

SEPTEMBER 1962

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
OF THE
RED CROSS

inter



arma

caritas

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

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

Honorary members:

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

Direction: ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, Executive Director
JEAN S. PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director for General Affairs
ÉDOUARD DE BONDELI, Financial and Administrative Director
CLAUDE PILLOUD Deputy-Director for General Affairs

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SECOND YEAR — No. 18

SEPTEMBER 1962

*

CONTENTS

	Page
Following the Arab language competition	463
Dr. H. Coudreau : Countries in the process of development and health education in African rural areas	469

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>Eighteenth award of the Florence Nightingale Medal (II)</i>	478
<i>Account of the International Committee's action in Algeria</i>	482
<i>Following on a mission by the International Committee in Central Africa</i>	488
<i>News Items</i>	490

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Chile</i>	495
<i>Philippines</i>	496

CHRONICLE

<i>The Right of asylum</i>	499
--------------------------------------	-----

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>The protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflict</i>	507
--	-----

BOOKS

*

Erratum

The numbering of the pages of the July and August issues was repeated by mistake and the September issue will therefore be numbered as if the August issue had begun at page 407.

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

Décimoctavo concesión de la Medalla Florencia Nightingale (II). — Balance de la acción del Comité Internacional en Argelia. — Después de una misión del Comité Internacional en Africa Central.

GERMAN

Achtzehnte Verleihung der Florence Nightingale-Medaille (II). — Bilanz der Aktion des Internationalen Komitees in Algerien. — Nach einer Mission des Internationalen Komitees in Zentralafrika. — Das IKRK und die Betreuung der Verwundeten in Berlin.

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

Following the Arab Language Competition

In the July issue of the Review we recalled that the International Committee, in co-operation with the League, had organised an Arab language competition and we gave the results. This competition, which took place under the auspices of the ICRC radio broadcasts, was a great success. The first prizewinner (who comes from Jerusalem, Jordan) chose as his subject " The Red Cross as an important factor in closer relations between people ", and we think it will be of interest to publish extracts of his essay, which has been translated by the ICRC. This is followed by part of the essay by the 3rd prize-winner (from Gaza, U.A.R.), who chose to write on " Experiences or stories connected with the idea of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross ", and did so in the simple and moving manner which this theme required.

*

To enable the Red Cross to carry out its work as effectively as possible, great privileges were accorded to it during the Second World War. Having succeeded in its tasks, it won universal confidence, which has encouraged the institution's leaders, to continue their great humanitarian work in several fields. However, the aim has always remained the same : to bring immediate aid and protect the life of man suffering. It is clear therefore that the work of the Red Cross strengthens the bonds between people and brings them together for the greatest good of humanity.

This is what the work of this great humanitarian institution consists of :

It is the task of the Red Cross Societies throughout the world, not only to come to the aid of the unfortunate in time of war, but also to offer their services in time of peace. One of their activities is to help the man incapable of earning his living, as a result of illness, for example. It is without doubt, preferable for the community if

the invalid regains his health so that he can work instead of remaining inactive and dependent on other people.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent teach men to live better and to work more productively for society itself. We can say with pride, that the efforts of this organisation in its fight against illness of every description, are of a high order and amongst the most useful to the community. They are in the same vein as social security.

What do the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies do :

- 1) They endeavour to raise the health level of future generations (health education in schools), set up associations of first aid workers who watch over the moral welfare and health of students (the members of the Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent are extremely active throughout the world and they number 55 million in 75 countries).
- 2) They offer material aid in the form of clothing, foodstuffs and even artificial limbs for the disabled.
- 3) They organise publicity campaigns : film shows, distributions to the public of booklets on hygiene and nursing. The Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as the youth movements, are therefore trying to ensure better health in every part of the world.

Together with the League of Red Cross Societies — which includes the Junior Red Cross — they undertake many important tasks :

- 1) They attach great importance to the development of nursing schools which turn out hundreds of students every year. They have done much to try to ensure that nursing is considered as the most exalted and honourable of the professions.
- 2) They manage convalescent homes, youth camps and hospitals.
- 3) They also aid mobile hospitals which have the job of solving health problems in distant villages, where medical care does not exist.
- 4) They give their support to centres which look after the health of mothers and children and they distribute milk.
- 5) They encourage the setting up of teams of voluntary aids which can assist victims.

- 6) They work for the setting up of free clinics for the poor and they help those whom adverse circumstances have prevented from studying.
- 7) They assist poor children and stateless persons.
- 8) They work unceasingly for the extension of blood banks.

All these are peace time activities. But, they are not the only things that the International Red Cross does. The International Committee carries out various humanitarian activities, the most important of which is to watch over the application of the Geneva Conventions and to make them known in all the countries of the world.

It requires a continual and considerable effort on the part of the Red Cross, to protect the rights and the dignity of mankind. Everyone must learn to respect the rights and the dignity of others, as he defends his own rights and his own thoughts. It is written in the Koran : " Oh men, verily we have created you of a male and a female ; and we have distributed you into nations and tribes that you might know one another. Verily, the most honourable of you, in the sight of God, is the most pious of you. And God is wise and knowing ". (Chapter XLIX, The Inner Apartments. Verse 13). And we read in one of the Hadiths : " All human beings form one family and the nearest to God among them is the one who renders the greatest service to this family ". The Geneva Conventions draw inspiration from these commandments. It is in this way that the fears and insecurity reigning in this world can be abolished.

The Geneva Conventions demand respect for the dignity and equality of men. They can be considered as the practical application of religious laws.

The Geneva Conventions also demand the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and prisoners of war at all times. They also require prisoners of war to be treated fairly and to be allowed to look after their own interests. The frequent visits to Algerian internees and prisoners are a fine example of the application of these Conventions.

The United Nations' charter stipulates that we must respect the rights of others if we wish to be accorded the same benefit. This principle is at the basis of a better world and the Geneva

Conventions, under the care of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, draw their inspiration from it.

The work of the Red Cross is like a light which pierces the darkness of this world. The proof of this is that, thanks to its intervention, countless families have been resettled in Germany, Palestine and many other places . . .

We can be proud and happy at the work accomplished by the Red Cross. It strengthens the spirit of fellowship and peace among the people of the world. Every country, every individual, needs this institution which is of such great value on the national and international level for old people as well as young, for the poor as well as the rich, for the sick as well as the doctors, for workers as well as students . . .

The Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun, are therefore very important elements in the security of the world. No people, whatever their material means or moral wealth, can do without their services. They are as necessary to man as air and water, above all because their aid is offered to humanity without any racial or religious discrimination.

It can be placed on record that the Red Cross is the only international organisation which has safeguarded, and will continue to safeguard, the principles for which it works without submitting to political, racial or any other influence. It is an important element in the re-enforcement of the bonds of co-operation and friendship between people.

It is clear, from what we have said, that the mission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent is to ensure respect for the human being, to develop a spirit of understanding, tolerance and fellowship in all mankind. It is our duty to praise the great humanitarian work which it is accomplishing in all corners of the world. Its activities are continually developing and today, peoples and governments, as well as individuals, are endeavouring to support its action. Because there is no doubt that every progress that it makes, results in a better understanding of the principles of fellowship and peace among peoples. This conviction enables men to hope for the dawn of a new era. The Red Cross hopes that everything will be done to preserve future generations from the horrors of war and it affirms

its faith in the essential rights of humanity and in the dignity of the human being. It hopes that the peoples of this world will show a greater spirit of tolerance so that they can live together in peace.

Numan ABED AL DAYIM.

*

. . . Suddenly, I found myself in a room surrounded by strange faces. I was extremely afraid at seeing people dressed in white and wearing nurses' caps. One of the nurses came up to me and took my pulse and then I saw that my arm was surrounded by a rubber tube which descended from a rack, and that there was a needle in my arm. It was a horrible sight for me which I shall never forget. I fainted and when I came to, the Doctor said to me " How are you Mustafa ? ". I replied " Alright, thank God, Doctor " and I asked him what had happened to me.

He replied " It is nothing, you are alright ; you must not be afraid, Mustafa ". He closed his eyes a moment and turned his head away. It was then I realised that something serious was happening. I began to tremble and the Doctor tried to comfort me and said : " I hardly know how to tell you this, but I am afraid we will have to amputate your right leg, it is the only way and I am waiting for your reply ".

It was as if I had been struck by lightning and I have no recollection of what happened afterwards. When I came to again the Doctor was standing beside me and he repeated : " We are waiting for your reply, Mustafa ". I replied that I would rather die than be an invalid all my life, dependent on others ; I was not yet 20, I had been sent to prison at the age of 15 and had never had any happiness in my life. " I beg of you, do what you can to avoid that ", I said. His face was sad and he turned away, his eyes filled with tears. I thought about my past. After a silence, he said : " Look, I have done everything I possibly can to find another solution ; if we do not perform this operation, you will soon have gangrene in the leg and you won't have long to live ". Everyone present also urged me to have the operation otherwise my life would be in danger.

Finally, I agreed. I was taken to the operating theatre and given an injection which sent me to sleep. When I awoke, I knew that I only had one leg. I was sad and I began to cry ; the future seemed to hold nothing for me. Shortly afterwards, a policeman entered hurriedly and asked : “ Where is Mustafa ? ”. I signalled to him : then a man entered and came towards me smiling. Kindness and sympathy were reflected in his face. He said : “ I am a Red Cross delegate, I have come to visit you and hear your news ”.

From that moment I felt myself come alive again and I regained my confidence. He spoke to me with such kindness that it was as if I was listening to my brother or my father. I asked him to send a message to my family living in Gaza. Subsequently, he came back three times to see me in prison. He gave the prison director a sum of money which the Red Cross had forwarded to him and which was to pay for my artificial limb. He therefore kept the promise which he made me. I still wait for him as if I was waiting for someone I had not seen for years. He came back to see me and he brought me letters and presents which my family had given to him to give to me.

The Red Cross comes to the aid of all victims. I nearly lost my life in losing a leg, but the Red Cross protected me and helped me. These facts give confidence in the ideal of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, which represents great progress in the history of humanity.

Mustafa Obaid FARAHAT.

Countries in the process of development

and

health education in African rural areas

The "Courrier" of the International Children's Centre¹, has recently published a work on a very topical subject, which is of special concern to Red Cross workers in various countries: an effective health education involves a conscientious awareness of their fundamental problems by those whom one wishes to help. How can this be achieved?

The author of the following article, who is an expert attached to the Government of the Republic of Senegal, brings some practical answers to this question and our thanks are due to him and to the "Courrier" for authorizing us to reproduce a work whose topicality is evident. To attain full effectiveness, every action should be measured and, most important of all, it can no longer be undertaken without a thorough knowledge of the cultural environment in which it is going to be operated; more than any other this affects the humanitarian action which can only show results if the particular area consents to it or, more important still, if it understands and supports the action. As for the Red Cross, it places itself beyond cultural or sociological forces, but it cannot ignore them. It stands to reason that its practical action must take its bearings in one direction or another, according to the pace and intensity of the deep-rooted developments of various environments.

* * *

Health education is in fashion. Some people smile and say that doctors and their colleagues have always gone in for health educa-

¹ Château de Longchamp, Paris, September 1961 (Vol. XI, No. 8).

tion and that it is just a question of being patient : with the development of instruction it progresses by itself. Others enthuse over this science with new and original techniques ; they train specialist personnel, acquire lorries stocked with a considerable amount of equipment and organize health education campaigns in rural areas with results which are sometimes disappointing.

In fact, its importance is not lost on anybody and efforts are being made everywhere to accord it a greater place than in the past. In countries which are in the process of development it is called upon to play a rôle of outstanding importance : having organized, in a preliminary stage, the fight against major endemic diseases and having built up a preliminary system of health training destined primarily for the assistance of the sick, those responsible for public health are now collecting nursing and preventive medicine in all its aspects together into one unit. They are turning towards the population and asking for its voluntary co-operation in improving the capital health of the country, capital which is necessary to its development. Preventive medicine, whether it is a question of research, systematic investigation, mass vaccinations, area drainage or a fight against malnutrition, requires effective and as wide-spread participation as possible from the population. A health legislation well adapted to local conditions is undoubtedly indispensable, but the participation by the population will be obtained more easily by health education than by authoritarian methods which are difficult to apply in rural areas.

Lack of balance between towns and rural areas.—In numerous countries the contrast which exists between the towns and rural areas, on the health level as on many other levels, is still considerable. This is particularly true of under-equipped countries, countries most often “ primary producers ”, where the rural areas contain 80 to 90% of the whole population.

Well-equipped hospitals and clinics exist in the capitals. Maternity and clinic welfare centres and social centres are doing an excellent job of health education with mothers. A system of social workers, visiting nurses or social auxiliaries makes it possible to give a high quality health education in the home. This effort fulfils the very legitimate desire to initiate a correct health pro-

gramme on an adequate basis. But things become difficult when one has to go beyond the preliminary stage and transpose to rural areas what already exists in the towns. The complete study of the problems which the development of health education raises throughout the country is postponed to a later date through lack of personnel and lack of funds.

In the small towns, the hospital and the clinic generally possess one or two visiting nurses or social auxiliaries. They do valuable work at the Maternity and Clinic Welfare Centre or in the school health service. Unfortunately, it often happens that the shortage of staff obliges their superiors to use them as secretaries or as ward nurses.

In rural areas, properly so-called, where a clinic or a maternity post exists, the staff more often than not, limits its activity to looking after the sick and women in confinement and to carrying out a few prophylactic measures. It would be unjust to say that there is no health education because, however rapid the consultation may be, it is always accompanied by some advice, and many of the midwives have a real influence on the mothers whom they look after. But in reality it is only those who are interested in the subject who give any health education. It is a question of individual actions allied to the personality of a particular doctor, midwife or nurse who has known how to adapt himself or herself to the population of the area, to make himself or herself liked and to obtain interesting results in the sphere of safeguarding health. Thus villages grow up with their voluntary health officers, or another system entirely, succeeding in getting the population to take part in the fight against the causes of disease. But when the person who has set this in motion is transferred, there is a grave risk of past work dwindling if not entirely disappearing. Through lack of transport and of communications capable of being used at all times, through lack of staff and time, the rounds of the staff in rural health formations in isolated villages are rare and limited to a series of rapid mobile consultations. More interesting is the educational action carried out in countries under English influence by rural visiting nurses and mobile health officers, whose job in a given sector is to apply certain preventive measures.

What of the work of mobile units in the sphere of health education ? The staff, which is sometimes highly specialized, confines its

activities solely to one or two major endemic diseases, apart from a few consultations for urgent cases. Important equipment for health education is sometimes supplied to mobile groups: loud-speakers, tape-recorders, even educational films (rarely shot in the same country) shown between two small ordinary films. It is an interesting effort, but its range is limited. Experience has shown that a worthwhile action can only be achieved in rural areas by a prolonged programme of health education, taking into account the manifold local factors, and it must be carried out by persons living in contact with the population, who know it perfectly and have gained its confidence. The real psychological impact made by the mobile teams passing through can only be short-lived if it is not exploited by such persons. To this must be added the fact that adults do not like those concentrations of population which oblige them to move about with their whole family and to lose time without their always understanding the necessity. This state of mind scarcely makes them receptive.

Apart from the health personnel, some schoolmasters, rural counsellors (native officers, community development officers) and representatives of private societies, make their contribution to the health education of the population. Their action, too, is linked with their ability to get things done. It is not a concerted action and it sometimes happens that it is not co-ordinated with that of the health service personnel.

This rather bleak picture should not blind one to the remarkable results obtained in many areas or keep silent about the many efforts being made at the present time, but it must be admitted that in the rural areas in a number of under-equipped countries, health education is still on a very small scale. What can one do when one has few people and small funds at one's disposal?

The Health Education central section.—It is imperative to set up a central section and to give it a director who is responsible for co-ordination and developing everything which is being done and will be done in the country in the matter of health education.

To which service should it be attached? Sometimes it is considered as a branch of basic education, in which case it could come

under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. More often it belongs to the Ministry of Health and it is then directly attached to the Ministry or the Office of Public Health or put at the disposal of the Directorate of the Preventive Medicine Division. Alongside it, a committee, incorporating the representatives of the Ministries and Services concerned, works out a programme of health education for the whole country and prepares the methods by which it will be applied.

Some specialized health educationalists are necessary. Together with their head, they can form the central team of the health education section. They can arrange courses and demonstrations in the staff training colleges. They can act as advisers in the pilot centres.

One cannot foresee, at least in the immediate future, staff solely specialized in health education being trained and sent out into rural areas. It is for all those with an educational rôle in rural areas to instruct the population from a health point of view. The central team should be called upon to train the following :

- first and foremost the health service personnel,
- then the teachers, because the school is a remarkable field of action,
- to a certain extent, rural counsellors, representatives of some services and certain private societies.

The training of health service personnel.—Before considering altering or completing the programmes in the schools, it is essential adequately to define the tasks delegated to each member of the team whose job is health training in rural areas : a doctor or nurse and a midwife who, it is to be hoped, would be joined by a visiting nurse or a social auxiliary, a health officer or a hygiene officer.

The health centre, the head of which is in charge of a given rural area, could then take over from the rural welfare centre limiting its activities to nursing, confinements and certain prophylactic measures. The activities of the health centre, insofar as is possible, would extend to the following services :

COUNTRIES IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Compilation of elementary statistical information ;
- Maternity and child welfare with particular emphasis on the education of mothers (hygiene, dietetics) ;
- School hygiene, health education at school ;
- Draining of the area (drinking water, waste disposal, the fight against insects and rats, etc.);
- Fight against malnutrition ;
- Psychological preparation of the population before the passage of mobile units and participation, in case of need, in investigations, treatments or mass vaccinations ;
- Establishment of a card-index and organization of regular supervision for certain of those who are chronically ill (lepers, tubercular cases etc.).

These are spheres in which health education is everywhere necessary. It is that which can make the population realize that illness can be avoided. It leads to an awareness of its responsibilities in the protection of health. It teaches it a sense of solidarity and co-operation in the fight against the causes of disease. Its aim is to succeed in changing the population's way of thinking, in progressively altering living conditions and in the acquisition by each member of the population of a better resistance to illness.

Everyone who has worked in a rural area knows what the discouragement to a young doctor or young midwife recently arrived in a remote post can sometimes be : different language, particular way of thought of the population, its distrust, insufficient equipment for health training, shortage of medicaments, difficulties of evacuations. Isolation can lead the new-comer to withdraw into himself and he then awaits with mounting impatience the end of what he considers an exile or an obligatory penance at the beginning of his career. It is true to say that during his studies in a country other than his own or in the capital, he has not always been adequately informed as to what his conditions of work would be, nor sufficiently trained for the many varied tasks of the rural health centre.

To take charge of the public health of one's country, to direct a health centre, to carry out day after day, with one's colleagues,

the health education of the population, is a worth-while job for the young doctor. Surely it will be a source of comfort to him when, after a stay of three years in the country, he can appreciate the progress made : polluted water being consumed less frequently, clean villages, latrines correctly constructed and used, a lower infant mortality rate, year-old children better fed, less frequent intestinal parasitosis, satisfactory rate of attendance at mass vaccinations, etc.

Without a doubt reality is not always so alluring : the results of health education are difficult to determine and are often far off in the future. In order to succeed, the new-comer in a rural area must acquire the state of mind animating everyone who wishes to take part in health education. Above all this there must be the desire for a perfect understanding of the population amongst whom he is going to live, its customs, its tradition, its taboos, the needs which it feels and its real requirements. He must always attach the greatest importance to this. By his work he can gain the respect of the population and soon, its confidence. Slowly he will become one of them. Then he will be listened to and followed.

This shows only too well the care that must be taken in training those who are going to serve in a rural area. Side by side with the traditional training in nursing there must be practical instruction in preventive medicine properly adapted to the rôle of every category of staff, such as will have been decided upon by those responsible for public health. Training in health education can perfect this instruction as it goes along.

In order to teach pupils of different schools to enter into contact with the rural population, to accustom them to working in a team at village level, courses of instruction should be organized in the form of study courses in rural health demonstration centres. Placed in the centre of a group of villages, they can be the base for teams whose job it is to look after one of them in particular, in the working conditions which will later be theirs. At the centre itself the pupils can learn the techniques of health education in rural areas.

At the same time as the training of staff in study courses, revision courses should be organized for the staff already working, by the central team of the health education centre, either at a national or a regional level.

The training of teachers.—Health education forms part of the daily work of the teacher, whether it be during instruction on the elementary notions of anatomy, psychology, pathology or hygiene which form part of the programme of studies, or when there is an epidemic or an accident in the village or nearby. Through kindergartens and school canteens, he can draw the pupils' attention to the importance of a balanced diet. Above all, he must seek to establish rules for a healthy life for everybody: personal cleanliness regularly checked, keeping a look-out for danger signals justifying a consultation at the health centre, cleanliness of buildings, drinking water at everybody's disposal, proper latrines correctly used. It would not be necessary to have luxurious installations at one's disposal for this and the help of the population can be enlisted to perfect what already exists. On another track, during holidays the pupils can ensure the cleanliness of the village or take part in any other work of sanitation improvement.

As with the health personnel, the training of teachers, in their rôle of health educationalists, should be done in study courses for the student teachers and by means of special courses organized during the holidays on a regional level for those who are already teaching. In the training colleges, instruction in hygiene should be adapted to the conditions existing in rural areas, lessons should fit the country's state of health, the principal problems of public health and the organization of the health service. Health educationalists should explain in detail just what the teachers' contribution can be to the health education of pupils and the whole population.

The public health administrator and health educationalist must participate to a certain extent in the training of staff whose special concern is the development of the rural portion of the country. Whatever their title, rural counsellors, native officers, community development officers, etc., whatever rôle they have been assigned, they must be conversant with the country's state of health, with the organization of the health service, with the importance of health as a development factor and, more especially, with nutritional problems and methods of area drainage.

Surely it is dangerous or useless to place on too many people's shoulders the cares of health education of the population and does not one then run the risk of ending up with unco-ordinated action ?

At a time when there is a great deal of talk about " mobilization of the rural population " it is essential, if failure is to be avoided, for those who are with the population, to make it progress, to form a team and work together to draw up a local development plan. What would happen if, at the same moment, the doctor asked the village elders to excavate a pool for rearing fish, the teacher demanded the building of latrines at school and the rural counsellor wanted to build a co-operative store ? Without a doubt, nothing would be done.

What matters is that the population should grow aware of what it can do by itself to improve its living conditions. That is the beginning of a common task. Then, it is for the originator of the action to make the real requirements coincide, bit by bit, with the needs which are felt.

Integrated in this way, with the larger struggle against under-development, the taking over by the rural doctor of the public health of one whole sector represents responsibilities for him which far exceed the stage of ordinary general practice. Very probably, he will have few medicaments at his disposal with which to treat his patients but he will have the health education at his disposal to fight against the causes of disease.

Dr. H. COUDREAU

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EIGHTEENTH AWARD of the FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

II

An account of the moving ceremonies which in many countries marked the awarding of the Florence Nightingale medal appeared in the May 1962 issue of the International Review. Since then news reached Geneva from the National Societies describing this event, which it had not therefore been possible to include in the article on that subject. We now have pleasure in including this information, since our readers will realize the importance of this event in the Red Cross world and will thus have a complete picture of the eighteenth award :

INDIA

Miss Mariam Korah, Superintendent, Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, has rendered 30 years of untiring service to the cause of Nursing in India, having qualified in Nursing and Midwifery in 1932 and as a Health Visitor in 1933. During 1932-1934, Miss Korah did pioneer work in developing maternity and child welfare services under the Rural Development Scheme sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation in Tiruvellur, South India. Since 1939, Miss Korah has been working in the Lady Reading Health School, first as Assistant Superintendent and then as Superintendent and has been successful in instilling in her students a sense of duty, and awareness of their responsibilities. Under her able guidance, the students have learnt to take an active part in various activities in the field of social welfare and public health, be it a Cleanliness Drive, an Immunization campaign or a fund-raising for some good cause. Apart from her regular duties, Miss Korah has been closely

associated with several welfare associations in Delhi and other places, such as the Indian Conference of Social Work and the Trained Nurses Association of India. She has also taken a keen interest in Home Nursing training of the St. John Ambulance Association and has since 1950 served as District Superintendent (Nursing), Delhi St. John Brigade District.

The good reputation enjoyed by the Lady Reading Health School as a School for Public Health Nurses and Health Visitors owes in large measure to Miss Korah's example and drive, and to her devotion to the highest ideals of nursing.

Such were the facts and the outstanding qualities recognized by the International Committee when it awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal to Miss Korah. This high distinction was presented to her at an impressive ceremony by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad during the General Assembly of the Indian Red Cross which took place on April 26, 1962 in New Delhi.¹

ITALY

The General President of the Italian Red Cross, General Guido Ferri, bestowed the Florence Nightingale Medal to three Italian nurses at a ceremony which took place some time ago at the National Society's headquarters in Rome, in the presence of Mrs. Gronchi, Mr. E. Roccetti, Director General, of Sister Menada, national inspector of voluntary nurses, of the heads of services of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross and of a delegation of regional female inspectors.

The ceremony assumed a particularly moving character, since this high honour was awarded posthumously to one of the three recipients who had been a victim to her duty. This was Sister Carolina Salvati Accolti Gil, voluntary nurse, who had devoted herself during the Second World War to the wounded and sick. Seriously burned in an accidental explosion at the military hospital of Valenzano, she died after much suffering.

Mention should also be made of the two other recipients. Sister Stella Diana, voluntary nurse and professional nurse, displayed outstanding qualities and devotion to duty in the two world wars. She also worked, in time of peace, ceaselessly and with exceptional

¹ *Plate.*

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

competence in the training of voluntary nurses and visiting health assistants. Similarly Sister Cresto Salvo, voluntary nurse and professional nurse, performed her duties with complete devotion in military hospitals during the two world wars. When peace came she continued to give her services to others by caring for the needy and the dispossessed.

SOUTH AFRICA

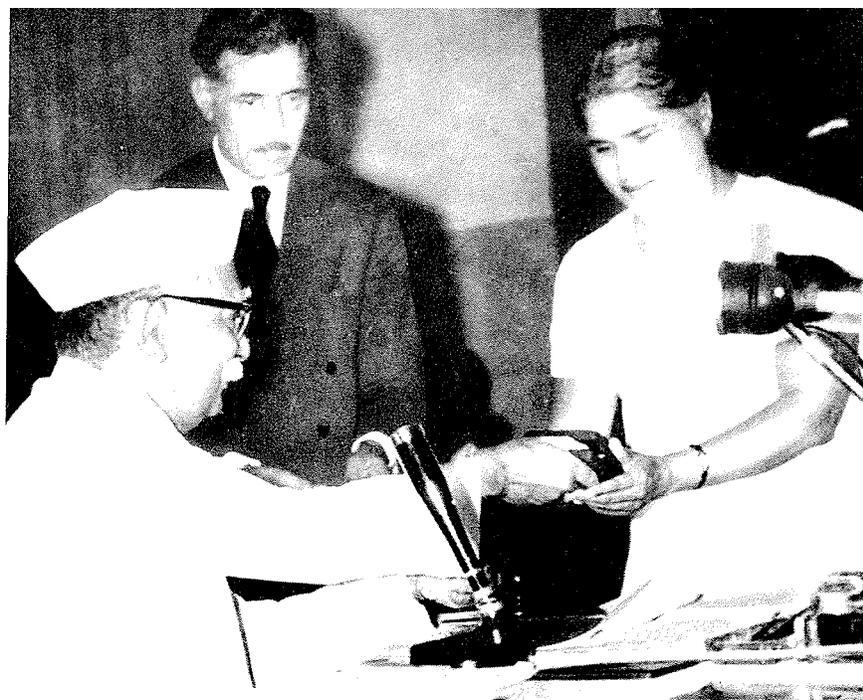
On Thursday afternoon, 3rd August, 1961, the State President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. C. R. Swart, presented the Florence Nightingale Medal to Miss C. A. Nothard, R. R. C., at the Nurses' Home of the Pretoria Hospital.

The ceremony was attended by over 400 people, including members of the Diplomatic Corps, the heads of the military, medical and nursing professions, members of the nursing profession and of the South African Red Cross Society. In the grounds of the hospital, the State President inspected a guard of honour of Voluntary Aid Detachments.

The President of the Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. R. Roper, opened the proceedings by thanking the State President for having honoured the Society by consenting to be its Patron and for coming to present the medal. He then gave a brief outline of how the International Committee of the Red Cross came to institute the award of the medal and the significance of the honour bestowed upon the recipient.

The National Secretary then read the citation which had been presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross, for its consideration. The citation told of Miss Nothard's career when, as soon as she had qualified at Pretoria Hospital, she served as a sister in the South African Military Nursing Service in France during the First World War, when she was decorated by the French Government and was twice Mentioned in Despatches; of how, as Matron in Chief of the South African Military Nursing Services in the Second World War, she built up the nursing services and was awarded the Royal Red Cross, and of her life-time of service in improving the conditions of patients, the training of nurses and the furtherance of the nursing and midwifery professions.

Before presenting the medal, the State President said :



In New Delhi, the President of India (left) bestowing the medal on Miss Mariam Korah...

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL: EIGHTEENTH AWARD

... and in Pretoria, the President of the Republic of South Africa awarding it to Miss C.A. Nolhard. On left, Mrs. C. R. Swart





Distribution of powdered milk, near Tizi-Ouzou

THE ICRC IN ALGERIA

in the presence of the ICRC representatives: above, left, Mr. Martin; below, right, Mr. Gasser



“ By earning this distinction, Miss Nothard has brought honour to herself in her chosen profession. But she has also brought honour to South Africa, our beloved country. A greater achievement, however, has been that she has brought to her soul, her innermost being, that great and wonderful feeling and conviction that she has not lived in vain ; that her life has been one of service to others and that she has in her work, as far as lay in her power, carried out her duty towards God and towards mankind.

For that she has been honoured and for that we her fellow countrymen honour her today.

While I listened to the recital of her nursing work during time of war, I was reminded of the words of a song which was popular during and after the First World War and I cannot resist the temptation to repeat the words here today. The song is called: “ The Rose of No-Man’s Land ”

, There is a rose that grows in No-Man’s Land,
and it’s wonderful to see ;
Though it’s bathed in tears, it will live for years
In my garden of memory,
' Tis the one red rose a soldier knows
It was made by the Master’s hand ;
 In the War’s great curse,
 Stood the Red Cross Nurse,
 She’s the Rose of No-Man’s Land.”

and, speaking in Afrikaans, he continued :

“ This excellent achievement, which today receives recognition by the award of the Florence Nightingale Medal, is one which not only gives to you pride and pleasure, but is also a clarion call to others in the nursing profession to go and do likewise. It stands as a shining example, a mighty encouragement and an inspiration for the future which must and shall lead others to follow in your footsteps.”

After the State President had presented the medal, Mrs Swart accepted a corsage from a Red Cross Junior and Miss Nothard was presented with a bouquet from the South African Nursing Association.¹

¹ *Plate.*

**ACCOUNT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S
ACTION IN ALGERIA**

January 1955 - June 1962

At a time when Algeria has achieved independence and although the activity of the ICRC is continuing in that country, we consider it to be useful to give a brief account of the International Committee's humanitarian activities carried out in that country from January 1955 to July 1, 1962.

During that period it first of all came to the aid of Moslem Algerians both civilian and military who had been detained or imprisoned in Algeria as well as in France. It did not however limit itself to such activities alone, since circumstances forced it also to assist the civilian population victim of the events, whether refugees, regrouped or repatriated persons.

I. AID TO PRISONERS AND SEARCH FOR MISSING PERSONS

Shortly after the disturbances broke out in Algeria the ICRC offered its services to the French Government with a view to exercising its customary humanitarian activity on behalf of the victims of events. This proposal aimed in particular at ICRC delegates visiting camps and prisons in Algeria in order to examine detention conditions of persons prosecuted or interned on account of the events.

a) *On behalf of Algerian prisoners in French hands.*—On February 2, 1955 the French Government complied with the ICRC's request and a first mission went to Algeria on February 28, 1955. Until July 1, 1962 nine missions covered the country, in which they made more than 500 visits to places of detention of various sorts: prisons, screening centres, internment camps, etc.

Mention should here be made as to how these visits are generally effected : the delegates have first of all a meeting with the director or the commandant of the establishment who supplies them with a certain amount of information about detention conditions. The delegates then visit the buildings and installations : cells, dormitories, kitchens, showers, latrines, etc. They then note during talks without witnesses with the prisoners or their representatives, remarks, requests and possible complaints, which these might have to make concerning their conditions of detention.

Visits end with a final discussion with the camp commandant. The delegates inform him of their observations ; they make, if necessary, suggestions with a view to remedying any shortcomings which they may have observed and examine with him the possibility of satisfying demands which seem to them to be justified.

Since 1958 this assistance to detainees was extended to France where the ICRC delegates made about one hundred visits to places of detention under similar conditions.

On the termination of each of the missions, the International Committee handed a report to the French Government in which was a detailed account of the observations made by the delegates and precise suggestions for improving, when they considered this desirable, the conditions of detention. Following on this continuous action by the ICRC considerable improvements were made, after each mission, to internment conditions and especially by the adopting of special penal treatment for political detainees, in the autumn of 1961.

During the course of their visits, the delegates distributed various relief supplies to the detainees to a value of about 240,000 Swiss francs : books, instructional matter, games, cigarettes, clothing, blankets, medicaments, etc.

b) *On behalf of missing Algerian Moslems.*—Besides visiting camps and prisons and throughout the whole of the Algerian conflict, the permanent ICRC delegation in Algeria made ceaseless representations to trace Moslems missing during the events. At its request, hundreds of enquiries were opened by the French authorities.

c) *On behalf of activists detained in Algeria and in France.*—Since 1961, the ICRC also occupied itself with the fate of interned or imprisoned activists in Algeria as well as in France. To date 26

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

such visits have been made, 10 of which were during a special mission in Algeria, in June 1962.

Reports on visits made by the ICRC also put this action in concrete form with the French Government.

d) *On behalf of French prisoners in the hands of the ALN.*—Anxious to bring its customary aid also to French civilians and military captured by the ALN, the ICRC established first contacts at the beginning of 1956 with the representatives of the “ Algerian National Liberation Front ” in Cairo. It asked them if the Red Cross could receive and transmit family news of prisoners and visit French prisoners held by the ALN ; these representations were continued in Morocco and Tunisia in 1957.

A first concrete result was obtained at the beginning of 1958 : a delegate of the ICRC was able to visit four prisoners captured in the region of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef (Tunisian frontier). The ICRC delegate also obtained from the ALN representatives a list of ten names of French prisoners to which nine further names were subsequently added. On October 20, 1958, the four prisoners mentioned above were released unconditionally at the headquarters of the Algerian Red Crescent in Tunis and handed over to the delegates of the ICRC.

Other releases took place in 1958 and 1959, sometimes in the presence of ICRC delegates. At the end of 1959 their number reached a total of 71, of which 51 were military and 20 civilians.

However, in spite of numerous requests for information made to the GPRA and to the Algerian Red Crescent in Tunis, further releases only took place after the “ cease fire ”. In May and June 1962 about ten French military were released in Tunis, Tizi-Ouzou and Rabat, as well as some twenty Foreign Legionaries who were immediately repatriated.

At the present moment the ICRC is continuing its representations to obtain the news of 594 missing, namely 330 military and 264 civilians, and especially of 36 French military whose capture had at one time or another been confirmed by the ALN during the course of the Algerian conflict.

e) *On behalf of European civilians kidnapped after the “ cease fire ”.*—Between the Evian Agreements on March 19, 1962 and

Algerian self-determination on July 1, 1962, the number of disappearances reported to the ICRC, chiefly Europeans, reached a figure of 450. At the end of 1962 the total number of such cases to be reported to the ICRC amounted to 923.

The ICRC made pressing representations with the President of the provisional executive and launched several appeals on the French and Arabic channels of Radio-Algiers in order to obtain news of these missing persons. Although a certain number of persons being sought have been released during the past few weeks, these appeals have for the most remained unanswered and the question continues seriously to preoccupy the ICRC and its delegation in Algeria, to which the families concerned send moving and urgent requests.

II. ACTION ON BEHALF OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS VICTIMS OF THE EVENTS

Prisoners, however, were not the only persons to benefit for ICRC aid in the Algerian conflict. The Geneva institution also concerned itself in the fate of civilian populations which had suffered through the war, namely in 1957 and 1958, refugees in Tunisia and Morocco, then since 1957, populations regrouped in the interior of Algeria.

a) *Assistance to Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia.*—In the spring of 1957, the problem of Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia became one of considerable importance.

The International Committee sent six missions to Morocco and three to Tunisia to go to the aid of these victims to whom relief supplies to a value of 3,320,202 Swiss francs were distributed by its delegates in the shape of flour, barley, semolina, tea, sardines, oil, sugar, condensed milk, blankets and clothing. This relief was partly provided from donations by certain National Red Cross Societies.

After the creation of the Red Crescent Societies in Tunisia and Morocco, the relief action was continued in 1958 by them with the support of the League of Red Cross Societies. Later the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees undertook a sustained effort on behalf of Algerian refugees, assisted by the League of Red

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Cross Societies ; this action resulted in the repatriation of the refugees to Algeria to whom aid is still being given on the spot.

b) *On behalf of the regrouped populations in Algeria.*—In 1957 delegates of the ICRC in Algeria distributed emergency relief to the populations regrouped by reason of the events in the interior of Algeria. These actions chiefly concerned the regions of Bordj Arréridj, Kessabia, Aïn Hamiane and Dupérré.

Then in 1959, following on the considerable increase in the number of regrouped persons (which reached a figure of 2,200,000 in 1960) the ICRC, in co-operation with the French Red Cross, undertook an action of greater importance. Thanks to the support of mobile nursing teams and of the local committees of the French Red Cross in Algeria, relief supplies consisting of milk, tonics, medicaments, soap, clothing and blankets were distributed to women and children in regroupment centres in which there was the most distress.

This action was extended in 1960 thanks to gifts from the National Red Cross Societies and especially to a considerable amount of surplus dairy produce made available by the Swiss and Netherlands Governments.

By July 1, 1962 the value of relief sent by the ICRC to Algeria for the regrouped populations reached a total of 2,144,370 Swiss francs.

c) *Aid to Algerian war disabled in Morocco.*—Since 1957 the ICRC has given its aid to Algerian war disabled in Morocco and Tunisia, in the shape of artificial limbs for the amputated and artificial eyes. Funds devoted to this action reached an amount of 19,000 francs and enabled 217 persons to be supplied with artificial limbs.

d) *ICRC emergency medical action in Algeria.*—In May 1962, serious disturbances which broke out in the large towns in Algeria seriously affected the health organisation and conditions in the Moslem quarters of Algiers and Oran.

The Algerian provisional Executive requested the ICRC for its aid during the emergency period. This aid took the form of the despatch of medicaments, plasma and blood transfusion equipment

as well as half-skim milk for infants, to a value of 115,000 francs, but above all by the sending of four doctors and one male nurse. One of the doctors established himself in Algiers, another in Relizane and the two others in Oran where in particular they set up a blood transfusion centre.

The French, Swiss, Italian and Swedish Red Cross Societies gave their support to the ICRC's emergency action during this period by despatching medicaments, plasma or by making personnel available.

e) *Aid to French settlers repatriated to France.*—When large numbers of French nationals who had settled in Algeria were streaming back to France, bodies concerned with assistance to the repatriated approached the ICRC on several occasions with a view to obtaining its aid. In principle, assistance to this category of persons rests with the French authorities and Red Cross. But in order to enable a certain number of children badly shaken by terrorism to find peace and quiet, the Swiss Red Cross, at the ICRC's suggestion, has accepted to invite several hundred children of repatriated persons to Switzerland during the holiday season. This action is being organised jointly with the French Red Cross.

* * *

Since July 1, 1962, the International Committee has maintained a delegation of four persons in Algeria, whose object it is to continue its assistance to Algerian or European civilians suffering from the effects of the war and the recent disturbances. This delegation, which has made official contact with the new government, will also have the task of helping the Red Crescent Society which is being organised in Algeria.

**FOLLOWING ON A MISSION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

The *International Review* has already had occasion to mention the successive stages of the mission which left Geneva at the beginning of February 1962 to visit several countries and territories in Equatorial and Central Africa. This was entrusted by the International Committee to Mr. Samuel Gonard, Vice-President, who was accompanied by Mr. Georges Hoffmann, delegate, for a long time in the service of the ICRC.

This mission, whose object it was to study on the spot the ways of ensuring, without any distinction, a certain protection to the victims of international and internal conflicts, as well as the possibilities of action by the Red Cross on behalf of the victims of such conflicts, stayed in Africa for about two months. After stopping in *Southern Rhodesia*, then in *Northern Rhodesia*, it went to *Nyasaland*, *Kenya*, *Tanganyika*, *Zanzibar*, then to *Uganda*. It also visited *Ruanda-Urundi*, thence to Léopoldville, Elisabethville and finally to Brazzaville.

This was the first time that a mission of this kind from Geneva had visited these countries. In order the better to realize the magnitude and the extent of the studies which were undertaken, we would point out that the mission covered some 21,000 miles. During the course of 59 days of travel, the ICRC representatives had more than a hundred interviews with very diverse personalities from every walk of life.

The mission was everywhere welcomed with the greatest courtesy by the National and local Red Cross organizations, as well as by the civilian and military authorities. We would like to set out briefly the conclusions which it reached and which have been submitted to the International Committee at one of its plenary sessions.

It became ever clearer to the ICRC representatives as they progressed on their journey, that the first important action which

required undertaking was to make an energetic and general dissemination of the humanitarian principles codified in the Geneva Conventions. This should be assured by visual as well as auditory methods, in a brief and incisive form. Study centres should be organized in colleges and universities and one should be able to interest professors of medium and senior grades in instruction in this subject. African would speak to African and publicity could thus be directed to the civilian population as well as to military and auxiliary formations. It is moreover certain that States which have acceded to the Conventions have the duty to make their contents known and in any case to make their essential moral rules understood by all.

It is evident that the existence of a continuous network of National Red Cross Societies with sufficient ramifications in the interior of States is an essential condition for humanitarian principles being widely known, first of all by those in positions of responsibility, then by the masses. The International Committee must therefore continue to follow with close attention the general evolution of new Societies taking the place of Red Cross organizations which previously existed and to facilitate their recognition, which only it has the task of proclaiming. The process of the "Africanisation" of Red Cross Societies is accelerating as the new States progressively reach independence. Responsibilities should be handed over as harmoniously as possible and the International Committee continues to be prepared to assist the Societies to overcome this often difficult step.

In the world effort being undertaken to aid countries in the process of development, the ICRC, like every other international institution, has a rôle to play. One of the most useful tasks which could be undertaken would be to establish training courses for Africans who will be playing an important rôle in the National Red Cross Societies. Those taking part in such courses would be trained in particular to organize the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions in their own countries.

It is essential for the International Committee, promoter of the universal Red Cross movement, to be present on a continent in which so many different sorts of problems are being encountered. It is also essential that it maintains relations and makes frequent

contacts with the various countries visited by the mission, and in which it was so enthusiastically received, which shows how much the services of the Red Cross are everywhere recognized and appreciated.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Congo

Mr. G. C. Senn, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross recently visited the central prison of Stanleyville, chief town of the Orientale Province of the Congo (formerly Belgian). At the time of the visit there were a total of 800 prisoners amongst whom numbered one hundred Katanga gendarmes captured by the National Congolese Army. There were in addition some thirty Congolese political detainees, the remainder being prisoners of common law. On this occasion Mr. Senn was given considerable facilities by the local authorities and especially by General Lundula, Commander of the Congolese forces stationed in Orientale Province. He received the nominal roll of the Katanga detainees which he transmitted to the military authorities of Elisabethville, which in turn informed the families concerned. He is awaiting replies from the latter which he will pass on to the prisoners.

Following on this visit, the ICRC delegate made representations with the Congolese central Government at Léopoldville for the purpose of releasing and repatriating Katanga military prisoners. He has considered the possibility of arranging for an exchange of the latter against Congolese prisoners detained in Katanga.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Senn again went to Elisabethville where he examined various humanitarian questions with the Katanga authorities. He was present at the closing of the camp which had sheltered several thousands of Baluba refugees. These have been repatriated to Kasai by UNO.

The delegate also visited the prison of Matadi, the port on the lower reaches of the Congo river, in the Léopoldville region, where the detainees included a certain number of Angolan refugees whose condition particularly attracted his attention. He was able to speak freely to them.

THE CASE OF A RED CROSS AIRCRAFT FIRED AT FROM THE GROUND

The recent news of the firing by Congolese forces on an aircraft with red cross markings has caused a certain amount of dismay to international opinion. This concerned a machine flying for the Katanga Red Cross, but since the ICRC had taken part in organizing these flights, it would be as well to state the conditions in which the incident occurred.

In April of this year, the Katanga Red Cross requested Mr. G. C. Senn, ICRC delegate in the Congo, to help organize an aerial relief service on behalf of refugees of North Katanga origin. Extremely heavy rains had in fact rendered transport on land very difficult, if not impossible. But as these aircraft had to fly over areas not occupied by the Katanga forces, it was necessary to obtain the agreement of the United Nations. Mr. Senn therefore participated in the conclusion of an agreement with the UNO representatives, by virtue of which these aircraft would be used exclusively for purposes of humanitarian relief.

This arrangement indeed remained in force for two months to everyone's satisfaction. The attack on the Red Cross aircraft by the Congolese forces in the Kabalo region on August 2 seemed to have been an incident of no great seriousness. In fact visibility was poor on that day and it is most probable the protective emblem could not be observed from the ground.

On behalf of Missing Persons in Algeria

The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose specific task it is to aid the victims of international and civilian conflicts, has reduced its activity in Algeria since the proclamation of independence. At present Red Cross relief actions are largely carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies, federation of all the National Societies, which is a body devoted to peace-time activities.

However, the ICRC is continuing its task in Algeria in spheres in which its function as neutral intermediary is required. Thus it deals with cases of missing persons; for the most part of European origin. Since the "cease fire", it has been advised of more than one thousand of such cases, about which its delegates have made many representations. Thus Mr. Roger Vust, permanent delegate in Algiers has met Mr. Abderrahman Farès, President of the provisional Executive, whilst Mr. Jacques de Heller, delegate, had dealings with Mr. Ben Bella, President of the Political Bureau. The two delegates obtained some assurances from those with whom they spoke but, so far, only a few persons have been found and released.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The ICRC on the other hand has continued, to a limited extent, its relief activity chiefly in Algiers and Oran on behalf of undernourished children. Since the beginning of July it has had 30 tons of unskimmed powdered milk and $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons of semi-skim milk in powder transported to Algiers, and 10 tons of unskimmed milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of semi-skim milk, 2 tons of sugar and 3 tons of cheese to Oran. The value of these consignments exceeds 270,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC and the Kurdish Problem

Information has been supplied to the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the fate of 17 members of the Iraqi armed forces captured by Kurdish rebels. These are for the most part officers who have filled in "capture cards". These documents have been transmitted to the ICRC which has in turn forwarded them to the Baghdad authorities through the intermediary of the Iraqi Red Cross. The ICRC has taken this occasion of expressing the wish to obtain similar information concerning the fate of prisoners and internees of Kurdish origin, who might fall into the hands of the Iraqi Government.

Release of detainees in Laos

The delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Jacques Ruff, was present at the release of prisoners (five Americans and one Filipino) held by the Pathet Lao. The ICRC had previously concerned itself in the fate of these prisoners. In November 1961, its delegate-general in the Far East, Mr. André Durand, had visited four of the American prisoners in the Plaine des Jarres and had made representations on behalf of the fifth, who had been wounded. He had been successful in arranging for family news and parcels to reach them.

The Central Tracing Agency, at the ICRC headquarters in Geneva, is still receiving requests for information concerning other foreign nationals missing in Laos and about whom it is attempting to obtain news. These representations have been continuing since the signing of the recent agreements on Laos.

On the other hand, Mr. Ruff was present at the release in Vientiane of six prisoners of Vietnamese nationality. Four of those chose to proceed to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. We should add that the ICRC representative made a further visit to the camp of interned Laotian prisoners at Savannakhet. He distributed medicaments to them.

Assistance to Netherlands Nationals in Indonesia

The Indonesian Red Cross has just made a third distribution of pensions and allowances paid by the Netherlands Government

to Netherlands nationals remaining in the archipelago. The ICRC acted as intermediary in transmitting these funds, which the Netherlands Government had sent it, to Djakarta. This third distribution amounted to about 100,000 dollars.

The ICRC and assistance to the wounded in Berlin

After the recent incidents in Berlin and its suburbs, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. H. G. Beckh, has, for several days, had talks with leading personalities of both the East and the West. He spoke, in particular, with Dr. Werner Ludwig, President of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic and with Dr. Dietrich Blos, President of the Berlin Section of the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic.

In the course of these conversations, undertaken with a view to resolving the humanitarian problems arising from these events, the ICRC was informed by the two parties of the measures they had decided upon to aid the wounded.

After hearing both points of view of this subject¹, the International Committee of the Red Cross was pleased to note that each party recognises the obligation to bring immediate assistance and first-aid to the wounded on its own territory, it being understood that such aid must not be hindered by the other party.

The ICRC welcomes the declarations made by the two parties who have thus confirmed their intention to conform to the letter and to the spirit of the Geneva Conventions of which they are signatories.

The ICRC trusts that these declarations, made by the responsible authorities concerned will furnish the necessary basis to allow for first aid to be given to the wounded in the event of similar incidents.

Such a guarantee will without doubt help to ease the situation and corresponds with the desire of the International Red Cross to contribute towards the lessening of tension and to mutual understanding.

Conference on international law

Invited to take part in the 50th Conference of the International Law Association which was recently held in Brussels, the International Committee of the Red Cross was represented there by Mr. J.-P. Schoenholzer, member of the legal department. The International Law Association is a non-governmental body con-

¹ As regards the position of the acts which has given rise to divergences of opinion between the two parties, these have naturally retained entire freedom to make their own communications to the press.

sisting of legal experts from most countries in the world. It was founded in Brussels in 1873.

The ICRC representative was first of all present at meetings of the Commission of Medical International Law which studied the methods of strengthening the protection of members of the medical and auxiliary professions, as well as of their buildings and installations, particularly in the case of conflicts not of an international character. He then attended meetings of the Commission of the United Nations Charter, whose task it was to examine the problems raised by the use of prohibited weapons and by those of self-defence. Some held the view that a country which had been unjustly attacked could defend itself by every possible means and was not necessarily bound to apply the rules of war, notably the Geneva Conventions. Mr. Schoenholzer successfully defended the theory according to which a State, even when a victim of unjustified aggression, must apply the Geneva Conventions in all types of conflict.

Guests of the ICRC

From mid-July until the second week of August the ICRC received several personalities at its headquarters including the following in particular: Mr. Ashley Strong, former Chapter Chairman for First Aid of the Northern Otsego Chapter of the American Red Cross; Dr. Malméjac, deputy Delegate General of the French Red Cross in Algeria; Mrs. L. Alvarez, President of the Nursing Association of the Philippines; Mrs. L. Gueye, Vice-President of the provisional Committee of the Senegalese Red Cross, accompanied by Mr. A. N'Diaye, first secretary of the Embassy of Senegal in Berne; Mr. José A. Egas, Secretary-General of the Junior Red Cross of Ecuador; Miss H. Lung, former President of the Committee of Algiers of the French Red Cross; Mr. Nuri Omran, administrative director of the Iraqi Red Crescent; Mr. R. Patin, technical adviser of the Volta Red Cross (being formed).

During this same period the ICRC also welcomed numerous groups of visitors amongst whom we mention the following: students of the Republic of Vietnam, introduced by the "Pro Helvetia" Foundation; members of the "Europäische Aktionsgemeinschaft" from Bonn; members of the YMCA who had come from New York and Sacramento (California); undergraduates and students from Nijmegen (Netherlands); clergymen of the American Methodist Church; a group of African diplomats attending the course arranged for them by the United Nations Organization; participants in courses at the Geneva Summer School of Democratic Studies, and pupils of the Ecole Benedict of Neuchâtel.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

Chile

The review *Cruz Roja Chilena* contains in one of its recent issues (No. 32), an article by Mr. Agustin Benedicto P. concerning an episode in the history of Chile. The events thus described showed that the humanitarian ideal was affirmed throughout. The *Revue internationale* has already had occasion to recall (April 1958) that in Latin America, to quote only one example, a warm-hearted Brazilian woman, Anna Néry, gave proof of this spirit during the war between Brazil and Paraguay.

We have pleasure in publishing the following translation of the article which appeared in the Review of the Chilean Red Cross :

On December 8, 1851, in Chile, the battle of Loncomilla took place on the banks of the river of the same name, a tributary of the Maule. This battle was fought between Government troops commanded by General Manuel Bulnes, victor of the Restoration campaign in Peru, and the opposition forces of the South commanded by General José Maria Cruz de Concepción, who had been chief of Staff to General Bulnes during the Peruvian campaign of 1839.

This battle was exceptionally hard, since out of a total strength of 7,000 for the two armies, there were only 2,700 survivors. At Talca, the most important town and the one nearest the scene of action, 2,000 men were buried and many others were drowned in the Loncomilla river which had, according to tradition, turned red on account of the blood of all the dead swept down by the current.

More than 1,500 of both sides were taken to Talca where they were distributed between the hospital and private homes which were turned into real hospitals.

A leading personality of that town, Ignacio L. Gana, writing to the famous historian Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna on October 17,

1864, describes in moving terms how its inhabitants helped the wounded of both camps :

“ After the terrible slaughter of Loncomilla, Talca was transformed into one vast hospital drenched with the blood of the wounded of the two armies. The preparations made by the authorities proving themselves insufficient to deal with so many wounded after such an unprecedented battle, the inhabitants were asked to take the sick into their own homes to care for them.

“ I can also bear out that during that scorching summer in that year of disaster, there were not enough hands in the entire village to prepare sufficient bandages and that the ladies of quality put snow on deep wounds to prevent gangrene.

“ I was witness to this selfless sacrifice which took possession of all hearts and which was demonstrated in the highest degree by the fine, charitable and benevolent action on the part of the inhabitants of Talca ”.

Mr. Gana ends his letter by giving the names of those ladies who had been outstanding in their activity for the wounded and sick.

Such a fine, humanitarian attitude on the part of the inhabitants of Talca towards the wounded and sick, devoid of all discrimination, since the victims of both sides were treated alike, showed the real Red Cross spirit and deserves being mentioned as an example. These events took place moreover in 1851, three years before Florence Nightingale brought aid to the wounded of the British Army in the Crimea, and eight years before the battle of Solferino where the idea of the Red Cross originated with Henry Dunant.

Philippines

The Red Cross Centenary which will be celebrated in 1963, is an event of outstanding importance for our movement ; it will signify a mile-stone on the long road of humanitarian activity on a world level ; it will also be an opportunity to celebrate, at appropriate

local ceremonies, the bonds which unite the Red Cross Societies, and their support for the emblem which they have chosen to serve.

Already this event is beginning to claim the attention of National Red Cross Societies and the Philippine Red Cross has sent us its publication *Philcross News* which it prints for Red Cross Week, and which is already devoting a good deal of space to the Centenary.

The author of one of the articles "Red Cross Centenary Celebrations Readied" after making a brief mention of Henry Dunant, recalls that the first Geneva Convention was signed in 1863 and he lists the names of those who will be forming the Centenary Committee for the Philippine celebrations, set up in Manila; he then goes on to describe the preliminary draft announced by Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson, Chairman of the National Society. Each month of 1963 will give the Philippine Red Cross an opportunity to make a thorough study of the meaning of its humanitarian work, and in this way throw light on the profound reasons which move those who serve it. We should like to draw our readers' attention to this plan which has been thought out in a most original and sensible fashion.

January—Theme: The Life and Works of Henry Dunant, Founder of the Red Cross. Objective: To achieve a clearer understanding of the Red Cross movement by understanding the life of its founder.

February—Theme: The Red Cross Principles. Objective: To propagate the basic principles on which the Red Cross operates.

March—Theme: The Red Cross and Volunteer Service. Objective: To recognize, emphasize and develop further the role volunteers play in the Red Cross.

April—Theme: The Red Cross Mission in Mitigating Suffering. Objective: To underscore the work of the Red Cross in mitigating suffering caused by disaster.

May—Theme: The Red Cross Mission in Preventing Disease. Objective: To underscore the work of the Red Cross in promoting health and preventing disease.

June—Theme : The Role of the Red Cross in Family Welfare. Objective : To emphasize family welfare as the basis of all community welfare and to call attention to the work of the Red Cross in its promotion.

July—Theme : The Red Cross Mission of Saving Lives. Objective : To underscore the work of the Red Cross in saving human life.

August—Theme : The Role of the Red Cross in Youth Welfare. Objective : To underscore the stake the world has in the youth and to call attention to the work of the Red Cross in promoting youth welfare.

September—Theme : The Geneva Conventions. Objective : To propagate the letter and the spirit of the Geneva Conventions as an instrument of human welfare.

October—Theme : The Red Cross and World Peace. Objective : To underscore the role of the Red Cross in the creation of a world of law and in the promotion of the brotherhood of man.

November—Theme : The Red Cross in Perspective. Objective : To evaluate the position of the Red Cross movement among human institutions, to assess its strengths and weaknesses and to adopt corresponding action.

December—Theme : The Red Cross and Faith. Objective : to emphasize the role religion plays in all works of mercy.

The article finishes by describing the celebrations which will take place in Geneva from August 15 to September 15, 1963.

CHRONICLE

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

An extraordinary meeting of the Austrian section of the European Association for the Study of the Refugee Problem (AER) and of the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem (AWR), which are established respectively at Strasburg and Vaduz, took place at Salzburg on May 4 and 5, 1962, to commemorate the Tenth anniversary of that section's foundation. On that occasion, Mr. Henri Coursier, who presides the two organizations, whose fusion is expected shortly under the auspices of the Prince Francis-Joseph of Liechtenstein Foundation, submitted a report which we think may be of interest to our readers.

“ One should treat the disarmed stranger as a brother when he asks for hospitality. His person is sacred. The whole structure of society depends on the recognition of the right of hospitality or asylum, that same right which we have inherited from Abraham. Now the policy of all armies and organizations is to deny the principle of the right of asylum.” This pessimistic observation, as well as the generous thoughts preceding it, were expressed by Mr. Louis Massignon, Honorary Professor at the Collège de France, during a series of international studies organized by the World Veterans Federation at the University of Aarhus (Denmark) in August 1959.

Since then not one provision in positive international law has been laid down to fulfil Professor Massignon's wish. This idea has however continued to be an object of study for the situation to be remedied and a number of pointers lead one to believe that the international community, under its influence is considering taking up a position on this important problem which is the chief concern of our two organizations.

I would here like briefly to recall the main stages in this continuous effort and the principal elements in the evolutions of governmental opinion within the United Nations.

In the first place, for the sake of clarity, I think it would be helpful to define once again, in a few words, the essentials of this problem.

Generally speaking, before the events which have shaken the world for two generations, the law took the supremacy of the State into account, requiring at the same time the individual's rights to be respected. It was considered, in fact, that if the State is sovereign and independent, its very reason of existence implies the rule of justice ; now this seemed at the time to be undeniably inseparable from the respect of human values. Thus in 1888 the Institute of International Law declared : " Each Sovereign State can in principle regulate the admission of foreigners in the way it considers advisable ", but several years later it followed this up by stating that : " Humanity and justice oblige States only to exercise territorial sovereignty by respecting, to an extent compatible with their own security, the right and freedom of foreigners wishing to enter their territory."

International law thus respected the rights of man as such, always provided, however, that the exercising of these rights were not a threat to security. Without doubt the State remained judge of security requirements, but apart from the case of stateless persons, foreigners were guaranteed protection against arbitrary action by the fact that they presented themselves as nationals of another State and that the reciprocal need for maintaining good international relations kept the exigences of their reception within reasonable limits.

It is obvious that events singularly compromised this legal balance.

It was then that the United Nations Organization, which had been created for the purpose of remedying these evils by re-establishing human rights, solemnly adopted the " Universal Declaration of Human Rights". Article 14 of this Declaration in particular states that " everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from prosecution ".

This was an important step towards restoring the state of law on traditional lines. The universal Declaration is not, however, properly speaking an act of law. It represents an ideal to be reached, but the implementing of the principles which it affirmed still requires the drawing up of conventions of application to be signed and ratified by the various Powers. Now there was not even a reference to the right of asylum in the two Conventions of application negotiated by the competent commission of the United Nations Organization. If this caused surprise to some delegations, other government representatives maintained that the right of asylum could be considered as State law and not as private law. Consequently, it could not be included in a convention relating to the exercise of human rights. A similar reservation was made by the Commission of international law. This Commission, after having agreed, on the suggestion of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, to place the question of the rights of asylum on its agenda, in fact postponed year after year from undertaking its study and has done nothing to enlighten the public about this important problem.

Doubtless one can understand the reasons which have made Governments hesitate to give effect to the principles in the Universal Declaration relating to the right of asylum.

The number of persons to benefit from such a right is virtually very large. There would have been a danger of the economic balance in some of the receiving countries being upset, of their labour market being swamped and their standard of living lowered as a result of a great influx of refugees. One should not therefore be surprised, if only looking at the problem from the economic point of view, that States have sought to keep intact their discretionary powers concerning the individual.

But as has been so well shown by many publicists, several of whom are members of our working parties, the question also presents a humanitarian aspect, and as such it is so important that humanity owes it to itself to give it the consideration it deserves.

The report of the 44th meeting of the Institute of international law (Bath, September 5-12, 1950) published in the review *Die Friedens-Warte* (1951, No. 3), by Mr. Paul Berthoud, supplies

CHRONICLE

interesting information of the discussions of that Institute, in which leading personalities in the international legal world took part.

Mr. Berthoud recalled that the question of asylum in public international law was included in the Institute's programme in the period preceding the Second World War. It was to have been brought up at Neuchâtel in 1939, but war interrupted these studies.

Resumed in 1948 and 1949 in Brussels and at Bath they resulted in the following proposal being adopted:

"Any State, granting asylum on its own territory in the fulfilment of its humanitarian duties, incurs no international responsibility thereby."

Still without establishing the "right" of the individual, this proposal has at least the advantage of explicitly mentioning the State's "duty" of acting humanely.

Mr. Berthoud moreover stressed that one could not fail to observe that the question raised was related to that of Human Rights and that several members declared themselves prepared to bring up the principle of the State's obligation to receive the person seeking asylum on its territory as a corollary to the right of the individual to obtain such asylum. He added: "The question of this right was moreover very frequently raised during the debates, and the Institute finally adopted a resolution by which it drew its Office's attention to the interest there would be in making a study of all problems connected with an international agreement on the rights of asylum within the framework of the protection of the fundamental rights of man."

At our Congress at Helsinki in 1955, Professor H. Rogge drew our attention to the many expulsions (deportations) and to the legal aspect of these events.

He reminded you that at this same Congress, the legal commission and the commission charged with the study of the international Conventions concerning refugees, under the guidance of Professor Schätzel and Professor Folberth, had passed a resolution inviting States to accept for the children of stateless persons, born on their territory, the rule of *jus soli* (always on condition that these were prepared to submit themselves to the same obligations as the rest of the national population) a recommendation which, if taken into

account in the countries of *jus sanguinis*, would eliminate statelessness as from the second generation.

Professor Schätzel took up the matter at the general assembly held in Berlin in 1959 and in the following year we heard Dr. Veiter's very eloquent and detailed pleading at Weggis for an extension of the provisions of the Convention signed at Geneva on July 28, 1951 establishing the status of refugees and creating a veritable international law of asylum.

Our last Congress in Athens gave Dr. Veiter and Dr. Rabl the opportunity of submitting a thorough study, due especially to the latter, on the right of domicile, a study which was confirmed by the legal commission presided over by Professor Constantopoulos in succession to Professor Schätzel.

In order to complete the picture, mention should be made of many other studies on the subject. It is only necessary here to recall our own work in outline and our contribution towards establishing an international doctrine on the right of asylum.

As regards the progress which has been made within the framework of the United Nations, I would recall that in April 1957, at its 13th session, the Commission of Human Rights pointed out that Article 14 of the Universal Declaration, the article relative to the right of asylum, was not included in the draft Covenants relative to human rights, although the practical realization of the right of asylum always continued to remain a "pressing necessity". This Commission then took note of a preliminary draft declaration submitted by the representative of France and decided to keep the question of the right of asylum on its agenda.

This concern of the Human Rights Commission was expressed in the adoption of a draft declaration at its session in March 1960 for transmission to the United Nations General Assembly, which consisted in particular of Article 3 as follows :

No one seeking or enjoying asylum in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should, except for overriding reasons of national security or safeguarding of the population, be subjected to measures such as rejection at the frontier, return or expulsion which would result in compelling him to return to or remain in a territory if there is wellfounded fear of persecution endangering his life, physical integrity or liberty in that territory.

CHRONICLE

In cases where a State decides to apply any of the above-mentioned measures, it should consider the possibility of the grant of provisional asylum under such conditions as it may deem appropriate, to enable the persons thus endangered to seek asylum in another country.

If such a declaration were to be accepted by the United Nations Assembly, it would not bind States any more than does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it would not either by itself have any obligatory force. It would at least be the expression of a principle whose application could be included in national legislation, and it would assist in the interpretation of article 33 of the Statute of Refugees. It would in fact introduce this important notion of granting a provisional welcome even to those to whom definite asylum is refused, permitting them to seek asylum in some other country in which they would not fear the same refusal.

This declaration was submitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in 1960.

The Third Commission of the General Assembly when reviewing its programme on December 6, 1961, decided to bring forward the study of the problem at its session in 1962, recommending however that priority be given to such study. On December 8, 1961, the General Assembly in plenary session adopted a resolution to that effect.

As Mr. Schnyder, who is closely following this matter, explained (Information Note of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, January 1962), this draft declaration on the right of asylum has been prepared since in many countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States; it was considered that article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights did not sufficiently recognize the right to benefit from asylum. It would appear that the declaration should affirm that the granting of the right of asylum should be a prerogative of sovereignty and be respected by other States, that the question of a person asking to benefit from the right of asylum should be of interest to the international community and that no one should be constrained to remain or to return to a country in which he risks persecution.

These facts are of capital importance and it is to be hoped that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopts, at its next session next November, this declaration, and consequently the principles thus set forth by the High Commissioner.

The declaration of principles is always a first step on the path of establishing international law. For this reason the preamble of international Conventions often contains most useful elements for the interpretation and development of these Conventions. We would therefore greatly welcome the adoption of this declaration within the next few months.

It is to be hoped that it could be in a certain measure the preamble of a real international Convention on the right of asylum following the pattern of the Geneva Conventions on international humanitarian law, that is to say in the form of a multilateral agreement open to the accession of all the Powers.

I have already had occasion to say how I consider the framework of such a Convention could be outlined¹; I think it is worthwhile recalling the following points :

- 1) The right of asylum would be affirmed as a human right according to the wording of article 14 of the Universal Declaration and eventually completed by the provisions of the forthcoming declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations ;
- 2) The duties of those seeking asylum would then be defined on the bases of article 10 of the European Convention of Human Rights ;
- 3) The right of expulsion of which the State disposes for the infringement of these rights should be made the subject of clauses based on article 32 of the Statute for Refugees. Expulsion could not be made except for reasons of security and public order. It could take place only by execution of a decision made in conformity with due process of the law. The person seeking asylum would benefit from a reasonable time-limit to enable him to be admitted in another country in a regular manner and the contracting States could apply during that period any measure

¹ I refer especially to an article in the review *Intégration* (No. 1, 1957) and to my course at the Academy of international law at The Hague in 1960.

CHRONICLE

of internal order which they might deem necessary. If a question of internment were involved this could be dealt with according to the appropriate articles of the Fourth Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949. It would be advisable to state, as does the British Aliens Act, that indigence could not be given as a reason of public order to justify the expulsion of the person seeking asylum ;

- 4) Finally, it would be a question of reserving the set of extradition Conventions for the repression of crime by specifying (as suggested by Mr. Alfaro, Mr. Scelle and Mr. Yepes when studying the draft Declaration on the rights and duties of States) that “ each State has the right of granting asylum to persons seeking it following on persecution for offences which the State granting asylum judges to be of a political nature ”. One would thus avoid the position of extradition treaties running counter to political refugees accused of offences qualified as being under common law by the State which is claiming them. For obvious humanitarian reasons, the qualification of an offence should not be left to the decision of the State demanding the person's return.

Whilst playing its part in the law of the State, this decision would illustrate the personal idea of legal order. Recalling the sense of sacredness at the origin of the right of asylum, it would affirm once more that the state of law coincides with the respect for human values and in the troubled times in which we live, such an affirmation would have a highly civilizing significance.

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

THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE CASE OF ARMED CONFLICT

A meeting was held in Paris from July 16 to 26, 1962 under the auspices of UNESCO of the contracting Parties to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the protection of cultural property in the case of armed conflict. This Convention is sometimes known as the "Red Cross of monuments".

The International Committee was represented by Mr. Jean de Preux by reason of the interest which it naturally takes in all efforts aimed at limiting the consequences of eventual conflicts.

It was proposed during this meeting to create a technical consultative Committee which would meet once a year and would be charged with seeking common solutions for the application of the Convention and to hasten the putting into effect of these solutions. The debates which took place revealed, however, that considerable progress was still required to ensure the requisite protection being guaranteed under certain circumstances.

B O O K S

NEUTRALITÄT UND VOLKERGEMEINSCHAFT ¹

by

Dr. HANS HAUG

We have already had the opportunity of mentioning in the *International Review*, the essay by Mr. Hans Haug, Doctor of laws, external lecturer at the Saint-Gall University of Commerce and Secretary General of the Swiss Red Cross, on the rôle of the Protecting Power for the benefit of victims of war.

This same subject is systematically developed in the third part of a work of nearly 200 pages which Mr. Haug has just brought out, on neutrality in international society.

Since the idea of neutrality is closely linked with the principles of the Red Cross, our readers will be interested to refer to the first and second parts of the work in which the author develops the theme of the rights and duties of neutral powers, the idea of permanent neutrality and the rôle of neutral States in the international community.

But it is first and foremost the third part, dealing with the rôle of the Protecting Power, which will interest the readers of our Review by reason of its belonging to the law of Geneva.

In the first chapter, Mr. Haug sets out the rôle of the neutral State as a Protecting Power, the development, the legal position and the duties which this protection implies, as well as the special rôle of Switzerland as a Protecting Power during the Second World War.

The second chapter is entitled "Neutrality and Humanity". It shows the services rendered by the neutral State as a land of refuge, its humanitarian activities within its own frontiers and it dwells particularly on the activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

¹ Polygraphischer Verlag AG, Zurich-Saint-Gall, 1962.

It recalls that, already during the First World War, the International Committee, basing itself on the Hague Convention, had been able to carry through a considerable action on behalf of prisoners of war. As the principal results of this humanitarian action were incorporated in the law of Geneva by virtue of the Convention of July 27, 1929, formulating the status of prisoners of war, the International Committee was even better equipped to extend its humanitarian work during the Second World War.

In certain cases, the International Committee was in a position to intervene on behalf of some of the civilian internees which once again was a most useful experience. It was as a direct result of this, that it was possible to define the rules of internment in the IVth Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

In his book, Mr. Haug lays particular stress on the fact that almost every State, big or small, has ratified the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, giving increased authority to the International Committee, which is mentioned many times in these Conventions. This authority is also based on tradition, and particularly on the Committee's universally recognized independence and impartiality.

Therefore, concludes Mr. Haug, tribute should be paid to this universal assent which "through States, Armies, Parties and during successive developments in world history, seeks and recognizes the man, everywhere the same, in his anguish and in his suffering, a creature of God, one of our brothers whom we must aid."

The third and last chapter "Neutrality and Peace" shows that perpetual neutrality is a factor in peace and the author lays stress on the good offices of neutral States.

No one is better qualified than Mr. Haug to deal with this important subject. He has done so in the most thorough manner and his text is particularly instructive and useful, not only for members of the Red Cross, but for lawyers and a public anxious to know something about the current development of international humanitarian law.

H. C.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any 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.



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 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

Compliments of

SELAS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

*Designers and Builders
of Industrial Furnaces*

10, chemin de l'Impératrice PREGNY-GENÈVE



TYPO-OFFSET HENRI STUDER S. A.

21, Coulouvrenière
Téléphone 25 22 30
G E N È V E



Auderset & Dubois

TRAVEL AGENCY

16, place Cornavin - Tel. 32 60 00 - Teleprinter 22 492 - Geneva

Regular services to: Geneva — Nice — Barcelona — Boulogne
Turin — La Baule

Tickets for all destinations Air - Ship - Rail - Pullman

LONG-DISTANCE INTERNATIONAL TOURS BY LUXURY COACHES
INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT

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 1960. — Geneva, 1961. 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, Victoria 2068 (R.72), *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3, Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovakian Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue 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, Thorvaldsenstræti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road *New Delhi 1*.
- 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, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

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