

DECEMBER

NINTH YEAR — No. 105

# International Review of the Red Cross



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1969

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863

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## 1869-1969

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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.

**SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Resoluciones adoptadas por la XXI Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja, Estambul, 1969, (II) — Índice, Vol. XXI (1969).

GERMAN

Die von der XXI. Internationalen Rotkreuzkonferenz angenommenen Resolutionen, Istanbul, 1969, (II) — Inhaltsverzeichnis, Band XX (1969).

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The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

## Unpublished Writings of Henry Dunant

*Jointly with the Editions de l'Age d'homme, Lausanne, the Henry Dunant Institute has published a remarkable book of which the first part is Henry Dunant's Un Souvenir de Solférino and the second part various texts written by Dunant between 1864 and about 1897 under the general heading L'avenir sanglant*<sup>1</sup>. A foreword by the Swiss writer Denis de Rougemont brings out the novelty of the ideas in L'avenir sanglant and their contrast with Un souvenir de Solférino. The aim of the latter was "to reduce the horrors of war" whilst the former, of a more violent style, denounces war. As this preface says, L'avenir sanglant reveals "without the shadow of a doubt, Dunant's real feelings which he could perhaps not admit—even to himself—when he started writing A Memory of Solférino".

*These extracts from Dunant's writings in an exercise book during his loneliness at Heiden, the rough draft of a book he intended to publish, have been chosen by the Henry Dunant Institute as the best reflection of Dunant's thoughts on war and peace. We therefore considered it of interest to reproduce some extracts*<sup>2</sup> *which so far were unknown and which express the anger of a good man at the dangers which he saw gathering on the horizon. (Ed.).*

\* \* \*

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<sup>1</sup> *Un souvenir de Solférino* followed by *L'avenir sanglant*, 1969, 200 pp. Swiss francs 16.50 in bookshops. Members of the Red Cross may obtain it at Swiss francs 14.— direct from the Henry Dunant Institute, 3, rue de Varembe, 1202 Geneva.

<sup>2</sup> Our translation.

## Fact and Prejudice

Men think by tradition rather than personal conviction; as a result militarism, which should fill them with horror, shocks hardly anyone. We are all reluctant to face the truth because we subordinate our own judgment to that of the public and more often than not to that of our own circle of acquaintances "who stagnate in the short moment of the present". Yet someone did say "it is the instant which is judged, not the century"; and there is much truth in this. Yet, for posterity, the only impartial judge, the century is a very small thing.

There are few people who, by transcending their own point of view, can dissipate a mist which conceals the truth. A point of view is really always derived from inherited prejudice, from the ideas and habits we have been accustomed to from childhood.

For most people, war—with which they have little or no acquaintance—is the most beautiful thing in the world. They forget the shattered limbs and heads; they are unaware of typhus, disentry, fever and the sordid conditions in hospitals which are their corollary; they discount the ravaged fields, the fruit-trees felled, the burnt-out cottages, the ransacked towns, the formerly prosperous country-side laid waste for years, the inhabitants put to ransom, molested, ill-treated, and all the other crimes of brutality perpetrated by enraged soldiery. They give no thought to the suffering and privations endured during campaigns in the depth of winter or the burning heat of summer; they think not of frozen limbs, fatal sunstroke, famine, desolated families, populations in mourning, the disabled, families deprived of their bread-winners and the mothers who weep for those they raised with care, tenderness and sacrifice. Who can comfort these poor mothers whose sons have been taken from them and sacrificed to Minotaur? Yes, war takes the children from mothers, husbands from wives, separates fiancés and the old people from those they rely on. It is war which "for causes which are stupid, inexplicable, incomprehensible" pits man against man in fierce slaughter; men who had never harmed each other nor wished each other any harm, but snatched forcibly from honest work in order to kill each other.

### **The yoke of preconceived ideas**

Our real enemy is not our neighbouring country, it is hunger, cold, poverty, ignorance, routine, superstition, prejudice. What can be said of the spirit of violence and destruction in war which makes "every soldier a professional killer"? Instead of striving together against misery and ignorance, men encourage each other and struggle to outdo each other in blind national fury, in senseless bloodshed, in really bestial slaughter, and not only do they kill each other during these crises of fratricide but even in time of peace they devote themselves with special care to advancing the applied science of destruction.

With eyes open they concentrate their energies, intelligence and talents to achieve better methods of increasing and perfecting anything which produces the most atrocious human butchery.

The beginning of the century was a time of trouble and large-scale wars and it is sad to think that the end of the century seems destined to be even worse, a prey to a nightmare of bloodshed, for it is a time of great confusion in men's minds and the dilapidated world no longer has any faith in itself amongst the confusion in which part of humanity is floundering.

### **Future bloodshed**

Much has been said about glory, but now it is mentioned rather less; but preparations are greater, with hope of obtaining the greatest possible advantage from future slaughter, coldly and scientifically premeditated. A climate of mistrust and hate spreads wider and wider among people who profess a form of christianity which is far removed from the spirit of Christ. Today, from the Pyrenees to the Urals, Europe bristles with the bayonets of more than 22 million soldiers; and when the hour of conflict strikes, when the times comes for those waves of so-called chivalrous rages in which, like wild animals blinded by rage, the nations fall upon each other, with what tragic sights shall we be confronted? The large beasts will begin; the small ones will suffer. It will be a case

of destroy or be destroyed and once the beasts are set loose it cannot be otherwise. The belligerents in the fury which has several times broken out over several centuries, are again ready for a fight, for a fight in which no quarter will be given, and are set on bringing in the whole of Europe with them—perhaps the entire world—and precisely at a time when royalty, the churches and all man's institutions honoured for their antiquity threaten ruin, and behind them many see nothing but the valley of the shadows. Into this conflict most of the civilized nations, whether they want it or not, will be drawn; they will forget their brilliant but deceptive civilization and return to barbarity—scientific barbarity! And midst this gigantic conflict of races, none shall entirely escape the frightful consequences . . .

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Middle East**

**United Arab Republic.**—Towards the end of October two visits to Israeli prisoners of war were carried out in the United Arab Republic.

The ICRC delegate in Cairo, Mr. Marcel Boisard, on 26 October, visited a wounded prisoner of war who was captured by the Egyptian armed forces in September 1969.

Two days later Mr. Boisard went to see another prisoner of war, who was captured in August 1969. He had previously been visited on 4 October.

The ICRC delegate talked in private with each prisoner and enquired into detention conditions. He also forwarded mail to the prisoners' families.

**Lebanon.**—Following the recent events in the Lebanon the ICRC delegation in Beyrouth visited seven wounded Palestinians in the South of the country and two soldiers and two Palestinians in hospital in Beyrouth.

In addition, it visited 34 detained Palestinians. As customary, the ICRC delegates enquired into detention conditions during discussions without witnesses.

**Israel.**—The ICRC delegate in Israel, on 12 October 1969, visited an Egyptian prisoner of war and two Syrian prisoners of war. He provided them with cigarettes and talked with them in private on detention conditions.

As usual, the report on these visits will be delivered to the Detaining Power and the prisoners' own government.

On 29 October, the delegates in Israel also visited four recently captured Egyptian prisoners of war and four Syrian prisoners of war.

On 6 November 1969, the ICRC delegates visited an Egyptian prisoner of war who had been wounded during capture the previous day by the Israeli armed forces, and was undergoing treatment in an Israeli hospital.

\*

Continuing the action started in September 1969, ICRC delegates in Israel distributed more than 300 parcels in November to Arab detainees in seven Israeli prisons. The parcels contained clothing and food.

In addition, the prisoners at Ashkelon and Nablus received some 200 kilos of fruit and 250 packages of cigarettes.

Parcels had been distributed also in September and October 1969.

\*

The bodies of three Syrian soldiers, killed in recent fighting, were repatriated under ICRC auspices on 29 October 1969. This was the first transfer operation across the cease-fire line between Israel and Syria since the end of August this year.

**Syria.**—On 7 November, the ICRC delegate in Damascus paid a third visit to the two Israeli civilians interned in Syria since the skyjacking of the TWA aircraft to Damascus at the end of August.

The International Committee representative talked with the two detainees in private and inquired into detention conditions

## **Biafra**

At present the ICRC's humanitarian work is being carried on by eight medico-social teams and four surgical teams at Awo-Omamma, Aboh, Mgbidi and Santana. Despite the stoppage of the airlift in June 1969, these teams are continuing their mission in secessionist territory with undiminished dedication. The strength

of these twelve teams and a new sub-delegation at Ozu Abam, east of Umuahia, is about 90.

The medical teams minister to the suffering in nine hospitals, 48 feeding centres and 6 orphanages.

In the Awo-Omamma hospital, north-east of Owerri, four French doctors tend nearly 400 wounded and sick. In the same region, the ICRC also runs a convalescent home where there are 250 patients. The Owerri hospital has one hundred beds and it is planned to increase capacity to 400 beds. At Aboh, a Swiss team of five doctors and nurses specialises in orthopaedic surgery. Some of the Aboh hospital patients are sent to the Ikenenzizi hospital for convalescence. The Mgbidi hospital run by a Norwegian Red Cross team, specialises in plastic surgery.

At the Santana paediatric centre, the French Red Cross team tends 650 children suffering from kwashiorkor or tropical diseases. At Okpuala the ICRC has assumed responsibility for the hospital where there are a hundred in-patients and some 1,800 out-patients. The ICRC is planning to extend its work to the Mbwasii and Emekuku hospitals.

It must be mentioned that in most of the hospitals the teams work in close co-operation with the army medical services and the local Red Cross.

The ICRC also carries on other specialised services. It contributes to the vaccination campaign against measles, small-pox and tuberculosis, as already mentioned in the *International Review*, and has opened an artificial limb workshop at Atta and it also has a blood bank. In addition, its agricultural specialists are concentrating on the improvement of food production.

## Malawi

In September 1969 a representative of the International Committee, Mr. Geoffrey C. Senn, visited some 300 political detainees in the prisons of Dzeleka and Lilongwe in Malawi. He interviewed the prisoners about detention conditions but not the reasons for detention.

As usual, the ICRC has reported on this visit to the Detaining Power.

## Vietnam

In September and October the ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam have visited a "Collecting Point" controlled by the forces of the Republic of Korea, in the region of Qui-Nhon.<sup>1</sup> They also visited wounded and sick prisoners of war in the Vietnamese military hospital at Hué and the American military hospital at Da-Nang. During each visit, they talked in private with the prisoners. As usual the reports on these visits were sent to the detaining authorities.

In addition, on 30 September and 1 October 1969, the delegates of the ICRC in the Republic of Vietnam visited Qui Nhon camp in which were prisoners of war held by the Vietnamese armed forces, and on 14 October the re-educational centres at Chu Doc and Cao Lanh in the Mekong delta. They inquired into detention conditions.

## Laos

In October the ICRC handed over funds to the Lao Red Cross, in order to aid the civilian population displaced as a result of the fighting.

This financial contribution enabled eleven relief distributions to be carried out by the provincial committees of the National Society. The victims received clothing, food, matting and mosquito nets, medicines, vaccines and vitamins.

## Latin America

Mr. Serge Nesi, delegate-general of the ICRC for Latin America, left Geneva on 6 November on a mission which took him first to the United States, then to Latin America.

In Washington, he had talks with leading members of the American Red Cross and made contact with the different services of the Organization of American States (OAS).

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<sup>1</sup> A "Collecting Point" is a camp attached to a unit of the Vietnam, US or South Korean armed forces in which all Vietnamese arrested in the course of military operations are identified. They are then either released or sent to a prisoner of war camp if the provisions of the IIIrd Geneva Convention apply to them. If they are civilian detainees, they are sent to prison.

The first country in Latin America to be visited by the Committee's representative was Mexico, where he took part in the IVth Seminar of Presidents and Technical Personnel of the Red Cross Societies of Central America, the United States and Canada. The general theme of this seminar was first-aid, voluntary personnel and mutual aid between Red Cross Societies in cases of disaster. Meetings had also been arranged with the leaders of the Mexican Red Cross.

From 30 November to 6 December, the ICRC delegate-general was present in Montevideo (Uruguay) at the IIIrd regional Conference of Red Cross Societies of the South of the Continent. Arrangements have also been made for Mr. Nessi to visit Paraguay, and to conclude his voyage he will go to Brazil where he will make contact with those newly in charge of the National Red Cross Society.

### **Arab Republic of the Yemen**

Responding to a request for assistance to the inhabitants of the Sa'da basin in the North of the Arab Republic of the Yemen, ICRC delegates at Sanaa went to that region and reported on the extreme destitution of the civilian population and on the great number of victims of the recent conflict who have been without medical attention. This emergency is aggravated by the crop failure due to drought.

Anxious to help the inhabitants of the stricken region as far as it can, the ICRC despatched 14 tons of relief goods by air. An aircraft made available by the Swedish Red Cross took off from Geneva on 22 November with 7 tons of milk powder, 3½ tons of cheese, 400 blankets, 400 sheets, emergency medicines and dressing materials.

The value of the consignment exceeds Sw. frs. 82,000. It was unloaded in the Yemeni capital on 23 November and forwarded to Sa'da and distributed to the civilian population by the ICRC.

In addition, a doctor and a male nurse will leave Geneva for Sa'da at the beginning of December. They will provide emergency care for the sick and wounded; the more serious cases will be removed to Sanaa, the capital.

Pending the arrival of the provisions which left Geneva on 22 November, the Sanaa delegation took steps to meet the most urgent needs. A ton of milk powder from the ICRC's stocks in Sanaa was flown to Sa'da and distributed. Other consignments of milk which were available to the Ministry of Education have also been sent to schools in the townships of Umran (1,200 kilos), Chamer (900 kgs), and Sa'da (2,100 kgs).

In Sanaa the ICRC delegates, continuing the action begun a year ago, delivered 4 tons of milk powder to schools and hospitals. The ICRC also recently despatched emergency medicines and surgical equipment which are completely lacking in the Sanaa hospitals. These reliefs supplies are valued at almost 10,000 Swiss francs.

As can be seen, the humanitarian action started in the Yemen by the ICRC at the beginning of 1962 is today as necessary as ever.

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## IN GENEVA

### **Tribute to Mr. Jacques Chenevière**

In its session of 6 November 1919 the ICRC appointed a new member, Mr. Jacques Chenevière. On 6 November 1969, fifty years later day for day, the International Committee payed tribute to this man who for so many years devoted himself to the Red Cross ideal. Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President, said in a meed of praise:

*Exactly fifty years ago today, on 6 November 1919, our colleague, friend and doyen, Jacques Chenevière, was elected to membership of the ICRC, after having worked for it since 1914. Fate has managed things well, since 6 November is the very day on which we hold our plenary session.*

*I would not let this great date go by without expressing to our revered colleague our profound gratitude and you can well imagine*

*that it is not without emotion that I speak in your name although I am myself one of the most recently elected.*

*I shall not relate here all the reasons for which Jacques Chenevière has earned our gratitude. That would be an impossible task because they are too numerous, for during his fifty years on the Committee he has always been in the forefront with incomparably constant dedication and reliable judgment. And we all know what he has been for the Red Cross to which he has given the best of his heart and intelligence.*

*I would however like to recall some milestones of this fruitful career. As early as 1914, Gustave Ador entrusted him, with Mrs. Frick-Cramer and Mr. E. Clouzot, to found the International Prisoners of War Agency as it was then called—our Central Tracing Agency of today. The essential work was accomplished in that hive of industry for the benefit of victims and their families—as you yourself described it, dear Colleague, with your great literary talent in the charming book you published two years ago entitled *Retours et Images*.*

*Elected to membership of the ICRC in 1919 when the war was finished, you were on the “Missions Commission” which directed the work of our delegates throughout the world. In 1923 you were appointed Director-General and later a Member of the “Steering Committee” which was later called “Bureau” before changing its name to Presidential Council as it is now. You have unceasingly worked at the head of this institute which you love, a love which is by no means unrequited.*

*The work of that period was described by you brilliantly in an issue of the *Revue de Paris* which bore the fatal date of 1 September 1939. Now, that very day world war broke out a second time, once again unfurling its cloak of shame and misery and giving an unprecedented impetus to our institution's development. Then, once more you directed the reborn Central Agency after having presided at the setting up on a war footing of the various services.*

*Several times Vice-President of the ICRC, you remained a Member of the Presidential Council without interruption right to the present day. What a fine example of faithfulness! In fact, it is almost unique in the annals of our institution. Moynier himself, one of the founders, was a member for 47 years. Only Gustave Ador exceeded the half century.*

*To thank you for all that and all which I have not said, the Committee decided in 1949 to present you with its gold medal and, in*

*1959, with the title of Honorary Vice-President, created, in a way, for you.*

*What can we add today other than the reiterated expression of our great respect, profound admiration and unfailing friendship?*

In a few spontaneous words Mr. Jacques Chenevière thanked with feeling the President of the International Committee.

He recalled with familiarity the half century of ICRC activity which followed the five years of work which he had carried out from as early as 1914 to 1919. He affirmed that he had only served as best he could a cause which had become that of all members of the Red Cross and that during that time he had learnt much on humanity, its conflicts and its misery. Apart from those painful experiences, he said, he treasured the friendship he had made with his colleagues and many staff members at all levels. He had forgotten none, neither those who were no longer with us nor those who were still alive and active.

He conveyed with every confidence and with affection to the International Committee his best wishes for the Red Cross mission.

## ICRC Guests

In November the International Committee had the pleasure of welcoming to its headquarters the Presidents of two National Societies of Central America.

The first visitor was Dr. Enriquez Arrué, President of the Guatemala Red Cross, who had discussions with the leaders of our institution and was shown round the Central Tracing Agency. A few days later Mgr. Donaldo Chávez Núñez, President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross also talked with the head officials of the ICRC and with them examined various topical problems of a humanitarian nature.

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## ICRC Activity in Greece

*Since May 1967 the International Committee of the Red Cross has visited a number of detention centres in Greece, as reported several times by the International Review<sup>1</sup>, but the authorizations granted its delegates were concessions without any obligation.*

*At the beginning of November 1969, the International Committee of the Red Cross concluded an agreement with the Greek Government under the terms of which the delegates of the ICRC are authorized to visit Greek political detainees and are allowed greater facilities to assist detainees' families. We give below the text of the agreement which places these activities on a basis they were previously lacking.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE KINGDOM OF HELLAS AND THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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The Government of the Kingdom of Hellas and the International Committee of the Red Cross, resolved to serve the cause of humanity and justice, have agreed as follows.

### *Visits to Administrative Deportees*

ICRC delegates and their accompanying interpreters shall have access to all places where administrative deportees are permanently or temporarily held, namely: camps for deportees, places of temporary detention pending transfer, infirmaries and hospitals.

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<sup>1</sup> See, in particular, *International Review*, October 1968

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Visits shall be subject to the same conditions as heretofore and as set forth in previous reports.

### *Visits to persons accused or condemned and detained by the judiciary*

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and their accompanying interpreters shall have access to all prisons and other premises within the country where persons accused of or condemned for political offences are detained.

Visits shall be subject to the same conditions as heretofore and as set forth in previous reports.

### *Visits to police stations*

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and their accompanying interpreters shall have access to all police stations where people are temporarily detained pending preliminary enquiries into political offences, so that they may form a personal opinion on the state of the premises and the conditions of detention.

### *Enquiries*

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross may, when so requested by families, ask the police authorities for information concerning persons arrested and detained whenever the families themselves have been unable to obtain such information direct from the authorities. The information requested shall, in particular, concern:

- the place of detention,
- the general nature of the offence,
- detention conditions,
- facilities for visits by members of the family or by the ICRC delegates.

### *Family interviews*

The International Committee of the Red Cross may continue to receive detainees' relatives to exchange family news.

*Welfare of detainees' families*

The International Committee of the Red Cross may undertake one or more welfare work projects for the benefit of the indigent families of persons who, for any reason whatsoever, have been detained for more than two years.

All such activities will be undertaken in association and co-operation with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Hellenic Red Cross.

Assistance shall consist of the provision of clothing, food and pharmaceutical products. A large part of such supplies shall be purchased locally.

The International Committee of the Red Cross may, through the relevant authorities, also provide indigent families which have not so far been able to visit their detained relatives with travel tickets to enable them to do so.

*ICRC delegation organization*

The delegation shall have offices for its secretariat and for the purpose of interviewing families. The appointment of the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and office staff shall be subjected to the agreement of the relevant authorities.

The Government of the Kingdom of Hellas shall assign a senior civil servant as "liaison officer" with the International Committee of the Red Cross. The delegation shall apply to him to settle routine problems which may arise during the mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to arrange any meetings which may be required.

*Statements and publications*

No statement or publication concerning the foregoing and the ICRC mission in general shall be made without prior consultation between the Government of the Kingdom of Hellas and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, will for its part, issue from its headquarters in Geneva periodical press releases giving the names of places visited, the dates and conditions under

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

which the visits were made (interviews without witnesses, etc.), the names of the delegates, and mentioning that reports on the visits will, as customary, be made to the detaining authorities.

These press releases will give no appreciation on detention conditions and the treatment of detainees.

News of other activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the country will also be given in these releases.

### *Reports on visits*

As usual the reports on visits shall be sent solely to the detaining authorities. The Government of the Kingdom of Hellas will abstain from issuing any publication of a part only of the reports or from making any public statement on extracts of the reports.

As in the past, and in keeping with customary practice, the International Committee of the Red Cross and its delegates shall not form any judgement on the reasons for internment and detention.

### *Application and Duration of the Agreement*

The present agreement shall become effective on 3 November 1969. It shall be valid for one year thereafter. It shall be tacitly renewed from year to year unless cancelled by one of the contracting parties.

\* \* \*

*The visits to detainees, as provided for in the above agreement concluded by the Greek Government and the International Committee, started on Monday, 24 November.*

## Dissemination Among Youth of Knowledge of the Geneva Conventions

One of the most effective methods of making the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions known is action at school level. It was for that reason that the ICRC undertook to distribute widely a textbook entitled *The Red Cross and My Country* (in English and French) which the *International Review* has mentioned in several previous issues<sup>1</sup>. This large scale information campaign was started in Africa in the autumn of 1967. Since then many governments have agreed to the distribution of the manual in their schools. At present there are 230,000 copies—published and donated to the relevant authorities by the ICRC—in use in primary schools in twenty-one African States.

The International Committee is now directing its efforts also towards Asia and a book intended for that continent has been edited this year. In July 1969 the ICRC submitted a draft of this school textbook and of a "Teacher's Manual" to seventeen governments and National Red Cross Societies in Burma, Japan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam.

Applying a method which has proved its worth already, the International Committee sent with each of these draft copies two detailed questionnaires on the expediency and effectiveness of such an undertaking and inviting criticism and suggestions which the States concerned might wish to make on the substance and the presentation of the book. Such a large scale information campaign on the Geneva Conventions and the humanitarian principles would be inconceivable without close and active co-operation between the relevant authorities and the ICRC.

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<sup>1</sup> See, in particular, *International Review*, October 1968.

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At the end of November nine countries had replied. Burma, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, approved the drafts. Japan, which is very active in diffusing the Geneva Conventions among youth stated it would base its programme on the drafts, whilst Ceylon and India expressed the wish for an edition better adapted, if possible, to these countries.

In addition, during preliminary discussions, the delegates of Cambodia, Laos and the Republic of Vietnam conveyed their agreement in principle with this new action for the diffusion of the Geneva Conventions.

Some countries have declared their intention of translating the books in their local languages. Practical possibilities for translation and publication will soon be studied in direct co-operation with the Ministries of Education in the countries concerned and with the National Red Cross Societies.

It is planned to print some 250,000 copies for Asia; they will be donated by the ICRC. Needs however are very considerable and it must be foreseen that the International Committee will not be able to finance additional copies and that the expense of printing more will have to be borne by the Governments.

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# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS AND THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS  
SOCIETIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SPECIFYING  
CERTAIN OF THEIR RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS

(signed on 25th April 1969)

### Preamble

The respective functions of the International Committee of the Red Cross, founder body of the Red Cross, and of the League of Red Cross Societies, world federation of the National Societies, both of which are constituent bodies of the International Red Cross, are, in their principles, established by Articles VI (for the International Committee) and VII (for the League) of the Statutes of the International Red Cross.

Nevertheless, the International Committee and the League have deemed it advisable to complete these Statutes with certain specific provisions for the purpose of defining in so far as possible the respective spheres of activity of the two Institutions which, while co-operating closely, remain independent. These provisions are the subject of the present Agreement, which has the character of a friendly understanding.

In this Agreement, the International Committee and the League have sought to harmonise their respective activities in cases where the functions of both bodies are or might be exercised simultaneously, so as to ensure the unity and effectiveness of Red Cross work. They have also sought to avoid, in their relations with the National Red Cross Societies, any overlapping and confusion which might arise from the similarity of certain of their activities.

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The International Committee and the League furthermore consider that, should it be impossible to find a solution for the unforeseen problems in the Statutes of the International Red Cross or in the present Agreement, they should be solved on the basis of the general principles underlying the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the present Agreement. In particular, Red Cross action should always be primarily concerned with the interests of the persons to be helped and with safeguarding the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross. Moreover, should unforeseen circumstances require some degree of adaptation, such adaptation should be examined by joint agreement, taking into account the situation and, where necessary, the particular character conferred upon the International Committee by its right of initiative confirmed by the Geneva Conventions.

Accordingly, it is hereby agreed, between:

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, represented by Messrs. Jacques Freymond, Vice-President, and Jean Pictet, Member and Director General,

on the one hand,

and

The League of Red Cross Societies represented by Messrs. José Barroso Chavez, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Henrik Beer, Secretary General,

on the other,

that:

### **I. Relief actions of National Societies for the civilian population**

#### ARTICLE 1

*Definition* Under the present Agreement, relief actions for the civilian population shall comprise not only all material assistance (food-stuffs, clothing, pharmaceutical products, shelter and money) but also the assignment of personnel of all categories. The term "civilian population" shall also include refugees and displaced persons.

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### ARTICLE 2

In countries where there is an international war, civil war, blockade or military occupation the ICRC, by virtue of the functions of a neutral intermediary devolving on it under the Geneva Conventions and the Statutes of the International Red Cross, shall assume the general direction of the Red Cross international action. *Red Cross action in the event of a conflict*

If, in these countries, as a result of special circumstances or in the event of a natural disaster, the League is, at the request of a National Society, called upon to give assistance to the civilian population of its country, the ways and means of the intervention of the League as well as its co-operation with the ICRC and the National Societies concerned shall be defined from case to case in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the present Agreement.

When the intervention of a neutral intermediary is not or is no longer necessary, the ICRC shall reach agreement with the League with a view to associating it with the relief action or even handing over to it the entire responsibility.

### ARTICLE 3

In peacetime the League shall co-ordinate the relief actions of National Societies on behalf of one of them, co-operate in distributions and direct the action when asked to do so by the beneficiary National Society or when circumstances require. *Red Cross action in peacetime*

If a conflict arises in a country where the League is carrying out the above-mentioned activities and the intervention of a specifically neutral intermediary becomes necessary, the League shall propose that, in liaison with it, the ICRC assume these functions, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5.

### ARTICLE 4

When the ICRC and the League are called upon to co-operate in the field of relief to the civilian population, the necessary machinery shall immediately be established, both in Geneva and the territories concerned, to ensure maximum efficiency and unity in the action of all the members of the International Red Cross: ICRC, League and National Societies. *Method of Co-operation*

As each situation will inevitably present different conditions, the respective spheres of activity of the ICRC, the League and National Societies in the territories concerned should be clearly laid down, from case to case, by the co-ordinating body provided for in the next Article.

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### ARTICLE 5

*Co-ordinating Body* The ICRC and the League shall each appoint two delegates and two deputies, who should at all times be able to meet without delay and who shall have the task:

- a) of informing each other on the approaches made to their Institutions and on the conduct of the actions under way. The communications addressed by National Societies to one of the Institutions and which concern the other within the terms of Articles 2 and 3 shall be passed on to it without delay;
- b) of taking—in accordance with the Statutes of the International Red Cross and the principles of the present Agreement—all the necessary decisions to ensure an immediate intervention of the Red Cross and the speedy conduct of relief actions;
- c) of entrusting the execution of a given action to one of the two international Institutions without, however, excluding—if this seems advisable—a joint action, the ways and means of which should then be clearly defined.

The fact that a National Society submits a request to the ICRC or the League or spontaneously donates relief to them shall not change the distribution of the tasks between the two Institutions.

National Societies shall be regularly informed of the decisions taken in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions.

### ARTICLE 6

*Appeals* As a general rule, the appeals with regard to a relief action shall be launched to National Societies by one of the two international Institutions which, by virtue of Articles 2 and 3, is responsible for the action. There may also be joint appeals.

### ARTICLE 7

*League Field Delegate* If in the event of a conflict a League Field Delegate is on the spot or is sent out at the request of the National Society, he shall carry out his duties vis-à-vis that Society in consultation with the ICRC delegation.

## II. First Aid

The promotion of this activity shall fall within the competence of the League.

### **III. Legal assistance for foreigners**

The promotion of this activity shall fall within the competence of the ICRC.

### **IV. Training of medical personnel and preparation of medical equipment of National Societies**

The promotion of this training and preparation shall fall within the competence of the ICRC and the League. The two Institutions shall co-ordinate their activities in this field.

### **V. Protection of civilian populations against certain effects of war**

The protection of civilian populations by a development of international law shall fall within the competence of the International Committee.

This shall also apply to the practical measures to be taken in the event of an armed conflict (such as limitation of the dangers of war, evacuation, safety localities and open towns, transmission of complaints).

The promotion of the technical preparation of National Societies (Civil Defence) shall fall within the competence of the ICRC and the League. The two Institutions shall co-ordinate their activities in this field.

### **VI. Studies concerning the Geneva Conventions**

It shall be the task of the International Committee to interpret the Geneva Conventions, to comment upon them from a legal standpoint and to establish model agreements, laws of application and similar documents.

### **VII. The Red Cross as a factor in world peace**

In this sphere, which is of interest to the whole Red Cross movement, the two Institutions shall as in the past endeavour to adopt a common attitude and to co-ordinate their activities.

### **VIII. Recognition of newly-formed or reconstituted National Societies**

The recognition of new National Societies shall be pronounced by the ICRC while their admission to the League shall be decided upon by the latter. As these two operations are based on the same conditions they should be harmonised.

Consequently, these operations shall be preceded by a joint examination of the files to determine whether and, if so, to what extent the Society satisfies the said conditions. The circular issued by the International Committee to announce its recognition of the newly-formed Society shall mention the examination carried out in conjunction with the League. Similarly the League Secretariat shall draw attention to this examination when it proposes the admission of the new Society.

If after detailed examination there should remain a divergency of opinion as to the fulfilment of any specific condition for recognition or admission, the Standing Commission shall be consulted.

### **IX. Structure and activities of National Societies**

The two Institutions shall continue to study jointly the Statutes, structure, organisation and activities of National Societies and, if applicable, to make the recommendations required.

### **X. Protection of the integrity of National Societies**

The League and the International Committee may act jointly or separately in this sphere. In the latter case, the two Institutions shall consult each other.

### **XI. Relations with international institutions**

In their relations with the United Nations and the other international institutions, the ICRC and the League shall continue to take counsel together with a view to adopting, if possible, a common attitude so as to maintain the unity and independence of the Red Cross.

**XII. Covering of the administrative expenses of the Standing Commission**

The International Committee and the League shall each continue to be responsible for one half of the administrative expenses incurred by the Standing Commission.

**XIII. Amendments to the Statutes of the International Committee and to the Constitution of the League**

Neither the ICRC nor the League shall amend its Statutes or Constitution on a point related to their respective spheres of competence without giving the other an opportunity to express an opinion on the contemplated amendment.

**XIV. Liaison between the governing bodies of the International Committee and the League**

As a complement to Article VIII of the Statutes of the International Red Cross it is anticipated that representatives of each Institution should be invited to meetings of the governing bodies of the other whenever a question of common interest is being discussed. Representatives so invited may take part in the discussions, but shall not be entitled to vote.

At their joint meetings the two Institutions shall regularly keep each other informed on the broad outlines of their respective activities.

In addition there shall be regular contacts between those in charge of the various sectors of activity, in particular relief and information.

The two Institutions shall inform each other on the missions they are planning and on the important visitors they receive.

**XV. Interpretation of the Agreement and co-operation**

Whenever a situation which falls equally within the province of both Institutions or a need to interpret the present Agreement arises, the two Institutions shall determine with all speed which one of them shall assume responsibility for the action or shall reach agreement on the ways and means of possible co-operation.

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In the latter case, they shall continue to consult each other during the whole duration of the action, both at the headquarters of the two Institutions and in the field.

### **XVI. Application of the Agreement**

The present Agreement, which replaces the Agreement concluded on 8th December 1951, shall come into force as soon as it has been ratified by the International Committee and by the Board of Governors in the name of the League and the National Societies.

The withdrawal of one of the Parties to the present Agreement cannot in itself be considered as affecting the friendly relations uniting the two Institutions. In such an eventuality advance notice of at least six months should be given.

done and signed in two originals,  
at Geneva, on 25th April 1969

For the League  
of Red Cross Societies:

JOSÉ BARROSO CHAVEZ

HENRIK BEER

For the International Committee  
of the Red Cross:

JACQUES FREYMOND

JEAN PICTET

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*This agreement was ratified in Istanbul by the League Board of Governors on 4 September 1969 and by the International Committee of the Red Cross on 6 September 1969.*

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## WORLD RED CROSS DAY

8 May 1970 will be celebrated throughout the world as " World Red Cross Day ". The theme chosen for this event was one of the main subjects dealt with at the International Conference of the Red Cross, i.e. the development, application and dissemination of humanitarian law.

Under the aphorism

*PROTECT MAN : THWART WAR,*

the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies of more than one hundred countries will expound on this fundamental aspect of our movement's activities.

In agreement with the League, the International Committee has undertaken to co-ordinate events which will take place in various parts of the world on that occasion. Detailed documentary material on this subject will shortly be sent to all National Societies.

In particular, the ICRC plans to offer National Societies television and radio programmes in several languages, a symbolic design which may be used for posters, labels, emblems etc., articles for submission to the press, photographs, a bibliography on humanitarian law, colour slides, etc.

Preparation of this copious material has already begun. We would add that a meeting of Swiss radio and television representatives convened by the ICRC took place at the beginning of December.

## Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Red Cross this year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation by holding several events which were attended by the highest authorities of the country and of the National Society.

The official ceremony took place on 18 September in the Smetana Hall, Prague, in the presence of the President of the Republic, Mr. Ludvik Svoboda. Delegates from eighteen sister Societies were also present, while the Countess of Limerick represented the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, Mr. R. Gallopin the ICRC, and Mr. J. Barroso and Mr. H. Beer the League of Red Cross Societies.

After several personalities had spoken—including Dr. Fridrich Kuchar, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, who recalled the successive stages through which the National Society passed before achieving its present prominence and effectiveness, and the Countess of Limerick who, as Chairman of the Standing Commission, conveyed the congratulations and good wishes of the International Red Cross—the Henry Dunant Medal was presented to the widow of the former President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, Dr. Frantisek Janouch. He was one of the recipients to whom, for the first time, at the XXI International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul, this high distinction was awarded.

This moving ceremony was concluded with a concert and was shortly followed by a less formal meeting at the headquarters of the National Society's Central Committee. The Czechoslovak Red Cross there presented the representatives of international and national institutions of the Red Cross with a gold medal specially struck for the anniversary.

At the end of the afternoon the participants were received in audience by the President of the Republic, to whose address of welcome Mr. Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, replied on behalf of those present. In the evening a reception was

given by the President of the National Front and the governmental authorities and Mr. Gallopin expressed the good wishes of the International Committee of which he is a member and a Director-General.

Other events had also been organized to underline the interest of the Red Cross in present-day problems and its ambition to study them in order the better to understand them and guide more surely its humanitarian action. A Round Table also met in Prague on 16 and 17 September to discuss the theme "The Red Cross and Modern Society"; this enabled many guests—among whom was Mr. Pierre Boissier, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute—to exchange highly interesting points of view.

We would not omit to state that the welcome extended both by the authorities and the National Red Cross was as friendly as it was generous, and that apart from being invited to an opera performance at the National Theatre, participants were guests at receptions offered by the Czech and Slovak Ministers of Health and were also received by the Mayor of Prague at the Town Hall and by the National Society President at the Lisno Castle.

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

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### THE RED CROSS AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*In memory of a contributor to "International Review"*

*Mr. Henri Coursier, former legal adviser to the ICRC, recently published in the Revue de Défense nationale<sup>1</sup> an article on the Red Cross which we wish to bring to the attention of our readers and of which we give an extract below. We do so today as a tribute of gratitude to the memory of a writer of whose death we have just been distressed to learn, and who was one of our most regular contributors.*

*Many articles by him on international humanitarian law, dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and ICRC action for the benefit of political detainees were published in our review. These included: "Legal Assistance to Refugees" (September 1950), "Restoring the Right of Asylum" (December 1950), "Studies on Training in Humanitarian Law" (May, July, December 1951, July 1952), "Francis Lieber and the Laws of War" (May 1953).*

*Apart from these texts which display extensive knowledge on Red Cross problems, Mr. Coursier devoted a work to the same subject entitled "The International Red Cross" and two booklets, one edited by the ICRC, "Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions", and the other by the ICRC and the League in the form of an illustrated manual "The Geneva Conventions".*

*We now give an extract<sup>2</sup> from his latest study on the Red Cross in which he analyses the organization's independence. (Ed.).*

Both in its national and international role the Red Cross is growing continuously. The Geneva Conventions refer to the International Committee of the Red Cross thirty-four times and confide to it peacetime and wartime duties in the public interest. The national legislations of many countries have appealed to the Red

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<sup>1</sup> Paris, 24th year, No 11.

<sup>2</sup> Our translation.

Cross to train nursing personnel and provide blood transfusion services; they give it a major part to play in the organization of civil defence and social services, and yet the Red Cross is still a private institution. Of all the organizations which widely cooperate in international life, the Red Cross is the only one to have remained independent from the concentration of world activities under the authority of the United Nations. Today specialised agencies such as the ILO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF influence considerably the working conditions, public health, culture and international assistance of nations, in place of earlier institutions, whereas the Red Cross is still responsible for its humanitarian work in accordance with its own traditions. That does not mean that it remains aloof from the United Nations; in fact the Red Cross cooperates with it, often at its request, but when doing so is entirely autonomous. The mission entrusted in 1948 to the International Committee and the League, for example, to assist the Palestine Refugees, was financed by the United Nations and was the subject of a contract according to which the two Red Cross organizations alone had discretion for the use of the funds.

This private character of an association entrusted with important public functions is justified by the fact that those functions are humanitarian and should be discharged, when necessary, outside the framework of official international relations. The United Nations, for example, could not contact *rebels* in the event of civil war. Only a *private* institution like the Red Cross could in such circumstances act as the essential neutral intermediary to relieve all suffering in both camps.

It goes without saying that large scale relief action, such as the assistance to Palestine refugees, far exceeds the financial resources of a private institution. In the circumstances, however, the Red Cross was extremely useful in supplying the needs of a million refugees for over a year until the United Nations was able to set up a special agency, UNRWA, to handle the problem . . .

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## THE DOCTOR AND THE NURSE

*The review L'hôpital à Paris*<sup>1</sup> devoted an editorial to the professions of doctor and nurse and the obligations that they imply in the field of professional ethics. We all know the ravages caused to-day by specialization and the consequent need to recall, as is done in the text to follow, the greatness and also the demands of these two professions.

The exercise of any profession, whatever it may be, is inseparable from a certain moral standard. None can be reduced to mere routine. In every profession there must be manifest what it has become a convention to call professional conscience, a combination of qualities and virtues which are widespread in varying degrees, such as honesty and conscientiousness.

But what is the relationship of these requirements which are common to all professions and trades—garage hands, accountants, civil servants, teachers—and of these professions in particular, that of doctor and nurse, whose raw material is man; man made fragile and vulnerable by suffering and illness and a prey to fear and anxiety for self-preservation?

The human materials, the living flesh on which the doctor and the nurse work confer on their professions a singular character. Competence, knowledge, technique are necessary as in any other sphere—and even more so, since a mistake, or an awkward gesture, might have irremediable consequences. But even less than in other spheres are these qualities alone sufficient. Intelligence must be combined with imaginative feeling, technique with manner, skill with feeling, science with pity; all qualities which may be defined as the perfect and wide opening to reach others who may be feeble, helpless, passive and anxious.

Both these professions have an ambiguous aspect since they involve simultaneously the exercise of a trade and the accomplish-

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<sup>1</sup> *L'hôpital à Paris*, Paris 1969, No. 58.

ment of a vocation. Now, while the former has to be learnt and is remunerative, the latter is not taught and is not paid: the desire to acquire the necessary training is inseparable from a calling to which one feels oneself able to respond, otherwise it is a tiresome and regrettable error.

These are absorbing professions in that they simultaneously mobilize, hypothetically and by definition, all personal resources, complex and rich, both of the mind and the heart and it is impossible to give priority to some instead of to others. Can we say, for example, that the permanent refreshing of knowledge, made necessary by the rapid progress of science and technology, is more an intellectual necessity than a moral requirement, or vice-versa, since what is at stake is the possibility of giving patients the benefit of the most recent discoveries and therefore, *a priori*, the best chances of recovering their shattered health.

The two components which analysis prompted by desire for clear thinking would classify under two headings—theoretical and technical proficiency on one hand and practical application subject to human imperatives on the other—are in reality an indivisible whole. To distinguish and separate would be to disembody. One can no more imagine an ignorant doctor than one can an inhuman doctor. Medicine is knowledge, speculative competence, translated into action by moral motives. The doctor is a scientist whose science, far from eclipsing him, brings to the full that primary and essential quality humanity and—like the good samaritan in the Bible—a feeling of intense solidarity as a living force and common fate. The patient's death, inevitable as it might be, is less of a professional failure than a laceration or agony of conscience which was committed to saving the patient or at least seeing him through crisis. On a different plane, the same can be said of the nurse.

The nurse and doctor are in a position which is comparable with no other profession. Professional conscience usually means qualities which are observable, rather superficial, and which can be summarized as honesty and behaviour which is moreover convenient. But for the doctor and nurse demands are much more imperative and the daily strain is ten or a hundred times worse. Death is always strange and never ends. How can one not become accustomed to it otherwise than through willpower consciously exerted and

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ceaselessly renewed. How otherwise can one associate in the suffering of others when it must be shared to overcome it? How, without becoming weary, can one become intimate with anguish ten and twenty times a day in order to be acquainted with it and learn how to appease it? Routine, the mechanical performance of duty, is not called for. Every patient is a person with his own particular problems. Mass production methods are inconceivable; automation out of the question. The raw material is living. There is no panacea, stereotype solution or miracle prescription. Labour, fatigue, questions which one does not always have the leisure to delay are ever present.

Medicine and nursing are together highly privileged and dangerously demanding professions: To choose them, if one has the right idea of the necessary aptitudes, is already in itself the sign of possession of certain qualities of the mind and the heart.

As in any other sphere, it is not merely the choice of profession which confers superiority. The dignity and honour reside in the manner the profession is carried out day after day throughout life. This particular profession being a vocation, one must every morning hear the call repeated, take oneself in hand, rekindle perhaps not enthusiasm but fervour so that each new patient seems like the first. This is no easy task because it is never finished and is one which from its ceaseless difficulty draws its merit and prestige.

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### " BIRTHRIGHT OF MAN " <sup>1</sup>

Jeanne Hersch, a Professor of Philosophy at the University of Geneva and a former director of UNESCO's Division of Philosophy conceived and compiled this book which is no doubt the first ever which presents in such detail and scope man's constant aspiration to be truly a man. This is a valuable work of reference containing more than 1,100 texts or quotations from many civilisations and from every period since three thousand years B.C.: extracts from fable, tragedy, legislation, proverbs, political essays, sermons, epitaphs, poems and songs from five continents. This aspiration for essential human rights has lost nothing of its force; it continually gathers strength throughout the centuries, vibrating; both guide and need to advancing humanity. And the Universal Declaration of Human Rights plays a direct educational role by laying the foundations of a universal citizenship. It plays an indirect role by providing the inspiration for national and international legislation in which the principles it proclaims are translated into definite rules to which the oppressed may turn for protection from abuse.

It must however be pointed out that humanitarian texts had been accepted by the international community before the Universal Declaration and their object too was to ensure respect for those who suffered, whoever they might be; for the humble victims of war, the wounded, the sick, the prisoner. Those texts are the Geneva Conventions: and the efforts of the Red Cross are represented in this book we now review by the ten articles on the first Convention which were at the origin of the great movement of which the Geneva Conventions signed in 1949 are the widest expression today.

Similarly, Henry Dunant is mentioned with an appropriate extract from *A Memory of Solferino*. We can only regret that there are no quotations given from the writings on the Red Cross by that great humanitarian Max Huber who argued that the right to be a man must be unceasingly defended in an increasingly oppressive society and that the Red Cross was defending that right in all

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<sup>1</sup> Unesco Publications Center, 317, East 34 Str., New York 10.016, 1969.

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circumstances by intervening in the name of humanity. Let us not forget that non-governmental organizations also efficiently carry out a mission of civic education.

This collection of texts centres around the following themes: Man; Woman; Limitations on Power; Civil Liberty; Truth and Freedom; Social Rights; Freedom in Practice; Education; Science; Culture; Servitude and Violence; Law against Force; National Identity and Independence; Universality; Sources and Ends.

The quotations differ from each other considerably, for the significance of human dignity does not make itself manifest in the same manner in all cultures. But a certain unity appears which has nothing to do with that engendered by scientific and technological conquest; it is unity of a more fundamental type. It is not merely the unity of suffering or that which is born of the repetition in all latitudes of victims' laments, but a unity of a dialogue which humanity enters into with itself and of courage which it draws from increasing solidarity which resonates like hope.

As one quotation from Tamil says: "Every country is mine, every man is my brother", to which a Turkish proverb of the XVth century replies: "One nation is no different from another except in manners and customs".

A certain image of one's neighbour also comes to light everywhere. My neighbour has the same qualities as myself and I must recognize them in him as he respects them in me. As an African Zerma-Sonrai proverb says: "The right of others is like a glowing ember; if you seize it you will burn your hand".

The very number of the quotations and the irrepressible affirmation which stands out is a lesson of confidence to those disconcerted by the world's development. For they believed in the early advent of an age in which, going beyond the stage of principles, the rights of man would be integrated into the positive law of nations and sanctioned by appropriate judicial process. This stage may seem further off than the men of the last century imagined. And yet, in spite of everything, this quest for dignity and justice is too strong, too anchored in millennia to allow of any doubt but that it will one day lead to a better, peaceful, world for which the Red Cross is praying.

*J.G.L.*

RICHARD DEMING: "HEROES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS"<sup>1</sup>

The author wishes, as he says, to introduce us to some past and present figures who have defended the values of the Red Cross in the field. They have accomplished missions in the name of the ICRC, or else, in their own countries, have shown such courage and tenacity that they were able to impose on all the strength of a national Red Cross organization, extending its action in ever-widening spheres. There was Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, of whom Mr. Deming paints a lively and colourful picture. He also portrays Henry Dunant, in the first chapter, whom Clara Barton did not have the opportunity of meeting, but with whom she exchanged correspondence.

Several delegates of the ICRC during the Second World War and in the period following appear haphazard in this book. We would lay emphasis on those who died and in particular would mention Marcel Junod and Georges Olivet, true humanitarian figures. The former had a wide knowledge of countries at war and his missions led him from Ethiopia to Spain, then from Germany to the Far East. We certainly agree with the author's conclusion in saying: "Although it is now many years since Marcel Junod last served as an ICRC delegate, he remains one of the great delegates in the annals of the ICRC and is still singled out as an example to emulate in training new Red Cross delegates."

Georges Olivet, it will be recalled, died in Katanga in December 1961, at the same time as two volunteers of the local Red Cross, Nicole Vroonen and Styts Smeding. As the author points out when describing the circumstances of the drama, he was trying to negotiate a truce for the evacuation of civilians in the fighting areas. Due tribute is here given to one whom Mr. Deming calls "one of the martyrs" of the Red Cross.

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<sup>1</sup> Meredith Press, New York, 1969, 205 pages.

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Finally, based on past examples, two delegates are presented under fictitious names, imagination adding to the obscurities of greatest tragedy, the story of the concentration camps into which the ICRC delegates were unable to penetrate during the Second World War, except right at the end of the fighting in Germany.

It can be seen that this amply illustrated work, and which is aimed in the first place at the young, is intended above all to give a lively rendering, even by entirely imaginary dialogues and which should therefore be taken with a grain of salt, of the work of delegates who have served or who are still serving a humanitarian cause, often at the risk of their own lives. This indeed proves the power of the ideal animating them.

*J. G. L.*

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### PHILIP H. COOMBS: "THE WORLD EDUCATIONAL CRISIS" <sup>1</sup>

Many are the Red Cross Society members which are asking themselves whether the time has not come to recognize the activities of the Junior Red Cross as an essential supplement to the work accomplished by the Societies' adult members, and that it is necessary to give youth a greater share of directional responsibilities in the field of education. For such Societies this book might well be of interest. It shows that man is not—or at least not yet—adapted to the times. It is true that on life's road one suffers from this only occasionally. Youth, however, which is about to set out, profoundly resents this new state of things. And, as the author points out, the world crisis in teaching or—to use a term of wider scope—education is due to a large extent to this fact that man is not adapted to his time.

This book was first written as a working document at the International Conference on the world crisis in education in the

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford University Press, New York, London, Toronto, 1968.

United States in 1967. It was then revised in the light of events which occurred with varying impact in universities in most countries in 1968. Education must, of course, be on a national basis, but it cannot today be provided fully without inter-state exchanges. It has therefore, willy-nilly, become an undertaking which should be of equal concern to all nations and should demonstrate their solidarity.

In an analysis of the crisis, now on a world scale, through which education is passing, the author writes:

“The nature of this crisis is suggested by the words ‘change’, ‘adaptation’ and ‘disparity’. Since 1945, all countries have undergone fantastically swift environmental changes, brought about by a number of concurrent world-wide revolutions—in science and technology, in economic and political affairs, in demographic and social structures. Educational systems have also grown and changed more rapidly than ever before. But they have adapted all too slowly to the faster pace of events on the move all around them. The consequent disparity—taking many forms—between educational systems and their environments is the essence of the world-wide crisis in education.”

To overcome this crisis, teaching and society should be adapted to each other. Otherwise, the disparity will widen further until the framework of these systems and sometimes even of the societies concerned breaks. It could not be otherwise, for whilst educational needs, arising from national development, continue to grow and evolve, and the necessary requirements for education become ever more difficult to obtain, how can the problem be solved by increasing, by no matter to what extent, the resources available to schools?

The author’s main objective was to propose suggestions and to examine “the organized process by which a society pursues education, and whether that process and its results can be made more relevant, efficient and effective within the context of that society”. He also emphasizes the interdependence of educational systems throughout the world. A country may introduce masters, students, equipment, teaching assistants and new teaching methods from abroad into its educational system. On the other hand, it may

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export teachers, students, original programme ideas etc. . . which, in their turn, become the imports into other countries. Thus, there is a vast international educational circuit.

In conclusion, Mr. Coombs warns us:

“ Whatever shape your educational system may be in, if others which must serve the vast majority of this planet’s citizens are in a serious state of crisis, then no nation, however rich, can be exempt from the consequences. The educational crisis is everybody’s business.”

*J. G. L.*

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in 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.

BOLEX



HERMES



*Precisa*



*paillard*

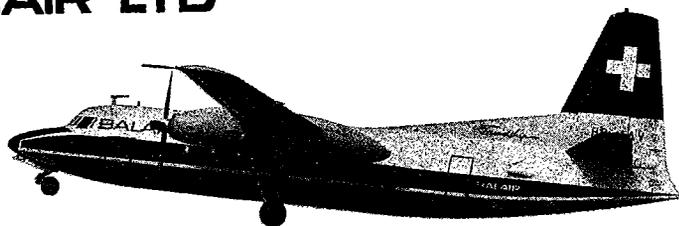
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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 12 cz/86, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17, Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Praque I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's 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*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *Mexico 10, D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off. St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *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 Socialist Republic of Rumania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — P.O. Box. 937, *Mogadiscio*.
- 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, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse, 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Al-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, 57 Roseberry Street, 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-Triết, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.