

NOVEMBER

1963 — THIRD YEAR — No. 32

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 OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)
- MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)
- FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, Lawyer, Counsellor of the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1943 to 1951, *Vice-President* (1951)
- GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)
- ADOLPHE FRANCESCHETTI, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of clinical ophthalmology at Geneva University (1958)
- HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946 (1958)
- JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva (1959)
- DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws (1961)
- SAMUEL GONARD, former Colonel Commanding an Army Corps, former Professor at the Federal Polytechnical School (1961)
- HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, former Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service (1961)
- MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Directress of "Le Bon Secours" Nursing School (1961)
- MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)

Honorary members :

Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY and Paul CARRY, Miss SUZANNE FERRIÈRE, 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. 32

NOVEMBER 1963

*

CONTENTS

	Page
A great anniversary	569
Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross — Resolutions adopted by the Council of Delegates	573

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>The Nobel Peace Prize Award to the ICRC and the League</i>	599
<i>News Items</i>	601
† <i>Mrs R.-M. Frick-Cramer</i>	604
<i>History of the International Committee.</i>	606

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

<i>Meeting and exchanges on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary</i>	607
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>The education of blind youth</i>	617
-----------------------------------------------	-----

*

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

Congreso del Centenario de la Cruz Roja Internacional — Resoluciones adoptadas por el Consejo de Delegados.

GERMAN

Ein grosser Jahrestag. — Kongress der Hundertjahrfeier des Internationalen Roten Kreuzes. — Der Friedensnobelpreis für das Internationale Komitee und die Liga.

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

A GREAT ANNIVERSARY

In 1863, from October 26 to 29, an International Conference was held in Geneva, convened by the International Committee for Relief to Wounded Soldiers, that group of five men — the offspring of the Geneva Public Welfare Society — which later assumed the title of International Committee of the Red Cross. An invitation had been sent out on September 1, followed a fortnight later by a “ Supplement to the Convocation to an International Conference in Geneva ”, the initiative for which had been taken by Dunant and Basting in Berlin.

The 31 people who responded and who attended the meeting at the Palais de l’Athénée were met by Dufour, Dunant, Moynier, Appia and Maunoir. Sixteen States and four philanthropic societies were represented. Justice demands that tribute be paid to the participants for it was they who, fired by the enthusiasm of the five Genevese, implanted the Red Cross in their countries. They were :

Dr. Unger, Physician-in-Chief of the Austrian Army; Dr. Steiner, Physician-Commander, representing the Grand Duchy of Baden; Dr. Dompierre, Head Physician Artillery Corps, for Bavaria; Dr. Landa, Surgeon-Commander, for Spain; Mr. de Préval, Junior Intendant of the Imperial Guard and Dr. Boudier, Physician-in-Chief, for France; Mr. Chevalier, French Consul in Geneva; Dr. Rutherford, Inspector-General of Hospitals, for Great Britain; Mr. Mackensie, British Consul in Geneva ; Dr. Oelker for Hanover ; Major Brodrúck, Battalion Staff Commander, for the Grand Duchy of Hesse ; Mr. Capello, Italian Consul in Geneva ; Prince Henry XIII of Reuss, delegated by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem ; Dr. Basting, Physician-Commander, and Captain Van de Velde,

¹ *Plate.*

former naval officer, for the Netherlands ; Dr. Loeffler, Physician-in-Chief of 4th Army Corps, and Dr. Housselle, Counsellor and Member of the Ministry of Health, the two Prussian representatives ; Captain Kireiew, aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Constantin and Mr. Essakoff, Librarian to the Grand Duchess Hélène Pavlovna, delegates from Russia ; the Saxony representative Dr. Gunther, Chief Military Physician ; Dr. Skoeldberg, Administrative Officer of QM Medical Supplies, and Dr. Edling, Physician-Commander, for Sweden ; Drs. Hahn and Wagner from Wurtemberg ; the Swiss delegates Dr. Lehman, Chief Military Physician, and Dr. Brière ; Professor Sandoz, representing the Neuchâtel Society of Social Science ; Mr. Moratel, from the Society of Public Welfare of the Canton of Vaud ; and finally, in a private capacity Mr. de Montmollin, Mr. de Perregaux and Dr. Engelhardt, Divisional Physician in the Swiss Army.

Within three days, the Conference reached unanimous agreement and passed the following resolutions and recommendations:

The International Conference, desirous of coming to the aid of the wounded should the Military Medical Services prove inadequate, adopts the following Resolutions:

ARTICLE 1

Each country shall have a Committee whose duty it shall be, in time of war and if the need arises, to assist the Army Medical Services by every means in its power.

The Committee shall organize itself in the manner which seems to it most useful and appropriate.

ARTICLE 2

An unlimited number of Sections may be formed to assist the Committee, which shall be the central directing body.

ARTICLE 3

Each Committee shall get in touch with the Government of its country, so that its services may be accepted should the occasion arise.

ARTICLE 4

In peacetime, the Committee and Sections shall take steps to ensure their real usefulness in time of war, especially by preparing material

MAIN PARTICIPANTS IN THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 1863



Wurtemberg: Dr. Hahn



France: M. de Préval

Hesse: M. Brodrück



Italy: G. Capello





Spain: Dr. Landa



Prussia: Dr. Loeffler

Sweden: Dr. Skældberg



Baden: Dr. Steiner





Switzerland: Dr. Lehman



Saxony: Dr. Grünther



Russia: A. Kiréiev



Austria: Dr. Unger



Netherlands: Dr. Basting



Bavaria: Dr. Dompierre

Great Britain: Dr. Rutherford



Order of St. John of Jerusalem:
Prince de Reuss



relief of all sorts and by seeking to train and instruct voluntary medical personnel.

ARTICLE 5

In time of war, the Committees of belligerent nations shall supply relief to their respective armies as far as their means permit; in particular they shall organize voluntary personnel and place them on an active footing and, in agreement with the military authorities, shall have premises made available for the care of the wounded.

They may call for assistance upon the Committees of neutral countries.

ARTICLE 6

On the request or with the consent of the military authorities, Committees may send voluntary medical personnel to the battlefield where they shall be placed under military command.

ARTICLE 7

Voluntary medical personnel attached to armies shall be supplied by the respective Committees with everything necessary for their upkeep.

ARTICLE 8

They shall wear in all countries, as a uniform, distinctive sign, a white armlet with a red cross.

ARTICLE 9

The Committees and Sections of different countries may meet in international assemblies to communicate the results of their experience and to agree on measures to be taken in the interests of the work.

ARTICLE 10

The exchange of communications between the Committees of the various countries shall be made for the time being through the intermediary of the Geneva Committee.

Independently of the above Resolutions, the Conference makes the following recommendations:

- (a) that Governments should extend their patronage to Relief Committees which may be formed, and facilitate as far as possible the accomplishment of their task ;*
- (b) that in time of war the belligerent nations should proclaim the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals, and that neu-*

trality should likewise be recognized, fully and absolutely, in respect of official medical personnel, voluntary medical personnel, inhabitants of the country who go to the relief of the wounded, and the wounded themselves;

- (c) *that a uniform distinctive sign be recognized for the Medical Corps of all armies, or at least for all persons of the same army belonging to this Service; and that a uniform flag also be adopted in all countries for ambulances and hospitals.*

In the *International Review* (March 1963) Mr. Pierre Boissier recalled the circumstances leading up to the Conference of 1863 and it is not necessary for us to dwell thereon. We would merely quote a passage from his book¹ which has just been published, in which he adds: "The resolutions and recommendations adopted at the Conference of October 1863 constitute the fundamental charter of the relief work on behalf of persons wounded in war. They are part of those few texts which have wrought changes in the world. They have not eliminated war but they have diminished its hold over men and have deprived it of innumerable victims. In the balance sheet of mankind, they will show on the credit side."

The great importance of the International Conference and its results could not be better defined. It was in Geneva, a century ago, that the idea of the neutrality of medical personnel, the cornerstone of the Red Cross edifice, made its first appearance in official circles.

¹ "De Solférino à Tsoushima, Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge", p. 109.

CENTENARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

I

Reports of the International Committee, the League and National Societies

The Council of Delegates,

having with deep satisfaction taken note of the Reports submitted on the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross,

thanks the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League and each National Society for the humanitarian work which they have accomplished since their foundation and which to the honour of the Red Cross Movement has greatly expanded in recent years.

II

Relief actions on behalf of the victims of natural disasters

The Council of Delegates,

notes with satisfaction the increasing role of the National Societies in relief actions undertaken on behalf of victims of natural disasters ;

congratulates the National Societies and the League of Red Cross Societies for their activities in this field ;

reaffirms that it is the vocation of the Red Cross to come to the help of all who are afflicted by these disasters ;

recalls the role played by the League as a co-ordinating institution of international relief actions ;

invites the National Societies to make this role better known both to government authorities and the general public.

III

Henry Dunant Medal

The Council of Delegates approves in principle the creation of an Henry Dunant medal as a reward for exceptional services rendered on a national and international level to the Red Cross.

It instructs the Standing Commission to study the conditions under which the medal shall be awarded. The Standing Commission will make its report to the next international Red Cross Conference.

IV

Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions

The Council of Delegates,

whereas by virtue of articles 47 to 49 of the First Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 ; of articles 48 to 50 of the Second Convention ; of articles 127 to 129 of the Third Convention and 144 to 146 of the Fourth Convention, the Contracting Parties have undertaken :

- (a) to give the text thereof the widest possible dissemination in their respective countries, both in time of peace and war, and in particular to incorporate the study of the text in their programmes of military and, if possible, also civil instruction, in order that these principles may be made known to the population as a whole ;
- (b) to communicate to one another, through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council and, during hostilities, through the intermediary of the Protecting Powers, the official translations of these Conventions, as well as the laws and regulations adopted to ensure implementation ;
- (c) to take the necessary legislative measures for the repression of serious infringements of these Conventions ;

whereas the application of these articles is the basis of a general and complete implementation of these Conventions, the Council of Delegates, after having earnestly deliberated on the matter in

Geneva, in September 1963 again calls the attention of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, whose Governments have not yet discharged their obligations, to the humanitarian importance of the question:

requests these Societies to approach their Governments with a view to the early and effective implementation of the aforesaid articles ;

proposes the inscription here and now of this question on the agenda of the next International Conference of the Red Cross, to which these National Societies will submit a report on the steps taken as regards this present Resolution.

V

Application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations Forces

The Council of Delegates,

considering that the States which are parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken to respect and to ensure the respect of these Conventions ;

considering that it is necessary that the United Nations Emergency Forces shall observe and be protected by these Geneva Conventions ;

expresses its appreciation for the efforts already made by the United Nations to that effect and recommends :

- (a) that the United Nations be invited to adopt a solemn declaration accepting that the Geneva Conventions equally apply to their Emergency Forces as they apply to the forces of States parties to the said Conventions ;
- (b) that the Governments of countries providing contingents to the United Nations should as a matter of prime importance give them before departure from their country of origin adequate instructions on the Geneva Conventions as well as orders to comply with them ;
- (c) that the Authorities responsible for these contingents should agree to take all necessary measures to prevent and repress any infringements of the said Conventions.

VI

Repression of Violations of the Geneva Conventions

The Council of Delegates,

recommends that the International Committee of the Red Cross collects information on legislation introduced in all countries to repress violations of the Geneva Conventions, and that it submits a report on the subject to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross.

VII

Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Service

The Council of Delegates,

referring to Resolution No. IV relative to the participation of National Red Cross Societies in Civil Protection, which was adopted by the Council of Delegates assembled in Prague in the autumn of 1961,

having studied the report presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Council of Delegates concerning the Status of personnel of Civil Protection Services,

- (a) notes with satisfaction the intention of the International Committee of the Red Cross, if it obtains such governmental support as it deems necessary, to draw up, in consultation with experts provided by the interested Governments and National Red Cross Societies, draft international rules defining the Status of personnel, equipment and installations of civil protection organisations in the event of armed conflict ;
- (b) expresses the wish that these draft rules, if drawn up, be submitted to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (c) hopes the National Societies will support the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross and draw the attention of their Governments to this proposal which aims at strengthening appreciably the protection of war-victims, unceasingly advocated by the Red Cross.

VIII

Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the Draft Rules for the Protection of the Wounded and Sick and Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel in time of conflict submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue the study of the problem, if possible with the help of Government experts, and present a Report to the next International Conference of the Red Cross.

IX

Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the Report of the Commission of Experts for the study of the question of aid to the victims of internal conflicts, which sat from October 25 to 30, 1962,

requests the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue its action with a view to extending the humanitarian aid of the Red Cross to the victims of non-international conflicts,

recommends National Societies to support these efforts in their respective countries in conformity with the Red Cross Principles.

X

Use of the Emblems of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun

The Council of Delegates,

having taken cognizance of the Draft Regulation presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the use of the emblems of the red cross, of the red crescent and of the red lion and sun by National Societies,

accepts this Draft as amended,

invites the International Committee to submit it to the next International Conference of the Red Cross, for final approval,

invites the National Societies, as a trial measure, to give immediate consideration, as far as possible, to ensuring its full and proper implementation.

REGULATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE EMBLEM OF THE
RED CROSS, OF THE RED CRESCENT,
AND OF THE RED LION AND SUN BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Preamble.—In its 1949 version, the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, distinguishes for the first time in its article 44 the two different uses of the red cross emblem. On the one hand is the *protective* sign, which is the visible manifestation of the protection conferred by the Convention on certain persons and objects namely, essentially those which belong to the Army Medical Service, and, on the other hand, is the purely *indicatory* sign, which indicates that a person or an object is connected with the National Society, but without their being placed under the protection of the Convention. Article 44 also determines in a general manner the legitimate uses of the emblem in its two meanings.

The present regulation defines the various methods of employment of the sign by the National Societies and their members, in the light of the provisions of international law and also of the essential rules of the institution. It starts with several general principles which should enable cases which have not been expressly foreseen to be resolved.

PRINCIPLES

1. The signs of the red cross, of the red crescent and of the red lion and sun ¹ on a white ground are essentially meant to protect, in times of conflict, persons, buildings, vehicles and material dependent on the Army Medical Service. In this case, they will always be of the largest possible size in relation to the object to be covered, so that they may be plainly visible, especially to aircraft and can be displayed on the roofs of buildings, as well as worn on armlets.

The National Societies do not have the right, as such, to the protective emblem ². In principle, only persons, buildings, vehicles and equipment placed by them at the disposal of the Army Medical Service in time of war can cover themselves with this emblem according to methods laid down by the military authorities.

2. National Societies can freely use the red cross emblem in time of peace in accordance with national legislation. In time of war, they can continue to use the sign, but in conditions such that persons and objects upon which it figures do not appear as persons or objects protected by the Convention. The sign, in particular, should be of relatively

¹ For simplification, mention will henceforth only be made of the red cross, but it goes without saying that all that will be said about it applies equally to the red crescent and the red lion and sun.

² The International Red Cross organizations and their duly authorized personnel have the right to make use of the emblem "at all times", by virtue of article 44, paragraph 3.

small dimensions and cannot be affixed on an armlet or on a roof of a building.

In order to avoid having to alter signs already thus in use, so as to prevent any misunderstanding and to accustom their members to the correct use of the emblem, National Societies are invited only to employ for their activities in time of peace signs already complying with the requisite conditions as above in time of war. The emblem will therefore always be of small dimensions in relation to the object to be designated. It will not appear on a roof. The wearing of the red cross armlet, which is exclusively a "protective" sign, is not considered as advisable.

3. National Societies cannot carry out their activities under the cover of the emblem unless these are "in conformity with the principles laid down by the International Red Cross Conferences". These principles give to the institution its aims and its *raison d'être* and are the basis for its specific action; voluntary assistance to the suffering, to the victims direct and indirect of conflicts, of national and social disasters.

National Societies will therefore refrain, as a general rule, from displaying the red cross emblem whilst carrying out activities which do not fully comply with these principles and which only have a most tenuous connection with its proper duties and essential mission: work of a patriotic nature, the organization of welfare for certain categories of civilians or military personnel, the teaching of sport or domestic economy, activities for gainful ends, etc. . . .

4. The "protective" sign should always be displayed in its original form without alteration or addition. The so-called Greek cross should preferably be used with four equal branches formed of one vertical and one horizontal transversal arm, intersecting in the centre and not touching the edges of the flag or shield; there is no limit on the length and the width of these branches. Whilst the shade of red is not fixed, the ground, on the other hand, will always be white. There is no limit either on the dimensions, the form or the direction of the crescent.

5. The "indicatory" sign will as far as possible be framed by or under-inscribed with the Society's name or initials, no drawing, emblem or inscription being displayed on the cross or the crescent itself. The National Society can, if it so desires, determine the dimensions and the proportions of the emblem used in each case.

6. The National Society establishes the conditions of use of its emblem.

No person shall wear the Society's emblem under any form whatsoever without being the holder of a relevant document: membership card, duty order, etc.

Similarly, when the Society has the emblem affixed on buildings, offices or vehicles which belong to it or which it uses, it will also deliver the justifying documents.

RULES

A. Use of the indicatory sign

I. PERSONS

1. *Active members*

If they wear a uniform, active members can display the emblem of the Society surrounded by or under-inscribed with its name or initials on the collar, chest, arm or shoulder or on the head-dress.

In civilian clothes, active members can wear the badge of the Society in the form of a button, broach, pocketbadge or tie. This badge will comprise the name of the Society surrounding or under-inscribing the emblem.

2. *Non-active or auxiliary members*

Non-active or auxiliary¹ members can wear the emblem of the Society in the button-hole or in the form of a button, broach, pocket-badge or tie and bearing its name or initials. As a general rule this badge will differ from that of active members and be smaller.

3. *Members of the Junior Red Cross*

If these members wear a uniform, the red cross sign surrounded by the words " Junior Red Cross " or the initials JRC may figure on the collar, the chest, arm or shoulder, or also on the head-dress. In civilian clothes these members may display the Junior Red Cross button or broach.

4. *First-Aid workers trained by National Societies*

Persons who are non-members but qualified, such as first-aid workers or rescuers who have been trained by the National Society or who have undergone examinations directed by it, may, with the agreement of the Society wear a badge in the form of a broach or in the button-hole, which will draw the attention of the public to them. The Society will however maintain control over the wearing of this badge, which will be withdrawn should the person concerned cease from serving in such a capacity or if he does not regularly attend refresher courses or classes of instruction.

5. *Members of affiliated Societies*

With the agreement of the Authorities, the National Society may authorize another Society, pursuing the same or similar ends as itself,

¹ Certain National Societies do not recognise this category of members.

and which is affiliated to it, to grant to its members, while carrying on their humanitarian duties and whilst they are in uniform, the right to display the red cross emblem under the same conditions as members of the National Society, as defined in article I above. The name or the initials of the Society thus authorized should be shown on the uniform, but separate from the red cross emblem which, as a general rule, should be different from that the National Society. Such authorization cannot be granted unless the affiliated Society remains entirely under the control and the authority of the National Society.

II. BUILDINGS

6. *Buildings entirely utilized*

The name and emblem of the Society may be displayed on buildings entirely utilized by the Society, whether they belong to it or not. The emblem, which will be removable, will be of relatively small dimensions. It can be shown on a board or a flag, but not on a roof.

7. *Buildings partially utilized*

When a building is only partially occupied by the National Society, its emblem can only be displayed on the offices which it occupies and under the conditions as laid down on the preceding article.

8. *Buildings belonging to but not utilized by the Society*

A National Society may display its name but not its emblem on buildings or offices which are its own property and which it rents or lends to third parties.

III. VEHICLES

9. *Vehicles belonging to the Society*

Vehicles, especially ambulances, belonging to the National Society and utilized by its members or employees may display the name and emblem of the Society. The emblem shall be small in size and cannot be shown on a flag. Such authorization is also valid in time of war.

10. *Ambulances not belonging to the Society*

In conformity with National legislation and by virtue of article 44, paragraph 4, of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, National Societies may authorize the use of the emblem, in time of peace, to indicate ambulances belonging to third parties, individuals, societies or authorities.

They will not give such authorization except in exchange for the right regularly to control the uses which may thus be made of the emblem.¹

IV. FIRST-AID STATIONS

11. *Stations belonging to and controlled by the Society*

The name and emblem of the Society may be displayed in time of war as in time of peace on first-aid stations belonging to and controlled by the Society.

In time of war, the emblem shall be small in size and cannot be shown on a flag.

12. *Stations not belonging to a Society*

In conformity with national legislation and by virtue of article 44, paragraph 4 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, National Societies may authorize the use of the emblem in time of peace, to indicate first-aid stations reserved exclusively for free treatment to be given to the wounded and sick.

They will not grant this authorization except in exchange for the right regularly to control the uses which may thus be made of the emblem and that free treatment is in fact given.

V. COLLECTION OF FUNDS

13. *Publicity material*

National Societies are at liberty to utilize the emblem to give support to their fund-raising campaigns, notably on leaflets, posters, boards, etc., preferably displayed together with the name of the Society or a publicity text or drawing.

14. *Objects placed on sale or on offer*

Objects placed on sale or on offer by the Society may display the emblem, which may then be of a decorative character, preferably shown together with the name of the Society and that it is of the smallest possible size, or else made of perishable fabric. Badges, especially, will be such that they do not imply the wearer to belong to the Red Cross.

As a general rule the emblem will be utilized in such a way as not to lay itself open to possible later misuse.

¹ National Societies may, if they consider this advisable, recommend that these ambulances, as well as first-aid stations mentioned in article 12 below are marked preferably with the medical emblem of the Staff of Aesculapius, red on a white ground.

The sale or distribution of flags or banners displaying the emblem alone is not authorized.

VI. VARIOUS EMPLOYMENTS

15. *Co-operation with other organizations*

National Societies co-operating with other National organizations in humanitarian action cannot share either their name or their emblem with these.

16. *Medals*

The emblem of the Society may figure freely on medals or other testimonies of recognition, on condition that it is shown together with the name of the Society and, if possible, by a few words describing the purpose of the medal or defining the services rendered.

17. *Decorative emblem*

There is no restriction on the utilization of the emblem for decorative or ornamental purposes, especially during celebrations or public manifestations, or on printed matter or on publications of all descriptions.

National Societies will however ensure that in no circumstances will the dignity of the emblem be degraded, nor the respect which is due to it be in any way lessened.

18. *Relief supplies*

The name and emblem of the Society may be used by National Societies to mark supplies consigned by rail, road, sea or air for the relief of distress caused by armed conflicts or natural disasters. National Societies will ensure that the right to use the emblem for such purposes is not abused.

B. Use of the protective sign

I. PERSONS

19. *Members of the Society*

Members of the Society trained to be placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service will not have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the red cross armlet, unless they are in fact placed under the authority of that service. In agreement with the latter they can also wear the badge of the Society.

20. *Non-Members*

Other persons trained by the National Society for medical duties and placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service shall have the

right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet, but not the badge of the Society.

21. *Personnel of civilian hospitals*

In time of conflict, in occupied territory or in the theatre of military operations, members of the personnel of civilian hospitals have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet, whilst in service for regular personnel, and during the performance of their duties for temporary personnel.

If they are members of the National Society, or its employees, they can also wear its badge with the agreement of the competent authority.

II. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

22. *Buildings*

Buildings belonging to the National Society or administered by it may, in time of war, be marked with the protective emblem, in particular on roofs, if they are placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service. Such marking may be authorized in time of peace if their military allotment has already been made or is of a definite character.

With the agreement of the military authority, the name and the emblem of the Society may also be displayed on these buildings. The emblem will however remain of small dimensions.

23. *Civilian hospitals*

Hospitals which are of a permanent character which are recognized as such by the Authority may, with the agreement of the latter be marked, already in time of peace, with the protective sign, notably on their roofs.

If they belong to the National Society or are administered by it, its emblem and name may also be displayed there under the same conditions as in the previous article.

24. *Equipment*

Medical equipment prepared by the National Societies to be placed at the disposal of the Army Medical Service and accepted by it can also be at once marked with the protective sign.

The name and the emblem of the Society may also appear there, if it is its owner and donor.

III. HOSPITAL SHIPS AND LIFEBOATS

25. *Hospital ships and lifeboats*

Hospital ships and lifeboats belonging to National Societies may already, in time of peace, be marked as laid down by article 43 of the

Second Geneva Convention of 1949, with the agreement of the competent authority and if they have received from the latter a document declaring that they have been submitted to its control during their commissioning and sailing.

Again with the agreement of the authority the name and emblem of the Society may appear on these vessels and craft. The emblem will however remain small in size.

26. *Fixed coastal installations*

Fixed coastal installations of lifeboats belonging to the National Society may be marked with its name and emblem.

In time of war and with the agreement of the competent authority, they may in addition display the protective sign.

27. *Personnel of hospital ships, lifeboats and fixed coastal installations*

In time of conflict, the members of this personnel have the right to wear the protective emblem, notably the armlet. The personnel of lifeboats and fixed coastal installations do not however possess this right except when they are on duty.

Members of this personnel may at all times also wear the badge of the National Society, if they are its members, or if the Society decides to confer it upon them.

IV. PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY MADE AVAILABLE BY A SOCIETY OF A
NEUTRAL COUNTRY

28. In conformity with article 27 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949, the personnel, equipment, vehicles or lifeboats made available to a belligerent by the National Society of a neutral country shall display the protective emblem from the time of their departure, with the agreement of the authorities of the neutral country and of those of the belligerent country. Under the same conditions, the name and emblem of the Society may also be shown on the uniform of persons or on property.

* * *

XI

Expansion of First Aid among National Societies

The Council of Delegates,

considering First Aid as an essential activity of National Societies and the teaching of the subject to the public as an intrinsic Red Cross activity in promoting health,

considering the role which First Aid teams are called upon to play in the varied aspects of health education of the greatest importance,

draws the attention of recently-founded National Societies to the importance of extending First Aid instruction and organising properly-trained First Aid teams,

emphasises the responsibility of training instructors and leaders in that field,

requests the experienced sister-Societies to afford, through the League, every possible assistance with the object of training First Aid leaders and increasing the number of First Aid teams among recently-founded National Societies.

XII

Simplification and Standardization of First Aid Techniques

The Council of Delegates,

bearing in mind Resolution No. XXIII of the XXVth Session of the Board of Governors and Resolution No. XVII of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors,

considering the work undertaken by the Commission on First Aid Practice of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League and the encouraging results achieved at the Red Cross International Meeting of First Aiders at Macolin in 1963,

proposes the simplification and standardization of first aid methods and equipment, both on national and international levels,

to this end, urges the League to repeat at regular intervals the organization of such international meetings of first aiders where the representatives of National Societies who are qualified in first aid training may pool their experiences,

invites the National Societies to take into consideration the results of such meetings and as far as possible keep informed those members who are responsible for first aid,

on the same lines requests National Societies to promote Red Cross first aid work by regularly communicating to the League their achievements in this field and to circulate amongst the members concerned such documents which the League might publish on this information.

XIII

Health Education and Accident Prevention

The Council of Delegates,

in consideration of Resolution No. XXV of the XIXth International Conference and Resolution No. XVI of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors, on health education and accident prevention,

recalling the mission of the Red Cross in public health and aware of the educational role the Red Cross is called upon to play, by reason of its prestige and the response it obtains from the general public,

emphasises the vital part which National Societies can play in the health education of the public, and more particularly in the prevention of accidents, firstly through their various activities and the work of numerous volunteers, and secondly by drawing the attention of the public authorities, teachers and doctors to the problems of health education and accident prevention,

encourages National Societies to continue their activities in this field in co-operation with the public authorities and specialised agencies.

XIV

Blood Transfusion

The Council of Delegates,

referring to the terms of Resolution No. XIV of the XXVth Session of the Board of Governors and of Resolution No. XIX of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors,

reaffirms that the Red Cross is called upon to play a role in the field of blood transfusion, which is a particularly urgent problem and calls for the education of the public,

invites the National Societies to continue this education of the public by actively working for the recruitment of regular volunteer donors and giving the civil authorities all possible assistance with a view to promoting the popularisation of blood transfusion in their countries,

thanks the League for the help it has given to National Societies and for having co-ordinated their efforts on behalf of the less experienced sister Societies and invites the League to continue to foster the exchange between Societies of experience (for instance by meetings and seminars), and technical assistance (sponsorship, delegation of experts, donations and loans of equipment),

encourages the League to carry on co-operation with the large international organisations which are concerned with blood transfusion (World Health Organization, International Blood Transfusion Society, Council of Europe) with a view to increasing effectively concerted action vis-à-vis civil authorities and the public.

XV

Training of Auxiliary Social Workers

The Council of Delegates,

bearing in mind the increasing responsibilities assumed by Governments in matters relating to social welfare and the rôle which National Societies are nevertheless called upon to continue in this field,

bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations set out in the Report of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League assembled in Geneva in February 1963, in compliance with Resolution XIV of the XXVIth Session of the Board of Governors.

accepts the report and expresses its thanks to the members of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and, in particular, its Chairman,

recommends that in view of current developments, the National Societies devote further study to the policy directing their social activities,

recommends that in the light of these developments, the League undertakes, at the requests of National Societies, the study of those problems in which the said Societies are interested,

recommends that in the light of modern trends of social work, National Societies devote special attention to the training of auxiliary workers.

XVI

Social Activities on Behalf of the Disabled

The Council of Delegates,

conscious of the work accomplished by National Societies on behalf of disabled and elderly persons,

considering the interest displayed by National Societies during the IIInd International Red Cross Seminar on Recreational Therapy (Chianciano, May, 1962),

bearing in mind the discussions which took place at the VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference,

recommends that, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Red Cross since its foundation, National Societies attach an ever-increasing importance to social activities on behalf of the physically and mentally disabled, of the chronically sick, and elderly persons.

XVII

Recruitment and Preparation of Nursing Personnel

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of the reports presented by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on Red Cross responsibilities in the field of nursing,

shares the concern expressed by the authors of these reports regarding the serious lack of nursing personnel of all categories in almost every country of the world,

emphasises the fact that National Red Cross Societies have a responsibility in contributing to the full measures of their possibilities, directly or indirectly, to the recruitment and preparation of such personnel in order that optimum assistance in the field of health be ensured to the people of their countries, namely in cases of disaster or conflict,

expresses the wish that National Societies assume fully such responsibility, in close cooperation with the Public Authorities and the civilian and military Medical Services as well as with the various

national and international organisations of the medical and health professions,

invites to this end National Red Cross Societies to put in practice as widely as possible and without delay the measures recommended in the above named reports.

XVIII

Nursing Study Centres

The Council of Delegates,

recommends that National Societies give full support to the desire expressed at the Red Cross International Nursing Study Centre, that more such Study Centres be held in the future and, when possible, on a regional basis in order that more Red Cross nurses might participate.

XIX

“ Red Cross Nursing Around the World ”

The Council of Delegates,

whereas it was noted that the Nursing Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies received the booklet “ Red Cross Nursing Around the World ” with great approval and suggested that wide distribution of this publication be made,

therefore recommends that member Societies of the League of Red Cross Societies take all necessary measures to ensure such distribution.

XX

The Red Cross and the Humanitarian Education of Youth

The Council of Delegates,

having taken cognizance, with interest, of the seven recommendations adopted by the World Conference of Educators (Lausanne, August 19-23, 1963), as well as the recommendation adopted by the Meeting of National Chairmen and Directors of the Junior Red Cross (Lausanne, August 24, 1963),

approves these recommendations,

and requests the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and National Societies to implement those recommendations which concern them.

Below : the eight recommendations referred to above.

RECOMMENDATION A

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

considering modern educational trends and the demand for programmes suited to the needs and conditions of youth in the world, both today and for the future,

testifies to the usefulness and the great educational value of the Junior Red Cross programme,

appeals to educators throughout the world to utilize the resources the Red Cross has to offer in order to help in the promotion of health and good citizenship, nationally and internationally, and the improvement of international understanding,

Recommends

- (1) that the exchange of ideas and experiences which has resulted from the present Conference should be continued and intensified ;
- (2) that a Working Party, composed of Educators be convened to this end by the League Secretariat with the following terms of reference :
 - to help in the organisation of one or more pilot courses of a progressive nature in health education and first aid instruction,
 - to help revise the brochure, " Juniors at Work ", by relating the activities concerning voluntary service and programmes of social work to particular age groups ;
 - to collaborate actively in the organisation of national and regional courses for educators ;
- (3) that the League of Red Cross Societies consider the possibility of convening a similar World Conference of Educators within a reasonable period of time, which would enable participants at this Conference to see the results achieved.

RECOMMENDATION B

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

Recommends

that National Societies assist in the evaluation of the programmes of activities presented at the Conference by convening meetings of Edu-

cators in their own countries to compile a survey of activities suitable to their particular area so that a more varied programme may be presented to their young people in the light of experiences gained from all parts of the world during the Conference.

RECOMMENDATION C

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

Recommends

that National Societies inform educational authorities and teachers of—

- (a) the opportunities for international friendship, understanding and education for peace available to young people through the wide and varied programme of activities of the Junior Red Cross ;
- (b) the assistance which can be given by the Junior Red Cross in the form of self-help projects to areas of need in all parts of the world ;
- (c) the channels available through Red Cross by which assistance can be provided to victims of disasters ;
- (d) the necessity to ensure that all such programmes should adhere to the accepted practice whereby all communications concerning them and any gifts sent should be through the respective National Headquarters of the Societies concerned.

RECOMMENDATION D

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

considering the need not only to educate youth in humanitarian principles, but also to provide them with opportunities to practice these principles in order that mankind may achieve international understanding and peace,

recognising that the Red Cross, through the ideals and values inherent in the Geneva Conventions and through its programmes designed to protect life, is in fact able to make a definite contribution to humanitarian education,

recognising the essential role which educators play in this connection and the facilities which the Red Cross offers,

Recommends

- (1) that the International Committee of the Red Cross continue to persuade Governments to use not only their military but also their

educational and other authorities in disseminating the Geneva Conventions among the entire populations ;

- (2) that the League of Red Cross Societies, through a continuous evaluation of the programmes undertaken by National Societies, ensure that the Junior Red Cross is in a position to function in partnership with educational authorities in this field ;
- (3) that National Societies themselves obtain the advice and assistance of educators in the preparation of such information media as will emphasize the necessity to safeguard humanitarian principles at all times and under all conditions.

RECOMMENDATION E

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

recognising that in each culture, each society, each religion there exists a common, basic fund of moral codes and rules of conduct which correspond to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross,

invites National Societies to contribute to a collection of stories, biographies, statements etc., from the traditions of their countries, which illustrate human responsibility, the spirit of service, love for one's neighbour, respect for human life, the protection of the weak and of those in distress, in order that these can be used in Red Cross magazines, text books, as well as for the publication of a common Red Cross anthology for youth,

takes note with satisfaction that the editorial office of the " International Review of the Red Cross " agrees to receive them.

RECOMMENDATION F

The World Conference of Educators assembled at Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,

recognising the necessity for education in health and the application of practical methods and techniques to promote health in every sector of the community, with a view to developing a sense of social consciousness and respect for life as bases of world peace,

recognising that a wide gap exists between knowledge of health laws and the practical application of these laws for the attainment of personal and community health,

recognising the lack of facilities for the attainment of basic health in some areas,

Recommends

(1) that National Societies

- (a) approach school authorities in order to ensure the inclusion of instruction in health, first aid, disease and accident prevention in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools and teacher training colleges ;
- (b) provide training courses in first aid, home nursing, nutrition, hygiene and other aspects of health ;
- (c) assist education authorities by providing lectures and demonstrations to promote widespread knowledge of health ;
- (d) co-operate with other welfare agencies in the promotion of personal and community health ;
- (e) encourage the promotion of facilities for the care and training of handicapped children ;

(2) that the League

- (a) consider the establishment of regional study centres for the training of suitable members of National Societies and other personnel engaged in health teaching with a view to producing new methods and techniques of teaching suited to the health needs of the community ; and
- (b) consider supplying to National Red Cross Societies suitable material to enable such teaching facilities to be adequately developed.

RECOMMENDATION G

The World Conference of Educators, assembled in Lausanne on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary,
considering the importance of educating youth for voluntary service ;
recognising the natural inclination of youth towards service as a means of self expression and personal development,
recognising that the development of this spirit of voluntary service goes hand in hand with training for civic and social responsibility,

Recommends

- (a) that National Societies train both leaders and Juniors in the special aptitudes, technical knowledges and skills essential for most forms of voluntary activity, and give young people an opportunity to participate in the planning of such programmes ;

- (b) that school authorities encourage the establishment of Junior Red Cross Committees to serve as initiative groups in interesting and educating their fellow students in programmes of voluntary social activity ;
- (c) that teachers use the Junior Red Cross programmes as a means of providing young people with opportunities for developing a sense of purpose, challenge and responsibility towards the needs of others ;
- (d) that governmental and local authorities, in planning social welfare programmes, assign to youth specific areas of responsibility.

RECOMMENDATION H

The National Junior Red Cross Presidents and Directors, meeting in Lausanne, following the World Conference of Educators, considering the desire of the participants to the World Conference of Educators to launch a world-wide Junior Red Cross action,

Recommend

that the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies explore the possibility of associating Junior Red Cross with the Development Programme, especially in regard to the training of leaders, by providing training facilities such as materials and equipment, as well as making experts available.

XXI

Educational Value of the Junior Red Cross

The Council of Delegates

thanks the World Conference of Educators held at Lausanne from August 19-23 which examined the Junior Red Cross programme with a view to relating it to the needs of youth and which testified to the usefulness and great educational value of the Junior Red Cross,

draws the attention of school authorities and educators to the contribution of the Junior Red Cross to

- (1) Education of youth in humanitarian ideals ;
- (2) Health education through its varied programmes and training possibilities ;

- (3) Promotion of voluntary service among youth, thus developing social conscience nationally and internationally;
- (4) Practical programmes for international understanding, mutual assistance and the promotion of peace,

appeals to all educational authorities to give every possible support to the work of educators serving the cause of the Red Cross.

XXII

Youth and Peace

The Council of Delegates,

having taken note of Resolution No. 1572, adopted at the 15th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which recommended to non-governmental organisations to undertake effective measures with the object of promoting free and unrestricted exchange of ideas and opinions among youth on an international scale for the purpose of fostering the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding amongst the peoples,

having taken note of the conclusions contained in the report submitted to the Junior Red Cross Commission on the important subject of "Responsibility of the Red Cross for educating Youth in Humanitarian Ideals",

- (1) Confirms that the fostering among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding amongst the peoples is an intrinsic duty of the Red Cross,
- (2) Recommends to National Societies to continue taking all the necessary appropriate measures with a view to contributing effectively to the dissemination of these ideals among the youth of the whole world.

XXIII

Red Cross as a factor in World Peace

The Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross, assembled in Geneva on the occasion of the centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross movement,

- (a) noting that during the past century wars have become increasingly ruthless and dangerous,
- (b) noting that all peoples of the world are unanimous in their desire for a lasting peace based on law and justice, welcomes the efforts which are being made by the Governments to dispel the menace of armed conflict by the reduction of armaments, the banning of nuclear tests and weapons and the resort to peaceful methods of negotiation,
- (c) expresses the fervent hope that Governments will persevere unremittingly to seek appropriate means for restoring confidence between peoples and thereby lay the foundations for friendly cooperation and peace between States,
- (d) urges all National Societies to continue ceaselessly to foster peace through the fraternal links that bind them so that their example of humanitarian service may bring home to all peoples the realisation that the time has come to open up a new era when fear and violence shall be replaced by hope and peace.

XXIV

Contribution of the International Committee towards the Elimination of a Threat to Peace

The Council of Delegates,

- after having taken cognizance of the conditions in which the International Committee of the Red Cross was invited by the United Nations Organisation, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to intervene in the Cuba incident,
- considering it is desirable that the Committee respond to the call made upon it simultaneously by States in conflict to act as intermediary or assist in the proper discharge of the obligations they have undertaken, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace,
- approves the action taken by the International Committee in the Cuba incident and congratulates it for having accomplished that action.

XXV

Votes of Thanks

The Council of Delegates, in the name of the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross, meeting in Geneva from August 28th to September 10th, 1963

desires to express its deep gratitude to the Swiss Federal Council for all the help which it has given to the organisation of the Congress, for its numerous and valuable service and, in particular, for the presence of its president, Mr. Willy Spühler, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary Day and for the demonstrations carried out on September 7th by the Swiss Army Medical Services ;

thanks the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, M. Boissier ; the President of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. MacAulay ; the President of the Swiss Red Cross, Dr. von Albertini ; and all their staff, for organising such a successful Congress ;

asks the cantonal and municipal authorities in Geneva to accept its warm appreciation for the material and financial help given to the Congress as well as for their generous hospitality ;

expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having put the Palais des Nations and its installations at its disposal ;

thanks the families in Geneva who have welcomed so warmly the delegates and those accompanying them ;

expresses its special appreciation to M. Boissier and to Mr. MacAulay for the skilful and courteous way in which they have presided over the meetings ;

desires, in conclusion, to express its deep gratitude to all the individuals and organisations who have contributed to the outstanding success of the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The Nobel Peace Prize Award TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND THE LEAGUE

The 1963 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies. These glad tidings were announced to the ICRC by the following telegram sent from Oslo, on October 10, 1963.

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1963 to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies with a half to each stop letter follows. Gunnar Jahn, August Schou.

(signed) Gunnar Jahn — August Schou

On the same day and in the name of the institution of which he is President, Mr. Léopold Boissier replied by the following cable :

Deeply moved by the honour of receiving jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies the Nobel Prize for Peace which had first been bestowed upon Henry Dunant and then twice to our institution I express our profound gratitude to you and to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

(signed) Léopold Boissier

This was followed up by a letter in which the ICRC reiterated its expression of thanks and advised that Mr. Boissier would attend

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

the presentation ceremony which is to take place on December 10, 1963, in Oslo, and that whilst in Norway, he would give an address on the ICRC and its present-day tasks.

Thus, the Norwegian Committee has acknowledged the importance and significance of the work of the ICRC which has unceasingly brought relief to victims of conflicts and, through its activities and the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, has demonstrated that spirit of solidarity which should unite all men. Soon, therefore, four Nobel Peace Prizes may be seen at the headquarters of the ICRC, the one awarded to Henry Dunant, and also the three received by the ICRC in 1917, 1944 and 1963. This unique collection is a particularly striking testimony to the achievements of the Red Cross in promoting peace. It will be recalled that according to Alfred Nobel's will, the prize is awarded to " whoever has made the greatest or the best contribution to further brotherhood amongst the nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation and propagation of peace congresses ".

The International Committee is conscious of the great distinction which has just been bestowed upon it, and which it is pleased to share with the League of Red Cross Societies. It knows that the co-operation of the National Societies is necessary to enable it to fulfil its mission, and it associates them with the honour which has just been conferred upon the two International Red Cross institutions.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Mission in the Yemen

In the Yemen the International Committee of the Red Cross is confronted with a particularly difficult task. Intervention is required in a country difficult of access, almost completely without modern means of communication and the population of which has long been isolated from the rest of the world. The war which has been going on for over a year continues to produce its harvest of victims which it is up to the Red Cross movement to assist, for the Red Cross was founded one hundred years ago with the primary task of alleviating suffering caused by armed conflict. Yet, in the Yemen today, conditions are such that victims in vast regions of the country are left completely abandoned.

Furthermore, ICRC delegates who agree to go there have to face the most trying difficulties due to lack of communications and to climatic conditions, not to mention the many dangers to which they are exposed. Moreover, needs are so great, particularly on the Royalist side, that the ICRC would be unable to fulfil its task effectively without the support of the international community and, in the first place, the National Societies of the Red Cross. So far, however, contributions have been completely inadequate probably because international opinion is unaware of the extent of the distress which has struck this small country which for so long seemed to live retired within itself.

The ICRC launched an appeal to some fifty National Societies of the Red Cross and governments in order to muster the resources in personnel and equipment which would enable it to carry out a really effective medical action. It called for means to put into operation as rapidly as possible a field hospital and the mobile medical teams which its delegates on the spot had observed to be of urgent necessity. However, so far this appeal has met with but little response. Nevertheless, the ICRC hopes shortly to obtain the necessary contributions.

In the meantime, preparations are continuing in the Arab peninsula. Mr. Pierre Gaillard, the ICRC general delegate to the Middle East, is in charge of these. He went to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, after a short stay in Cairo, where he contacted the authorities and

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

the Red Crescent Society of the UAR. He is assisted in Saudi Arabia by Mr. Michel Martin, Mr. André Tschiffeli and Mr. Laurent Vust, as well as by Dr. Edwin Spirgi and Dr. Anton Wild, who have just concluded a lengthy tour in those areas of the Yemen occupied by Royalist troops.

For the moment however, the delegation has means available to enable it to relieve some of the distress. The ICRC has just sent out first aid material and blood plasma. Its delegates are attending to the forwarding and the distribution of these supplies to the interior of Royalist-held Yemen.

The delegation has also agreed to take into custody for distribution in Royalist Yemen, medical supplies, foodstuffs and blankets provided by the Yemen Relief Committee in London.

These supplies were transported first of all to Aden, but in view of the difficulties this organization encountered in effecting the distribution itself, it has entrusted this task to the International Committee.

In view of the approaching cold season in the mountainous part of the Yemen, a few tons of material could not possibly be adequate to meet the needs of an isolated population whose distress is increasing from day to day, and where the lack of medical facilities is becoming most alarming. Indeed, there is a danger of serious epidemics breaking out at any moment. The first concern of the ICRC remains therefore the establishment of a field hospital and the despatch of mobile medical teams as the only means to remedy this increasingly critical situation.

The ICRC is continuing its work of assistance to prisoners on both sides. The ICRC delegates have had the opportunity to visit Yemeni and Egyptian prisoners held by the Royalist forces under the Imam. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph Gasser, our delegate in the Yemeni Arab Republic, was able to visit several military and civilian detainees held by the authorities in Sanaa. On both sides the ICRC representatives are endeavouring to ensure respect for the main rules of the Geneva Conventions which Marshal Sallal, President of the Yemen Republic, as well as the Imam El Badr, have undertaken to observe.

South Africa

The general delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Sub-Equatorial Africa, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, recently went to South Africa to attend the General Meeting of the South African Red Cross in Port Elizabeth. He later went to Pretoria,

where he met various government representatives. The discussions he held dealt with the possibility of extending the ICRC's humanitarian activities in the territory of the South African Republic.

On Behalf of Cuban Refugees in Mexico

The International Committee of the Red Cross has received a telegram from the authorities governing the Mexican island of Cozumel, off the coast of the Yucatán province, in which they requested assistance on behalf of a group of 95 Cuban refugees who had recently landed and which included some expectant mothers and sick children.

The ICRC immediately transmitted this request to the Mexican Red Cross which despatched a medical team and emergency relief supplies to the spot. The 95 Cuban refugees were subsequently evacuated to Merida, the capital of the province, where they are being looked after by the Mexican Government.

Gathering of Nurses

Miss A. Pfirter, Head of the Medical Personnel Services of the ICRC, represented our institution at the Meeting of the Association of German Red Cross Training Schools for Nurses in the Federal Republic, which was held in October at Kassel, and which grouped some 1500 nurses. During the opening ceremony, she transmitted to the participants, good wishes from the International Committee and the League.

† Mrs. R.-M. FRICK-CRAMER

We have learnt with deep regret of the sudden death of Mrs. R.-M. Frick-Cramer, who played an important rôle in the world of the Red Cross.

She was appointed a member of the ICRC in 1918, but already in 1914 she had participated in the establishment of the International Agency in Geneva and together with Mr. J. Chenevière, she shared the administration of the Allied P.O.W. Service. From that time on her main preoccupation became the greater protection of prisoners of war and of civilian victims of hostilities.

When the Second World War broke out, she dedicated herself entirely to the Central Prisoners of War Agency. From 1940 to 1946, her legal knowledge and practical experience were invaluable to the International Committee which found in her a person of remarkable intelligence and active generosity. In meetings and legal or technical commissions her vast experience gave considerable authority to her opinion.

Moreover, this modest lady devoted herself to the cause of victims whom no convention protected at the time; civilian internees. With her colleagues she strove to ensure for their benefit the application of provisions relating to interned troops. She communicated to those in her environment confidence in the efficacy of the humanitarian ideal.

The *International Review* had occasion to recall Mrs. Frick-Cramer's great merit when she resigned in 1946 and was appointed honorary member of the International Committee.¹ In the same

¹ November 1946.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

issue was published a bibliography of her publications and articles, to show the great value of Mrs. Frick-Cramer's contribution to Red Cross history and humanitarian law.

In view of the support which Mrs. Frick-Cramer has lavished on the Red Cross with wisdom and dedication for over thirty years, the International Committee will always retain of her a faithful memory as well as profound gratitude. It expresses to Mr. Edouard A. Frick, who was for a long time a delegate general of the ICRC, and to all her family, the sincere sympathy of the institution.

**HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS**

From Solferino to Tsushima

The last issue of the *International Review* contained an article on the book which Mr. Pierre Boissier has just had published: *Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge*. The first volume, in French, is available from the Editions Plon, Paris. The German edition is still being prepared.

Already this work, with its five hundred pages, containing numerous unpublished documents and which is the result of minute research, has given rise to excellent comment. According to the *Journal Suisse des Samaritains* " Mr. Pierre Boissier's book may be considered as the most important publication to date on the history of the Red Cross . . . It gives us many new fascinating glimpses into the history of wars and on the law of war ". The *Journal de Genève* emphasizes that " the whole work will no doubt constitute the most up-to-date and vivid of the Red Cross classics. It is a work of great importance in which the lively style of the narrator combines in a welcome manner the precision of the historian concerned with respect for facts ". The Brussels' paper *Le Soir* adds " this book, excellently written, provides the reader with continuous interest throughout ".

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

MEETINGS AND EXCHANGES ON THE OCCASION OF THE RED CROSS CENTENARY

The Red Cross Centenary celebrations in Switzerland took place from August 15 to September 15. The International Review has already mentioned the success of the events and the opportunities which the lectures and seminars offered to specialists from all over the world, to exchange and compare experiences and to extend their knowledge of the Red Cross and its work.

It is a pleasure to revert to this subject with two articles. One of these is by Mr. Jean Pascališ, Deputy Secretary-General of the Swiss Red Cross, who has recalled for us the World Conference of Educators, the International Nursing Study Centre and the International Red Cross Meeting of First Aiders; three important events which gave rise to debates and the third of which involved demonstrations of the greatest interest. It is easy to understand the widespread attention aroused, in particular by the World Conference of Educators, when one reads in this issue the text of the resolutions which were adopted. Our thanks are therefore due to Mr. Pascalis for his contribution.

The second article deals with the seminar on the activity of the Red Cross on behalf of victims of armed conflicts. We owe this to Mr. René-Jean Wilhelm, adviser in the Legal Department of the ICRC, who was responsible for the organization of this seminar, the administrative and practical aspects of which devolved upon the International Committee. It will be remembered that all the Centenary celebrations were prepared jointly by the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross. It was the League which took charge of the practical organization of the World Conference of Educators and of the International Red Cross Meeting of First Aiders, whilst that of the International Nursing Study Centre was the responsibility of a committee composed of representatives of the Swiss Red Cross, the League and the ICRC.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The events organized in Switzerland to celebrate the Red Cross Centenary were intended to render useful services to our movement. It was the aim of the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross that these should essentially reinforce the institution rather than to glorify its past activity. Apart from the Commemorative Day celebrations, all the events had a utilitarian aspect: International Exhibition; Seminar on activities on behalf of victims of armed conflicts; World Conference of Educators; International Meeting of First Aiders; International Nursing Study Centre; Public Lectures; visits to Red Cross institutions; first aid demonstrations by Red Cross teams and the Swiss Army Medical Service; the Centenary Congress itself, its many related meetings and the International Study Centre for leaders of Junior Red Cross National Societies.

Of these practical demonstrations we would particularly like to mention here the importance of the three meetings which took place outside Geneva from August 19 to 23 and at which were gathered three categories of experts whose qualifications are essential for Red Cross activities, i.e.: educators, nurses and first aid workers.

These three meetings had certain aspects which were decidedly similar, but it is obvious that their importance and the influence which may be expected as a result of their respective achievements cannot be considered as identical. It should be pointed out that such international gatherings are always of value to the Red Cross for they contribute to its unity by the contacts which are formed and the exchanges of ideas and experiences which are carried on. The Centenary was an event for which the National Societies were disposed to undertake financial sacrifices in order to be able to send delegations which were numerous and well qualified:

Educators (43 nations; 130 participants)

First aiders (37 nations; 140 participants)

Nurses (29 nations; 83 participants)

World Conference of Educators — The aim of this Conference was no less than the re-thinking necessitated by the Junior Red Cross programme in terms of modern educational trends and social conditions, which are obviously very different from those

which were prevailing in 1925 when the first World Conference of Educators was held in Paris. At the Lausanne Conference there were fifteen representatives from Ministries of Education, sixty-three educators, school administrators and university professors as well as forty-six representatives of the Junior Red Cross and the Red Cross who took part in the proceedings. The subjects concerned constituted the threefold aspect of the basic programme of the Junior Red Cross, i.e.: 1) the protection of life and health; 2) mutual assistance; and 3) international friendship and understanding; as well as the reconsideration of all the world's problems and needs related thereto.

Dr. Etienne Berthet, Director General of the International Children's Centre, dealt with the "present-day tasks and future trends in health education". Hygiene instruction nowadays is taking on fresh and increasing importance not only, as is too often thought, in developing countries alone, but also and especially in the highly developed countries where new problems, no less serious than those of former times, have to be solved. "It is not sufficient merely to save life; we must help man to live. He must be shown the large share of responsibility which he has to assume in the protection of his own personal health and that of the community in general, which henceforth extends on a world-wide scale". Mr. Pierre François, Head of the Youth Section of the Department of Education of UNESCO, communicated his conviction in his talk on "Education of Youth in the Spirit of Voluntary Service". Youth's aspirations have undergone changes, its conception of mutual aid is no longer that which prevailed a few decades ago; but youth is willing to work in the service of its fellow-men. However, we must know how to discern the new needs relevant to new conditions of life and we must find new solutions to deal with them. Here again, the Red Cross must absolutely know how to adapt itself, as it has always known throughout its first century of existence. Drawing her inspiration from Mr. J. Pictet's book on the principles of the Red Cross, Mrs. Sachiko Hashimoto, Director of the Japanese Junior Red Cross, recalled the necessity to inculcate youth with humanitarian principles and those of the Geneva Conventions, particularly the principle of human kindness which remains one of the few motive forces capable of uniting mankind.

Stress must first and foremost be laid on the factors which are common to all men rather than on those which distinguish them from one another, such as differences of race, politics, society, culture and ideology.

These three expositions made a great impression on all those present. They constituted a fine basis on which to work. Other talks, no less topical, provided ample matter for discussion amongst the ten working parties which were formed in a manner appropriate to the interest, qualifications and language of the participants. Eight important recommendations were evolved. Nevertheless, the fruits of the work must now be accepted and digested throughout the world before the extent of the real success of this Conference can truly be assessed. There is no doubt, however, that new horizons have been opened to the Junior Red Cross. Re-thinking of the whole problem will be required by many Junior National Societies and some vital revolutionary changes will have to be wrought.

International Red Cross Nursing Study Centre — The result of a study centre is not measured merely by an assessment of the work achieved nor by the number of recommendations drawn up. The spirit in which the work was carried out has also to be appreciated and appraised. In the three centres with which we are concerned the spirit was remarkable, but this was particularly the case amongst the nurses. Most of the National Societies have recourse to the nursing services for many types of activity, especially in the field of teaching where the work is arduous and where all day and every day dynamism and perseverance is called for.

Indeed, it often happens that these nurses work entirely on their own, particularly in the emergent countries where the task is immense and where resources are deficient. For this reason, apparently, all the participants greatly appreciated the contacts they were able to make at Lausanne, as well as the free exchange of ideas and the excellent "esprit de corps" which enabled them to return from whence they came, refreshed with renewed enthusiasm which cannot be but beneficial to the accomplishment of their difficult vocation. Apart from this it is also evident that the subject matter on which instruction was given was highly appreciated.

Everybody was convinced of the urgency of disseminating as widely as possible, especially in the nursing world, the principles of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Conventions and of the need for prompt utilization of the voluntary services as well as for knowledge enabling organization in order to carry out effective action.

But there again, the question arises "How?": How to work in teams, how to fire with enthusiasm, how to make dreary work interesting, how to recruit, instruct and employ voluntary workers, how to organize a nursing service and finally what the Red Cross is exactly and how to ensure that it is appreciated? On these subjects too, lectures were given; once again the effective and productive aspect of the work is revealed in the melting-pot of group activity. Advantage was taken of every imaginable procedure (symposiums, dissertations, conversations, demonstrative reconstructions etc.,) to make the discussions and the submission of reports attractive.

International Meeting of First Aiders — It is in this sort of meeting that one realizes that first aid is a universal idea; that it does not differ very much from one end of the world to the other. It is not just an accumulation of techniques. It is in the first place something which is felt, an attitude of mind, a discipline. It is truly one of those factors mentioned by the Educators at Lausanne which can unite men instead of dividing them.

The Meeting at Macolin, near Bienne, was not a competition to stimulate rivalry amongst national teams and thereby to create winners and losers. What mattered was the inter-exchange of experiences, the comparison of methods, techniques and material, as well as the learning of combined operation. One day, during a large scale combined exercise, the participants were split up into international teams of four members. Despite this handicap, the members of the teams understood each other perfectly well without having to exchange a word to perform resuscitation procedure, to improvise a splint, to carry out a perilous rescue, just as they were able to give or to receive brief and precise orders.

For each day there was a particular theme: wounds and fractures, nautical safety, haemorrhage, transport, resuscitation

methods. Each person and team communicated a speciality in some particular field or other. Indeed, first aid must be adapted from country to country to suit specific situations and needs. Once again the courage, perseverance and skill of the first aiders were well in evidence.

There was opportunity to hear several talks both on the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions and on first aid, as well as to take part, as was the case in Lausanne for the educators and the nurses, in fruitful discussions, in the course of which were forged or strengthened those friendships which contribute to the true unity and finally to the effectiveness of the Red Cross.

*

Seminar on the Activity of the Red Cross on behalf of Victims of Armed Conflicts

Aims. — In his welcome address to the participants, Mr. M. Bodmer, Vice-President of the ICRC and of the Centenary Commission in Switzerland, defined in the following terms the aims of the seminar held in Geneva :

“ When drawing up the programme of events for this summer, the Centenary Commission considered that amongst all the tasks undertaken today by the Red Cross and by the National Societies, in particular, a special place should also be reserved to tasks which for a long time solely occupied the Red Cross, namely those of aiding the victims of war. The Commission thought it was fitting, in this Centenary year, to examine how these tasks present themselves in the light of the evolution of the world, of the Red Cross and of ideas. It is for you to make this examination, basing yourselves both on the principles of activity in favour of the victims of conflicts and on their practical aspects, since the Red Cross is only living when it gives unceasing practical application to its principles taking new situations into account.

If, during the process of a most interesting development, the ICRC has itself had to act direct and in a practical manner on behalf of victims, National Societies have nevertheless, also in a

sphere which is of interest to us here, to remain active in accordance with the purposes for which they were originally created.

We are now touching, I think, exactly upon the special character of this seminar. For if it bears on the activities of the ICRC and the League, in particular as regards the theme of "international relief actions", the seminar must lay main emphasis on what the National Societies themselves have done and are able to do to come to the aid of the victims of conflicts and to prepare them for such contingencies. To my knowledge this is the very first time that the tasks of National Societies in this field have been reviewed in a complete and systematic manner."

In conclusion, Mr. Bodmer added with reference to the restricted character of the seminar:

"There is a deep reason to justify this and one which you are no doubt the first to understand and approve. Let us in fact admit it, the object of the seminar is a thankless one, as we have to envisage the possibility of armed conflicts, that is to say, a hypothesis which we ardently hope never to see realized. In the course of your work you will no doubt be told why and how this task is entirely compatible with the great desire for peace which animates all peoples and first and foremost, the Red Cross."

Participants in the seminar. — Representatives from twenty-five National Societies were registered to take part in the seminar, either well in advance or upon the opening of the seminar — which was open to all members of the Red Cross in Geneva at the time — and they followed the work of the seminar from beginning to end. These representatives came from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Australia, Austria, Burundi, China, Congo, Ethiopia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, U.A.R., the United States, Upper Volta, the Yemen.

Furthermore, leaders from National Societies in the following countries attended some of the sessions, particularly those lasting two days: Cuba, Germany (Federal Republic), Iraq, Ireland, Korea (Democratic Republic), Salvador, Tunisia, Turkey. In all,

the leaders of more than thirty National Societies were present or represented at the seminar.

The qualities of these representatives (most of whom were leaders of National Societies), the attention which they devoted to the debates and also the fact that the participants were at close quarters, because they were more numerous than had been expected, created an atmosphere in the sessions of informality and cordiality as well as a readiness to talk which was found by all to be most felicitous.

The Work of the Seminar — In the course of seven sessions, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Pilloud, Deputy Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, the debates covered the full programme as proposed to the National Societies. Each item on the programme was the subject of a brief introductory exposition, followed up by discussions, sometimes very lively. This brief report does not allow us to give an account of these interesting discussions which followed the introductory talks by members of the ICRC staff, so that we shall merely give an idea of the wide field covered by the work of the seminar by reproducing the programme:

I. INTRODUCTION

The basic principles : the struggle against unnecessary suffering ;
respect for the human being ; the Red Cross against war ;
The types of armed conflicts to be expected ;
Similarities with and differences from the tasks of the Red Cross in the
event of natural disasters ;
Attitude to be adopted in regard to public opinion.

II. PRACTICAL PEACETIME PREPARATION

A) *Activity of the National Societies within the scope of action envisaged in the Geneva Conventions* (the onus of which lies primarily with the government authorities).

— Dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions and issuing of identity cards — Description and registration of hospitals —

Information bureaux on victims of armed conflicts — Red Cross emblem (its meaning, its use, and the protection it affords) — Legislative measures.

- B) *Preparatory measures for which the National Societies are themselves primarily responsible.* — Preparation for the "mobilization" of the Society's personnel — Training of medical personnel and preparation of medical equipment — Participation in civil defence — Preparation for material assistance — Blood transfusion service.

III. ACTIVITY NECESSITATED BY CONFLICTS (during or after hostilities)

- A) *National Societies of countries involved in international conflict.* — Relief to nationals in the power of the enemy — Relief to enemy victims — Social activity on behalf of victims or their families — assistance to repatriated nationals — Activity in the field of information and tracing — transmission of civilian messages — Assistance to civil population sorely tried by hostilities — Support given to the ICRC activity, particularly to its delegates — Effect of occupation on the National Society of the Red Cross — Activity in the event of interruption of diplomatic relations or in case of international tension.
- B) *Activity in case of internal conflict (civil war, internal disturbances).* Application of article 3 and the principles of the Geneva Conventions — Rôle of National Societies and co-operation with the ICRC — Relief to the victims of events — Visits to various categories of detainees.
- C) *National Societies of countries not involved in conflict.* Delegation of personnel and despatch of medical equipment — Relief parcels to prisoners or sorely tried population — Refugee reception — Reception of certain categories of civilians (e.g. children) or military personnel — Help in exchange or repatriation of victims
- D) *International Relief* — Principles and co-ordination between the ICRC and the League — Relief actions incumbent on the ICRC — Relief actions incumbent on the League — Co-operation with bodies not forming part of the Red Cross.

Results — The work carried out during the seminar was fruitful from several points of view, but we shall restrict ourselves to mentioning only three aspects.

In the first place, there was the instructive character. For the young National Societies this constituted a synopsis and a useful

refresher course on all kinds of activities which a Society is able to carry out on behalf of victims of armed conflicts. In addition, the representatives from the older Societies could take this opportunity to familiarize themselves with these problems which might have been new to them or which might have involved certain aspects which they required to study more closely. Moreover, the interventions by National Society leaders of wide experience contributed to the utility of these refresher courses as much as, if not more than, the introductory expositions. In this respect, it can be said that the gathering of the young and the old Red Cross Societies turned out to be an extremely good idea.

In the second place, the discussions which followed the introductions enabled participants to bring out the problems which are at the present day of particular concern to the National Societies. As was to be expected, the rôle of National Societies in the event of internal conflicts was the subject which gave rise to the most debate. Amongst the many other subjects dealt with, mention must be made of the problem of relief action: the participants were the first to hear expositions relating to the principles and the practice followed in the co-ordination of relief action by the ICRC and by the League, both separately and jointly.

In conclusion, the work of the seminar enabled participants to draw up a series of proposals of a practical nature concerning specific tasks to be developed or undertaken in particular fields by the international organizations and especially by the ICRC. These proposals which will be contained in the final report on the seminar were of themselves additional testimony to the interest aroused by this event amongst those who took part.

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

THE EDUCATION OF BLIND YOUTH

The third International Conference of Specialists for the Education of Blind Youth, attended by more than four hundred delegates and observers from forty-three countries, was held in Hanover some time ago. The discussions during the plenary sessions and in the working groups dealt with the same question : what the requirements of the young blind in new countries were and how best to help them. The following resolutions were adopted :

The resolutions adopted by the Conference covered such subjects as the necessity to provide education for all blind children everywhere and particularly for the 80 per cent. of them in the emergent countries who live in rural areas ; the problems of teacher training and recruitment ; the need to ensure the education of additionally handicapped blind children ; the prevention of blindness and provision of early help to young blind children ; the teaching of braille and of the concept of number ; and the promotion of international co-operation in the education of the blind.

In a resolution on teacher training and recruitment the Conference recommended that teachers of blind youth should have had some experience in teaching seeing children ; that training colleges should be encouraged to train selected blind students as teachers ; that, when possible, teachers of the blind in emergent countries should be nationals of those countries ; that teachers of the blind should be of not less than equal status with all other teachers and that extra qualifications should merit extra remuneration ; and that no differentiation in status, salary, etc., should be made between sighted and blind teachers of blind youth.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

A resolution on vocational training recommended that—

(i) development of manual dexterity, mobility and social skills should begin at an early age and continue throughout school life as an aid to eventual vocational training and ultimate employment ;

(ii) realistic vocational guidance, geared to local conditions in towns and in rural areas, should be given ; workers for blind people, and all interested persons, should constantly seek and explore new areas for vocational training and employment ;

(iii) all industrial training schemes for blind youth, whether in special training centres or in open industry, should be realistic and aimed at enabling blind people to orient themselves successfully in open industry ;

(iv) wherever possible, blind youth should be trained in technical schools and training schemes for the seeing ; co-operation between special training centres for the blind and normal technical schools and programmes is most desirable ;

(v) the successful placement of blind youth in urban and rural occupations should be encouraged by effective publicity, emphasising the efficiency of thoroughly trained blind workpeople and giving guidance to governments and employers ; legislative measures to provide employment for such workers in a quota system should be introduced ;

(vi) a follow-up service should be developed to maintain blind people in employment and to help them to adjust to changing circumstances ;

(vii) there is a need for itinerant advisers and instructors to help in the vocational training, social adjustment and placement in employment of blind youth.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



World-wide symbol of quality and security



PI.1460 A2

For almost a century, Nestlé has been the symbol of guaranteed quality in the field of dietetic specialities. This tradition results from the constant pursuit of perfection through strictest laboratory control, vast research and most modern production methods. Nowadays, in every country of the world and in all climates, the Nestlé name is a byword for quality and security.

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, *Bruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, *rue Henry-Dunant, Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yriogoyen 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*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 *Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 *Wellesley Street East, Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 *Dharmapala Mawatte, Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, *Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, *Kanmien Hutung, Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, *Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, Bogota*.
- CONGO — Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Congo, 24, *avenue Valcke, Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, *Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, *Ignacio Agramonte 461, Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, *Thunovska 18, Prague III*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, *Platanvej 22, Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, *Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, *Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, *Tehtaankatu I A, Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, *rue Quentin-Bauchart, Paris (8^e)*.
- 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 — Hellenic 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, *Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 *Red Cross Road, New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, *Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, *Avenue Ark, Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 *Westland Row, Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, *via Toscana, Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 *Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 *Ka Nam San-Dong, Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Belfield Road 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *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 Secretaryship, 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*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Holland Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Al-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, *Port of Spain*.
- 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 Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.