

DECEMBER 1961

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

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
GENEVA**

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FIRST YEAR — No. 9

DECEMBER 1961

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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

Memorándum (Aplicación de los Convenios de Ginebra por los tropas colocadas bajo el mando de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas). — Para hacer respetar en el Congo los Convenios de Ginebra. — El CICR y el régimen de detención en Francia de los Argelinos. — La reagrupación de familias. — La actividad del Servicio Internacional de Búsquedas. — Vários dirigentes de Sociedades Nacionales visitan al CICR. — Centenario de la Cruz Roja. — Indice de sumarios, vol. XIII (1961).

### GERMAN

Memorandum (Anwendung der Genfer Abkommen durch die den Vereinten Nationen unterstellten Truppen). — Die Einhaltung der Genfer Abkommen im Kongo. — Das IKRK und das Haftregime der Algerier in Frankreich. — Familienzusammenführung. — Tätigkeit des Internationalen Suchdienstes. — Leiter nationaler Gesellschaften besuchen des IKRK. — Hundertjahrfeier des Roten Kreuzes. — Inhaltsverzeichnis, Band XIII (1961).

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**WHAT THE JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS  
IS DOING ABOUT  
DISSEMINATING THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS**

OUR MAIN PRINCIPLE: — Get teachers involved, informed and interested first.

WHY . . . The great credit goes to the school-teacher in Japan.

- HOW . . .
1. To stimulate the appetite of teachers for learning the Geneva Conventions, by giving a proper challenge to their conscience as educators in connection with the current problems of young people.
  2. To fight the general prejudice against the Geneva Conventions, by giving correct information and the right interpretation.
  3. To prepare the simple, but appealing and implemental leaflet on the Geneva Conventions, alluding to the moral principles comprised therein.
  4. To organize a well-prepared course on the Geneva Conventions, both for instruction and implementation : Sometimes as a full 3-day course and sometimes as a part of the general training course for Junior Red Cross teacher sponsors.
  5. To do the same for high school student leaders at the Junior Red Cross training centers.

\* \* \*

**Get teachers involved, informed and interested first**

**WHY:**

Japan owes all the credit of possessing a high rate of literacy to the school-teacher, to whom people look for any kind of guidance, sometimes too much. Parents go to teachers even for child guidance in the home and so do community leaders for help in community problems. It was been a tradition ever since the modern school system was introduced into this country 80 years ago to enlighten the people to such an extent as to be counted one of the best educated countries in the world within a short time.

The last war did not change our confidence in school education. This is proved by the fact that the number of schools and colleges is increasing and the compulsory education has been extended from 6 years to 9 years in the post-war education. Nothing new would grow here without good support from school teachers.

For their direct help and also indirect help, influential in Parents and Teachers Association, the Red Cross should go to the school and the school teacher as was expressed in Resolution XX, 2 "Cooperation with the Teaching Profession", Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, 25th Session, 1959 at Athens.

After all the Red Cross cannot reach the children except through teachers who know the best approach for those in different grades.

**HOW:**

- 1. To stimulate the appetite of teachers for learning the Geneva Conventions, by giving a proper challenge to their conscience as educators in connection with current problems of young people.**

Credit brings responsibility to those to whom it is given. Sometimes the sense of responsibility weighs down the teacher and a sort of reaction in their behaviour was seen after the war. However, the teacher is still more sensitive, responding and responsible for current problems of children than people in any other fields. In other words, the teacher is better prepared to listen to us than average people if the Red Cross is convincing with any help we can offer the teaching profession.

Here are some examples of approaches we are using now to catch the teacher's attention: a) high suicide rate of young people, b) the problem of the "fearful 17" in present-day Japan.

a) Japan is not only one of the countries where education is most widespread, but it also ranks at the top in some industries, such as fishing, shipbuilding, textiles, etc. Her physical rehabilitation is nothing less than a miracle. But do you know that Japan leads the word in something else? In the suicide rate, especially of women and young people. The number of suicides in 1957 is 3 times more than that of 1943 during the war when we suffered from shortage of food and material of all kinds. Bread is not the only problem nor its solution.

b) The "fearful 17" is now a popular expression of our biggest problem at present about the juniors of the nation, from the parlor of an individual home to a legislative committee of the Congress. A mother of a 16-year-old boy, whom I know, hopes he would skip the age of 17 to become 18. To keep a burglar from a house we are advised to put on a notice at the entrance, "We keep a dangerous dog and a 17-year-old boy in the house". It is being seriously discussed at the last session of the Congress to pass a law against violence. This is because terrible acts of violence committed against human life were repeated within a short interval by boys of 17 years of age: the stabbing of the late president of the Socialist Party and that of an innocent maid servant, mother of three children, whose master, the president of a printing company, had previously been aimed at, but happened to be out, so that she was substituted. It was not a matter of freedom of speech nor printing, but only a disgrace committed against life itself. No life can ever be replaced by another, can it?

There are three current trends in the attitude of the adults facing these juvenile problems: First, to tie up juniors with ropes of "DON'TS", such as "Don't carry any kind of blades nor knives"; Second, to ease one's conscience by blaming others, the policy of the government, and especially the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police office: Finally to attack the new education of freedom with nostalgia for the prewar education of totalitarian obedience and protection by adult leadership. These

approaches are too negative to solve the problems. Life is basically active and there is no complete inaction except in a grave. It is too lazy of us to blame others and substitute others' responsibility for our own. It is of course just impossible to turn the clock back.

Rather, I should say, the reasons for our present problem of belittling life lie way back in the prewar time, when our government did not ratify the Third Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, though it had been started in 1929. It was only ratified after the War by the Japanese government. It is a good proof of the fact that we held in our value-consciousness the name of the country much higher than the respect of individual human life.

The spirit of the Red Cross can be summed up in the highest recognition of the absolute superiority of individual human life, over nationality, race, sex, religion, ideology, social status and even the whole world.

The more advanced we become in science and material, the better we should be educated about the value of human life which can never be made by pushing a button. In Christian faith, which Henry Dunant believed in, this leads to the idea of a Creator which we miss in Japan. We were taught to consider life as a gift from parents and led to filial piety and ancestor worship which formed the principle of Shintoism, centered on worship of royal ancestors. Thus it was utilized for narrow-minded nationalism. Since it has failed to support us any longer after the war, we feel so helpless. We are living in a sort of spiritual vacuum. Here is the special need and challenge for the Red Cross in Japan.

The Red Cross can offer us its Golden Rule of love, "that interest in the life of the victim is exactly the same as that in one's own", as the blue print we can refer to for moral reconstruction of the people. It makes the common ground of all religions of love, which is more needed in this divided world and especially in Japan where, generally speaking, no religion constitutes any strong factor in our daily life. Nothing but positive and active dissemination of the Red Cross spirit is more needed to provide our people with an authorized blue print, tested through one hundred years, for character-building of our younger generation. But, for this basic, moral element to be introduced into education, especially school

education in Japan, something essential is missing to solve the serious problem we are confronted with now. Democracy without being deeply-rooted in respect for the individual dignity of life loses all its glory and means a mere majority vote, regardless of its procedure, whether by violence or bribe.

Youth is the time, while the school is the place, for building Body, Brain and Character. Character-building cannot be done without a blue print. Neither is it moulded by projects or a spectacular show-type at the time of Christmas or festivals or disasters for mere self-satisfaction, but through steady, constant, daily practice of little deeds of service aiming at the final goal drawn in the blue print. The effort should be done regardless of time, whether it is war-time or peace-time.

## **2. To combat the general prejudice against the Geneva Conventions, by giving the correct information and right interpretation.**

After our year's effort, the stories of Henry Dunant and the Red Cross are appearing very often in different school text-books for the 6th graders. Here is a reaction from a child in the 6th grade which I read in a recent newspaper: "Great is the idea of Henry Dunant to save the life of the war-victim, whether he is a friend or a foe. But something most essential is missing in his idea. Why didn't he appeal to the delegates from the different countries to the 1863 and 1864 international conferences to put a full-stop to War itself and plan for lasting peace? It is nothing but war that produces the war-victim. I can hardly understand why a great man like Dunant did not try to scourge the root of murder, but only attempted to shape it better".

This is rather a year-worn protest against the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, isn't it? This view has been mislocating the Conventions in the educational field. The Conventions are taught only for soldiers. Can't they find any other place but a battlefield to stay in? Yes, both the Red Cross and the war have been closely related from the very beginning, but not because they are united in the final goal. As Dr. Pictet says, "No one questions the need for an efficient health organization or a fire brigade, but it is not for any love of disease or fires. Nor does anyone think of

blaming doctors or firemen because sickness and fires still occur ”.

Instead the real aim of the Conventions exists in the entirely opposite direction from the outward appearance, like the carrot and its leaves. The leaves above the ground are better seen, but more real and important is the carrot hidden underground unseen. We could easily be deceived by the former and miss finding the latter, thus creating the misunderstanding that war is accepted by the Red Cross as a necessary evil.

The Red Cross hates war more than anything else in the world. Dunant's *A Memory of Solferino* is the great book of a brave protest against war. The whole book is full of lines such as, “ How dearly bought and how abundantly paid for is that commodity which men pompously call Glory ! ” or “ A great thinker who said : ‘ Men have reached the point of killing without hating each other, and the highest glory, the finest of all the arts, is mutual extermination. ’ ”

Wishful thinking very often acts as opium on people to ease them and keep them from facing distressing facts. They say : “ there will be no war again, for it would mean the end of mankind and we must have been well educated enough to learn that ”. Peace never comes from this kind of beautiful talk on wishful thinking nor from the seemingly brave action of mass propaganda for peace. Thought without action is futile and action without thought is fatal.

In October 1960, we heard the thundering roar of the demonstration in the name of resistance against the violence done to the life of the eminent political leader the day before. It showed one type of youth dynamics, led to destructive force to answer the previous destruction, demanding the retirement of the Prime Minister and dismissal of the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police.

On the contrary, in our room at the headquarters, the action of love was busily and calmly done by a group of young people of the same age as the young assassin. Grouping into different envelopes the seeds collected for the flood victims in the central Luzon at the request of the Philippine Junior Red Cross, some youngsters remarked : “ Our resistance against violence to human life can never end in a single demonstration of one day only. It was started by Henry Dunant, has been, and will be kept on and on in our

everyday life through the action of love and mutual help. It is not a matter of being easy or difficult nor possible or impossible. It is a must ”.

This is a good proof that full, complete dedication and commitment to the ideal does not end in mind, but surely draws any humble action out of a person. In this sense a real idealist is always an ideal realist. You find Henry Dunant as one when you learn that the Red Cross is the outcome of true love of peace which does not mind any place to exist in reality, even in the battlefield. Through the 100-year history of the Red Cross no peace nor love has merely been preached under this emblem, but has really existed, even in the midst of the war. “ The Red Cross is the only great idea in whose name men have never slain ”. (J. Pictet).

This happy marriage of realism and idealism or action and ideal is the first strength of the Red Cross.

The next strength of the Red Cross is permanency. Love and respect of human life embodied in action in the worst conditions of the scourge of war had existed long before Henry Dunant came. It is neither his monopoly nor an especially new and strange demand on us by the Red Cross, but seen in any history of any country to prove that “ All are brothers ” with the same moral value common to humanity. Those actions are, however, all sporadic. The stroke of Dunant’s genius was to make the action steady, for any time, at any place and for any people around the world, by the two practical forms he invented as follows :

<i>Humanity</i>	}	1) <i>Organized in personnel</i>	{	<i>International Organization “ the Red Cross ”—Preparedness in peace time on a permanent basis for effective mitigation of the suffering of war victims—People centered</i>
		2) <i>Made into written form</i>	{	<i>International Law, “ The Geneva Conventions ”—Promise among governments for better job expected from the Red Cross national societies—Government centered</i>

This character of permanency is the vital force of the Red Cross and supports the basic theory of the Junior Red Cross. The most difficult of all courage, to remain unshaken, to commit oneself to the promise once made even in the worst condition like a battlefield, is not the physical nor the mental but the moral and the spiritual. Never can it be attained instantly nor sporadically. The effort should be constant, not instant, from childhood through practice after practice by daily action. Here lies the basic importance of the Junior Red Cross as well as our policy of putting special stress on fixing the permanent program services rather than sporadic projects.

From this point of view our Junior Red Cross is steering for oneness of the Red Cross in rendering services "From the cradle to the grave" by coinciding with the senior Red Cross programs. Action only makes any moral experience into personal belonging, for no one else can feel it pleasant or unpleasant to take your place. Thus human personality is as individual as dignity of life. It cannot be produced on mass production but on individual basis. Here is the last value and also difficulty of the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

How can it be done? We can reach school children only through their teachers. Teachers are amateur in the Red Cross and would be less patient in learning the Conventions than we full-time Red Cross workers. Here is the need of the easy and simple text, but as appealing and implemental as possible.

**3. To prepare the simple, but appealing and implemental leaflet of the Geneva Conventions alluding to the moral principles comprised therein**

The First Geneva Convention originated in 1864 by Henry Dunant (the Committee of Five) consisted of only those following 10 articles, simple enough for any one to memorize by heart:

- Article
1. Neutrality of hospitals.
  2. Neutrality of medical personnel.
  3. Protection of nursing services even after occupation by the opponent party.

4. Protection of medical facilities.
5. Neutrality of civilians and private houses engaged in caring for the wounded and sick.
6. The wounded and sick in *armed forces in the field* shall be cared for regardless of nationality, whether friend or *enemy*.
7. Use of the emblem of Red Cross on white ground as the sign of neutrality.
8. Rules of application shall be provided by the commander-in-chief as defined by the Convention.
9. Responsibility of the contracting countries for participation of as many non-contracting countries as possible.
10. Ratification within 4 months.

Neutrality or the emblem, once decided, could stay for good, but Article 6 could, only for 40 years. Out of it has sprung the following 4 present Conventions, one after another, as time goes on, to fit the changes in the world.<sup>1</sup>

I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick in Armed Forces in the Field... originated in 1864

\* *Conflict was not limited to the field :*

II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of *Armed Forces at Sea*... originated in 1899

\* *New conception of enemy was introduced into the Convention : " As soon as they lay down arms or surrender, they cease to be enemies or agents of the enemy, and again become mere men, and one is no longer entitled to take their lives . . . " (Contrat Social, Book I, Chapter 4 —Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1762) :*

III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of *Prisoners of War*... originated in 1929

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<sup>1</sup> The author's own comments below on the Geneva Conventions are printed in italics for greater emphasis. (*Editorial Note*).

\* *The wounded and sick are no longer limited to those in armed forces :*

IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of *Civilian Persons* in Time of War . . . originated in 1949

At the first revision of the Convention in 1906, the number of articles was increased from 10 to 33. With revisions and additions, one after another since then, the total number has been increased by now to 429 articles and 11 annexes in the four Conventions and it is too difficult to learn them all. The following is the invention to simplify the Conventions with the moral interpretation to be applied to our daily conduct of life by the teachers and children in schools :

THE MORAL PRINCIPLES COMMON TO ALL OF THE FOUR GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AUGUST 12, 1949

**1. Respect for the Conventions (1, 1, 1, 1)**<sup>1</sup>.—That absolute priority be given to the Conventions regardless of circumstances is promised in the first chapter of all four. When the supreme value is given, it is not meant to be kept in a jewel box or a safe, but to come first in thinking and doing at any time and place for anybody with no single excuse to one's own self.

\* *The first moral principle the Conventions demand us is perfect, unconditional dedication to the pledge once accepted.*

**2. Application of the Conventions (2, 2, 2, 2)**.—The application of the Conventions is expanded to any armed conflict, whether it is started with a war declaration or not. Although one of the Powers in conflict may not be a Party to the Present Convention, the Powers who are parties thereto shall remain bound by it in their mutual relations and also in relation to the said Power, if the latter accepts and applies the provisions thereof.

\* *The second moral principle the Conventions demand us is an individual self-commitment to the contract once made. The Red Cross is essentially individualistic, for life itself is individual. When you*

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<sup>1</sup> The numbers in brackets show the number of the article in the four Conventions, the order of the numbers being that of the four Conventions.

*make a date, it is YOU who must first keep the promise whether the other does so or not. Reciprocity is never a Red Cross moral principle.*

**3. Conflicts not of an international character (3, 3, 3, 3).**—The Conventions shall be applied to civil war. This is not easy, for that is the time when the government ceases to exist to exercise possible authority over the people for control and order.

*\* This third demand of the Conventions shows the direction of moral training for final, moral strength of human beings. After all, the last and most powerful authority of man exists basically within one's own heart and not in external power like government orders. Self-discipline should be stressed for moral training so that each can make a good decision when left all alone, even at the critical moment as in a field of conflict of any kind. The basic idea of the Red Cross is "Humanity on the battlefield". The final morality, to be able to remain a human being until the last moment, demands the highest autonomous, self-discipline attained through long practice from childhood. Primary value of Junior Red Cross.*

**4. Special Agreements (6, 6, 6, 7).**—Although case consideration is permitted, there is no excuse for the war victim to be poorly treated. The fundamental ideal of the Conventions should prevail in all cases.

*\* "The Golden Rule of the Red Cross"—where the interest of the victims lies, so does ours—will point the way more surely than the needle of a compass in the different and difficult cases.*

**5. Non-renunciation of rights (7, 7, 7, 8).**—The war-victim may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to him by the present Conventions.

*\* Consolidation of the principles of the Conventions in the form of moral strength from the victim's side: Discipline of courage and independence for the right cause.*

**6. Protecting Powers (8, 8, 8, 9).**—The interest of the Contracting Parties is to be safeguarded with the cooperation and under the scrutiny of the Protecting Powers. They may appoint delegates from amongst their own nationals or the nationals of neutral Powers.

*\* The double safeguard of human right : This indicates the limitation of one's power and need for protection from the student body, teachers and other adults in Junior Red Cross work.*

**7. Activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (9, 9, 9, 10).**—No restriction is permitted to the humanitarian activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross or any other impartial humanitarian organization.

*\* Universal guarantee of the special mission of the Red Cross for humanity. The prestige of the Red Cross shall be carefully protected, while all possible protection and assistance shall be openly solicited for the sake of the Red Cross cause, because the Red Cross is not asking for anything for itself, but always for others in need.*

**8. Substitutes for Protecting Powers (10, 10, 10, 11).**—When the Parties cannot obtain a Protecting Power, no matter for what reason, the Detaining Power shall request and accept the offer of services from a neutral State or a humanitarian organization or the ICRC to take the functions of a Protecting Power.

*\* The triple safeguard of human life : the Junior Red Cross is always to be well protected and guided under a good adult leadership on school, chapter and national levels.*

**9. Conciliation Procedure (11, 11, 11, 12).**—A function of the Protecting Powers. They shall work for settling the disagreement in the interest of the protected persons between the Parties, as to the application or interpretation of the provisions of the present Conventions.

*\* Function of the Junior Red Cross Committee on local and national levels.*

**10. Prohibition of Reprisals (46, 47, 13, 33).**—Reprisals against the wounded, sick, personnel, buildings or equipment protected by the Conventions are prohibited.

*\* Revenge is a primitive form of justice. Virtue is virtue, absolute in itself and never reciprocal nor conditional. For the Red Cross the end does not justify the means.*

**11. Dissemination of the Conventions (47, 48, 127, 144).**—The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of

war, to disseminate the text of the present Conventions as widely as possible in their respective countries so that the principles thereof may become known to the entire population.

*\* Importance of " Foresight " and " Preparation " for Junior Red Cross as repeatedly mentioned before.*

**12. Penal Sanctions : I. General observations (49, 50, 129, 146).—**

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches defined in the following Article. It shall also be under obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts.

In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence.

*\* Justice and fairness : Virtue demands high self-discipline.*

**13. II. Grave Breaches (50, 51, 130, 147).—**Any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the Conventions : wilful killing, torture or inhumane treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

*\* Basic human responsibility for mutual protection of life.*

**14. III. Responsibilities of the Contracting Parties (51, 52, 131, 148).—**No High Contracting Party shall be allowed to absolve itself in respect of breaches referred to in the preceding Article.

*\* Moral responsibility must be very strict, for no one can rid himself of his own conscience.*

**15. Languages (55, 54, 133, 150).—**The present Conventions are established in English and in French. Both texts are equally authentic. The Swiss Federal Council shall arrange for official translations of the Conventions to be made in the Russian and Spanish languages.

THE JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS

\* *Importance of language study for being practical in international programs.*

**16. Registration with the United Nations (64, 63, 143, 159).—**The Swiss Federal Council shall register the present Conventions with the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Swiss Federal Council shall also inform the Secretariat of the United Nations of all ratifications, accessions and denunciations received by it with respect to the present Conventions.

\* *Official relationship of the Red Cross to the United Nations.*

**4. To organize a well-prepared course on the Conventions, both for instruction and implementation : Sometimes as a full 3-day course and sometimes as a part of the general training course for Junior Red Cross teacher sponsors.**

A REPORT OF A THREE-DAY COURSE ON THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

When . . . . Jan. 13-15, 1959

Where . . . at the national headquarters of the Red Cross Society

Who . . . . . 34 senior high-school teachers (Limited only to senior high schools and happened to be only male teachers)

What . . . The Geneva Conventions and senior high-school Junior Red Cross

Why . . . . . To study how to meet the needs of the juniors of senior high-school age with their problems of juvenile delinquency, neurosis or suicide and to find what and how the Red Cross can offer.

How . . . . . " What use will admirable statutes, a balanced budget and a well-trained staff be to it, if it must lose its soul ? Let it meditate on the old myth of Antaeus, and constantly draw new strength from the source from which it originally sprang." (J. Pictet).

Methods—Individual study, group discussion, lecture, workshop and report.

Materials—The leaflet on the Conventions specially made, as mentioned above in 3.

## THE JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS

“ Red Cross Principles ” by Jean S. Pictet in Japanese translation by Mr. Inoue, Director of Foreign Affairs, Japanese Red Cross Society.

### AGENDA

1st day . . 1:00-3:00 p.m. (Group discussion).

Teachers were divided into the following 4 groups according to their years of experience : Group 1, less than one year experience ; Group 2, 2-4 years ; Group 3, 5-7 years ; and Group 4, 8-10 years.

Then they were encouraged to present all the problems they were confronted with in their schools regarding student guidance entirely apart from the Red Cross. The recorder took a note to define what and where the needs lay.

3:00-5:00 p.m. (Period for Antaeus—Individual study period).

Each teacher was asked to leave the group and study the supplied materials individually to make a summary of his own and prepare for questions, if any. This was very effective and efficient.

2nd day . . 9:00-12:00 (Lecture and questions and answers).

Lecture on the Geneva Conventions in the abridged form provided for the chapter 3 above.

Lecture on Red Cross Principles also in organized form. Teachers have been mentally well prepared for better digestion of these lectures, with the definite problems to be solved in their minds and also questions from individual pre-study of the subject on the previous day. Noon (lunch).

1:00-1:45 p.m. (Leader's meeting, while others made a tour in the headquarters building).

The recorders of the 4 groups of the previous day met and grouped the presented problems and, referring to the materials offered from the printed and the morning lectures, prepared the workshop subject for implementation in the school.

## THE JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS

1:45-2:00 p.m. (Reorganization of teachers into interest-groups).

Teachers were reorganized into different workshop groups according to their interest in the following 7 workshop subjects :

- (1) The Geneva Conventions and the Annual Curriculum of the " Long-time Home-Room " <sup>1</sup>.
- (2) Sequence of study on dissemination of the Geneva Conventions among senior high-school students.
- (3) Planning a high-school training center of Junior Red Cross for dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.
- (4) School Education and the Geneva Conventions.
- (5) Implementation of the Geneva Conventions in daily life.
- (6) Evaluation of the present JRC activities in school from the viewpoint of the moral values underlying the Geneva Conventions.
- (7) Permanent program services proper for high-school students based on the Geneva Convention spirit.

\* 2:00-5:00 p.m. (Workshop).

Since the groups were formed on the basis of individual freedom of choice, one group happened to be composed of only two teachers, but it well demonstrated the strength of voluntary power.

3rd day... 9:00-12:00 (Report of the 7 workshops).

Some workshops were quite productive and others not. The good ones were (1), (2), (3), (6) and (7). They were released in the periodical publication of our national Junior Red Cross for 20,000 teacher sponsors in Japan. The translation of (2) will be found on the following page.

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<sup>1</sup> In Japanese Schools a class is called a home-room. The term " long-time home-room " is used to describe a meeting of 45-50 minutes held every week, when students discuss together various subjects of wide general interests under guidance of the class teacher. There is the possibility for the teacher to present the principles of the Geneva Conventions for their discussion topics.

THE JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS

A SAMPLE OF THE WORKSHOP REPORT

Sequence of Study on Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions among Senior High-School Students

	Problems & Needs	Materials for Study	Implementation
E X A M P L E S	<p>1. What are the problems that high school students are facing ?</p> <p>2. What do high school students expect from JRC ?</p> <p>3. What keeps high-school students from meeting their needs ?</p>	<p>Material— "Red Cross Protects You"  "Red Cross Principles"  JRC Magazine  Guide for Teachers</p>	<p>Find out the good examples of the spirit of the Geneva Conventions put into action in the history of any country</p> <p>Think of the good ways to spend Junior Red Cross Service Fund to implement what we have studied about the Geneva Conventions</p>
S T U D Y	<p>Plan for periodical study of the Geneva Conventions for high-school students</p>		<p>When : One-day training of JRC (on district level—January and July, on school level—April and August)</p> <p>Where : Misawa City for A and B on district level, No. 4 room on school level</p> <p>Who : At first, teacher-sponsors are to be leaders and later, members</p> <p>What : Geneva Conventions and JRC</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">S e q u e n c e</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significance of Geneva Conventions</li> <li>2. Japan and Geneva Conventions</li> <li>3. Spirit of Geneva Conventions</li> <li>4. History of Geneva Conventions</li> <li>5. Common rules in all of the four Geneva Conventions</li> <li>6. The Four Geneva Conventions</li> <li>7. Contents of Geneva Conventions</li> <li>8. Geneva Conventions and Red Cross Principles</li> <li>9. How to put the spirit of Geneva Conventions into our life through JRC activities ?</li> </ol> </div> </div> <p>Why : For civic education of youth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of peace</li> <li>2. Respect for human right</li> </ol> <p>How : In one-day training course of JRC, teacher sponsors give lectures on Geneva Conventions and after that audiences have workshop, where they plan how to put Geneva Conventions into our daily life.</p> <p>After the training they put their result of study in the form of posters, pamphlets, magazines, etc. to disseminate the ideas of the Conventions. Chapter sends materials to teachers and puts the Geneva Conventions in the training center curriculum.</p> <p>Their study shall be put in albums.</p>

**5. To do the same for high school student leaders at the Junior Red Cross training centers.**

Similar methods are taken for senior high-school students at the training center, but not as intensively as for teachers. By now there have been some students who tried to write up the code of conduct of Junior Red Cross leaders based on the Geneva Conventions, but the effect is not so satisfactory as yet to be reported.

\* \* \*

We will continue to study developing better methods of disseminating the Geneva Conventions among the nation through the Junior Red Cross and especially the teaching profession, because we are deeply convinced that the essence of the Red Cross philosophy has taken concrete form in the Conventions. We will be very grateful if the concrete examples of the success of the Conventions will be given to us by any national society.

As long as the Red Cross tries to penetrate the very heart of Japanese education, the Geneva Conventions will be disseminated regardless of time, place and people.

SACHIKO HASHIMOTO  
Director of the Japanese  
Junior Red Cross

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

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**THE APPLICATION OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS  
BY THE ARMED FORCES PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

*The ICRC has recently sent to the Governments of all States party to the Geneva Conventions and to members of the United Nations Organization the following communication :*

Geneva, November 10, 1961

Sir,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the Memorandum attached hereto, which the International Committee of the Red Cross is addressing to the Governments of States party to the Geneva Conventions and members of the United Nations.

This memorandum is relative to the application of the Geneva Conventions by the military units, placed at the disposal of the United Nations Organization, and to the instruction of the members of these armed forces in the humanitarian principles which the Conventions contain.

I should be grateful if you would be so good as to forward this message to the competent authorities, with your recommendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

**Leopold BOISSIER**

*President*

## Memorandum

On August 12, 1949, the four Geneva Conventions were concluded for the protection of the victims of war. These fundamental agreements constitute the most recent and the most complete standards assuring to the human person the essential guarantees for his protection in the case of armed conflict. Having been signed and ratified by nearly all States, the Geneva Conventions form part of the heritage of all peoples. The International Committee of the Red Cross has been their promoter since 1864, and it considers it to be one of its primary duties to ensure that these are respected and made widely known.

Since 1956, the International Committee has drawn the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the necessity of assuring the application of the Geneva Conventions by the Emergency Forces which have been placed at their disposal. It made further representations when the United Nations Organization intervened in the Congo.

In reply to these communications, the International Committee of the Red Cross received assurances that the United Nations Organization would respect the principles of the international humanitarian Conventions and that instructions to that effect had been given to the troops placed under its command. It was pleased to place these assurances on record.

However, in view of the overwhelming importance of the interests involved, the International Committee judges it to be necessary that the matter should be very seriously considered, not only by the United Nations Organization, but also by each of the States bound by the Geneva Conventions.

In fact, the United Nations Organization is not, as such, party to the Geneva Conventions. Consequently, each State is personally responsible for the application of these Conventions, when supplying a contingent to the United Nations.

It would therefore be highly desirable that such contingents receive, before leaving their own countries, instructions to conform to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions in the event of their finding themselves having to use force. It seems to us no less desirable that the troops receive, in their own countries, appropriate instruction so that they may acquire a sufficient knowledge of these Conventions. This instruction could quite easily be included within the framework of study which the States, by virtue of Article 47/48/127/144 of the Geneva Conventions, have pledged themselves to incorporate in their programmes of military and, if possible, civilian instruction in such a manner that the principles are made known generally to their armed forces and to the civilian population.

Finally, the International Committee wishes to remind States, which might supply contingents to an Emergency Force of the United Nations, that under the terms of Article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions, the High Contracting Parties are bound not only to respect, but also "to have respected" the provisions of these Conventions. It therefore expresses the hope that they will, each one, in case of necessity, use their influence to ensure that the provisions of humanitarian law are applied by all contingents engaged, as well as by the United Command.

The International Committee of the Red Cross remains at the entire disposal of Governments which might consider its assistance to be useful, especially by supplying them with the requisite documentary material for assuring instruction in the Geneva Conventions.

One copy of this memorandum has been forwarded to the National Red Cross Society of each country.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Léopold BOISSIER**

*President*

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

**News Items**

**The ICRC continues its activity in Laos.**<sup>1</sup> — *Mr. André Durand, Delegate General of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Far East, has been, since mid-October, in Xieng Khouang, the seat of Prince Souvanna Phouma's Government in North Laos.*

*There he is examining with the Government and with Dr. Thao Phao, Vice-President of the Laotian Red Cross and Chief Medical Officer of the Xieng Khouang hospital various humanitarian questions, especially the condition of the population in the Northern provinces which has suffered from the recent events, and the fate of missing persons and prisoners in the hands of the authorities of that region.*

*On the other hand, Dr. Jurg Baer, delegate of the ICRC, is continuing, in co-operation with the Laotian Red Cross and the Vientiane authorities, distribution of relief to the victims of the events. Most of these beneficiaries are persons who had fled from the unsettled areas to take refuge in the large centres in the Mekong valley.*

**Mission in the Balkans.** — *During a recent visit to Greece and Yugoslavia, Mr. G. H. Beckh, delegate of the ICRC, was able to study various problems connected with the reuniting of families with the Heads of the National Red Cross Societies and the authorities of those two countries.*

*Furthermore, during his mission in Yugoslavia, Mr. Beckh took the opportunity of visiting two penal establishments where he spoke freely and without witnesses with twenty political detainees of his own choosing.*

*We would point out in this connection that the Yugoslav authorities, wishing to contribute towards the development of international humanitarian law, granted, as did various other countries, authorization to visit persons detained for political reasons.*

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

**The action of the ICRC on behalf of political detainees and exiles in Greece.** — *Mr. Germain Colladon, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Dr. René Bergoz, doctor-delegate, have recently completed, as we noted in our November issue, a mission in Greece, where they had made a further round of visits to places of detention and internment for detained persons and political exiles. They thus have continued the series of periodic visits which the representatives of the ICRC have made since 1947. The Greek Government had then authorized the International Committee to occupy itself with the condition of persons deprived of their liberty after the events which had taken place in 1945 and 1946.*

*The delegates were thus able to visit the camp on the island of Aghios Efstratos in which there are approximately 200 political exiles to whom they distributed relief consisting of clothing, food and medicaments. Accompanied by the doctor whom the Greek Red Cross had placed at the disposal of the exiles, Dr. Bergoz ascertained the medical situation in the camp and examined several of the sick.*

*After Dr. Bergoz' return to Geneva, Mr. Colladon visited seventeen penal establishments in which there were detainees condemned to prison sentences, although the exiles of Aghios Efstratos are under an administrative decree. The delegate of the ICRC also distributed relief supplied by certain National Red Cross Societies, by non-governmental organizations as well as by the International Committee to detainees under fixed sentences.*

*The mission lasted two months. It benefited from the full co-operation of the Greek Red Cross and from the local authorities which helped in the transport and the storage of the relief supplies. These reached a value exceeding 120,000 Sw. francs.*

*On the other hand, Mr. Colladon, complying with the request made by the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, intervened with the Greek authorities on behalf of Greek subjects at present living in North Viet Nam and wishing to be repatriated. This concerned former members of the Foreign Legion who had remained there after the end of the war of Indochina.*

**Mission in India and Nepal.** — *Two representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Claude Pilloud, Assistant Director for General Affairs, and Mr. Charles Ammann, Head of the*

*Relief Section, had left Geneva on November 23 for New Delhi where they had discussions on various humanitarian problems of common interest with the heads of the Indian Red Cross. They went then to Katmandu, capital of Nepal, where a delegation of the ICRC is engaged in coming to the aid of certain groups of refugees.*

**Inauguration of the new headquarters of the Monegasque Red Cross.**

— *The inauguration ceremony took place on November 17, in Monaco, at which were present Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Monaco, Mr. E. Pelletier, Minister of State and numerous official and Red Cross personalities.*

*The Secretary-General, Mr. E. Boeri, reviewed the activities of the Society, then, after the Bishop of Monaco had blessed the new buildings, the Princess of Monaco, President of the Society, held an investiture.*

*In his speech, Mr. J.-G. Lossier extended the congratulations and good wishes of the ICRC, which he represented, and recalled the effective and generous support which the royal couple were good enough to accord the Society. Mr. H. Beer also spoke on behalf of the League, of which he is Secretary-General.*

*A reception followed, together with a visit to the spacious and completely renovated villa, where the Monegasque Red Cross is now installed. It is here that the Society's work continues and the ICRC representative was able to observe its effectiveness and diversity while visiting on the same morning several departments installed in the Monaco hospital.*

**Financial aid to victims of pseudo-medical experiments.** — *The authorities of the German Federal Republic have now placed at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross amounts for compensation to Polish and Hungarian victims of pseudo-medical experiments, carried out in concentration camps under the National-Socialist regime. As we mentioned in our June and October issues, the ICRC had agreed to act as intermediary in the handing over of financial aid offered by the Bonn Government to this category of victims. At the end of August, a neutral Expert Commission met at its headquarters in order to come to a decision regarding requests for financial aid which had been submitted by 136 persons in view of the German offer.*

*The Commission's first task was to establish the substantiation of these requests. In particular it had to decide whether the treatment of which the victims were complaining corresponded in fact with the definition of convictable pseudo-medical experiments mentioned in the verdict pronounced on August 20, 1947 by the 1st American Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in the so-called "trial of the doctors". It then had to assess the correlation between the experiment and the present state of health of the victim. The Commission thus dismissed one case, since it was unable to be convinced that the claimant had in fact been subjected to a pseudo-medical experiment.*

*In so far as a sum of money, whatever its amount, can be considered adequate compensation for such suffering, the Commission had also to decide the amount of allocation in relation with the seriousness of the observed after-effects.*

*In agreement with the proposals made by the doctor-delegates of the ICRC in Poland and in Hungary, as well as by the doctor-delegates of the two National Red Cross Societies, the Commission was of the opinion that, independently of its conclusions, the experiment to which the victim had been subjected by itself justified a first basic allocation. This amount, which was similar for all beneficiaries, was to be allocated even if the victims no longer showed, nearly 20 years later, visible traces of attacks on their health or on their physical integrity. On the other hand, in cases in which after-effects, had been discovered by the doctor-rapporteurs, the neutral Commission had determined a supplementary allocation of which the amount varied according to the seriousness of the victim's state of health. It also acted in the same way where moral damage resulting from the experiment had seemed especially heavy, and where, for example, the victim's life had been permanently affected.*

*As a general rule, the Commission only took into consideration the victim's state of health at the time of the most recent medical examinations. Only as an exception did it consider as an aggravating factor the future course of the illness following on the pseudo-medical experiment. On the other hand, it rejected acts which could not be satisfactorily connected with the experiment, even when brutality or maltreatment was inflicted in a concentration camp.*

*All these decisions were taken unanimously. The observers of the two National Societies concerned who had taken part in the delibera-*

tions of the neutral Commission expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the way in which it had carried out its mission.

As soon as the first session had completed its work, the ICRC informed the Government of the German Federal Republic of the decisions which had been taken by the neutral Commission on behalf of the 135 victims whose claims had been accepted.

A further session of the neutral Commission will be arranged when the files of a second group of Polish and Hungarian victims will have been completed. The neutral Commission will also be advised later of requests for financial aid from victims residing in Czechoslovakia.

**The activity of the Central Tracing Agency on behalf of Hungarian refugees.** — *In view of the existing uncertain situation in the world, the ICRC is unceasingly being faced with fresh tasks. But our institution must also pursue activities following on events which are not, properly speaking, of a topical character. Thus the Section for Hungarian refugees of the Central Tracing Agency is still dealing, five years after the events in Hungary, with 250 to 300 cases each month and has carried out more than 630 inquiries in the first three quarters of 1961. Every day new inquiries are received swelling its card-index, which contains about 300,000 files representing on an average 170,000 refugee cases.*

*On the one hand it is a question of rediscovering the trace of Hungarian nationals who have been separated, since 1956, from their families remaining in that country. The Central Agency also receives inquiries from refugees established in Europe or overseas, who wish to be joined there by their children or parents who have remained in Hungary.*

*In these operations of the reuniting of families, the Central Agency can lean on the Hungarian Red Cross, the guardian Hungarian authorities responsible for looking after children who have been left alone in Hungary, as well as on the National Societies of the countries of destination.*

*The Central Agency also lends its good offices to facilitate representations relative to refugees, whether adults or children, wishing to return to their country of origin.*

*In the same way, it does everything it can to reunite families whose members find themselves in various countries of asylum. We should in*

fact remember that during the exodus in 1956 numbers of people had not succeeded in crossing the frontier at the same time as their own parents. Having subsequently left the country, they were not at once able to trace parents who had preceded them in flight. Thus, owing to circumstances, some refugees have found asylum in one or other of the European countries, whilst their parents had emigrated overseas.

It should besides be added that the guardian Hungarian authorities have appealed to the Central Agency in order to ensure that heads of families who have fled abroad pay maintenance allowances for their children left behind in Hungary.

In the countries signatory to the Convention of 1956 "on the recovery of maintenance abroad", anyone avoiding his responsibilities for maintaining his family is liable to prosecution. Elsewhere, this is not the case, and persuasive measures must be employed to induce a father to assume his responsibilities towards his children. In such an action, which involves the intervention of social workers, the Central Tracing Agency can fortunately call upon the International Social Service to co-operate.

**Red Cross Centenary.** — Closer studies have been made relative to the exhibition, more especially with regard to the history and philatelic sections. The Thai Red Cross has offered 300 poisonous snakes so that a replica of the Bangkok Serpentarium can be shown. Each day there will be demonstrations of venom being collected and of serum being prepared, and this contribution from the Thai Red Cross will undoubtedly be a popular attraction with the public.

There is an important event to point out: the musical part of the commemorative day will include works which Frank Martin, Benjamin Britten and Dimitri Chostakowitch have agreed to compose, and which will be played by the Orchestre de la Suisse romande.

Preparatory work for the organization of study centres is continuing, in particular with regard to the World Conference of Educationalists.

Finally, some more information: Following contacts recently entered into with the Agencies specializing in the distribution of photographic documents, a programme of information has now been established, and a second meeting of editors will decide on the plan for the press campaign. The first meeting of the jury for the striking of a special coin of legal tender has been held in Berne and has drawn

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*up the rules for a competitive design. The Red Cross Centenary Committee in Switzerland was represented at the meetings of the League Committee for the Red Cross Centenary and of its working party, during the 26th session of the Board of Governors in Prague. A Centenary emblem was proposed to the Board of Governors, which recommended its use throughout the world.*

**Geneva, meeting place for nurses.** — *For about the last five years, an extremely welcome custom has been growing more and more widespread: visits of entire classes of Swiss and foreign nursing schools to the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.*

*The school of "Le Bon Secours" in Geneva, and that of "La Source" in Lausanne, had for a long time been in the habit of visiting the international Red Cross institutions, but we are now happy to welcome student nurses from neighbouring countries. It was the French Red Cross which inaugurated these visits to Geneva. Then about fifty directors of German Red Cross nursing schools in the Federal Republic took part in a seminar organized jointly with the League.*

*In 1957, on the occasion of the 11th Congress of the International Council of Nurses in Rome, the ICRC and the League were visited by groups of nurses from Great Britain and even America.*

*Visits are continuing at the moment, from Italy, Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, etc.*

*Nor should it be forgotten that numerous individual visits are made by nurses who, in the framework of refresher courses, or during study tours, come to gather information in Geneva and learn how close the tasks of the Red Cross are to their professional activity, frequently merging with it.*

*The medical personnel section of the ICRC attaches great importance to the contacts which are thus made. They contribute towards an understanding of the Red Cross work on a national and international level and they encourage one of the most useful activities that exists, since it consists of caring for and assisting human beings in suffering.*

**Guests of the ICRC.** — *From mid-October to early November, the ICRC was privileged to welcome several personalities to its headquarters, among them H. E. Mr. Kay Keolouangkhout, Ambassador and Vice-President of the Laotian Red Cross; Mr. Gyalo Thondup,*

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*brother of the Dalai Lama, accompanied by Mr. Sadut-Chang Riucke ; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ficq Van Crugten, of the Roermond (Limburg) Branch of the Netherlands Red Cross ; Dr. T. Calasanz, Director of the Philippine National Red Cross and Dr. Arsenio M. Tiongson, President of the Palangsilang Branch of that Society ; Dr. Bellerive, World Health Organization representative in the Congo ; M<sup>e</sup> Henri Meyrowitz, Lawyer at the Cour d'Appel in Paris ; Mr. I. Muller, Deputy Head of the Swedish Civil Defence, who took part in the meeting of experts on civil defence which the ICRC held in June 1961 ; two Mexican journalists, Mr. Ignacio Gomez and Mr. Enrique Gajardo Z. ; H.E. Mr. Moshé Bartur, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Israel in Geneva, accompanied by Mr. Nissim Yaish, Deputy Permanent Representative ; two personalities from Ruanda-Urundi, Mr. Michel Hayihura, Vice-President of UNAR and Mr. Michel Rwagasana, Secretary-General of that party and a member of the legislative Assembly of Ruanda ; H.E. Mr. Luis F. Thomen, the new Permanent Delegate of the Dominican Republic in Geneva.*

*The International Committee also had the pleasure of welcoming a group of students from "La Source" Nursing School in Lausanne.*

## EFFORTS TO HAVE THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS RESPECTED IN THE CONGO

**A solemn appeal to President Kasavubu.** — The International Committee of the Red Cross was all the more dismayed on hearing of the acts of cruelty committed in the Congo, since it had, from the beginning of the events in that country in the summer of 1960, attempted unceasingly to spread the knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and to impose a spirit of humanity. It published, on November 17, the following press release on the subject :

*Questioned about its attitude towards the recent acts of cruelty perpetrated in the Congo, the International Committee of the Red Cross wishes to define the limits of its present activity in that country.*

*The International Committee has constantly reminded the Congolese authorities de jure or de facto of the minimum requirements proceeding from the application of the Geneva Conventions and it has frequently intervened, and often with success, in saving numerous lives. However, in areas given over to disorder, it is not possible for it to accomplish its mission with complete effectiveness. The prevention of outrages against human dignity and life is the sole responsibility of the civil or military authorities, whose task it is to assure public order and to see that national and international laws are observed.*

On the other hand, the President of the ICRC addressed to Mr. Kasavubu, President of the Republic of the Congo, a telegram expressing his deep concern over the outrages which had recently been reported in various parts of the country, and reminded him



At Vientiane. — *Distribution of ICRC relief to Meo refugees (Right, Mr. Murali, delegate of the ICRC.)*

## LAOS

*Laotian refugees waiting for the distribution of ICRC relief at the Thal Khao camp at Vientiane.*





*Mr. A. Moisescu, President of the Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, signing the ICRC gold book...*

#### GUESTS OF THE ICRC

*...also Mr. H. von Lex, President of the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic.*



that his Government, by acceding to the Geneva Conventions, had undertaken to have their provisions respected. In this telegram, the President of the ICRC made a solemn appeal to the Congolese Head of State, so that all measures shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of such acts, which were contrary to recognized humanitarian law.

**The dissemination of the Conventions amongst the Congolese forces.**—The ICRC has instructed its delegates at Leopoldville and at Elizabethville to undertake fresh measures to ensure that the precepts of the Geneva Conventions become better known amongst the forces opposing each other in the Congo. In 1960 it had despatched 6,500 illustrated booklets, in various languages, on the Conventions, with the addition of a version in Lingala, which is the language generally spoken in the Congolese army. It requested its delegates to see that the booklet had a greater circulation amongst the troops.

In this connection, it should be noted that the ICRC is considering the publication of a new edition of the booklet in Swahili, a language which is current in Katanga as well as in large areas of Central and East Africa.

Following on the military operations which have recently been carried out on the Katanga frontier and since the outbreak of further hostilities can be expected, the delegates have been instructed to make special representations with the Central Government at Leopoldville, as well as with the Katanga authorities, so that the troops respect the essential provisions of the Conventions. On the other hand, they have attempted to make enquiries about prisoners who may have been captured during the recent operations in order to bring them the aid of the ICRC.

## **THE ICRC AND THE DETENTION CONDITIONS OF ALGERIANS IN FRANCE**

Since the beginning of the hunger strike started by the Algerian detainees in France, the ICRC's neutral humanitarian intervention was sought from various directions.

The French Government, for its part, requested the ICRC to continue its visits again to prisons in Paris and the provinces. It should be recalled that, already since the end of 1958, the delegates of the ICRC have proceeded from time to time to the places of detention for Algerians in France. After each visit a report is forwarded to the detaining authorities in which the ICRC records the observations made by its delegates, as well as various suggestions aimed at improving the conditions of the detainees.

Following on previous missions, a number of concessions were granted to the detainees which, in most of the prisons, benefited from more favoured conditions than those of other prisoners, known as "régime A".

After its most recent visits, the ICRC submitted to the French Government a certain number of suggestions tending to enlarge the scope of "régime A" and to extend its application in a uniform manner to all the penal establishments in France and in Algeria.

Taking these proposals into account, the detaining authorities have drawn up a new statute which is more lenient to prisoners detained for offences of a political nature.

This new provision was communicated to the representatives of the Algerian detainees, who then decided to put an end to their hunger strike.

In Geneva, the ICRC received from certain National Red Cross Societies and in particular from various Arab groups, numerous requests for its intervention on behalf of Algerians on hunger strike.

It was pleased to have been able to reply to them that, as a result of the representations made by its representatives in Paris, a satisfactory solution had been found to that problem.

## THE ACTIVITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

The International Commission of the ITS (International Tracing Service), which consists of representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and the United States, held its 25th meeting on October 30, under the presidency of the Italian delegate, Mr. Paolucci. This meeting took place at the Italian National Institute of Cologne, in the presence of the Directors of the ITS, Mr. Nicolas Burckhardt and of a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Claude Pilloud, Assistant Director for General Affairs. It should be recalled that the International Tracing Service possesses immense archives and a great number of card-indexes concerning the fate of persons who had been deported, displaced or missing during the Second World War in Germany and in the countries then occupied by the German forces. Since 1955 the ICRC has been responsible for running this important information centre.

The Commission especially studied the ITS report for the period January 1 to June 30, 1961. From this it can be seen that the number of inquiries submitted to the ITS has, contrary to expectations, slightly increased. These chiefly concerned requests for certificates for the purpose of obtaining compensation.

In this connection, the report recalls that " the Government of the German Federal Republic has placed financial resources at the disposal of the United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees for the purpose of granting compensation to refugees which are under its protection and which are not covered by German compensatory legislation for persecution which they have suffered during the war ".

Up to the present, the report notes, more than 2,000 requests submitted by refugees in this category have been received by the ITS through the Office of the High Commissioner. Several tens of thousands of requests of this nature can be expected.

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On the other hand, the ITS receives an increasing number of requests for the obtaining of disability benefits. In this connection, the report states: " During the war foreign workers in Germany had, as one knows, to be insured against disability. The ITS often possesses information about these insurances, about the treatment given in a hospital or, at least, about the work carried out or the length of stay in a particular commune. These requests are more often than not made by benevolent societies on behalf of persons under treatment in homes or in hospitals, or by social insurance administrations of " Länder " to whom those concerned submit their claims due. The administration which deals with claims for allowances for Italian workers, for example, has itself alone forwarded nearly a thousand requests of this sort to the ITS. These concerned, moreover, cases which this particular administration was unable to settle in the normal way by other methods and which it considered to be " hopeless cases ". In spite of this, the ITS has been able to deal positively with more than a third of these cases.

In all the number of inquiries received during the period reviewed by the report exceeds 60,000. During the same half-year, the ITS has sent out 89,000 replies, thus making up for some of the delay between these and the number of inquiries made.

At present, there are 213 members on the staff of the ITS compared with 223 at the end of 1960.

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## HEADS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES VISIT THE ICRC

On November 11, the President of the Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Mr. A. Moisescu, arrived in Geneva from Budapest, accompanied by Mr. P. Radu, Vice-President and Mrs. Gorunescu.

An information meeting, presided over by Mr. L. Boissier, took place at the headquarters of the ICRC on November 13 and was devoted to the present activities of the institution <sup>1</sup>.

Speeches were made by Mr. Gallopin and Mr. Pictet, directors, and by other members of the ICRC staff.

In the afternoon, a working meeting provided an opportunity to examine varied problems of mutual interest.

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On November 20, at the headquarters of the International Committee, of which he is President, Mr. Boissier, in the presence of the senior staff, welcomed Mr. H. von Lex, President of the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic, and Mr. W. Bargatzky, Vice-President <sup>2</sup>.

These two personalities heard a speech by Mr. Pictet, Director, on the development of humanitarian law. Then several members of the ICRC staff described some recent Red Cross actions.

Finally, the International Committee's guests visited the German section of the International Tracing Agency and were shown round by Mr. Jequier, who is head of that Service. Later a work and discussion meeting was held.

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On November 24, the International Committee was happy to welcome at its headquarters Mrs. Clare Nordenson, President of the Swedish Red Cross, who was in Geneva to visit the ICRC and the League. She was accompanied by Mr. Jan de Geer, Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Swedish Red Cross.

Mrs. Nordenson and Mr. de Geer were received by Mr. L. Boissier, and they then had talks with several members of the ICRC staff and saw a film on the activities of the Red Cross.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate*

<sup>2</sup> *Plate*

# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

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## Netherlands

*We wish to thank the Netherlands Red Cross for having sent us the following interesting item of information :*

The Netherlands Government, whose duty it is to establish in time of war or occupation an official Information Bureau, as laid down by the Geneva Conventions, has requested the Netherlands Red Cross to undertake not only the organization of this Bureau, but also to take the necessary steps for its functioning from now on. The Netherlands Red Cross has been pleased to take on this task since it regards it as a proof of recognition by the Government, of the importance of the Information Bureau which has been in existence for a long time.

The Government's decision has however brought about the winding up of the present Bureau and, as a result of further discussions with the authorities concerned, has led to the preparation of an entirely new programme. The Government has agreed to subsidize the Red Cross Society for three years, from May 15, 1959, to enable it to carry out training and to give instruction to the liaison personnel in all local sections.

Two sections have now been established under the charge of the director of the former Information Bureau : a military section, whose task it will be to ensure the implementation of Articles 16 and 17 of the First Convention, Articles 19 and 20 of the Second Convention, and Article 122 of the Third Convention, and a civilian section, dealing with the implementation of Articles 130, 136, 137, 138 and 139 of the Fourth Convention. The director will himself

control general affairs and will also be in charge of yet another civilian section dealing with civilian messages and the reuniting of dispersed families (Articles 15 and 26 of the Fourth Convention).

The two heads of the Bureau, who are already carrying out their duties, are at present giving instruction locally to the directing staff and keeping at the same time in touch with the departmental authorities.

Local sections, of which there are 345, have been asked to nominate, with complete freedom of choice, a person, whether a member or not of that section's bureau, who would be prepared to take over responsibility for the official Bureau in the event of war. Of these, 240 have already designated their local informants. These liaison agents come from a variety of backgrounds: employees, civil servants, lawyers, mothers of families, teachers, etc.

We certainly hope that the Information Bureau will never need to come into operation. It is however generally realized that preparations must be made for all eventualities.

Each member of the liaison personnel receives a copy of the four Geneva Conventions, in Dutch, which we believe in itself to be a contribution towards disseminating these legal texts. Although we cannot possibly expect a profound study of these to be made, some of this personnel has already expressed its satisfaction at being able to familiarize itself with the broad outlines of these Conventions.

The official Information Bureau will only concern itself with the tasks which are laid down by the Conventions : in other words, requests for information, for example, about a natural disaster (floods, earthquakes, etc.) would be dealt with by another section which it might be necessary to designate.

In order to ensure satisfactory co-operation with the military and civilian authorities which will have to supply the information mentioned in the Conventions, we have submitted questionnaires to the military department and to the Ministry of the Interior, on measures which have already been taken concerning the implementation of articles relating to the activities of the official Bureau.

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The Netherlands Red Cross also normally receives the most varied requests for information, which are studied and dealt with by the "Section for foreign relations". Between the present Information Bureau, which is being wound up and this section, there is moreover a clear-cut division in responsibilities : the former dealing with supplying information about large groups of persons (Hungarian refugees, Indonesian repatriates, etc.) and the Section for external affairs concerning itself with all individual cases ; for these it has adopted the principle of never revealing an address without first obtaining the permission of the person who is being traced. In such cases, we always ask our local section to make contact with the person concerned and to inform him of the request which is being made. It goes without saying that the system of local informants to the official Bureau which is at present being set up, has been useful to us in such cases in spite of the fact that these activities are not part of their duties.

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## Panama

In one of the recent numbers of its bulletin, *Revista de la Cruz Roja Nacional de Panama*, the Panamanian Red Cross sets out, in an article entitled "Activities of the National Red Cross", a summary of its activities which it divides in two halves : permanent activities and special activities. With regard to the former, we would point out the services undertaken in three clinics : ante-natal, pre-school and dental, in two homes for foundling children, one of which is at the headquarters of the Red Cross and the other being in the country, and finally in four different children's day nurseries set up in various parts of the capital.

Amongst the permanent services, one can also mention the distribution of meals to needy families, an activity which has just

been re-organized on the basis of a census carried out last March by the " Grey Ladies ", who are closely associated with the organization. Thanks to this recruitment and to the investigations which resulted, 250 needy families were visited and their cases studied, as a result of which the monthly distribution increased from one parcel to four. Moreover, it is intended to assist these families in such a way that they can quickly dispense with the help of the Red Cross, who can then accord that help to other needy families by the same method.

Amongst the activities of a special nature, we would point out the particular attention, considered very important, which is paid to children placed in the care of the Panamanian Red Cross. Parties are organized during which each child receives, in addition to something to eat, a small personal present. Furthermore, a playground has been installed on the terrace of the premises with a trapeze, a roundabout, a small swimming pool, etc. for the children accommodated in the Society's headquarters. These children, therefore, grow up in an atmosphere of care, and under our common emblem they live a gayer and fuller life, one " which will be the basis of a spiritual development, free from all bitterness and rancour ".

With regard to relief action in the case of natural disasters, the Red Cross has considerable reserves at its disposal, in order to be able to provide for any eventuality. Thus, last December, after severe flooding, the organization sent relief of every description to the scene of the disaster : foodstuffs, urgently needed utensils, clothing and medicaments for 500 families who were victims of the disaster. Moreover, on this occasion, it acted as intermediary for other organizations who had contributed to the relief action, particularly the University Students' Federation, the Inter-American Women's Club and the Social Services.

The National Red Cross has a far-reaching project in hand which is of interest to all the personnel at the Society's headquarters. It is, in fact, the reconstruction of the building which is now too small, following the extension of humanitarian activities in Panama during the last few years. This reconstruction has become imperative, not only to enlarge existing services, but also to house the children which the Society lodges there in the proper manner.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

All these activities and the realization of this project require considerable financial means. Consequently the author of the article—who, to write this, drew his inspiration from information given him by the President of the National Society, Mrs. Cecilia O. de Chiari—puts the accent from the very beginning on financial needs and on the importance which the collection of annual funds assumes for the Red Cross of that country.

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

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## **THE STUDY OF REFUGEE PROBLEMS**

The European Association for the Study of Refugee Problems (Strasbourg) and the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem (Vaduz), held their joint annual congress first at Salonica, then at Athens, from October 15 to 22, 1961. They elected Mr. H. Coursier, of the legal department of the ICRC, joint-president for a period of three years.

The congress decided to merge these two institutions. Study groups have been set up whose purpose it is to examine the various problems arising from the movement of refugees. The work of committees of international experts is strictly objective, free from any political leanings and is devoted to contributing towards humane solutions of these disturbing problems.

Five years ago in Helsinki one of these study groups led by the regretted Walter Schätzel, the then director of the Institute of International Law in Bonn, formulated the doctrine of the right to one's native soil, a notion of the greatest importance to refugees and stateless persons. This right was expressly recognized last August in New York by the United Nations, when it adopted the Convention on the elimination or the reduction of cases of stateless persons. This surely proves that theoretical studies can have a beneficial influence on the development of ideas and consequently, on the decisions of Governments.

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## **RESEARCH IN MENTAL HEALTH**

The World Health Organization convened an Expert Committee on Mental Health which made available the results of an international enquiry into what has been done and what remains to be

accomplished in this sphere<sup>1</sup>. One can soon see from the report which has been drawn up, that the present knowledge of mental health is limited chiefly to the treatment of those already ill. More important fields, such as the prevention of mental troubles and remedies which need to be applied in cases of social inadaptability, are as yet unexplored.

The reason for this is that the problems are complex, the research needed to solve them involving scientists of many disciplines, laboratories in large centres, and populations of different cultural, religious, and racial backgrounds. Further progress will require a great increase in international co-operation.

What research is needed? The Expert Committee lists a number of subjects of high priority. First, the study of brain function, requiring scientists trained in the special methods of neurochemistry and neurophysiology, and space and apparatus to be found only in well-equipped research institutes and universities. Concurrent biological, social and psychological studies should be carried out on the same group of patients by a well co-ordinated team of scientists from each of these disciplines, and the information gained, the technical problems encountered, the solutions sought and found should be made internationally known.

Research is also needed into the epidemiology of mental disorders. In this field there should (but does not) exist a standard set of terms to describe the phenomena by which a case may be defined. These descriptive terms must be translatable into several languages. Symptoms must be identified by an objective method of observation and not by intuition —by behaviour, by a simple, cheap laboratory test, or by a psychological test not dependent on education or language—, and they should be of a type that can be identified by a technical worker or “interviewer” and yield data that can be coded by a processing machine. Furthermore, the diagnostic criteria must include additional features that may be detectable by closer observation, thus permitting first a rough classification into large groups and later a finer classification.

Even if there was greater standardization of terminology, however, comparison between epidemiological studies would be

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<sup>1</sup> See *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, October 1961, from which the information given below has been extracted.

difficult because there is so much variation in the approach to field studies. Consequently, there should be a formulation of key concepts by groups working intensively on pilot studies of a population, and international conferences should discuss these concepts and work out methods that could then be tried out in the field.

Change is characteristic of the modern world, and many of the changes undergone by society are not necessarily to its advantage. How, without undue interference with the way of life and natural development of the people, can the unacceptable or psychologically traumatic features of change be avoided? The Expert Committee felt that a first step towards an answer would be a social study of a community scheduled for industrialization. The study should lay stress on family life, individual behaviour patterns, the incidence of mental illness, and ways of dealing with deviant behaviour. It should be continued while the change to industrialization is taking place, and afterwards while the community is settling down to its new mode of life. Such a study should be made, not in one country only, but in several simultaneously, and the methodology co-ordinated internationally.

The study of personal relations within groups of patients in the hospital, between staff members, and between patients and staff has led to great changes in ward administration in some North American and European hospitals. Are the conclusions reached of universal validity? To find out whether they are or not, the studies need to be repeated to make sure that "group relations" are really improved in the hospital where the changes have been made—in other words, that the changes have not merely masked the old tensions, leaving them still existing but now expressed in new forms. At the same time, studies should be made in countries where the cultural pattern is different from that of North America and Europe, to see whether the same administrative changes bring about the same alterations in the environment of the ward everywhere, and especially whether people suspicious of group endeavour can make a system based on "improved group relations" work. Here again, international co-operation is required, in the exchange of techniques, the training of research workers, and the carrying out of the projects.

Other important subjects of research are the ecology of mental illness, problems of aging, the effect of nutrition on the mental health of a population, and genetics. In the search of the many differing causes of mental illness, there is a tendency to neglect the study of the natural history of the various forms of mental disorder and deviant behaviour in their social, cultural and climatic background. In a world where, as the general health improves, the proportion of old people in the population increases, more knowledge is needed about the physical, social, and psychological factors that contribute to the occurrence and aggravation of mental disorder in the aged. Surprisingly little research has been carried out on the relation between nutritional deficiencies and mental illness, in spite of the known effects of such deficiencies in pellagra and some forms of "alcoholic psychosis". Studies are needed on the effect of nutrition on the course of mental illness and on the incidence and course of mental illness in populations with poor nutritional standards (with observation of whatever changes may take place as nutrition improves). Genetics too have not been the subject of much research in the field of mental health. Recent advances in this branch of knowledge could presumably contribute to psychiatric prevention and treatment, and studies on the "chemical pattern" in mental patients and their families should be undertaken.

Research is urgently needed in many other fields. On mental health promotion, for example, in which the Expert Committee held, "not only is there a lack of knowledge on effective techniques for achieving the goal of making healthy people even healthier and of building up resistance to mental illness, but at present some of the efforts expended may have an effect contrary to that intended". On therapy, for the "current methods for treating behaviour problems in children, and anti-social and neurotic behaviour in adults, are so time-consuming that we cannot hope to have enough psychiatrists, or their associates from other professions, to treat all those who need treatment". Research is also needed on administration of mental health programmes, the size of mental hospitals, the communicability of mental illness, child development, and still other subjects.

## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

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**Educational Needs in Africa**, by M. VITTORINO VERONESE, *Director-General of UNESCO, Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Geneva, 1961, No. 2.*

. . . Independent Africa will not obtain the complete educational system it should have, and wishes to have, so long as it must rely exclusively, or almost exclusively, on outside assistance, which at best will suffice to keep education at its present level. In exceptional cases as many as 30% to 40% of the teachers and administrators are African, but, as a general rule, the proportion is closer to one per cent. Bilateral or multi-lateral assistance should henceforth be primarily devoted to the *training* of African teachers for general and technical secondary education.

Figures concerning adult education also speak for themselves. Illiteracy in Tropical Africa amounts to 80% to 85% compared with a world estimated total of 43% to 45%. Another telling statistic is the number of radio receivers per 1,000 inhabitants which was 19 in Tropical Africa in 1959 compared with 27 for the world total; in view of the great distances and lack of communications, the educational function of radio receivers is particularly important here.

As for the education of girls, in which Unesco has always shown keen interest (here it might be worth remembering the old saying that if you educate a man you educate an individual; if you educate a woman you educate a family), the position is again unsatisfactory. Except in two or three countries, they account for barely 30% of the school attendance. This inequality can result from cultural, religious or traditional obstacles, but it is more often economic in origin. What is the use of sending daughters to school for four, five, or six years to acquire bookish knowledge, parents argue, just when young African girls are preparing for the tasks and responsibilities of a grown woman? The education of girls, especially in rural districts, must first prove itself on economic and social levels if it is to be usefully introduced, and one of our many tasks in the field of education is to help prove this. Once it is realized that women can be better housekeepers, better heads

## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

of families, and even more prosperous shopkeepers as a result of education, the girls will have a better chance of getting to schools.

All countries in Tropical Africa have expressed an urgent need for planning education and educational development within the context of their economic and social development plans and programmes. This also includes specific educational needs for devising, adapting and re-orientating existing curricula and textbooks to present-day realities, including the modern history of the country, the region, and the rest of the world. The countries concerned also want to transfer the responsibility for education from the overseas directing and executive staff to national teaching, directing and executive staff. This involves what is the underlying and most pressing problem of all: the education and training of nationals not only to replace overseas personnel, but to staff the expanding educational and training establishments.

The Tropical African countries also express an urgent need for economic resources for construction of school buildings and institutions to train the personnel they need so urgently; to finance textbook publishing houses, public libraries and educational radio services, and also to finance a part of the cost of overseas teachers for secondary and higher education whom they will need in the immediate future.

Outside assistance towards helping meet these needs is already reaching local Governments from a number of sources. In the case of former British or French territories, the British Commonwealth Development Corporation and FIDES, the *Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social*, continue to give considerable support and several thousand nationals from these two countries are teaching in African schools; other bilateral aid, moreover, is provided under some United States programmes. Multilateral assistance comes from members of the United Nations family and some limited assistance, usually in kind, comes from those non-governmental organizations with offices and activities in Tropical Africa.

Unesco, as already stated, currently has projects totalling so far some \$11.5 million scheduled for the next two years, with probably some extra funds coming from the UN Special Fund.

In this connection, in addition to acting already as executing agent for the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund, Unesco will henceforth co-operate with the newly-created International Development Association (IDA), which came into being in September 1960, in the promotion of education projects likely to contribute to economic and social development. Co-operation will take the form of advice to this new organization and to member

States on projects within the sphere of Unesco competence for which loans are being considered. In the case of the IDA, this would include technical education and higher educational training.

So far as Unesco is concerned in Tropical Africa, the Organization aims at giving help for the necessary planning, in particular for teacher training, which is undoubtedly the bottleneck. The intention is, therefore, to help prepare studies and surveys and to organize seminars and conferences in educational planning, in the development and expansion of universities and institutes of higher learning, and in the development of a programme in African culture, particularly in teaching language and history. Questions of adult education, including programmes for the expansion of radio as an educational means, are also to be discussed. All these measures will naturally be taken in close collaboration with African leaders in order to make them aware of the availability of Unesco's international experience in these fields.

There are also two important demographic factors in connection with educational planning which have to be taken into consideration: the high rate of increase of population in some areas and the high percentage of persons under the age of 20. A third factor affecting planning is the trend towards migration and urbanization due to industrialization in some States.

The most urgent immediate question, of course, concerns the availability of teachers. "Give Africa teachers, and more teachers," said many African delegates at the recent General Conference. Another delegate, from Somalia, gave a somewhat more picturesque example of how great is the thirst for learning. Commenting on the need for school buildings, he said that this problem could be left aside, temporarily, if need be; a tree, he pointed out, is enough to prop up a blackboard and provide a little shade for the class, "it is the teacher who makes the school, not the building...".

Unesco, with help from the UN Special Fund, is about to start at the Federal College in Lagos, Nigeria, the first of a number of programmes for the training of secondary-school teachers. Similar programmes are planned for colleges in the Sudan, Ivory Coast, Cameroons and the Congo (Brazzaville), this last a regional project catering also for Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic.

A Unesco specialist team of five high-level educational administrators in the fields of educational planning and finance, statistics, evaluation, curricula and modern methods of administration is starting to spend 6 months in each of three African countries. While making a review of the administration of education in these countries, they are

## A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

also taking the opportunity of holding practical courses of 3 months each for administrators and supervisors from the host and neighbouring countries. All three courses, catering for about 135 students, are held in French and English.

A four-month training course for journalists of the French-speaking States of Tropical Africa opened at the University of Dakar under Unesco auspices at the end of January, and a refresher course for young English-speaking economists, similar to one organized last December at Rabat by Unesco for those of French expression, will be held, with the help of the International Economic Association, later this summer, probably at Addis-Ababa.

Two regional centres, one French-, the other English-speaking, are being opened for training or refresher courses of tutorial staff in training colleges for primary-school teachers, Unesco providing the teaching staff, equipment and fellowships for local staff. On the overall problem of helping countries to establish their manpower needs in education, science, culture and mass communication, Unesco is co-operating with other United Nations agencies, notably the International Labour Organisation and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Offers of funds from member States have been received to support a project already under way for the establishment of a central School Planning Unit, staffed by architects experienced in tropical design, to promote the most economical construction of functionally designed schools and educational buildings, made wherever possible from local materials.

A meeting of directors of broadcasting and directors or ministers of education is envisaged for later this year to formulate plans for increased broadcasting services both for school and for adult education in the home. This involves not only the training of script writers for preparing programmes on such subjects as history, geography and languages, but also the instruction of teachers in the use of radio programmes in the classroom. Experience from the past has clearly shown that broadcasts can only be effective if the teachers have the text of the lesson as well as special instructions in advance of the broadcast. The importance of education by radio in Africa, and perhaps by television too, cannot be too strongly stressed.

Another problem concerns the financing of costs for the overseas teacher who is absolutely essential in the immediate future at the secondary and higher school level. To meet the situation, Unesco is developing a recruiting service on the following broad lines : (1) handling of requests for recruitment where all costs are met by the recruiting

country ; (2) supply of teachers on a basis by which the Organization would bridge the financial gap between local salaries and the sum required to attract foreign staff ; (3) a direct basis of technical assistance to countries unable to meet the financial demands incurred by the importation of teachers.

The considerable cost of such schemes could be counterbalanced by the fact that if the needs are quickly and successfully met, the situation could, by this very action, right itself within a period of perhaps five years.

This, then, may give a broad idea of present educational needs in Tropical Africa ; they are not only great, they are also tragic. The old truth that quick help is double help is highly valid in this case. Unesco, with others, is trying to answer as many as possible of these needs within the limit of its budget. It is difficult to set any priorities in an instance such as this where all is priority ; however, one might venture to say that the training of teachers possibly heads the list of needs.

As I told the last Unesco General Conference: "How can Unesco avoid its responsibilities in this year 1960 which has been marked by the independence of a large number of States on the African continent?... The international community has a duty to assist these States to forge their destinies by all means at its disposal..."

In conclusion, I should like to add that our projected assistance to Tropical Africa in the immediate future must take into account the rapid and dramatic pace of development in Tropical Africa. This makes it difficult for organizations such as ourselves, who have been asked by local Governments to help, to do much more at this stage than to size up the needs and the problems with which we have to grapple, and to try also at the same time to anticipate their subsequent growth. A definite start has been made in some instances already, but it will not be until much before the end of this year that practical results can begin to appear.

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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 question requiring examination by such an institution.

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



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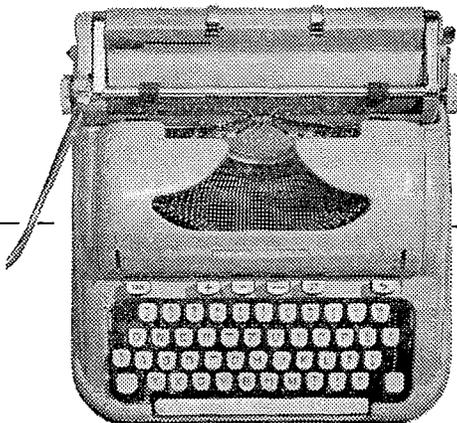


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## ***Some publications of the ICRC***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, Victoria 2068 (R.72), *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3, Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-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, High Court Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharmalapa Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Greek Red Cross, rue Lycavitou 1, *Athens*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 4a Calle 11-42, Zona 1, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 26, Nairamdai Gudang, P.O. 20/26 *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C. 2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippines National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 304, Barclay's Bank Building, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés, P.O. Box 655, *Lome*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kounznetzky Most 18/7, *Moscow*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.