

SEPTEMBER 1961

**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW**  
**OF THE**  
**RED CROSS**



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

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS**  
**GENEVA**

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

## Geneva

LÉOPOLD BOISSIER, Doctor of Laws, Honorary Professor at the University of Geneva, former Secretary-General to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *President* (1946) <sup>1</sup>

JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, Hon. Doctor of Literature, *Honorary Vice-President* (1919)

LUCIE ODIER, Former Director of the District Nursing Service, Geneva Branch of the Swiss Red Cross (1930)

CARL J. BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Philosophy, former Swiss Minister to France (1933)

MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy, *Vice-President* (1940)

ERNEST GLOOR, Doctor of Medicine, *Vice-President* (1945)

PAUL RUEGGER, former Swiss Minister to Italy and the United Kingdom, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (1948), *on leave*

RODOLFO OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)

MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)

FREDERIC SIORDET, Lawyer, Counsellor of the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1943 to 1951 (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, Colonel Commandant of 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)

---

### *Direction :*

ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, Executive Director

JEAN S. PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director for General Affairs

EDOUARD DE BONDELI, Assistant-Director ; Financial and Administrative Services

CLAUDE PILLOUD, Assistant-Director ; Legal Department

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the dates of nomination of the members of the International Committee

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FIRST YEAR — No. 6

SEPTEMBER 1961

\*

## CONTENTS

	Page
Jean S. Pictet : The Laws of the war . . . . .	295
M. Iconomow : The Augusta Fund . . . . .	304

---

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>The ICRC and the events in Bizerta . . . . .</i>	320
<i>ICRC Aid to the resettled population in Algeria . . . . .</i>	321

---

## NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Finland . . . . .</i>	322
<i>Japan . . . . .</i>	327
<i>Luxemburg . . . . .</i>	328
<i>Switzerland . . . . .</i>	330

---

## MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Rehabilitation of the Sick and Disabled . . . . .</i>	333
--	-----

---

## BOOKS

\*

## 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

Jean S. Pictet : El derecho de la guerra. — Marthe Iconomow : Hace setenta años fué creado el Fondo Augusta (II). — El CICR y los acontecimientos de Bizerta. — Asistencia del CICR en favor de las poblaciones reagrupadas de Argelia.

### GERMAN

Jean S. Pictet : Das Kriegsrecht. — Marthe Iconomow : Der Fonds Augusta (II). — Das IKRK und die Ereignisse in Biserta. — Hilfeleistung des IKRK an die evakuierte Bevölkerung Algeriens.

## THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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

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

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

Editor : JEAN-G. LOSSIER

---

# THE LAWS OF WAR<sup>1</sup>

## I

### EVOLUTION OF THE LAWS OF WAR

Heraclites of Ephesus said that war is the mother of the law of nations. Nothing could be more true for, alas, war is first and foremost in the relations among peoples. In 3,400 years of recorded history, there have been only 250 years of world peace!

Violence, cruelty and the tendency to kill and destroy derive from the age-old instinct of self-preservation. One tries to kill or injure another in order to improve one's own chances of survival. Among some animals, if one of them is wounded, he is set upon and killed by his fellows. For thousands of years men had to act in the same way among themselves. Then the instinct of self-preservation spread to the group. It was recognized that if society was to be organized, the instinctive reactions of the individual must be curbed. So the community set up a social order, through rules of conduct, and that was the origin of law. The community also established an authority capable of ensuring respect for those standards.

At the same time, however, limits had to be placed on that authority. For while the supreme aim of the State is to permit individual personality to develop, it might crush it in so doing. Man therefore required certain guaranteed basic rights which he requests and can consequently grant to others. Thus the principle of respect for the human person came into being—respect for his life, liberty and happiness.

---

<sup>1</sup> Talks given on June 15 and 22, 1960 in the lecture series of the *International Radio University*.

For a long time this tremendous and slow evolution was limited to the domestic sphere in each State; eventually, however, it reached the international plane where the law immediately came up against war which, in ancient times, was nothing but a general massacre.

Man could not hope to vanquish the scourge of war at the outset, but at least endeavoured to mitigate its dreadful consequences and make it more humane. It is logical to try to lessen the extent of an evil which one cannot banish completely. The reciprocal interest of chivalry also led men to observe certain "rules of the game" in the conduct of hostilities. That was how the laws of war originated.

The evolution was as hard to achieve on the international plane as it had been at the domestic level. For the State, which represents the interests of its citizens, became the champion of collective egoism vis-à-vis other countries.

Therefore, the law of nations is only first of all materially the result of the interests of the parties concerned, that is to say, of States. But the men and institutions concerned with making some measure of justice and compassion prevail, even when violent events are occurring, endeavoured to introduce some humanitarian principles into the law of nations for the benefit of the individual. In particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross has always contributed to this undertaking, which can only be conducted with patient determination and in gradual stages. For any provisions of a convention which were too unrealistic or the result of heedless humanism would simply not be accepted or, at the least, would not be applied and would fail in their purpose.

Thus war engendered laws and the latter in turn, inspired by the spirit of charity, took the lead of war, have limited the damage it does, and will one day overcome it.

As long ago as classical times, the stoic philosophers counselled moderation, as in the dictum: *hostes dum vulnerati fratres*. But they did not extend like treatment to the "barbarians" and allowed the latter to be put into slavery.

Christianity formulated the admirable doctrine of love for one's fellow-men and brought it onto the universal plane. But that

doctrine was only too often deformed by men who viewed altruism as a means of ensuring their own salvation and applied its precepts only in wars among those of the same faith. During the Crusades, it was in fact Saladin who displayed the most humanity.

Towards the end of the Middle Ages, scholars such as Vitoria laid the foundations of "natural law" which was considered of divine origin. Besides, they taught only too timidly that war must be waged in a "proper" way, i.e. that useless suffering should be avoided. Then the law-makers came up against a distinction drawn between just and unjust war, which was to hinder progress of the humanitarian cause for centuries. He who goes to war justly—that is to say with good cause and in accordance with morality—can do anything he pleases to nationals of the enemy country. But each party holds his cause to be the only just one, and massacres at will.

After the Reformation, Grotius and his disciples developed the law of nations along the same principles, but this time in the name of human reason only.

Modern humanitarianism did not come into being until the Enlightenment, and the basic rule of the law of war was definitively proclaimed by Vattel and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, both Swiss citizens. One knows this passage from the *Contrat Social*: "War is not a relationship between one man and another, but between one State and another; in war, individuals are enemies only by accident, not as men but as soldiers . . . Since the end of war is the destruction of the enemy State, one is entitled to kill its defenders so long as they bear arms; but as soon as they lay down their weapons or surrender . . . they become merely men once more, and one no longer has any right over their lives . . ." These ideas were taken up and developed by the French Revolution, which proclaimed the "imprescriptible right" of the wounded to be tended, and placed prisoners of war "in the safe-keeping of the nation".

In parallel, in the XVIIIth Century, cartels and capitulation agreements between heads of armed forces provided for more humane treatment for the wounded and prisoners. Those cartels, however, applied only to a single battle and were not always put into effect. Moreover, the wars of the French Republic and Empire, when military conscription was introduced, became mass wars, "all-out" wars in which the humanitarian cause suffered a definite setback.

It is therefore difficult to realise how important the 1864 Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field was in regard to the development of the laws of war. That Convention was drawn up at the instigation of the founders of the Red Cross, who had been shocked by the horrors of the battle of Solferino. For the first time, a still sporadic and hesitant practice was transformed into a universal law, valid everywhere and at all times. For the first time, or nearly so, war yielded to law. For the first time, the political and military interests of States were no longer the only issues at stake : even at the height of battle, a humanitarian duty prevailed, namely, that a suffering man must be tended with equal care and attention, whether he be friend or foe.

The 1864 Convention, so far ahead of its time, is the cornerstone of all positive law in regard to war. Its principle, first limited in application to wounded in the armed forces, was extended gradually to other categories of war victims : prisoners of war, shipwrecked persons and civilians are now protected by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which alone embody perhaps three-quarters of the laws of war. The "Lieber laws" which the United States brought out in 1863 also had a beneficial influence in this domain, as did Bluntschli's monumental *Droit international codifié*, published in 1868, which contains this redeeming sentence : "The purpose of the laws of war is to civilize war, whether just or unjust". We may note in passing that the notion of unjust war has recently been taken up again, in a slightly different sense. The aggressor State, or the State committing a breach of a pact, goes to war unjustly. But nowadays a distinction is made between *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello*, the latter being applicable in any conflict, to rebels as well as to the representatives of international order.

From the movement launched by the Red Cross sprang not only the Geneva Conventions, which protect the victims of war, but also Conventions regarding the conduct of hostilities and restrictions on the use of certain weapons. After the St. Petersburg Conference in 1868, which prohibited the use of explosive projectiles, came the Hague Conferences of 1899 which, *inter alia*, drew up the great "Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War". That is known as the Hague movement, running parallel to the Geneva provisions, though originating in the latter.

One might say that present-day efforts for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the outlawing of war also have their origin, though more indirectly, in the brief Geneva Convention of 1864, but today they are completely separate from the other two movements referred to above. The Hague Conventions opened the way for the establishment of investigating commissions and courts of arbitration. The Covenant of the League of Nations then laid down rules for the settlement of disputes through arbitration, and subsequently the Kellogg Pact even prohibited recourse to war. In present times, these efforts are actively pursued by the United Nations.

This process of development had been predicted by Gustave Moynier, one of the founders of the Red Cross, who wrote in 1864 in connection with the conclusion of the First Geneva Convention : “ To take this path is to take a decisive step on a steep slope on which one cannot possibly stop ; it cannot fail to culminate in an absolute condemnation of war . . . Future generations will witness the gradual disappearance of war. An infallible logic wills it so.”

## II

### LAWS OF WAR IN FORCE

War does not disrupt all legal ties between the States involved ; over and above acts of violence, certain rules survive which must be observed and which stem as much from reason as from humanitarian feeling ; they are the laws of war.

In a famous phrase, Talleyrand said that international law is based on “ the principle that nations must do each other the most possible good in peace and the least possible ill in war ”.

The laws of war, which are an integral part of international public law, fall under two main headings which we shall consider in turn : the Geneva laws and the Hague laws.

Let us first take the Geneva laws. They were re-affirmed in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and are traditionally concerned with the protection of all war victims and, by extension, the weaker members of the community who need special care, such as children

and old people. In its own defence, the State may be justified in placing restrictions on the free exercise of individual human rights, but any such restrictions must not exceed what is absolutely necessary. The particular function of the Geneva Conventions is to determine the permissible level of restriction, establish regulations for the treatment of men by their fellows, and find a compromise between military requirements and the dictates of present-day conscience.

The principle underlying the Geneva laws may be expressed in the following terms : persons placed *hors de combat* or who take no direct part in the hostilities must be respected and humanely treated. This definition covers members of the armed forces who are out of active service because of wounds, sickness, shipwreck, capture or surrender, and civilians who have no notable influence on their country's military potential.

The First Convention stipulates that wounded or sick members of the armed forces, who are thus without defence, must be respected and protected in all circumstances. That is the cardinal principle of the Convention, from which almost all the other provisions stem. Members of the enemy armed forces who are *hors de combat* must be treated in the same way as those of one's own side, without any discrimination. Any priority in treatment must be granted solely for urgent medical reasons. The lives of the wounded may not therefore be endangered, nor may they be harmed in any way, provided of course that they have renounced fighting.

A zone of immunity is thus established around the wounded, and it may not be breached by weapon or fire. The emblem of a red cross on a white ground is the visible sign of this immunity, which also extends to hospitals or dressing stations in which wounded persons are, to the vehicles which transport them, the staff who look after them and the medical equipment provided for them. Doctors and nurses are protected not as individuals but as medical personnel, because they care for the wounded. In return for the security granted them, they must remain outside the fighting and observe strict military neutrality. Medical personnel who fall into the hands of the adverse Party must be repatriated if they are no longer needed to give assistance to prisoners of war.

The Second Geneva Convention extends the same principles to war at sea.

The Third Convention relates to the treatment of prisoners of war. Members of the enemy armed forces who surrender, including members of organized resistance movements, must be protected and given humane treatment. The camp in which they are interned must meet proper standards of security and hygiene. Prisoners must be able to lead a normal life there. The camps are open to inspection by delegates of the Protecting Power—that is to say the neutral State representing the interests of a belligerent vis-à-vis its adversary—and also by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Food must be sufficient to maintain prisoners in a good state of health. They may not be required to perform any work connected with the war effort, or which is dangerous or unhealthy. Prisoners of war are permitted to send and receive family news and to receive relief parcels.

The Fourth Convention of 1949 is entirely new and was intended to fill a regrettable gap, following the bitter experience of the Second World War. Civilians are not involved in the fighting and may never be attacked; on the contrary, they must be respected and protected and always treated humanely. Any civilians deprived of their liberty for any reason will enjoy a status similar to that of prisoners of war. All internment camps are to be open to inspection by representatives of the Protecting Power and the International Committee of the Red Cross. As far as possible, the civilian population in occupied countries must be able to continue to lead a normal life. Deportation, pillage and the taking of hostages are specifically forbidden. Personal honour, family rights and religious convictions must be safeguarded.

If provisions of this kind had come into effect ten years earlier, millions of human beings would have been saved from death and grievous suffering.

A series of general Articles specifies that the provisions of the four Geneva Conventions are to apply not only in the case of an international conflict which has been properly declared, but wherever *de facto* hostilities between two States have caused casualties, whatever the form of armed intervention and whatever it is called, whether the war be just or unjust. Moreover, civil war

is no longer left completely outside humanitarian law. Article 3, which is a complete innovation in international law, provides that the basic principles of the Geneva Conventions—those which ensure respect for the human person—shall be applied in all circumstances. This refers to respect for the wounded, protection against killing and against torture, the taking of hostages and the passing of sentences by a court which is not regularly constituted.

Lastly, control over the application of the Conventions has been strengthened. If there is no Protecting Power, the belligerents must appoint a substitute, which may be either a neutral State or a humanitarian organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

So much for the Geneva laws. We must now outline briefly the Hague laws, which form the second group of the laws of war and lay down rules for the conduct of hostilities and in particular the choice of means of injuring the enemy. They are based on the principle that the belligerents may not inflict on the opposing Party any harm disproportionate to the issue at stake.

The rules regarding the conduct of hostilities relate to the declaration of war, sieges, ruses of war, bearers of a flag of truce, spies, quarter, capitulation and armistice. Most of them are contained in the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention of 1907. Their purpose is to ensure fairness in the fighting.

More important still are the provisions limiting the use of certain weapons. The first is the St. Petersburg Convention of 1868, still in force, forbidding the use of explosive projectiles. Then come the 1907 Regulations referred to above, which forbid the use of poisoned weapons and in general any weapons which would cause "unnecessary suffering". Most important, however, the Regulations forbid the bombardment of towns or villages which are undefended, and another Convention concluded in 1907, the XIVth Convention, prohibits "the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons". What value do those provisions have after the bombing of Coventry, Hamburg and Hiroshima? It is true that they date back to 1907, while bomb-carrying aircraft were unknown until 1911. But though the letter of those provisions may be outdated, their spirit must remain and it requires that so far as

possible civilians who take no active part in the hostilities must be protected. If the text of the 1907 provisions is no longer up to date, it should be revised so that the principles contained in them may regain their full significance. One should find a source of encouragement in the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which prohibits the use in war of asphyxiating gases, bacteriological methods of warfare and the like, constitutes a precedent and was respected during the Second World War. For its part, the International Committee of the Red Cross recently drew up draft regulations for the protection of civilians against the dangers of modern warfare, whatever the weapons used. But that is only one means and if the draft regulations are not adopted, other efforts should be made if we do not wish war to revert to what it was in early times—namely, blood-thirsty, merciless victory by brute force.

But above all, it is our hope that the world will see the coming of peace as desired by all men of goodwill. The implacable dilemma facing us today is that either men must disappear or war must disappear.

JEAN S. PICTET  
Director for General Affairs  
of the ICRC

---

## The Augusta Fund

1890 - 1960

*The Red Cross movement has been singularly fortunate in having been supported from the start by leading personalities of the day, who gave such effective service. Outstanding amongst these who devoted themselves to this great cause was the Empress and Queen of Germany, Augusta.*

*She was one of those persons of high rank whom Henry Dunant visited and convinced of the excellence of the proposals contained in his book, A Memory of Solferino. In most cases these ideas which were given immediate and unreserved support in such circles, and being freely discussed, contributed considerably towards launching the movement which brought the official delegates to Geneva in 1864. They remained loyal to this idea and the Empress Augusta in particular, who, until the hour of her death, was to show such unfailing interest in the work of the Red Cross.*

*We are pleased to publish the study written in her honour and of the fund which bears her name, by Madame MARTHE ICONOMOW, a member of the ICRC staff.*

(Editor's note)

\* \* \*

1. *THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA*

Before her accession to the throne of a united Germany, Augusta was hereditary princess and regent, then Queen of Prussia.

Youngest daughter of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar and maternal grand-daughter of Catherine of Russia, she was born in Weimar on September 30, 1811. Goethe, who had been entrusted with her education from her earliest days, was to develop her many natural qualities and to influence her character with his own markedly humanistic outlook.

When she had developed into a young person of accomplishment, he praised her for her beauty and her charm. "The princely and all the feminine qualities are so perfectly blended", he writes of Augusta, "that one feels the highest respect and sympathy as well as admiration for her". Another famous contemporary, Wilhelm von Humboldt, was also to praise her well-tempered nature and the independence of her judgment.

On June 11, 1840, the wedding festivities of Augusta and Prince William of Prussia took place at the Castle of Berlin.

Throughout her whole life Augusta knew how to surround herself with men of prominence who were to help her to carry her numerous plans into effect. One of these, one of her own creation, was the founding in Berlin, shortly after her marriage, of the "Society of Science". In the Prussian capital as formerly at the Weimar Court, she inspired general admiration, and could count on the devotion of the country's leading men. In addition to fulfilling her many public obligations, she also continued to develop her own natural talents by studying music and painting. Later, during the period of German unification, she also continued to interest herself in architecture and in works of art.

Augusta never hesitated, whenever an opportunity arose, to fight openly to induce her husband and Bismarck, the future Iron Chancellor, to act generously towards the defeated, notably when Napoleon III was a prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe. It was, however, inevitable that placed as she was in her position, always having to take the public interest into account, she often had to face much opposition. It was sufficient, however, for Bismarck to have once met with affliction for her to show him immediate sympathy.

## THE AUGUSTA FUND

Besides, she was too intelligent not to recognize in him a rising genius, whom William fully supported from the outset for his brilliance as a strategist, believing him to be Germany's future man of destiny.

The monarchy was to undergo a period of crisis before the summits were reached, since the insurrectionary movements of 1848 had also threatened the throne of Prussia, then occupied by Frederick-William IV. Although all the hereditary princes fled, taking refuge on the "Island of Peacocks", Augusta, who disliked inaction when danger threatened, boldly returned to Berlin where she made all the necessary preparations for her husband's return. She then gathered the chief antagonists around her with whom she discussed the most burning problems in an enlightened manner and to whom she proposed a succession of mutually acceptable compromises. Thanks chiefly to her soothing influence spirits were calmed and on June 6 the prince royal was greeted at Magdeburg by Augusta and her children before returning together to the now pacified capital.

The princess took particular trouble over the education of her son, the future Emperor Frederick III, carefully supervising the choice of his tutors and insisted that in addition to his receiving a thorough military grounding, he should have a wide general education. She thus ensured for him an excellent training for his future rôle as King and Emperor, a rôle which he was only destined to fulfil for 99 days. She was to lose both husband and a son in the same year. Augusta, who had always favoured closer ties with England, had been delighted by her eldest son's marriage with Princess Victoria at Balmoral. She had also been pleased by her daughter Louise's marriage with the Grand-Duke of Baden, which was later to strengthen the bonds between Prussia and South Germany.

On the death of Frederick-William IV, her husband and herself were crowned King and Queen of Prussia at Königsberg on October 18, 1861. By the victory in 1871 she was to become the first Empress of Germany. A rôle which she was to fulfil with great distinction since she placed herself entirely at the nation's service, making every effort to improve the conditions of her subjects. And that was to be her true vocation.

## 2. HER HUMANITARIAN RÔLE

Prussia at that time was undergoing a period of stress and strain. The unification of Germany was not to be achieved without much loss of life causing widespread suffering which Augusta made every effort to alleviate. Indeed, if decisions had rested with her alone, many conquests which entailed so many casualties and so much destruction, would have been abandoned. Bismarck was effectively aware of her attitude in this matter and keeping a jealous eye on his personal prerogatives, he battled constantly to prevent William I from falling under her influence. He would never allow his ambitious schemes, which were in fact shared by the King and by the whole Government, at any time to be jeopardized by the Queen's well-known sensitivity.

Augusta felt that it was only by devoting herself unceasingly to humanitarian work which had already been started, and to work which she was herself to promote, that she could reconcile submitting herself to the State's imperious demands. The King did, however, realise the extent of her sacrifice and gave her his support, notably of the " Prussian relief society for the wounded ", which they were both to encourage after reading Henry Dunant's book, *A Memory of Solferino*.

The people were inspired and encouraged by the example of the Queen and future Empress. From her earliest childhood she too had been inspired by the example of her mother, the Grand-Duchess Maria Pawlowna, who had devoted herself so selflessly and with such undeviating solicitude to the wounded and sick of previous wars. She it was who had instituted in 1813, the " Women's Patriotic Association " in Weimar to train and prepare its members for future grim eventualities.

It was quite natural for Augusta to take an interest and an active part in her mother's undertaking. This select group of women however set itself an even more ambitious programme of social education, pioneering work into which the future Queen and Empress was to throw herself whole-heartedly.

When she left Weimar she was thus eminently prepared to fulfil her humanitarian rôle as patron of all the poor and needy of her new capital. She could appreciate the labourer's hard grind and

show an understanding of the difficulties in the lives of workmen and artisans. By setting up relief funds for times of crisis she was to anticipate some of the suffering which she knew would have to be endured inevitably by the working-class section of the population.

Whilst still Queen of Prussia, Augusta had issued an invitation to the author of *A Memory of Solferino*. Ever since reading that disturbing book she kept thinking about the ideas which had been expressed at its end. Her mind, which had been formed by Goethe and which was so sympathetic to humanitarian ideas whatever their origin, was at once able to envisage possibilities of alleviating the sufferings of war on a national and more particularly on an international level.

When Henry Dunant was received by the royal couple in September 1866, the Queen greeted him with the words : " I have been so much looking forward to meeting you ! I want you to know that I have already proudly worn your armlet ! " Moreover, she wore the armlet at dinner the following day. She explained to her guest from Geneva quite simply how she had received his message. " One day I found your book *A Memory of Solferino* on my table. I understood at once what you meant and I was so impressed that I made the King read it too. When he had finished, he said : " We must make this work succeed ". That is why we took such a keen interest in your efforts to explain your ideas at the Statistical Convention in Berlin in 1863 . . . So you see, I have appreciated your work from the very beginning . . . In the early days of the war in 1866, I had personally to supervise every detail of its organization for relief . . ."<sup>1</sup> The Queen had in fact to deal with a most alarming situation, the plague having then broken out in the capital. She describes how once again she had to make use of the services of women to deal with this dreadful epidemic, nearly all the able-bodied men having gone to fight. She was at the same time also assisting in relief work for the wounded and sick returning from the front.

The Statistical Congress of Berlin in 1863, which the Queen had so appositely recalled, had indeed offered Dunant a providential

---

<sup>1</sup> Translation from the original French and extracted from Henry Dunant's notebooks in manuscript which can be consulted in the " Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Genève ".

opportunity to militate on behalf of the cause of the "Comité des cinq",<sup>1</sup> and to go even further. The flattering reception which was accorded in Berlin to the protagonist of the Red Cross thus enabled him to gain a wide hearing in influential quarters throughout Europe.

The resolutions and the recommendations of the first International Conference of the Red Cross held in Geneva a month after his return, which did not as yet possess force of law, were however to be applied at William's own express insistence in a practical manner in the war between Prussia and Denmark in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. Queen Augusta herself visited some of the more seriously wounded in a field-hospital after the battle of Duppel. The resolutions which had been passed at the Geneva International Conference in October 1863 and which were to form an integral part of the text of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, were actually carried into effect for the first time, receiving so to speak their baptism of fire. It was then that the International Committee also accomplished its first mission by sending two delegates to act as neutral intermediaries on behalf of the wounded and sick of both belligerents.

The Central Committee of the Prussian relief society for the wounded was established in Berlin on February 6, 1864. Under the able direction of its President, Prince Henry of Reuss, who had represented Prussia at the first Conference held in Geneva in October 1863, the first steps in its formation were rapidly effected. The Government appointed three commissioners to act in an advisory capacity to enable the newly established society to supply the needs of the military administration as a private and independent auxiliary body. The Berlin Central Committee, therefore, associated itself as a matter of course with the efforts which this Commission made to recruit and train nurses in peace-time. The various local societies were exhorted to follow suit, either independently or in conjunction with the "Women's Patriotic Association", in which the Queen had grouped women and young girls who

---

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that this Committee, which was founded in Geneva, was the originator of the Red Cross movement and was subsequently to become the International Committee.

## THE AUGUSTA FUND

rendered valuable service during the course of the hostilities. Another society under the Queen's patronage had also been formed, the "Berlin Nursing Society", which had the dual task of : a) supporting the military administration in time of war in assisting the wounded and sick with the formation of groups of voluntary workers and : b) establishing in peace-time an organization of voluntary and paid nurses to concern themselves generally in hospitals, to collate past experience and information regarding improvements which could be made in the organization and administration of field-hospitals and to build up a reserve of supplies which could be made immediately available on the outbreak of a conflict.

Thanks to these united efforts of goodwill, the Central Committee was able to realize its project of creating 140 reserve field-hospitals, whose location was decided upon by the federal administration, capable of holding 30,000 beds.

One of the first tasks which confronted the "Association of Patriotic Women" almost on its formation was to deal with the famine which ravaged large areas of East Prussia. The Queen organized a bazaar in the royal palace which alone collected 70,000 thalers, an example which seemed to have been contagious, since contributions poured in to the tune of nearly half a million. This fine outburst of generosity enabled the distribution of four million meals, of large quantities of fuel and clothing and of sufficient relief supplies to satisfy the needs of the sick.

The Second International Conference of the Red Cross took place in Berlin in 1869. Queen Augusta and her daughter, Princess Louise, with their radiant personalities endowed the inaugural meeting of the assembly with a particular lustre. They also attended several plenary sessions, accompanied by the prince royal. Shortly before her death, Augusta was to attend the Fourth International Conference of the Red Cross at Karlsruhe in 1887.

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 1869 Conference, the King expressed in a letter of June 2 of the same year "the certainty of seeing the network of relief societies being extended throughout the monarchy and the successful fulfilment of their mission by all the committees."

The medical regulations applying to armies in the field which were authorized by the King on April 29, 1869, on the other hand gave an indication of the scope of voluntary aid in time of war and consequently of its preparatory activities in peace-time. Furthermore, the benevolent support of the military and civilian authorities was assured to the "German Association for aid to the wounded" which was under royal patronage.

The war of 1870-71 between France and Prussia was to put the national relief societies of both countries to the test. The King sent a royal commissioner and military inspector to France to act as "the directing centre for all relief work for the duration of the war"<sup>1</sup>. The Queen on her part did not spare herself in leading the various services which the associations had established for the relief of the wounded and sick. These societies between them collected a sum of 56 million marks, which was immediately employed in the purchase of equipment for general hospitals and field-hospitals and of relief supplies and medicaments. The balance of this sum was employed on behalf of the sick and to enable some of the wounded to undergo cures in sanatoria and in thermal establishments. These combined efforts resulted in an unprecedented decrease in the mortality rate amongst the war victims. The plight of some of these war-disabled so touched the imperial couple<sup>2</sup> that a fund of four million marks was transferred from the Relief Society and allocated to the "Emperor William Fund" on behalf of this category of war victims. For this reason the army and the official medical services were later to admit publicly that they would not in future be able to dispense with the Red Cross, which had proved itself so valuable an auxiliary.

The Empress who had carried the views of the Geneva Committee into effect on a national level, was perfectly aware of the fact that the task of the Red Cross was by no means terminated with the relief of the wounded and sick in time of war. Had not Henry Dunant said in "A Memory of Solferino" that action should be taken in peace-time and that the benefits of the Geneva Convention should be extended over other fields? The Empress accord-

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin international des Sociétés de secours aux militaires blessés*, October 1870.

<sup>2</sup> The King of Prussia assumed the Imperial Crown of Germany in 1871.

ingly encouraged the German societies to continue their work in the social field, since she felt that it was in this way that the objects could best and most clearly be defined with a consequent increase in their power and efficiency. These hopes were indeed soon to be realised. A few days before her death, she had the satisfaction of signing the act of constitution of the 715th Ladies' Committee.

From Nancy, the Emperor made public recognition of her work during the Franco-Prussian war, in a letter which he addressed to the " Central Committee of German relief societies for the wounded and sick in armies in the field ". " I wish to offer many congratulations to Your Majesty and to express how deeply touched I was by all the affectionate solicitude which was shown by the entire German nation, under Your Majesty's direction and patronage, in our army, and of all the help which it received throughout the campaign . . . This the army and the nation will always remember with feelings of profound gratitude ; I can do no more by way of demonstrating my own feelings of gratitude than by asking Your Majesty to express them herself in my name to the Central Committee of relief societies ".

Realizing the difficulties which faced young girls who were without parental support, the Empress also founded an institution for the daughters of deceased officers. Until her death she was to watch with maternal solicitude over the upbringing and education of her protégées.

Unfortunately, all these efforts and the shadows which darkened her life were to contribute in undermining her health, until finally her doctors advised her to take greater care of herself. Instead of which she redoubled her efforts to extend and to propagate the principles of Red Cross institutions on a national as well as an international level. She aroused the interest of ruling circles by offering prizes on a competitive basis for the best specialized literary compositions on the subject.

At the World Exhibition held in Vienna in 1873, at which exhibits of the work of the Red Cross were displayed, the Empress placed considerable sums at the disposal of the organizers and offered a prize of five thousand thalers to be awarded to the best

literary compositions on *a*) the Geneva Convention of 1864 and on *b*) surgical techniques in time of war.

In 1880 she offered a further sum of three thousand marks for a prize to be awarded to a handbook making the greatest contribution to the development of the work of the Red Cross in Germany. This was awarded to the President of the Saxony Section of the German Red Cross Society, Friedrich von Criegern, for his book *Das Rote Kreuz in Deutschland*<sup>1</sup>.

The Empress even succeeded in gaining Bismarck's support of the cause which she had so much at heart, when she recommended Criegern's work to him: ". . . the public must become increasingly certain that the work of the Red Cross is assured the full support of the authorities: in this way all will be able to take an ever more enthusiastic part in our work".

Bismarck's reply on February 10, 1883 afforded her considerable satisfaction. Amongst other things he wrote, "Those who think only of the author's idea concerning the State's action towards the sick and wounded in time of war must realize that this is applicable not only to the past but also to the future. And this will always be the case where human lives are concerned. The gap which exists between what the State is capable of putting into effect and the duties which one owes to one's neighbour can only be filled by the efforts of voluntary workers coming to the aid of the wounded and sick. Under Your Majesty's direction these voluntary workers have shown an unprecedented devotion to this task."

In 1884, the Empress addressed the following letter to the President of the International Committee, which, read out at the Third International Conference of the Red Cross held in September of that year in Geneva, was received with profound gratitude:

En rendant hommage à la Croix-Rouge, je félicite ses représentants de la belle tâche qui leur est confiée, car la Croix-Rouge est le symbole d'une assistance mutuelle entre les nations. Il ne lui suffit pas de prévenir et de secourir les maux de la guerre, elle protège de même tous les intérêts humanitaires de la paix. Ces intérêts charitables étant confiés en tout

<sup>1</sup> This handbook was published in 1883 with the sub-title: "Handbuch der freiwilligen Krankenpflege für die Kriegs- und vorbereitende Friedens-tätigkeit".

## THE AUGUSTA FUND

pays aux associations patriotiques des femmes portent l’empreinte d’une cause bénie entre toutes.

Permettez-moi de mettre à la disposition de la conférence, par l’entremise du Comité international, un prix de cinq mille francs destiné à servir au développement de l’œuvre de la Croix-Rouge et dont une commission spéciale se chargerait de préciser l’emploi.<sup>1</sup>

Coblence, le 20 juillet 1884.

Augusta.

The President made the following concluding remarks : “ The warm applause which this letter has received will show Her Majesty how deeply touched the Conference has been by the sentiments which she has expressed and by her most generous gift ”. Six months later, the International Committee made its decision known in its 57th circular letter addressed to the central relief committees in all countries : “ The International Committee has decided that the amount of five thousand francs and a gold medal which H.M. the Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia has been graciously pleased to place at its disposal, shall be offered as prizes on a competitive basis and awarded to the best designs of mobile ambulance shelters ”.

At the Fourth International Conference of the Red Cross, at Karlsruhe, in September 1887, the Empress made yet another generous gesture. The first item on the agenda referred to the study of the disposal of a new and even more important sum than before. The President stated : “ Her Majesty the Empress of Germany has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of the Conference of Karlsruhe a sum of six thousand marks and three gold and silver medals embossed with her effigy, for the purpose of promoting Red Cross interests on an international level with particular regard to

---

<sup>1</sup> Translation of the original French text as follows : “ In paying tribute to the Red Cross, I wish to congratulate its representatives on the noble task which is entrusted to them, since the Red Cross is the symbol of mutual aid between nations. Not only does it make provision and render aid in time of war, but it also gives protection to all kinds of humanitarian action in peacetime. This charitable action, which is carried out by the women’s patriotic associations, bears the imprint of a cause which is universally respected.

Allow me to place at the disposal of the Conference, through the good offices of the International Committee, a prize of five thousand francs, with the object of helping to develop the work of the Red Cross, the conditions for which will be decided upon by a special commission.”

Koblenz, July 20, 1884.

Augusta.

the creation of a scheme in connection with the care of the wounded "...

A special commission met for this purpose and decided "to offer by competition a design of the interior equipment of a mobile ambulance, in other words to determine the selection and the best methods of procurement of the appropriate material for equipping and utilizing a mobile ambulance, capable of holding a fixed number of wounded or sick".

The Empress, accompanied by members of her Court, was present at the third meeting of the Conference, whilst her daughter and son-in-law, sovereigns of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, attended the inaugural session.

### 3. THE AUGUSTA FUND

The Empress died on January 7, 1890, at the end of a long eventful life. Her customary letter of good wishes written on January 2, in an enfeebled hand, was the last one she was ever to write to her beloved Red Cross Society. In this she expressed her delight over the recent vigorous activity shown during the past year by the National Society.

The following tribute from *Le Temps*, one of the leading newspapers of a former enemy State, to the generous-hearted Empress was highly significant: "Aucun Français n'omettra de penser à elle avec une sympathie pleine de considération. L'on n'a qu'à se rappeler avec quel dévouement elle se voua aux blessés français dans les années 1870-71. Elle se consacra inlassablement, comme reine et plus tard comme impératrice, à ses sujets au cours des guerres, avec une sollicitude maternelle, depuis 1864. L'âme de cette femme héroïque était dominée par un sentiment encore plus haut lorsqu'elle se trouva en face de la mort où elle ne fit aucune distinction entre vainqueurs et vaincus."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Translation from the original French text as follows: "No Frenchman can think of her without feelings of the deepest sympathy and respect. It is only necessary to recall how devotedly she cared for the French wounded during the years 1870-71. She devoted herself whole-heartedly first as Queen, then as Empress, with maternal solicitude to her subjects throughout the years of war from 1864. This heroic woman showed even higher qualities when she encountered death and showed no distinction between conquerors and the vanquished."

By her death the Red Cross, as we have seen, lost one of its most powerful and effective supporters. For this very reason the International Committee has not been content merely to pay a fitting tribute, but has sought to perpetuate the memory of her work by an action of which she would have approved.

In its 76th circular letter of January 27, 1890, addressed to all Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee explained the arrangements it had made for establishing an "Augusta Fund" and drew particular attention to the special way in which the late Empress had fulfilled her rôle "with rare delicacy and with indefatigable zeal". It stated <sup>1</sup>:

*When the International Committee learned recently of the death of H.M. the Empress of Germany it duly forwarded to the proper quarters its expressions of sympathy with sorrow and regret; when directing its thoughts towards the Red Cross Societies, it asked itself whether the loss of this much loved and admired personality would not create new tasks for them.*

*Since the late Empress had fulfilled a special rôle in the Red Cross with such rare delicacy and with indefatigable zeal, one might well ask how one was to find people of the same quality who could ever begin to replace her.*

*Her Majesty showed not only by her example what each person should do for the defenders of his own country and how in time of war each person, without necessarily being present on the field of battle, can put into practice the charitable provisions of the Geneva Convention. In her solicitude for humanity extended over a wide sphere, she greatly contributed towards a strengthening of the essential bonds of solidarity between all the National Red Cross Societies and it is precisely in this last point that we see the possibility of our work being harmed unless the void created by her absence is not adequately filled.*

*We all know how the Empress worked of her own accord to achieve her aims. Always looking for favourable opportunities, she distributed on every possible occasion large sums for some praiseworthy object which would eventually benefit the wounded in the armies of all countries. Through her the fine work, for example, of Esmarch in the field of war surgery and of Lueder on the Geneva Convention were made possible, as was more recently the setting up of competitive awards for designs for the construction and equipment of mobile ambulances.*

*These recollections, which are still vivid in our minds, have given us the idea of a scheme whereby the Red Cross would not only receive new benefits which would support that same cause, valued so highly by the late*

---

<sup>1</sup> Translation from the original French text.

*Sovereign whom we so greatly lament, but would also prove a constant reminder of the name and the qualities of that gracious person.*

*If we are following up this project of ours without first consulting the central committees, it is because we believe that our appeal will have more chances of success if it is made after the shortest possible interval following that sad event, the motive in fact of our proposed action. Furthermore, the decision which we have taken does not commit anyone. As will be seen later, we are merely placing ourselves at the disposal of societies and individuals wishing to demonstrate their feelings of gratitude towards the Empress by participating in the creation of a durable memorial. In this way, we offer them the opportunity of being free to make whatever contribution they may think appropriate.<sup>1</sup>*

The International Committee drew up regulations for the administration of this fund which were adopted at its meeting of January 27, 1890. On that day the definite constitution of the fund was formulated by six Articles<sup>2</sup>. At the same time a special Com-

<sup>1</sup> See *Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge*, April 1890.

<sup>2</sup> 1. To commemorate the eminent services rendered to the Red Cross by her late Majesty, the German Empress and Queen of Prussia, an International Fund, to be called "The Augusta Fund", has been established to be employed in the general interests of the Red Cross.

2. The Fund comprises :

a) such sums as the National Red Cross Societies may allocate to it ;  
b) individual subscriptions and gifts from whatever source ;  
c) interest on the capital so constituted.

3. The cash and securities forming the Fund shall be paid to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which shall put them on deposit in a public banking institution offering all requisite guarantees of solvency.

4. An account of the situation of the Fund shall be drawn up each year as at January 7, being the anniversary of the death of Her Majesty the Empress, and shall be published in the *Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge*.

5. The International Conferences of Red Cross Societies, meeting every five years, in accordance with a recommendation passed at Karlsruhe in 1897, shall decide upon the allocation of the available amount or of the income, in accordance with the spirit of practical and universal charity which had inspired H.M. the Empress.

6. Should unforeseen circumstances justify the making of an earlier decision, the International Committee will meet to study this question with the delegates of the central committees of the six great military powers (Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia) after having given—in so far as the degree of urgency will permit—previous notice to all the central committees.

This Conference, consisting of a limited number of delegates, shall accordingly be empowered to allocate all or a portion of the fund for purposes which it considers to be the most appropriate.

## THE AUGUSTA FUND

mission was set up whose task it was to examine carefully all requests which were addressed to the International Committee.

At the International Conferences of the Red Cross held in Rome in 1892 and in Vienna in 1897, it was decided that the fund should be declared inalienable until the total of a hundred thousand Swiss francs was reached. Since by this time the total had nearly been reached, the interest could shortly be distributed by means of grants. The International Committee to whom the Fund's administration had been entrusted thereupon requested the central committees to address their applications for grants, which should be renewed before November 1 of each year, for specific objects of practical utility. The International Committee made its decision known on January 7, 1902, the anniversary of the death of Her Majesty the Empress Augusta, at the International Conference of the Red Cross held at St. Petersburg in that year. It was then decided that requests for grants which had not yet been accorded should be renewed annually. On the other hand, the International Committee proposed to submit reports on grants which had been accorded, to each successive International Conference.

After 1903, the distribution of the interest on the Fund was made in accordance with the regulations which had been laid down, but which were later to undergo slight modifications at the International Conference of the Red Cross held in Washington in 1912. Until 1914 the National Societies of a large number of countries were thus able to carry out some of their more urgent programmes.

Unfortunately, the First World War was seriously to undermine the "Augusta Fund", decreasing its monetary value by two thirds. The International Committee accordingly made every effort to remedy this state of affairs without delay and started a campaign for this purpose. At the International Conference of the Red Cross in 1921 it was given the opportunity to explain its plan for re-establishing the inalienable capital of a hundred thousand francs. The assembly further decided that requests for grants should be addressed henceforth to the ICRC every five years.

At the Thirteenth International Conference, held in The Hague in 1928, the International Committee was able to announce to the satisfaction of all present the improvement in the Fund's state of affairs, which made it possible henceforth to distribute the interest

every four years. In 1930, the Brussels assembly learned with pleasure that six National Societies were named to whom grants had been made. Double the number of such grants were made at the Fifteenth International Conference of the Red Cross in Tokyo in 1934.

The outbreak of the Second World War once more interrupted the distribution of income. It was not until 1947 and 1948 that grants could again be accorded by which thirteen National Societies were enabled to carry out some of their objects. At the last distribution in 1956, eleven National Societies were accorded grants totalling thirty-four thousand Swiss francs.

At various International Conferences of the Red Cross, delegates of different countries made a point of paying tribute to the way in which the International Committee of the Red Cross had administered the Fund in times of greatest difficulty. The rapporteur so aptly remarked : " We have listened most attentively to the list being read out of beneficiaries of the " Augusta Fund ", whose income is distributed by the ICRC. But if a long list of figures tends to become monotonous, one should always realize that this ultimately represents real happiness to those receiving such generous gifts." We should rejoice to know that this happiness has been given in memory of that noble and generous personality, the Empress Augusta.

---

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

---

## THE ICRC AND THE EVENTS IN BIZERTA

The following statement was communicated to the press by the ICRC with regard to its recent mission to Bizerta.

August 29, 1961.—*In connection with an enquiry which the Tunisian Government proposes to undertake concerning violations of the law of nations of which Tunisian nationals are alleged to have been victims during the recent events in Bizerta, a certain number of newspapers inaccurately quoted the statement made by a spokesman of the ICRC by saying that : " it did not propose to take part in such an enquiry which would obviously be used for political ends."*

*Confronted by such a presentation of facts which need to be corrected, the International Committee of the Red Cross wishes to draw attention to its permanent line of conduct in such cases.*

*The ICRC is prepared to receive all complaints concerning violations of the law of nations, or of the main humanitarian principles and to forward them to the party concerned. On the other hand, when requests for establishing or making enquiries into such violations are concerned, the ICRC has rigidly followed the line of conduct which was already clearly defined in a Memorandum in September 1939 and communicated on several occasions to governments, namely, that the ICRC cannot itself undertake an enquiry on violations of international law. At the very most it could nominate for this purpose members of a commission of enquiry not belonging to the International Committee, provided the two parties concerned agree to make such a request. In addition, the Geneva Conventions do not make provision for the participation of the ICRC in such enquiries.*

*The ICRC has adopted this attitude with the sole intention of ensuring the continuity of its humanitarian action, which consists*

*in constantly intervening with the two parties to the conflict in order to ameliorate the condition of the victims in their power.*

*It can thus be seen that, however much disapproval there may be of acts against the rules of law and of humanity, the ICRC is obliged, by reason of its charitable mission, to abstain from setting itself up to be either an investigator or a judge.*

---

#### ICRC AID TO THE RESETTLED POPULATION IN ALGERIA

August 24, 1961.—*A delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross visited Algeria in June and July in order to examine, with the French Red Cross in particular, how the aid to the resettled population could be continued and intensified. This relief action applies especially to women and children in the resettlement centres. New plans for distribution provide for the co-operation of mobile teams of nurses and of local committees of the French Red Cross.*

*To date, donations transmitted by the ICRC to the resettled population in Algeria exceed one million Swiss francs. They are comprised of various provisions (powdered and condensed milk, sugar, soups, cocoa), medicaments (multivitamins, cold-liver-oil, ophthalmological drops and ointment), soap, blankets, baby's napkins, fabrics and clothing for children.*

---

# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

---

## Finland

The Finnish Red Cross has recently published a Summary in English of the development of its activities since its formation in 1877 to the present day<sup>1</sup>. We have the pleasure of bringing to the notice of our readers, all the efforts which this Society has made and which has become today a great progressive National Society acting with remarkable energy in bringing aid to its own country and elsewhere.

The first chapter, "The Origin and Development of the Finnish Red Cross", traces in broad outline the path which this Red Cross Society has followed, not without encountering many difficulties, until becoming "a broadly based citizens' organization in which all strata of the population are represented". A citizens' meeting held at Helsinki City Hall on May 7, 1877 decided to found the "Finnish Society for the Care of Wounded and Sick Soldiers". As Finland was not an independent nation at that time, this association could not be accepted as a National Red Cross Society. The Society worked from the outset, however, on exactly the same lines as other national Red Cross organizations. The first task of the new Society was to fit out a large ambulance unit for the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Later the Society and its successor, the Finnish Red Cross, sent ambulance units to several other foreign theatres of war, notably during the Russo-Japanese War.

In Finland's War of Independence in 1918 the Society was called upon for the first time to work at home in conditions of war. It ran

---

<sup>1</sup> Finnish Red Cross, Helsinki.

war hospitals, organized ambulance services, made itself responsible for the collection and identification of the dead, etc.

The Society also began at a fairly early stage to engage in peacetime work. It established, for example, temporary hospitals for infectious diseases ; it also trained nurses, organized public lectures on public health and arranged first-aid courses. In years of crop failure the Society organized collections for the distressed.

In 1922 the Society which had shown such activity was recognized by the ICRC. With General Baron C. G. Mannerheim as its president, the Finnish Red Cross was completely reorganized and the following years were " a time of vigorous development ". Apart from important new measures which were taken during that period, the nurses' reserve was established in 1926 and courses in first-aid and home nursing were increased.

During the world crisis in the 1930s, the Society helped a total of 100,000 adults and 160,000 children. It also extensively prepared itself for all eventualities even for the needs of war-time operation. It was well that it had done so, since during the years 1939-1944 it experienced " its first real baptism of fire " and was able to place at the disposal of the army its nurses' reserve, numerous field hospitals, ambulance cars and medical supplies. It also gave assistance to the civilian population and started the rehabilitation and vocational training of the disabled.

After the war many new forms of work were started, for example blood service, the care of the aged, and a Junior Section. Thus in a short space of time the Finnish Red Cross had become a great organization reaching all parts of the country, which was divided into 15 districts working under *District Committees*, with more than 600 Local Branches, consisting of numerous village clubs, first-aid groups, youth groups, etc.

The text of this booklet, which is brief and concise, is amply illustrated : men engaged in transporting a wounded man, a voluntary first-aid group of ship-yard workers rehearsing first-aid in Helsinki, two women, one of whom plays the rôle of invalid, the other of the nurse, and an example of home nursing. The Society

also carries out important activities in its Hospital for Plastic Surgery, dealing in the majority of cases with children with congenital malformations, cleft palates and hare-lips, etc. A home for children with speech defects has also been established in Helsinki for their re-education and in which the Junior Red Cross actively participates.

It seems that one of the most interesting aspects of the activities of the Finnish Red Cross is the way in which these are extended far beyond the populated centres. In fact it maintains a hospital at Utsjoki, 250 miles north of the Arctic Circle, which serves the inhabitants of the frontier regions between Finland and Norway, and of which the majority of patients are expectant mothers. One photograph depicts a young woman in picturesque costume who would appear to be having her name recorded with a view to being shortly admitted to that hospital.

Further on one can see an air ambulance in a landscape of snow and ice about to take off with a sick child and elsewhere there is a picture of a comfortable motor ambulance on a road covered with snow. How far this all seems from the first horse-drawn ambulance ! Thus it can be seen that the rigours of the climate in no way affect this Society's possibilities of responding to urgent appeals, thanks to the enterprising spirit of its directors and to the devotion of its assistants.

One need only say in this connection that all trained nurses in Finland are members " of the nurses' reserve of the Finnish Red Cross ". They thus undertake to place themselves at the service of their country in the event of catastrophe, thousands of whom made an invaluable contribution during the Second World War.

The aged are singled out for particular attention which is based on the principle that an opportunity should be given for as many healthy old people as possible to live in their own homes until a late age. The Red Cross provides comfort and diversion for these all over the country, which is a large undertaking. The organization runs numerous clubs in which old people can find interesting occupations and make new friends. Recreational and occupational therapy is also widely given. Furthermore, the Finnish Red Cross has home-

help bureaux from which the aged can obtain home-helpers. A special meal service provides hot meals in the home. These tasks are usually undertaken by volunteers.

Finally, the Red Cross cares for disabled ex-servicemen: an artificial limb workshop, which was originally established for disabled ex-servicemen, still functions although at the present moment it deals in the majority of cases with civilians.

The Finnish Red Cross is also aware of its international responsibilities and since it is mindful of the considerable assistance which it received from the Red Cross organization of other countries, it considers that its turn has come to go to the aid of others beyond its own frontiers. The willingness of the Finnish people to help was clearly seen at the time of the events in Hungary in 1956. The Finnish Red Cross in fact received money and goods to a total of 200 million Finnish marks, which enabled it to deliver more than 730,000 Kg. of much needed supplies to the Hungarians. In addition Finnish Red Cross teams participated in refugee work in Hungarian camps in Austria.

This booklet refers to numerous other events in which this Society has also participated. It brings out most vividly the fine progress of an idea pursued to the best ends with the human possibilities available.

\* \* \*

Under the title *Genèven Sopimukset*, the Finnish Red Cross has just published a Finnish translation of the illustrated handbook on the Geneva Conventions, edited jointly by the ICRC and the League<sup>1</sup>. This collection is excellently presented and will enable teachers and instructors to bring the Geneva Conventions within the grasp of their pupils.

---

<sup>1</sup> We reviewed this handbook at the time of its publication in the *Revue internationale*, August, 1960.

## NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Thus the Finnish public can be introduced to the Geneva Conventions such as they have been condensed into a methodical, illustrated and commented summary by the two international institutions of the Red Cross, in accordance with the proposals of the Nineteenth International Conference.

It is of great interest for the universality of the Red Cross that this work has been translated into a language other than the official languages of the International Red Cross. It is therefore to be hoped that the example of this National Society will be followed by as many other Societies as possible, for the existence of the essential points of the Geneva Conventions in a large number of different languages contributes in a considerable measure towards the comprehension and dissemination of these texts, which should be understood in the same way everywhere and thus become equally familiar to all men in all countries.

These Conventions have now been ratified throughout the world. They constitute the law of nations at war or in the event of armed conflicts of a non-international character. Moreover, the spirit which conceived them and which governs the work of the Red Cross is at all times a powerful stimulant in the sphere of social service inside each State, as well as in that of international aid in the event of natural disasters.

In making the Geneva Conventions better understood, this little book contributes towards mutual aid between nations and thus serves the cause of peace in the world. The Finnish Red Cross is therefore to be congratulated on its initiative.

---

## Japan

The Japanese Red Cross has just published the first volume of a series of medical records relating to the victims of Hiroshima and of Nagasaki<sup>1</sup>. By this initiative, explained in the foreword quoted below and which will later on be made apparent through the publication of a consecutive series of such records, the Japanese Red Cross hopes that further medical studies on the effects of atomic bombs will be undertaken in the near future. This first volume is concerned with fifteen medical records relating to ten cases in Hiroshima and five cases in Nagasaki and contains numerous photographs, tables and graphs. The foreword reads as follows :

“Following the atomic bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, the Japanese Red Cross Society mobilized its rescue corps and medical facilities in a dedicated program of aid for the unfortunate sufferers. To carry out this humanitarian activity, the Japanese Red Cross Society established the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital in September 1956, and subsequently, the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Hospital in May 1958. The former hospital has 160 beds and the latter 80 beds which are to be increased to 200 beds by the end of 1960. Both hospitals have qualified staffs and are equipped with all modern hospital facilities.

Medical studies of the effects of the atomic bombing have revealed that there are still many cases of delayed disorders among those exposed to the radiation. In spite of continuous study by many scientists over a long period of time, the true features of these delayed disorders have not yet been thoroughly understood. There remain many obscure problems which need to be clarified and solved as soon as possible so that we may be able to give satisfactory medical care to the survivors of the atomic bombs.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Japan Red Cross Atomic Bomb Hospital—Medical Record*. Japan Red Cross Society—Special Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1960.

## NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Since the establishment of the hospitals in both cities, many sufferers have come to them for medical care and treatment as physical and mental disorders have appeared. The medical records of these two hospitals have thus become uniquely valuable and should provide very useful data for future studies on the atomic bomb casualties, especially their delayed effects ; evaluation and summarization of these medical records will be a long-term task that can be achieved only by persistent endeavour over a period of many years.

At the present stage we feel it our duty to publish the medical records of these hospitals in their original form and without any of our own interpretation so that scientists around the world may have them for reference and critical study. Each medical record cannot introduce any definite scientific conclusion, yet the accumulated mass of these records will in time provide extremely valuable data for the further study of delayed effects of radiation.”

---

### Luxemburg

The Information Bulletin of the Luxemburg Red Cross (June 1961) contains an account of the activities of this Society and the improvement of its financial position due to a substantial bequest from a Luxemburg citizen. In effect, this citizen appointed as his sole heirs the Cancer Prevention League (Luxemburg Red Cross) and the Tuberculosis Prevention League, which will therefore share between them a sum of about 3 million francs. The anti-cancer section of this Society will thus be able to dispose of half of this donation, to the great satisfaction of those in charge, who will be able to extend their field of action in this important branch.

As in previous years, the Luxemburg Red Cross has paid special attention to children : children's homes, nurseries and holiday camps play an important part in its programme. A credit of 3 million francs has been voted for the transformation of part of the buildings of the "Colnet d'Huart" Foundation, a children's home. When the transformation and extension of these buildings have been completed, the house will be able to receive seventy children : " five dormitories with 10 beds, another with 20, a dining-room, staff common-room, a large washing-room for the children and a very spacious kitchen."

On March 11, 1961, a new nursery, the " Félix Schroeder " Foundation, was inaugurated at Rédange/Attert ; the ceremony was attended by the Grand Duchess and the Prince of Luxemburg, President of the Luxemburg Red Cross, as well as numerous other political and social personalities. This nursery has a capacity of 30 beds and is almost entirely full. A large number of local branches participated financially in its construction.

As each year, the National Red Cross Society is organizing holiday camps. Training courses for instructors are therefore being held in this connection, and this year again all the necessary teams are taking part.

Among other activities mentioned in the Information Bulletin, we should like to point out the Home Assistance Service ; in spite of a rather discouraging beginning, it is now becoming more and more popular and the people of the town of Luxemburg call upon it very often. The " Aid for the Blind " action is widening, thanks to a new association of the local Differdange branch ; this is called " The White Cane " and its purpose is to come to the aid of blind people by all possible means. On behalf of the Association of the Blind, the first-aid workers of Differdange organized a waste-paper collection which enabled them to raise 50,000 francs. In addition, wrist-watches for blind people were given to twelve persons during a ceremony at the headquarters.

Finally, with regard to first-aid work, a teaching programme drawn up by the first-aid leaders of various branches has been

adopted by the Civil Defence organization to be incorporated in the first-aid courses organized jointly by the Luxemburg Red Cross and Civil Defence.

---

## Switzerland

Looking through the *Report of the Swiss Red Cross for 1960*, in French and German, one cannot help being struck by the large number of regional branches and voluntary institutions which have been set up throughout the country ; it thus gives a general impression of work carried out in a spirit of unity and solidarity, in the villages as in the towns, for the well-being of the nation as a whole.

On a national level, a large part of this report is taken up with the recruitment and training of volunteers for the *Voluntary Medical Service of the Army*. In 1960, 120 Red Cross recruits took part in preliminary courses in which they learnt the rudiments of their future work ; this was followed by a supplementary course and for the first time four Red Cross units attended the technical courses. The training programme for this Voluntary Medical Service consists of optional exercises as refresher courses in this technical training, a Red Cross staff course for group leaders and another for head nurses.

A further important section is that concerned with *hospital equipment* : beds, bedding, linen for the patients, etc. These stocks are stored in 73 different places, chosen with a view to easy distribution in the event of war, disaster, etc.

*The Blood Transfusion Service* run by the Swiss Red Cross continues to grow : by the end of 1960 some 150,000 donors had given their blood freely. In cases of necessity, especially in rural areas, mobile units of the donors department take blood on the spot. These units are very active, since there is a growing demand in the clinics and hospitals of the large urban centres.

In the field of *nursing*, the Society hopes to see an increase in the number of candidates for the professional schools. The report

points out in this connection that the number of students has indeed grown, but due to the ever increasing demand, recruitment must be intensified, as well as training for auxiliary nursing personnel.

*Elementary courses in home nursing* have met with considerable success and in several towns they are included in the official programme of the higher schools and domestic science colleges. Moreover, to remain in the field of teaching, we should like to mention an interesting innovation: *the courses for voluntary aids*; after theoretical training and a period of practical volunteer work, girls and young women are thereby able to give useful support to the professional nursing personnel in the event of disaster, epidemics or war. We should like to point out in this connection that the Swiss Red Cross can rely on voluntary personnel already in action: the voluntary Red Cross workers who give care and attention to the disabled, old people living alone and chronic invalids.

Still on the national level, we should mention this Society's important action within the social welfare and relief services in the event of disasters. By way of example we could quote the "Sponsorship for Swiss children" and especially, within this action, the "Beds for Swiss children" which was launched in 1954 and continues to grow: by the end of 1960, 3,369 fully-equipped beds had been distributed and a further 2,570 packets of additional bedding, representing in all a value of 1,260,000 Swiss francs; these figures alone prove the worth of this action. The Swiss Red Cross participates in the activities of different associations on behalf of Swiss children and needy Swiss families; as regards the latter, requests from over 500 families were answered with consignments of clothing, linen, beds and other pieces of furniture.

Under the heading *Activities abroad*, the report mentions, first of all, the "Aid to children", which grew up at the end of the last war and still continues to function by constantly adapting itself to new circumstances and the needs which these create. The scope of the work to be done in this respect has been considerably extended, for now not only children affected by the war are aided, but

also those from under-developed countries. Also in connection with children from abroad, among other interesting and efficient initiatives, a home was set up in Gstaad, where nearly 3,000 tubercular or tubercular-threatened children have already been received. The progress achieved in the field of anti-tuberculosis prophylaxis now makes the home less necessary for this purpose, but the house remains open to all children affected by diseases requiring a stay at a high altitude.

*The relief action abroad* is equally important. Among other things, the report mentions the aid to Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, which takes the form of distribution of foodstuffs, clothing and blankets. The International Rehabilitation Programme which was created in 1960 on behalf of Moroccans paralyzed by adulterated cooking oil has given interesting results ; the Swiss Red Cross played an important part in treating the victims, in particular by sending specialized personnel (doctors, physiotherapists, nurses, etc.). As already mentioned in the *Revue internationale*, this Society was represented in the Congo ; it has also generously come to the aid of aged refugees and families in Northern Greece, of the victims of earthquakes in Iran and Chile, and of the floods last year in Eastern Pakistan and India. Finally, as the result of an appeal to the population, the Swiss Red Cross received a total of 1,417,000 francs on behalf of the victims of the earthquake at Agadir ; this sum enabled it to participate in the reconstruction of the hospital and, jointly with other Swiss organizations, to play an important part in the building of a " Swiss city ".

A large part of this report is taken up with the activities of the numerous branches of this Red Cross Society and of its auxiliary institutions. The latter are particularly interesting since they bear witness to the close co-operation which can be established between a Red Cross Society and organized groups—such as the Swiss " Samaritan " Alliance, for example—whose aims are similar and sometimes identical ; this close co-operation eliminates the danger of dispersed efforts, which can be so detrimental to the efficiency of humanitarian work.

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

---

### REHABILITATION OF THE SICK AND DISABLED

*The Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge has on several occasions published studies on a question of general interest—the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Immediately after the Second World War many new efforts were made in this field, in which Great Britain took a large share. We thought it would be of interest to continue the studies already published, by reproducing an article by Dr J. Siegfried in the Gazette de Lausanne (March 4-5, 1961) on the rehabilitation of the disabled and sick, and the example given by Great Britain in this connection.*

The rehabilitation of a sick or disabled person is a continuous process which should lead to a satisfactory result and the patient's return to his work. It is a social problem of national concern in which every country is more or less closely involved. One country, however, more than any other, has devoted every care to this problem which it considers to be of general interest, namely Great Britain. The approach made to the problem and the fine results achieved deserve to be reviewed.

During the war years it became most important for Great Britain to recuperate injured or sick workers with all possible speed and even to recruit disabled persons who had given up work for some years past. The Ministry of Health undertook to make hospital treatment available while the Ministry of Labour endeavoured to find appropriate employment in each case after providing facilities for industrial rehabilitation, training courses and even vocational education.

## MISCELLANEOUS

After the war the Government continued its efforts in this direction since it had been proved that the output of the handicapped was as essential to the national economy as that of workers in good health.

After fairly rapid development, there has been little change in the organisation and functioning of rehabilitation in Great Britain over the past ten years, so that this relatively stable period will serve to appraise the results achieved.

According to the British Medical Association, about 50,000 sick and injured persons qualify for rehabilitation every year. This figure is still more striking considering the fact that there were nearly 800,000 handicapped on the Ministry of Labour records on April 16, 1956.

Quite apart from the question of numbers, the increase in the average age of the population of Great Britain and the relatively advanced age of a great many handicapped persons make the problem still more arduous from social and technical aspects. As an example, at the Roehampton Centre 70% of the amputated patients are over 54 and 54% are over 60.

Rehabilitation services in Great Britain have been organised on a national level and divided into medical and industrial sections. In fact, this division is purely administrative and so-called "medical rehabilitation" does not signify any drastic measures; this term refers merely to medical and subsequent treatment (for instance physiotherapy) given in the hospital itself. This aim is sought all over the world. It is possible that in British hospitals it is given closer study and that a practical programme has been adopted based upon the patient's future return to normal life.

## INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Industrial rehabilitation concerns the resettlement of the handicapped in industrial trades and their admittance to special or sheltered employment. The Ministry of Labour has set up rehabilitation centres for this purpose to which the handicapped are admitted after medical treatment.

The object of the industrial rehabilitation centres is to estimate the physical and mental capacities of a patient in view of his appropriate resettlement in an industrial trade, at once or after

a course of vocational training. In 1957, fifteen of these centres were functioning in Great Britain ; the first was opened in 1943 at Egham in a country house with sufficient grounds to build workshops and dormitories. From 1948 other centres were opened.

The Egham Centre can take 170 men and 30 women. The average duration of the training course is eight weeks but can be prolonged to cover twelve weeks. In principle, the Centre accepts all applications for rehabilitation courses, since experience has shown that astonishing results can be obtained in cases which appeared to be hopeless.

The centres are modelled on industrial establishments. The patient tests his capacities and performs all sorts of progressive exercises in workshops equipped with the necessary machines and tools. His training is continued gradually up to the point where he could support the strain of a full working day. Efforts are made to create a " working " atmosphere so far as possible. The sections are numerous and a great many trades are practised. The centres compete in the open market for contracts ; for instance, the British Post Office sends telephone apparatus for revision to Egham Centre in the same way as to business firms. There is less wastage in the work of the Centre where the workmen come from all branches of industry than in workshops of professional concerns.

Nevertheless, in a great many cases, a disabled person in an industrial rehabilitation centre does not acquire the independence and skill required to find employment in the open market. In such cases a physically handicapped person will be employed by the State in a government workshop where, even if his output is deficient, he will be paid the same wages as a worker in a private business. These workshops (engaged in the manufacture, for instance, of the orthopaedic footwear and apparatus supplied to the disabled in Great Britain through the National Health Service) are naturally run at a loss and are a heavy liability for the Government.

When a patient in an industrial rehabilitation centre shows particular ability in any special work (this occurs in about 20% of the cases) he is sent to a government training centre where all the main industries with the appropriate machinery are represented and clerical work is also taught. The training course is of about six months' duration, during which the learner receives an allowance.

## MISCELLANEOUS

After finishing the course his future employment is practically assured.

In Great Britain the Government is not the only body concerned with the aid of the physically handicapped ; private concerns have also made a great effort, for instance Vauxhall General Motors, Luton. This huge motor-car works (18,000 employees) has built a special workshop where the usual machinery has been altered to give physical exercise to the workers. Thus, an electric drill can be transformed to start with a pedal or clutch for the use of workers who have suffered limb disablements. These machines enable the worker to perform simple repetitive movements which improve his general health. The treatment is based on the principle that the disabled person's attention is concentrated on his work and not on the movement of a limb. Thus the critical stage—and the ensuing early state of fatigue—will be avoided since the worker no longer tends to contract any particular muscle. Moreover, a few adjustments to the lever afford greater flexibility to the fingers, combined, if necessary, with hot air applications (in cases of rheumatism or accidental injury). Furthermore, the position of the lever reduces swelling through the contraction of the muscles by pulling and the weight, and eases the movement of the shoulder. As this workshop is a definite part of the assembly line, its production is therefore expected to be turned out at the same rate as in others. This competition plays a considerable part in the rehabilitation of the disabled.

## RESETTLEMENT

The purpose of the resettlement of the disabled is to enable them to obtain steady employment in the same conditions, so far as possible, as able-bodied workers and to work with the latter. The measures adopted in Great Britain for the employment of the disabled provide every possibility for achieving this result ; they include for instance the registration of the disabled (optional) at the Disablement Employment Exchange, the quota system whereby for all concerns employing more than twenty workers 3% of the personnel must be registered disabled persons, as well

as the special section for disabled workers in each of the Labour Exchanges (under the Ministry of Labour).

Another scheme, the Remploy Factories, has been in force since 1945. The purpose of these establishments is to provide sheltered employment for seriously disabled. At present, there are ninety of these establishments (financed by the Government) in which over 6,000 seriously disabled workers are employed.

Since the institution of these various services at the end of the Second World War, following the law relating to the employment of the disabled passed in 1944, the continuous period of full employment has made the placing of the disabled in all parts of the country a relatively easy matter. The Ministry of Labour has sought, therefore, to place as many of the disabled in ordinary business concerns as in sheltered employment. Each year it has succeeded in finding employment in industry for over a thousand registered disabled persons who were considered unlikely to find work other than in sheltered establishments. It is worthy of note that unemployed seriously disabled, of whom there were 13,000 in 1946, numbered only 4,000 in 1955 and this figure has not varied since then.

Rehabilitation measures for the sick and injured in Great Britain have given ample proof since their institution of the value and importance of functional retraining, both for the disabled themselves and the community. Through the experience and knowledge acquired the fundamental principles of the professional rehabilitation of the physically handicapped are now freely acknowledged in Great Britain. The British method has shown that the return of the disabled to independent status and a useful social life is not only of infinite human value, but their rehabilitation is a profitable public investment.

---

# B O O K S

---

TO ALL MEN<sup>1</sup>

by

McKENZIE PORTER

With its lively contents and its appearance of quiet distinction, this book, published recently under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross, is bound to attract attention. It is illustrated with four remarkable drawings by four Canadian artists and bears the subtitle "The Story of the Canadian Red Cross".

In this work, the author, Mr. McKenzie Porter, a Toronto journalist, has attempted to introduce the work of the Canadian Red Cross to the general public—not by means of a long description of the numerous activities which a National Society must perform, but rather in the form of a commentary on various episodes, which the author chooses, not for the spectacular effect they produce, but for their particularly human and real-life character. Moreover, the whole work is enlivened by the fast-moving and at times allusive style which the author uses in order to confront his readers with reality, thus stressing the urgent character which so often marks Red Cross action.

We also find this descriptive and concise style in the introductory passage: "A child is crushed beneath the wheels of a truck, and blood transfusions spell the difference between life and death. Families are separated by wars and revolutions, and are joyously reunited months or even years afterward. Flood waters inundate the city of Winnipeg, and the inhabitants are moved to safety while men frantically build dykes to hold back the raging river... The *S.S. Noronic* burns at its dock in Toronto and presents the horrifying and sometimes macabre task of identifying the charred

---

<sup>1</sup> McClelland & Stewart Limited, Canada, 1960.

remains of the victims . . ." and so on. Thus we find some of the principal tasks which a National Society has built up over the years : blood transfusions, reuniting of families, relief action in the event of disasters and many others.

In the short preface, tribute is paid to the principles of the Red Cross in general and the Canadian Red Cross in particular : " Experience of the Society's development and activities over the last forty or more years convinces me of the validity of its underlying principles. Foremost among these is a sense of the paramount value of the individual suffering human being. To his assistance the Canadian Red Cross has mobilized volunteer effort inspired by brotherly charity. Thus . . . the Society has been able to play a worthy part in the world-wide Red Cross movement to which all nations subscribe, irrespective of race, colour, creed or political belief, with the object of providing relief for suffering on the basis of need alone ".

The book also includes a foreword by the author, in which he emphasizes, first of all, the anonymous character of Red Cross work : " The Canadian Red Cross Society is a team ". " If you mention Jack at this point, you ought to mention Jill ", the author was often told—a fact that soon became evident, but which was clearly opposed to this idea of anonymity. Further on he explains how he has dealt with the subject : " . . . in selecting material from the enormous reservoir of publications, reports, letters, surveys, newspaper clippings and other documents in the Society's archives, I have attempted to crystallize by the anecdote, by the single incident, by a given individual's act, a record of service that one day, perhaps, will find a fuller and more worthy treatment in several volumes." He concludes this foreword by reminding readers that the Canadian Red Cross Society, in alleviating distress, calls upon its public not only for money but, literally, for blood and sweat, that is, for an active, physical and material co-operation on behalf of those who are most in need.

As we already mentioned, this book consists of a series of episodes which illustrate most vividly some of the tragic situations in which the Canadian Red Cross has had to step in and carry out its traditional work.

The first two chapters, however, are an exception. The first, entitled "The Man in White", which is illustrated by one of the remarkable drawings mentioned above, is a biography of Henry Dunant and also describes the other personalities and events which led to the creation of the Red Cross.

The second chapter is devoted to the founder of the Canadian Red Cross, the first follower of Dunant in Canada, Dr. George Sterling Ryerson of Toronto. Dr. Ryerson served as a surgeon to the Tenth Royals, a local militia regiment. On March 27, 1885 he received an order from his commanding officer to join his regiment the following morning in order to leave for the scene of Louis Niel's Northwest Rebellion. In order to distinguish his horse-drawn wagon carrying the medical supplies from ordinary transport, Dr. Ryerson made a flag of factory cotton on which he sewed a red cross made from bits of bunting which he had taken from the quartermaster's stores. "This was the first red cross flown in Canada!" wrote Dr. Ryerson. That was the moving and modest beginning of a future rich in humanitarian activity.

After long years of struggle, Dr. Ryerson succeeded in establishing the Association of Medical Officers of the Canadian Militia, a forerunner of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Passing through London the same year, he had several interviews with the President and the Secretary of the British Red Cross, for he had been following the development of this Society with great interest. His object was to submit the proposal that Canada should have a Red Cross Society of its own. The suggestion was brought up at a meeting of the National Council of the British Red Cross Society, which agreed to his request. Thus, in August 1896, Dr. Ryerson received permission to form a Canadian Branch, and in October of the same year the Canadian Red Cross Society was founded under his chairmanship at Toronto; it was the first overseas branch of the British Red Cross. This chapter tells us, therefore, in outline how the Canadian Red Cross was born.

The following chapters of this book show us the new Red Cross Society at work. Under the title "Blood on the Veldt", we find Dr. Ryerson at the head of his Society in South Africa<sup>1</sup>; in 1899

---

<sup>1</sup> He did not retire until 1916, during the First World War.

the Boer War had broken out and for the first time the Canadian Red Cross carried out its activity outside its own country, on the scene of the hostilities.

The Canadian Red Cross was of course engaged all through the First World War : " On August 7, 1914, three days after the outbreak of World War One, the Canadian Red Cross Society had ten thousand dollars in the bank, the fruit of careful financing. So small a sum, for so large a job ahead, did not discourage the officers. They dispatched the following telegram to a hundred and eighty local branches throughout Canada : ' Following the declaration of war the Society has resumed activities. Call together your committees and arrange for the collection of funds for the relief of Canadian and British sick and wounded ' . . . On August 21 the following cable was sent to the British Red Cross Society : ' The Canadian Red Cross Society is thoroughly organized and is establishing branches throughout Canada. Please advise fully by cable in what way we can best help as to men, nurses, hospitals, material or money ' " It is a fine example of spontaneous solidarity and the whole book consists in a series of such examples. The author describes with striking realism the work carried out by this Red Cross Society in the chaos of suffering and distress brought about by the two World Wars and numerous other disasters. The episodes which the author chooses as examples always reveal that magnificent spontaneity, that immediate wish to help which is the characteristic feature of all true members of a Red Cross Society.

Mr. McKenzie Porter has not forgotten the Juniors and, as is his habit, he opens the chapter devoted to them with a charming episode by which he shows that the young people in Canada already began to " do their bit " to help our movement a very long time ago. Watching her mother, neighbours and relations knit socks to be sent to the front in South Africa during the Boer War, a teen-age school-girl in a little town in Ontario had the idea of following their example ; soon all the girls were knitting socks, while the boys made up the parcels. The author sees in this modest and distant action the origin of the Junior Red Cross movement, whose progress he describes up to the present day, as well as the important place it now holds within the Canadian Red Cross Society.

We cannot go in more detail into the contents of this interesting work. Let us add, however, that if it illustrates the growth of a National Red Cross Society, it also proves that a spirit of generosity and mutual aid can perform wonders and that it is these wonders which justify the very existence of our movement.

J. Z.

---

EINER GEGEN ALLE <sup>1</sup>

by

GERHARD SIMSON

This book consists of biographical portraits of five men whose lives were a bitter struggle to assert their ethical ideas: Christian Thomasius was the man who overcame the belief in witches, Georges Picquart won a battle against racial prejudice and from Cesare Lombroso came the notion of crime as predestination, Henry Dunant's story is the tragedy of a friend of mankind, while Fridtjof Nansen's life is the legend of a strong and honest man. Thus, the real interest of this book lies in the way in which the author, by describing men of various callings and different walks of life, succeeds in illustrating his main assertion: that the well-being of mankind can be achieved by ways in which only intelligence and love of justice and humanity count.

Christian Thomasius (1655-1728) spent his life fighting obscurantism. "He threw his profound sense of justice and the whole weight of his enthusiasm and energy into the fight against evil". We shall only mention the names of Picquart and Lombroso here. As for Henry Dunant, numerous articles have appeared in the *Revue internationale* concerning him during the past years, especially recently, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary—so many, in fact, that he still and always seems to live among us. However, that in no way diminishes the interest of this book, for

---

<sup>1</sup> Verlag C. H. Beck, Munich.

in reading it, one realizes that the final word will never have been said about Henry Dunant and there are many aspects of his character which have not yet been fully brought to light.

The author has, indeed, drawn largely on other works already published on Henry Dunant, especially *Solferino, ein Anfang, ein Zeichen, ein Ruf an Alle*<sup>1</sup>, but these 75 pages on Dunant are marked by a very personal note : one is aware that the author has succeeded in making a sincere psychological study, a close investigation into the impulses of Dunant's heart and the influences which affected him.

The author is less interested in the external events of Dunant's life than in the effects that various influences had on him, in particular, the religious influence which he experienced from his earliest childhood. The writer devotes several pages to Calvin, the importance of Calvinism in Geneva at that time and its impression on Dunant and those closest to him. As a young man, Dunant was prompted by his religious ideas to participate in humanitarian and social activities. He was a member of an evangelical youth group and founded the Young Men's Christian Association. His actions are often to be traced back to his religious beliefs, influencing him in one way or another. Later on, in Africa, his personal interests did not hold him back from acting according to the dictates of his religious feelings, his "religiöser Aktivismus" ; his faith provided him with an acute sense of the responsibilities of each one of us in the face of human misery ; the injustice and inequality that he saw round about him grieved his extreme sensibility. Writing of Dunant's misfortunes, Gerhard Simson says that if Society was to blame, the author of "A Memory of Solferino" was also to blame.

The author of this biography goes further than giving us a mere recital of facts which combined to make Henry Dunant the promoter of the Red Cross. The main events of his life, especially those which led Dunant to isolate himself in his old age—a further tragic aspect of his life—are generally set out systematically; but they are no more than factors in a situation in which the author tries to show us the hidden mechanism at work in the furthest corners of Dunant's heart. This is where the interest of the book lies.

---

<sup>1</sup> This book was reviewed in the *Revue internationale* in January 1959.

## BOOKS

The last personality Gerhard Simson deals with is another great humanitarian, Fridtjof Nansen. The interest of this study is twofold: in the first place, it familiarizes us with the explorer's life, which is a novel in itself; and secondly, it makes us relive in all their intensity the tragic events of the first quarter of our century (Fridtjof Nansen died in 1930), the First World War and its disastrous aftermath.

The author begins: "The path which Fridtjof Nansen followed is like a challenge to the time in which we live", and then, passing on to moral considerations, "A large amount of all human suffering is brought to light in the acceptance of the fact that the hands which hold power are not clean and those that are clean are usually not strong". Having developed this thought further, and stressed the present-day preoccupation with power and violence, the author describes his hero: "... he acted as a champion of the unfortunate and an advocate of peace... Fridtjof Nansen was regarded by his contemporaries of the turn of the century as the bravest man of his day: for them, he was the fulfilment of their dreams: a man whose life transcended adventure and danger, fear and weakness, night and death".

The author presents him to us as the hero, in every sense of the word, of a wonderful epic and a beautiful legend. However, it should be borne in mind that Nansen received an upbringing worthy of what was to be his future: born in 1861, he was the son of a well-to-do family living near Oslo. His father, a lawyer with his heart and soul in his work, demanded of himself and of those around him perfect moderation and absolute loyalty in fulfilling their duty. Nansen received a particularly strict education: "From their earliest childhood, they (his brother Alexander and he) were made to study alone, without help from anybody, manage on a minimum of pocket money, go to school on foot through the snow..."

This upbringing made him grow up to be a serious, hardened and remarkably able young man. In addition, he was an enthusiastic sportsman and this helped him later to face the countless dangers he met with on his expeditions to Greenland, the North Pole and on his ship "Fram". His humanitarian work was no less impressive than his personality. After the First World War he

was appointed High Commissioner for Refugees in the League of Nations and performed an enormous task in the face of great difficulties ; millions of refugees were waiting, in indescribably destitute conditions, to be taken care of and to be helped to find security and protection.

For Nansen, the economic problem of the refugees was easy to solve : they had to be given the opportunity to work, and, while waiting for the Nansen passport to be drawn up and recognized, he tried to relieve the misery of their social condition by all the means in his power.

The writer recalls the difficulties which Nansen had to face in fulfilling his vast relief action, and especially in obtaining some form of contribution from the Governments of numerous countries. His life was like a symbol, " a song of love and action, whose pure melody should continue to resound like an irresistible appeal to mankind." We cannot but wholeheartedly join in this wish, hoping that this biography will arouse new energies to continue the fight for mankind.

J. Z.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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



a universal symbol  
of quality  
and service



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



# ***H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.***

## **INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT TRAVEL AGENCY**

**GENEVA, 18, Place Cornavin**  
Telephone 32 34 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages  
Insurance - Customs Agency  
Road haulage - Storage

*Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone*

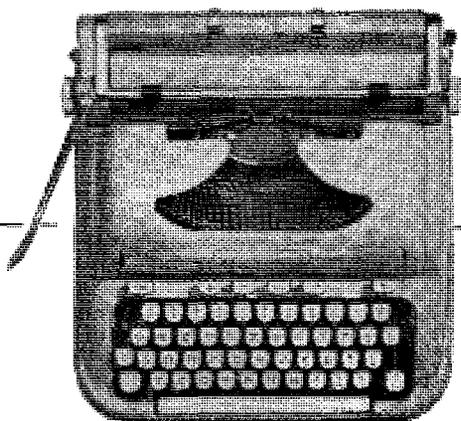
Branches :

**LAUSANNE - BASLE - ZURICH - ANNEMASSE (France)**

# a 100% new typewriter



## HERMES 3000



---

The HERMES 3000 is a real master-piece. Sleek and modern, it combines in a reduced space the perfection and features of an office machine. It is a product of the Swiss precision industry.

equipped with  
the famous  
«Flying Margins»  
(Registered Trade Mark)



---

PAILLARD S. A.  
Yverdon Switzerland

## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

The International Committee publishes works on law and on humanitarian ideas. The following have been published or reprinted recently :

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** *Geneva, 1949.* 249 p., Sw. fr. 8.—.

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Brief Summary for Members of the Armed Forces and the General Public.** — *Geneva, 1951.* 13 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

**Commentaries** *published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross. (Translated from the original French) :*

**I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field.** — *Geneva, 1952.* 466 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 12.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 15.—.

**II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.** — *Geneva, 1960.* 320 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 15.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 20.—.

**III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.** — *Geneva, 1960.* 764 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 30.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 35.—.

**IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.** — *Geneva, 1958.* 660 p., *paper-back* Sw. fr. 25.—; *bound* Sw. fr. 30.—.

## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

**Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions**, by *Claude Pilloud*.  
— Geneva, 1958. 29 p., Sw. fr. 2.—.

**The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). What it is—What it does**. Geneva, 1960. *Illus.*, Sw. fr. 0.50.

**Red Cross Principles**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. *Preface by Max Huber*.  
Geneva, 1956. 154 p., Sw. fr. 7.—.

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean-G. Lossier*.—Geneva, 1951.  
31 p., Sw. fr. 2.—.

**The Red Cross and Peace**, by *Jean S. Pictet*. — Geneva, 1951.  
11 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

**The Doctor in the Geneva Conventions of 1949**, by *J.-P. Schoenholzer*. — Geneva, 1961. 59 p., Sw. fr. 3.—.

**Some Advice to Nurses and other Members of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces**, by *Lucie Odier*, *Member of the ICRC*.  
— Geneva, 1951. 9 p., Sw. fr. 0.25.

**Annual Report 1959**. — Geneva, 1960. 81 p., Sw. fr. 5.—.

**Can the Status of Prisoners of War be altered?**, by *René-Jean Wilhelm*. — Geneva, 1953. 37 p., Sw. fr. 2.—.

The above publications can be obtained from the headquarters of the ICRC, 7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva (Switzerland).

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, Yrigoyen 2068 (R.72), *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3, Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, 135 Avenida Simon-Bolivar, *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boulevard S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Vithei Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Turret Road, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmein Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Ciudad Trujillo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavitou 1, *Athens*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 4a Calle 11-42, Zona 1, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 2*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Korean Red Cross Building 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, *Beirut*.
-

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Ducor Hall, 109 Front st. *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Sharia Gasser Hamed, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, quai des Etats-Unis, *Monaco*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, *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, *Wellington C.I.*
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippines National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B.280 *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon*.
- RUMANIA — Rumanian Red Cross, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 304, Barclay's Bank Building, 14 Hollard Street, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.