of being lost like a stone in the sea ”.

Such a list is all the more necessary, as is pointed out in the Preliminary Report, because “ high-handedness is often employed in arrests where administrative or police methods are concerned ”, that “ the hazards of fighting determine military capture ”. It also happens that detention does not result in “ either discussion or a verdict in court ” and that “ their duration is not decided upon in advance ”. Most frequently such detention “ occurs on a wide scale, massively operated ” when it is a question of prisoners, suspects or political agitators. These persons detained collectively should not become a “ horde ” or be dumped like an anonymous and indeterminate pack. They should certainly not be considered as being mere “ serial numbers ”, or “ heads ” to be counted, but rather as

“men” to be treated humanely, even when one wants to “neutralize” them.

Exact “Records of arrival, transfer and departure” must therefore be kept, without it being however essential for these to be codified in universal form. This procedure could not always be realizable practically in the form of a “bound and classified register”, well paginated and containing more or less detailed headings. The essential points to assure are exactitude, order, veracity and the exhaustive and lasting character of the document. It is not necessary either to insist, as in the minimum General Rules for detainees, on including the times of arrival and departure with the date. This is justified for sentenced detainees, as has rightly been observed during the discussion, as such exact mention is necessary when the law fixes a *definite respite* during which a prisoner under sentence or an accused person may be detained without certain acts or formalities being legally required, such as, for example, in cases of provisional arrest or detention under charge.

2. Separation of detainees. — It is obvious first of all that detainees should be kept apart according to their *sex*, a requirement necessitated for disciplinary and moral reasons. Men and women should everywhere be detained, if not in separate establishments, at least in different sections or quarters.

Other problems of separation raised for delinquent detainees present themselves differently for non-delinquents. Such is the case as regards the separation of *adolescents* and *children*, and adults. Methods of penal treatment and the special objects in the rehabilitation of young delinquents, the ignominious stain which their term in prison can mark them permanently and the risks of corruption or depravity to which they are exposed from other dangerous and pervert delinquents are motives which are nearly everywhere decisive in their separation. These motives, however, are not to be encountered where relations with non-delinquents are concerned. In conditions of internment, a certain communal life reflecting the world outside can be of benefit for all, including young as well as old, provided they do not demand special treatment in view of their age, such, for example, as a scholastic or professional back-

ground for the former and a less rigorous imprisonment or comforts and ease on account of infirmity for the latter. Family life itself should often be safeguarded. This should be a question of practical internal organization rather than one of principle.

On the other hand, separation of non-delinquent internees from persons *sentenced under common law* must be made. They should not be assimilated nor be intermingled, nor must the former be exposed to corruption, persecution, threats of violence, aggressiveness or blackmail by the latter. This is an elementary rule in all cases of detention. Most regulations insist upon this during preventive detention of persons under sentence and who should be "presumed innocent" until their guilt has been proved in law by the normal course of justice after trial. This is laid down in article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and art. 6 (2) of the European Convention. There is all the more reason therefore to conform to this principle of equity and reasonableness as regards persons against whom no charge or penal accusation can be laid.¹

As regards internees or military detainees (also aliens in the case of the danger of war or serious troubles), separation according to *nationality*, which is natural and necessary when adversaries in a conflict are involved, is justified for obvious reasons to avoid the risk of disturbance, defiance, disputes or brawls often of a serious and dangerous character. Such necessity does not on the contrary exist at first sight, as rightly pointed out in the Preliminary Report,

¹ Cf. GRAVEN, "Mémoire suisse pour l'Association internationale de droit pénal", *Revue internationale de droit pénal*, 1950, heading II and in the same sense, note by Mr. J. A. Roux, Secretary-General of the Association and the Belgian memorandum of the lawyer Sasserath for the United Nations, 1950, No. 8. In practice, the lack of a sufficient number of distinct establishments often made the separation between those charged with an offence and persons under sentence. The prudent reservation "as far as possible" is added to the rule. This is, however, one of the undisputed requirements and one of the first reforms to be realized, for the same reprobation and in the same penal establishments should not be mixed for provisional detention for security reasons and the putting into effect of the punishment of depriving condemned delinquents of their freedom. This principle has always been rightly set forth without ambiguity in successive drafts of the C.I.P.P.s minimum rules. (1939, art. 12; 1950, art. 11, para. 1.) The project submitted by the United Nations to governments demanded this and the principle was formally accepted, in spite of known difficulties of execution, by the European Advisory Group in 1952, p. 30 and decision, 9 December 1952, p. 6. We have insisted especially on this point in our synthesis and detailed study plan on "the detention of adults before sentence" for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, heading II, para. 1.

when it is a question of grouping military prisoners of allied armies. In such cases it is not in fact more in evidence than for civilian detainees of different nationalities. Questions of organization and internal convenience, taking language or particular customs into account, could arise, but that is an administrative problem which has nothing to do with the condition of "humane treatment", neither cruel nor degrading, of the detainees.

The provisions for insertion under this heading should restrict themselves to the strict requirements of humanity and the corresponding minimum rules should then be drawn up with prudence and flexibility so that they do not unnecessarily produce an obstacle to their application.

3. Quarters, installations, accommodation. — The problem of the material conditions of accommodation and of the cleanliness of sanitary arrangements and of detention, is naturally difficult to resolve because installations are more often than not inadequate or in a state of disrepair, if they even exist, and nearly always leave much to be desired in cases of personal detention and even more of collective detention.

The "Minimum Rules" for delinquent prisoners still represent in many countries a mere theoretical "ideal", one which is *burdensome*. Financial and local resources are often lacking, quarters often being devoid of adequate installations and it is moreover considered that existing resources should be devoted to more urgent and more productive tasks, in the general interest than to the comfort of prisoners or detainees, regarded as being the least interesting element in the population, since they have to be segregated from society and are surrounded by distrust and general reprobation. There is a tendency to look upon places of detention less as a social institution, which they in fact are, or as a decent place of "committal", than a sort of "dump" where collection can be made of all those of whom one wishes to be disencumbered. Difficulties increase when it is a question of installations for large numbers, as for prisoners of war or internees, the "parking" of suspects or enemies in camps or improvised hutments. The irrefutable image of certain "human cages" of these unhealthy and grim habitations, unworthy of man's

dignity, still lingers in the memory and should serve as a warning.

Such a reprehensible situation is condemned and attempts are being made to alter it even when criminals are concerned, formerly treated as “ social wild beasts ” whom it was considered, according to ancient beliefs, a duty “ to make suffer ”, to “ punish ” and undergo “ expiation ” in a sort of infernal “ purgatory ”. This treatment was also intended to serve as an example and intimidate all those who might be tempted to imitate them. This is all the more intolerable when it is applied to non-delinquents, interned civilians and military personnel who lead decent lives and are often most honourable, or to innocent people, even women and children, against whom no reproaches can be made. It is not a question here of evil-doers of whom the superficial popular saying was that “ those who dislike prison have only to see to it that they do not go there ”, but a matter of individuals deprived of their liberty without their having deserved any punishment whatsoever.

For a far juster reason than the “ penitentiary population ”, these detainees have the essential *right*, intrinsic to the human being, to be lodged and maintained in installations and quarters which are neither unhealthy nor properly speaking uninhabitable, but which conform to minimum requirements as regards available space, indispensable conditions of hygiene (air, light, water, protection against cold, possibility of keeping clean and satisfy natural intimate needs etc . . .).

By neglecting and suppressing these possibilities of preserving human dignity and self-respect, one risks degrading men materially “ to the level of animals ” (those who have not on the contrary raised themselves to a higher level by a sort of holiness or spiritual nobility by purging through suffering and will-power or by faith, which is not the common lot). It has rightly been said that certain concentration and forced labour “ camps ” have constituted the most loathsome attempt to degrade and demoralize men.

These considerations and this reminder certainly serve some useful purpose, since the “ Minimum Rules ” for humane treatment, that is to say, which is correct, decent and just, even when conditions of accommodation and installation are difficult, are not simple to fix, between material exigencies, nearly if not entirely impossible to satisfy and those of human dignity, which are legitimate and often

run counter to the possibilities, means and, it should be said, sometimes the will also of the authorities taking measures to deprive of their liberty, those whom it considers it should guard against or from whom they ought to defend themselves. One should therefore not be shocked "to see the status of persons deprived of their liberty without their being delinquents based on principles accepted for persons undergoing sentence under common law", according to the terms of the Preliminary Report, when these principles are tolerant, humane and perfectly correct, as articles 9 to 14 of the 1955 "Minimum Rules" attempt precisely to obtain. This is also, on the other hand, the reason for not wanting to go too far in this sphere by "asking the impossible", what in fact is *practically unrealizable* in conditions of a given country or situation and which would not correspond to "minimum requirements", but to "optimum realizations".

Experience has shown that one should be *realist* and empirical in this connection, if it is desired to extricate oneself from mere theoretical declarations and verbal affirmations and not risk obstructing the obtaining of *acceptable solutions* which will be satisfactory in the end, by wishing to impose utopian solutions which cannot even be realized for all honest people not deprived of their liberty in whatever capacity who are massed, huddled together and perish in "hovels" or "shanty towns", often built on refuse heaps which are a disgrace to organized society.

It is, therefore, indispensable, by way of conclusion to *simplify* the "minimum rules" for all detained persons, without taking offence at theoretical comparisons between "delinquents" and "non-delinquents", but to want to respect human dignity in both cases, by basing oneself here again on the *real situation and possibilities* of installations fulfilling "minimum" requirements of humanity and decency, which does not mean minimum and virtually non-existent exigencies. One should also take into account the immense *variety* of customs, countries, climate, technical methods and types of installations or accommodation to be considered and the conditions which can widely differ, both in theory and in practice, in installations in permanent penal establishments fulfilling all requirements, right and desirable in themselves, in the modern penal system and its educational and moral objectives for

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the “rehabilitation” of delinquents. The draft “Minimum Rules for non-delinquent detainees” should be drawn up on the basis of these essential facts and by avoiding too meticulous regulations as to the size of windows, individual cubic air space, ideal lighting, or the number and functioning of baths and showers.¹ Authorities and experts of whom such demands are made will naturally object that, even with the best will in the world to conform to the rules, they can only satisfy those which are in fact realizable.

Jean GRAVEN

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Judge of the Geneva High Court,
President of the International Association of Penal Law

¹ This is an experience we ourselves have had on visits to existing establishments with a view to modernizing the penitentiary system in the Ethiopian Penal Code of 1957 (art. 105 ff.), made specially in Ogaden on the edges of the desert at Dire-Dawa where there was a director in charge who was intelligent, humane, full of goodwill and also with common sense and a realist. We discussed the adequacy of essential water and sanitary installations in accordance with the “Minimum Rules”. He showed us showers and basins in the yard, which could not, however, be used during the long dry season when all water is polluted, the light and requisite amount of cubic air space was also mentioned and he observed, in the blinding and stifling atmosphere, that such “ideal” installations would mean torture, madness and even death for the detainees who would “benefit” therefrom. He also showed us appropriate and healthy work in the open air, and we could see that the arid and baking earth only afforded scant vegetation, difficult to maintain, scrub and some thorn bushes barely sufficient to give nourishment to goats. These are “object-lessons” which experts tend too often to forget.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The International Committee's action in the Near East

Last month the *International Review* gave a general and day-by-day account of the ICRC's action in the Near East. This report went only as far as the end of June, in order to meet the deadline for publication, and we now continue our report.

To start off, some daily news items are given to outline the main aspects of the action as it developed throughout July 1967.

June 28.—*On June 28, 139 children, with 3 mothers and 3 aged persons, all called for by their families in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon, were taken to the Allenby bridge at Jericho. They had come from Ortas near Bethlehem and from two schools in Jerusalem.*

The Magen David Adom arranged their transport in 8 ambulances. Dr. Hans Bernath, doctor-delegate of the ICRC, accompanied the column across the desert.

It should be recalled that on June 22, 30 Jordanian children, separated from their families, were repatriated by ICRC aircraft from Tel Aviv to Amman.

June 30.—*On June 30, General Moshe Dayan, Israeli Minister of Defence, received Mr. Pierre Gaillard, delegate general of the ICRC in the Near East, as well as Mr. Laurent Marti and Mr. Pierre Boissier, delegates in Israel.*

He expressed satisfaction to them over the first repatriation of

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prisoners of war with Jordan and hoped that further repatriations would follow shortly.

The ICRC will be able to organize the rapid routing of family messages. Its delegates will collect them in areas under Israeli control and transmit them to the Arab countries. Individual inquiries will also be able to be made in those regions.

In addition, the ICRC delegates will be given free access to this same territory in order to fulfil their humanitarian mission.

The ICRC has therefore set up three sub-delegations. The first of these is at Gaza with residence at Ashkelon (twenty minutes by car from Gaza) and not in Gaza itself, where accommodation is unobtainable and a curfew is still imposed. From there, the delegates can easily go to the Gaza-El Arish area. The second, in West Jordan, is in Jerusalem and the third in occupied Syrian territory with a delegate at Kuneitra. Delegates on mission in these three zones will have an Arab-speaking officer.

July 1.—Mr. Pierre Boissier, ICRC delegate, went to the Gaza strip at the beginning of July and had meetings there with the Israeli General Moshe Goren, Area Commander, Lt. Col. Moda'el, commander of Gaza town, and Mr. Alexander Squadrelli in charge of UNRWA work in the area, and many other military and civilian personalities.

He was able to observe that there are no more prisoners of war in the Gaza area, nor interned civilians within the meaning of the Fourth Geneva Convention. There are at present only some hundred persons at liberty under army surveillance.

Hospitals in the area had previously been visited by Dr. Jean-Maurice Rübli and Dr. Edouard Leuthold. Since June 16, some twenty Egyptian doctors, who had been temporarily taken to Israel, have now returned to their posts. No exodus of the civil population has taken place in the area.

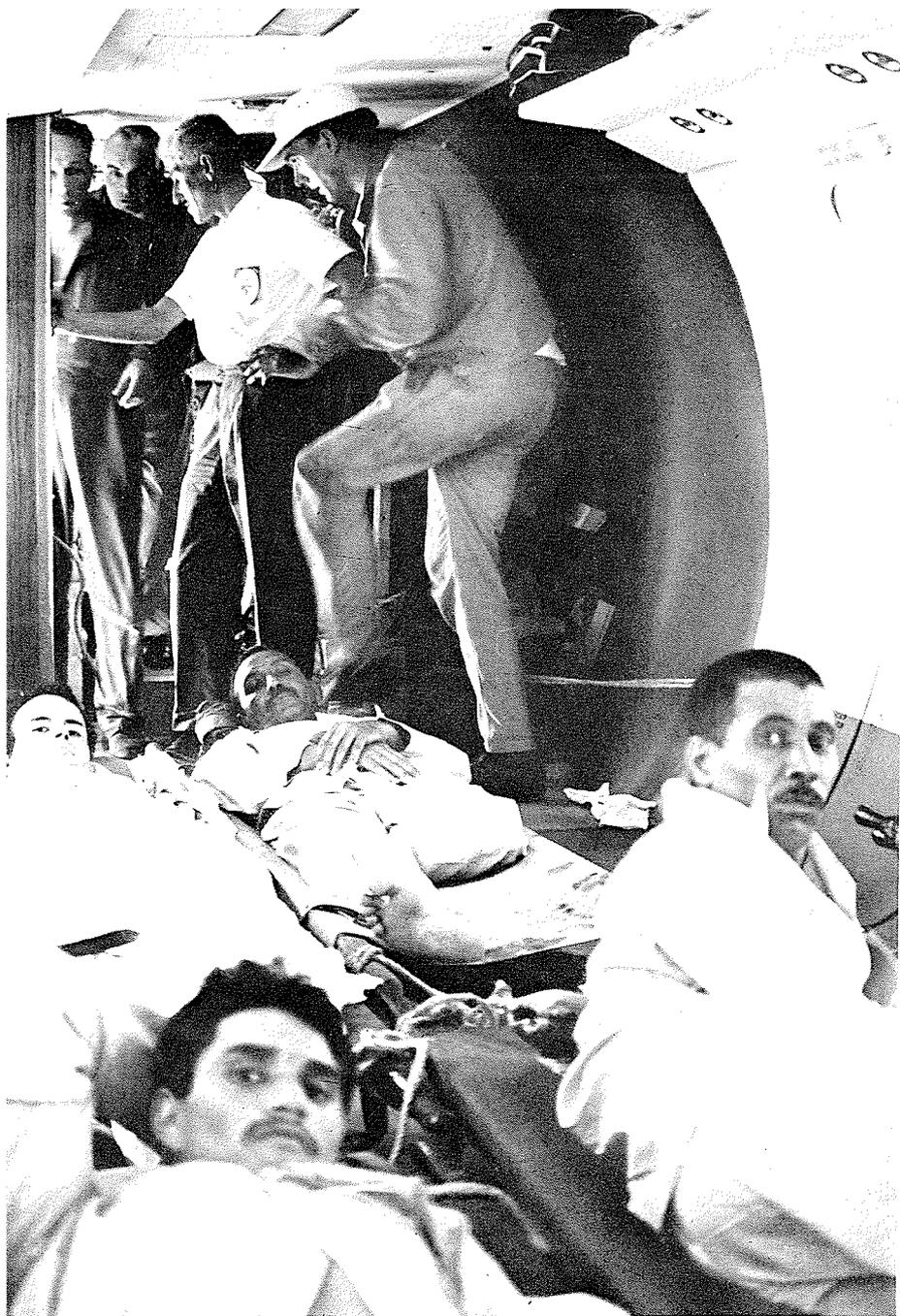
UNRWA is dealing with 315,000 Palestinian refugees. Two hundred thousand of these are in camps where they have free movement. These camps comprise infirmaries, schools and distribution centres.

115,000 Palestinian refugees are living outside the camps, notably in the town of Gaza.



19 young girls from Bethlehem crossing the Allenby bridge to rejoin their parents in Jordan. They are accompanied by ICRC delegates.

Photo UPI

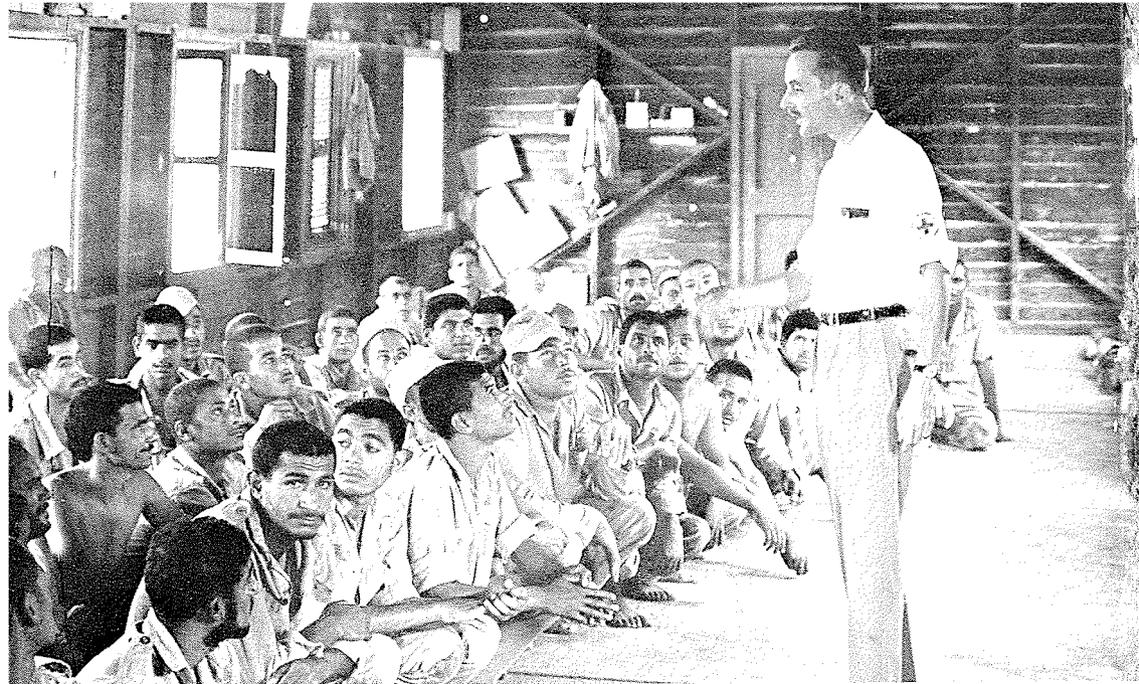


At Tel-Aviv airport, the ICRC general delegate in the Near East supervises the embarkation aboard the Red Cross plane of wounded Jordanian prisoners...

Photos Jean Mohr — CICR



... who were flown to Amman, where they were taken care of by the Jordan Red Crescent.



In Atlith Camp, an ICRC delegate talks to a group of Egyptian POW's...

Photos Jean Mohr — CICR

... and supervises distribution of relief parcels from the U.A.R.



The inhabitants of the Gaza Strip (excluding refugees) number about 100,000, some of whom have families in the UAR. The ICRC delegate supplied 1,500 civilian message forms, which had been distributed to them by the Israeli army and UNRWA. These forms will subsequently be forwarded to the ICRC delegation in Cairo, which will then transmit them to the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

July 2.—Following an agreement between Israel and Jordan concluded through the ICRC, 425 Jordanian prisoners of war were able to be repatriated on June 27. With these were 3 Iraqi civilians.

This agreement, on Red Cross headed note-paper, has been the only one so far to have been signed jointly by those two governments.

Immediately after the signing, ICRC delegates Mr. Laurent Marti, Mr. Gotthard Jakob and Dr. Edouard Leuthold went to Atlith camp to inform the Jordanian detainees of their imminent repatriation. Dr. Leuthold, after having examined the wounded in a condition to leave, assured those more seriously stricken that they would be repatriated, under ICRC supervision, when their state of health permitted. This applies to about 23 Jordanians of whom 22 were able to leave Tel Aviv on July 3 by ICRC aircraft on two direct flights to Amman. They were accompanied by Dr. Werner Bärtschi, ICRC doctor-delegate.

The road convoy repatriating the 425 wounded prisoners, consisting of 9 motor buses, with an ICRC car in front, was escorted by military vehicles. Shortly before reaching Jerusalem a vehicle of the Magen David Adom joined the column.

Allenby Bridge having been destroyed, to cross the river Jordan it is now necessary to descend steep slopes, cross a footbridge of planks and climb the opposite bank. The Red Cross flag flew midway on the footbridge. The first to cross the Jordan were two Israeli pilots who had come from Amman. They were immediately flown by helicopter to Jerusalem. In the opposite direction 3 members of the former Iraqi Consulate in the old City of Jerusalem (visited the day before by an ICRC delegate in Ramleh Prison) crossed first, then 27 officers, followed by 24 wounded, supported by the delegates, whose crossing of the river was extremely difficult because of their condition. Finally, 384 other ranks crossed the improvised bridge.

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July 11.—*The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Syria, in close co-operation with the Syrian authorities and Red Crescent, are successfully continuing to distribute Red Cross relief to refugees and displaced persons in that country.*

These refugees number about 100,000, of whom 16,000 "former refugees" are dependent on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

On July 9, 10 and 11, the Syrian authorities distributed in the presence of ICRC and Syrian Red Crescent delegates, 10,000 blankets, 10 tons of flour, 21 tons of dates and 112 tents. In the refugee camp at Deraa milk is at present being distributed to 5,000 persons. These distributions will be still further increased in the next few weeks.

In order to discover for themselves the needs of refugees in Syria and whether relief distributions are running smoothly the ICRC delegates have made 36 visits to camps since June 15.

July 12.—*In agreement with the Israeli Government, the ICRC will co-operate in repatriating refugees who wish to return to the west bank of the Jordan.*

Repatriation arrangements will be discussed by ICRC delegates and representatives of the governments concerned. Two ICRC delegates in Israel will sit on a commission which has been formed to consider ways and means of solving the problems arising from the movement of returning refugees and those who still wish to leave territory under Israeli control. To speed arrangements, the ICRC has proposed a meeting on the banks of the Jordan of its delegates and representatives of Israel and Jordan.

By the end of July, the ICRC had thirty-two delegates distributed over six different countries, including Libya. The Central Tracing Agency in Geneva had received nominal rolls of nearly 5,800 prisoners of war and had opened more than two thousand inquiries to which about five hundred positive replies had already been given. About a hundred thousand civilian messages had been handed to the ICRC delegates and transmitted from Jordan to Israel. Thousands of civilian messages had, in addition, passed via Geneva.

As regards relief, the *International Review* mentioned in its previous issue that the ICRC immediately took steps to bring aid to the victims and that three days after the outbreak of the conflict, one aircraft marked with the red cross emblem flew from Geneva carrying six tons of relief supplies. The action became intensified with the despatch of other aircraft which has resulted in a considerable tonnage of relief sent by air to the Near East. The ICRC has also made use of sea transport. For the first time, on July 3 and 5, supplies left Marseilles for Beyrouth. These consisted chiefly of food, tents and blankets for distribution according to need. Subsequently, on July 12 and 15, two further transports took place by sea. As an illustration of this it should be pointed out that at the end of July the ICRC had received nearly three million Swiss francs in cash and that relief in kind valued at several million francs passed in transit through Geneva and announced to the ICRC for administering and distributing under the responsibility of its representatives.

We shall now come to the victims themselves and it can be seen that wounded prisoners of war have for the most part been repatriated.¹ The ICRC has been able, in addition to these operations, some of which were carried out by means of Red Cross aircraft (on July 20, wounded Egyptian prisoners of war were flown in two flights from Tel Aviv to Cairo), to arrange the transporting of wounded to other countries. This was the case for seventeen wounded Syrians whom the French Government had offered to hospitalize and which took place on July 22 in the ICRC aircraft.

A certain number of exchanges of prisoners of war took place after negotiation by the delegates of the ICRC. On July 17, to quote only one example, the delegates in Israel and Syria gave their support in the exchange of Syrian and Israeli prisoners. The representatives of the ICRC also visited camps in which prisoners are detained, sometimes even on two occasions.² They observed that, generally

¹ *Plate*.—At Tel Aviv airport, Pierre Gaillard, ICRC delegate general in the Near East, supervised the embarkation aboard the Red Cross plane of wounded Jordanians who were flown to Amman, where they were taken care of by the Jordan Red Crescent.

² *Plate*.—In Atlith camp, the ICRC delegate, Pierre Boissier, talks to a group of Egyptians POW's and supervises distribution of relief parcels from the UAR.

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speaking, the Geneva Conventions are respected and that the exchange of mail between prisoners and their families is continuing.

The civilian problem is of vast proportions. For, if one has to intervene in order to aid the reuniting of families, of which such large numbers were dispersed¹, to undertake searches and transmit messages, it appeared essential in order to help refugees first of all to make a distinction between former and new refugees. In fact, in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Gaza, there have been living, ever since the 1948 hostilities, refugees in the charge of UNRWA, a specialized agency of the United Nations. The ICRC, however, concerns itself with refugees who have left their homes since the recent conflict in the Near East. It therefore undertakes a large part of the distribution of relief for new refugees in Syria who number more than a hundred thousand. Since July 8, the League of Red Cross Societies has assumed the charge of relief action for refugees in Jordan, in accordance with the general plan for the division of responsibilities established between the League and the ICRC.²

In conclusion, we would mention that Mr. Samuel Alexandre Gonard, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, accompanied by Mr. Pierre Gaillard, delegate general, and Mr. Pierre Basset, Assistant Director of the ICRC, has returned from the Near East where he examined the work accomplished in that region by the ICRC delegations.

In the course of his mission he contacted governments, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Israeli Society "Magen David Adom".

This tour enabled the ICRC President to take up with the authorities in the five countries concerned the main problems involved in helping the wounded, the prisoners of war, and the civilian victims of the conflict, such as the Jordanian refugees to be repatriated.

The ICRC President went to the United Arab Republic, Israel, Jordan, the Lebanon, Syria and Cyprus, where the ICRC general delegation for the Near East is established in Nicosia.

¹ *Plate.*—19 young girls from Bethlehem crossing the Allenby Bridge to rejoin their parents in Jordan. They are accompanied by ICRC delegates.

² See *International Review*, July 1967.

In order to see for himself the practical problems facing the ICRC, Mr. Gonard went to the Gaza Strip, the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan, Jerusalem and Kuneitra. In Jordan he visited a camp of refugees from West of the Jordan.

Mr. Gonard called at the sub-delegations set up by the ICRC on territories controlled by the Israelis.

In Syria, where the ICRC, the Red Crescent and the Syrian Government are conducting a large-scale operation for the benefit of the 105,000 refugees from Israeli-occupied territory, he inspected a camp near Damascus and the ICRC stores in the town.

The ICRC President also studied the problem of co-ordinating the various relief actions in the Middle East, particularly in the course of discussions with the UNRWA Director-General in Beyrouth and U Thant's special envoy to the Middle East.

In every country which he visited in the course of his voyage, Mr. Gonard was warmly welcomed by the authorities and the National Societies.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Congo**

In view of the events which have occurred in the Congo, the ICRC attempted to have the hostages at Kisangani released. On July 12, 1967 its special delegation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo endeavoured to contact the commanding officer of the forces controlling the town, in order to arrange a temporary cease-fire to allow the speedy evacuation of civilians and wounded, and generally speaking to save the greatest possible number of human lives, irrespective of race and nationality.

The President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lieutenant-General Joseph Mobutu, pledged the full support of the Congolese government for this emergency operation. The ICRC used a plane clearly marked with the Red Cross emblem.

On July 13 1967, the mission, consisting of Dr. Simon Burkhardt, head of the Swiss medical team in Kinshasa, another doctor and a Swiss male nurse, landed at Kisangani (ex-Stanleyville). They found that a number of soldiers of the Congolese National Army were in need of immediate treatment and had them evacuated.

Foreign newspaper correspondents and students and teaching staff of the university were being held in Kisangani. The plane took off the same day for Kinshasa. Aboard were thirty wounded soldiers of the Congolese National Army and a number of women and children.

In three days and extremely difficult conditions the special mission of the ICRC succeeded in evacuating 562 persons of whom several hundred were foreign nationals who had been cut off for nearly ten days in Kisangani. Two transport aircraft displaying the red cross emblem and a C-130 type aircraft placed at the disposal of the Congolese Government by the Government of the USA were used for the evacuation. About a hundred wounded

Congolese military were evacuated as a matter of urgency. Amongst foreign nationals brought to the Congolese capital were some journalists and nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Pakistan, Portugal, Tanzania, Uganda and the United States.

The Congolese Government gave its full support to this operation which was also given active help by the ambassadors of the United States, Belgium and Switzerland, and all their staff.

The evacuees were met on arrival in Kinshasa by the Congolese Red Cross, several official and private bodies, Catholic and Protestant missions and the Salvation Army. The wounded brought back from Kisangani were immediately taken to the Lovanium clinic and the Danish hospital.

Nigeria

Strife having broken out in Nigeria, humanitarian action was undertaken by the ICRC. On July 11, 1967, at the request of its delegate general in Africa, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, then in Lagos, the International Committee despatched two standard assortments of medicines and bandages by air, one for the Nigerian Red Cross in Lagos and the other to that Society's branch at Enugu. Further consignments were made based on information supplied to the ICRC by its delegates at present in Nigeria.

On July 17, Dr. Altwegg left for Biafra to second Mr. Hoffmann. He took with him half a ton of medical supplies. Later, Dr. Pidermann also left Switzerland for Lagos.

Subsequently arrangements were made with the Swiss Red Cross for two medical teams, each comprising a surgeon, and two male nurses, to be ready to give their services.

Laos

The situation of several provinces of Laos is still unstable and many civilians have sought refuge in the Mekong Valley.

The Lao Red Cross is therefore continuing its distributions of relief supplies helped by the International Committee of the Red Cross delegate, Dr. Jürg Baer. Thanks to funds from several

National Red Cross Societies, the Women's Committee of the Lao Red Cross and Dr. Baer distributed in the beginning of June twenty tons of rice in the Sayaboury province some eighty miles West of Vientiane, a famine-stricken area.

More than 14,000 people received a ration of this staple commodity. Several had walked 35 miles for a kg. of rice, to mix it with roots and leaves. Starving and exhausted, their condition is alarming. Clothing is also lacking.

Further North, in the Houa-Khong province, bordering Burma and Thailand, straw mats, blankets and mosquito-nets have been distributed.

The situation in Southern Laos is still serious and the President of the National Society, Dr. Oudom Souvannavong, went there at the beginning of last month to organize rice distribution.

Dr. Baer has now returned to Switzerland, having been relieved by Mr. Robert Jenny.

Greece

Last month Mr. Germain Colladon, ICRC delegate, returned to Athens to continue his mission to political detainees held since the events of April. He was again granted every facility for this new series of visits to detainees, including those on Youra island, where, of more than 6,000 persons arrested and interned, there still remain some 1,800 persons.

On June 30, 259 persons detained at Gyaros were released. The ICRC delegate was present during their passage to the port of Scaramanga, from where they were able to return home.

The ICRC delegate gave special attention to arrangements for the care of children who had been separated from their mothers or both parents. Some of them have been taken in by relatives or neighbours. Others have been found places in orphanages and holiday camps.

*IN GENEVA***Preparation for XXIst International Conference**

Mr. Riza Cerçel, chairman of the preparatory commission for the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, to be held at Istanbul, Turkey, in 1969, left Geneva after discussions with the two International Red Cross institutions here.

Mr. Cerçel, a former President of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, met representatives of the International Committee and the League. Their talks dealt with the planning and organisation of the Istanbul Conference.

Central Tracing Agency

The Central Tracing Agency at ICRC headquarters in Geneva received the request from Mrs. Ch. T. K., the Swiss wife of a Jordanian teacher of mathematics in Amman, to inquire about her daughter, the 14-year-old N. T. K. who was alone in Amman when the Israeli-Arab War broke out.

Mrs. Ch. T. K. an interpreter in Lausanne was herself in Jerusalem at that time, separated from her husband and unable to do anything for the child. She asked the ICRC to bring the child to Switzerland to join her.

Mr. Roland Troyon, assistant delegate of the ICRC in Jordan, found the young N. T. K. in Amman where she had been taken in by a family who had assumed the heavy task of taking care of 28 refugees, with food beginning to run out. After attending to various customs formalities, the delegate arranged for the child to fly on June 30 to Beyrouth. There she was confided to the care of an ICRC staff member returning to Geneva and who delivered the child safe and sound to the mother who, as can be imagined, was delighted to have her child back again so quickly.

The Agency was also able to reassure Mrs. Ch. T. K. about her husband who is in good health in Amman.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE DELEGATES IN THE YEMEN¹

In the Yemen the ICRC is continuing the relief work which the *International Review* has often mentioned, and which, since it began four years ago, has been of invaluable assistance to the victims of the conflict which divides the country. It will be recalled that a complete hospital was set up at Uqhd, in the heart of the desert; that more than sixty thousand people were given treatment there; and that more than two thousand surgical operations were carried out in the hospital clinobox. The dedication of the ICRC delegates and the trying conditions under which they had to work can only be imagined. The very climate was a hardship and their technical equipment was limited.

Today this work has assumed another form. The ICRC medical teams are continuing their work in the North and the East of the Yemen. They operate in places difficult of access and have often to put up with harsh conditions. Apart from this medical work, which sometimes requires interminable journeys on foot in the desert, relief operations for the benefit of the needy or the victims of the war, and missions to make contact and maintain liaison, add to the difficulties.

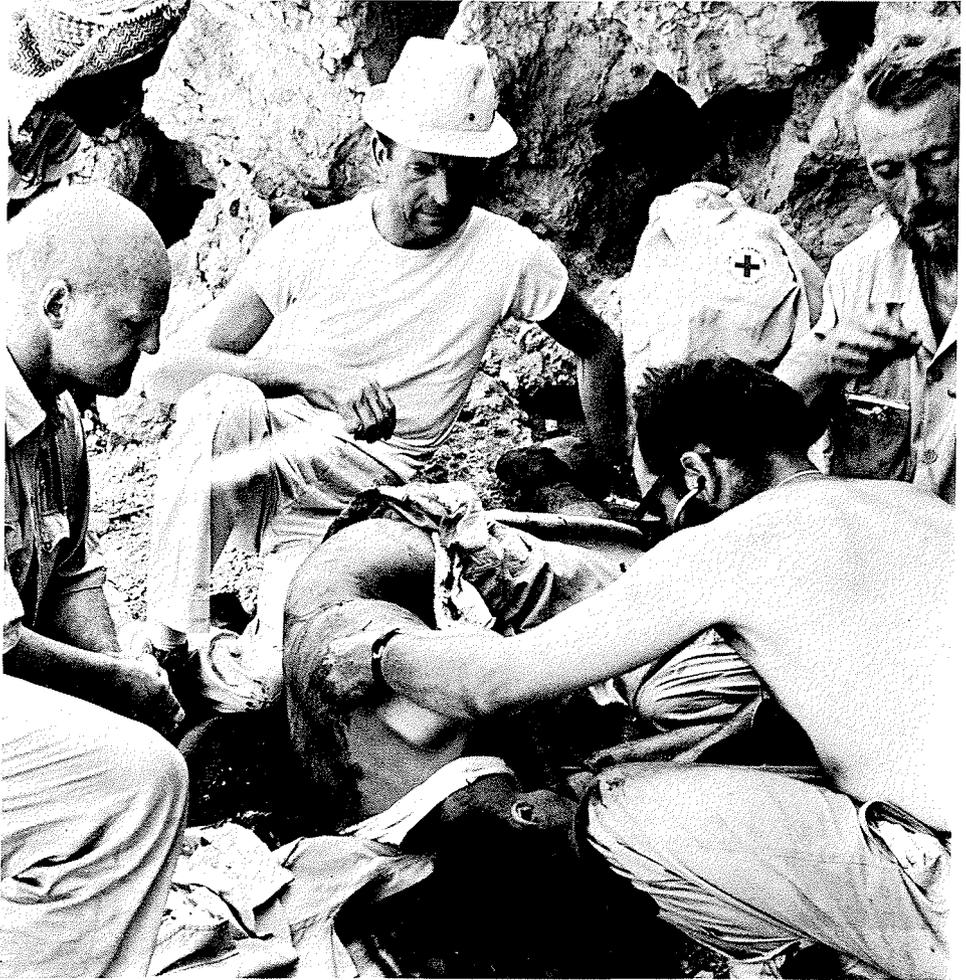
The International Committee delegates to the Yemen have certainly no easy task, and danger is ever present as they cross deserts and mountains to bring relief to those in need. One of them had a fall; he fractured his spine and it was only with great difficulty that he could be conveyed to a place where he could be given medical attention. Three months ago ICRC doctors on their way to a village in the North of the Yemen were attacked by aircraft.²

Now another accident has recently occurred in the Yemen to a delegate. Laurent Vust left Najran by plane, bound for Gizan

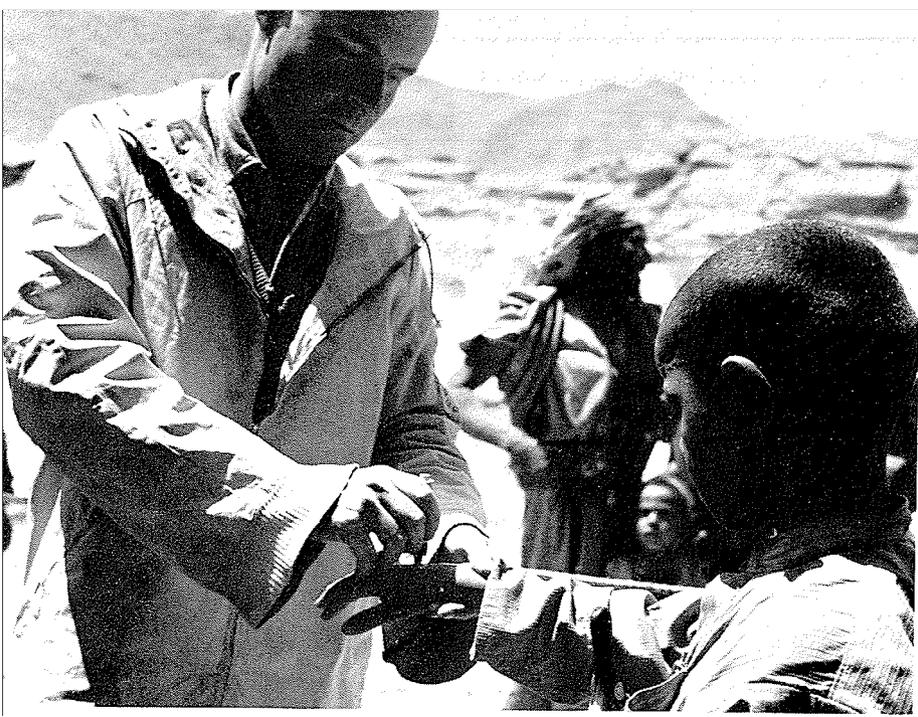
¹ *Plate.* Yemen : ICRC delegates and doctors giving aid to the victims of the war.

² See *International Review*, June 1967.

YEMEN



ICRC delegates and doctors giving aid to the victims of the war.



YEMEN



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where he was awaited by the head of the ICRC delegation. The aircraft crashed in the mountains and all aboard were killed except Mr. Vust who miraculously escaped from the burning plane. He was extremely badly burnt and had to wait almost twenty hours for help. He was taken to a local hospital and then transferred to Geneva where he is now undergoing treatment.

We have made a point of mentioning these facts for they illustrate the risk which ICRC delegates run and the courage with which, throughout the world, many of them face the danger involved in humanitarian missions in countries where communications are difficult and where war is waged.

Romain Rolland and the Red Cross

Fifty years ago Romain Rolland wrote to Gustave Ador, then President of the ICRC, informing him of his donation to the International Prisoners of War Agency. The *International Review* recently published this letter of July 25, 1917, which is now in the International Committee's archives. It also reproduced Gustave Ador's letter of July 29 thanking the famous writer for his generous gift.¹ Mrs. Rolland, to whom this second letter belongs, gave permission to Professor Sven Stelling-Michaud of Geneva University to communicate it to the ICRC.

In 1914 and 1915 Romain Rolland worked most efficiently for the Agency, although he always continued to be moved by the humanitarian ideal and to serve it. An exhibition of great interest organized last year in Geneva on the theme " Romain Rolland and Switzerland " was ample proof of this.

A variety of documents, including the two letters we have published, were of real interest for the Red Cross world, as they showed how the generosity of the author of *Jean-Christophe* was borne out by the facts. Thus there was a request for hospitalization and one for the repatriation of civilians, as well as information cards. Also exhibited was his fine letter of gratitude which he sent on leaving the Agency to Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, in charge of the Civilians Section. To him he wrote in 1917 that the Red Cross had been " the Angel of Peace in those terrible years " and in 1925 he supported his posthumous application for the Nobel Peace Prize. Recalling the lasting friendships which Romain Rolland created for himself in Switzerland, amongst others with the Ferrière family, Professor Stelling-Michaud, one of the organizers of the exhibition, wrote: " In his solitude he found there friends of his own mettle ".²

¹ See *International Review*, June 1967.

² See Introduction to the Catalogue of " L'exposition Romain Rolland et la Suisse ", Geneva, November-December 1966.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Radio in the service of the Red Cross

A radio medical service was started 35 years ago by the Netherlands Red Cross Society, whose review (No. 3, 1967) gives an outline of how this service operates. This is a striking example of Red Cross initiative replying to a genuine need by establishing a new service. It is now part and parcel of the country's medical service.

When a sailor falls ill at sea or is the victim of an accident he may require medical attention beyond that which the ship's officers can provide. The ship can call Radio Scheveningen and consult a Red Cross doctor over the air.

In view of the increasing number of calls, there are now two doctors attached to this service. At any time they respond to appeals for a wide variety of cases and consequently they must have special qualifications and knowledge on tropical diseases, limits to a ship's officer's medical ability, the medical equipment aboard ships of various nationalities, and disembarkation and hospitalization facilities in ports throughout the world.

There is always one of these doctors available at the coastal station where telegrams and radio calls are received from ships. Details are recorded, such as name, course, position, speed, the patient's condition and symptoms. These are conveyed to the doctor who immediately transmits advice or contacts the ship later if he has need to consult a specialist. He tells the vessel when to call back and sometimes telephones the shipping company or its medical adviser. He draws up a report and receives the typed transcription of the station's recording of the radio contact, which includes the ship's officer's description of the case.

Although the medical knowledge of a ship's officer, who has to deal with injuries and sicknesses which require his having had training courses in hospital, must not be underestimated, it is none the less true that for him too the radio medical service is an addi-

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

tional resource on which he can rely and it is one which sailors appreciate highly. We would add that each case is followed up to the end and that even coastal traffic, although there is a Netherlands hospital-ship available, can nevertheless have recourse to the radio service.

This is an example of practical radio service. Another one was provided in 1945 when the first lists of French deportees released in Germany for repatriation via Switzerland were read out by Radio Geneva. Subsequently news broadcasts were made in many languages by Radio Inter-Croix-Rouge.

In the field of humanitarian principles and Conventions, the radio is today an important medium for dissemination. As mentioned in the latest issue of the review Youth it reaches the younger generations and offers them a means of working to spread the Red Cross ideal.¹ Thus, for example, in the Upper Volta:

The radio is undoubtedly the most effective media for disseminating lessons on the Red Cross, its principles and the Geneva Conventions. The broadcasts reach the whole territory and even listeners in Dahomey, Togo, Niger and the Ivory Coast, who eagerly voice their appreciation and observations.

The active method is employed for this Red Cross instruction: variety shows by young people for young people. Naturally the whole population listens in and takes an interest. To arouse and maintain such interest, a wearisome enumeration of Red Cross principles and the contents of the Conventions would be far from successful. Explanations are intersected with songs, stories, anecdotes; small local details serve to illustrate and act as a lesson.

First-class, lively presentation is required. This presents difficulties and a selection has to be made among young speakers. Parents naturally have pleasure in hearing their children's voices on the radio and every Junior wants to become a speaker. The legitimate pride of parents, plus the emulation which exists among Juniors, results in a wide and appreciative audience for the Upper Volta Junior Red Cross broadcasts.

¹ See *Youth*, 1967, No. 2; League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.

In conclusion, a word should be said about another important media, the Red Cross emergency radio communications system, which has already been brought to the notice of International Review readers.¹

A fixed radio communications station has been installed in ICRC headquarters in Geneva. From this station messages can be sent over the air to delegations in distant countries. For example, the ICRC has been in permanent contact with the radio station it set up in the heart of the Yemeni desert, in 1963, at Uqhd, an important centre of operations.

In addition, effective radio communication is maintained with the mobile medical teams working in the North of the Yemen, thanks to the emergency network set up by the ICRC. These teams operate in places which are difficult of access, sometimes cut off from the world except for their liaison with other teams and a central station in Amara, which is permanently in contact with the ICRC in Geneva.

As mentioned in the circular they sent in January 1965 to all National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, the International Committee and the League considered that a radio station in Geneva, where the two International Institutions of the Red Cross have their headquarters, represented an important step forward towards a Red Cross world-wide radio communications network. Radio broadcasting opens up a new perspective for immediate relief to victims and the rapid allaying of anxiety.

¹ See *International Review*, August 1961, December 1964 and January 1965.

21st WORLD RED CROSS DAY

For the commemoration of the coming World Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Day, 8th May, 1968, the theme is: *The Red Cross is everybody's business*. This slogan was approved by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League when they met in Geneva at the beginning of June. It is intended to draw public attention to the universality and diversity of the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun. It is also meant to stress how essential it is for a movement such as ours to obtain the support of the public, both in the form of professional and technical co-operation and the time and donations it offers.

First reports received to date indicate that the 20th World Red Cross Day met with unprecedented success.

Fuller details on the events organised and different undertakings on the occasion of 8th May, 1967, in more than 80 countries will be published in forthcoming issues of the *International Review*.

Monaco

Notre Dame de Fatima Nursery was set up by the Red Cross of Monaco on the initiative of the Society's President, H.S.H. the Princess of Monaco. Its purpose is to help young mothers of modest circumstances who go out to work.

It has attractive easily accessible premises in the centre of the town and can accommodate twenty children. A staff, including a directress, three children's nurses, a cook and a housekeeper, ensure the proper running of the nursery which adjoins a children's home with two hundred beds.

The inaugural ceremony in February 1966 was attended by the Prince and Princess, the Central Council of the National Society and local dignitaries. Today the nursery looks after children of any nationality from three to six years, resident in Monaco or its vicinity, and whose parents work in the principality. It is open from morning to evening.

It is financed by the Red Cross of Monaco and one of the town's doctors pays regular free visits.

Thailand

The Thai Red Cross produced a pamphlet last year on the many tasks it is at present pursuing and which also contains information concerning the history and principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions. This has been distributed free to schools, universities, government offices and public libraries in Thailand.

The publication aroused considerable interest amongst the public and the National Society therefore thought it would be of interest to produce three summaries of the subjects dealt with in that pamphlet for wider diffusion, especially during the celebrations it is organizing in the country. This will also facilitate the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

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

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A MODERN HOSPITAL

Chaux-de-Fonds, a Swiss town, last year opened a new hospital which, for both its design to suit medical requirements and its rational operation, may be considered exemplary. The hospital director, Mr. René Droël, has published a short monograph entitled "Réflexions sur quelques aspects particuliers de l'exploitation d'un hôpital". We think our readers will be interested in the extracts we give below, in view of the acknowledged and increasing importance which modern developments confer on hospital facilities and the resulting problems of construction, distribution and staff recruiting.

As we have seen, any private business or public service may draw up forecasts to which it adapts its manpower, working hours, stocks, delivery schedules, and arrangements with clients. The situation is quite different for a hospital which assumes responsibilities extending over a vaguely defined region and which it must be able to discharge immediately at any time. To aggravate its difficulties, it suffers the consequences of nursing personnel shortage.

A hospital, whether it be district or regional, cannot refuse a patient admission, no matter where he comes from, on the grounds of its by-laws. It may be said of our own hospital that it is in a particularly difficult position and the distance separating our area from university hospital circles increases its importance and responsibilities which go far beyond the scope of a district hospital.

The hospital must always be able to discharge these responsibilities. Yet unpredictable circumstances, occurring simultaneously or at different times, may cause considerable variation in tasks, such as those arising from a series of serious accidents, epidemics, increased incidence of ailments due to changes in the weather, numerous serious cases requiring assiduous attention and constant

supervision. Medical and nursing personnel strength must therefore be maintained in order to cope with any sudden extra demand. In hospital wards, there is constant variation in the inmate population, but the nursing staff strength cannot be changed, for no one can forecast what tomorrow may bring. With patients to wash and prepare for examination of various kinds, pre and post-operation care, doctors' rounds, meals, etc., one characteristic of the working day for such staff is the alternating periods of intense activity and respite. In the operating theatre the working schedule inevitably varies according to the number and gravity of cases. As anaesthetics cannot be administered to and operations performed on patients unless they have fasted, these activities take place mainly from breakfast time to beyond midday, but a full team, comprising a surgeon, an anaesthetist, nurses and nursing aides must be constantly ready to cope with any eventuality. The over-all staff strength must be adequate to ensure that efficiency in every department is not jeopardized in the event of absences on sick-leave or vacation. It can therefore well be imagined that at certain times of the day, particularly during slack periods, nursing staff may have little or nothing to do but wait.

There are also other circumstances which make the task no easier for those in charge. Private clinics do provide a service which takes some of the load off the hospital, but due to recruiting difficulties, these institutions close during the holiday season. In addition many families with a member receiving treatment at home find it convenient to send the patient to hospital during their absence on vacation. Consequently, just when the hospital could do with a slack period to enable some of its staff to go on holiday, it must admit patients because other people wish to take a holiday.

All these obligations together must be considered in the particular context of the nursing personnel shortage. Recruiting nurses of any nationality is a struggle against heavy odds, for the shortage is general throughout the country.

Consequently, whilst the maximum must be obtained from the nursing personnel to run the hospital efficiently—which demands of them a knowledge of the premises, the equipment and the methods, as well as adaptability to environment—valuable time is lost due to the continual turnover of personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any effort to explain the difficulties connected with the organization of hospital activities and the recruiting of hospital personnel without attempting to find a solution would be pointless. Let us consider whether the situation is becoming easier or worse.

News from other hospitals, in Switzerland and abroad, does not encourage optimism. Developments in medicine, which must keep abreast of scientific progress, problems of hygiene and sterilization, and the centralization of costly equipment for diagnosis and therapy in modern hospitals all require qualified nursing and technical personnel in greater number. Concomitantly, further need for personnel is caused by social developments such as reduced working hours, longer holidays and leave for overtime.

Industrialists faced with similar problems seek solutions which dispense with human labour, such as industrial concentration, automation and plant modernization. In this connection we again come up against an aspect which is peculiar to the hospital; modernization requires more staff for it is first and foremost intended to promote the treatment and comfort of the patients rather than to facilitate the work of the hospital staff. This is a fact which cannot be overlooked, a fact which must be accepted even though it is to be hoped that human ingenuity will never produce an electronic nurse. How then can we overcome what is undoubtedly a serious problem of our time? It must not be forgotten that even modern hospitals, in Switzerland and elsewhere, do not fill all beds, because they are short of staff. We ask a great deal of nurses; their training begins at an age when, in many trades, they would obtain a recognized qualification. In addition, working hours in hospitals do not help recruiting, and even though pay is being improved it is well behind what could be earned in other activities requiring equal qualifications and involving equal responsibility.

Some people argue that these conditions are not taken into account in what is, first and foremost, a vocation. They hold the view that nursing care should be lavished in the traditional spirit of selflessness which is the rule for those who follow a religious calling. But is there anyone who does not feel the urge to help his neighbour? It is always easier to solve the problem by a lapidary phrase when one applies it to someone else's case. For, after all, whether we be in a position of authority or subordination, whether

we be endowed with intellectual or manual attributes, we are all at a hub of relationships and activities within society, but that is no reason to consider that we should ignore our rightful personal interest in order to do our duty with fitting dedication.

In any case, we have no choice. The risk of being unable to care for the sick properly is not a vague threat looming on the horizon: the danger is upon us, affecting almost every hospital. We must, therefore, in our opinion, face the situation by making the effort it demands and improving considerably the earnings of nursing personnel. The crisis will not be averted by this alone, as needs are enormous, but it will be attenuated if reinforcements can be led to the profession and, more especially, induced to stay.

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

The March-April 1967 issue of the Food and Agriculture Organization's magazine Freedom from Hunger¹ contains a leading article entitled "Warnings on Rising Population". It is well known that this is a problem of concern to a wide variety of circles in many countries and one which the Red Cross cannot ignore. In May 1966, we published in this connection an article on the action undertaken by the Red Cross of West Pakistan in the "Family planning" field.

By way of information, we give below the opinions of two senior officials which were published in the FAO magazine.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and FAO Director-General B. R. Sen on separate occasions recently have issued calls for action to counter the alarming increase, both actual and potential, in the world population.

¹ Rome, March-April 1967.

MISCELLANEOUS

In his first official statement on the need to moderate population growth, U Thant chose Human Rights Day (10 December) to declare that "the size of the family is a fundamental human problem which must be based on the decisions of responsible parents concerned with the dignity and well-being of their children."

Pointing out that "rates of population growth are very much higher in the poor two thirds of the world than they are among the more privileged countries," the Secretary-General of the United Nations said: "Over the two or three decades immediately ahead, when present worldwide efforts to raise food production will not have yielded the fullest results, the problem of a growing food shortage cannot be solved without, in many cases, a simultaneous effort to moderate population growth."

Dr. Sen—citing "the danger of large-scale famines in some of the most densely populated underdeveloped areas of the world"—spelled out his views on overpopulation at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Planned Parenthood Movement in New York last fall.

Paying tribute to the late Margaret Sanger, founder of the movement, Dr. Sen recalled with gratitude her "pioneering work in my own country, India, in the twenties. . . She found valuable support for her ideas in India's poet, humanist and social reformer, Rabindranath Tagore. His letter to her published in the "Birth Control Review" of September 1925 has a historic as well as topical interest.

" 'I am of the opinion,' he wrote, 'that the birth control movement is a great movement not only because it will save women from enforced and undesirable maternity, but because it will help the cause of peace by lessening the number of surplus population of a country scrambling for food and space. . . To wait till the moral sense of man becomes a great deal more powerful than it is now and till then to allow countless generations of children to suffer privations and untimely death for no fault of their own is a great social injustice, which should not be tolerated. I feel grateful for the cause you have made your own and for which you have suffered' .

"Today", Dr. Sen went on, "an altogether new dimension has been added to the problem which confronted Margaret Sanger in those early years of her crusade. . . At present about one half of the world's people are underfed or badly fed, or both."

Dr. Sen noted that the governments of several countries, particularly in the Far East, have now made population stabilization a matter of public policy "without impairing the ultimate individual responsibility and choice."

"In India", he said, "more than a million women are being introduced to birth control techniques each year, and in Pakistan almost half a million, and the number is rising each month by approximately 110,000 in India and 40,000 in Pakistan. The United Nations Advisory Mission on Family Planning estimated that in India 9 million births could be prevented in the next decade with the help of a vigorously promoted national crusade. Continuation of such a program could bring the growth rate down to 1 percent per annum before 1985. But before the Indian Program can achieve this aim, many local problems will have to be overcome. Shortage of trained medical staff needs immediate attention. Mobile medical units, equipped with surgical boxes and capable of negotiating village tracks, are badly needed in sufficient numbers to ensure that every village is visited once every four to twelve weeks. The question I have raised on many platforms is why the developed countries in a position to help are not going all out in the case of at least India and Pakistan, which between them contain one sixth of the human race and where the problem of food supply is so acute?"

Noting the threat to "individual liberty and human dignity" if the world population continues to grow at the present drastic rate, Dr. Sen said there is a very immediate danger of large-scale famines "and this is a danger that must be averted at all costs."

"If peace is indivisible, so is hunger", he said. "And all our energies must be devoted, through co-operation between the rich and poor nations, to achieving a stable balance between our numbers and our needs. Only thus can the economic and social causes of war be eliminated and an enduring basis laid for world peace and security".

THE CHALLENGES FACING THE NURSING SERVICE

The World Health Organization has set up an Expert Committee on Nursing, whose fifth report¹ has now been published. The problems mentioned in that report being of particular importance to National Societies which operate nursing schools and hospital services, we believe the following summary will interest them.

Every country should "develop at least a small nucleus of nurses capable of advancing to positions of responsibility and leadership". This recommendation is made by the WHO Expert Committee on Nursing in its fifth report—the first of its reports for twelve years to deal with general aspects of nursing. During that time many changes have occurred that have influenced the development of nursing services within health and medical care programmes; the Committee therefore met to consider the provision of such services, the education of nursing personnel, and the encouragement of research aimed at improving patient care.

Within the next decade, the Committee observes, nursing will encounter some of its greatest and most exciting challenges, and the nurse of tomorrow will have to accept unprecedented responsibilities. Because of the increasing complexity of nursing tasks, the Committee considers that each country should devise a rational system of nursing personnel, based on the level of decision needed in each aspect of nursing work.

An effective system might be obtained with three categories of personnel: nurses with the ability and judgement to provide a service at a professional level, nurses providing generalized patient care of a simpler nature, and nursing personnel performing specified tasks requiring considerably less use of judgement. Clearly, the relative numbers in each category would vary according to the

¹ W.H.O. techn. Rep. Ser., No. 347, Geneva, 1966. See *WHO Chronicle*, 1967, No. 4.

demand for nursing services and the economic and human resources available in a given country at a given time. The quality of patient care is likely to be improved by the use of "nursing teams" consisting of personnel in the different categories, with the best prepared nurse having the major responsibility for planning.

Quality in nursing care, the Committee emphasizes, can be assessed only in terms of the benefit received by the patient. Thus it is essential that nurses be given, from the start of their nursing education, a broad preparation in preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services. Moreover, a high standard of general education, comparable with that of other professional groups, is essential. Basic nursing education should, wherever possible, be incorporated into the system of higher education in each country; from the start interest in research should be encouraged, since research is required if nursing practice is to keep pace with community needs.

The Committee stresses that postbasic education is essential for the development of nursing leaders; guidelines are provided in the report. Some form of in-service training is suggested as an alternative in countries where facilities for postbasic education are not yet fully established.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

R.-M. FIEDLER-WINTER: "ENGEL BRAUCHEN HARTE HÄNDE" ¹

The German writer Gertrud von Le Fort prefaced this book with an analysis of what kindness in the modern world can do and the magnificent results it has achieved as the outcome of that love which transcends all frontiers. Men and women today are united to exercise that kindness in such organizations as the Red Cross which "thanks to these combined forces has been able to alleviate incalculable suffering and even to prevent it to a large extent".

Women have played and continue to play a prominent rôle in humanitarian action. Alongside men they have carried on a valiant struggle for two centuries, especially in the defence of human dignity. Mrs. Rose-Marie Fiedler-Winter has therefore chosen to write of several remarkable women.

Some of them, whose noble destiny and the difficulties they faced she describes, are particularly dear to the Red Cross, such as: Elizabeth Fry—of whom Henry Dunant said he had been influenced by her and her mother; Florence Nightingale; Harriet Beecher-Stowe; the Empress Augusta of Germany and her daughter; the Grand Duchess Louise de Bade—who worked to promote the nascent Red Cross in her country; Clara Barton—the outstanding figure in the history of the American Red Cross; Princess Amrit Kaur—so active and efficient within the Indian and the International Red Cross; Miss Lucie Odier—whose relief work as a member of the ICRC, particularly during the Second World War, is well known.

The author gives a concise picture of what charitable women are capable of in an era of injustice and amidst the cruelty of war. She recalls the humanitarian work of the Grand Duchess of Saxony-Weimar, Maria Pawlowna, the social work of Amalie Sieveking and

¹ Econ-Verlag, Düsseldorf — Vienna, 1967, 300 pp.

Bertha von Suttner's efforts for peace, as well as two women whose energy and courage saved thousands of victims and opened up new horizons, namely Florence Nightingale, the "Lady of the Lamp", and Elsa Brändström, the friend of abandoned soldiers who was called "the Angel from Siberia".

This book is not merely the author's fair and reasoned tribute to these women devoted to humanity. It is also an encouraging reminder of what people of unwavering faith in a better world have been able to accomplish.

MANUEL E. SALADIN VELEZ: "VIDA Y OBRA DEL
FUNDADOR DE LA CRUZ ROJA"¹

The President of the Dominican Red Cross has just produced a brief study on Henry Dunant. Dedicated to Mr. P. Jequier, Delegate of the ICRC, it vividly describes how that remarkable book *A Memory of Solferino* was written and the experiences from which it originated.

The founding of the Committee of Five and the rapid growth of the Red Cross movement on an international scale is also recalled. A comparison is also rightly made with the corresponding development of international humanitarian law. By way of illustration the texts of the Geneva Conventions of 1864 and 1906 are also given.

Dr. Saladin Velez concludes with a description of Dunant's wandering life after 1870 and his last years, when he received many tributes at Heiden and was given due recognition at last for his prominent part in initiating the Red Cross.

¹ Editorial Arte y Cine, Santo Domingo, 1967, 62 pp.

ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE HAGUE
RECUEIL DES COURS¹

This book contains two contributions of particular interest for the Red Cross. One of them, by Roger Pinto, is entitled "Les règles du droit international concernant la guerre civile"; the other, by G. I. A. D. Draper, deals with "The Geneva Conventions of 1949". Both these well-known specialists in international law have served on ICRC Commissions of Experts.

The Geneva Conventions provide for the application of humanitarian rules during armed conflicts which are not international; Mr. Pinto discusses the various obligations devolving on States signatory to the Conventions. Towards the end of his study he gives special attention to article 3 of the Conventions; he shows how this is implemented without any reciprocal demands, and he describes the obligations undertaken. As he says, effective implementation of the humanitarian rules is "the fundamental problem. It cannot", he adds, "be left solely to the discretion of States, although it is they who are responsible for implementation in the first place. Intervention by an impartial humanitarian organization is necessary".

It is for this reason that his next chapters dwell on ICRC intervention which sometimes has the backing of the local Red Cross organizations and sometimes does not. As the author says, "in the last analysis it is the ICRC which guarantees the observance of humanitarian law". Although the principles underlying this law are often disregarded, they are in fact legal standards which, it is hoped, will in the long run compel recognition.

Professor Draper also makes a close analysis of the four 1949 Geneva Conventions which he defines, to begin with, as the latest and fullest development of the humanitarian legal tradition to have

¹ Recueil des Cours 1965-I: A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden, 582 p.

emerged during the last one hundred years". He discusses the general principles and the articles which are common to each Convention, particularly article 3, to which Mr. Pinto gave special attention and which, in 1949, was the article which gave rise to most debate. The writer then studies the status of prisoners of war and civilians in occupied territory as defined in the Conventions. He then deals with the repression of breaches of international humanitarian law.

In his article, Professor Draper points out certain shortcomings in the Conventions and mentions situations for which the Conventions make no provision and do not adequately safeguard the victims of war. He concludes, nevertheless, by pointing out how these humanitarian rules, which today are universal, represent a considerable progress for humanity. " That the Geneva Conventions of 1949 have many, and even serious, defects is not denied. Some of these will emerge in the course of these lectures. The nature, extent, and remediability of these defects is another topic, calling for attention on another occasion. Nevertheless, these Conventions stand as a formidable edifice of humanitarian law, built in answer to the brutalities of our immediate past and as a measure of decency for our uncertain future ".

Neither of these studies can be adequately analysed in a bibliographic note such as this. We wished however to make known the importance of these two courses given at the Academy of International Law at The Hague and which follow up those on the same subject by Paul Ruegger, Jean Pictet and Henri Coursier. It is gratifying to see the Geneva Conventions becoming increasingly a subject of higher education.

J.-G. L.

World Health. — *World Health Organization, Geneva, January 1967.*

What is needed is better food and a stepping-up of local production, in order at little cost to grow food that is rich in proteins and vitamins. Trading patterns should be altered and roads should be built so as to improve communications between villages. Perhaps then the city would cease to be the only outlet for enterprise. The fatalistic outlook of the mothers should be fought, as well as the superstitions and ancient customs that paralyse initiative. Simultaneous programmes of health education and emergency care should be launched. In the universities of Dakar, Ibadan and Makerere, in research institutes, nutrition is being studied. Laboratories are growing in numbers and activity. In Tananarive, Abidjan, Bangui, Lagos, Entebbe and Nairobi, the study of viruses and the production of freeze-dried vaccines goes ahead, in this vast continent lacking both roads and refrigerated transport.

The people most concerned still have to be convinced. Those who have seen an epidemic of smallpox brought to a halt by vaccination or a person suffering from yaws being cured by a single injection of penicillin are won over to medicine as were the Europeans during the last century—though there were sufficient sceptics even then for it to be necessary to make vaccination obligatory and to penalize the recalcitrant!

The problem above all is to achieve nation-wide coverage. Health planning cannot be detached from economic and social planning. It is a demanding discipline for qualified staff using modern methods, and involves detailed lists of priorities as well as methodical surveys of local conditions. Such planning is of course a means and not an end in itself.

In earlier times, when authority was strictly centralized, the hierarchic principle was the scaffolding of social structure. The people did not really have any part in running their own affairs. These times will have completely vanished only when every citizen feels that the administrative services are *his* services and that he is sharing in the efforts to build up his country. A few years ago, only the urban areas where business was expanding could obtain grants. The countryman still needs to be convinced that the methods of the recent past have been discarded.

Debate has long continued on the pros and cons of curative versus preventive medicine—prevention certainly is better than cure but it is neither possible nor desirable to dissociate the two. One cannot refuse to give medical care to a sick person on the grounds that his illness

should have been prevented, just as one should not treat a tuberculosis patient in his home without trying to protect his family.

Mass medicine will be mainly preventive medicine: it is less expensive and in fact the only kind that can be carried out in countries that are poor and where trained staff is lacking. Auxiliary health workers can be very useful in such circumstances: vaccination, insecticide spraying and basic health education do not call for an array of diplomas. On the other hand, individual diagnosis and medical care is the work of physicians and requires long and thorough preparation and training. As many doctors of as high a quality as possible should be produced and every country should build a basic health service to which all can turn—mobile health work should be no more than an intermediate and temporary stage on the road to health.

Division of functions between professional and voluntary workers, *Report on social service in Switzerland, Zurich, 1966.*

. . . The voluntary worker concept must still be defined. The term is used to designate people who do social work beside their professional activity. Originally, this work was unpaid. At the most, expenses were refunded. Today voluntary workers sometimes receive payment. The dividing line between the semi-professional and the voluntary worker is indistinct. Among the latter, there are married social assistants who work occasionally but also people who have never worked as professionals in the social field . . .

Widespread use is made of voluntary workers, on social service committees, as auditors, as collectors, or distributors of donations in kind, helpers to assist the unemployed to find work, home helps, organizers of leisure activities and sponsors (e.g. for juvenile delinquents, alcoholics and the mentally sick). They are also used in "group work".

Distribution of functions between professional and voluntary workers has not been given much study so far. Empiricism is the rule. There are no standard formulas for making this division. As a general guiding rule it might be admitted that voluntary workers should be entrusted with tasks of limited scope for which they are equipped. Within such limitations the voluntary social worker can give valuable service. Professional secrecy can give rise to obstacles in some official offices. In addition, voluntary work varies according to the social service concerned. However, the co-operation of the voluntary worker could be profitably developed. Not only does it relieve the professional worker but it also promotes

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

among the public that civic spirit or feeling of solidarity which is the mainspring of social work.

Fortunately, attention is being paid to the tuition of voluntary workers. This is usually left to the social worker to whom the voluntary worker is assigned, but there are also courses and briefing sessions. Whichever form is adopted it must be stressed that it is not full professional training but only preparation and instruction.

Increasing recourse to voluntary workers is in keeping with evolutionary trends in social work but it must be done with greater discrimination than heretofore. The increasing application of psycho-social methods offers a wider field of activity to the voluntary worker . . .



JUST PUBLISHED

**THE PRINCIPLES
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW¹**

by

Jean Pictet

Director-General, International
Committee of the Red Cross
Lecturer at Geneva University

In this sixty-page book the writer defines fully and with concision humanitarian law in its widest sense, the laws of war of The Hague and Geneva, and the principles which form the basis for this humanitarian law.

This clear summary is understandable to everybody interested in humanitarian ideas and actions in the world today. In addition, the appendix is a chart of the principles of humanitarian law.

It will be recalled that an earlier work by this author, *The Principles of the Red Cross*, gives the general reader a clear exposition of its subject. Copies of this book, which has already had considerable success, are available in French, English, German and Spanish, from the ICRC Geneva, which published the book.

¹ *The Principles of International Humanitarian Law can be obtained from the ICRC, 7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva (postal cheque account No. 12-5527). Cost Sw.fr. 8.—.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE ICRC

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

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

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

PUBLISHED BY THE CENTENARY COMMISSION
OF THE RED CROSS IN SWITZERLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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 :

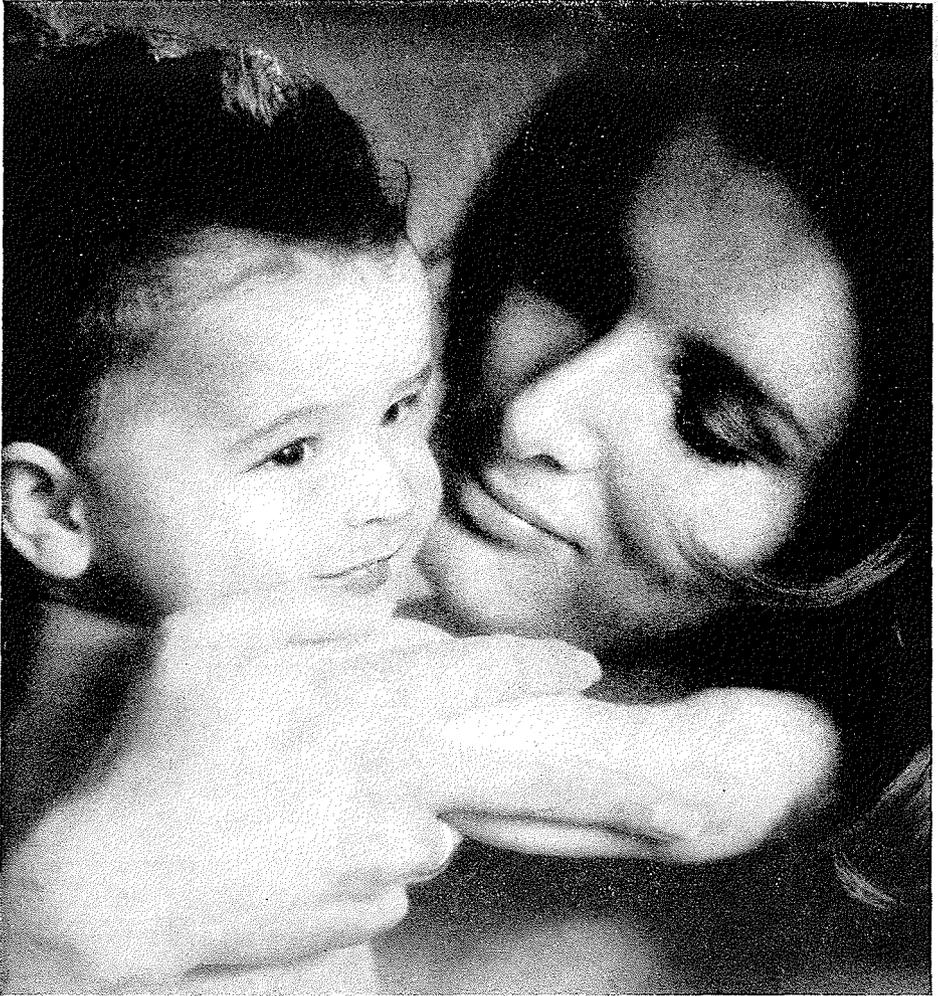
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established 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 questions requiring examination by such an institution.

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



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- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yri-goyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshaus-strasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Viruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 98, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
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- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
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- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggetu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Broad Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 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, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre. *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, đường Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.