

DECEMBER

1963 — THIRD YEAR — No. 33

# International Review of the Red Cross



CENTENARY YEAR  
OF THE RED CROSS

1963

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

THIRD YEAR — No. 33

DECEMBER 1963

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## FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

Congreso del Centenario de la Cruz Roja Internacional — Consejo de Delegados. — Lo que ha sido la jornada conmemorativa del Centenario de la Cruz Roja. — Índice vol. XV (1963).

### GERMAN

Hundertjahrfeier des Roten Kreuzes: Der Gedenktag. — Versammlungen und Erfahrungsaustausche aus Anlass der Hundertjahrfeier des Roten Kreuzes. — Inhaltsverzeichnis, Band XIV (1963).

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Editor: JEAN-G. LOSSIER

## THE RED CROSS SPIRIT <sup>1</sup>

You have come here from all corners of the globe, united in the Red Cross spirit.

This spirit goes back a long way in history. It does not belong to any particular place, period, established faith or philosophy. It operates at all great moments of thought and everywhere. Then, one day a man was to give it its universal quality and effectiveness. Substance was to be given to this aspiration by exalting and binding humanity's still latent forces. That man was Henry Dunant, whose book *A memory of Solferino* will always remain as a monument of human grandeur.

Let us look back into the past in search of the first attempts which were from the earliest times to culminate in this decisive act. Whenever we seek spiritual origins we turn towards the East.

The sage's notion of impartiality can be found in the most ancient of times. The great epics such as those of Mahâbhârata, for example, already reveal the presence of a spirit which is indeed that of the Red Cross. No captive is led into slavery, prisoners of war are treated with humanity and they are expected to be released at the end of hostilities. These dispositions go even further. According to Mahâbhârata, an enemy who can no longer offer resistance or who is insufficiently armed must not be dispatched. Once a combatant has surrendered, he has the right to his adversary's protection. A soldier ceases to be an enemy when he lays down his arms and all the wounded are immediately placed under the

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<sup>1</sup> Speech delivered at the official Ceremony in commemoration of the Red Cross Centenary.

protection of the victor. Now this protection, as the Agnapurana definitely states, implies the giving of medical assistance.

The Bushido, the authentic revelation of Japanese ethics, had created a whole moral in which there was a place for humanitarian ideas.<sup>1</sup>

Buddhism respects and protects life in all its forms. Rules which seem so modern to us today, in fact stem from this axiom.

This is merely summary information, since the motives underlying such points of view are complex by nature. In the beginning we can distinguish two main currents, both of which in their own way gave inspiration to the Red Cross spirit : the action of serving life's needs and the aspiring after justice.

In ancient China, some 600 years before the Christian era, Laotseu and Tchouangtseu had already presented the Tao's absolute as being a synthesis embracing all opposing views and contradictions in the world, which reconciles its infinite diversity and whilst so doing neutralizes its forces of antagonism. The sage is to be found at the very centre like the axle of a wheel, immobile yet surrounded by movement. Laotseu however declared : " The Tao is not kind, nor is the wise one ".<sup>2</sup>

The Taoist doctrine has deployed its effects for ten centuries, but it has gradually been impregnated with Buddhist thought, and like Confucianism, it has undergone profound transformations. Murder is considered to be the gravest of mortal sins and the prohibition against the destruction of life has ended in teaching the practice of non-violence.

We can thus see how these two fundamental trends are able to converge and mingle with each other. But, whilst they continue developing on separate lines, and this is also the case, the one leads to the condemnation of all violence, to helpful fellowship, to charitable action, whilst the other arrives, as has just been said, at the idea of the full accomplishment of justice.

If they remain independent and only meet to form one whole, where then can these two tendencies meet without clashing, unless

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<sup>1</sup> See J. Enomoto, " La naissance des idées humanitaires au Japon ", *Revue Internationale de la Croix Rouge*, September-December 1956.

<sup>2</sup> See P. Demiéville, " The spirit of impartial benevolence in the ancient civilizations of the Far East ", *English Supplement of the Revue internationale*, Feb. 1955.

it is when coming face to face with those who lack all things, disarmed and without any powers of resistance, with all facets of human misery? Compassion and justice can and should coincide at this point.

Justice is the epitome of all the virtues, one of which is compassion. This concerns real pity, not the romantic, subjective and sentimental kind which fills our world today, falsifying all its values. For real pity is reflective and rigorous. It is in fact inseparable from justice, for without it, justice becomes inhuman and is lost in the void.

We see the true spirit of charity allied with a deep yearning for impartiality at work when the ancient methods of brutal conquest, of mass deportations, of summary executions are changed, as can also be seen in certain initiatives taken by the Achemenides dynasty of Persia, by Cyrus, Darius and Xerxes. These kings called themselves the servants of the God of Light. Xenophon, to whom we owe the biography of Cyrus, tells us that he showed himself gentle with the vanquished, he kept his promises and always respected treaties, as he respected the beliefs of foreigners. Now, this same Cyrus published an order by which the armies of the enemy were to be given not only the same respect as his own forces, but also the same care.

For Islam, only those who were on the battlefield and made use of their arms were regarded as being enemies. The Koran made a rigid distinction between belligerents and non-belligerents. Women, children, the aged, the sick must be spared, as well as those cultivating the fields, also monks and hermits. A mother should not be separated from her children. Men who are without weapons, incapable of defending themselves, should be exposed to neither physical nor moral suffering. Torture is a more serious crime than even murder. It is forbidden to pillage or mutilate the bodies of fallen combatants.<sup>1</sup>

Civilization certainly goes forward by leaps and bounds. Humanity seems at times to halt, even to regress. This is especially true as regards man's attitude towards the suffering of others. It is also true in so far as it concerns the respect men have for individuals.

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<sup>1</sup> See A. Draz, "Le droit international public en Islam", *Revue internationale*, March 1952.

In Europe, since the arrival of Christianity, there has always been throughout the centuries tension and contradiction between the precepts of love and forgiveness which are the very foundations of that religious tradition, and the way in which these precepts are often avoided in practice and frequently infringed. Gandhi caustically described Christianity as being a sublime religion, but it has been so little applied by Christians themselves. However, there have been attempts to apply it throughout the whole course of European history since its origins until the present day. Attention should be paid to all the efforts of goodwill realized by some of the great religious orders, societies of chivalry and of certain modern humanitarian movements which give cause for admiration.

In the Middle Ages life was considered by many people as a mere stage on the journey beyond and it was not considered to be of sufficient value to prolong it on this earth. One was therefore more concerned with saving souls than bodies. Suffering was regarded as having a mystic quality, an educative virtue. It was not for men to alter the course of their destiny and the mass of people remained indifferent to the misfortunes of others.

With the awakening of the scientific spirit, man began to discover the physical laws ruling the universe, including his own body. Life was to become an end in itself. Since then society has taken its own destiny in hand and is itself determined to redress the errors of fate. The Age of the Enlightenment sees the beginnings of humanitarianism, an evolved and rational form of charity and justice. The "philosophers" refuse to consider misery as being inevitable and no longer accept the idea that each man is responsible for the evil suffered by the world. It was now a question of achieving as much happiness as possible for the greatest possible number. Gradually a rule was to take clear shape from Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who set forth in 1762 that respect should be given a disarmed enemy. According to him war was a matter between States, whose subjects are but instruments. Once these have laid down their arms, they become men again whom one has no right to kill.

These ideas were to be taken up by the French Revolution which, furthermore, declared that "prisoners of war are in the safe-keeping of the Nation and enjoy the protection of its laws", in the

same way as its own nationals. Then the system of military conscription transformed fighting into wars of the masses. Whole countries were to be aligned against others. The medical organization, however, did not follow this development and under Napoleon I, the lot of the wounded was indeed deplorable. There was no improvement in any way in this pitiful state of affairs during the second half of the century. In the Crimean and Italian campaigns 60 % of the wounded were to die.

The 19th Century did, however, have great achievements to its credit : the abolition of slavery, the declaration of the rights of man and the origins of the universality of the Red Cross. It had scarcely passed half its span when it was aroused by Henry Dunant's pathetic appeal. Having witnessed the tragic aftermath of one of the most blood-stained battles of history until then, the soldier who had fallen was for him no longer an enemy, but a man who was shedding his blood and blood is everywhere the same colour. From the two wishes which the author formulates at the end of his book, " A Memory of Solferino ", originated both the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, and that is the event we are celebrating today.

Since then, this universal movement has developed rapidly. Restricting itself first of all to the war wounded, the Red Cross has gradually extended its action to other victims of hostilities, the shipwrecked, prisoners of war and civilians. Furthermore, animated by the same spirit of solidarity, the National Red Cross Societies turn their efforts, in between conflicts, to peace-time activities. These include caring for the sick, improving hygiene and giving aid in cases of natural disasters. Henceforth the Red Cross covers human suffering in nearly all its forms.

Similarly, the first Geneva Convention brings all humanitarian law to life, even the rules of war as codified at The Hague. It is indirectly at the origin of that great movement created with a view to settling disputes in a pacific manner and to maintaining peace. Entirely distinct from the Red Cross, its work was put in concrete form, first in the League of Nations, then in the United Nations.

However, in the contemporary period can be seen a general weakening of international law and morals. Max Huber once

wrote: " The spirit of the times overwhelms one. Rights are trampled underfoot ". The two world wars and their sequels have accumulated so much suffering and destruction that one ends by becoming accustomed to them, one does not even revolt against them any more. Monstrous doctrines have enshrined contempt for man and some of this still remains even with the most peaceful of characters. And this is indeed the diabolical effect of such poisoning of minds.

War is now made with hatred and fanaticism. The infliction of suffering has become a political weapon, an important source of propaganda and agitation. The world's great scientists can be seen coldly studying ways of destroying, at a single blow, without any distinction, the populations of large cities, indeed of entire countries.

Where are we going today, in 1963 ? Perhaps we should first of all examine the problem on the level which is our own, that of the Red Cross.

There is therefore one thought which is common to all people, which has gradually evolved through a series of attitudes towards moral and social conduct. It is from this noble heritage of humanity, to which all have brought their share, that the Red Cross has drawn and continues to renew its strength. Religions and philosophies, actions and theories, humble gestures and great deeds arrive at that meeting point, at which the Red Cross joins so many sustained efforts to defend human dignity, with its own attempts to alleviate suffering and avert misfortune.

Its work is at present making rapid strides, perhaps unprecedented in history. In every conflict, in any part of the world, the " third combatant " intervenes immediately, one could almost say, automatically. It can even be seen that the International Committee of the Red Cross penetrates more and more the sphere of the interests of State sovereignty—a sacrosanct bastion—on behalf of the individual to such a degree that it has started a real change in the evolution of international law. And, when great disasters occur, acts of solidarity of an ever-increasing extent can be seen to be carried out by the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in response to appeals made by their federation, the League. Everywhere, in hospitals, in places of detention, even on blood soaked roads, thanks to the unceasing

and obscure labour of so many persons of goodwill, men who are suffering are given protection, aid and consolation.

It should, however, be realized that the mission of the Red Cross demands ever more courage from those who give it service. To be faithful to the Red Cross today in a world which is often implacable and full of fanaticism, can mean risking one's life.

Now, the Red Cross has need of people of integrity, and valiant too, within its ranks.

In addition, the actual task of the man of the Red Cross does not only presuppose that he must be prepared to pay with his person. It demands an interior preparation which should become even deeper, so as to prevent him from allowing himself ever to be won over by partisan passion or hatred, whose flood is always rising and seething around him. The neutrality of the Red Cross is a first step towards objectivity, and therefore towards wisdom, leading perhaps to peace.

There are certain people who dispute the merits of such an attitude which is sometimes reviled these days in which so many doctrines oppose each other so stridently and assume to draw all things in their wake, in this age in which we are all asked to become committed to one ideology or another. It is certainly true that humanitarian action demands some sort of commitment, but this is for a cause which goes far beyond the limits of history, frontiers or geography, and that is why so many people find difficulty in understanding its greatness.

Indeed it needs courage to join the ranks of the Red Cross, and if there are those who do not have this quality, both moral and physical, they had better go elsewhere. In order to serve the Red Cross today, one must give it all one's spiritual resources. By serving it one gives the world that additional spirituality which Bergson asked us to contribute.

The work of the Red Cross is to a high degree individualistic in character and it is precisely in this that it differs from the public services and that it is not only one amongst many other administrations. As Henry Dunant himself said, if he had been able to succour and console the victims of Solferino, it was because he was "permeated by thinking of the importance of men's lives". If the Red Cross has been able to pursue its course in the midst of so many

reefs for the past hundred years, it has been because its sole pre-occupation was that of man suffering alone, defenceless. That is indeed its secret.

Even if society demands more and more from the individual, there will always be room for the Red Cross and for voluntary service between one person and another. I would even go so far as to say that nothing can replace them.

In conclusion, it appears to me therefore that our common task is not without some power of influence on the future. In which direction is mankind heading ? That depends a little on each one of us. And all that we know of the Red Cross after a century's existence enables us to think that it will know how to contribute, with the means which it possesses, towards the arrival of a world in which life be even more worth living.

So long as the Red Cross remains a living force, as it is today, we can look with confidence into the future. It will continue to expand and the important place which it will hold in the world of tomorrow will be seen as a pledge for the respect due to human dignity and to peace.

**CARL J. BURCKHARDT**

Member of the International  
Committee of the Red Cross

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN THE YEMEN

The very year in which it has just celebrated its centenary, the International Committee of the Red Cross is carrying out a large-scale relief action in circumstances which, in a way, recall the experience of Henry Dunant, its illustrious promoter, a hundred years ago on the battlefield of Solferino. The victims today are in the mountains of the Yemen, but like those of the Lombardy plain a century ago, these wounded and sick troops are abandoned to their suffering. In this isolated corner of the Middle East, in an Arabia which can no longer be called a happy land, these unfortunates are forgotten.

The Red Cross, which was founded in the first place to bring relief to the victims of war, could not ignore those who are prey to the long drawn out conflict in the Yemen. In keeping with the dictates of one of its primary principles, its action had to be proportionate to the extent of the distress inflicted, which is at its worst in the highland territory held by the Imam El Badr's royalist forces, where there is not one single doctor and where most of the wounded die from lack of proper attention. The situation is quite different in the Yemen Arab Republic, which has several hospitals and where a medical service is well organized to take care of military and civilian wounded. Nevertheless the ICRC has contributed medical supplies and other relief material which it had been asked to provide. On the other hand, it was, thanks to its neutral status, the only organization able to intervene on the royalist side, and it undertook this arduous task with the conviction that to do so was consistent with the spirit of its founders, whose memory has just been celebrated throughout the world.

**The ICRC's action stage by stage.**—The task now being undertaken by the ICRC is of a unique character : It involves the establishment in the heart of the desert of a field hospital, at first with 50, then later on, 100 beds. However, from the very beginning of the conflict, the ICRC has been endeavouring to succour the victims.

As early as December 1962, it delegated two doctors to the territory occupied by the forces of the Imam El Badr, when it was able to make the first assessment of needs and to bring a measure of relief. It will be recalled that these two doctors were caught in an air-raid whilst they were with the royalist troops. Both were slightly wounded but this nevertheless did not prevent them from caring for and operating on men more seriously injured than they.

Shortly after, two other delegates went to Sanaa where they contacted Marshal Sallal, the President of the Yemen Arab Republic. The first result of these two missions was that the two opposing forces gave their formal agreement to observe the main provisions of the Geneva Conventions. On both sides, the delegates worked to bring relief to civil and military prisoners and arranged for a number of them to be repatriated.

An appeal was therefore launched by the ICRC to the National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun. On the first occasion, February 22, 1963, it had stressed the urgent needs observed by its delegates in the Yemen, both on the Royalist as well as on the Republican side, as a result of the war. It asked the National Societies to help in the relief action which it considered necessary to undertake, by sending medical teams, donations in cash for the purchase of medical supplies or donations in kind of a nature suitable for the action in the Yemen.

At the request of the Sanaa authorities, the ICRC distributed to the Republican side large quantities of medical supplies, part of which had been provided by various National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

However, it was not successful in its appeal for medical teams to work with the Royalists, so that the doctor-delegates sent by the ICRC were alone in administering to the sick and wounded. It became more and more obvious that the extent of the distress demanded a much larger relief force with adequate medical equipment to meet the situation.

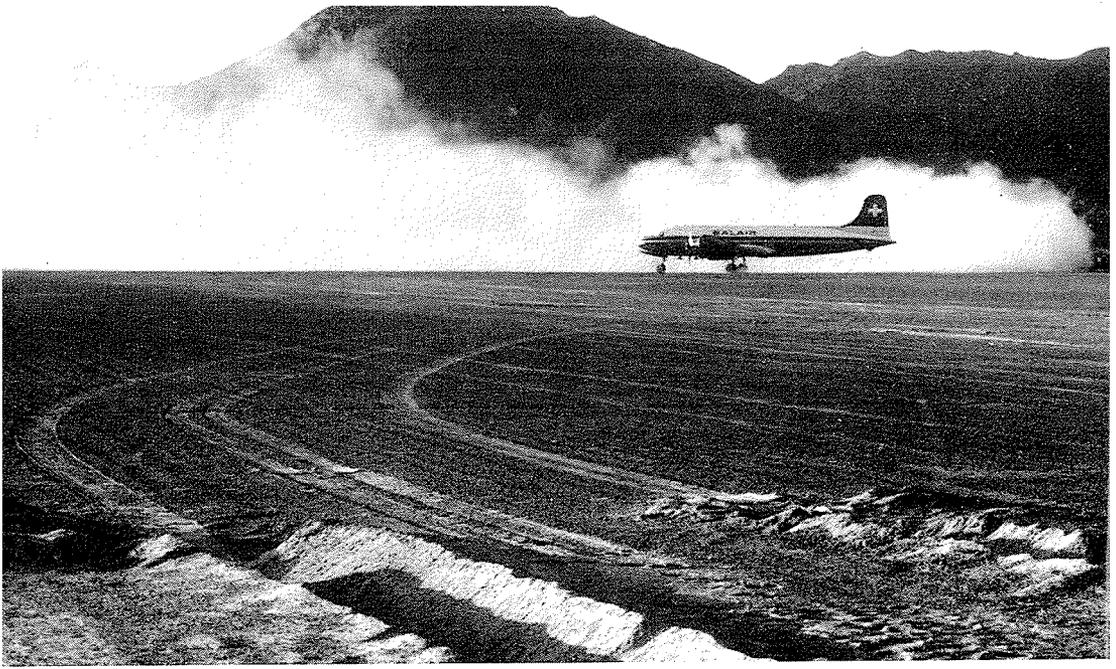
# THE ICRC IN THE YEMEN



Loading at Geneva airport of various items for the field hospital and of medical equipment.

Photos Jean Zbinden





The second aircraft landing on the sand strip at Najran in the Yemen...

Photos « Comet »

... where medical equipment is being unloaded.



On September 19, seeing that the fighting was continuing in the Yemen and that numerous civilian and military victims were receiving little or no attention, it renewed its appeal to the National Societies. At that time, it advocated a twofold action which it considered indispensable: i.e. firstly to increase the number of medical teams working in the interior of the Yemen, and secondly to set up a field hospital in the North of the Yemen close to the Saudi Arabian border.

On November 7, the International Committee urged numerous National Societies to provide financial contributions in view of the decision which it had in the meantime been impelled to take by the disappointing result of its previous appeals. The situation was explained in a cable, the main passages of which are quoted hereunder:

*Disappointing results totally out of proportion with most urgent health and medical requirements in areas controlled by imam entirely devoid of doctors or hospitals ICRC has decided immediate acquisition and installation north Yemen 50 bed field hospital stop all necessary equipment in course acquisition accordance directives experienced experts knowing local requirements including fully equipped operating theatre and ward with accessory apparatus surgical instruments X-ray plant laboratory unit water filtering plant tents bedding vehicles etc stop recruitment Swiss medical and technical personnel undertaken in cooperation Swiss Red Cross stop Installation field hospital expected around November 15 on reconnoitred site whose precise location will be notified all parties concerned accordance Geneva Conventions.*

In view of the poor response to its appeals in February and September 1963, the ICRC was obliged to assume the financial burden for the relief action planned to meet the drastic situation in the Yemen. It was obvious beforehand that this would be a costly operation. The necessary resources would have to be found in Switzerland.

**A desert hospital.**—Thanks to support from the Swiss Federal Council and the active co-operation of the Swiss Red Cross, the ICRC was able to assemble sufficient personnel and equipment to set up the field hospital. This is on Yemeni territory in the demilitarized zone established for the United Nations observers, some 30 miles S.E. of Najran in Saudi Arabia. It has a “clinobox”—an operating unit of the most modern type containing four compart-

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ments—a genuine miniature clinic where all the main major surgical operations may be performed. Several tents are pitched around this central unit to accommodate fifty patients and the staff. The latter comprises some 30 persons, including seven doctors, recruited by the Swiss Red Cross.

Mr. A. Rochat, the delegate in charge of the ICRC mission to the Arab peninsula, left Geneva on November 11, 1963, whilst the head doctor of the hospital, Dr. Wolfgang Schuster, left on the 13th, together with twenty-three members of the staff under his orders.

Although the personnel of this field hospital left Switzerland by ordinary commercial flight, the hospital equipment had to be transported by special aircraft. The first of these took off from Geneva-Cointrin airport on November 12 for Saudi Arabia, from where the equipment was forwarded on to its destination in the Yemen. This was a C.124 “Globemaster”, the only plane big enough to stow the operating theatre unit. It also carried tents and beds for the patients as well as large quantities of medical equipment.<sup>1</sup> This aircraft could not land anywhere near the site chosen for the field hospital, so that its cargo had to be discharged at Jeddah and then transported over-land to its final destination.

Some idea of the difficulties of this operation can be deduced from the fact that the distance covered by the heavily laden lorries was 750 miles across mountainous desert.

The first plane being unable to take all the equipment, a second plane was chartered to carry the remainder.<sup>1</sup> When it left Geneva on November 16, it was not known whether it would be able to land at the field hospital site.

This was managed, however, thanks to the skill of the pilot who then made several trips between Jeddah and Najran (the nearest town to the hospital) to carry some of the equipment landed by the first plane.

A third flight took place on November 29, which enabled all the remaining equipment to be delivered to its final destination and the field hospital to become fully operative.

**The International Committee represented in Sanaa.**—A delegate of the International Committee is carrying out the traditional tasks

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

of this institution and he has been able to visit prisoners of war. Furthermore, in agreement with the Yemeni Red Crescent, he has organized a modest relief action and planned to set up from the beginning of December a milk distribution centre for war orphans. Later on, a second milk distribution centre will be organized at Taiz.

It may also be mentioned that he will be joined at Sanaa by a second delegate.

**Mobile teams.**—With this field hospital as a base, it will be possible no doubt to send mobile medical teams of several doctors throughout the North of the Yemen to attend to the wounded wherever they may be found and to examine the possibilities of evacuating the most serious cases to the field hospital. National Societies have been requested to supply mobile medical teams and several of them hope to make these teams available very shortly. It is hoped to be able to have these teams working in other regions which are difficult of access and where needs appear equally great, using the field hospital as a base.

At present only the British Red Cross has supplied a team. This consists of one surgeon and one male nurse, accompanied by an ICRC delegate and an interpreter. It is now working in the North-West of the Yemen.

**Financial problems.**—The cost of the programme, as may be appreciated, is considerable. The expenses incurred or planned for the purchase of the material necessary for the field hospital come to about 600,000 Sw. Frs., without allowing for air transport which is estimated at another 200,000 Francs. The subsequent cost of operating the hospital cannot yet be assessed. The administrative charges incurred by the ICRC for its mission to the Yemen are of the order of 50,000 Francs monthly and so far this item has involved an outlay of over 350,000 Francs from the inception of the action in the Yemen.

The financial responsibility of this mission is assumed by the ICRC thanks to the funds which have been advanced by the Swiss Confederation. The ICRC must therefore endeavour to find additional finance elsewhere to alleviate the burden of setting up and operating this field hospital and its other works in the Yemen.

A certain number of National Societies have advised their intention to contribute, but so far the total only represents a small fraction of the expenses involved.

In conclusion, it might be added that the cost of employment and maintenance of the field hospital personnel (30 persons) is not borne by the ICRC but by the Swiss Red Cross and is estimated at 100,000 Francs per month.

**The delegates of the International Committee.**—In order to form a picture of the difficulties involved in the action undertaken by the ICRC, it is necessary to know something of the task facing its delegates in the Yemen. In the course of their mission they bring medical relief and, if they are doctors, treat the sick and wounded. They visit prisoners held by both sides, bringing them the assistance of which they stand in need and intervene in order that the prisoners may communicate with their families.

The delegates' task also includes on the spot study of needs arising from the situation created by the war. The conditions under which they carry out their expeditions are often dramatic. One example which may be mentioned to illustrate this is the mission undertaken by Dr. Spirgi and Dr. Wild, accompanied by Mr. Vust in this mountainous desert country of North-West Yemen.

After leaving Jeddah by plane for Jisan they headed into Royalist territory by lorry, then by mule and often on foot. They came across isolated villages perched on the mountain slopes, where, each time they came to a halt, they were surrounded by the sick and the wounded. At times they walked for more than 12 hours of the day and found nothing but deplorable conditions of housing and food. Dr. Wild had an unfortunate fall from his mule and fractured a vertebra. Accompanied by the other two ICRC delegates he managed with great difficulty to make his way to the Republican front and from there he was taken by helicopter to the hospital at Sanaa. The three delegates then returned by plane to Jeddah. They had, in spite of everything, accomplished their mission and were able to observe to what extent a neutral and disinterested assistance such as that being provided by the Red Cross, is necessary in the Yemen.



First steps in the setting up, in the middle of the desert at Uhkd near Najran, of the future field hospital...

...identified by a red cross flag.

Photos Jean Mohr

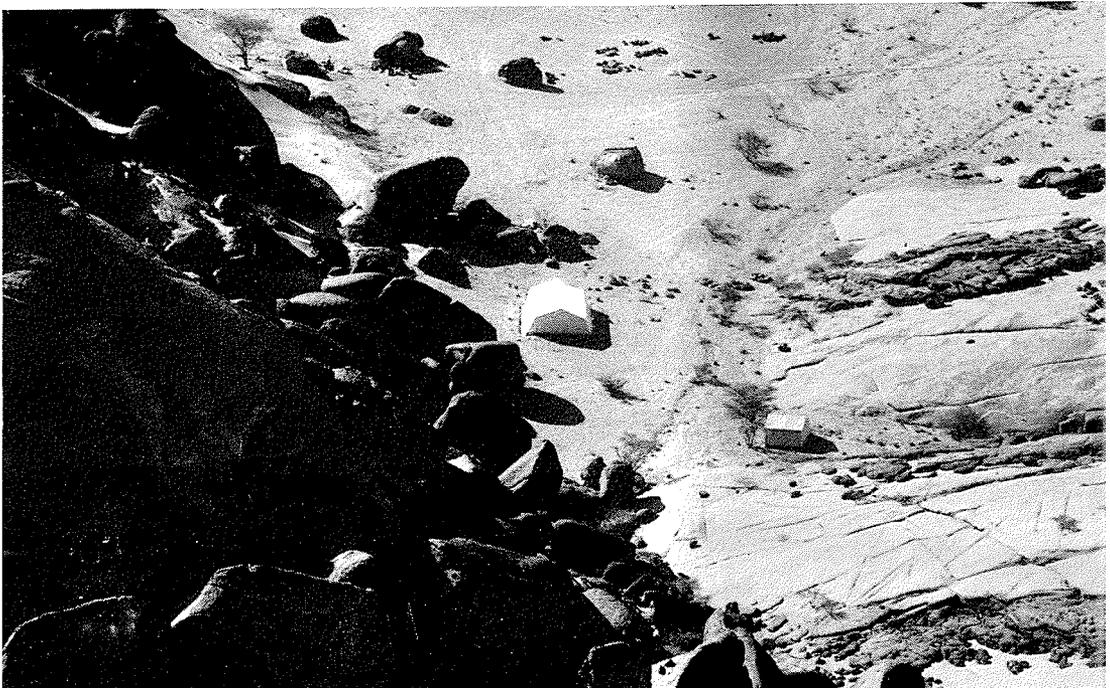




One of the first visitors to come near to the camp at Uhd...

Photos Jean Mohr

... where tents have now been pitched.



## SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

### News Items

#### **The Tracing of Missing Persons in Algeria**

At the beginning of this year the ICRC had accepted a mission at the request of the Algerian and French Governments in joint agreement. This mainly involved the tracing of persons having disappeared in Algeria since the cease-fire on March 19, 1962, and in respect of whom the International Committee had received individual enquiries covering some 1,200 cases.

In agreement with the President, Mr. Ben Bella, Mr. Samuel Gonard, the Vice-President of the ICRC, went to Algiers to prepare the ground for this mission. It had been agreed that the Algerian authorities would facilitate the investigations carried out by the representatives of the International Committee and would grant them complete freedom of movement throughout the territory.

From March to September, some 20 delegates from the ICRC travelled throughout the country, questioning local authorities, police officers, relatives, neighbours and witnesses to the events in which the persons sought had disappeared. They also carried out a systematic investigation in penal establishments.

A bureau set up by the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC in Algiers, sifted the information gathered and this subsequently formed the subject of individual reports to the French authorities, who alone were designated as the proper channel responsible for informing the families concerned.

In most cases, inquiries revealed the person to be dead or that there were serious grounds for presuming death. A few of the missing persons were still alive and were traced.

The ICRC recalled all its delegates at the beginning of September and left to the Algerian Red Crescent the task of settling the few questions which might still arise in connection with these investigations.

#### **Repatriation of Koreans in Japan**

On September 20, October 18 and November 8, 541 Koreans who wished to leave Japan to return to a place of their own choice in their country of origin, left Niigata by sea for the North Korean port of Chong-Jin.

The first of the three vessels was the 110th sailing, with 224 passengers. The 111th carried 217, the 112th, 104, thus bringing the number of persons repatriated under the auspices of the Japanese Red Cross and in the presence of ICRC delegates, to a total of 80,703.

### **The ICRC in Laos**

On November 7, Mr. André Durand, General Delegate of the ICRC in the Far East, left Geneva for South East Asia. He first went to Laos where he was instructed to contact the authorities and the National Red Cross, in order to follow up the various actions undertaken by the ICRC on behalf of victims of the 1961 and 1962 conflicts.

### **Compensation to former POWs**

The Australian Prime Minister announced, at the beginning of November, that former Australian POWs held by the Japanese were to receive an additional payment of £ 16. 10. 0. These amounts were to be paid in part out of Japanese funds previously remitted to Australia by the ICRC for the benefit of former POWs, in accordance with Article 16 of the Peace Treaty with Japan, concluded in San Francisco. Beneficiaries had already received the first payment of £ 86, whereof £ 31 was provided by funds which had been entrusted to the ICRC.

### **At the Central Tracing Agency**

Eighteen years after the end of the Second World War missing civilians still form an important part of the tasks incumbent on the Central Tracing Agency at the headquarters of the ICRC in Geneva. Of the thousands of enquiries which it receives, a great many are sent by persons who were separated from their families either during the war or as a result of events following the war.

Of all the files where, with pathetic similarity, the same story is repeated of some poor child who does not know what became of its family, or of some aged mother anxious to trace her son before departing this life, let us take a look at the case of Grigori Gheorghescu.

When she applied to the Central Agency, his mother could only give very vague information on his presumed whereabouts. Grigori Gheorghescu, who originally came from Rumania, was in Silesia, where he was still living in 1944 with his wife. The couple had apparently been seen by another member of the family at the beginning of 1945 in a train which had stopped in the station at

Heidelberg. This person was himself in another train of evacuees and Mr. Gheorghescu had apparently called out to his relative, from the window of his carriage, that he intended to go to his wife's uncle at Nuremberg.

On the basis of this information, vague and calling for caution, the Central Agency undertook enquiries in several directions in various bureaux in Germany. It seemed at first that nothing would be achieved, as the records of the city of Nuremberg had been partly destroyed during hostilities. Nevertheless, thanks to the co-operation of various enquiry offices, Grigori Gheorghescu was traced to his residence in the Rhineland.

At his request, the Central Agency communicated his address to his mother. She replied: "I cannot find words adequate to express the gratitude of a mother who, through the intervention of the Red Cross, has renewed family ties with the son she had sought in vain for eighteen years".

### **An International Committee's Mission in the Balkans**

In the course of October 1963, Mr. H. G. Beckh, ICRC delegate, went to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania where he was welcomed by the National Societies.

Mr. Beckh was received in *Belgrade* by the leaders of the National Red Cross with whom he had a useful exchange of views on all questions of mutual interest. He then went to Skopje, to the scene of the recent disaster. He contacted the President of the Macedonian Red Cross and visited several of the prefabricated houses offered by various National Societies of the Red Cross and the construction of which will shortly be completed.

The ICRC delegate, accompanied by the President of the Serbian Red Cross was received in Belgrade by the Secretary of State, the head of the State police and the official in charge of the department responsible for the enforcement of Court orders. These senior officials authorised Mr. Beckh to visit penal establishments of his own choosing. He visited those at Sremska, Mitrovica and Rab (on the island of Goli-Otok). He talked freely without witnesses with 23 detainees whom he selected himself and he learnt of the new facilities granted to prisoners.

On the invitation of the Bulgarian Red Cross, the ICRC delegate then proceeded to *Sofia*, where he had the opportunity to review various questions of interest to the National Society and the ICRC. The President, Dr. Kolarov, and his colleagues, expressed their satisfaction with the International Committee's active co-operation in the maintenance of peace during the Cuba incident.

From Sofia, Mr. Beckh went to *Bucharest*. Here again he exchanged viewpoints with the leaders of the Rumanian Red Cross,

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

including Mr. Radu, Vice-President, and Mr. Patrasco, Director of External Relations. The ICRC representative was able to observe the active interest of this National Society in various important humanitarian problems demanding the intervention of the Red Cross, inter alia, the uniting of families and the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

### **Anniversary**

Geneva has just celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the construction of the Athénée Palace, which was built by the philanthropist J. G. Eynard for the Society of Arts. This anniversary is of interest to the Red Cross for two reasons. Firstly, the Society of Arts, which was founded in the 18th century, today houses on its premises the Geneva Public Welfare Society, of which the Committee of Five was the offspring; secondly, it was in the Athénée Palace, almost as soon as it was built in 1863, that the first international conference was held, with such decisive results for the ICRC and the Red Cross movement in general.

## AFTER THE TRAGIC END OF Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY

The International Committee took a sincere part in the tragic event which was mourned on November 22, 1963 by the people of the United States and by the American Red Cross. Mr. John F. Kennedy was not only President of the United States, he was also Honorary President of the National Society to which a short time ago, on the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross, he addressed a message which was published in the *International Review*. One will also recall the stirring message full of confidence which he sent this September to the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

On November 23, Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, sent the following message to Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, the new President of the USA :

*pray accept most profound sympathy on occasion tragic and grievous loss sustained by you and the entire american people and by their friends throughout the world stop we of the redcross have had many occasions to appreciate the energetic support comma great humanity and loyal friendship of his excellency john f. kennedy comma patron of the american national red cross society stop the international committee of the red cross in geneva mourns his passing = Boissier president of the international committee of the red cross.*

On the same day, Mr. Léopold Boissier expressed to General Gruenther, President of the American National Red Cross in Washington the condolences and sympathy of the ICRC in the following terms :

*international committee horrified tragic news grievous loss sustained by amcross and the american people stop we recall with emotion the*

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*loyal support and great humanity of his excellency john f. kennedy and shall always remember his moving message which you read to the international redcross centenary congress stop have expressed our sympathy to his excellency president lyndon b. johnson comma grateful if you would kindly convey to mrs kennedy and family the expression of international committees deepest sympathy stop regards = Boissier president of the international committee of the red cross.*

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## A WORK OF PATIENCE AND METICULOUS DETAIL

This year, which marks the Centenary of the Red Cross, the Central Tracing Agency is visited by larger numbers than ever before of people wishing to inform themselves on its activities. Whether it is a question of members of National Societies, groups of university students or of tourists passing through, they are all struck by the sight of millions of index cards and the voluminous archives which still remain an invaluable working instrument for the Central Agency. Indeed the necessary information is extracted daily from these sources for establishing the identity of deceased military personnel, the handing over of attestations of captivity and tracing civilians separated by war etc.

*The problem of homonyms.*—However, the visitor's attention is more especially held by a large board which illustrates better than any long report one of the Central Agency's greatest difficulties. This board shows two index cards in facsimile which at first sight seem identical. In fact these cards, which date from the war years, each contain the same name, the same first name, the same place and date of birth, the same rank and unit, the same family address, the same place and date of capture and the same country of internment. Only closer study reveals a difference in the prisoner's serial

number and internment camp number. It could apparently have been a question of the same prisoner of war to whom the detaining Power had assigned two different serial numbers in error and whose presence it reported in one or other of the camps. Now, as a result of searches, the Central Agency was able to establish that this information really concerned two prisoners whose civil status was identical, with the exception of the name of their mother.

Such similarities are rare, but the index cards of the Central Agency contain very many cases of homonymy which, whilst being less exceptional than that which we have just mentioned, necessitate however special attention, in order to avoid making unfortunate confusion between two persons with the same name and first name, and born on the same date.

If it is a question of a member of the armed forces, his unit or the place of his deportation can generally enable him to be distinguished from his namesake. On the other hand, details supplied about a civilian are often so vague that they render identification extremely difficult.

*A multitude of unique beings.*—When addressing themselves to the Central Agency, families often omit to supply it with precise information about the civil status of the missing person. In her anxiety, a mother who has been deprived of news of her son, will search after him as a unique being and cannot realize that the index cards of the Central Agency contain hundreds of missing persons all with the same name and first name as he. She is surprised at being asked to supply additional information, regarding this as some foolish administrative practice, when in fact the Central Agency seeks to avoid at all costs, either in communications to families, or in enquiries which it opens with the information bureaux of the detaining Powers, making mistakes of homonymy whose consequences could be most serious. This may seem strange, but experience has shown this to be the case. There are many families who are unable to discern whether the information given to them concerns the person who is being sought or not. Difference in the date and place of birth are insufficient to undeceive their hopes, since to them these are mere errors in transcription, when it could only apply to the loved one, found at last.

*The most frequent names.*—It goes without saying that cases of homonymy assume impressive proportions when one comes across surnames most frequently used. One need only mention that the German card-index at the Central Agency includes in particular 50,000 Müller of which 10 % have the first name of Hans. In the British, French and Italian indices, the names of Smith, Martin and Rossi can be counted by tens of thousands.

To try to establish the identity of a man killed during the course of the war with only his name, first name and the year of his birth to base oneself on—details revealed by studying a cemetery register—becomes one of the most difficult of tasks, when searches have to be made amongst a considerable number of homonyms. This requires much patience, involving the following up of each minute seemingly unimportant detail, but which may lead to cross checking and thence, perhaps, to throwing light on some case which has hitherto seemed insoluble.

Finally, one could add that, if the card-indices of European names present innumerable examples of homonymy, those of prisoners of war and interned civilians of African or Asiatic origin are even more striking. Thus the Korean card-index of the Central Agency comprises 170,000 cards, 40,000 of which bear the name of Kim, in other words, more than a quarter of the total. In view of these examples, one cannot be surprised at the meticulous care with which the Agency must classify its cards and follow up all the information which they contain.

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# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

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## CENTENARY OF THE RED CROSS

### The Significance of the Commemorative Day

The Commemorative Day which was celebrated on September 1, 1963, may be recalled as an important reminder of the Centenary of the Red Cross. In many countries various events took place, but it was in Geneva that the day was one of particularly striking celebration.

Starting in the morning at 9.15, a brief ceremony was held in the Jardin des Bastions in front of the Palais Eynard, in the course of which the Resolutions adopted at the International Conference of 1863 were read out, for they, as it were, constitute the deed of foundation of the Red Cross.<sup>1</sup> The federal, cantonal and municipal authorities were represented by outstanding personalities and the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies also attended, as well as the heads of delegations sent by National Societies. A junior member of the Geneva Section of the Swiss Red Cross handed to Mr. Ambrosius von Albertini, the President of the Swiss Red Cross and of the Commemorative Day Celebrations, the Centenary flag, symbolic of solidarity among men.

Then, the participants at the opening ceremony went to the Grand-Théâtre where they were met by youths from all nations dressed in their national costumes and bearing the flags of their countries and of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and the Red

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

Lion and Sun.<sup>1</sup> Here it was that the official ceremony took place (transmitted by television to two other halls). It was opened at 10.30 a.m. by an address of welcome from Mr. A. von Albertini. In addition, Mr. W. Spühler, President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. C. Duchemin, President of the Geneva State Council, Mr. L. Boissier, President of the ICRC, Mr. J. A. MacAulay, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League, Mr. C. J. Burckhardt, member and former President of the International Committee, also delivered speeches, of which we publish extracts below.<sup>2</sup>

*Mr. Willy Spühler, President of the Swiss Confederation :*

...The Swiss people, in whose heart the Red Cross has held a place since its very foundation, is profoundly grateful to the world community of this institution. As a modest testimony of this gratitude, the Federal Council has proposed to the Swiss Federal Assembly to make available to the International Committee of the Red Cross on the occasion of its Centenary, a building to house its Central Tracing Agency and also the future Henry Dunant institute.

With all due modesty, we declare our belief that the idea and the work of the Red Cross have received from the Swiss people favourable political and spiritual reactions which have been wrought in the course of decades and centuries under the influence of their institutions and traditions. On this subject it is quite natural to call first of all to mind our neutrality and our independence. The existence and the activity, both of Switzerland and of the Red Cross, depend on the recognition and observance of these principles. Only the independent can be neutral, obeying neither orders nor suggestions from without and being bound by no exterior influence. And in the same manner as the equality of individuals and of cantons is necessary for the existence of the Swiss State, it is only the absolute equality of States—old or new, powerful or weak—as well as the equality of all men irrespective of race, creed and opinion, which enables the Red Cross to carry out its activities on a world-wide scale.

The first Geneva Convention was the first great break-through of law in the field of war, when it attempted to have ethical considerations accepted. The law of the Red Cross is a branch of international law which has withstood the assault of two world wars. The question might consequently be asked whether the task of the Red Cross should not be

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

<sup>2</sup> The speech delivered for the occasion by Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt may be read at the beginning of this issue of the International Review.

extended, in calling upon it to take part in efforts being made on an international level with a view to the maintenance of peace. If it is true that the destructive methods of modern warfare make protective measures and relief to defenceless populations problematic, the Red Cross principles might impel this institution to devote its efforts to the maintenance of peace. But the Red Cross may not assume such a mission unless, apart, of course, from obtaining the essential agreement of parties to a dispute, it is encouraged to do so by world opinion, that very opinion which so far has enabled it to put its ideal into practice. This would require an impulsion from mankind identical to that which sustained the Red Cross a hundred years ago. May the Centenary of the Red Cross release such a lasting upsurge of opinion. Such is the ardent wish of the Federal Council and the Swiss people.

*Mr. Charles Duchemin, President of the Geneva State Council :*

In the name of the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in the name of the authorities of the city of Geneva and of all our population, it is an honour for me to wish you welcome to this city where, one hundred years ago, was born the most important humanitarian work in the entire world.

One of our fellow-citizens had been distressed by the horrors of war. His profound emotion inspired him to write a moving book. A private group studied how best to put his suggestions into practice for the care of the wounded.

A commission of five members, private individuals without any mandate, took upon itself to convene an international conference and it obtained the participation of sixteen governments.

It is with enthusiasm that we celebrate the Centenary of that meeting in 1863, the first international assembly held in our town.

The resolutions which were adopted consecrated the principles of help to the wounded, the training of voluntary nurses, the adoption of a distinctive and uniform sign—the red cross.

Already at the beginning of 1864, delegates were sent to Denmark and to Germany where war was being waged, and in August of that year a further conference was held, this time officially, where the first of the Geneva Conventions was signed.

. . . Two sentiments, it seems to us, should be expressed today :  
—pride that our little town (the Geneva of 1863) was the birth-place of a great and magnificent idea.

—gratitude for those who, in every country, have helped to promote its radiation for the good of suffering humanity.

Let us hope that the events planned for today and for the weeks to follow will strengthen yet further the international work to which you are devoted and which has rightly been called " a light in the world ".

*Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the International Committee :*

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the founder organization of our movement is grateful to those who have organized this day's events, for having arranged on the centenary of the first Red Cross conference, the memorable events which will commemorate one of the most important occurrences in contemporary history. By so doing, justice is rendered to Henry Dunant and honour is paid to the " Committee of Five " who founded their work on the realities of their time and the promises of the future, uniting for ever intelligence with the heart, thought with action . . .

. . . What will be the destiny of mankind in the course of the next 100 years, caught as it is between national rivalries, sustaining the shock of political and social doctrines, and drawn along by the rapid evolution of civilisations ? Will it be violent or peaceful ? No-one knows the answer, but you can rest assured that the International Committee of the Red Cross will have an ever increasing role to play in its capacity as neutral intermediary. And one can foresee the day when it will act on behalf of the individual, not only in case of war but also when forces unknown to-day, in one way or another menace the very existence of human life.

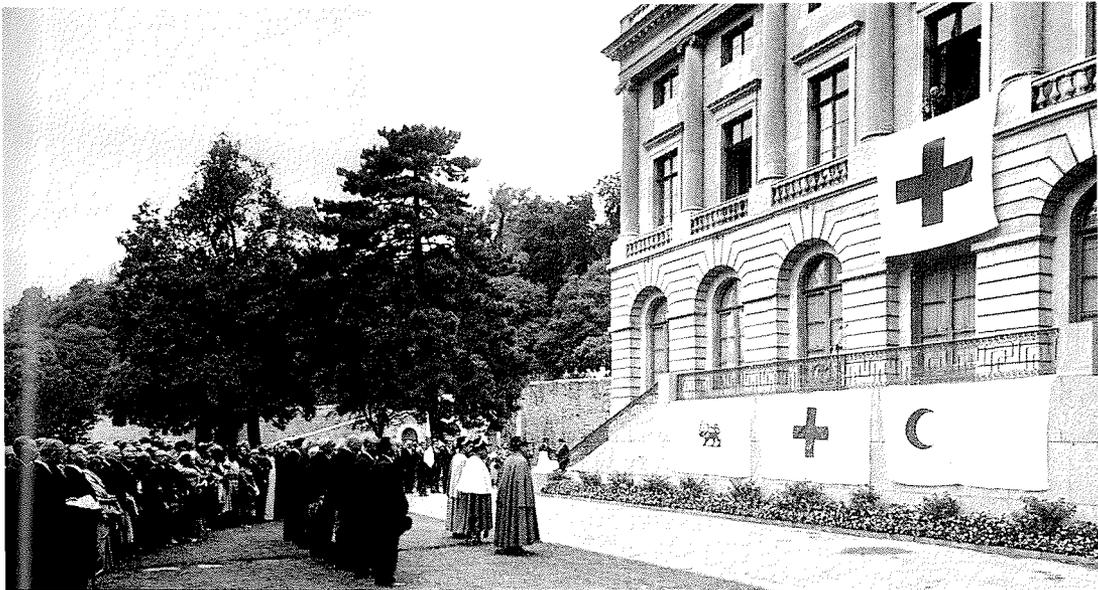
For such commitments the International Committee draws strength from the accomplishment of its daily tasks, the diversity of which reflect the tormented era in which we live. We must meet the ceaseless demand of new challenges, act in countries which even yesterday ignored the Red Cross and its work. We must adapt our methods and be patient. If success occasionally recompenses great effort, failures are frequent. But nothing matters if, little by little, the solidarity of men of goodwill affirms itself and helps to remove the shadows of ignorance and fear.

The International Committee, in conjunction with the National Societies and the League, its federative association, contributes to the service of peace through the dissemination and application of principles which are to all of us, men and women of the Red Cross, our most precious possession and can become the heritage of humanity as a whole.

It is our privilege to serve such a high ideal. Let it illumine the struggles that lie ahead and lead us to new victories.

*Mr. John A. MacAulay, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League :*

The League of Red Cross Societies was founded on May 5, 1919. The League is described in its Constitution as the international federation of National Red Cross Societies, an association of unlimited duration having the legal status of a corporate body. In referring to National Red Cross Societies, the Constitution also and equally refers to the corresponding National Societies of the countries using in the place of the Red Cross the



The Authorities and the directors of our movement listening to the reading of the Resolutions of the Conference of 1863...

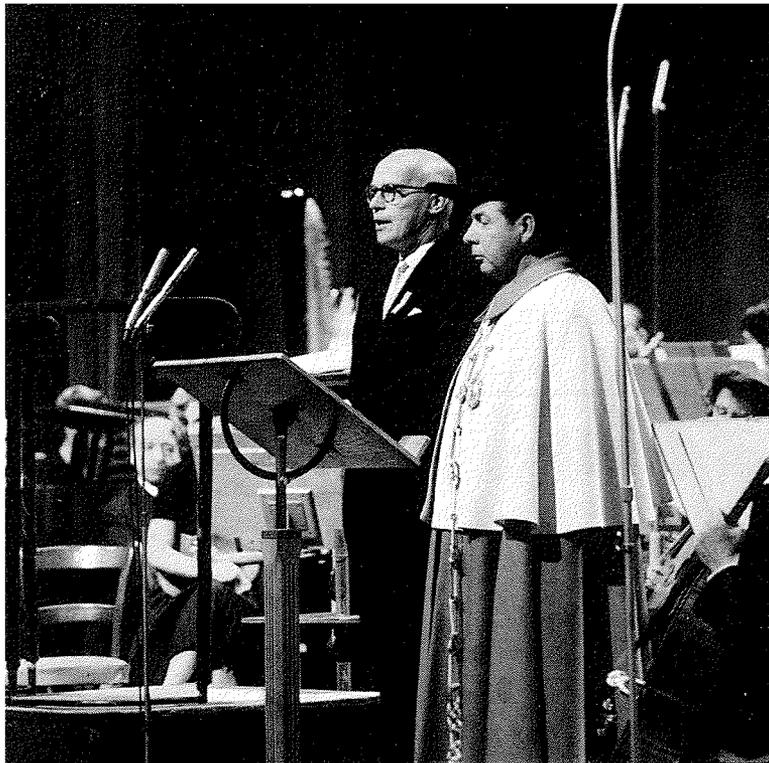
Photos Jean Zbinden

## CENTENARY OF THE RED CROSS

Commemorative  
Day

... are then welcomed by  
juniors of the Red Cross  
in front of the  
Grand-Théâtre, Geneva.





Speech by Mr. W. Spühler,  
President of the  
Swiss Confederation...

... and by Mr. C.-J. Burckhardt,  
member of the ICRC.





Representatives of the Authorities, of the ICRC and the League, as well as of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in procession towards...

...the Henry Dunant memorial where Mr. von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross pays tribute to the five founders.





Some hundred countries taking part in the procession of the Red Cross Centenary.



emblems admitted by the Geneva Convention, namely the Red Crescent Red Lion and Sun.

It will be seen that the League is the younger member of this unique organization known as the International Red Cross. It has been in existence for some 44 years. While it is far from reaching its own centenary, it feels that today's event is of major importance in its history. The Red Cross, both as an idea and as an institution is a unit, and we are all united in celebrating its centenary . . .

. . . On the occasion of this Centenary we should not forget that the League represents millions of voluntary workers to whom we owe an extreme debt of gratitude. The officers of the League have the honor of representing these voluntary members at this Centenary Celebration.

The federation of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies of Red Cross and the members of all National Societies reflect with pride on the history of the Red Cross and anticipate with confidence its ability to accomplish the great tasks which lie ahead. They also thank, with respect and gratitude the founding fathers of the International Red Cross.

The most constructive manner in which we can celebrate the centenary is to act in the spirit which has been referred to so eloquently by the other messages conveyed to us today. These same thoughts were well expressed by the founder and first president of the League, Henry P. Davidson, who said — " Our task involves not merely the effort to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it. Red Cross concerns itself not with the suffering of one people alone but the welfare of our fellow beings throughout the world. The Red Cross is not building for a day, but for all time."

This centenary is a great inspiration for our future work all over the world. Let one of our objectives be to add annually new national societies as well as millions of new Red Cross members in every corner of the globe. Let us urge at all times the observance by all, of our Red Cross principles.

With our increased stature let us strive to provide food, clothing and medical care for all suffering and needy people. Let us also work towards the solution of the world refugee problem. These are examples of tasks we can undertake if our organization is strong and vigorous.

We hope for the development of this great humanitarian movement which we serve so proudly and believe in so firmly. In this centenary year let us re-dedicate ourselves to the building of this great movement for all years to come. Let us remember as our founder and first president said that we are not building for a day but for all time. Let us also remember that the Red Cross strives aggressively to promote international understanding and that it is one of the few healing influences in the world today.

The musical part of the official ceremony was worthy of the occasion. It had been composed especially and was generously

offered to the Red Cross by the composers themselves and by Radio Genève and was performed at a world premier with the gracious participation of Mr. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone and Mr. Peter Pears, tenor, as well as the mixed choir " Le Motet de Genève ". The orchestra of La Suisse romande played under the direction of Mr. Ernest Ansermet. The concert opened with *Inter Arma Caritas*, a prelude for orchestra by the Swiss composer Frank Martin, followed by *cantata misericordium*, for soloists, choir and orchestra by the British composer Benjamin Britten, and was concluded by *Per Humanitatem ad Pacem*, a postlude for orchestra by the Polish composer Witold Lutoslawski.

After the ceremony a procession was formed and went to the Henry Dunant monument in the Parc des Bastions<sup>1</sup>. There, Mr. A. von Albertini delivered a moving speech as a tribute to the five founders, in which he concluded:

The strength of the idea which the Committee of Five inspired with such enthusiasm in those who held positions of responsibility a hundred years ago, was so great that it was to convince other mortals. It has become even deeper rooted in the conscience of succeeding generations. It has remained youthful and alive and has spread throughout the entire globe in a way which has never previously been seen. It has now become the largest and the most effective humanitarian movement in the world.

At this moment when the wreaths are being placed at the memorials erected in honour of Henry Dunant, at Heiden, at Zurich and here in Geneva, filled with a feeling of deep gratitude, I invite all members and friends of the Red Cross throughout the world to think once again with recognition of these men who formed the Committee of Five, the founder and the co-founders of the Red Cross. We could not honour them better than by attempting to continue today in a manner worthy of them, the task which was begun a hundred years ago.

Now more than ever we believe in the profound truths of the principles of the Red Cross and of the possibilities of putting them into practice. We hope that ever-increasing numbers will recognize them and that humanity's burning desire to be able to live in a happier world, free from fear and misery, in liberty and peace, will one day be realized. This is the wish we are making on this important day.

Wreaths were laid on the monument whilst the crowd observed a minute's silence.

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

In the afternoon a procession took place which included over 1,500 participants from about one hundred different countries. At its head marched the band and standard bearers<sup>1</sup>, followed by groups representative of folklore and history, as well as teams of nurses, troops of the Medical Corps, auxiliaries and members of the Red Cross. The Centenary banner was borne by a member of the Dunant family. Later on a show was given including a " Cantata-reel ", composed by Maurice Zermatten and Jean Daetwyler, which was performed by children. There were also games and folklore dancing by several nations.

Official representatives and delegates, and the public as a whole, applauded and associated themselves very widely with these events, all of which, as was befitting, were most dignified.

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

# NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

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## Bulgaria

Under the title *Bulgarian Red Cross*, the National Society has just published an album of photographs with captions in Russian, French and English. This album gives an extensive and vivid idea of the tasks undertaken under our emblem in Bulgaria. Be it in laboratories, public libraries, hospitals, hygiene classes, first-aid, sanitation supervision, the training of nurses, first-aid posts, education of youth in hygiene and emergency relief, etc., the Red Cross is present and volunteers play an important part in it.

One can follow with unwavering interest the country's development in the field of medical service for example, and, at the same time, the important help given by the Bulgarian Red Cross in the organization of sections and teams which have to bring hygiene, health and comfort to the population and also, by practical exercises, instil among people the idea of mutual assistance. Special attention is paid to all things related to childhood and the education of youth in hygiene. In the field of first-aid, the workman in the factory or mill, the peasant in the fields, the mountaineer on the summits, the sportsman in the stadium, all know that the Red Cross is at hand, ready to assist them. Thus it can be seen that the Red Cross may become an essential and vital element in the life of a country.

## France

Under the title "*Cent ans de la Croix-Rouge Française — Au Service de l'Humanité*"<sup>1</sup> the French Red Cross has produced a fine work of some 180 pages, beautifully presented and amply illustrated. The preface was written by the President of the French Red Cross, Mr. André François-Poncet, in which he lays stress

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<sup>1</sup> Hachette, Paris, 1963.

on the "miraculous" aspect of Red Cross history, considering that only a mere five years after Dunant's appeal, "sixteen countries bound themselves by treaty to respect the wounded, to give them and those who cared for them neutral status, thus giving the lie to *Inter arma silent leges* and replacing it by the motto *Inter arma caritas*". He then put the question: "What would Dunant see if he were to come back amongst us?" In a few lines of reply he sketches for the reader "the tremendous growth of the movement he initiated, the vast work performed under the impetus provided by the ICRC, the direct descendent of his small Committee of Five".

Mr. François-Poncet then turns to the subject of the book: the French Red Cross. "If Dunant returned amongst us, he would see that France holds a place of honour in the movement to which he devoted his life." In an eloquent survey, he gave an outline of this National Society's actions in the course of a century, which, nowadays, functions in a manner similar to an auxiliary service of the State," whilst preserving its pioneer rôle and intervening wherever there is some dearth, some shortage, or where some experiment is called for. . . ." He concludes with an observation, which is of itself a reason for a hopeful outlook: The French Red Cross may look with confidence to its 1,200,000 members, for they will be equal to the task of facing the future.

In his foreword, the author, Mr. Ruault, warns the reader that in view of the abundant subject matter, "he does not claim to have covered the whole field". However, he has dealt with the essentials and displayed a talent of conveying to the reader implications which are not exhaustively dealt with in the text. His "historical introduction" takes us back a hundred years, recalling Henry Dunant's biography and recounting the events which led up to the foundation of the ICRC, of the French Red Cross and later on of the League. Many photos are included, showing the men who contributed to the foundation of the ICRC or to the drafting of the first Convention, as well as the men who formed and organized the French Red Cross Society.

Several chapters deal with the activities of the Society in time of war on behalf of troops and civilian victims of war, both in France and elsewhere.

## Monaco

On the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross, the Red Cross of Monaco has published, for information to the public, an attractive booklet in which the text is supplemented by beautiful photographs and drawings showing the development and administration of the Society. In it are described the origins of the Red Cross, its objectives and the manifold charitable actions undertaken under the patronage of the Sovereign Prince and the presidency of Princess Grace of Monaco, who herself takes part in the events organized by the Society.

The activities are depicted by scenes taken from life which demonstrate the zeal to bring aid and relief in numerous fields : civil and military first-aid on land and sea, propaganda campaign for the recruiting of blood donors, charity needle-work room, dispensaries, hostel centre, teaching, social service, international service, Junior Red Cross.

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## The Philippines

On the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross, Mr. Alfonso J. Aluit, in his 600-page book, *The Conscience of the Nation*<sup>1</sup>, relates the history of the Red Cross in the Philippines. It would be impossible to outline here this very complete work which goes into great detail and is the result of thorough research. It contains a considerable number of facts on events, dates and references to Filipino and American personalities.

In her spirited introduction, Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson, the Chairman of the Philippine Red Cross, states that she shares the opinion of the author, who considers the National Society of the Red Cross in his country to be not only one of the elements of the national conscience but also a means whereby that conscience finds expression. But it is also a living testimony to a magnificent

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<sup>1</sup> Red Cross Centenary Edition, 1963, Manila.

hope and ambition, that of contributing to the welfare of humanity not only in its own country, but throughout the world.

The first part of the book is concerned with the universal Red Cross movement, its precursors, the origins of the movement of which Henry Dunant was the promoter, the International Red Cross, the American Red Cross and the life and work of Clara Barton. The second part of the book deals with the beginnings of the Red Cross in the Philippines towards the end of the last century, the structure of the Society, its organization, its years of trial, its achievements and its official recognition by the International Committee. The latter announced this event in a circular sent out to the Central Committees on May 5, 1947. The National Society was in fact founded on January 13, 1947 by legislation passed by the Philippine Republic and that same year, on February 14, the Philippine Government acceded to the Geneva Convention.

The activities of the Philippine Red Cross are described in Part III. They include the organization of relief to children and the destitute. The volunteer workers of the Red Cross are competent in all their spheres of activity. The Junior Red Cross, with some 4,800,000 members, is the largest youth association in the country. The author briefly describes the relief work on behalf of troops wounded on the battlefield, the assistance given to prisoners and to civilians during war-time as well as relief actions in time of peace. Mr. Aluit goes further than that. He forecasts that the Red Cross will be called upon to play an even more important rôle for the protection of civilians, hospitals and prison camps against indiscriminate weapons. He believes the Red Cross will prove capable of adapting itself to changing circumstances ; it has done so in the past, it will continue to do so in the future. The author concludes his book not with a question, but with an affirmation appropriate to this moment on the threshold of a second century, the one made by Albert Schweitzer on May 8, 1953 as a tribute to Henry Dunant when he wrote : " The Red Cross has become a greater and more powerful organization than its founder ever dared dream to be possible. It is even more than this . . . It is forever encouraging us to want a better sort of world than the one we live in " .

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

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## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

From August 5 to 10, 1963, the Board of Directors of the International Council of Nurses met in Geneva. It was presided over by Miss A. Clamageran, Principal of the School of Nursing and Social Welfare of the University Hospital of Rouen. The ICRC and the League organized, in its honour, a reception which took place in the very rooms in which the International Conference of 1863 was held.<sup>1</sup>

Nearly one hundred people representing National Associations from 59 countries, honorary members and heads of various departments of the central secretariat in London were assembled to review and approve the work achieved in the course of the two preceding years and to give the executive board directives relating to the fresh tasks to be undertaken. Six days of intensive work were hardly sufficient to consider the manifold activities of the International Council of Nurses and to define its future work.

It was clear from the discussions that all national associations, despite the great variety of their historical, social and cultural backgrounds, have a common aim, that of ceaselessly improving the quality of nursing services in each country. This quality of the nursing services is everywhere dependent on many factors, such as the number of persons actively engaged in the exercise of the profession, recruitment, the standard of professional training, social and economic conditions, the status of the profession and finally the medical facilities available.

Appeals and requests from various national associations for help and advice from the International Council of Nurses were

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<sup>1</sup> The *Revue suisse des infirmières* (Soleure, 1963, No. 9), published an article on this subject of which we consider it will be of interest to reproduce extracts.

many. The Board of Directors was faced with a long list of tasks to which an order of priority must be assigned with due regard for resources available.

Some of the items discussed were the following :

1. In view of the considerable increase in the number of associations which have acceded to membership of the International Council of Nurses, contacts between the central secretariat and member associations are to be intensified, in order that exchanges of information be qualified. This implies an increase in the staff of the central secretariat.
2. Some national associations and associations in certain geographical regions (e.g. Latin America), require increased assistance for their internal organization, so that there is a need to decentralize the Council's action and to set up regional offices.
3. Each national association has its own particular problems to solve which are specifically related to social and political conditions in its country. The activities of each association should be developed according to the limits of governmental structure and within the legislative framework of the country concerned, without, however, acting in any way contrary to the undertakings assumed by acceptance of the statutes of the Council, the international professional body. This presents some associations with very delicate problems (due, for instance, to political or racial laws).

Each association shall pay particular attention to the question of obtaining State recognition of its right to negotiate. It is a primary duty of the national associations to acquire this right if they are to be of service to their members in a manner which the latter expect of their professional organization. In this respect the advice which the Council is able to offer is to be intensified seeing that the requests from member countries are numerous and urgent.

4. There is a great diversity amongst member countries as regards professional status, working conditions and type of training. In the latter field the drawing up of certain basic standards has shown itself to be necessary and the Council's Education Department is carrying out a thorough investigation into this matter.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The "Nursing Services Division", for its part, is compiling a voluminous set of documentary material concerning working conditions, in order to be able to supply adequate information to those countries which ask for it.

The meeting expressed an earnest desire to have extensive documentary material concerning the construction and equipment of hospitals. It considers that nurses should be consulted in matters of hospital construction and that it is desirable for at least one nurse in each country to be specially trained for this task.

5. Each national association has particularly at heart the question of inducing all nurses in the country to become members. This is one of the public relations aspects which have constantly to be borne in mind and followed up. The advantages to be derived from membership of the association should be brought home to nurses, i.e. the advantage of international recognition, especially when abroad for work or study; the welcome to be found at other national associations; the right to take part in courses and seminars, both national and international, for the purpose of completing their training, etc., etc.

6. The International Council of Nurses keeps a careful watch on matters relating to professional ethics. Its international code of nursing deontology is the basic document in this respect. It is studied and is the subject of instruction in the training courses in all member countries. The wording of a promise or oath, upon the award of diplomas, was the subject of an international competition in which Switzerland took part.

7. In view of the ever more numerous tasks devolving upon the Council, it has become necessary to undertake a study of its aims, structure and official bodies. Many proposed amendments to the statutes were tabled in the course of the debates.

8. The next meeting of the Management Committee will take place in June 1965, at Frankfurt-on-Main. It will coincide with the International Congress of Nurses. Preparation for this Congress is already in progress and all nurses who are members of a national association may attend it.

## DOGS TO THE RESCUE

Apart from National Societies of the Red Cross, a number of rescue services have recourse to dogs both in time of war and of peace. These specially trained animals render signal service and we therefore thought it of interest to mention that the Swiss Cynological Society commemorated the Centenary of the International Red Cross by a championship competition for rescue service dogs. The trials took place in October 1963 in the heart of the forest overlooking the town of Fribourg. An ICRC delegate attended these victim-seeking tests in which many dogs were put through their paces.

The main exercise involved seeking over a very wide area in less than forty minutes, even in thick fog, four "injured" persons who were concealed and immobile. The dog's master walked in a straight line in the middle of the terrain, whilst the animal crossed over from side to side, without being distracted from its goal. When it found a "victim", it hurried back to its master and guided him quickly to the place where the victim lay. Most of the dogs accomplished their task within the time allowed.

During the two recent disasters at Skopje in Yugoslavia and Vaiont in Italy, dogs took an active part in rescue work and were repeatedly instrumental in saving the lives of persons trapped beneath wreckage. Every winter, in the Swiss alps, cleverly trained dogs guide rescue teams to people buried by avalanches. The patience and skill of their trainers is rewarded by the excellent results achieved in the field of rescue work.

*J. de H.*

## B O O K S

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### DER BEITRAG DES ROTEN KREUZES AN DIE FORTBILDUNG DES VÖLKERRECHTS<sup>1</sup>

*by*

Hans HAUG

Under this heading, Mr. Hans Haug, Secretary General of the Swiss Red Cross, published his lecture in June 1963 to the St. Gall High School of Economic and Social Sciences. The merit of this work is that in a clear and convincing summary it describes the preponderant rôle of the Red Cross movement over a hundred years in the field of International Law as it affects the laws of war.

It was always during war and specially on the battlefield that the worst in man came to the fore and when expression was given to his most noble virtues and his finest sentiments. The most flagrant abuse, the most useless cruelty, disregard for the most elementary human rights, were countered by such humanitarian ideas as right of asylum, respect for the wounded, the conception of a just war which is characterized by the humane manner of its pursuit (St. Augustine). And each regression gives rise to a new leap forward: the wars of conquest on the American continent, the horrors of the Thirty Years War, were followed by the humanitarian capitulations of the 17th century, and subsequently by the fundamental declarations of Vattel and Rousseau, who laid the basis of the principle distinguishing between combatants and non-combatants, a distinction which today bids fair to disappear. In the 19th century human sentiment waxed in proportion to the waves of blood which spread across the battlefields. Then came Dunant's action at Solferino, followed later by the publication of his book and the zeal with which he sought to bring his ideas to fruition. As luck had it, he was able to find men with the will and the ability to help him.

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<sup>1</sup> Das Schweizerische Rote Kreuz, Bern, 1963.

The year 1864, in which the first Diplomatic Conference was a success and in which an international convention in favour of the wounded and sick was concluded, was also the beginning of a continuous upsurge, the most recent aspect of which was the Conventions of 1949 and which has not yet played itself out. In this fashion the Red Cross rose as an adversary of war.

Mr. Hans Haug then clearly and briefly explains the successive and parallel conquests of the law of war and of international law, i.e. : the movement launched in 1864 in favour of the wounded and the sick and later the shipwrecked, followed up at The Hague on behalf of other categories of war victims such as prisoners of war, the shipwrecked as well as civilian populations. These provisions were renewed and embodied in international law in 1929 and 1949.

However, so little time after the latest Conventions drawn up in 1949 to obviate a repetition of the horrors of the Second World war, the danger is still very great. The efforts of the Red Cross, particularly of the International Committee, aiming at the adoption by States of a series of draft rules to minimize the danger of an atomic war, have not so far met with success. The task must nevertheless be continued to bring knowledge of the Geneva Conventions to all populations, thus promoting the evolution of humanitarian law. For the spirit of the Geneva Conventions is respect for life and the dignity of man. When this ideal is inculcated into all, peace will be assured.

*J. de P.*

L'ENRACINEMENT SPIRITUEL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE <sup>1</sup>

by

Maurice LADOR

This is a booklet which all who are interested in the problems and origins of the Red Cross will read with profit. The author, a clergyman of the Free Evangelist Church of Geneva, recalls the close connection between Henry Dunant and the movement known as "Réveil", which was so active in Geneva towards the middle of the last century. As Gustave Ador mentioned, although the Evangelist Society was not the originator of the Red Cross idea, it may in any case be said "that it did prepare the ground". The Evangelist Society was itself the Genevese expression of the "Réveil" movement.

Moreover, following the battle of Solferino, this Society set up a "Committee for the wounded" whose task it was to bring relief to the victims of the fighting in Lombardy. Two persons on this Committee were later to become members of the founding committee of the Red Cross: Dunant and Appia. As Mr. Pierre Boissier points out in his preface, this publication provides a useful adjunct to the history of the Red Cross. The Centenary of the Red Cross movement was an opportune moment for a competent qualified author to shed light on the influence and favourable action of the members and the friends of the Evangelist Society in the birth of the Red Cross.

It is not without interest to note that the ICRC has always been conscious of what it owed to the Evangelist Society. Gustave Moynier wrote to its President in 1868 that "the Committee for the wounded... really represents the seed from which the whole work sprang". In its first issue (January 1919), the *Revue internationale* published an article on the appeal launched by this Society in 1859 on behalf of the Solferino wounded.

J.-G. L.

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<sup>1</sup> Published by the Evangelist Society of Geneva, 1963.

## ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAMME

The League of Red Cross Societies has just published, in French and in English, the final report on the relief action it undertook from 1959 to 1962, on behalf of Algerian refugees who had sought asylum in Tunisia and Morocco. Arrangements had to be made to provide subsistence for a continuously increasing number of refugees of which there were no less than 300,000 when the moment came for their repatriation in 1962.

The report opens with a message from Mr. Schnyder, United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees. He mentions the close and useful co-operation throughout the whole action between the League and the Office of which he is the Head. In a foreword the League Secretary-General, Mr. Beer, recalls that this action " was to give birth to one of the largest relief operations ever carried out by the League ". He pays tribute to all the National Societies which participated in this splendid work of which he says : " Not only assistance was extended to unfortunate victims but they were given hope. Not only did it save them from dying, it gave them new life ; not only did it console those who had been uprooted from their homes, but it reintegrated them in their native village ".

Both in word and picture this brochure describes the difficulties of the operation. Many photographs are included which were taken on the spot. Scenes of desolation are depicted side by side with those of the joy at receiving a bowl of milk or soup or some article of clothing to replace what has been worn to miserable rags.

The report gives a historical background, and after relating the early steps taken by the Red Cross in 1957, it expounds, under the heading " Assistance in Tunisia and Morocco ", on the setting afoot of the programme and on the organization of this large-scale operation which was carried on until the refugees' return to their own country. In an annex to the report, details are given of the contributions received through the intermediary of the League and of the High Commissioner for Refugees which amounted to over 96 million Swiss Francs.

*J. Z.*

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<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 — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.<sup>a</sup> Calle entre 8.<sup>a</sup> y 9.<sup>a</sup> Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Belfield Road 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
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- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Koznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.