

JANUARY

1963 — THIRD YEAR — No. 22

International Review of the Red Cross



CENTENARY YEAR
OF THE RED CROSS

1963

PROPERTY OF U.S. ARMY
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
LIBRARY

GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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

Honorary members :

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

Direction : ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, Executive Director
JEAN S. PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director for General Affairs
CLAUDE PILLOUD, Deputy Director for General Affairs

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

THIRD YEAR — No. 22

JANUARY 1963

*

CONTENTS

	Page
F. Siordet : The Red Cross will be one hundred years old this year	4
E.-J. Logoz : The Centenary in Switzerland	7

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	14
<i>Presidential Council</i>	14
<i>News Items</i>	15
<i>The International Committee and the reuniting of families</i>	21
<i>New Year Message</i>	23
<i>Testimonies of recognition by the ICRC</i>	24

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

<i>VIIth Inter-American Conference of the Red Cross</i>	25
<i>Message from the World Health Organization</i>	28

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Canada</i>	30
<i>Ethiopia</i>	34
<i>Guatemala</i>	36
<i>Hungary</i>	38

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Contribution to the history of the Red Cross (G. DEL VECCHIO)</i>	41
--	----

BOOKS

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

*

FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

*

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

*

SPANISH

F. Siordet : Este año la Cruz Roja cumplirá cien años. — E.-J. Logoz : Lo que será el Centenario en Suiza. — El Comité Internacional y la reagrupación de familias. — VII Conferencia Interamericana de la Cruz Roja.

GERMAN

F. Siordet : Hundert Jahre Rotes Kreuz. — E.-J. Logoz : Wie gestaltet sich die Hundertjahrfeier des Roten Kreuzes in der Schweiz ? — Das Internationale Komitee und die Familienzusammenführung.

THE
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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

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

Annual subscription : Sw. fr. 25.— (\$6)
Single copies Sw. fr. 2.50 (\$0.60)

Editor : JEAN-G. LOSSIER

RED CROSS CENTENARY APPROACHES

We have now entered the important year in which the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Societies, united in fellowship, will be celebrating the Centenary of the Red Cross movement, together with their international institutions. The first of the Celebrations will be on February 17, the date of the foundation of the International Committee one hundred years ago.

All those who are connected with the Red Cross, either at close hand or from afar, can feel proud as they turn to the past and look back at the long road which has been travelled, marked by so much useful work and by such increasingly wide-spread and daring effort. When, however, they reflect that this work and this effort are created, as if ordered, by a divided world in which the means of destruction have become terrifying, they may perhaps be assailed by doubt and wonder whether good is increasing in proportion with evil which is also increasing.

These thoughts must be set aside. for this Centenary year must be, for us in particular, a lesson in confidence and an act of faith. This has been affirmed both by Mr. Siordet, in the following article which we are pleased to publish, and by Mr. Logoz, who will be explaining to us the preparations in Geneva at the moment.

Our readers will have noticed that the cover of the International Review has undergone a change. During 1963, it will bear the Centenary emblem, as a monthly reminder to everybody of the importance of the event and the profound significance attached to it. (Edit.)

*

The Red Cross will be one hundred years old this year

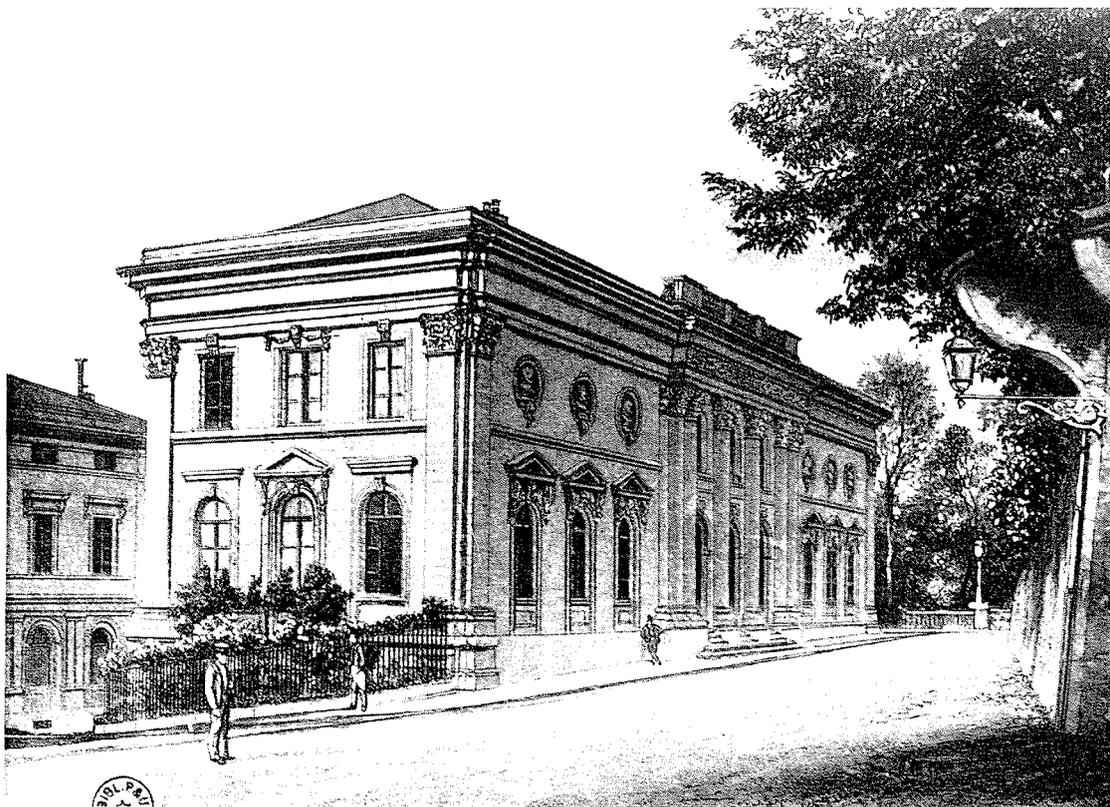
On June 24, 1859, 30 to 40,000 wounded lay uncared for on the battle-field of Solferino at the mercy of the heat, looters and birds of prey. Henry Dunant was an accidental witness of this disaster and he was so shocked by the suffering and so scandalized by the inadequacy of the medical services that he improvised a relief action with the help of some local country women.

The memory of the aftermath of this battle tortured him for 3 years and in 1862, he published *A Memory of Solferino*. This book aroused considerable interest, and the Public Welfare Society of Geneva studied the suggestions made by the author at the end of his book: Would it not be possible in time of peace to form relief societies? And could not governments conclude an international treaty which would form a basis for the work of these societies?

On February 17, 1863, the four commissioners charged with this study, General Dufour, Gustave Moynier, Dr. Appia and Dr. Maunoir, gave the first practical effect to these suggestions by setting themselves up, together with Dunant, as the Permanent International Committee for Relief to Military Wounded, which was to become the International Committee of the Red Cross. From October 26 to 29 of that year, an international conference met in Geneva at the invitation of this small committee¹. It passed a series of resolutions, the first of which determined the creation of a committee, in each country, to combine with the Army Medical Services in the event of war, and the eighth of which created the white armband with the red cross superimposed. The Conference also expressed wishes which in the following year were the subject of the first Geneva Convention.

This Conference of 1863 saw the birth of the International Red Cross.

¹ *Plate.*



It was in Geneva, in a building called the Athénée, that the Committee of Five welcomed the representatives of sixteen European countries, in October 1863.



It was in this hall of the Athénée that the work of the Red Cross was begun a century ago.

From this movement, modest and limited at the outset, has arisen one of the greatest universal institutions of our time. Over the last hundred years, most of the nations of the world have acceded to the Geneva Conventions and possess a National Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Lion and Sun Society. Furthermore, the Red Cross which at the beginning was limited to sick and wounded military, has extended its care and protection by convention to other war victims (prisoners of war, civilian internees, civilian populations). The National Societies have extended their activities in peace time to victims of natural disasters, epidemics, lack of hygiene, all of which strike humanity as blindly as war. There is not one sector of human suffering in which the Red Cross cannot intervene either as an auxiliary to the public authorities or as a pioneer.

The entire world, therefore, is preparing to celebrate the Centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross this year. But it was fitting that this event should be the object of a special celebration in the country and the town in which the Red Cross saw the light of day, and in 1958, a meeting composed of representatives of the three Red Cross institutions with headquarters in Geneva — The International Committee of the Red Cross, The League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross—as well as representatives of the Federal Authorities, of the Canton and City of Geneva, decided to set up a special commission called the “ Commission for the Red Cross Centenary in Switzerland ”.

This Commission has prepared a programme, the general outline of which will be given later on. But it has, first of all, determined the general spirit in which the Centenary Ceremonies should be conceived. They must assume a solemnity worthy of the idea which they commemorate, be attractive enough for the public to take part and to live up to the expectations of the thousands of Red Cross “ servants ” from all over the world who will be coming to Geneva to the very source of the Red Cross. However, all frivolous or unnecessary celebrations must be avoided. The Red Cross must not be made the pretext for banqueting, even for a Centenary. Those who contribute to the Red Cross must not be allowed to think that their contributions are being squandered. Finally, these celebrations must have an educational character, help to give a better understanding of the significance and work of the Red Cross and attract to it increasing numbers of adherents.

In 1963, the Red Cross must rediscover Henry Dunant's state of mind in his book. Although he described fully his activities and those of the women of Solferino on behalf of the wounded, it was never to boast or to attract compliments. It was to show the extent of the disaster, to make the reader realize the useless suffering of war. He explained what a few people of goodwill had been able to achieve, the better to deplore what it had not been possible to do. And he sought, in conclusion, the means which in the future would make relief more prompt, bigger, better organized and therefore more effective.

These are the same feelings with which the Red Cross must look back on its first century of activity. The gigantic development of this movement is worth stressing, but it must not be made the pretext for vain glory. The history of this development provides proof of the usefulness of the Red Cross and of the value of individual devotion of which it is the sum total. We can observe that at the present time, the spirit which animates it and the work which it carries out are more necessary than ever, but we must then be quite certain in the light of past experience, that we can do still better in the future and seek the means to do so.

In other words the Centenary Ceremonies must be not so much the conclusion of a glorious century, as the point of departure for still more fruitful years. The Celebrations organized in numerous countries by the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, will take place in the same spirit, as a sign of fidelity to our common ideal and to mark its universality.

FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET

Vice-President of the International Committee
of the Red Cross

Chairman of the Commission
for the Red Cross Centenary in Switzerland

The Centenary in Switzerland

The programme of the Centenary Celebrations in Switzerland will extend over a period from August 15 to September 15, 1963. It will not only enable the finishing touches to be put to a century's existence of an idea which has spread throughout the world, but also to lay the foundations for fruitful work in the future, on the threshold of the second century. It will be an opportunity for the specialists to compare experiences and for the general public to learn about the Red Cross and its activities.

The various points of the programme will be as follows:

1) *A Red Cross International Nursing Study Centre* will be held in Lausanne, from August 19 to 23, and will be attended by nurses and nurses' aides having had extensive experience in Red Cross work. It will give those taking part, an opportunity to review the role of Red Cross nursing personnel in the light of present economic and social developments in different countries.

2) *An International Red Cross Meeting of First Aiders* will be organized at Macolin near Bienne, from August 19 to 23. It is planned for qualified first aiders with a sound knowledge of the methods of their respective Societies. It will include a theoretical part (technical and general surveys, short reports on national first aid activities) and an important practical part composed of exercises and demonstrations by the teams.

3) *A World Conference of Educators* will be held in Lausanne, from August 19 to 23, 1963. Its purpose is to obtain increased co-operation from the teaching profession in the efforts being made to spread Red Cross ideas. National Junior Red Cross directors will take part together with members of the teaching body from different levels—primary, secondary, university and technical schools—as well as representatives of National Ministries of Education, school

doctors and representatives of National Ministries of Health. It will be devoted to the study of the different points of the Junior Red Cross programme, the means of integrating these points into the scholastic programme and of developing closer co-operation between the teaching body and the Junior Red Cross. Another possible subject will be the adaptation of the Junior Red Cross to modern world trends.

4) *A Seminar on the Work of the Red Cross in case of Armed Conflicts, Internal Disturbances or International Tension*, open to all leaders or members of the Red Cross whom these problems interest, will be organized in Geneva from August 19 to 23. It will survey the different aspects of the work which the Red Cross organizations both National and International, can carry out on behalf of victims of these circumstances. It will also deal with the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and the means of intensifying and further improving the action of the Red Cross in this sphere.

5) On August 24 and 25, a special programme is scheduled in the Colombier region, Neuchâtel, for participants in the various meetings mentioned above, who will meet round a *camp-fire* and watch *demonstrations* organized in co-operation with the Swiss Army Medical Corps and the Swiss Red Cross.

6) During the week of August 25 to 31, immediately preceding the International Red Cross meetings, it is planned to organize in Geneva a *commemoration programme of a general nature* open to everybody. The members of the Red Cross who in the previous week have taken part in separate technical meetings, will thus be able to meet again and mix with the general public. This programme will be as follows :

(a) In the morning, there will be *lectures and discussion groups* on the theme "The Red Cross in today's world". General talks will be followed by exchanges of views, dealing with subjects such as "The Development of the Tasks of the Red Cross: Possibilities and Limits" or "The Red Cross as a Factor in Closer Relations between Peoples". This will enable

all to familiarize themselves with the extensive problems confronting the Red Cross on the eve of its second century.

(b) In the afternoon, *public demonstrations* of first aid, nursing and blood transfusion are scheduled as well as *visits*, which members of the Red Cross present in Geneva wish to make to the ICRC and the League.

7) A *commemorative day*, the programme of which has already been given in the *International Review*¹, will take place on September 1. The Juniors will play a large part in this, and it is intended to produce a ballet and an historical pageant.

8) A *Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross* will be held in Geneva, from August 27 to September 10, in place of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, which has been postponed for two years. Only Red Cross representatives will take part in the two sessions, the first of which, lasting from August 27 to 31, will be the 27th session of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies. The second is a meeting of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross which is composed of the representatives of more than 90 National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, the International Committee and the League, and which will last from September 2 to 10. The Council of Delegates will consider questions which were on the agenda of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, with the exception of those statutorily reserved for that body.

9) *Demonstrations* will be organized on September 6 and 7, 1963, by the Swiss Army Medical Corps and the Swiss Red Cross in the Alpine regions.

10) Finally, throughout the whole period of the celebrations, from August 15 to September 15, the *International Exhibition of the Red Cross* will be open to the public. The programme of the Exhibition has already been outlined², but we would like to stress its importance by explaining its general conception.

¹ See *International Review*, November 1962.

² *Ibid.*

Seen through the eyes of the various categories of visitors who will come to it, the Exhibition will be an excellent means of information spreading a knowledge of what the Red Cross is and what are its aims and its principles. This is its primary objective and it will therefore be open to everybody and particularly to the young who will be called upon, in the future, to carry on the work.

We want to obtain a lasting effect, so that the visitor, after realizing what the Red Cross can do for him, will in turn ask himself what he can do for the Red Cross. It can therefore be numbered amongst the means designed to support the recruiting campaign which will be launched next year, a justification of the work of the Red Cross and the support which is accorded it. It might also form the nucleus of the future permanent museum, the need for which has been felt for sometime.

Once the design of the undertaking had been settled, it was necessary to find the means of putting it into action, always remembering that the Red Cross ideal requires as high a standard as possible, which must nevertheless remain within the limits imposed by a strict economy.

Right from the start, therefore, we were guided by the two themes of simplicity and clarity: simplicity in the choice of materials (constantly searching for the simplest solution which is frequently the most pleasing), but above all clarity which requires that there be chronological order. This is obviously the case in the Historical Section, but it is also used in, for example, the "Aid to victims of armed conflicts" Section, since the fate of wounded and shipwrecked military was dealt with first, followed later by that of prisoners of war and finally of civilians.

Thus the visitor will follow the historical development of the Red Cross and will become familiar with its activities in the order in which they occurred. Logically, this requires a one-way scheme of presentation and in principle, therefore, the display will only appear on one of the sides of the direction to be followed and the opposite walls will, as far as possible, contribute towards resting the eye.

To facilitate public understanding, the different subjects of this Exhibition, which will be essentially thematic, will be displayed

in the form of chapters, forming a whole in themselves and clearly defined in space. Moreover, each section will be placed beneath a dominant colour, the change in which will better indicate the transition from one theme to another.

Finally, "rest places" will be installed to enable visitors to assimilate what they have seen and to have a rest whilst having especially chosen documentation within easy reach¹.

The *Historical Section*, the first part of the Exhibition, will show the development of the Red Cross from its foundation up to the present day, with current news, which it will be possible to obtain from a tableau kept continuously up-to-date. At the entrance, the visitor will be plunged into the atmosphere which gave birth to the Red Cross. The most important dates will appear in their context, and this will be highlighted by a certain number of landmarks (great inventions, for example). Certain facts will be presented in the form of "shows", to facilitate understanding.

The second part will be devoted to the *Topical Section*. It will bring out the unity and diversity of the Red Cross, unity because of its ideal common to all countries, and diversity resulting from the different national needs. The presentation of some activities peculiar to certain National Societies will enable an exotic element to be introduced and for a certain element of theatre to be created. This will be the case with the replica of the Bangkok serpentarium which will contain 500 snakes of the most venomous species, and in which specialists will extract poison for the preparation of vaccines.

We shall endeavour to show that even after one hundred years, the Red Cross is alive and kicking and that it is ready to tackle the new tasks with which it is constantly being presented. After a first transitional section dealing with the *organization of the International Red Cross and humanitarian law*, the following sectors will deal with the various activities of the Red Cross: *aid to the victims of armed conflicts; assistance to disaster victims; health; Junior Red Cross*.

¹ See *plate* for the plan of the poster chosen, following the competition organised by the Federal Department of the Interior in co-operation with the Swiss Commission of Industrial Design.

Finally, the *conclusions* section—an idea which, in the form envisaged, will very probably be an innovation in the technique of exhibiting—will present in a condensed form, the problems which have been put to the Red Cross and the solutions which it has brought to them. Furthermore, the visitor, halting at a rest centre, conceived in a most original manner, will learn that he, personally, can help the Red Cross to carry out its tasks.

The first floor will be reserved for *information*—press, radio, films and television—for *Red Cross numismatics* and *posters*, as well as for *philately* (135 territories have issued Red Cross stamps, and the frequently striking co-operation between the postal authorities and the Red Cross will be shown here). There will be two cinemas, one of which will show a general programme designed for the general public, while the other will show films of a specialized interest.

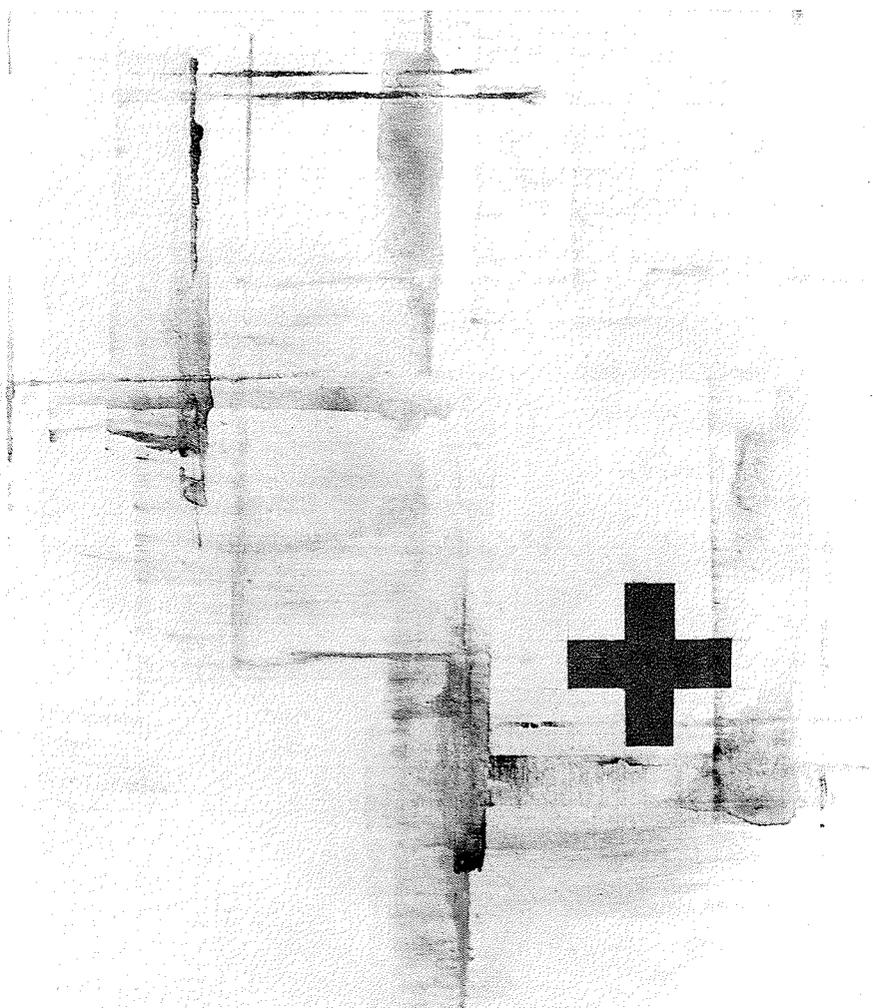
Military medical equipment will be exhibited in different sections, and the participation of the Medical Services of the armed forces will enable the parallelism existing between the Medical Services and the Red Cross to be shown and the importance of the humanitarian Conventions to be stressed.

Finally, we are studying the creation of a section to be called “*equipment in the service of mankind*” which would give industry and commerce the opportunity of displaying those of their products which can be used by the Red Cross and the Medical Services of the armed forces.

To summarize, the ideas, rather than being thrust upon the spectator, will be suggested by a logical grouping. As an expert in the matter has so rightly pointed out, an exhibition is not a book at all. The public is saturated with two-dimensional exhibitions (photographs-texts). It is essential that a third dimension—even a fourth—be introduced wherever possible. The object which, preferably, can be touched will be to the forefront, as will models. “Talking elements” and judicious grouping of display subjects will enable texts to be reduced to a minimum. Finally, in so far as possible, the visitor’s participation will be sought with the aid of mobile, visual or acoustic devices. Without making the mistake of searching for the gimmick at any price, the organizers want to stage



This portrait of the author of A Memory of Solferino, will decorate the vessel which will be launched during the Centenary year on the Lake of Lemman, and which will bear the name of Henry Dumant. It is the work of the engraver Robert Héritier, and it is carved in metal.



Exposition

« 100 ans au service de l'humanité »



**internationale
de la
Croix-Rouge**

genève

**Palais des Expositions
15 août - 15 septembre 1963**

Project of the official poster for the International Exhibition of the Red Cross.

(Author : Michel Gallay)

an exhibition which is up-to-date. Above all, a favourable climate must be created. The unity of conception will be respected, so that this exhibition will constitute a homogeneous whole. But unity does not mean uniformity, and diversity will be assured by a display technique as varied as possible.

The aim of the members of the Commissions, Sub-Committees and groups created to draw up the programme of the Centenary in Switzerland, as well as the commissioners and draftsmen in charge of thinking out and the organization of the exhibition, is to put the Red Cross idea in the public eye and to illustrate one of the themes of the Centenary Congress of the Red Cross : “ A hundred years in the service of humanity ”. We hope that large numbers of people who will be coming from all over the world to take part in the celebrations and visit the Exhibition, will realize that the Red Cross is active and effective everywhere.

EDOUARD-J. LOGOZ

Secretary-General of the Commission of the Red Cross Centenary in
Switzerland and Commissioner General of the Exhibition.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mr. Frédéric STORDET will remain Vice-President of the International Committee in 1963, whilst Mr. Martin BODMER has been appointed Vice-President for 1963 and 1964.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

The International Committee of the Red Cross has constituted its Presidential Council for 1963 as follows : President : Mr. Léopold BOISSIER ; Vice-Presidents : Mr. Frédéric STORDET and Mr. Martin BODMER ; members : Mr. Hans BACHMANN, Mr. Jacques FREYMOND, Mr. Ernest GLOOR and Mr. Samuel GONARD.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Sino-Indian conflict

As we already briefly mentioned in our previous bulletin, Mr. Durand, delegate general of the ICRC in the Far East, went to New Delhi on November 15 in order to discuss with the Indian authorities and Red Cross the various humanitarian problems arising from the Sino-Indian conflict.

On the day after his arrival he was received, in company with the Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross, by Mr. Nargolwala of the Ministry of Defence. The latter informed him that the Indian Government, whilst continuing to maintain diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, nevertheless considered that the situation existing in the frontier regions justified the application of the four Geneva Conventions for the protection of the victims of war, Conventions to which China is also a Party.

Consequently, the Indian Government has given the necessary instructions to the military command and has taken various measures of a practical nature deriving from the Geneva Conventions. It has thus decided to set up a National Information Bureau, which will transmit to the Central Tracing Agency all information relative to military personnel, captured, missing or deceased. In accordance with custom, the ICRC has been charged with the centralization and the transmission of this information. The Government in New Delhi has also requested the ICRC to carry out its traditional humanitarian mission on behalf of prisoners: visits to camps, despatching of relief, etc.

Afterwards, the authorities having proceeded to intern Chinese nationals or those of Chinese origin resident in Assam and the five frontier districts of West Bengal, Mr. Durand made further representations in order to visit them.

Following on a request made by the Indian Red Cross, the ICRC placed warm clothing for the war wounded at its disposal. It also made contact with various other National Societies to inform them of the Indian request and requested them to respond to this within the bounds of their possibilities. The Indian Red Cross, on the other hand, asked the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC for their aid on behalf of 18,000 Indians evacuated from the North-East frontier regions and who had taken refuge in Assam. The two international Red Cross institutions reached

agreement to appeal to the generosity of National Red Cross Societies on behalf of the wounded and sick, refugees and interned persons.

At the same time, the ICRC has continued to make representations to the Chinese authorities and the Red Cross, in order to obtain news of recently captured Indian troops. On November 16, the Chinese Red Cross confirmed the capture of 927 prisoners, several of whom were allowed to telegraph to their families. Furthermore, 53 wounded prisoners are shortly to be released and handed over to the Indian Red Cross. On the other hand, a nominal roll of Indian prisoners in Chinese hands is still awaited.

On December 12, Mr. Durand visited Deoli camp near Kota, between Delhi and Bombay, in which there were about 2000 interned Chinese ¹.

On December 19, the Chinese forces released 360 Indian wounded prisoners and sick at Dirang Dzong, in the extreme North East region of India. At this release, the Indian Red Cross handed to the representatives of the Chinese Red Cross 2000 relief parcels destined for Indian prisoners in Chinese hands. The Chinese Red Cross for its part has reported the despatch of 2000 parcels of food and clothing for interned Chinese in India.

Finally, in response to an appeal launched on December 4 and 5 by the League of Red Cross Societies in co-operation with the ICRC on behalf of civilians evacuated from the North East frontier regions, of Chinese interned civilians, as well as of wounded and sick of the armed forces, the Canadian Red Cross announced a donation in kind of 5,000 dollars. The Australian Red Cross has decided to despatch a consignment of powdered milk and multi-vitamins to a total value of 500 pounds sterling. For its part the New Zealand Red Cross is contributing a sum of 200 pounds.

Laos

The ICRC delegate in Laos, Mr. Jacques Ruff, is continuing relief distributions to refugees and disaster victims. He recently went to an isolated village in the north of the country to distribute foodstuffs and medical supplies ¹.

This action is the first stage of a tour which he is undertaking in different areas of the northern zone and which will take him successively to Muong Kheung, Tha Thom, Nhommarat and the Jarres Plain.

Mr. Ruff, also announced in Geneva that he has been authorized to make a further visit to civilian and military detainees in the camp of Savannakhet, during the last days of the year. The

¹ *Plate.*



LAOS : *Distribution of relief to Loatian refugees, in the province of Luang Prabang. (On the right, Mr. J. Ruff, ICRC Delegate.)*



INDIA :

Visit to a camp of Chinese civilian internees, at Deoli. (In the centre, ICRC delegate, Mr. A. Durand, wearing an armband, talks with internees' representatives.)



7th Inter American Red Cross Conference at Puerto Rico: *The representatives of the ICRC speaking during the opening session (Mr. Jequier, above) and during one of the plenary sessions (Mr. Coursier).*



resolution formulated by all those taking part in the Expert Commission which met at the ICRC in Geneva at the end of last September, served as a basis for the representations which had been made for this visit.

Between Indonesia and the Netherlands

The resumption of postal relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands will put an end to the exchange of family messages which the Central Tracing Agency had to organize at the beginning of 1962. The termination of this action is a good movement to recall that from January to November of this year the Central Agency forwarded 3,125 messages to Indonesia and 1,272 to the Netherlands.

It should be remembered in this respect that when circumstances require, particularly following the suspension of postal services between two countries, the ICRC offers to forward family messages. Forms to be filled in, the model for which has been drawn up by the International Committee, are placed at the disposal of those concerned by the National Societies, which then send them to the Central Agency which, in turn, forwards them to the National Society of the receiving country. The replies, written on the back of the forms in question, travel the same route in the opposite direction.

In this way, families can avoid any anxiety which they might be caused by the interruption of postal services as a result of events.

Iraq

Following on the request addressed to it by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Command of the insurrectional Kurdish forces in Iraq recently released one of its prisoners, a British employee of the Iraq Petroleum Company, Mr. D. C. Dankworth, who had been captured during the night of 10 to 11 October last by Kurdish elements. Mr. D. C. Dankworth was released at the Iranian frontier and immediately returned to London.

Nepal

In October, the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Kathmandu, which is carrying out an action on behalf of the Tibetan refugees in Nepal, took delivery of a preliminary consignment of foodstuffs supplied by the United States Government. These supplies consisted of 35 tons of wheat, wheat

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

flour, powdered milk and vegetable oil, and were forwarded through the Catholic Relief Mission in India, at Bhairawa in Terai. From there, the foodstuffs were flown to Pokhara, where the ICRC has a central depot. These supplies are being used for the transit camp at Hyangya, which houses about 440 refugees, and at the agricultural colony at Dhor Patan, where there are 350 refugees. The Pilatus-Porter aircraft of the ICRC ensure transport from Pakhara to Dhor Patan.

The ICRC Delegation is waiting for further supplies of foodstuffs and will distribute them during the coming months.

The Nepal International Tibetan Refugee Relief Committee, whose headquarters are at Katmandu, has also sent the ICRC a further donation in kind, comprising 3,000 kilos of " Multipurpose food ". This protein and vitamin-rich food is greatly appreciated by the refugees.

A gift of 6,000 kilos of powdered milk of the Swedish Red Cross has also arrived at Kathmandu. This milk will be used in a " drop of milk " campaign amongst needy Tibetan school children.

Japan

The members of the special mission of the ICRC in Japan, paid visits in November 1962 and December to local committees of the Japanese Red Cross and the authorities of a certain number of provinces. During the course of this journey, they informed themselves about conditions under which Koreans in Japan can register for repatriation to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. They assured themselves that all persons concerned were able to make their own decisions in all liberty and without any sort of restraint.

Visit to political detainees

During the course of his brief mission in the German Federal Republic in mid-December, Mr. H. G. Beckh, delegate of the ICRC, visited four prisons, where he spoke freely and without witnesses with sixteen political detainees.

The respective authorities of the Hamburg and North Rhine-Westphalia Länder made everything possible to facilitate these visits.

In Hamburg Mr. Beckh was received by Mr. H. Thomsen, former Minister and President of the Hamburg Regional Committee of the Geneva Red Cross in the Federal Republic. He was thus able to obtain information about that branch's very extensive activities.

Mission in the Middle-East

An ICRC delegate, Mr. Pierre Gaillard, left Geneva on November 14 to visit several capitals in the Middle-East. His special mission was to examine with officials various humanitarian problems raised by the conflict in the Yemen and to take steps relative to the application of the Geneva Conventions by the two parties to the conflict.

Compensation for the Victims of pseudo-medical Experiments

The ICRC has taken the necessary measures for 105 Hungarian nationals who, during the war, were victims of pseudo-medical experiments carried out in the concentration camps to be paid the indemnities fixed by the Commission of neutral experts which met at ICRC headquarters last September. A preliminary group of 62 victims benefited from similar payments in December 1961.

These funds have been placed at the ICRC's disposal by the Government of the German Federal Republic to be distributed to the survivors of pseudo-medical experiments residing in countries with which the Federal Republic does not maintain diplomatic relations.

Visit to the United States

As we have stated in another part of the Review, the ICRC was represented at the Inter-American Conference in Puerto Rico by Mr. Jequier and Mr. Coursier.

Mr. Coursier then went on to the United States, at the request of the American Red Cross, to explain to numerous people and to several important chapters of the American Red Cross (San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis and Washington) the present position of the ICRC and its activities within the framework of the Geneva Conventions.

ICRC Headquarters

More than 1800 people visited the Central Headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1962, and the organization in welcoming these guests took the opportunity of informing them and documenting them on its past and present activities. Numerous meetings were organized for them with ICRC officials specializing in the various fields likely to be of particular interest to them. The groups of visitors had frequent opportunities to hear talks on the history and work of the ICRC and of the Geneva Conventions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Several National Red Cross Societies took the initiative, this autumn, of sending members of their Central Committees to Geneva for study visits of several days at the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Guests of the ICRC

Between November 15 and mid-December, the ICRC received visits in particular from the following at its headquarters : Mr. Abdoulaye Diop, Secretary-General of the provisional Committee of the Senegalese Red Cross ; Mr. Herbert Engelberg, chief of the Administrative and Financial Services of the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic ; Mr. Boniface T. Dovi, Secretary-General of the Togolese Red Cross ; H. R. H. Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark, accompanied by Mr. John E. Tenneberg, President of the Danish Aid Committee to Tibetans ; Mrs. E. von Puttkamer, adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bonn, accompanied by Dr. Otto Hauber, Consul of the German Federal Republic in Geneva ; Mr. Kazuo Koda, permanent delegate of the Japanese Broadcasting and Television Service at Geneva, together with his principal assistants ; Mr. Albert Mamboulou, Secretary General of the provisional Committee of the Congolese Red Cross at Leopoldville ; two representatives of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, Dr. Pasewaldt, head of the Tracing Service at Munich and Mr. Kreisig, head of that Service's Foreign Relations and Information Division ; Mr. Onoie Baiko, of the Kabuki Theatre in Tokyo.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE REUNITING OF FAMILIES

Since the end of the Second World War, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been carrying out a non-stop action to reunite or to help to reunite members of families scattered by war or as a result of events which have taken place in Europe or other continents. The *International Review* has devoted several articles to this problem, the tragic character of which is all too evident ¹.

This action, carried out in close co-operation with the National Red Cross Societies concerned, has had good results to date. In fact, it is estimated that nearly five hundred thousand people have been able to find their relations, cut off from them by frontiers. Most of them, about four hundred and thirty thousand, have remained in Europe and the rest have resettled in other continents.

The majority of the families reunited in Europe are persons of German origin who, thanks to the understanding of the authorities and with the help of the Red Cross Societies concerned, have been able to leave various countries of Eastern and South Eastern Europe for West Germany, Austria and other Western countries. In the opposite direction, some thousands of these Germans, or "Volksdeutsche", have moved from West to East.

The ICRC would like to place on record its gratitude to the authorities and the National Red Cross Societies which have made this action possible. In order to instigate further resettlements, it launched the following appeal, last November:

As a result of conflicts and tensions prevailing in different parts of the world, many families are still dispersed. The desperate efforts they attempt to become reunited by their own initiative end only too often in tragedy.

During the past twelve years the International Committee of the Red Cross has actively contributed towards re-establishing the union

¹ See, in particular, April 1960, p. 196 and November 1961, p. 431.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

of many dismembered families. Thus about five hundred thousand persons, in possession of all the necessary permits, have been able to traverse frontiers which had hitherto been closed to them, and to find their own close relatives once more, thanks to the understanding shown by National Red Cross Societies and the governments concerned. Several tens of thousands of other persons, however, are waiting to be able to do the same and their requests flow in daily to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

No one should remain indifferent to the suffering caused by such separation. The ICRC therefore seized the opportunity offered by the recent meetings in Geneva to examine this question with the delegations of several National Red Cross Societies. Together they tried to find ways in which the Red Cross could bring a practical contribution towards solving this problem, chiefly in cases of those countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations with each other.

Basing itself on the results which have already been achieved in several countries, the ICRC appeals to the competent authorities to take concrete measures in favour of the reuniting of dispersed families in a place of their own choice.

In the meantime, or failing such a regrouping taking place, towards which all efforts should essentially tend, the International Committee suggests that members of the same family, who express their desire to do so, be authorized to meet each other at regular intervals at a place to be decided upon, each one then returning whence he came. The ICRC offers its services to the appropriate authorities to study methods for the realization of these meetings.

By making this appeal, the International Committee of the Red Cross is speaking for men, women and children separated from those closest to them, who no longer intend remaining the innocent victims of disagreements for which they can in no way be held responsible.

The International Committee is continuing to take the appropriate steps wherever families are separated as a result of armed conflicts or political tension ¹.

¹ See *International Review*, December 1962, p. 662.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE

As in past years, the message of Mr. L. Boissier, President of the ICRC, was this year recorded by the ICRC Broadcasting and Television Service and sent to 95 countries in all the five continents. It was recorded in six languages (French, German, English, Spanish, Italian and Arabic) and the French or English versions were sent to countries speaking other languages so that each broadcasting organization could make a translation. The message is as follows :

We now have the whole of the Red Cross with its 157 million members on the threshold of the year in which the Centenary of its creation will be celebrated. No other date in history deserves recalling with such satisfaction and with so much confidence by all the peoples of the world.

I mean all the peoples, since it is not a question of an event where one nation triumphed over another nation, or where one civilization imposed itself over another. A hundred years ago there were neither victors nor vanquished. Better still there were only victors, all those men to whom a solemn promise had been made that those amongst them who might become victims of war would be given aid, without any exception.

This promise has been kept and the International Committee of the Red Cross has come to the aid of millions of soldiers, wounded, sick or captured in the succession of wars over the past hundred years. The work has also, since 1949, been extended to civilian populations on territory occupied by the enemy, as well as to the victims of civil wars and of internal disturbances. Did not the United Nations only recently ask the International Committee to intervene in the Cuban question to visit vessels bound for that island? Such an intervention far exceeded the mission of the Committee, a neutral and impartial intermediary which never involves itself in the disputes and rivalries of States. Yet, the Committee did not decline this request if, as it was thought for several days, a nuclear war was threatening humanity with its incalculable evils.

Prevention is always better than cure and the Committee would not have been unworthy of its past by helping to save peace. Since

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

today it is well a question of peace. The Red Cross has proved over the course of a hundred years that one could overcome the suspicion and fears separating the nations. A year ago, its delegate Georges Olivet and his two companions died in the Congo, attempting to give such a proof.

The Committee then asks you all to celebrate the Centenary of 1863 with the Red Cross, by giving it the support and the strength which will help it the better to serve a cause which, it must not be forgotten, is also your own.

TESTIMONIES OF RECOGNITION BY THE ICRC

For some years past the International Committee of the Red Cross has made a point of marking twenty years of service by members of its staff. At a ceremony which took place on December 20, 1962 and in which several members of the International Committee took part, the President, Mr. L. Boissier expressed the institution's recognition of the zeal and loyalty of sixteen staff members, to each of whom he presented a silver salver individually inscribed by name.

These consisted of the following :

Miss F. Aubert, Miss R. Baumann, Mr. H. Brandt, Mr. E. Cuenin, Mrs. G. Durouvenoz, Miss F. Fisch, Mrs. A. Kaiser, Mr. E. Marchand, Mr. R. Marty, Mrs. C. H. Mathez, Mrs. B. Mèche, Miss L. Reymond, Mrs. B. Riederer, Mrs. R. Rusconi, Mrs. J. Stirn and Mrs. M. Witzig.

Mr. Cuenin, on behalf of his colleagues, thanked the ICRC for the confidence it had placed in them. " This work ", he said, " nearly reaching its centenary, appears to us to be more than ever vigorous and worthy of the greatest devotion. This is no doubt due to the profoundly human character of its principles, but also to the dynamism of those who have successively been its animators."

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

VIIIth INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

This Conference, which was admirably organized by the American Red Cross, took place at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from November 4 to 10, 1962. The previous Inter-American meeting was held in Mexico in 1951.

About eighty delegates represented nineteen National Societies of South and Central America, as well as of the United States and Canada. Delegates of the British Red Cross (British Honduras, Jamaica and Trinidad) and a delegate of the French Red Cross (Martinique) were also present at Puerto Rico. The absence of the Cuban Red Cross was regretted by all. As for the news of the death which occurred at Puerto Rico of Dr. W. Stuart Stanbury, whose fine career in the service of the Red Cross in Canada we have described elsewhere, this was received with dismay by all the delegates.

The opening session of the Conference took place in the Tapia theatre in San Juan, in the presence of Mr. Muñoz Marin, Governor of the Associated States of Puerto Rico and Mrs. Felisa Rincon de Gautier, Mayoress of the town of San Juan, who greeted the delegates with speeches of welcome at the opening. Other speakers on this occasion included Miss Margaret Hickey, Vice-President of the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross who presided at the ceremony, Baron Marcel van Zeeland, representing the League of Red Cross Societies, and Mr. Sergio Camero, President of the Puerto Rico Branch of the American Red Cross. Mr. P. Jequier brought cordial greetings from the ICRC, of which he was one of the two representatives, and he expressed the institution's gratitude to the National Societies of Latin America which give support to its action, and to the governments of the American countries which in their own countries understand the importance of the work of the

Red Cross and are fully aware of the importance of the Geneva Conventions¹.

From Monday, November 5 onwards, the Conference met in plenary session and appointed as its President, Mr. Oscar Castro Rivera, member of the Executive Committee of the Puerto Rico Branch of the American Red Cross. The clarity with which he expressed himself and his powers of persuasion were important factors in ensuring the success of the Conference. Two Vice-Presidents were appointed: Dr. Agustin Inostrosa, President of the Chilean Red Cross and Dr. Rafael Cabrera, President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross. Mrs. Flaminia Oberti de Schwarz, of the Red Cross of Venezuela, was called upon to assume the functions of Secretary-General to the Conference.

For three days, at numerous meetings of Committees, the work was continued on the basis of documents prepared by the League of Red Cross Societies and by the American Red Cross. The six committees dealt with the following questions: Relief in cases of disaster—Nurses—Junior Red Cross—Medico-Social activities—Finance and Information—Voluntary workers, and they submitted the results of their work during the course of the three plenary sessions. On that occasion, Mr. H. Coursier presented, in the name of the International Committee, a report describing the "Rôle of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the National Societies in the case of internal conflicts".

This was followed with close attention by the delegates who showed great interest in the International Committee's activity in Latin America and in its efforts to ensure the dissemination and the application of the Geneva Conventions. The report also drew attention to the remarkable results achieved by certain National Societies of the Latin American Continent in this particular field, with the ICRC's support and thanks to their government's understanding.

We would mention a motion presented by the delegation of the Brazilian Red Cross for the employment by civilian medical personnel of the emblem of the "Staff of Aesculapius". This motion was warmly welcomed by the Conference, and one of the representatives

¹ *Plate.*

of the ICRC interposed to express that institution's satisfaction over the initiative already taken by that National Society in protecting the red cross emblem in Brazil. He recalled that in June 1961 the International Committee had proposed to the Red Cross Societies, in agreement with the World Medical Association and the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, the creation of a sign destined solely for civilian medical personnel. He suggested to the National Societies of Central and South America that they continue studying this important question.

At the last plenary session, two resolutions relative to the ICRC were adopted unanimously. The first of these was presented by the delegation of Chile, the second by that of Nicaragua, with the object of assuring the International Committee of the support and encouragement of the Red Cross Societies of the American Continent at a moment when it might perhaps, in view of the Cuban question, have been about to undertake tasks coming outside the sphere of its traditional activity. Our English translation of the original Spanish texts is as follows :

The VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference expresses its profound gratitude to the International Committee of the Red Cross, both for the interesting report which it has presented to the Conference and for the arduous task which it is undertaking in its capacity of guardian of the principles and postulates of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Conventions.¹

The VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference

Considering that at this very moment the peace of the world is threatened,

Considering that it is of paramount importance that the peace of the world be maintained for the well-being of humanity,

Considering that the International Committee of the Red Cross, in the cause of peace, has always responded favourably when its

¹ La VIIª Conferencia interamericana de la Cruz Roja presenta al Comité internacional de la Cruz Roja su profundo reconocimiento, tanto por el interesante informe presentado a esta como por la ardua labor que desarrolla como guardian de los principios y postulados de la Cruz Roja y de los Convenios de Ginebra.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

services have been requested and has accepted tasks different from those which it carries out traditionally,

Has decided to congratulate the International Committee of the Red Cross for the work which it has undertaken in favour of peace and wishes it every success in the steps which it is taking.¹

The success of the VIIth Inter-American Conference and the fact that delegations were present in such large numbers at Puerto Rico show how alive the Red Cross is throughout the American continent in which there are still so many important tasks for it to accomplish.

RED CROSS CENTENARY MESSAGE FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

At the beginning of this year, Dr M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), addressed the following message to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies :

At the start of the centenary year of that historic event, the foundation of the Red Cross, it is fitting that the World Health Organization should pay homage to an institution whose role and achievements it is well able to appreciate.

The last hundred years have amply demonstrated the sagacity of the men who in creating the Red Cross sought to unify, foster and

¹ La Delegación de Nicaragua se toma la libertad de presentar ante la consideración de la VII.ª Conferencia interamericana la siguiente resolución :

« Considerando que en estos mismos momentos la paz del mundo está siendo amenazada, considerando que és de importancia primordial que la paz del mundo sea conservada invariable por el bienestar de la humanidad, considerando que el Comité internacional de la Cruz Roja se aleja de su labor normal en busca de paz, ha decidido a ofrecer sus servicios, Decide felicitar al Comité internacional de la Cruz Roja por la acción que ha iniciado en favor de la paz y le desea el mayor éxito en sus gestiones. »

protect throughout the world those devoted individual efforts which, scattered, would be incapable of meeting the needs that in our modern world may arise at any moment from armed conflict or natural disaster. In addition to applying the humanitarian conventions of which it is the originator and guardian, the Red Cross has been a universal source of comfort and succour in circumstances where it alone was able to answer calls for help through its International Committee and the national societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun that together form the League.

There is more than symbolic significance in the fact that the headquarters of the World Health Organization were established in Geneva, the birthplace of the Red Cross and the world centre of its activity. From the very beginning, this proximity has favoured a constant and fraternal co-operation that has been all the easier to realise since some of the basic principles of the older body are reflected in the WHO Constitution. Instances of co-operation in the recent past spring readily to mind: there was occasion to render immediate and extensive assistance to a large country that had newly achieved independence but whose people at the same time found themselves suddenly deprived of even the indispensable minimum of health protection; there was also in another country the urgent need to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for thousands of sufferers from mass poisoning. In addition to such emergency measures—and there have been many others—the daily contact maintained between the Red Cross and WHO makes it possible for effective if unobtrusive concerted action to be taken at a moment's notice.

The World Health Organization is proud of its association with the great enterprise that sprang from the generous mind of Henry Dunant, and expresses the wish that in the centuries to come the Red Cross may continue to exert its efforts, which are among the most noble that man has ever pursued.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

Canada

As in each previous year the Canadian Red Cross has published its Annual Report, and that of 1961 recently received by the ICRC, is full of interest, since it describes the activities of one of the most enterprising of National Societies. It also contains the report of a man whose death has been a cause of deep sorrow to the whole of the Red Cross movement. National Commissioner W. Stuart Stanbury in fact died at Puerto Rico during the 7th Inter-American Conference of the Red Cross at which he was present as head of the Canadian Red Cross delegation. A man of the Red Cross in the fullest meaning of the term, of remarkable intelligence and great devotion, he was a faithful friend of the International Committee, which will always remember him with gratitude.

He had written the preliminary pages of the report and we cannot do better than to reproduce their conclusion, which shows the broadness of his mind and how effectively he had worked for the Canadian Red Cross, of which he was one of the most enthusiastic animators :

A very responsible burden rested on the voluntary officers of the Canadian Red Cross Society when the peace-time programme was initiated. Much was expected from the Red Cross but its very prominence subjected it to the closest scrutiny from all sources. Had its programmes overlapped official ones or been planned in a haphazard way without consultation, so that they could not continue within the framework of the public health services, governmental co-operation would have vanished. Support and assistance from professional bodies could be retained only by ensuring that health programmes were guided by responsible professional persons. Suitable ways had to be found to channel the great desire to serve into useful avenues within the competence of each volunteer and to provide additional training, where necessary. To reach the people most in need of them, Red Cross must have the courage to take its health services to the remotest frontier

areas. Each programme must be built according to the highest professional and technical specifications, but the Society must not hesitate to surrender its most successful model to the public health authority when the appropriate time came. It must always have a vision of the future, so that with each succeeding development in the official health services, Red Cross could pioneer another area as yet unexplored.

The launching of the Canadian Red Cross Society on peacetime work in 1919 was a milestone in the history of public health services in this country. There was no doubt that a voluntary agency of its potential strength was greatly needed at that time. In the intervening years, Canada's official health services have developed at an unprecedented rate and the measure of the Canadian Red Cross Society's contribution to this development can be judged from the record.

In 1960-61 we enter a new era. Legislation for more generous health provisions has reached a level hardly dreamed of by the public even a decade ago, and yet there is a general feeling that health and welfare services are still inadequate. So strong is pressure in this regard that a Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate existing services and make recommendations for their improvement. Will there be any place for the voluntary agency in a world of ever-increasing paternalism?

That nation is greatest in which the greatest number of citizens assume self-imposed obligations for the common good. Speaking at a Red Cross meeting in 1930, Dr. Helström, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health of Sweden, commented that the official services in Sweden were remarkably efficient, but the very fact of their being official imposed certain limits beyond which they could not go. "In the field of preventive medicine", he said, "there are social welfare problems which, as their very name implies, belong to society, must be dealt with directly and freely by the members of society as individuals. When pioneer work has to be done, the initiative that is unhampered by official restrictions is required." A former Canadian Minister of Health, the Hon. Paul Martin, expressed a similar conviction in 1948: "I am convinced that any attempt to concentrate all health and welfare services in the hands of government agencies would be a serious retrograde step. I cannot conceive of a society—however well ordered and advanced—in which the government assumes total responsibility for health and welfare."

The future pattern of Canada's health services is unclear and, therefore, the rôle the Canadian Red Cross Society will play is equally unidentified, but of the need for it to play a rôle there seems no doubt. No matter to how great an extent official health services expand and develop, they can never embrace the total physical and mental infirmities of mankind; there will always be gaps that voluntary organizations must fill. If the official services absorb some current Red Cross programmes, the Society will be able to pioneer the solution of new

problems which are bound to arise as knowledge increases. There will always be crises when Red Cross will be needed to work in collaboration with, or on behalf of, government services. To the end of time, there will be health programmes which, Canadian governments will be the first to acknowledge, can be conducted more expeditiously and economically by a voluntary agency, like the Red Cross, with its permanent corps of voluntary workers and its ability to recruit additional professional and technical volunteers in any emergency.

We have also had occasion to point out that, amongst the multiple activities carried out by the Canadian Red Cross, blood transfusion plays an outstanding rôle ¹. This then drew attention to the success achieved by that Society with its voluntary donors. In this sphere 1961 was of great importance. In fact the report presented to the Central Council's Annual Assembly on May 7, 1962 gives pride of place to that action : " The highlight of the Red Cross year was the opening of a blood transfusion depot in Quebec City on the 3rd November last. This indeed was important locally, providing, as it did, a long-needed service to the hospitals in the eastern part of the province. Its significance, however, was much greater, in that it forged the last link in the chain which would give Canada a blood transfusion service of truly national coverage. After sixteen long and hard years, not infrequently touched with frustration and adversity, a goal had been reached, an ideal had been achieved, which to many, inside and outside the Society had sometimes seemed impossible—a national blood transfusion service of high technical standard, based entirely on the voluntary principle. It is the achievement of hundreds of thousands of Canadians, who give their blood voluntarily, regularly and anonymously as donors, who serve as volunteers in the clinics, in the workrooms preparing supplies and in the multitudinous tasks that ensure a regular and adequate supply of blood to patients in hospitals."

The report also mentions the very close co-operation given by the government, and the total approbation of the public health authorities and hospitals which have taken on an increasing part in financial commitments. But the traditional activities have also been most vigorous, reflecting the spirit of devotion by the members of the National Society. Amongst other things one need only

¹ See *Revue internationale*, February 1957.

mention the hospitals and nursing stations in the Far North. In five provinces, including Ontario, 26 Red Cross nursing stations carried out their work throughout 1961, with a total number of 36,644 hospital days. Medical personnel made 15,806 visits, whilst 25,985 out-patients were given treatment in the above-mentioned hospitals and stations.

The Canadian Red Cross takes a considerable part in international relief actions and 39 countries received its aid in 1961. It despatched 795 cases of clothing and bedding manufactured in workrooms throughout the country. The Junior Red Cross, always most active, also contributed to international mutual aid to a value of 96,135 dollars. In Morocco, the Society took part in the collective effort made on behalf of paralysed persons, which came to an end on June 30, 1961. Finally, mention should be made of the fruitful work of the National Tracing Service, of which we have already spoken here ¹, and which is being continued in constant co-operation with other Societies throughout the world and with the help of sections of the Canadian Red Cross and of those of other countries. Through the Enquiry Bureaux 892 persons were able to be traced for their relatives. Aid was also given to invalids and unescorted children.

If these few indications only give a pale reflection of the Red Cross of Canada, they do at least show how alive is the humanitarian ideal in that country, an ideal which W. Stuart Stanbury had striven to extend ever more widely, both by his own practical action and through his theoretical writing. It will indeed be remembered that he published a pamphlet summarizing "Red Cross principles" as set forth by Mr. J. Pictet, a director of the ICRC, in a book bearing that title.

¹ See *Revue internationale*, October 1958.

Ethiopia

Under the title of " Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing ", the Ethiopian Red Cross has just published a report covering the activities of this nursing school, from September 11, 1961 to September 11, 1962. We have already had occasion to point out to our readers ¹ the importance which the National Society attaches to the smooth running of the school and the thorough preparation of nursing staff, which is in accordance with the wish expressed by the Emperor Hailé Selassié, who is keenly interested in everything done in this field.

The report which we present to our readers today, gives an interesting overall picture, both from the teaching and the administrative points of view. The posts of director and instructor are occupied by women, one of whom is Swedish and the other Ethiopian. The latter was nominated, in 1962, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and Chairman of the Ethiopian Nurses Association. During the course of the year, 26 students were in training at the school and all the 13 students who sat for the National Examination were successful and obtained employment after obtaining a diploma.

An interesting idea was the recruitment campaign in which the students from girls secondary schools obtained some useful information about a nurse's training. Moreover, about 50 girls from the same secondary schools visited the Ethiopian Red Cross Nursing School for an open day organized on their behalf, where they studied more closely, the details of the training they might undergo. The entrance examination includes the following subjects : Arithmetic, English, and General Ability ; in July 1962, 32 applicants sat for the examination organized by the Ethiopian Red Cross School of Nursing, 17 of whom were successful.

The programme for the Junior class includes lectures on medical subjects, demonstrations, laboratory experiments, etc. In 1962, all the students passed their examinations.

¹ See *Revue internationale*, May 1953, September 1959, August 1961.

The Senior programme includes among other things, surgical nursing, medical nursing, nursing ethics, nursing history, orthopaedics, obstetric nursing, special surgery, mental health, public health, ward administration and nutrition. Group work and visits to different institutions are also included in the programme. All students passed the National Examination.

The students have practical training at the Hailé Selassié I Hospital in the following wards :

Medical Female ward	3 months
Medical Male ward	3 months
Surgery (male, female)	3 months
Maternity	3 months
Private Medical and surgical ward	1-2 months
Out-Patients Department	3 months
Operating theatre	3 months
Laboratory	1-2 months
Pharmacy	1 month
X-ray Department	1 month

During their practical training, students are supervised by the ward sisters and the head of the clinic.

In addition to the above-mentioned studies, every student spends 3 months during her training at the pediatric clinic and 2 months at the TB centre, which comes under the Ministry of Public Health. Furthermore, every student must spend from 4 to 6 weeks at the Mother and Child Health Centre in the Municipality of Addis Ababa, where she works under the supervision of the doctor in charge, a nurse and a social worker. She takes part in health teaching for mothers and in the home visiting programme.

It should also be mentioned that during their studies, the students undergo a medical examination and that during their practical training at Hailé Selassié I Hospital, they are given free medical treatment if necessary. The Ethiopian Red Cross supplies each student with a uniform (which must be paid for by the student during the first six months of employment) and also allocates her a certain sum for the purchase of a pair of shoes while she is still a student, and for a purchase of the same nature towards her gradua-

tion uniform. Finally, the Society gives each student a certain sum each month as pocket money and pays travelling costs for students in Junior classes when they go home on holiday.

On reading this report, it will be seen that the Nursing School enjoys considerable prestige, not only in Ethiopia but abroad. It is effectively administered by the National Society with the help of the Swedish Agency for Technical Assistance and the Swedish Red Cross ; other sister societies, among them the Canadian Red Cross, have given help in the form of teaching and health equipment. One can well see the usefulness of the effort undertaken by the Ethiopian Red Cross to solve, as far as possible, one of the serious problems of our time : the recruitment of nursing staff.

Guatemala

The *Revue internationale* has already drawn attention to the fine work undertaken by the Red Cross of Guatemala, which has intervened on a number of occasions in particularly difficult circumstances on behalf of political detainees interned in that country. A mission carried out in 1954 by a representative of the ICRC, Mr. Jequier, at a time of internal conflict, certainly laid solid foundations for an activity inspired by the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, since by invoking them the latter can speak to governments of the respect which is due to their political opponents.

Furthermore, it is known that article 3 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 ensures humane treatment to the victims of repression and expressly lays down that an impartial humanitarian body such as the ICRC may offer its services. Thus Mr. Jequier accompanied by two representatives of the National Red Cross Society at that time visited various penal establishments and prisons where many persons were interned and he was subsequently

able, not only to communicate his impressions to the appropriate ministry, but also to support the efforts being made by the Guatemalan Red Cross¹.

Later on, other opportunities were given to that Society to take the initiative in that field. In 1959, after an incident involving air and naval forces, eighteen Mexican seamen were detained in the military hospital in the capital. The National Red Cross Society cared for them and gave them immediate aid in the shape of relief; it also handed over a list of the detained seamen to the Mexican Red Cross and on several occasions sent information to Mexico on the condition of persons in whom it was concerned.

Finally, in June 1960, it signed an important agreement with the Government dealing with its legal position as well as with the measures it could take in cases of emergency or public disaster. This agreement is a mile-stone in the evolution of humanitarian law, since it has the great merit of very clearly defining the rights and duties of a National Society, especially in the case of internal conflict.

The Guatemalan Red Cross draws its inspiration from high ideals and we recall with pleasure the remarks made in 1956 by Dr. Emilio Poitevin on his nomination to the Presidency of the Red Cross :

“ I regard it a matter of great importance that, in agreement with our council and in accordance with the rules and statutes of our Society, we shall be maintaining the privileged position and the independence of the Red Cross as energetically as possible, since we know that only they can enable us to defend the sacred interests of the people which has need of us and which we are in duty bound to serve.”²

The Guatemalan Red Cross has acquired sufficient prestige not to have to be subjected to the consequences of political upheavals. Its directing staff has remained the same throughout the events which have taken place and this has ensured a remarkable continuity in its humanitarian action, and consequently considerable effectiveness. One is moreover entitled to think that the Inter-

¹ *Revue internationale*, October 1954.

² See *Revue internationale*, October 1956.

national Committee made a useful contribution to this by demonstrating its confidence on several occasions in the impartiality of the National Society. A further example of this effectiveness and impartiality has just been given us by recent events which we have pleasure in mentioning to our readers :

Following on recent events, the National Red Cross Society considered that a useful purpose would be served if a Commission formed by three members of its directing council, Dr. Emilio Poitevin, Mr. Alfredo Mury Benz and Mr. David Melgar, were to visit prisons in the capital. It was in application of the agreement signed in 1960, which we have just quoted above and whose complete text ¹ was published in the *Revue internationale*, that the visit took place following which the Commission concerned drew up a report which was submitted to the President of the Red Cross Society, Dr. Jorge von Ahn. This document dated June 8, 1962, and a copy of which was sent to Geneva, shows that the Commission accomplished its task most conscientiously and thoroughly, and it is noticeable for its outspokenness. It raises three problems : the condition of buildings, food and the treatment of prisoners. Concluding with the Commission's recommendations, the report is a testimony to the presence of the Red Cross in Guatemala and to the effectiveness of its action. It also demonstrates the understanding shown by the Guatemalan Government towards the National Society and the humanitarian task it is pursuing.

Hungary

The Hungarian Red Cross has published a report of its activities in English (*Hungarian Red Cross*). Attractively presented through the arrangement and the number of photographs it contains, this brochure gives a brief summary of the work accomplished during 1960 and 1961.

¹ See *Revue internationale*, January 1961.

A short introduction explains, amongst other things, that the Hungarian Red Cross, having enlarged its services, has been able to meet the ever-increasing needs of the population in the light of Hungary's evolution.

Public health, the development of hygiene and the social position, have called for continuous effort and a constant improvement in that Society's methods of action. In order to meet these needs, well trained men and women attend various first-aid classes, courses in home nursing and in assistance and instruction to mothers. Some 67,600 persons attended such courses in 1961 and more than 20,000 volunteers attended lectures on hygiene during that period.

In co-operation with the trade-unions and doctors in factories, the 1,544 factory Red Cross organizations in Hungary have greatly contributed to improving hygienic conditions in industrial works thanks to the instruction which they receive.

"Activists" also work in the health centres which, numbering about one thousand at present, function in mines and factories and ensure the full application of regulations concerning cleanliness, safety at work and the first-aid services. Similar movements for protection against accidents and illness are organized in the villages by large numbers of "activists" responsible for some 4,000 sanitary posts and by more than 5,000 public health workers in rural areas.

The Hungarian Red Cross also takes part in social action for the protection of mothers, children and adolescents, as well as in every activity aimed at arresting and suppressing tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

The campaign for voluntary blood donors has roused great enthusiasm throughout the country, thus demonstrating the devotion of many to the community at large. In fact out of some 94,800 new donors, 57,800 have given their blood voluntarily. Experience of the past two years has shown that the best method of encouraging voluntary donors is to send specially prepared mobile units to the spot. In 1961, the Society organized such working teams and, in view of the encouraging results obtained, it hopes to extend the idea of voluntary blood donations in the future.

It is concerned in many other activities and the photographs show us volunteers occupied in the streets in maintaining and watering green spaces and flowers, the cleaning of house fronts and the

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

control of hygiene in the markets. They also look after old people and arrange meetings for them.

Youth also co-operates and takes enthusiastic part in the movement, if one is to judge by some of the photographs. During 1960 and 1961 in 4,348 schools, 223,266 boys and girls carried out their Red Cross work in such spheres as cleanliness, the wrapping up of parcels for young friends abroad, the making of toys and manual work of all descriptions, as well as in studying and applying first-aid.

In 1960, six countries received relief and the National Society for its part responded generously to appeals launched on the international level, resulting in its coming to the aid of Algerian refugees, prisoners and civilians, and of the victims of events in Laos, Somalia, India and various other countries.

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

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS

The ICRC has received a study from Mr. Giorgio Del Vecchio, honorary Professor and former Rector of the University of Rome, entitled " For the History of the Red Cross ". It is to appear in a collected volume dedicated to the Belgian jurist, Jean Dabin. We are grateful to the author for being able to reproduce some important extracts of this work, being the expression of his own ideas :

The Red Cross idea logically flows from two fundamental considerations, the one legal, the other moral. From the legal point of view, in order to found this benevolent international organization, one had to abandon the old view of war with its unlimited violence and adopt on the contrary a new idea, defined for the first time by J. J. Rousseau. " War ", he said, " is not a personal matter between individuals but between States. It is only by accident that men become enemies and then not so much as individuals or even as patriots, but as soldiers in uniform " . . . " The purpose of war is to destroy the enemy State whose defenders one has the right to kill, so long as they still carry weapons in their hands, but once they have laid down their arms and have surrendered, they can no longer be regarded as enemies or even as tools of the enemy, but should once again be considered as men whom one has no longer any right to kill." ¹ Although Rousseau is here in the first place considering the condition of prisoners of war, his reasoning also applies *a fortiori* to the wounded ; and there is no doubt that an institution designed for their protection must be considered, according to this same doctrine, which should be legally outside any fighting and exempt from reciprocal action on the part of the belligerents. One can in this sense say that Rousseau was virtually the father of the Red Cross ; and he would most likely have outlined a plan in a more explicit way if he had completed the work on international law which he had contemplated and of which he had written a part, as can be seen by the fragments which have been left to us.

From the moral point of view it is clear that the protection of and the care given to the wounded and sick fulfil this precept of

¹ *Contrat Social*, I, IV.

charity, which extends to practically all mankind and that only a mistaken idea of war prevented it from being regarded as applicable during hostilities.

It should be pointed out that, in spite of this serious drawback already in distant times, attempts had been made especially by the religious orders, to limit or to remedy the violence of opposing armies by introducing a spirit of humanity tending towards the protection of the wounded and sick and even towards the release of prisoners. But the work of the religious organizations, however fertile and meritorious, could obviously not be entirely accomplished, as long as States had not established definite arrangements for protection and giving care to the enemy wounded. For this, reciprocal agreements and adequate medical equipment were required, which, by reason of these same agreements, should have been sheltered from the belligerents' blows.

Conventions were in fact signed a few hundred years ago in this sense between certain States and it should be recalled, for example, that by a treaty concluded in 1743 during the war of the Austrian Succession, the belligerent parties pledged themselves to care for the wounded, respect ambulance carts and refrain from taking prisoner the personnel attached to them.¹ This practice began to spread not only because of specific agreements made, but on account of natural feelings of humanity which could not fail to be shown in civilized States. A decree of the French National Convention of May 25, 1793 declared that sick or wounded enemy prisoners would receive the same treatment in the Republic's hospitals as French soldiers.

But in fact the problem remained practically unsolved in all its pitiful aspects owing to the lack of an adequate organization.

The first person to understand the need for establishing a proper medical organization technically effective and legally recognized to assist the war wounded, was Ferdinando Palasciano (born in Capua in 1815), military surgeon and professor of the surgical clinic at the University of Naples. Prompted by his humanitarian feelings, to which were added his wide experience and professional competence, he affirmed that the lives of the war wounded were sacred,

¹ V. Gurlt, *Zur Geschichte der internationalen und freiwilligen Krankenpflege im Kriege*, Leipzig, 1873 — Balladore Pallieri, *Diritto bellico*, 2nd edit., Padua, 1954, p. 197.

that they should be regarded as being *neutral*, thereby possessing the right to assistance and protection from both belligerent parties. He did not limit himself to making merely theoretical statements, but put his ideas into practice with all the attendant risks and dangers. In 1848, counter to the orders of his Commander, General Filangieri, then besieging Messina, he gave treatment to the wounded of both friend and enemy alike.¹ He set forth the same ideas in two memorable speeches which he made to the Pontaniana Academy of Naples, on January 28, and April 28, 1861. It should be noted that Palasciano's ideas immediately spread to France and Switzerland where they had a wide effect. He returned to the same theme in a speech he made on December 29 in that year in which he suggested, amongst other things, the convening of an international Congress.

The time had now come for these fine intentions to become realities. Amongst those who at once subscribed to Palasciano's ideas, special mention should be made of the Frenchman, Henri Arrault, who was thinking on entirely similar lines. Writing from Paris on June 10, 1861, he upheld the inviolability of military doctors, infirmaries and ambulances and proposed the adoption of distinctive signs for doctors as well as for medical aid posts. The Swiss, Louis Appia (of Italian origin from the Waldensian Valleys of Piedmont) should also be remembered for having had in his capacity as doctor, similar experiences and made the same observations as Palasciano, especially as regards the wounded at the Battle of Solferino in 1859. He proposed forming a special corps of neutral doctors and nurses to assist all the wounded without distinction whatever their nationality might be. In 1861 Appia took part in a written competition opened on two occasions on Palasciano's initiative by the Pontaniana Academy of Naples on the same subject and obtained the prize.² In the following years, when the

¹ V. C. Baduel, *Il precursore della Croce Rossa, Ferdinando Palasciano*, Rome, 1927. See also on Palasciano's work, G. Mazzoni, *La neutralità dei feriti in guerra*, Naples, 1895.

² On the first occasion Appia's essay (out of nine submitted) was the only one worthy of consideration, but it could not receive the prize, since it arrived too late and was written in French. The second time, French being accepted, Appia's essay was awarded the prize bracketed with that of Dr. Achille de Vita of the Italian Corps of Volunteers. The two essays were published together in Naples in 1862 under the title: *Manuale di Chirurgia militare* :

Red Cross had already been created (of which he was one of the chief founders), Appia continued to carry out his fine campaign, especially during the new wars, always remaining faithful to the mission to which he had devoted himself since beginning his activities, namely, "to humanize war and assist its victims". In 1866 together with his brother Georges, who was a preacher at Pinerolo, and two other volunteers he went to the Trentino where Garibaldi was fighting the Austrians: Garibaldi himself gave them a travel document. As at Solferino, Appia devoted himself with whole-hearted energy to his humanitarian work of aiding the wounded of Garibaldi's forces and of the Austrians at the Battle of Bezzecca. It should be recalled that Garibaldi thanked him warmly for all that he had done and expressed his sympathy to him of the International Committee whose headquarters were at Geneva . . .

. . . An international Conference was convened, which met in Geneva on October 26, 1863 and which, after lengthy sessions, passed the following recommendations: that aid committees sponsored by Governments should be established in each country to assist the wounded in time of war; that States should guarantee the protection of these committees and that ambulances, hospitals, those who care for the wounded and the wounded themselves, be declared neutral in war. Palasciano incorporated these results in a speech which he made at the Pontaniana Academy on December 27, 1863, and he rightly claimed to have been the originator of these ideas without detracting from the merits of others. He continued to exercise his activity untiringly in the same cause which was to make sure progress as a result of approbation on the part of numerous Governments . . .¹

. . . This first Convention only concerned war on land, later another Convention attached to the final record of the Hague Conference (1899) extended these same principles to maritime

I, A. De Vita, Aforismi sulla cura delle ferite; II, L. Appia, Aforismi sul trasporto dei feriti.

¹ Palasciano (appointed Senator in 1876) died in Naples on November 28, 1891, and was buried in the enclosure reserved for famous men in the cemetery at Poggioreale. An epigraph by Giovanni Bovio was carved on his grave-stone. Palasciano's writings were assembled and published by his widow, Olga de Wawilow (Russian by birth and Italian by adoption), in five volumes under the title *Memorie ed osservazioni di Ferdinando Palasciano* (Naples, 1896-1899). The fifth volume deals in particular with the Red Cross.

warfare. Various alterations were made to both these Conventions. It has however been rightly observed that these principles very soon became a part of international law, namely : the inviolability of medical personnel and equipment and the obligation for belligerent States to agree to the co-operation of individuals and of neutrals to care for and assist the wounded and sick. The validity of fundamental standards in this connection was therefore based on these Conventions and on the voluntary and unanimous consent which they occasioned.¹

An important fact, furthermore, was that the Red Cross was progressively extending its field of action. Whilst the first Conventions concerned, as we have already pointed out, the wounded and sick in war on land, then the victims of war at sea, new Conventions (in 1929 and 1949) were to lay down standards of conduct on behalf of prisoners of war and finally, of the civilian population in time of war.

More recently, the Red Cross, in its central organization as well as in similar institutions in various States, has dealt more especially in time of peace, with cases of catastrophe, epidemics and other disasters.

The benevolent activity of the Red Cross, in many cases, is so generally known that it would be unnecessary to describe them here in detail. The spirit of charity which had been the initial reason for its foundation has spread and shown itself on an ever-increasing scale arising from logical and ethical necessity, and following that same spirit. Once more one can see that luminous truth of which Dante and Vico were aware : that the effects of human actions often far surpass the particular intentions of their initiators.

The immediate object of the Red Cross was without doubt to aid the victims of war. But already at one of the Diplomatic Conferences at Geneva (in 1949) the "urgent wish" had been expressed that there might be an end to wars, and that controversies between States be peacefully resolved by co-operation and mutual international agreement, so that there would be no need to apply the Conventions approved at Geneva.

Unfortunately this end is still far from being realized and no one is able to guarantee that danger of armed conflict has dis-

¹ In this connection see, Balladore Pallieri, *Diritto bellico*, op. cit., p. 199.

appeared : hence the necessity for maintaining and making still more effective those organizations which were originally founded for that purpose. But it is obvious that they could and can render excellent service by assisting the victims of other scourges, less terrible than war, but certainly more frequent.

The Red Cross has thus reached a point, almost naturally, when it extends its field of action constantly supported and encouraged by public opinion. It had furthermore been stated in the Geneva Conventions that all the National Red Cross Societies (at present existing in nearly every country in the world) were “ the auxiliaries of the medical service in their own country ”, and must place themselves at the disposal of the public authorities in order to perform their humanitarian duties. These duties which at first seemed to be expected to have been of an intermittent nature and so to speak, hypothetical, have since become practically continuous.

Whilst the world is agitated by serious cleavages, by dangerous political, economic and national antagonisms, it is reassuring to see the beginnings and the growth of an institution of a universal character bent on protecting the individual as such, regardless of nationality, origin or political and religious belief. The Red Cross having taken this as the condition and the basis of all its action, thus adopts one of the noblest postulates in philosophy.

In its structure and origin, the Red Cross offers us a concrete example and a special confirmation of certain truths already shown in the abstract : the bond which exists between conscience and right, and the relations between the two. That institution possesses without doubt both a moral and a legal significance, closely linked together. The logical connection between these two standards has not prevented humanitarian aspirations to show themselves, as it is often admitted, first in a moral form, but as such they are however lacking in full effectiveness and precise definition. These humanitarian aspirations are only confirmed when they assume legal form.

Right which defines the limits or requirements and obligations and imposes their observance, is necessary for security and order : it is merely empty, rigid and cold unless it is animated by what is known as charity.

B O O K S

FROM CHARITY TO SOCIAL WORK ¹

by

Kathleen WOODROOFE

This study—a volume of some 250 pages—is the story of the beginnings and the development of Social Work in England and the United States, from the 19th Century to the present day.

In the first chapter, the author points out that although the matters studied in this book are old, Social Work, as a profession is very young. Its beginnings are to be found in England, in the Charity Organisation Movement, which developed during the 1860's, and was subsequently transplanted to the United States where under various influences, it progressed considerably ; it was transformed into a state institution and returning to its native country in the 20th century, was to bring with it the examples set by the United States.

Miss Woodroofe also gives an account of the condition of the people in England during the second half of the 19th Century ; she analyses the phenomenon of pauperism, its causes and effects, as a problem for which no solution had been found on the general level. She gives an outline of the economic and social situation of the country, as well as the struggle waged by certain sociologists and philanthropists for the founding of a more humane era. She gives a vivid description of some of these people, particularly Charles Booth whose book " Life and Labour of the people of London " she comments on.

The following chapter is entirely devoted to a study of the Charity Organisation Society, in the field of aid to the workers. Private charity, which played an important rôle but a disordered one, gradually gave way to an action founded on fixed and permanent lines : social cases were studied hand in hand with the needs of the individual and dealt with according to a set plan. As we read on,

¹ Studies in Social History, published by Harold Perkin Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.

we see the beginnings of a vast humanitarian work which is eloquently illustrated by statistics.

The third chapter broadens the subject considerably. The author first of all sets out the field of action of what is now called " Social Casework " (which deals with individual cases) ; " Group Work " (which is concerned with giving the individual the benefit of group dynamics which recent studies have shown to be so effective), and " Community Organisation " (which aims to mobilize the resources of the community to meet individual or collective needs).

Working from the observation that Social Work today has inherited the inadequacies as well as the achievements of the period in which it was born, Miss Woodroffe, applies herself to showing " how to overcome the one and to use the other ". In brief, we learn about the arduous but steady rise to prominence of a humanitarian ideal advocated by those who were to be the pioneers of Social work and whose effective ground work took place principally in the United States.

In the States, pauperism, although of less importance than in the Old World, existed nevertheless beneath appearances of wealth, well-being and fabulous prosperity. The author points out the phenomenon, unknown elsewhere, of men from far-off lands, drawn irresistibly by all the reports of opulence, but who were to encounter countless material and moral difficulties. This immigration began in the 17th century, but increased so considerably—a million people per year—during 1905, 1906 and 1907, that it became a drama to which there is no parallel in modern history.

This explains the fact that the Charity Organisation Society in the United States (which took on the philosophy and methods applied by the Charity Organisation Society in England) established first in Buffalo in 1877, was not long in extending its ramifications to other cities ; it used the methods applied in London, but made progressive modifications to them according to the specific needs of the country and the people.

One then looks upon cases and the way to deal with them in a different manner : this is a delicate job requiring of social workers much preparation and profound understanding, which leads to what is known today as case-work. Mary E. Richmond deals with this

very subject in her book "Social Diagnosis", published in 1917, and which, according to Miss Kathleen Woodroffe, constitutes the first definite formulation of "Casework". Social action was to take a further step forward by no longer concerning itself only with the material situation of the individual, but also with his psychic state and the right psychology for his surroundings. A current of sympathy and confidence had therefore to be established between social workers and their clients.

The third part describes the progressive transformation of the idea of charity and the fact that aid to one's neighbour gradually changed into a public utility organisation of which the State took charge, thanks to a series of social laws and a national policy aimed at improving the condition of the worker and ensuring his protection. Thus, the agents of Social Work, after 1935, could act within an established governmental structure, organized to meet the needs foreseen. In England, Social Work was given a new lease of life and modernized by American example. Generally speaking, the same problems, the same ideals, the same intellectual and social preoccupations are to be found there.

We have only been able to give a few aspects of a work of real value, but we thought it would be useful to review it, since a large number of National Red Cross Societies take an interest in social work and its development. In fact, they are training social workers in their schools, setting up medico-social centres in built-up areas and are even engaged on creating mutual help and social rehabilitation projects in the big urban areas. They are therefore endeavouring, parallel to social work or within it, to safeguard a certain humanity within the inhumanity and anonymity of the big cities (take the French Red Cross for example, whose preoccupation with this question was published by the *International Review* in its August 1962 issue). The book which we have just outlined, shows clearly the development in certain countries, which has resulted in this idea of everyone's social obligations towards each individual, which the Red Cross realizes at a time when needs are becoming urgent.

J. Z.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

The Red Cross World, Geneva, 1962. No. 3.

This issue of the official organ of the League of Red Cross Societies is entirely devoted to Latin America and the VIIth Inter-American Conference which took place in Puerto-Rico last November.

Under the title of "The Red Cross, a factor of progress in Latin America", it presents a short textual and photographic account of the characteristics of this vast continent from the ethnic, social, cultural and demographic point of view. The striking contrasts contained in the fine photographs of this issue are a reminder that this continent has found itself at the crossroads of three civilizations. In fact, the traces of former empires rub shoulders with the 20th Century characterized by the development of agriculture with its modern equipment, the fight against illiteracy and disease, or health education, which is precisely where "the work of the Red Cross, a factor of progress", comes in.

Thus, disease is opposed by a charitable health action carried out theoretically and practically by the members of National Red Cross Societies of South America which "are the oldest Red Cross Societies in existence outside Europe". There are more photographs showing these Red Cross workers on the job: first-aid, which gave birth to highway first-aid services and water safety programmes, emergency relief, nursing, home nursing, blood transfusion, etc. The action of the National Societies of these countries is seconded "by an army of back-room workers" in work rooms, reception centres, relief distribution services and hospitals.

This issue also contains two articles which bring a serious note to the study of questions which are both psychological and historical by nature. The first, by Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League, entitled "For whom the bell tolls" tackles the problem of the community spirit and solidarity which, with the development of world relations, must reign between peoples and, what is most important, within the National Red Cross Societies. We reproduce the main passages of this article:

"As crystallised by the Red Cross principles, the only criterion for humanitarian action is that of the need of each individual, regardless of political or geographic factors.

It is, however, an inescapable fact, which not even the Red Cross can overlook, that problems differ in different parts of the world and that to judge what the rôle of the Red Cross must be in each case involves a knowledge not only of languages but also of politics, economics and

social conditions. A standard Red Cross solution will never exist and we must find an individual answer for each special problem.

The tendency at one time of many of the more prosperous parts of the world to concentrate on a final solution for their own problems before beginning to consider those of other regions, has now largely disappeared. Today this isolationist approach has been replaced by a growing awareness of the world as a community: we are realising more and more that whatever happens anywhere in the world is of direct concern to all of us. We feel the importance for our own times of the words of the 17th century English poet, John Donne: 'Never send to know for whom the bell tolls—it tolls for thee'.

Faced with a changing scene whose every event affects the course of Red Cross work, National Societies have a special responsibility to adapt themselves to the new circumstances. If, too, we want to make our concept of the universality of humanitarian problems into a reality then the present evolution in Latin America is of vital interest to the whole Red Cross movement.

We must be aware not only of the natural disasters which so frequently strike this region but also of developments in the social and medical spheres, in order to be able to demonstrate effectively the solidarity of the Red Cross world."

Continuing his idea, the author observes that this collapse of barriers which isolated countries has had the effect of creating, within the National Red Cross Societies, particularly in Latin America, a need for solidarity. He sees visible proof of this in the meeting of the VIIth Inter-American Conference dealing with "The fundamental principles and the practical aspects of developing Red Cross services". The author concludes his article by saying:

"It is our hope that this meeting will prove to be an important signpost for the Red Cross in the Americas, and especially in Latin America. Wherever possible the League will place its resources and technical knowledge at the disposal of these Societies, but we know that they in their turn have a vital contribution to make, of close acquaintance and understanding of the problems to be tackled. It is only by means of a two-way exchange of help that we can achieve success in our joint efforts to put the Red Cross in its rightful and responsible place on the Latin American continent."

The second article entitled "An inter-American tradition—40 years of regional Red Cross conferences" is by Mr. de Rueda, League Adviser on Latin American Affairs. In a short introduction, the author recalls the doctrine of the Red Cross that is to say "that the Red Cross must essentially and basically be ONE" and that, in this condition of unity, it pursues one aim alone, the very foundation for all its actions, "... to combat suffering and save human lives. It demands that man should be treated humanely in all circumstances." He then goes on to recall that

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

the line of conduct of the Spanish-speaking Societies is in harmony with the principles of the Red Cross, principles which Mr. Pictet has explained in a book essential to our movement.

Speaking of the Puerto-Rico Conference, the author reminds us of " the forty-year old tradition of the Latin American Societies, manifested at various meetings, of taking valuable decisions not only for the South American continent, but for the Red Cross movement in general ". Finally, after mentioning the numerous bonds which unite these Red Cross Societies, contacts born of a common action during natural or other disasters, Mr. de Rueda concludes by saying : " I can affirm with pride that not only do the Red Cross Societies of the Americas testify to a remarkable spiritual maturity in the conception of their activities, but their initiatives and the resolutions adopted by the various Inter-American Conferences constitute an important advance, in every sphere of Red Cross work."

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be “*Inter arma caritas*”.

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

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

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

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

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

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



H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT TRAVEL AGENCY

GENEVA, 18, Place Cornavin

Telephone 32 34 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages

Insurance - Customs Agency

Road haulage - Storage

Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone

Branches :

LAUSANNE - BASLE - ZURICH - ANNEMASSE (France)

Compliments of

SELAS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

*Designers and Builders
of Industrial Furnaces*

10, chemin de l'Impératrice PREGNY-GENÈVE

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

La Tribune de Genève

a house specialized in Letterpress
Rotogravure
Litho-Offset

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovakian Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835 *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstræti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 9, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 26, Nairamdal Gudamg, P.O. 20/26 *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lome*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- 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 Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.