

MARCH

FIFTH YEAR — N° 48

# International Review of the Red Cross



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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

J. Des Cilleuls : Plan de acción para la difusión de los Convenios de Ginebra. — Documentación sobre los Convenios de Ginebra. — Hacia la XX Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja.

### GERMAN

J. Des Cilleuls : Aktionsplan zur Verbreitung der Genfer Abkommen. — Unterlagenmaterial über die Genfer Abkommen. — Die XX. Internationale Rotkreuzkonferenz.

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**THE PROTECTION OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK**  
**and the**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL**  
**MEDICAL LAW**<sup>1</sup>

*by B. Jakovljevic*

I. At the time of its creation in 1863, the Red Cross had as its first objective the protection of the wounded and sick, and the work of ensuring that these victims of armed conflict were given the medical attention they required. To carry out this project National Societies were formed and States signed the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864.

Even after the centenary of that Convention, the Red Cross, in spite of its new and manifold tasks, still continues to protect the wounded and the sick and attends to problems affecting the army medical services. In the field of international law, especially, the Red Cross has consistently endeavoured to widen the scope of existing regulations and adapt them to new circumstances. Thus it was that the First Geneva Convention was revised several times and

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<sup>1</sup> *The International Review has pleasure in publishing the following article, whilst stressing that it reflects only the author's views.*

*Our readers are already acquainted with a study written by Mr. Jakovljevic jointly with Mr. J. Patrnogic, entitled "The Urgent Need to Apply the Rules of Humanitarian Law to so-called Internal Armed Conflicts", which we published in our issue of August, 1961. (Editor's note).*

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The ideas expressed in this article are also set forth in "Les Problèmes relatifs au développement du droit international médical" in "Jugoslovenska revija za međunarodno pravo" (Yugoslav Review of International Law) No. 1/1964.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL LAW

that others were concluded whereby the principles of the First Geneva Convention became applicable to war at sea. Finally, protection was granted to prisoners of war and civilians in time of war. Consequently, protection of the sick and wounded is an integral part of the immense work of the Geneva Conventions which represent the greatest contemporary effort to codify part of international humanitarian law.

The Red Cross did not stop there. Life itself demanded that international regulations relating to the welfare of the wounded and the sick be made more extensive. It became necessary to work out a system of rules covering every situation likely to confront the medical profession in the event of armed conflict between or within States. It appeared, theoretically, that the interaction of medicine and science must to a greater and greater extent be governed by international medical law.<sup>1</sup>

A working group formed in 1955 began studying international medical law problems. It consisted of representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, and of the World Medical Association, while an observer was delegated by the World Health Organization<sup>2</sup>. This working group meets periodically. At its fifth session in 1957, it passed resolutions on " Rules of Medical Ethics in War-time " and " Rules Governing the Care of Sick and Wounded particularly in time of Conflict ".

The text of these resolutions was approved by the World Medical Association and the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. The International Committee of the Red Cross informed the National Societies by means of its circular No. 425 of February 6, 1959 and it also drew up new draft regulations for the protection of the wounded, the sick and civilian medical personnel in time of armed conflict. This draft was submitted to the International Red Cross Council of Delegates in 1961 and to the Centenary Congress in 1963. At the latter meeting the draft gave rise to a lively discussion and it was apparent that the draft could

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<sup>1</sup> See B. Jakovljevic-J. Patrnic: " Current Problems in International Medical Law " in *Revue internationale des services de santé des armées de terre, de mer et de l'air*, Paris, 1959, Nos. 7-8; p. 327.

<sup>2</sup> See: *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, June 1955, p. 367.

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not be accepted, a more profound study of the project being called for. The majority of the meeting, however, desired the work to be carried on in order to make the draft suitable for adoption in the near future<sup>1</sup>. We are of the opinion that the International Red Cross should continue its efforts with a view to drawing up these regulations and thereafter to applying them. That is why this question should be given importance on the agenda of the XXth International Conference.

We would also mention a concomitant activity affecting international medical law; it is one which is carried on by the International Law Association. This professional association of lawyers set up a special commission on international medical law after Professor Radmilo Jovanovic had submitted to it a report entitled "Considerations on International Medical Law", during the Association's 47th Conference at Dubrovnik in 1956. The commission has achieved considerable results. It worked out a study programme to deal with some fundamental questions and has so far issued reports on: 1) The legal definition of the aims of medicine; 2) The rights and obligations of doctors and medical personnel; 3) The status of medical units and establishments<sup>2</sup>. It has thus an over-all perspective of the fundamentals of international medical law.

There are no doubt differences between the project of the International Red Cross and that undertaken by the International Law Association. The scheme of the International Red Cross is intended to achieve a practical objective, i.e. the protection of medical personnel during armed conflicts; a time of particular demands on the Red Cross. The aim of the International Law

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<sup>1</sup> At the Centenary Congress the following resolution was adopted:

The Council of Delegates,

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

invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue the study of the problem, if possible with the help of Government experts, and present a Report to the next International Conference of the Red Cross. See Doc. DD/3 c/1 of the Centenary Congress for the draft rules.

<sup>2</sup> For material on International Law Association activity, see the reports drawn up by the 47th-50th Conferences of the Association and its International Medical Law Commission.

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Association is to contribute to a theoretical solution of these legal problems. In spite of these differences, there is no question in either case of having international treaties concluded; but of having certain rules adopted by a declaration of principles relevant to all fundamental problems of international medical law.

Incidentally, international medical law is also the concern of other institutions nowadays, including the “ Commission médico-juridique ”, in Monaco.

\* \* \*

II. The increased interest being displayed in international medical law enables us to state that a new branch of international law is in the process of developing; one which bids fair to encompass all matters relevant to the medical profession as a science and an art. The question can of course be asked whether such a development is really necessary.

In the first place, why has the practice of medicine become subject to special regulation? Undoubtedly this is a matter of the greatest importance for us all, as it directly concerns certain fundamental human rights: the right to life, the right to health, the right to receive medical care. In the widest sense of the word and in accordance with the definition contained in the preamble to the World Health Organization's Constitution, health is “ a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity ”. It is indeed an objective of efforts in medical, social, political, economic and other fields. However, medical law cannot cover such a wide range of functions; it should not go beyond those activities which are directly connected to medical practice. This science, in keeping with scientific progress in general, has for some time been developing immensely. It has become an effective weapon in the struggle for health and this very fact has brought in its wake an increased specialization in the field of legal regulations affecting medical practice.

Why have international regulations become necessary in this field? There are many reasons. Circumstances might occur, when relations between States deteriorate, where international rules are essential for the protection of particular groups of people who

would otherwise be at the mercy of certain countries or authorities. This is the case during armed conflicts between States, and also during wars of liberation, civil wars, etc. In addition, international rules should be applied when action is undertaken against a common enemy such as infectious diseases, pursuant to international treaties on health regulations.

Reflecting present day international relations, the general social evolution throughout the world, and the greater and greater interdependence of States, an international code of elementary human rights has made its appearance as one of the most important characteristics of contemporary international law. International standards in this field are making constant headway. The United Nations Charter inaugurated international co-operation in the protection of human rights as one of the Organization's main objectives (Article 1, (3)). The international community itself determines standards relating to certain activities which formerly would have been considered the prerogative of the State. The rapid development of productive capacity, the far-reaching advances of science and technology; these are factors uniting the world as never before. This is a phenomenon which is manifest in international law by greater protection for the rights of man, although this evolution is as yet only in its early stages. Medicine itself is becoming markedly international, making necessary the adoption of international standards. Finally, the practical application of medical science and the defence of fundamental human rights make ever-growing regulations, as well as the development and extension of international medical law necessary.

The question might be asked: to what extent has international medical law already developed and how far should it continue doing so? As far as victims of armed conflict are concerned, provision is made for their protection in the Geneva Convention of 1949, but these are unfortunately not applied to the full in modern armed conflicts. Legal rules are already effectively implemented internationally in the struggle against disease, although much has still to be done. With respect to the adoption of international standards relating to elementary human rights in the field of medicine, progress is slow, for differences from country to country in social development, science, technology, structure, political and social orientation are so wide and profound that it is not easy to lay down

standards acceptable to every country. Medicine itself facilitates this standardization, for it demands the same attitudes and processes everywhere.

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III. The actions of the international organizations already mentioned are intended in the first place to give expression to the basic principles of international medical law. Why has this policy been adopted and what results can be expected?

The evolution of international law and its codification by the adoption of fundamental principles and rules are frequently in evidence today and, in practice, first and foremost in the general extension of international defence of human rights. According to the United Nations Charter, the welfare of the international community demands the observance of human rights; the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, of December 10, 1948, was a step in the right direction. Its purpose is to lay down a "general ideal which all peoples should attain". In practice it is important not only because it defines the objective to be achieved, but also because it should circumscribe the international community's reactions to serious breaches of human rights. The drafting of international treaties now in progress is a further step forward. The same procedure applies in respect of certain human rights. For instance, the United Nations, at its XVIIIth General Assembly, adopted the declaration proclaiming the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination<sup>1</sup> and a convention to this effect is being considered. Other declarations are being examined; they will include right of asylum, non-discrimination against women, etc.

As we have just seen, the procedure is the same in international medical law. But no draft convention is being drawn up, for rules so widely established are not adaptable to an international convention, it being too difficult to obtain the agreement of all concerned. On the other hand, a declaration provides a set of fundamental rules without, however, laying down any legal obligations or responsibility, so that it is more readily acceptable. It will be the means of

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution 1904 (XVIII), November 20, 1963.

inviting respect for the basic standards of international medical law, while moral and political pressure will be applied on all concerned to induce them to observe those standards. Not before the declaration has in some measure been put into practice will it be possible to transform its provisions—or some of them at least—into strict legal obligations by means of international treaties.

Some provisions of such a declaration will systematically codify only the compulsory international law standards—as in the Geneva Conventions—whilst other provisions will reflect universally accepted principles or will institute new legal obligations on an international level. To what extent will the declaration of international medical rules constitute a mere codification of this law? And to what extent will it contain matter for further development? It is impossible to predict the answer, for this will differ from one rule to another, the nature of each being subject to a dynamic process of change. To accelerate this and to contribute to optimum international standards will be the rôle of the declaration. Success will depend on several factors:

- a) The declaration must, as it were, reflect present-day universal aspirations and the need for regulations governing the practice of medicine at the international level.
- b) The declaration should be put forward by an organization in which high authority is vested. It could be adopted by the International Conference of the Red Cross. The Assembly of the World Health Organization or the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations could bring it to the attention of States and recommend all to respect it.
- c) Once the declaration has been accepted, it should be disseminated as widely as possible and referred to; respect of its provisions should be demanded and appropriate steps to this end taken in conjunction with various international organizations, in the first place with those which took part in framing the declaration and are interested in seeing it applied.

The adoption of a declaration of international medical law, based on drafts framed by the International Red Cross, the International Law Association and other organizations, or issuing from a com-

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bination of such drafts, by no means implies neglect of the possibilities of concluding international treaties relating to subjects perhaps more limited in scope but on which agreement could be reached. Quite the contrary, efforts in that direction must be pursued concurrently with those now being exerted with a view to codifying and extending the general rules of international medical law.

Results must not be expected to be produced rapidly; but the essential thing is that the idea be launched. Let us now work for its realization, that is, for the adoption of a declaration which will contribute to co-operation among nations and to the progress of human welfare.

**Dr. BOSKO JAKOVLJEVIC**

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## Youth : Tomorrow's Guarantee for the Red Cross

*The World Conference of Educators in Lausanne in 1963, one of the events arranged to commemorate the Red Cross Centenary, underlined the important rôle which the Junior Red Cross can—and should—play in the humanitarian education of young people.<sup>1</sup> All participants recognized that the original idea and basic objectives of the Junior Red Cross were as valid as ever. On the other hand, it has become necessary to evolve new methods and techniques to achieve those objectives. The youths of today wish to be closely associated with efforts being made on a world scale, but they also desire to exercise a more direct control over their programmes of activity and they refuse to be harnessed to a hidebound inflexible system. Many are the international organizations which endeavour to win over youth to participate in their activities ; it is up to the Junior Red Cross to earn its place and recognition. Educators themselves have before them the enormous and urgent task of developing amongst youth an ever greater and better spirit of voluntary service ; the spirit which is also that of the Red Cross.*

*This is the theme expounded by Mr. Pierre François, Head of the Junior Section of the Department of Education of UNESCO, in his paper submitted to the World Conference of Educators, some of the main passages of which are quoted below :*

. . . Service to others is still a necessity. Individual service, voluntary service, is even becoming more and more a necessity.

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<sup>1</sup> The Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland, in Geneva, published a 200 page book in English, French and Spanish. It includes the main speeches delivered at the World Conference of Educators, papers submitted by thirteen participants, the Minutes of the three days of working sessions and the Recommendations issued by the Conference.

Why is this? First of all, because nature is still nature. Nature is fundamentally good, but it can also be bad, and is at once prolific and destructive, overflowing in abundance and density of growth here, there wearing away, eroding, draining the earth of its substance, turning it into a desert with disaster for the inhabitants. No matter how well the world is organised, disasters of varying degrees will always occur, demanding spontaneous voluntary action. Scientific discoveries create constant new demands. The more our needs are met, the more needs occur. Generally speaking, new needs arise before the old ones have even been met. I could give quite a few examples. Our technical age which is the age of comfort, is gradually becoming the age of danger. And here I come to your repeated remarks about how the Junior Red Cross can help today with Road Safety projects, which it did not do 20 years ago. This problem is a direct outcome of technical progress. There are many such problems: among others the use of leisure. Ours is a civilisation in which leisure occupies a great part of our time and demands new forms of service. Here (in Lausanne) we live close to the mountains which attract children and adults alike. Risks are often taken with unfortunate results, and this opens up a whole new field for assistance. More and more holiday-makers are drawn to the beaches, increasing drowning accidents and, consequently, the appropriate services. These are elementary examples, but it must be realised that technical progress tends to create fresh needs and not to satisfy needs. This provides opportunities for new types of voluntary service.

What forms of voluntary service are there? I must stress that modern life strongly favours imaginative voluntary service, whether at the economic or social levels, or in the train of scientific development. By analysing these tendencies and conditions we realise that forms of service have changed, and are very different from what they were previously. These new forms have to be adapted to the mentality of the youth of today and the demands of the modern world. I will not enumerate here the different forms of voluntary service, but simply try to bring out their basic characteristics. And I will start with the negative point of view: I have some experience of youth movements and lived in an atmosphere and period when the "daily Good Deed" was esteemed. This is now less and less

the case. The individual act of personal kindness, more of spiritual and sentimental than of utilitarian value, no longer appeals to young people. All that counts for them is the result, its meaning in terms of usefulness.

As I said, this is much more important than the intention behind the act. They are suspicious of acts motivated solely by generous impulse; it is the purely utilitarian gesture that impresses them. We thus become aware that what is happening in their minds is the reverse of what happened to us at their age. A long time ago when I was young, I was moved by ideas, idealistic appeals compelling me to act and discover for myself the good effects of what I did. The present-day trend is exactly the reverse. Young people start off with a matter-of-fact utilitarian outlook, then move towards and discover idealism through action. What is important for them is to act and to act usefully. It is through this action that they are led to the discovery of ideas, systems, values and directives to live by. It is very important to realise this. Perhaps I am stressing the obvious, but it seems from all I have heard these past few days, that this fundamental factor was lost sight of: i. e., that nowadays, if the young are to be reached, we must depart from the practical base and move gradually towards an idealistic acceptance—not start with ideals and move towards practical work. Nor must we regret this change of ideas.

For this reason voluntary service must first of all represent a useful action directed at bringing about a change and an improvement for the community rather than for the individual. This presupposes coordinated superficial and in-depth action, demanding sufficient manpower and a variety of skills, which means group and not individual action so coordinated as to make the best use of the skills of each group member. Individual practical aptitudes of each member of the group are necessary for the initiation of any project. In today's world there is no longer much room for willing but inexperienced young people. Too, group work must have financial backing and suitable equipment to succeed . . .

. . . I come now to Education as such, and ask myself this question: Does any specialised form of schooling exist for the development of a sense of service? Personally I do not think so. Never-

theless, some educators are convinced that there is, especially parents, who use what I would term the "dressage" methods. The "dressage" consists in habit-forming methods and the inculcation of reflex action. The child is taught to share, to give to others, and to think in terms of making small presents. In this context I have heard an example which rather irritated me. The picture of a young American going more or less at her mother's request to help in a hospital and there removing dentures from the half open mouths of sleeping elderly people, would be more at home and charmingly illustrate a family album of childhood memories. Frankly speaking, I do not think this can serve as an example today. I must say I doubt the real value of this sort of service, which I am afraid is made up more of condescension and pity than simple spontaneous efficiency. What I criticise most, though, is the mother's autocratic interference in her daughter's commendable designs. Young people's service should be strictly voluntary, and if parents can and should play a part in it, then only as tactful counsellors. May I recall one thing: as educators you may have noticed that behaviour obtained at a given age through the sort of training I term "dressage", is often strongly rebelled against later. We often see young people between 14 and 18 doing the reverse of what was taught them with too much severity when they were children. The same happens to young people passing from adolescence to adulthood. As educators it is our job to see that the individual free will of the young person comes into play and not just a sense of obligation imposed by teacher or parents. Indoctrination, high-flown words and pompous talk should be avoided. Young people hate that.

I do not think any special recipes or modes of conduct exist for training in altruism: what is needed is all-round training of the individual character. We know that altruism is the stretching out from oneself towards another. This implies the existence of the ego, and this ego should be richly endowed. The self-centred person is a very limited person. The person lacking personality expects other people to do everything for him and lives in constant mental insecurity. The man or woman with an all-round personality is better able to understand others' characters and find ways of approach and service for them. In order for this to happen, "others" must also exist, and the child or adolescent should be placed among a group of persons

easily accessible to him. If surrounded by adults he may not find the contact he needs. Adults will only too often treat him condescendingly, too indulgently, or too severely. He will not find an equally-balanced person-to-person relationship. With a view to a complete training of the personality, therefore, it is important that young people grow up within a group of equals, called very aptly by the Americans "the peer group". . . .

. . . Any training of the young in the spirit of voluntary service must of necessity—and this has been insufficiently stressed here—have its part of civic and social instruction. It is not enough to plunge straight into First Aid, Community Service, Dietician or other work. Activities of this sort must go side by side with instruction in civics and the social sciences. Why, will you ask, instruction in civics? In order to counteract the supposition that there is no place left for private initiative and voluntary service in our highly organised socialist society. Comprehensive research into the whys and wherefores of the social structure helps to overcome suppositions and prejudices of this nature. We have to understand the organisation, functioning and needs of the social groups in which we live—we are not suggesting "services for services" to our young people—they would think that stupid. Anyway they need motivation. Motivation can be found by them in the very real needs of the community around them. This is why we must help them to find opportunities for real and useful service. This can be done through local enquiries, team research, so that they learn for themselves the needs at various levels of the community. If we make sure that they are seriously trained in the social sciences, our young people will realise that the world they live in demands a very real effort of voluntary service.

Of the extensive areas open for voluntary service, three fields seem to me particularly suited to today's youth: first of all, health—everyone's health—(I shall not go into this as it is an all too well-known subject to members of the Junior Red Cross). The second field is the use of leisure. Here I do not mean only young people's leisure. Heaven knows, enough still has to be done building homes for young people, hostels for the young, centres, swimming-pools, play-grounds. There are enough opportunities here, but what I have in mind are leisure-time occupations for the community as a whole.

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This presents a large field of activity of some urgency, where the authorities have left plenty of room for voluntary effort. The third field is in the development of popular arts and cultures, which Dr. E. Berthet has mentioned.

He was right when he said that young people should take a lead in developing community culture. There are three avenues for exploration by the Junior Red Cross: health, use of leisure, and community cultural development. All training of voluntary service presupposes the combination of certain conditions. The first condition is that school education should be fundamentally reformed and reorganised. I have heard you say more than once that children have no time to take part in service action. This is true too for adolescents swamped with school tasks. In another similar sphere the teachers too have no time left to deal with the truly important things, harassed as they are with passing on ideas no longer adapted to today's needs and overworked with over-crowded classes. Nor have they the time to develop their charges' individual personalities to help them adapt and later participate in civic and social life.

It is up to the teachers to bring about a reform in teaching, in the school, and in methods employed: the school must open up on to life itself and sufficient time be made available for social activity . . .

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*The World Red Cross Day has been celebrated each year for 18 years, but it will be devoted to youth for the first time on May 8, 1965. Its theme will be "Red Cross Youth: Tomorrow's Strength Today". The day's events will manifest both the interest of the Red Cross in youth and youth's attachment to the movement of human fellowship initiated by Henry Dunant. In a reminder, in this connection, of the importance of youth in the world of today and of tomorrow, Mr. L. G. Stubbings, Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee—League of Red Cross Societies, and Secretary-General of the Australian Red Cross Society, stated that young people today are not content to sit back and passively await the succession, but expect to be treated as partners. The work of the Red Cross does indeed enable them to play an active and useful part in solving some of the great problems of our time in that spirit of voluntary service of*

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*which the conditions of existence today have been analyzed by Mr. François.*

. . . Through this organization they are accepted as responsible young citizens, with opportunities to think, to plan, and to go into action. The Red Cross records show that they have grasped these opportunities in no uncertain manner. From all corners of the world, day after day, come stories of Red Cross youth accepting burdens on behalf of others, burdens which they themselves have planned and organised and carried out willingly, all in the name of Health, of Service, and of International Understanding . . .

It is not so long ago that one would consider a good citizen as a person who accepted responsibilities towards his own well-being, his family and his own village or town. But in the world of today, to be a good citizen one has to embrace responsibilities towards one's country as a whole and even further to the world at large.

It is only through an organisation like Red Cross that individuals can see these wider issues and it is through the Junior Section of Red Cross that a positive programme for the future can be effective.

It is encouraging that the young people of today recognise the role they can play.

But, World Red Cross Day, 1965, is a good opportunity for the senior section of Red Cross to reflect and examine the place of Junior Red Cross. National Societies should be asking themselves how they could utilise their young people to greater advantage. Have they impressed on the Educational authorities and other leaders of the country the valuable and important part which Junior Red Cross can play in the development of the community and the development of the young people as citizens in a community?

All governments are concerned with Health and with Education, yet are they in all countries sufficiently aware of the ways in which Junior Red Cross can assist in these fields? Again, this is something for the Societies to consider.

Also, it seems appropriate on this occasion for National Societies, by analysing their own programmes, to make sure that their Juniors are brought into the over-all programmes of the Society to the fullest extent possible.

## YOUTH : TOMORROW'S GUARANTEE FOR THE RED CROSS

Years pass by quickly and before very long the young people of today will be the senior members of the National Societies. Without doubt, now is the time for the older members to be training the youth to take their place . . .

*The world in which we live is in a state of constant and ever more rapid change. The Red Cross movement too must adapt itself to developments reflected in the new and onerous tasks required of it. If it gives profound moral inspiration to youth, youth for its part responds with its enthusiasm and willingness to serve.*

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Yemen**

The situation in the Yemen where, in spite of the cease-fire agreement concluded last November, hostilities have broken out again in various areas, is obliging the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue its humanitarian activity which started in 1962 on behalf of the victims of the conflict. Mr. André Rochat, head of the ICRC mission, has returned to the Arabian peninsula after a fortnight's stay in Geneva, during which he examined with the institution's directors methods of continuing its work in the Yemen. It has now been decided that the ICRC will continue, for the time being, to give medical aid to the wounded and sick. It will therefore maintain its field hospital at Uqhd in North Yemen for some time longer, as well as the mobile medical teams working in the interior of the country near the fighting areas.

The ICRC's activities in favour of the victims of the conflict in the Yemen entail monthly expenditure of the order of 200,000 Swiss francs.

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The ICRC representatives are continuing to give assistance on both sides to prisoners of war and other persons detained on account of the events. Mr. André Tschiffeli and Mr. Marcel Boisard, delegates in the Arab Republic of the Yemen, were thus authorized to visit some ten Royalist personalities interned at Taïz in South Yemen. To these they gave relief supplies and mail.

The Swedish Red Cross recently offered 20 tons of clothing to the ICRC for the Yemen. Six sewing-machines were also added to

this contribution. This consignment arrived on December 31 in Aden and was shipped to Hodeida, the Yemen's principal port on the Red Sea. The ICRC delegation at Sanaa has completed its plans for distributing this relief which will benefit the population in both the Republican and Royalist zones.

\* \* \*

The ICRC is continuing its aid to the war disabled in the Yemeni Republic, an action which is being carried out in close collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic. Amputated cases returned to Sanaa on January 9, 1965, after having been fitted with appliances at the orthopaedic hospital in Cairo. On January 13, a further group of war disabled left the Yemeni capital for Cairo. In addition, the ICRC delegation in Sanaa has a stock of crutches and wooden legs as provisional aid to the war disabled.

The thirty pairs of crutches provided by the ICRC are the only ones in existence in the Yemen. They were given to patients at the orthopaedic and Republican hospitals of Sanaa and to other disabled in the town.

A further consignment is on its way to the Republican capital and some of the crutches will go to disabled members of the Royalist tribes.

## **Malaysia**

Mr. André Durand, General Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Asia, visited 11 places of detention where Indonesian combatants were held by the Malaysian authorities. This involved travelling 2,500 miles in eleven days.

On January 13, Mr. Durand had a meeting in Kuala Lumpur with officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Federation of Malaysia.

## **Viet Nam**

After the air attacks on the town and region of Dong Hoi, a few miles north of the 17th parallel, the International Committee

telegraphed to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Hanoi, offering its aid on behalf of victims in the framework of the First Geneva Convention of 1949. This Convention, to which the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam acceded on June 28, 1957, relates to " the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field " .

## **Cambodia**

On January 26, Mr. W. Muller, delegate of the ICRC, went to Phnom-Penh where he met Dr. Pheng-Khanthel, Vice-President of the Cambodian Red Cross, whom he asked to transmit to the delegates of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam the relief parcels sent in December 1964 by the ICRC for the American prisoners held in the bush.

The leaders of the NLF and the Cambodian authorities had previously given their agreement for the transmission of these parcels and for the exchange of correspondence between the detainees and their families.

## **Laos**

After completing his mission in the Federation of Malaysia, Mr. André Durand, General Delegate of the International Committee for Asia, went to Bangkok and then to Laos. He was in Vientiane with the ICRC delegate in that town, Dr. Jürg Baer, during the coup d'état and the operations which followed.

On February 5, the two delegates delivered antitetanus and anti-gangrene sera, as well as blood plasma to the Mahosot hospital.

On the following day they distributed relief supplies to the victims in the capital.

## **Japan**

The 122nd sailing of Koreans wishing to leave Japan for their country of origin left Niigata on January 22, attended by Mr. Testuz, ICRC delegate.

Since these operations began, in December 1959, the total number of persons repatriated has reached 82,734.

\* \* \*

Mr. Harry C. Angst, delegate of the International Committee in Tokyo, accompanied by Mr. Inoue, former Director of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Red Cross, paid a visit on December 19 to the Omura camp where Koreans entering Japan illegally are held.

As previously, the ICRC representative remitted a cash donation to the camp authorities for the purpose of improving the diet.

### **Philippines**

Mr. John W. Mittner, Manila delegate of the ICRC, on January 6, again visited the political detainees at Fort McKinley. He was accompanied by Dr. T. Calasanz, Secretary-General of the Philippine Red Cross. He distributed relief parcels containing, inter alia, soap, writing paper, disinfectants and cigarettes, and he was able to interview the prisoners without witnesses.

These detainees had been arrested and sentenced pursuant to measures taken by the Philippine Government against the Huks subversion.

### **Ceylon**

During a stay in Ceylon, which we mentioned in our last number of the *International Review*, Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the ICRC, paid a visit to the leaders of the Ceylon Red Cross who described the activities of their Society. It should be added that on January 22, Mr. Gonard was received in audience by Mrs. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister, who expressed her own and the Government's interest in the universal movement and humanitarian work of the Red Cross.

### **Congo**

Mrs. Jeanne Egger, ICRC Delegate, visited 248 detainees in Luzumu prison (Leopoldville) on January 20. In particular she distributed blankets donated by private relief organizations in Leopoldville.

\* \* \*

Professor Gueorgui Miterev, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has requested the President of the ICRC to intervene on behalf of a Soviet correspondent, Mr. Khokhlov who was recently arrested by the Congolese authorities in Leopoldville.

The ICRC at once transmitted this request to its delegation in Leopoldville which, as a result of representations it made to the government, visited the detainee on February 13.

## Cyprus

As a result of appeals launched by the ICRC on September 1 and October 12 last, nineteen National Red Cross Societies had, by February 1, 1965, made a total cash contribution of 147,971 Swiss francs, to which should be added a sum of 15,000 dollars offered by the Government of the USA.

The funds thus placed at its disposal enabled the ICRC delegation in Nicosia to make several relief distributions, especially to refugee and needy children.

Thanks to a favourable decision by the Nicosia authorities, foodstuffs which had been despatched at the beginning of December 1964 were able to be freely imported and distributed to those in need, with the help of the United Nations forces. Furthermore, the representative of the British and United States Governments recently placed 400 tents at the disposal of the ICRC delegate for the homeless.

Nearly one-third of the funds received was used to make local purchases of warm clothing, underclothes and shoes. Whenever possible, these articles were ordered from local merchants and craftsmen rendered wholly or partially unemployed by the events. Purchases are still being made and distributions of clothing take place in Cypriot poor old people's homes in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta.<sup>1</sup> One thousand displaced and needy

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate* : The delegates of the ICRC, Mr. Ruff and Miss Macheret, distributing relief to old people in Nicosia and Limassol.

Turkish Cypriot children, as well as a certain number of Greek children victims of the events will also receive relief.

### **Brazil**

Following on the representations made by Mr. Eric Haegler, ICRC delegate in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian authorities have given entry visas to the wives of four of the nine Chinese nationals who have been interned in Brazil since last April. One member of the Chinese Red Cross and an interpreter, accompanying the detainees' wives, have also been authorized to proceed to Brazil.

These four Chinese wives arrived in Geneva on February 13, on their return from Brazil.

The delegation, led by Mr. Wang Min, Assistant Secretary-General of the Chinese Red Cross, expressed to the representatives of the International Committee who welcomed it, all its appreciation for having made the journey possible. The Chinese delegation was particularly grateful to Mr. Eric Haegler, honorary delegate of the ICRC in Rio de Janeiro, who had greatly facilitated its stay in Brazil and had accompanied it on several occasions during visits to the interned Chinese.

It will be recalled that, as a result of the ICRC's efforts, three other Chinese wives were given authorization last July to visit their husbands detained in Brazil.

Furthermore, Mr. Haegler's requests were successful in enabling the detainees to receive parcels despatched for them by the Chinese Red Cross.

### **Germany**

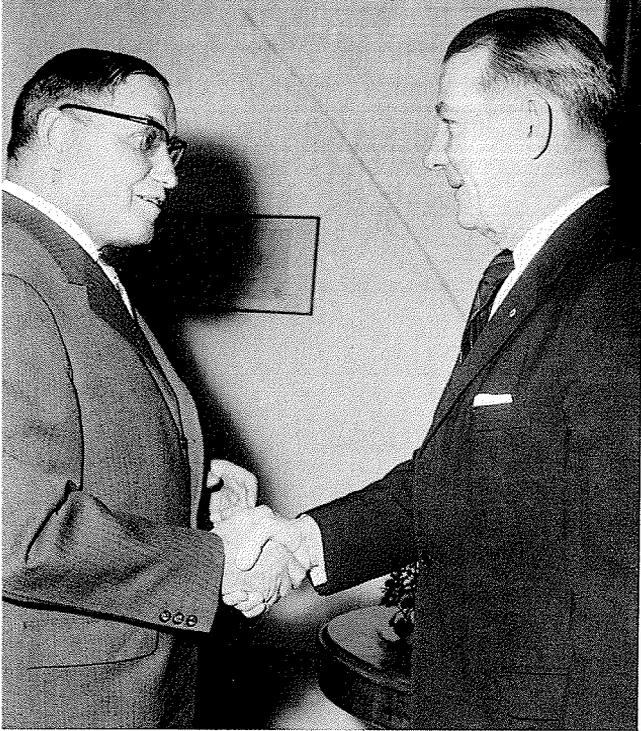
The Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, France and Great Britain have approved the extension for an indeterminate period of the agreement pursuant to which, since 1955, the administration of the International Tracing Service (ITS) was entrusted to the ICRC.

This Service, which is located in Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany), was set up at the end of the war. It has since that time been the most important records centre concerned with the fate of persons displaced, deported or missing during the Second World War in Germany and in former German-occupied countries.

CYPRUS



ICRC delegates distributing relief parcels at a home for the aged in Nicosia.



Mr. Collins, President of the American Red Cross (right) being welcomed to ICRC Headquarters in Geneva by Mr. Gonard.

**Berne.** — Visit to the Swiss Red Cross (From left to right: Dr. Hässig, Mr. von Albertini, Mr. Gonard, Miss Vischer, Mr. Haug).

Photo Elisabeth Döblin



## Czechoslovakia

Mr. J. P. Maunoir, delegate, visited Prague on January 22, where he had a further meeting with a representative of the Alliance of Czechoslovak Fighters against Fascism. This body is responsible for registering the names of Czech nationals, victims of pseudo-medical experiments practised in German concentration camps during the Second World War.

The German Federal Government had informed the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1961 that it hoped, through its intermediary, to give financial aid for Czechs who had been subjected to pseudo-medical experiments as had already been effected for Hungarian and Polish victims. By June 30, 1964, the Alliance had received nearly one thousand replies.

The German Federal Government has not, however, yet made its decision known concerning the procedure to be adopted in dealing with these claims.

## Poland

Another mission of the ICRC recently went to Poland where it examined a further group of 70 victims of pseudo-medical experiments practised in German concentration camps during the last world war.

The representatives of the ICRC, Mr. Jean-Pierre Maunoir, delegate and Dr. Jacques de Rougement, doctor-delegate, in close co-operation with the Polish Red Cross, made a series of investigations which comprised meeting each of the victims concerned as well as the Polish doctors who had given them treatment. They will then have to formulate proposals to the neutral Commission of Experts charged with deciding the amount of compensation to be allotted in each case.

It should be recalled that the ICRC, at the request of the Government of the German Federal Republic has accepted to act as intermediary in transmitting financial assistance which that Government wishes to be given to victims of such experiments resident in countries with which it does not maintain diplomatic relations.

*IN GENEVA*

**Visit of American Red Cross President**

General James F. Collins, recently elected President of the American Red Cross, arrived in Geneva on February 13, 1965, to visit the International Red Cross institutions.

On Monday, February 15, the American Red Cross President was introduced by the League Secretary General, Henrik Beer, to the different League activities, which include the development programme for new National Societies, relief in times of natural disaster, health and social welfare, nursing, Junior Red Cross, information and public relations.

At the International Committee headquarters, General Collins was greeted by the Committee's President Samuel A. Gonard.<sup>1</sup> He was shown all the present actions in which the ICRC is performing its rôle as mediator in time of conflict and defender of the Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions. He heard reports by delegates on their work in the field. General Collins also visited the Central Tracing Agency.

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**At the Central Tracing Agency**

The American Red Cross has transmitted to the International Committee several further requests for inquiries concerning Americans posted missing in South Viet Nam.

In addition, the ICRC has received letters for missing American nationals presumed to be in the hands of the National Liberation

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate* : Mr. S. A. Gonard welcoming General Collins at ICRC headquarters.

Front. It inquired of the Cambodian Red Cross whether it has any means of forwarding this correspondence to the persons concerned. A favourable reply having been received, it duly forwarded these letters to that Society.

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## Publications on the Geneva Conventions

*Last month the International Review published an article by Mr. Frédéric Siordet, member of the ICRC, on the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. He recalled the efforts undertaken, in particular by the ICRC, to make more widely known the texts of these Conventions and the obligations incumbent upon signatory States.*

*Following this article, readers will, we believe, be interested in the following list of publications, lectures, films, etc., produced by the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote the dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.*

### A. General

— **The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949** — complete — ICRC, Geneva, 1949, 249 pp. (new ed. 1951) (French, English, Spanish)

— **Commentaries** published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the ICRC:

Volume I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. — ICRC, Geneva, 1952, 466 pp. (French, English)

Volume II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. — ICRC, Geneva, 1960, 320 pp. (French, English)

Volume III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — ICRC, Geneva, 1960, 764 pp. (French, English)

Volume IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — ICRC, Geneva, 1958, 660 pp. (French, English)

— **Analysis** for the Use of National Red Cross Societies :

Volume I. Geneva Convention No. I for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva Convention No. II for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea — ICRC, Geneva, 1950, 106 pp. (French, English, Spanish)

Volume II. Articles common to the Four Conventions. Geneva Convention No. III relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva Convention No. IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — ICRC, Geneva, 1950, 112 pp. (French, English, Spanish)

— **The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public. — ICRC, Geneva, 1951, 13 pp. (French, English, Spanish, Arabic, Kikongo, Lingala, Luba, Swahili).

— **Some Advice to Nurses and other Members of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces** — ICRC, Geneva, 1951, 10 pp. (French, English, Spanish, German)

**The Geneva Conventions.** Illustrated booklet in nine languages :

Edition A : French, English, Italian, Russian, German, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Hindi.

- Edition B : French, English, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi.
- Edition C : French, English, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, Cambodian, Hindi.
- Edition D : French, English, Kikongo, Luba, Swahili, Lingala, Spanish, German, Arabic.
- Edition E : French, English, Danish, Russian, German, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian.
- Edition F : French, English, Kikongo, Luba, Swahili, Lingala, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic.
- **The Geneva Conventions.** Illustrated handbook with a miscellany of selected articles and an outline of the Organization of the Red Cross. ICRC-LRCS, Geneva, 1961, 66 pp. (French, English, Spanish)
- **The Robinson Family. A short story about the Geneva Conventions** — ICRC and LRCS, Geneva, 1961 (English)
- **Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions :** ICRC, Geneva, 1963, 109 pp.
- I. The Law of Geneva
  - II. The Principles of the Geneva Conventions
  - III. Protection of the Wounded and Sick
  - IV. The Status of Prisoners of War
  - V. The Protection of Civilians. French and English (printed) Spanish and German (mimeogr.)

### B. Monographs

- **Henri Coursier** — Respect for the Human Person in the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — Suppl. to the *Revue internationale*, Oct. 1950, Vol. III.

- **Jean S. Pictet** — The New Conventions and the Red Cross —  
Suppl. to the *Revue internationale*, Oct. 1949, Vol. II.

— La Croix-Rouge et les Conventions de Genève, Paris,  
Académie de Droit international, 1950, 117 pp.

- **Claude Pilloud** — The Question of Hostages and the Geneva  
Conventions — Suppl. to the *Revue internationale*, Oct. 1951,  
Vol. IV.

— Les sanctions pénales dans la première Convention de  
Genève (blessés et malades), du 12 août 1949 — ICRC, Geneva,  
1952, 26 pp.

— Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions — ICRC,  
Geneva, 1958, 29 pp. (French and English)

- **Jean de Preux** — The Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions  
of 1949 — Suppl. to the *Revue internationale*, April 1955 —  
Vol. III.

- **Jean-Pierre Schœnholzer** — The Doctor in the Geneva Con-  
ventions of 1949 — ICRC, Geneva, 1953, 55 pp.

- **Frédéric Sordet** — The Geneva Conventions and Civil War —  
Suppl. to the *Revue internationale*, August 1950, Vol. III.

— The Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Question of  
Scrutiny — ICRC, Geneva, 1953, 80 pp. (French and English)

- **René-Jean Wilhelm** — Le caractère des droits accordés à  
l'individu dans les Conventions de Genève — ICRC, Geneva,  
1950, 30 pp.

— The Geneva Conventions and War from the Air — Suppl.  
to the *Revue internationale*, March 1954, Vol. VII, No. 3.

— Can the Status of Prisoners of War be altered? ICRC,  
Geneva, 1953, 37 pp. (French and English).

### C. Transparencies

A set of thirty colour transparencies, following the sequence in the illustrated handbook on the Geneva Conventions, has been available since the spring of 1963. An accompanying booklet, giving comments on each slide, has been published in French, German, English and Spanish. Translation into Arabic is under consideration.

This series of slides was made from puppets representing imaginary people of all races and nationalities. They were photographed in settings to illustrate the main tenets of the Geneva Conventions.

A second series — based on gouache paintings — and also following the layout of the illustrated handbook, is now being prepared. The last of the pictures has just been delivered by the artist commissioned for this work. When the relevant departments have given their approval reproductions will be made and commentaries published as was done for the first series.

## **The Approach of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross**

The International Conference, as is known, is the supreme deliberative body of the Red Cross. It is attended by representatives from the National Societies and the international institutions of the Red Cross, and by delegates from States bound by the Geneva Conventions.

The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross will be held in Vienna from October 2 to 9, 1965. It will be preceded, from September 27, by a series of preparatory meetings and will take place in the Hofburg Palace, one wing of which has been specially arranged to accommodate international conferences, with all the necessary installations for such meetings.

The Austrian Red Cross, which has offered to act as host and organize the conference with the help of the international institutions of the Red Cross, recently sent participants the provisional agenda and the following programme:

### **DRAFT PROGRAMME**

Monday, September 27

- 9.30 a.m. : *Meeting of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the League.  
Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission of the League.  
Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.*
- 3 p.m. : *Standing Finance Commission of the League.  
Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.  
Relief Advisory Committee.*

Tuesday, September 28

- 9.30 a.m. : *Standing Finance Commission of the League.  
Committee of Legal Experts on League Structure.*  
2.30 p.m. : *85th Session of the Executive Committee of the League.*  
4 p.m. : *28th Session of the Board of Governors of the League.*

Wednesday, September 29

- 9.30 a.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*  
3 p.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*

Thursday, September 30

- 9.30 a.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*  
3 p.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*

Friday, October 1

- 9.30 a.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*  
3 p.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*

Saturday, October 2

- 9.30 a.m. : *Board of Governors of the League.*  
2.30 p.m. : *Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.  
Commission for the Financing of the ICRC.*  
6.30 p.m. : *Opening Meeting of the XXth Conference.*

Monday, October 4

- 9 a.m. : *Council of Delegates.*  
11 a.m. : *Plenary Session.*  
3 p.m. : *General Commission.  
International Humanitarian Law Commission.  
Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*

Tuesday, October 5

- 9.30 a.m. : *General Commission.  
International Humanitarian Law Commission.  
Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*  
3 p.m. : *General Commission.  
International Humanitarian Law Commission.  
Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Wednesday, October 6

- 9.30 a.m. : *General Commission.*  
*International Humanitarian Law Commission.*  
*Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*
- 3 p.m. : *General Commission.*  
*International Humanitarian Law Commission.*  
*Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*

Thursday, October 7

- 9.30 a.m. : *General Commission.*  
*International Humanitarian Law Commission.*  
*Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*
- 3 p.m. : *General Commission.*  
*International Humanitarian Law Commission.*  
*Health, Social Service and Junior RC Commission.*

Friday, October 8

- Morning : Free.*  
*3 p.m. : Plenary Session.*

Saturday, October 9

- 9.30 a.m. : *Plenary Session.*  
3 p.m. : *Plenary Session.*  
*Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.*

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## PROVISIONAL AGENDA

### I

#### Council of Delegates

1. *Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretaries of the Council of Delegates.*
2. *Approval of the draft Agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Standing Commission.*
3. *Nomination of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General of the Conference.*

II

**Plenary Session**

1. *Report of the Council of Delegates.*
2. *Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries General.*
3. *Appointment of Commissions of the Conference*
  - a) *General Commission,*
  - b) *International Humanitarian Law Commission,*
  - c) *Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission,*
  - d) *Drafting Committee*
4. *Report of the General Commission.*
5. *Report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission.*
6. *Report of the Health, Social Service and Junior Red Cross Commission.*
7. *Election of Members of the Standing Commission.*
8. *Place and Date of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross.*

III

**Meetings of Commissions**

**A. GENERAL COMMISSION**

1. *Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.*
2. *Reports on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.*
3. *Report of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.*
4. *Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross.*
5. *Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.*
6. *Report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.*
7. *Report of the Joint Commission of the Empress Shōken Fund.*
8. *Report of the ICRC on the Allocation of the Income of the Augusta Fund.*
9. *Report of the ICRC on the Awards of the Florence Nightingale Medal.*
10. *Final Adoption of the Red Cross Principles.*
11. *The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace.*
12. *Creation of a Henry Dunant Medal.*

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

13. *Financing of the International Committee of the Red Cross.*
  - a) *Report of the Commission for the Financing of the International Committee,*
  - b) *Report of the Council of the Foundation for the International Committee—election of two members of this Council.*
14. *Red Cross Radio Communications.*
15. *International Relief Actions.*

### B. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMISSION

1. *Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.*
2. *Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.*
3. *Implementation and Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.*
4. *Observance of the Geneva Conventions*
  - a) *Steps taken to suppress Violations,*
  - b) *Transmission of Protests.*
5. *Protection of Civilian Populations*
  - a) *Legal Protection against the Danger of Indiscriminate Warfare,*
  - b) *Status of Personnel of Civil Defence Services,*
  - c) *Protection of Civil Medical and Nursing Personnel.*
6. *Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts.*
7. *Final Adoption of the Regulation on the use of the Emblem of the Red Cross, of the Red Crescent and of the Red Lion and Sun by the National Societies.*

### C. HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICE AND JUNIOR RED CROSS COMMISSION

1. *Election of the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteurs and Secretaries.*
2. *Report on the Action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Council of Delegates at its Session in 1963.*
3. *Co-operation between National Societies and their Governments to promote Health and Social Well-Being and International Aspect of the Problem*
  - a) *Medico-Social Activities*
    - *The Role and Action of the Red Cross in the field of Preventive Medicine*
    - *Blood Donor Motivation*
    - *Red Cross and Social Services*
    - *Activities of National Societies in the field of Civil Defence.*

- b) *Nursing*
    - *Nurses*
    - *Auxiliary Nursing Personnel*
    - *Home Nursing*
    - *Dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions among Nursing Personnel.*
  - c) *Junior Red Cross*
    - *Protection of Health and Life*
    - *Junior Red Cross International Service Programme (including assistance to new National Societies)*
    - *Dissemination of the 1949 Geneva Conventions.*
  - d) *The future work and development of the Red Cross.*
4. *Recommendations and Conclusions.*

DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. *Election of Chairmen, Members and Secretaries.*
2. *Drafting and Co-ordination of Resolutions.*

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**Belgium**

**Florence Nightingale Medal**

It will be recalled that on December 13, 1961, Mrs. Nicole Vroonen, voluntary aid ambulance driver, died in tragic circumstances in the Congo whilst carrying out a Red Cross mission with Mr. Georges Olivet and Mr. Styts Smeding, who were also killed at the same time.<sup>1</sup> On the proposal of the Belgian Red Cross, the Commission for the Florence Nightingale Medal decided to award this distinction to her posthumously. This was accordingly announced to the Red Cross world by the ICRC in its circular No. 441 of May 12, 1963.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, January 1962.

*Plate* : H.R.H. Prince Albert, President of the Belgian Red Cross, presenting the Florence Nightingale diploma and medal to Mrs. Nicole Vroonen's mother.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Last November at a national general session organized by the Belgian Red Cross in tribute to those who work for it and to its blood donors, the President of the Society, H.R.H. Prince Albert presented to Mrs. Bungart, Mrs. Nicole Vroonen's mother, the Medal and Diploma awarded for having made the supreme sacrifice in the accomplishment of a mission.

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### **Korea**

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A large selection of photographs which the Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the ICRC gives a vivid picture of the effective activities carried on by that National Society. The wide variety of these activities and the initiative they reveal are striking. They range from delicate eye and brain surgery in the hospitals at Pyongyang and the treatment of infantile paralysis under our common emblem to the example of goodwill by the members of the Junior Red Cross who do useful work such as amongst other things, caring for the lawns in front of the Grand Theatre or in the residential districts of the capital.<sup>1</sup>

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### **Lebanon**

Last November, the Lebanese Red Cross held its seventh Annual Congress, the theme being "The Red Cross and national and international emergency relief". Four hundred persons took part in the meetings which were held simultaneously in Arabic and French. After an address of welcome by the Society President, Mrs. A. Issa-el-Khoury, several papers were presented by members

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* The Junior Red Cross makes itself useful to society in Pyongyang.

of the Central Committee, dealing with first-aid, training of medical personnel and the rôle of voluntary workers.

On the second day of the Congress an exercise was held which simulated Red Cross emergency action in a disaster involving destruction of houses and many victims. The setting had been carefully prepared by the civil defence service and nurses and first-aid workers went into action in perfect synchrony with the rescue teams<sup>1</sup>. This dramatic display was warmly admired by the spectators and the Congress itself was the subject of comment in the press as well as on radio and television.

Great importance is attached nowadays by most National Societies to the training of medical personnel. Mrs. Marcelle Gaston Hochar, Adviser to the Lebanese Red Cross Central Committee gave a talk on this subject which we believe worthwhile summarizing here, as it contains useful information on the training of Red Cross workers who may be called upon to give emergency relief in the Lebanon.

### **Training of Medical Personnel**

The by-laws of National Societies define the close co-operation with the army medical services ; hence the obligation to prepare qualified nursing personnel. Every member is issued with an armband and a card, each bearing the seal of the military authorities. These are recognized as valid in time of war by belligerent governments of States parties to the Geneva Conventions... Developments in treatment techniques require ever greater specialization. Apart from caring for the sick, this personnel also forms the nucleus of the training corps, a task to which it is dedicated. It helps in preparing nursing auxiliaries, of whom there is a shortage everywhere. Team work is necessary even for specialists ; surgeons operate wherever called upon to do so, but preferably assisted by their teams, thus ensuring that synchronization and smooth functioning which make for the safety and welfare of the patient.

We shall now consider on whom the Red Cross can rely in medical personnel training.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate* : Beyrouth : Red Cross first-aiders in action during disaster relief rehearsals.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

*Nurses.*—Their basic training is adapted to meet the demands of modern therapy. To improve their preparation and perfect their training, they must continually attend refresher courses. Apart from their essential scientific knowledge, they must always retain their humane consideration for those in suffering.

The Lebanese Red Cross nursing school is officially recognized. Its syllabus conforms to the recommended standards of the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Council of Nurses. It includes thirty months of study over a period of three years ; 1,200 hours are spent in theoretical courses and 3,600 hours in practical training in various departments. A theory and practical examination is held every year. The students who successfully pass the three yearly examinations may sit for the State Diploma before an examination board comprising the Director of the Ministry of Health, and representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Defence and the Council of Teachers. Successful graduates are awarded the State Diploma, which was granted official recognition by Presidential Decree in 1947.

*Voluntary auxiliaries.*—These volunteers, who might be considered the cadet nurses, submit to a system of rank and essential discipline. Whilst they are aware of their own limits, they are inspired by the Red Cross spirit, ready to respond to appeals and giving freely and discreetly of their time and knowledge in the service of those who suffer.

Their training lasts nine months ; it includes 100 hours of theory and 400 hours practical work in hospitals, dispensaries, infant nurseries, and ambulances. When their training is completed they can be a great help in various departments.

*Nursing assistants.*—There is an urgent need for nursing assistants, who bridge the gap between the ward workers with no training and the State registered nurse. Proper allocation of duties ensures better care for the patients.

Their training lasts for twelve months, with 300 hours of theory and 1,200 hours of practical work among patients. Teaching and training are given by professional nurses, followed by a theo-

BELGIUM



The Florence Nightingale Medal was awarded posthumously to Mrs. Nicole Vroonen. H.R.H. Prince Albert, President of the Belgian Red Cross, is here seen presenting the Medal and Diploma to Mrs. Vroonen's mother.



**Pyongyang.** — The junior members of the Red Cross in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea help in maintaining the city's flower-beds.

**Beyrouth.** — First-aid training for disaster relief by the Lebanese Red Cross



retical and practical examination, with the award of a certificate to the successful candidates.

*Air Hostesses.*—They acquire knowledge of geography, history and art. They must also know languages, be familiar with foreign currency and always ready to be of service. Their three-month study course includes theory and practice.

*First-Aiders.*—They are becoming essential in factory, at school, in the mountains, on the highway, at the beach. By simple processes in which they achieve proficiency through long practice, they may save human life. In their training they first learn what not to do, for over-eagerness or impetuous action might have serious consequences, and later they learn what to do and what immediate action particular cases require.

After training the first-aiders are assigned to teams, always ready to go into action when called upon by the person in charge. At monthly meetings each first-aider gives his colleagues an account of his own experiences. Field exercises and training camps enable the teams to practise at every altitude and in all circumstances.

Their study courses include thirty hours theory and practical work. The students learn life saving and the elements of anatomy and hygiene.

*Home Nursing.*—Although the number of hospitals is constantly increasing, there are not enough beds for all the disabled, the chronically sick and the aged. These people must therefore be cared for in their own homes. This need gave rise to "home nursing" and to courses for those prepared to give assistance in the patients' homes. These courses include six two-hour lessons, with demonstrations and active participation by the students.

These are the various possibilities offered by the Lebanese Red Cross to anyone wishing to serve others. In time of war and peace, those it has trained respond to the call of men suffering in mind or body. This is fellowship.

## Switzerland

Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the ICRC, accompanied by Mr. R. Gallopin, Executive Director, recently visited the Swiss Red Cross in Berne <sup>1</sup>.

They were received by Mr. A. von Albertini, President of the Swiss National Society and his colleagues : Miss H. Vischer, Vice-President ; Mr. M. Maison, Vice-President ; Mr. H. B. Gamper, Treasurer ; Dr. H. Bürgi, Head Physician ; Mr. H. Haug, Secretary-General ; Mr. J. Pascalis, Assistant Secretary-General ; Mr. E. Schenkel, Deputy Secretary-General ; and Miss M. Comtesse, Head of the Nursing Service. They then attended a meeting in the course of which, after an address of welcome by Mr. von Albertini, various speakers described the organization and tasks of the Swiss Red Cross.

At present the Society is having a building constructed for the Lindenhof hospital and nursing school, as well as a central warehouse for equipment. Mr. Gonard and Mr. Gallopin visited the building sites which are symptomatic of the great increase in the Swiss Red Cross' activities. They also went to the blood transfusion centre, where, too, expansion is in full swing. Under Dr. A. Hässig's direction, it is considered exemplary for the quality both of its work and of its set-up <sup>2</sup>.

The warm welcome by the Swiss Red Cross was highly appreciated by the President of the International Committee and it strengthened even more the close bond between the two institutions.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate* : Berne ; Visit to the Swiss Red Cross by the President and the Executive Director of the ICRC.

<sup>2</sup> An article was published not long ago in our *Review* on the blood transfusion service, whose new building in Berne was inaugurated in 1955. See *Revue internationale*, March 1956.

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

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### THE APPLICATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

*The American Society of International Law has published an interesting study by Professor R. R. Baxter of the Harvard Law School.<sup>1</sup> It will be recalled that the International Review had the privilege of publishing an article of his in April and May 1963 on "Francis Lieber and General Orders No. 100". We therefore think it to be of interest to give extracts of some passages of Professor Baxter's article which has appeared under the title Forces for compliance with the Law of War and which reflects his personal ideas.*

The requirement of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that the armed forces of each signatory be schooled in the provisions of the Conventions has the worthy purpose of integrating training in the law of war into the regular military training of troops. Some countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia, have particularly fine programs of instruction. There is reason to suppose that not enough is done to indoctrinate the members of the armed forces of the United States. If States undertook, as they do with respect to international labour conventions, annually to report their compliance with the training requirement of the four Conventions, there would be some stimulus to keeping the standards up. It would take no amendment of the Conventions for the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure pledges of yearly reporting from the present parties to the Conventions. A yet more daring step could be taken if the parties also allowed the Committee to examine troops chosen at random on their knowledge of the Conventions. To put it briefly, the man who is well schooled in the

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<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the American Society of International Law at its 58th annual meeting, held at Washington DC, April 23-25, 1964. Published by the Society, 2223 Massachusetts Ave. N. Washington DC, 20008.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Conventions will find it harder to violate them, even though he is told to do so, than the man who has only a shaky knowledge of their contents.

The possibility of third-party protection and inspection in time of war offers some hope of being a further force making for compliance. These duties fall in the first instance to the Protecting Power, but the International Committee of the Red Cross also has a role to play, albeit one of only limited scope. The ICRC may undertake humanitarian activities with the consent of the belligerents and may assume the functions of a Protecting Power if the belligerents cannot agree upon a State or an organization to perform that task. Anyone familiar with the admirable impartiality and zeal of the International Committee in assisting the victims of innumerable recent conflicts—activity which passes very largely unnoticed by the public—might well ask why the Committee should not be entrusted with wider responsibilities in major international conflicts to which the Conventions would apply. It is unfortunate that States are unwilling to give full recognition to the special position of the ICRC as the guardian of the Conventions. The victims of war deserve their own spokesman and their own advocate.

*Considering the problem of the application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations forces, the author writes :*

I do not propose to enter into the problem, which was discussed several years ago at an annual meeting of this Society, whether the United Nations should conform to the Geneva Conventions at all, and I will proceed on the assumption that it is desirable that they should. During those conflicts in which the United Nations has participated, from the Korean War onward, the organization has shown its willingness to abide by the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which are essentially humanitarian in nature. With respect to these treaties at least, the dispute about the applicability of the law of war to such forces has become altogether academic.

Nevertheless, problems remain. Contingents may be drawn from various States having differing treaty obligations. The United Nations itself is not and cannot become a party to treaties open only to States. Even if it were to become a party, it could not,

under the present command structures for UN forces, exercise a disciplinary control over its troops commensurate with its responsibilities under international law. A partial solution which has been suggested, although one not fully responsive to this last difficulty, is that the United Nations should declare its willingness to assume legal obligations under the Conventions and demand similar compliance from the hostile forces which it might face.

*In order to strengthen the application of the Geneva Conventions by the United Nations forces on the one hand, and in the case of internal conflict on the other hand, Professor Baxter proposes :*

A declaration could be adopted by the General Assembly—it would be hoped by a unanimous vote—that certain principles of the law of war, notably of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, are of universal applicability without regard to the nature of the conflict or to the specific treaty obligations which the parties might have assumed. A declaration of this sort would resemble the declarations on human rights, on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, on colonialism, and on the legal principles governing the use of outer space which have already been adopted. It would go beyond the generality of declarations in recognizing that all persons under all circumstances have a legal obligation to comply with the basic humanitarian principles of the law, an obligation which in strict law would be in part affirmed.

Why, it may be asked, should such a declaration be confined to certain selected principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and of the rest of the humanitarian law? Should not the Geneva Conventions of 1949 be made applicable in their entirety to United Nations forces and to government and rebel troops in a civil war? My purpose is not to suggest the dropping of the many desirable matters of detail in these agreements but rather to smooth the way to compliance. If the Conventions are to be made universal law, it would be unwise to attempt too much too soon, to make about 400 articles, many of them highly technical, into universal law by a simple vote of the General Assembly. At the same time it would be unwise to have the principles adopted degenerate into the ambiguous platitudes of the principles of “ peaceful coexistence ” or of “ friendly

## MISCELLANEOUS

relations and cooperation among States". One of the present obstacles to observance of the treaties must surely be the difficulty of having the common soldier assimilate the contents of the Conventions, which in their totality are probably longer and perhaps more complex than any existing military code. The International Red Cross and various governments have done their best to provide simplified instruction in the law, but perhaps the time has come for a clear, concise, authoritative set of rules, freed from the rigidities of treaty law. I must emphasize that such a declaration would not replace the Conventions. Their terms would continue to bind, in all their detail and within the conditions imposed by their terms and by reservations, those nations which had become parties to them.

This necessarily brief consideration of some of the sanctions which are thought to make for compliance with the law of war and of some of the forces which do make for compliance does not exhaust the possibilities. Only a few years ago, informed persons would have laughed at the possibility that prisoners of war might be ransomed, as had happened centuries ago, but we have seen a revival of that practice in the ransoming of Cuban prisoners held by Cuba after the invasion of that country. Perhaps the possibility that prisoners of war can be the source of economic advantages may in other instances lead to a closer approximation of the standard required by the law. Those of us who are concerned with the law of war may not have done enough to relate the law to the ethical standards and local values of the vast diversity of cultures to which the law may have application. There can be little doubt that there may be other potential forces for compliance which should be cultivated and given space in which to grow.

We live in an era in which armed conflict occurs no less frequently than in the past, despite the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations. This is hardly the time to neglect the law of war or the means that are at our disposal for securing obedience to it.

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**XIIth INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK**

Meeting for the twelfth time since its foundation in 1928, the International Conference of Social Work pursued its mission of information exchange and research. Unceasingly widening the horizons of all who are concerned with social problems, it suggested as the theme for its Athens Meeting in September 1964 the topic *Social Planning* and it analysed the rôle of Social Service as well as assistance in social development plans.

Now that it is more than ever necessary to plan ahead, in order to avoid those pitfalls of our civilization's rapid evolution which jeopardize the general welfare and the interests of the individual, the time is ripe for all of us to think about this problem.

The International Conference, which aims at constituting a world-wide forum, always comes nearer to achieving this objective. Not only the participants in the Conference, but the speakers too, came from every continent to relate their experiences and exchange ideas. Side by side, under the chairmanship of a representative of India, sat delegates from Poland, Uganda, and Greece to explain the planning problems arising in their countries. Another particularly interesting session was that in which France, Australia and Ethiopia in turn described the rôle of social service planning in the "mushroom towns" in their countries. Due to industrialization, emigration and the exodus of rural populations, the growth of towns opens up a wide field of activities for social services. Many other examples could be cited.

Commissions and study groups reviewed many present-day Social Service problems, examining the importance of Social Service in planning and the rôle it plays today, albeit often unobtrusively and even timorously. Nevertheless, there does appear to be emerging a new generation of social workers whose training is focused less on the individual than on society. In order that planning should not be restricted to economic aspects, as has been the case so far, the social workers' contribution is essential.

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The report of the preliminary meeting, which took place at Chalcis on Euboea Island, a few days before the Conference, provided a useful guide. It summarized as follows the contribution which Social Service can make to social planning :

- knowledge and understanding of people's needs, acquired through social work experience and the close personal contacts involved ;
- information about the effects of social changes and how people adjust to them, arising from an understanding of human behaviour and the influence of environmental factors ;
- professional judgment based on an understanding of human motivation in relation to needs and environment and on a " total " view of the effects of apparently separate parts of a plan ;
- a knowledge of how to induce people to participate in co-operative action and undertakings, which will enable them to achieve personal satisfaction, assume leadership, and accept responsibility ;
- relevant proposals for the best solutions to social problems which frequently arise out of the whole range of economic and social changes (for example, the breakdown of family structures and social controls).

How could social work make its contribution?

- by active participation at all stages of social planning ;
- by provision of qualitative information based on practical experience in dealing with people ;
- by provision of relevant statistical data ;
- by helping to formulate objectives ;
- by social surveys ;
- by advising on the means for effective citizen participation.

By encouraging and facilitating active citizen participation the Social Service will set its stamp on any socio-economic planning and its work will be constructive and lasting.

Social services, by participating in general planning, acquire a better understanding of their relations with other institutions and of their places in the various social welfare programmes. As a consequence, stimulated to examine the genuine needs of those in their care and having at the same time to judge whether the very framework of assistance is in keeping with the requirements of a changing society, they will come to a closer agreement among themselves. Many social workers will gain a new perspective of society's profound stirrings when they grapple with the responsibility of drawing up and carrying through plans that will transform the lives of the people for whom they are concerned.

Their own experience will be useful to others. For instance, during one of the plenary sessions of the Conference, Mr. C. A. Doxiadis recalled that, in the first place, the architect commissioned to construct large community settlements should be given guidance. He went on to say :

We cannot effect changes overnight, because we are working with human beings. We can experiment up to a certain degree ; but we cannot say that we are going to force a group of people to live in a community which I as an architect have conceived, for if we decide to select people as guinea-pigs and tell them that we are placing them in this completely new type of community just to test how successful it is, we can rest assured that their reaction will no longer be a natural one. Once they know that they are guinea-pigs they will react in a different way, and we cannot be sure of our findings. We must therefore say : we must build this whole system of interconnections into a science, we must learn empirically from what we have, we must experiment, develop a theory, test the theory, feedback, ameliorate the theory, experiment again, and so on—which means turning every one of us dealing with man, society, or bricks and mortar, into more and more scientific-minded people. To be scientific-minded, we should be progressive in desire : conservative when offering solutions to those matters in which we have a vast experience, while expressing ourselves very progressively when dealing with forces with which man has not dealt before . . .

. . . Sometimes I have to turn to a social scientist and ask him how he could help me face a certain problem, but his recommend-

## MISCELLANEOUS

ation frightens me. For he recommends that we invite so many people to consult that we finally need a new settlement merely to house the consultants who are going to take care of the settlements to be built. My need, I admit, is not only to develop a science, but to build something which will be a little better, if possible, than what we have. In order to do that, we need from you—the social scientists, the social workers—a very coherent image of what we should do. If we get it from you we can make the effort to build the shell and therefore help man himself.

A new chairman was chosen, in the person of Professor Eugene Pusic (Yugoslavia). The next Conference will be held in Washington, in July 1966 ; it will be preceded by a discussion in Amsterdam from July 19-24, 1965, and the theme will be “ Urban Development and its Relation to Social Service ”.

M.-L. CORNAZ

Director, School for Social Studies, Geneva

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## WORKING FOR A WORLD AT PEACE

*In the February issue of the Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (No. 2 ; Bonn) an article by Mr. Willy Heudilass, Head of the Press and Radio Service of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, deals with the problem of assistance to developing countries. The author stresses that, in gratitude for the high living standard they enjoy, some nations should develop assistance programmes for those who need help, including help in the humanitarian field. Whoever doubts the effectiveness of such aid cannot but admit that, under the banner of the Red Cross, men are dedicating their lives with courage to the building of a better world.*

*The author's concluding paragraphs are as follows :*

Assistance to developing countries, it may be said, is also carried out by the Red Cross, not in the sense usually attributed to the term, that is assistance primarily to enable those countries to

achieve economic prosperity, but by its propagation, devoid of self interest, of ideas promoting peaceful co-operation among nations, irrespective of race, religion and nationality. In time of war or internal conflict, the Red Cross comes to the help of the wounded and the defenceless ; in time of peace it remedies the effects of ignorance in matters of public health by educating the population, by bringing them effective assistance and by providing relief to the victims of natural disasters. The work of the Red Cross, especially in peace time, bridges a gap the extent of which has so far not been fully grasped. In spite of many failures, appreciable success has been achieved ; but not without difficulty. The ICRC and League delegates at work in developing countries continually bear witness to this.

We have drawn attention on many occasions to achievements ; indeed Mr. Hans Bachmann, Vice-President of the ICRC, does so again here, and he mentions also the sacrifices entailed in such difficult undertakings. The death of Georges Olivet, ICRC delegate, and of his colleagues, four years ago, is one of many examples of the price paid by the Red Cross. For centuries church missionaries, in spite of the victims among their ranks, have steadfastly maintained their conviction that they are called to a task which they must complete.

When men are no longer guided by reason, is it not love which should constitute law in the world? For whoever would be loved must seek to propagate love where none exists. This is the motive of men and women who leave their own countries to bring help to people in distant lands and it gives them strength to persevere in spite of every obstacle. The German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, for its part and at the request of the League, has delegated one of its members to Tanzania as a teacher in the Kilimanjaro region. For him also it is not sufficient to know he has the backing of the Red Cross. The apostles throughout the world must be sure that we are at one with them. They are the craftsmen who work for a better and peaceful world.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICRC

**The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.** 2nd Ed. 1950, 8vo, 245 pp. Sw.Fr. 8.—.

**COURSIER, Henri. Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions.** New Edition revised and printed. 1963, 8vo, 102 pp. Sw.Fr. 4.50.

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**PICTET, Jean S. The Laws of War.** 1961, 8vo, 11 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

**PICTET, Jean S. The Doctrine of the Red Cross.** 1962, 8vo, 19 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50.

**COURSIER, Henri. The International Red Cross.** History, Organization, Action. 1961, 16mo, 131 pp. Sw.Fr. 3.50.

**WARBURTON, Barbara. The Robinson Family.** A short Story about the Geneva Conventions. Ill. by Pierre LEUZINGER. 1961. 43 pp. Sw.Fr. 1.50. (With the LSRC.)

**THE ICRC AT WORK. A Centenary of Service to Humanity.** 1963, 4to, 32 pp., Ill. Sw.Fr. 2.—.

**SCHWARZ, Gertrud. Table des matières de la Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge 1939-1961.** 1963, in-8, 127 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—.

## TWO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY OTHER PUBLISHERS

**BOISSIER, Pierre. Histoire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge. Tome I : De Solférino à Tsoushima.** Paris, Plon, 1963, 512 p. Sw.Fr. 22.30.

**JUNOD, Marcel. Le troisième combattant. L'odyssée d'un délégué de la Croix-Rouge.** Nouvelle éd. avec une préface de Léopold BOISSIER et avec un résumé succinct des Conventions de Genève. Paris, Payot, 1963, in-8, 248 p. Sw.Fr. 5.—



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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paem, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.ª Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST—Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — 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, 13, rue Abi-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.