

MARCH

FOURTH YEAR — N° 36

International Review of the Red Cross



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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

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

F. G. Sigerist: Las Damas grises de la Cruz Roja Americana. — La acción del Comité Internacional en el Yemen. — La acción del Comité Internacional en Chipre.

GERMAN

F. Siordet: Eine einzigartige unabhängige und solidarische Organisation: Das Rote Kreuz.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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Editor: JEAN-G. LOSSIER

The Centenary Celebrations of the Baden-Württemberg Red Cross

The Centenary of the Red Cross of Baden-Württemberg was celebrated in 1963 by a number of events of which we will be reading an account below which we owe its Secretary-General. We would, however, like to refer to the historical background of a hundred years ago in relation to the recent celebrations in Stuttgart. The origin of the oldest Society of Aid to Military Wounded and Sick, founded in 1863, should in fact be recalled. The destinies of Württemberg were at that time in the royal hands of Wilhelm I, who agreed to send representatives to the International Conference convened in Geneva in October 1863. These were the Reverend Christoph-Ulrich Hahn, delegate of the Minister for War, accompanied by Dr. Wagner. For discussion and adoption was a "draft agreement" of the Committee of Five which was to be the basis of the Convention signed in Geneva a year later.

When leaving Geneva, Dr. Hahn had this to say: "I was full of enthusiasm and exhilarated at the thought of the charitable work we had been discussing . . . It would then be necessary to transform it into a live spark." As soon, therefore, as he returned to Stuttgart, he gathered round him men and women of good will, animated by the new ideal of the Red Cross.

The collecting of funds and equipment gave encouraging results, soon enabling a Society to be constituted, which drew up its statutes in the spring of 1864 and came to the aid of the victims of the war in Schleswig-Holstein. In the enlightened hands of Dr. Hahn and with support from the Court, the young Society was to do pioneering work in fields which were to be progressively opened to it, under the pressure of events.

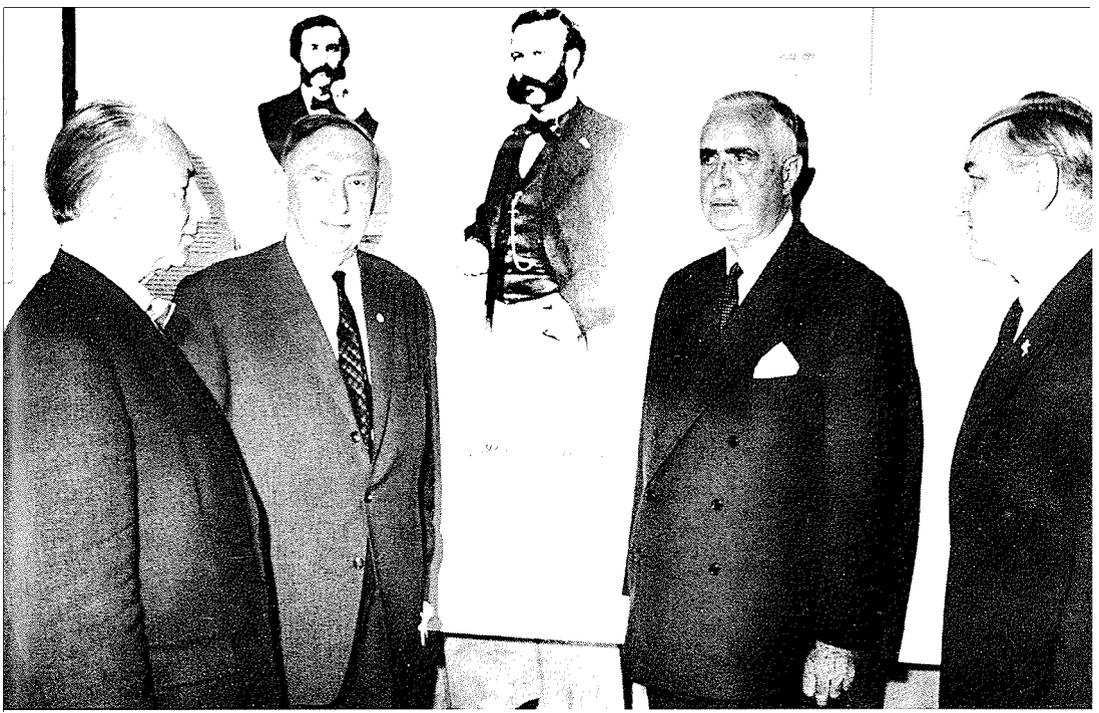
As regards Baden, this was then a Grand-Duchy where the humanitarian ideas, of which Henry Dunant was to be the herald, found receptive soil. Under the inspiration of that fine personality, the Grand-Duchess Louise, daughter of the Empress Augusta who herself played such an important rôle in her country's Red Cross movement¹, a "Society of Women of Baden" had been founded in Karlsruhe as early as 1860, whose objects were similar to those which the Red Cross was to assign to itself. It was not long before it was given the opportunity of going into action alongside the Army Medical Services, to give aid to the sick and wounded in the field.

Following the example of the Württemberg Central Committee, that of Baden signed a Convention on April 20, 1869, with the Prussian Central Committee, relative to the general organization of the German Societies and the creation of a Central Committee in Berlin, on which all Societies would be represented. The advent of the Empire after the Franco-Prussian War set a seal on this state of affairs, although the Red Cross Societies retained their independence. Today, the Red Cross of Baden is linked with that of Württemberg and the ICRC has taken pleasure in warmly congratulating that Society on the centenary of its foundation. (Ed.)

The ceremonies organized on the occasion of the Centenary of the International Red Cross aroused interest throughout the world. The National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies commemorated the event with much dignity. It was therefore most fitting for the "Landesverband" Baden-Württemberg of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, the oldest Red Cross institution after Geneva, to celebrate its own centenary in 1963.

A whole week of informatory activity, organized in January 1963, preceded the events. Speakers from the Red Cross world from Geneva and Bonn, as well as delegates from Baden-Württemberg and well known official personalities dealt with the historical mission and the present tasks of the Red Cross. Max Huber's works and Mr. Jean Pictet's study on the principles of the Red Cross served as bases for discussion.

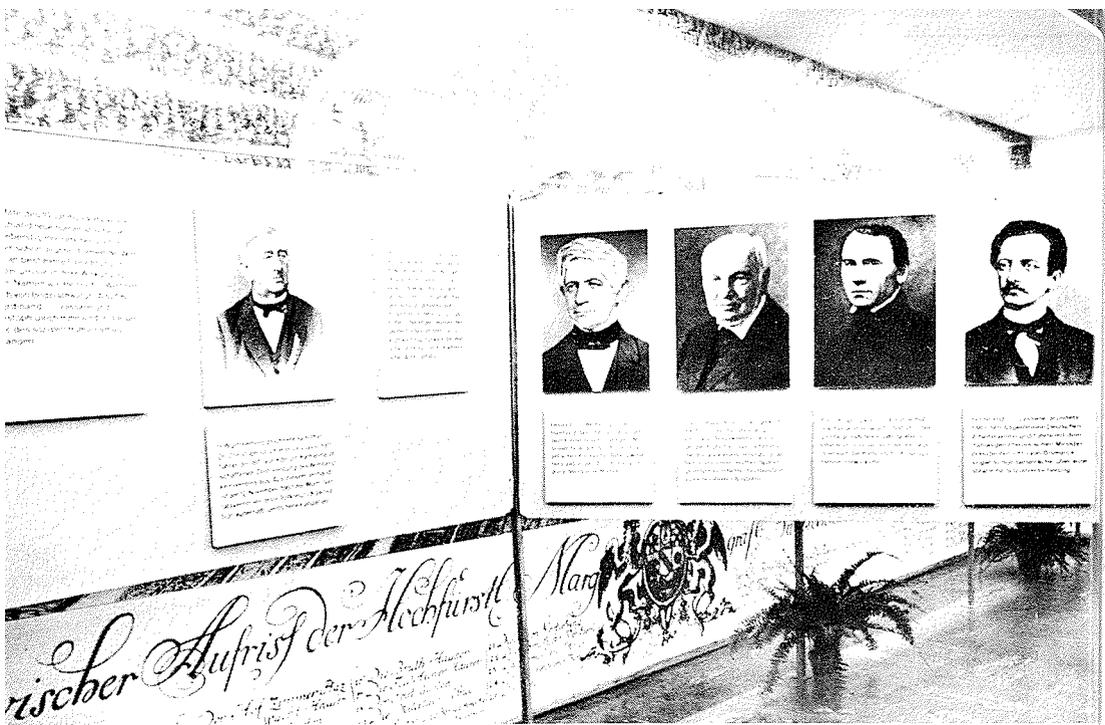
¹ Articles were published, on the Grand Duchess Louise, in the *Revue Internationale*, September 1960 and on the Empress Augusta in the *International Review*, September 1961.



Before the portraits of the founders of the Red Cross. **From left to right:** the Honorary President of the « Landesverband » Mr. A. Klatt, President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. von Lex, Mr. C.J. Burckhardt, member of the ICRC and Mr. J.P. Brandenburg, President of the « Landesverband ».

800 children at a party given for the Centenary of the Red Cross of Baden-Württemberg.

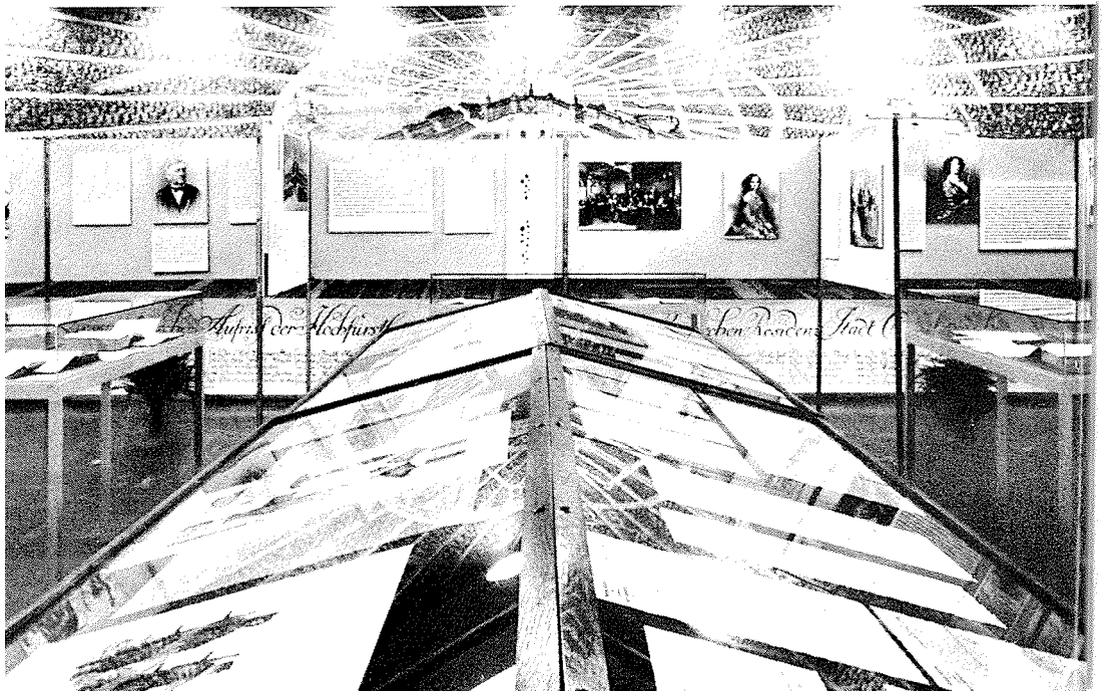




Panels describing the history of the Red Cross of Baden-Württemberg

EXHIBITION

Historical documents.



During the various events arranged for the months which followed, the public's attention was drawn to the Centenary which was to be celebrated in Geneva and also to the fact that the "Landesverband", as the legitimate successor of the Württemberg Medical Society and of the Society of the Women of Baden, is the heir to a noble inheritance. In September 1963, the review of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic at Bonn and the "Bulletin" of Stuttgart, both published a long report on the origins of the "Landesverband", in order to determine the future lines of its activity, by recalling a tradition which was henceforth to become centennial. This report was based on research undertaken in Bonn, Stuttgart and Geneva and of which we think it will be of interest to produce the following brief summary :

The "Landesverband" Baden-Württemberg is pleased to be able, at the same time as the International Red Cross, to celebrate in 1963 a century of activity. This birthright which it holds in Germany, and confirmed by numerous documents, is undisputed today. But we also realize that both past and present circumstances urge us to redouble our efforts, for, during the century which has passed since the founding of our Society, many things have taken courses different from those envisaged by the promoters of the Red Cross.

The history of the Red Cross as far as South-West Germany is concerned abounds with the names of men who have become famous in other spheres. But we know that the promoters of the Red Cross were more often than not anonymous. These unknown workers of the Red Cross justified the confidence which our association has acquired, animated by an active philanthropical spirit. In the country of Baden-Württemberg, this group of volunteers, which knew how to impose itself strongly, succeeded, by its interventions, in attenuating the effects of historical upheavals. If frank and friendly criticisms sometimes led to storms, they also resulted in examinations of consciences which were most salutary. The Red Cross world has never lacked courage for new ventures.

Finally, our Society attempts, by leaning on all that it knows of the history of the Red Cross itself, to state precise facts concerning the origins of the Red Cross. We see that, for our activity, we have to decide upon reasonable projects in order to avoid all illusions when making plans for the future. This is the lesson which a Society like ours can learn from the teaching of a hundred years.

These ideas were taken up by the Honorary President of our Society and Mayor of Stuttgart, Mr. Arnulf Klett, when he inaugurated a Red Cross exhibition on November 29, 1963 in the Town Hall. The President of the "Landesverband", Mr. Johann Peter Brandenburg, stressed the harmonious co-operation which had been created during many decades between the Grand Duchess Louise of Baden and the "patriarch of the Red Cross", the Reverend Christoph-Ulrich Hahn. The two parts of the "Land" Baden-Württemberg should, he said, congratulate themselves on having jointly taken part in the development of our humanitarian work.

Mr. Carl J. Burckhardt, member of the ICRC, delivered a speech for this occasion. He described the life of the Red Cross delegates, the difficulties encountered by missions and he recalled his own experiences as a representative of the International Committee. He laid emphasis on the fact that the success of a relief action depends to a large extent on those who undertake it from a practical point of view and that all from the most junior to the senior levels carry with them the responsibility of the idea and the work of the Red Cross in the world. We would add that good wishes were brought from Geneva by representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland.

The close links binding Stuttgart and Karlsruhe with Geneva were also demonstrated by an exhibition which, under the title, "A book changes the face of the world", took Dunant's work *A Memory of Solferino*¹ as its theme. Presented for the first time during the General Assembly of the Red Cross, which was held at Pforzheim (Baden-Württemberg) in September 1962, it has since then obtained considerable success in various other towns.

The photographic panels had explanatory descriptions of the part taken by the former German States in the founding of the Red Cross. Mention was thus made of three of the five founders who had had connections with Baden-Württemberg: General Dufour, who was born at Constance, Dr. Louis Appia, who studied medicine for five years at Heidelberg University, and Henry Dunant, who lived for several years in Stuttgart. Original documents were exhibited in the display cases, as for example those conferring

¹ *Plate.*

honorary doctorates on Gustave Moynier and Henry Dunant in 1903 by the University of Heidelberg. It was also possible to follow the pioneering work accomplished by the Grand Duchesse Louise, who blazed the trail by founding the Society of the Women of Baden. In Stuttgart, much mention was made of C. U. Hahn's many-sided activities and of his founding the Württemberg Medical Society on November 12 or December 5, 1863 (according to whether one chooses the date of the resolution or of the proclamation) as being a valuable contribution to "the charitable work of Geneva". His report on the questions debated at the Conference meeting in Geneva in October 1863, and of which he distributed off-prints, was one of the most impressive items of the exhibition.

The influence of Dunant's ideas and the fact that they had wide repercussions in Baden-Württemberg were strikingly revealed by the various documents showing the loyalty of his friends in Stuttgart to the author of *A Memory of Solferino*. During the commemorative celebrations all that was prophetic in Dunant's work was recalled, but it was also mentioned that, if it had not been for the intervention of Moynier and other protagonists of humanity, this work would most likely not have had the effects which we know, from the practical point of view.

The exhibition and the attendant ceremonies proved, furthermore, the desire to draw attention to the universal character of the Red Cross, by sound and also by visual methods, and the determination to go beyond "local patriotism". Thus, mention was made of the contemporaries of the founders of the Red Cross who had followed similar ends. Emphasis was also laid on the activities of the League of Red Cross Societies. Philatelic collections, a private one from Stuttgart and one of the "Landesverband" Saarland of the German Red Cross, were exhibited. Finally, many visitors took an interest in the demonstrations, especially in those of first-aid, in which the present various activities of the Red Cross were demonstrated.

One can once again affirm how fruitful are such exchanges between "people of the Red Cross" and we would conclude with a few remarks concerning the celebration of the Centenary of its foundation by our Red Cross Society. These observations could also be of use to other Societies and their regional branches.

What is important above all is that the greatest possible number of Red Cross workers take an active part in events. In Stuttgart

there took place, during the course of the commemorative celebrations, an extraordinary meeting of the Regional Committee at which the heads of the different districts were present. On the platform beside the Centenary flag there was a group of five first-aid workers which had several times won first-aid competitions organized by the "Landesverband". One could also see the Red Cross banner which a high-grade student of Stuttgart, in his traditional Swabian costume, had carried during the Centenary processions in Geneva.

Furthermore, a Henry Dunant medal, offered by the "Landesverband", was handed to several leading personalities attending the ceremonies, and other marks of honour were also bestowed upon members of the Society. We would add that Mr. Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and an honorary member of the "Landesverband", had sent the Society a cordial message a few days before his death.

These days of commemoration ended with a party for five hundred children¹ who had arrived in buses from many different parts of the country. Musical selections were played by groups of school children from Stuttgart and Mannheim. Invitations had also been sent to orphans, to the children of foreign workers, and to those of an Albert-Schweitzer village and a refugee camp. Youth was thus associated with the celebrations recalling a past century during which the Red Cross has not ceased to expand. One could also look into the future, to another hundred years of humanitarian action.

WALTER GRUBER

Secretary-General of the
"Landesverband" Baden-Württemberg
of the German Red Cross in the
Federal Republic of Germany

¹ *Plate.*

Servants of a great idea

The Gray Ladies of the American Red Cross

Much has been heard of the valuable help given, through the American Red Cross, by those voluntary aids known as "Gray Ladies", in hospitals, sanatoria, rest homes, clinics and convalescent centres in the United States. Qualified volunteers of all ages undertake these missions (in some cases men also help these services), especially for people who are incapacitated through illness for long periods.

As the author points out in the following article, Clara Barton, the foundress of the American Red Cross, can in fact be considered to have been the first "Gray Lady". We are therefore publishing her photograph, one which she herself sent Henry Dunant in 1905, together with a dedication¹.

Under the sign which is common to us all, this movement of volunteers was also to develop in other countries and in other fields. There are many National Societies in which women's committees play a rôle in cases of disaster. They deal with the preparation of parcels, the distribution of relief and of reception services. We will return later to this aspect of active female action on behalf of the unfortunate.

The International Review has already mentioned the activity of "Gray Ladies"². We are however now pleased to make better known their daily problems and their practical work, which is based on a great idea, that of fellowship and service to others. (Ed.)

* * *

¹ Plate.

² See *Revue internationale*, April 1955, February 1960.

Gray Ladies are the connecting link between the patient and the outside world.

It all began in Washington D.C., at Walter Reed Army Hospital. The first world war was reaching its murderous crescendo in 1917. Sanatorium and hospital wards were filling up with the sick and the maimed being returned from the battle-fields beyond the Atlantic. Red Cross nurses were with the troops overseas and they served in the hospitals of the armed forces in the United States, but as the casualty lists grew and as the number of convalescents increased, it became evident that there was other work that could be done—needed to be done—by Red Cross volunteer women who, although not nurses, were ready and willing to attend to patients' needs beyond the mending of their broken bodies. Confined to his cot, between and after treatments, operation ! amputation ! the patient thinks; he longs for the ones he is separated from ; he worries, he frets ; he impedes his own recovery.

The quotation above answers in part the question which the reader may ask after glancing at the title of this article. The words were spoken by the Surgeon General at the hospital where the Gray Lady idea had its genesis. Like many other Red Cross tasks it stemmed from a war-created necessity. Its value was apparent to some, but by no means to all. Just as birth is accompanied by pain and struggle, so is the inception of many a good idea. The Gray Lady program was no exception.

Altruistic-minded people often find it easier to offer and to get acceptance of tangible, material THINGS, rather than personal service. When the American Red Cross first offered its assistance in connection with patients and convalescents—other than nursing—the Army did not want it nor understand it.

The offer of a Red Cross convalescent house, however, was not only immediately accepted, it became the subject of a War Department order to the effect that such a house be built forthwith at Walter Reed Hospital. Ground was broken in February, 1918, and in May of the same year Red Cross volunteers moved in, readied the building for occupancy, and furnished the rooms with donations including small bedrooms for members of families of very ill patients, making it possible for the latter to have their kinfolk in close proximity. When the house was completely furnished it was formally turned over to and accepted by the War Department.



Very respectfully, Clara Barton,
146 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON.
Ruddy

Clara Barton's tribute to Henry Dunant (1905)

To The Honorable Mr. Henri Dumont
Keesden Suisse.

Dear Mr. Dumont:

Last July, 1935.

I was induced by my friends to sit
for a photograph, which has seemed to
have given some measure of satisfaction.

In the hope that I may be permitted
to regard Mr. Dumont as a friend, I
take the liberty of sending this to him,

With great respect.

Clara Barton:

Seventy-five interested volunteer women of the Red Cross signed up and took their tasks very seriously. They and three paid staff members were on hand when the doors opened and convalescents flocked to the HOUSE in large numbers. The first uniform worn by the volunteers was a light blue apron over a white dress, topped by a dark blue veil. But almost at once this uniform was changed by orders of national Red Cross headquarters to the effect that all lay people working in hospitals were to wear gray. A long gray apron was adopted with a large red cross on the breast ; a long gray veil completed the uniform. The description may sound drab, but the pioneers in this field thought their attire was becoming. And so did the patients who, right from the beginning, called these friendly workers by the affectionate nickname : Gray Ladies.

This is how it began 46 years ago. Today there are thousands of Gray Ladies serving in all types of hospitals, in mental institutions, in nursing homes, in clinics, in homes for the shut-ins and for the chronically ill. A Gray Lady today may be 17 years old or 70 years young, and now there are even Gray MEN who perform special services. What some of these services are and how volunteers are recruited and trained to render them is the subject we shall concern ourselves with in the ensuing pages. The reader will wish to know the answers to several questions : What is it that Gray Ladies do ? How are they selected ? What type of persons are they ? What kind of training do they need ? What keeps them on the job ? The answer to the first question could be a lengthy list ; the type of institution in which the volunteer serves determines the nature of the task he or she performs. A word picture, featuring a typical day's work by a Gray Lady, assigned to the community hospital of a medium-sized town, will perhaps serve to illustrate the activities of these Red Cross Volunteer workers.

Mrs. Martin is the wife of a city employee. She is 42 years old, has been married to John Martin for 20 years. The couple have two children, a sixteen year old boy in high school and a daughter, 19, in her first year in college. Their home is about ten minutes by car from the center of the city. When the couple married in 1942 John was in military service. Like many young brides during those years, she volunteered with the Red Cross chapter where she lived, putting in long hours at the Blood Center assisting nurses during the blood drawings. She also served refreshments to the

donors in the Red Cross canteen and occasionally drove some of them back to their places of work after completion of their blood donation. Perhaps the fact that Emma Martin had been active in Junior Red Cross when she was a school girl had something to do with her readiness to become a volunteer.

The war ended, John came home, the babies arrived in due time and Mrs. Martin devoted all her time to home-making. But as the youngsters became teen-agers and the duties of the house-wife became lighter, she felt once again that part of her time might be devoted to some form of community service. Red Cross leaders remembered her as a cheerful, friendly, and dependable person, so they logically turned to her when it had been decided to offer Gray Lady service to the Community Hospital. A training class for the new recruits was organized and Mrs. Martin joined it. We shall presently see what the training program consisted of ; suffice to say for the moment that Mrs. Martin completed it, was given her cap and her pin and, wearing the simple but well-cut uniform she had made herself, she reported for duty early this year. By now, after several months of service—she and three other Gray Ladies report every Monday morning to the chief nurse who coordinates volunteers at the Community Hospital—Mrs. Martin is a seasoned worker, familiar with her tasks and performing them to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, including her own.

Now it is Monday morning. Mrs. Martin rises at 6.30, does what is necessary about the house, sees her husband and youngsters off to work and school and she stands at the corner as the bus pulls up. The other three women are already aboard. In a few minutes the bus stops at the hospital gate. Regularly, whether it rains or snows or the sun shines hot in the summertime, the women walk through the door, minutes before nine, every Monday.

During the ride the volunteers checked on each other's uniform and appearance : the garment freshly washed and neatly pressed ; no ornaments or handkerchiefs showing ; no jewelry and just the right amount of make-up. Good appearance, they had been told, was important. And indeed they " look good " in their tailored simplicity with their flat-heeled, white, sensible shoes. The latter detail is vital : much walking to be done today, maybe two or three miles. . . .

The chief nurse with a friendly but also professionally scrutinizing glance suggests the assignments for today : " Mrs. Martin,

would you take wards A and B on the ground floor, and in the afternoon wing E, Pediatrics? Please do not go near patient in bed 9; he was in surgery yesterday and must not be disturbed. Mrs. Y. will probably talk an ear off you; she does not approve of our rules, wants a different diet and expects to go to the tea party in the recreation room. We know how tactful you are, Mrs. Martin; you can be of great help to us, because whenever you talk with her she is more tractable afterwards—for a day or two anyway. Yes, and Mr. Z., you know him. He is eating his heart out because none of his children writes to him; you know he lost his wife six months ago. His leg is not too bad, but if he made an effort . . . well, you know what to do. We have some extra flowers out in the kitchen, maybe you could. . . .”!

There are more suggestions and information. Mrs. Martin welcomes them, even from the orderly who is just getting ready to go home after the second night shift. “Got a new one down there in the corner, come in last night, burnt his hands he says, was fussing all night, talks about having to sign some papers. Maybe you can calm him down—sure gave me a bad time. . . .” And the resident physician: “Ah, Mrs. Martin, good to see you! Say, the patient in bed ten is having difficulties; had to use a new drug which throws her a bit off the track. If she starts in on you, just listen for a while, let her blow off steam; will do her good. Don’t worry about what she says. She’ll be here for a long time, but I think we’ll get her straightened out.”

And so the rounds begin. In her basket, Mrs. Martin finds some new items, brought in on Saturday by high school students who had made them in their arts and crafts classes: bedside bags to hold small, personal belongings, for those patients who need such containers; ashtrays, writing tablets, and so on. The first patient she approaches is having her bed straightened by a student nurse. “Don’t go away Mrs. Martin, she’ll be through in a minute! Don’t go away, I have been waiting for you all week; I simply got to tell you about my sister. You know, she . . .” and a lengthy story unravels into the ears of the Gray Lady while her eyes look understandingly at the animated, slightly flushed face of the sick woman. Five minutes of listening, nodding, smiling. Then: “Well I am glad your sister managed to get that deed cleared. This must be quite a load off your mind. Fine, fine, I’ll see you again, soon.”

The next bed—a young girl about the age of her own, with a

congenital hip deformity, recently operated on. " I asked the doctor whether I could ever walk straight ; he said he would tell me later. Would you ask him, Mrs. Martin, please, and tell me what he said ? " " I am certain, dear, that the doctor is doing all he can for you. He has already told me that you are very brave, more courageous than most patients he knows. Keep up your courage, that's the best way you can help the doctor do his work." And on to the next, and the next. Then patient Y. " Oh, you here again ? Don't mind me, I am not the complaining type you know, but have you ever seen such a mess ? So many rules, can't do this and can't do that . . . and the food they give you . . . and why can't I go downstairs where the men are playing cards . . . ? ! " " Now, now Mrs. Y. you know how it is when there are so many patients to be taken care of " says Mrs. Martin. " The doctors and the nurses are all here to help you, but they have many others to look after, too. I know how tiresome it gets, this being in bed ; I have gone through it myself. But you know what I did when I was hospitalized ? I took up knitting and now I have a new hobby. Did you see the sweater my daughter wore when she came in last Monday evening ? I knitted that, and many other things. Would you like me to bring you some yarn and needles and get you started ? Now, for instance, you could . . ." A new look on Mrs. Y's face. " Yes ", she is saying, maybe I'd like that " !

And so the morning passes, bed after bed, patient after patient, young people, old folks, cheerful ones, despondent ones, people with hope and people who have lost it. Each one with his own problem, his own anxiety, pain, boredom, impatience . . . each one with his own needs. A light, pleasant remark may be all that is needed for one, while compassionate silence may be what another values most. For a third, the mere suggestion of something to do with his hands may be sufficient, while yet another may require a personal service he cannot himself perform, such as writing a letter or giving him a book to read.¹ And so on. The needs of the blind are different from those of the languishing tuberculosis patients ; the preoccupations of the mentally disturbed need different treatment from those who are incurably ill. The ray of sunshine that enters the ward or the sick room in the person of the Gray Lady (or the Gray Man) must be adapted to the prevailing atmosphere. A Mrs.

¹ *Plate.*

Martin, or any other woman her age or younger, or older ; any man or boy who wishes to be of service to the sick, anyone who has the desire to undertake such a task must know what he is doing in addition to having a feeling for it. The prospective hospital volunteer must be prepared for what is in store for him ; anyone imbued with the fervor to serve his ailing fellow-man in this fashion must be trained.

Mrs. Martin took the Red Cross training course for Gray Ladies, passed it, and went on to take the special course given the candidates by members of the hospital staff. Sounds simple, and in a way it is. Some trainees—upon finding out what they are in for—sometimes have to drop out. It can be an unexpected shock when coming face to face with one of life's grimmest realities, sickness, and often impending death. One can learn to cope with the situation, but even for the best qualified candidates conditioning and training are indispensable. A preliminary test visit to a hospital is recommended.

At 41, Mrs. Martin thought of herself as a mature woman, familiar with life's facets and vicissitudes. Had she not received a sound education ? Was she not a successful wife and mother ? Had she not nursed her parents until they died ? Had she not learned to know what it means to be alone in those early days when her husband was a pilot overseas ? Anxiety, hope, despair, yes and ecstasy—she had experienced them all. And yet when she attended that first lecture, the one given, right after the warm welcome to the Gray Lady novices, by the professor from the history of medicine department of the university, she felt uncertain. That evening she sat up late with her husband. Should she really expose herself to all those emotional situations he spoke of ? Was she equal to the task ? “ What was it he said that was so startling ? ” He wanted to know. From her notes she related the following :

“ Cure and care are not necessarily synonymous ; even the savants of antiquity knew that. Sometimes the temples of the various gods became the “ hospitals ” of those days ; the sick were treated there, but organized nursing was not known. Remarkably highly refined techniques were developed in treating the body, but the patients' mental and spiritual needs were hopefully alleviated through the sufferers' proximity to benevolent gods.

“ For centuries the skills and sciences of the ancients were suppressed and forgotten in the West. Illness became regarded as a

salutary mortification of the flesh, necessary to the perfection of the spirit, God-sent and ordained ! Plagues were looked upon as justly deserved punishment for wrong-doing on the part of individuals or nations. The sick were taken to holy places where they received " care " in the form of incantations—tunes and words sung over the prostrate body of the stricken mortal. Prayers, admonitions, consolation, sanctification, faith, love, these were the prominent features in hospital life, rather than skill and science. Relief from suffering was given when possible and when it did not interfere with the higher aim : refreshment of the soul. Well into the 19th century and beyond, the " Hôpital Dieu " was the place where people went to die. The concept of going to the hospital when the need arises, and to get well, to go there willingly and with the conviction that it is the best solution to the problem of illness, is not more than a hundred years old."

At this point Mr. Martin interrupted : " Interesting historical data, but I can hardly see how the knowledge of all this can make you doubt your ability to perform the work you Gray Ladies are asked to do. What is the problem ? " " My problem is not familiarity with historical facts, but rather my apprehension as to whether I am able to live up to what is expected of me. You see, the professor led up to a conclusion we lay people take for granted until we become involved in it. I cannot say it as well as he did, but this is what I think he meant : Today modern medicine encompasses more than scientific methods for curing body ailments ; it includes what the professor termed psychosomatic considerations. He said that the discoveries by Pasteur, Lister and Roentgen have their counterparts in those of men like Freud and Jung and Bodelschwing. Physiology and psychology—maybe he said psychiatry—run parallel. People can and do get bodily sick because of what happens to their mind, also referred to as " psyche ". To treat one without the other is no longer considered sufficient. Although our life expectancy has been lengthened, there are many more sick people than there are, proportionately, professionals to give them all the attention they need. Our Community Hospital is bursting at the seams. That is why our chapter was asked to provide Gray Lady service."

" But, will I be able to do a good job ? I know little about psychology, let alone psychiatry. I want to be helpful and useful, but I want to be able to do it right ! " Mrs. Martin's concern was real ;

perhaps she had something like stagefright which so often precedes good performance.

Outline of the Gray Lady Service

Good performance, truly valuable service are, of course, the aim of the Gray Lady program. A quick look at the content of the " Guide " for Gray Lady Chairmen, now seems in order. The Guide from which these excerpts are taken also features specifications regarding uniforms, resource material regulations and descriptions of scientific assignments ¹.

What is Gray Lady Service?

These volunteers give friendly, personal services that contribute to the comfort and recovery of the sick, the injured and the handicapped. The work done by Gray Ladies ranges from writing letters, reading and shopping for patients, to serving as guides to visitors and entertainers, acting as hostesses in recreation rooms, or staffing hospital information desks.

Gray Ladies (and Gray Men) often fill individual assignments by bringing bedside recreation to patients, tutoring, translating, and interpreting. Under the direction of trained therapists, they also work with patients who are doing simple exercises.

The program is carried on in civilian and military hospitals, mental hospitals, in nursing homes and other institutions, in clinics, and in the homes of shut-ins and chronically ill.

In times of natural disaster, Gray Ladies join forces with other Red Cross workers to help carry out the National Society's responsibility for the welfare of disaster victims.

How is a Program developed?

First : ascertain the needs for service ; then find the volunteers and train them. Aim at an efficient program, expand it if necessary.

Requests from hospitals for this service may be received ; if hospital staffs know nothing about the service, it may be offered to them. At any rate, discussions must take place in which explanation is given mutually as to the type of work that is expected of the

¹ This work, which has appeared under the title *Guide for Gray Lady Chairmen*, has been published by the American National Red Cross, Office of Volunteers, Washington, 6 D.C.

Gray Ladies as well as the appropriateness ; how volunteers are selected, and the plans for training and supervision that must be developed by the Red Cross and the hospital.

In selecting volunteers, consideration must be given as to how well prepared each applicant is by life experience and by personal qualifications. Applicants must be chosen above all for their maturity and common sense.

Applicants must be willing to :

Help people without regard to racial, religious, political, or other affiliation.

Give at least a reasonable minimum number of hour of service.

Accept the minimum 12 hours of training, a 10-hour practice period, and any other preparation required to do the job well.

Observe Red Cross and hospital regulations and accept direction in fulfilling assignments.

Furnish—before starting training—a physician's statement of a recent physical examination indicating ability to perform the required duties.

Training the Volunteers

Training requires the cooperative efforts of both Red Cross and hospital. Volunteers must have a general understanding of the work they will be doing. It must be the foundation for continued learning on the job.

Training includes the following :

Introduction to the Red Cross	minimum 2 hours
Introduction to Gray Lady Service	" 2 hours
Introduction to the Hospital	" 6 hours
Review Session	" 2 hours

Any Additional Training as needed.

Volunteers must complete a minimum 10-hour practice period before they are eligible to receive a certificate.

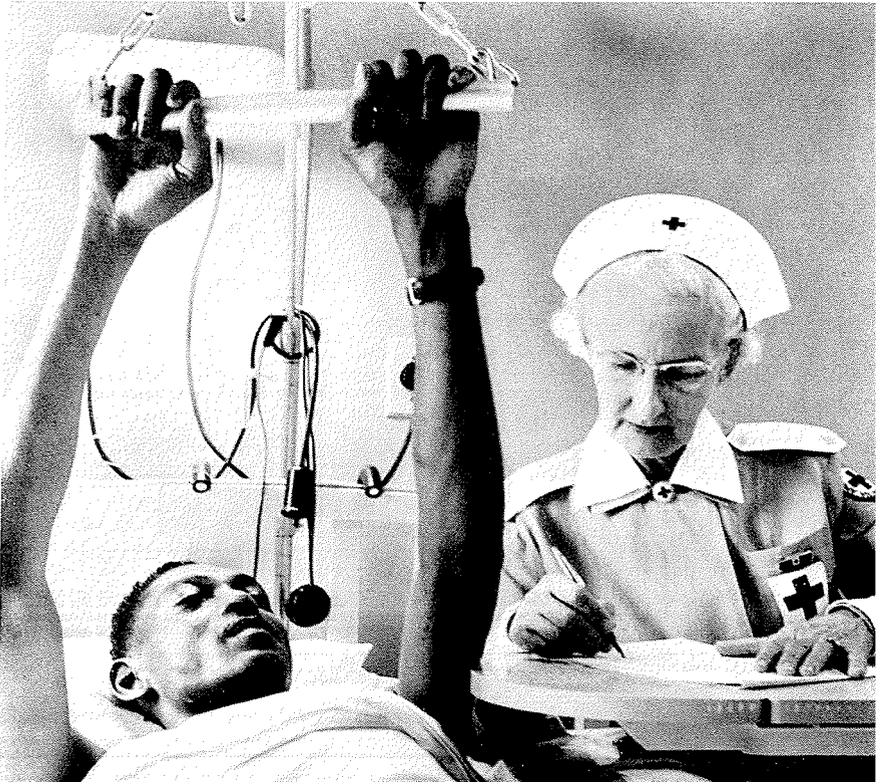
"Introduction to the Red Cross" gives the volunteers the information they should have in order to represent the organization well.

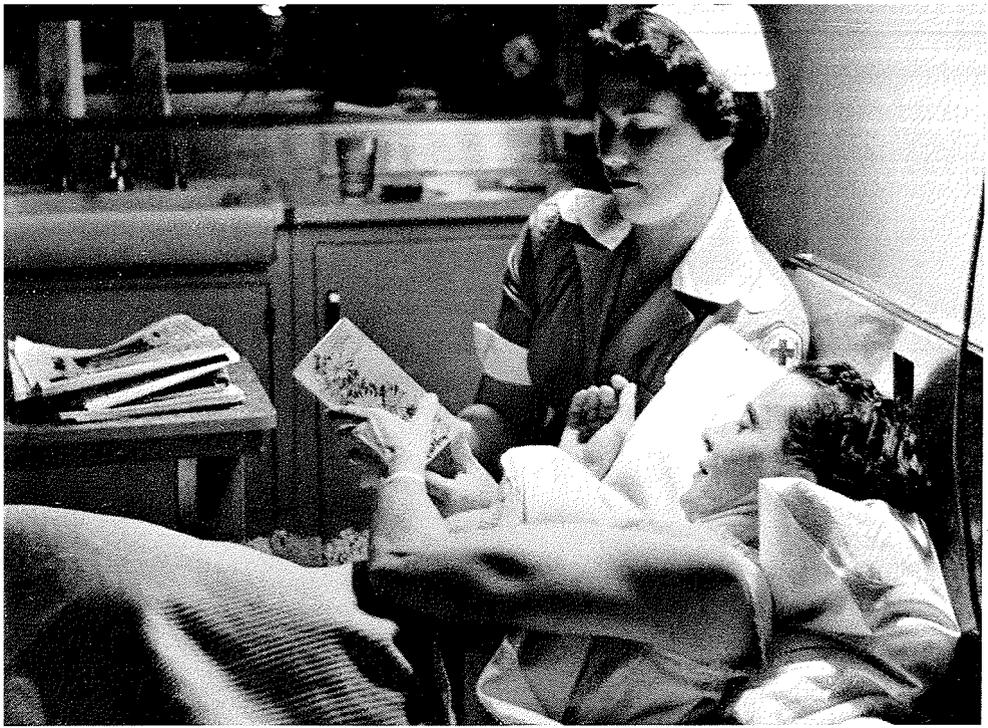
"Introduction to Gray Lady Service" should help the volunteers to understand the nature of the service, what is expected of them by the hospital, such as :



GRAY LADIES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Writing letters for the sick...





A gray Lady reading to them...

... and an other offering her services to held Head Matron.



Familiarity with the institution where they serve and ability to interpret its policies to the public.

Understanding and acceptance of necessary supervision. Ability to work with others.

Discretion in conversation with patients and about them. Skill in performing duties and adjusting to new assignments and situations.

“ Introduction to the Hospital ” gives the volunteers understanding how to work with patients and the hospital staff.

“ Review Session ” gives the volunteers an opportunity to clear up any questions they may have and to give them assurance as they start to work.

“ Additional Training ” means knowledge of any field the volunteers may enter which may require special study, such as work with the blind, paraplegics, tuberculosis patients or the mentally ill, etc., wherever specific skills or techniques are required.

On-the-Job reminders

People work best when they believe that what they are doing is worthwhile.

Workers must learn to distinguish between public and private information as applied to what they do.

Gray Ladies should be familiar with other Red Cross services in order to relate their own service to them.

As far as possible volunteers should be entrusted with responsibility ; it makes them work harder and better. Volunteers like to be kept busy.

As a rule volunteers do not covet coddling ; they like to be treated the same way as staff members.

Like all staff they need guidance, especially in difficult situations, such as working with the emotionally disturbed. An occasional job discussion with colleagues and supervisor is valuable. Recognition of good service, faithfully rendered should be given the volunteer from time to time.

Just a century ago Henry Dunant cried out to the world that those wounded in battle should be treated as brothers. About the same time, but then unaware of the lesson of Solferino, an American schoolteacher offered her services to the military leaders engaged in

the war between the States. She wanted to comfort the sick and the wounded. The idea of a "pettycoat" in army installations was rejected as an absurdity. But the little woman, Clara Barton, prevailed. With a special permission, given her by the great Abraham Lincoln, she was admitted to field hospitals and convalescent centers. In a very true sense, she who later founded the American Red Cross, was the first Gray Lady.

Today many a Mrs. Martin spends a day or two each week doing for others what she surely would appreciate having done for her, were she to be ill and lonely and languishing. A true application of the Golden Rule.

Gray Ladies in other National Societies

Some time ago members of the Ladies' Committees of the Red Cross Societies in the Central American countries and Panama met in Guatemala. Among the many topics they discussed, they considered the possibility of introducing Gray Lady service in their respective countries. One society, the Costa Rican Red Cross, had already done so several years ago and very successfully; in Costa Rica the service is called that of "las Damas Blancas".

A request was addressed to the American Red Cross to offer a Gray Lady course. The society gladly complied with the request and organized a two-weeks course at Gorgas Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. Eighteen ladies, i.e. three from each country, took the course which in this case was extended beyond the usual time, thus permitting the participants to prepare themselves, not only as Gray Ladies, but also as instructors. They all graduated; they were capped, pinned and certificated after successful completion of their studies. Since then, courses are being given in several Central American countries by the graduates and the promotion of this service is under way from Panama to Guatemala.

Values in Voluntary Services

During the one hundred years of its existence, the Red Cross which now encircles the globe, has found myriad ways by which men, women and young people of goodwill may serve their fellow human beings who need help. Henry Dunant recognized and proclaimed the necessity for an organized, concerted effort to assist

the neighbor in distress, be he next door or in the adjacent country, or on the other side of the world. Many public services now taken for granted as if they had always existed, had their beginning in the voluntary labors of altruistically-minded individuals who, inspired by the message from Geneva, joined ranks to war against human distress. Some services—voluntary at their inception—have remained so to this day, and it is hoped that they will always remain voluntary. The Gray Lady Service is one of them.

Fred G. SIGERIST
International Relations Officer
in charge of Latin American Affairs,
American Red Cross.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

MISSION TO THE NEAR EAST

The Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Samuel Gonard, returned on February 10 to Geneva, after a four week tour in the Middle East. He visited the ICRC delegations in Saudi Arabia and in the Yemen and in particular inspected the field hospital at Uqhd in the North of the Yemen, where wounded and sick victims of the war from both sides are cared for.

At Sanaa, the capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, he was present during distributions of milk organized by the ICRC to children and held discussions with the civil and military authorities. He then went to Cairo for talks with government officials, the leaders of the Red Crescent Society of the UAR and with the Secretary-General of the Arab League.

The ICRC Vice-President's concern throughout these conversations was primarily the condition of prisoners held by both sides.

On his return journey, Mr. Gonard called at Cyprus, visiting various regions of the island and was able himself to see the ICRC delegation's activities in connection with the current disturbances. He was also able to meet the principal authorities of the island.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN THE YEMEN

Release of fifteen Egyptian prisoners

After protracted negotiations and thanks to the comprehension of the Imam El Badr and the Saudi Arabian authorities, the ICRC recently negotiated the release of fifteen Egyptian prisoners who had been interned for several months at Taif in Saudi Arabia. One of them had a fractured leg and another was half paralyzed as a result of a wound.

These fifteen Egyptian soldiers, whom the ICRC had to provide with new clothing, were repatriated, landing in Cairo on January 14 1964 by commercial air liner. They were accompanied by Mr. André Tschiffeli, ICRC delegate in Jeddah, who handed them over to the Egyptian authorities. It appears that with the exception of one isolated group, the ICRC has now visited nearly all Egyptians held prisoner by the Royal Yemenite forces. To all those whom they were able to see, the ICRC delegate distributed relief supplies. They also collected messages for forwarding to the families of the prisoners. The ICRC is also endeavouring to obtain the same facilities for Republican Yemeni in captivity.

Condition of Royalist prisoners. — The position of Royalist prisoners interned in the region of Sanaa is also matter of concern for the International Committee. After discussions with officials in Sanaa, Mr. André Rochat, Head of the ICRC Delegation in the Arab peninsula, obtained permission for visits to be made to all Royalists held prisoner and for relief supplies to be distributed amongst them.

Milk centres in Sanaa. — At Sanaa, the capital of the Arab Republic of the Yemen, the ICRC Delegation is continuing its distribution

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

of milk twice daily to some 700 to 1000 young boys in an orphanage. The feast of Ramadan rather complicated this activity, since during this period of abstinence Moslems eat and drink only during a few hours of the night. As Ramadan finished in the middle of February, the delegates extended this activity from that time onwards and distributed milk to a further 150 or so war orphans.

The hospital at Uqhd. — This field hospital has to cope with a constantly increasing number of victims of the conflict in the Yemen. In February more than two thousand persons received care from the Swiss medical staff sent out by the International Committee. Some 85% of the patients are direct victims of the events. During his mission of inspection in Arabia, Mr. S. Gonard, Vice-President of the ICRC, was able to observe that the hospital is operating in a very satisfactory manner. He was on the spot to welcome seventeen persons made available by the Swiss Red Cross to the ICRC to enable some of the hospital personnel to be relieved for the first time. Amongst the newcomers was Dr. de Puoz, as head surgeon of the hospital.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN CYPRUS

In a very tense atmosphere, the ICRC delegates are pursuing their activity in Cyprus on behalf of the victims of events and particularly of hostages held by both sides.

The delegates have already achieved positive results on behalf of persons deprived of their liberty by reason of the events. They visited twenty-seven detainees in various prisons and places of arrest on the island, and secured the release of thirty other detained persons. The ICRC is continuing its representations with a view to having more prisoners released and is thus attempting to assist both Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

It nevertheless seems that there are still hostages held on the island, particularly in the region of Nicosia. The ICRC delegates have appealed to the responsible leaders of both communities in order to bring about further releases.

Following the sudden decease of Mr. Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, the ICRC has appointed a new delegate, Mr. Théophile de Mandach, to attend to the question of relief supplies in agreement with the authorities and the local Red Cross Society. Indeed, recent events have caused some parts of the island to be isolated and thousands of inhabitants are often in dire need.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Algeria

After having completed his mission, Mr. Jacques de Heller, ICRC delegate, returned from Algeria after visiting some fifty Moroccans held captive by the Algerian forces following the frontier conflict in the autumn of 1963.

Thus, both in Morocco and in Algeria, the ICRC has been concerned with prisoners captured during the hostilities in the Sahara. It has now undertaken negotiations with the authorities in both countries in order to arrange an exchange and the repatriation of prisoners.

Ruanda

Mr. G.C. Senn, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who has been in Ruanda since January 26, was received at Kigali by the President of the Republic, Mr. Kayibanda. He was given a friendly welcome by the Head of the State of Ruanda, who declared that he was prepared to facilitate the delegate's mission by every possible means.

After this audience, Mr. Senn obtained general authorization from the Ministry of Justice to visit all prisons and examine conditions of detention. Shortly afterwards he started his tour of various regions of the country.

On the way the delegate also visited several Christian missions with whom Watutsi refugees had found asylum during the recent troubles.

The purpose of Mr. Senn's mission is first of all to study to what extent and how the victims of the events can be assisted. At the same time, the delegate is attempting to demonstrate that the Red Cross everywhere seeks to ensure respect for humanitarian rules. Experience has in fact sometimes shown that the mere presence of a representative of the International Red Cross can contribute to restoring peace and to help in the prevention of violence.

The President of Ruanda, during the course of the audience he accorded the ICRC delegate, showed his interest in the universal Red Cross movement and expressed the wish to see a National Society constituted shortly in his country. In 1963, the Ruanda administration issued a series of postage stamps commemorating the Red Cross Centenary.

Nurses and the Geneva Conventions

The members of the Association of directors of the 49 Mother-houses (Mütterhäuser) of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic meet each year for a few days at Göttingen in order to discuss occupational problems affecting nurses and also questions of administration. In addition, lectures are organized on subjects of a scientific, artistic and cultural nature, followed by discussions.

The meeting which took place from February 3-8, 1964, was designed to commemorate the Centenary of the first Geneva Convention of 1864 and the ICRC was requested to delegate a representative to speak on the subject. This was undertaken by Miss A. Pfirter, Head of the Medical Personnel Section, who explained certain aspects of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. In particular, the rights and duties of nurses were illustrated by concrete examples. The lively interest aroused by the problems was displayed by the active participation of the whole audience. Although the greater part of those present were people of wide experience, they appreciated the opportunity offered on this occasion to discuss their responsibilities in the light of the actual texts of the four Conventions in order the better to prepare to instruct student nurses in their own schools in their obligations and rights under the Conventions.

BROADCASTING IN THE SERVICE OF THE RED CROSS

Upon Mr. René Dovaz' resignation at the end of 1963 from his office as Director of Radio-Genève, when he also retired as Broadcasting Adviser to the ICRC, the International Committee desired to express to him, in the course of an informal meeting held in February, its profound appreciation and also to present him with the institution's silver medal.

The *International Review* published an article by Mr. Dovaz on broadcasting in the service of the ICRC¹ and our readers are aware of the very great value of Mr. Dovaz' contribution to the International Committee in the accomplishment of its humanitarian task.

Mr. Roger Aubert, the new Director of Radio-Genève, has kindly agreed to succeed Mr. Dovaz as Broadcasting Adviser and Mr. Léopold Boissier, in the name of the institution of which he is President, expressed his appreciation. Also, in order to continue to benefit from Mr. Dovaz' valuable counsel, the ICRC has appointed him honorary adviser.

Mr. Dovaz' work in promoting the cause of broadcasting in the service of the Red Cross was of fundamental importance, since it is largely thanks to him that there are today transmitting facilities available to the Central Tracing Agency in case of need, to enable it to broadcast information on a wave-length specially reserved for the Red Cross. We quote below part of his speech at the meeting in which the ICRC was pleased also to make its first contact with Mr. Aubert, as a preliminary to the constructive co-operation which promises to continue between Radio-Genève and the International Committee :

During my twenty years as a Director of Radio-Genève, I have for 18 years given attention to the requirements of broadcasting Red Cross information. First there was Radio-Inter-Croix-Rouge, then the Office

¹ See *International Review*, August 1961.

of Humanitarian Activities, then the Broadcasting and Television Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross, three phases which clearly show the evolution which has taken place in your institution.

It was my wish to provide the ICRC with the broadcasting facilities which it was lacking. To do so it was first necessary to win over to this project the "Fondation Maison Genevoise de la Radio" which had to prepare new premises; the Postal administration authorities to supply equipment for production and a studio; the Board of Directors of our Broadcasting Corporation to acquire and provide extra recording apparatus; the General Directorate in Berne to appropriate considerable funds for the benefit of the Red Cross; and finally, the Swiss Short-Wave Service, which is of considerable importance both for us and for you. In addition, colleagues keen to take on a special job with a definite aim had to be found.

In your presence I must say to Mr. Aubert that in his charge he has—as he knows—a studio and its management earmarked for the Red Cross in time of crisis—the Max Huber studio—and he is alone in Europe to have this privilege: a fact which he may not know.

But is it not, more than ever, now necessary to plan for development in communication by radio and television? Such communication must be handled by specialized personnel. Twenty years experience has convinced me that programmes, settings, films, call for a technique—and I am speaking now of "the technique of presenting the spoken word"—a technique which is quite different from that required by the "written word". It is not by chance that our best collaborators are just those for whom journalism is forbidden. As for a technical standard, I need hardly say that this must be professional and perfected more and more, if broadcasting from foreign stations is hoped for...

Whatever the potential of broadcasting and television, it should be at the service of your institution, the Red Cross.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

Argentina

A meeting of doctors was held in October 1963 at the National Academy of Medicine in Buenos Aires, at which a report was presented by Dr. Francisco J. Martone, President of the Argentine Red Cross. This report gave an account of the main relief actions and other interventions carried out by the Red Cross throughout the world in the course of its hundred years, both during war and in natural disasters.

The purpose of this detailed report was to draw the attention of responsible institutions in the Argentine to the importance of foresight in the organization of relief on a wide scale in order to ensure maximum efficiency. It concluded by recalling the relief programmes undertaken under the auspices of the Argentine Red Cross and which date back to the 19th century.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the Córdoba branch of the Argentine Red Cross commemorated the centenary of our movement by the organization of a widespread publicity campaign. During the week from September 8 to 15, 1963, talks by radio and television programmes were given with the aim of arousing the whole population's interest in the Red Cross, its principles and its work of mutual assistance.

The National Society was also eager to mark this exceptional year by a special effort in the field of publications. It issued a re-edition of Henry Dunant's book under the Spanish title *Un recuerdo de Solferino* in the version published some years ago under the auspices of the Mexican Red Cross by Mr. Rafael Dominguez. The new edition, which is printed in Buenos Aires, displays the Centenary emblem on the front cover and contains a foreword by the Supreme Council of the National Society. The reader is reminded of the National Society's foundation in 1880 by Dr. Guillermo Rawson and Dr. Pedro Roberts. This is followed by a preface

written by Gustave Ador and an unpublished article by Dunant, in which he mentions at what moment and following what circumstances he came to Solferino.

In addition, the National Society has published two booklets relating to the Junior Red Cross. One of these was published by the La Plata Section, under the patronage of the Ministry of Education. It is intended for school teachers and contains several suggestions appropriate to encourage development of the Red Cross movement amongst youth on the basis of a complete course of instruction which may be embodied in the general educational programme. Space is devoted to the life of Dunant, of Florence Nightingale and of the founder of the Argentine Red Cross, Dr. Guillermo Rawson, as well as to the ideas of famous people.

The second booklet deals with the origins of the Junior Red Cross in the Argentine. The motto which was chosen for it is " Help thy neighbour " and gives information on the organization of youth centres, the obligations and the rights of youth leaders, the administrative structure and the bye-laws of the Junior Red Cross and the principles which are at the basis of Red Cross action.

Belgium

The Belgian Red Cross has resumed publication of its review *Mieux-Vivre* and the first number (Brussels, No. 1) has just appeared. It is extremely well presented, amply illustrated and contains articles of great variety and constant interest. It opens with a message from the National Society's President, Prince Albert of the Belgians :

" The production of this new review of the Belgian Red Cross is certainly placed under fortunate auspices, since it coincides with the commemoration of our National Society's Centenary.

Its aims and purposes will be stated elsewhere. I would only like, in this first number, to express my gratitude and personal good

wishes to all those who in any way give us their co-operation and support.

I would like to remind all my compatriots that their Red Cross will always be in keeping with the support and confidence which it will find with them.

May they help to enter this second centenary of activity with increased efficiency and by action worthy of their great task.

Let our new Review form the link enabling these bonds of friendship and mutual confidence to be still further strengthened."

Mr. Boissier and Mr. MacAulay then voiced the good wishes of the ICRC and the League for the complete success of this quarterly publication and whose appearance coincides with a great date in the history of the Belgian Red Cross, the centenary of its foundation.

Colombia

The Colombian Red Cross Review of December 1963 contains some interesting details on the Society's Second National Conference held last year in Bogotá. It relates how the Red Cross has developed in Colombia and describes its present activities.

Resolutions adopted in the course of this National Conference concern the protection and welfare of children, which the Red Cross wishes to intensify in co-operation with governmental, religious, and private institutions dealing with these social problems of capital importance, as well as cinema, radio and television programmes in connection with which the Red Cross wishes to focus the attention of the appropriate authorities in order to exercise control over the subjects presented to youthful audiences.

Among other activities, we may mention the organization of mental health courses intended for parents, teachers and university students. There are also courses in first-aid and home welfare. The Junior Red Cross is to carry on its mission with special emphasis on the development of its operations in various sectors of the national

territory. Illustrated pamphlets will be distributed to popularize the Red Cross principles of neutrality and solidarity.

The National Society's nursing school, set up twenty-five years ago by Mrs. Blanca Marti de David'Almeida, who is its present director, is carrying out an increasingly important activity which has ceaselessly developed in spite of many difficulties. The establishment of this school was one early step on the road to female emancipation and one of its merits was to stimulate confidence among the parents of young women who previously were unable to leave their families for the purpose of higher education. The objects of the school from the outset were :

- a) to co-operate in solving the immense problem of relief action and social assistance by forming qualified personnel.
 - b) to offer youth the opportunity to be of service in the social field, by giving courses leading to qualification as health visitors.
 - c) to implement the humanitarian ideal of the Red Cross by the alleviation of suffering, the prevention of disease, and the protection of health on first a national scale and secondly at the international level, within the framework of world-wide Red Cross activities.
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HOW THE JUNIOR RED CROSS WAS BORN

The importance of the Junior Red Cross in the world today is well known. But how was it born and how did it develop? Mr. José GOMEZ RUIZ, Deputy Director of the Junior Red Cross Office of the League, gives the answer in an article in the review Junior Red Cross (Geneva, October-December 1963), of which we are pleased to present large extracts to our readers :

It has often been said that if the adult Red Cross issued from the horrors of war, the Junior Red Cross was born in the happiness of peace. The first statement leaves no doubt and the events organized to commemorate the Centenary took care to remind us of this fact. But is the second affirmation as undebatable? Here again there are two answers which are likewise positive and negative.

But before replying to these questions, let us take a step backward in time and examine certain historical facts which although they did not result in the actual establishment properly so called of the Junior Red Cross, probably helped to create a favourable atmosphere for our movement.

According to the information in our possession, the first attempt to associate young people, particularly schoolchildren, with the work of the Red Cross was made in 1870 in the Netherlands, only 7 years after the foundation of the institution. On 13 August 1870, the Inspectors of Districts Nos. 3 and 4 of the Province of

Zuid-Holland, together with members of the Leiden Red Cross Branch, forwarded a letter to the schoolmasters for their pupils, asking them to read it out in class. It began " Boys and Girls of Holland, we need your help ". After explaining the reasons for this appeal, it asked the children to collect funds to provide relief for wounded and sick victims of the Franco-Prussian War, pointing out that " a series of small gifts can add up to make a large gift ... Each of you can contribute something by depriving yourselves of a luxury, thus helping to save a fellow creature ... Perhaps the sum you collect will enable a son to return to his mother or a father to his children ... show us that we can rely on the altruism of Dutch boys and girls."

If this was not really the first service or international friendship action of the Junior Red Cross, then what was it—above all when it is realised that the sum of 1,200 florins was collected, an amount which even today is large and in 1870 represented a great deal more.

The second attempt was made in 1885 in Bulgaria. The idea was carried out and a young people's movement dedicated to social work established. Once again it was a question of service.

In 1892, at the 5th International Conference of the Red Cross in Rome, the Women's Committee of the province of Moravia submitted a report recommending the association of schoolchildren with Red Cross work. But at that time the Red Cross confined itself to the relief of the wounded and sick of the armies in the field ; the recommendation therefore met with only slight response and was rejected. Nevertheless, it attracted the attention of several leading personalities who felt the proposal would be taken up again sometime or other.

In 1896, a scheme was conceived in Spain for admitting schoolchildren to Red Cross membership, but the Spanish-American War prevented its realisation.

In 1899, when the South African War broke out, the pupils of St. Mary's school in Ontario, Canada, worked for the Red Cross. A club called " The Maple Leaves " was organized, under one of the teachers, which could justly claim to be a forerunner of the modern Junior groups.

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However, these various new ventures did not give birth to the Junior Red Cross properly so-termed and they all sprang to some degree from a desire to relieve the sufferings caused by war and decrease its horrors.

The first peacetime initiative was in 1906, in the United States. On 18 April of that year a terrible earthquake destroyed San Francisco (California) resulting in a large number of casualties. The children and adolescents helped the Red Cross to alleviate the victims' sufferings.

In 1909 Swedish schoolchildren started to cooperate with the Red Cross by making garments and bedclothes for the National Society's charitable activities. Some 300 schools took part in this action up to 1922, when the Swedish Junior Red Cross was established. From then onwards schoolchildren worked under its direction.

In 1914, the First World War broke out and the sufferings and distress caused by it were so extensive that all the willing helpers available were not enough. That same year groups of children in New South Wales (Australia) and Saskatchewan (Canada) began to work for the Red Cross, helping their National Societies with relief activities. During this same period, and almost simultaneously, large numbers of schoolchildren in the United States started to join the ranks of the Red Cross in order to assist in providing small comforts for the soldiers and sailors by their efforts.

In 1918, at the end of the World War, the Junior Red Cross was actually organized in three countries : Australia, Canada and the United States, and in 1919 the first two Junior Red Cross magazines appeared in Australia and the United States.

Thus the Junior Red Cross, as we have just seen, began its work in the midst of war, with the desire to help victims but its organization was actually confirmed in 1919, by the establishment of the League of Red Cross Societies. The first Resolution mentioning the Junior Red Cross was one adopted by the General Council of the League (which later became the Board of Governors) in 1922, recommending " That every National Red Cross Society should endeavour to organise the enrolment of schoolchildren as Junior Members, the conditions of Junior Membership being adapted

in each case to the school system of the country". In point of fact, by 1922 Junior Red Cross had already been organized in 21 countries, which was very striking if one bears in mind that four years earlier, at the end of the World War, it only existed in 3, and that the governing bodies of the International Red Cross had not yet adopted any recommendation encouraging National Societies to organize the activities of their Junior Sections.

The Junior Red Cross then—and this is the reply to the questions asked at the beginning of this article—was born in peacetime, since the first Resolution referring to it dates from 1922 and was adopted at a time of complete peace. Nevertheless its activities can be said to have started in wartime, with the desire to render "Service" a word which later was to become its personal slogan.

As to its country of origin, Australia and Canada can both lay a legitimate claim. But we have no desire to make any final affirmation in this article as to whether the Junior Red Cross first saw the light of day in the one or the other, as we have not enough precise information as to the exact dates when these activities are said to have started.

We would not close this brief historical review without reminding you of two important events. To begin with, the Junior Red Cross Congress, held in 1924 in Prague (Czechoslovakia) on the occasion of the "Red Cross Truce". During the annual "Truce" the Czechoslovak Red Cross was in the habit of encouraging individual groups throughout the country to let themselves be inspired in their mutual relations by the spirit of understanding and help personified in the Red Cross movement. The National Society at the same time suggested that the press tone down the vehemence of its political controversies. Children delegated by the schools in all the Czechoslovak provinces, and delegates from the following countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia, attended this meeting in 1924, and a member of the Junior Red Cross read the Truce Declaration in the Czechoslovak parliament.

The second historical event was in 1930. For the first time the members of the Junior Red Cross appeared at an International Conference of the Red Cross, the XIVth in Brussels. The Juniors in attendance presented school correspondence albums to the

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delegates for transmission to the members of the Junior Red Cross in their respective countries.

What a long road has been travelled since ! In 1963 the three Sections that existed in 1918 have become 83. Nor have the hopes of their predecessors been in vain. On the contrary, from many angles the results have far exceeded expectations. The idea of associating children with Red Cross work, which seemed to figure among projects of a difficult and even risky nature, has triumphed over every obstacle and at the present time the Junior Red Cross is offering 63 million members splendid opportunities for devotion. It inculcates a fine spirit of service in them as members of a vast spiritual and moral family, which for the whole Red Cross is a precious reality today and firm hope for tomorrow.

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

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN IN THE BRITISH REALM

We are aware of the links which exist between the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross and their co-operation during the Second World War. We therefore thought that it would be of interest to reproduce an article which appeared in the Johanniter-Orden (No. 2|61) review, recalling the history of that Order and its work in Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

One of the most striking features of the Order of St. John is the way in which its centuries-old tradition of service to the sick and needy is today inspiring in practical form a vigorous organisation devoted to the service of the community.

It is not here intended to deal with the centuries of history which *The Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem* shares with other branches of the Order. Suffice to say, that the headquarters of the Venerable Order, as it is often called for short, are today at St. John's Gate in London, the 16th century gatehouse, which, with the adjacent church, is all that remains of the Priory of Clerkenwell founded in 1144, when the Grand Priory of England originated.

It is from 1831 that the Order in its modern form may be said to date. In that year the Order was revived in England after a long period during which it had existed only in name. The emphasis was now to be on the charitable rather than on the military aspect of the Order. Yet it was the experience of war, notably the Crimean War, the War of Italian Liberation, and the Franco-Prussian War, that inspired the Ambulance work from which sprang the First Aid Movement with which the Order has been particularly associated in

the United Kingdom and overseas. The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877 to teach first aid to the general public. Ten years later, the St. John Ambulance Brigade was formed so as to give first aid certificate holders opportunities for organised active service. Men and women, boys and girls of the Brigade, have become a traditional and essential part of the national life of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth. There are now almost 250,000 members of the Brigade (uniting both Senior and Cadet branches) pledged to serve humanity without regard to race, colour or creed.

Meanwhile, in 1882, the Order realized one of its greatest ambitions, the re-establishment of a link with Jerusalem. This took the form of an Ophthalmic Hospital to deal with the eye diseases which are such a scourge all over the Middle East and Africa.

Through many vicissitudes the Order has maintained a hospital in Jerusalem since that time, and the present institution newly built and opened in October 1960, probably offers the finest treatment for eye diseases in the whole Middle East, with the most up-to-date equipment and a highly trained staff. Perhaps more important, the new hospital embodies a training school for nurses and a research department that has already helped notably towards the discovery of a cure for trachoma.

These then, the Association, the Brigade and the Hospital, are the Order of St. John's three great Foundations which embody in the most practical way its charitable traditions. They operate not only under the direction of the Grand Priory and its Establishments in the United Kingdom and the Colonial Territories, but also through the associated Priories and Commanders in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Rhodesia.

Actually the activities of the Association and the Brigade go beyond First Aid in the strict sense of the word. To deal first with the Association, although 10,000 classes were held in the United Kingdom in 1960 and 110,000 certificates were awarded, a proportion of these were dealing with subjects like hygiene, the clean handling of food, factory first aid, civil defence, and a great many in home nursing. In fact, therefore, the Association trains people—members of the public, the police, railwaymen and miners, as well as members of the Brigade—not only in First Aid but in a number of

allied subjects. To do this they can call upon the services of more than 3,000 practising doctors who are qualified to give instruction in the various subjects.

In addition, the Association every year organises national First Aid competitions for the nationalised industries and other bodies in the United Kingdom, culminating in the Grand Prior's Competition when the best first aid teams in the country meet in London to compete for the supreme prize in the field.

Obviously, there is co-operation between the Association and the Brigade on such matters as examinations and campaigns for the furtherment of First Aid teaching. But it would be fair to say that the name of St. John means to most members of the public the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who are present at all big events to tend anyone who is unfortunate enough to need treatment if an accident happens. The type of function they attend ranges from State occasions like the Coronation, and other public processions, to football matches, theatre performances, or race meetings. In one year they deal with something like half a million cases in Great Britain alone, and of these more than half are not while they are on duty, but everyday incidents that might happen to anybody. Apart from this, emergencies like rail disasters or floods, when large numbers of casualties occur, find them among the first to arrive, although they are probably suffering great personal loss.

These are the activities that are well known, but in addition the Brigade carries out many more duties that do not receive publicity. Among these are air escort duties, when members with special training accompany and look after travellers who are seriously ill ; home nursing of the elderly who cannot look after themselves ; hospital duties as members of the National Hospital Service Reserve ; and membership of the Civil Defence force.

The strength of any movement lies in it's youngest members, and looking toward the future the Brigade has been concerned to create a vigorous Cadet movement, wherein boys and girls from the age of eight upwards can meet, and learn a vast number of interesting things about many subjects, including not only First Aid but other varied crafts ranging from the care of animals to bicycling and from map-reading to firefighting. All are designed to make

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good citizens of the young members and there is a constantly growing link between the adult and the junior branches of the Brigade. This is doing much to establish a sense of continuity and a supply of young recruits so important for the future prosperity of the Brigade.

A chivalrous body such as the Order of St. John, if it is to justify its existence in these days when so many things are measured in purely material terms, must present to the community at large a picture of a modern, active organisation which is doing useful work. By encouraging through all possible means the learning of First Aid, by maintaining the St. John Ambulance Brigade and by developing such services as those given by the Ophthalmic Hospital, the Order of St. John is trying to ensure that its proud motto " Pro Utilitate Homnium " (For the Service of Mankind) will not lack followers who will bear the torch in centuries yet to come.

THE RED CROSS AND RURAL AREAS

Dr. Lamarche has published an article in the official organ of the French Red Cross, Vie et Bonté, 1962, No. 133, in which he studies the psychological causes of the lack of balance in rural areas. Pointing out that agricultural malaise exists in every country, he says that the Red Cross can remedy this and he goes on to explain how.

We think it will be of interest to reproduce certain passages of this article in order to show that the Red Cross sphere of action is continually extending and that the present extremely rapid development of sociological conditions requires its intervention in wide and varied fields.

The rural world, that reservoir of men and conservator of precious human values is more than ever necessary for the proper equilibrium of humanity. It is therefore imperative that we help it to surmount its crisis, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific civilization without losing its personality. What must be done? And what can the Red Cross do? Before answering these questions it must first of all be stated what must not be done.

1. The rural world must not be assimilated in the industrial world. Agricultural work for example, is not comparable to industrial work. Its rhythm is more irregular and its duration, of necessity, cannot be gauged. Professional life and family life inevitably overlap. The use of vast areas disperses agricultural workers, whilst the factory groups the workers.

2. A solution must not be prescribed without it being known if it can be accepted. New techniques must not be introduced before it is certain that man can adapt himself to them. And uniform financial, economic or social rules must not be imposed under the pretext of convenience, unification or efficacy.

3. That which has remained healthy, such as family life for example, must not be destroyed.

Finally, success or failure must no longer only be judged through financial balance sheets. Land dehumanizes if it is no

longer anything but a means of earning one's living. It is as men that we must seek solutions to the problems which the rapid development of the modern world raises for rural areas.

It is obvious that desirable solutions can only be made to work with the co-operation of the public services, and the understanding of other professional and social groups. But they must be desired and not inflicted. If numerous indispensable reforms, such as reconstitution and installation of group centres adapted to present necessities, the creation of hospitals and schools, the improvement of means of communication, necessitate the intervention of the State or large organizations, those concerned must not only be consulted but must also take part in the work.

What rôle can the Red Cross play ?

1. It must inform the public. It affects all social strata, it owes allegiance to no political party and to no religious or philosophical group, and it is therefore in a particularly good position to accomplish this rôle.
2. It must help the movements already in existence.
3. As it has done elsewhere, it must set up pilot-projects, social services or health centres where the need for these is felt.

Industrial civilization, by creating urban concentrations, has progressively separated the inhabitants of the town from those of the country. They must be reunited and harmonious relations re-established. The rural area, by its contact with nature, must bring to urban society the human values which it has retained.

Scientific civilization must use its techniques to help the rural area without destroying its deep roots; it must free it from its constrictions, give it the means to achieve a higher material, intellectual and cultural level, enable it to overcome its inferiority complex. This, it seems, is one of the most important problems to study. In the second half of the 20th century, at a time when the spread of atomic energy can make human decentralization possible, it must be tackled.

B O O K S

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN A CHANGING WORLD ¹

Under the appropriate title "International Law in a Changing World" Oceana publications, in co-operation with the United Nations Organization, has just published articles by leading personalities from various countries particularly qualified to discuss international law and the means of making it more effective.

The Information Department of the United Nations in Geneva and the International Jurists' Club organized a series of very interesting lectures on this theme. The text of these was abridged somewhat for the benefit of persons not having any legal training.

One of these studies deals with the "Development of International Humanitarian Law". This is the work of Mr. Jean S. Pictet, Doctor of Laws and Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, who concludes his exposition by showing how much the Red Cross has done to encourage active solidarity amongst nations and to create a reciprocal system of mutual responsibility and legal conventions.

H. C.

THE STORY OF THE RED CROSS ²

In recognition of the Centenary of the Red Cross in 1963 and of the First Geneva Convention, in 1964, UNESCO has published a four-page strip cartoon on the life and work of Henry Dunant. This is available in English, French and Spanish and although primarily intended for youthful readers, it is of interest also to the general public. It is especially suitable for reproduction in newspapers and periodicals for young people.

¹ Oceana Publications, Inc. Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1963.

² UNESCO, Paris, 1963.

BOOKS

THE STORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ¹

by

BERYL AND SAM EPSTEIN

The authors of this 170-page book, containing some fine photographs, have endeavoured to depict in a lively manner the Red Cross activity from its foundation to the present. The dust jacket points out that the history of the Red Cross is the history of a dynamic idea which, in the course of the last hundred years, has impelled men to perform prodigious deeds. This is indeed revealed in word and picture in every chapter, on every page. The Red Cross can be seen working for the general good, particularly in the course of the two world wars, following natural disasters, amongst the sick, the homeless, the victims of internal strife. It has been able to carry out its task without ever shedding a drop of blood—except for that of its own delegates—overcoming all barriers between men such as national boundaries, religious beliefs, political opinions, racial prejudice, etc.

In the course of its hundred years, it has been confronted with fresh tasks such as the one described in the first chapter under the title "People helping People". This deals with emergency relief in Morocco, when medical and social assistance was given to some ten thousand Moroccans of all ages who had been partly paralysed by food poisoning: "The paralysis victims still listed as patients include some 750 who need only medical supervision now that therapy has been completed, and 272 only who still require regular treatment. All the rest of that 'army' of men, women and children, are now fully able to look after themselves and are listed as complete cures". This is for the authors, one more example of a battle engaged and won by the Red Cross.

The other chapters describe the manifold achievements of the Red Cross and successfully convey the feeling that this is a movement which is going forward from strength to strength. This book by Beryl and Sam Epstein may not only arouse interest but even inspire a sense of vocation.

J. Z.

¹ Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York, Edinburgh, Toronto.

LEHRBUCH DES VÖLKERRECHTS¹

by

FRIEDRICH BERBER

The second volume of this work on international law has been given the sub-title "Kriegsrecht" and it is dedicated by its author, who is a Professor at Munich University, to the memory of Henry Dunant's book *A Memory of Solferino*, which appeared a hundred years ago.

Professor Berber's work cannot be too highly recommended both to those who are concerned with international law in general, and to those who deal more particularly with humanitarian law. Although he studies the past and sometimes even the ways and customs of ancient peoples, in order to go back to the sources of the existing laws of war, the author adopts a no less definite position with regard to the most recent problems raised by the Second World War and by the discovery of terrifying means of warfare. Furthermore, the analysis of the first three Geneva Conventions occupies an entire chapter, another being in large part devoted to the Fourth Convention which deals with the protection of civilian persons in time of war. This Convention represents perhaps—according to Professor Berber—the only really great progress in the law of nations since the end of the Second World War.

The author makes a systematic survey of the whole sphere of war and of the laws of war, in particular limits which are placed upon it in time, space and persons, and he sees in the following five considerations a reason to hope that, in the future, rules too often neglected in the past will be respected: In the first place, the idea of reciprocity entailing the danger that the adversary will launch reprisals as devastating as the blow one intends to deliver against him. Then, there is the risk of losing the conflict and of being accused and punished by the victor for violations committed. The

¹ C. H. Beck Verlag, Munich and Berlin.

BOOKS

consideration of neutrals, particularly if they are powerful, and of "public opinion" in general, comes in third place, directly preceding the consideration due to national sentiments. Finally, we come to the last argument, the humanitarian and chivalrous ethics of the civilian and military authorities.

It should be pointed out that this work also examines the rights of neutrality, and makes a study of economic warfare.

J. de P.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND YOU ¹

by

Louis VERNIERS

An English edition of Mr. Louis Verniers's pamphlet has just appeared. The *International Review* mentioned this work in its November 1961 number, when it made its original appearance in French, under the title "La coopération internationale et nous". Published under the auspices of the Union of International Associations, a non-governmental international organization, and whose General Secretariat is in Brussels, it describes the achievements realized through the action of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Amongst the latter the author gives pride of place to the ICRC and to the League of Red Cross Societies, remarking "one can see that in times of peace as in war, one can count on the vigilance and material and moral help of the Red Cross".

¹ Union of International Associations, Palais d'Egmont, Brussels 1, Belgium.

LA SUISSE FACE A L'AVENIR ¹

This is the title under which the Nouvelle Société Helvétique has published a book in which various Swiss personalities have endeavoured to reply to "the questions confronting a small country". From over 20 extremely interesting contributions, let us mention those of Mr. Max Petitpierre and Professor Jacques Freymond, both members of the ICRC. The former holds the view that the determination to remain neutral must be accompanied by the will to act on the humanitarian plane and to serve the interest of peace. Speaking as a Swiss national, Professor Freymond concluded his article: "It is not our services in the past, but our services in the future to the international community which will justify our existence as a small independent neutral State."

Mr. Jean Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the ICRC, devoted an article to a thorough study of the International Committee, its origins, its relationship to Swiss neutrality, and its present day tasks. He recalls that the ICRC "is entirely national by composition just as much as it is international by mission", and that it is admitted on the territory of belligerents as an impartial intermediary "only because its members are nationals of a small country without political ambition but with a tradition of absolute neutrality". Mr. Pictet stresses the importance of the humanitarian Conventions signed in Geneva and the necessity of making them known everywhere.

J.-G. L.

¹ Yearbook of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, Berne, 1963.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

The Philosophy of the Preliminary School, by Janet Gumbrell. *The New Zealand Nursing Journal, Wellington, 1963*

Nursing education as a whole endeavours to mould characteristics of skill, enthusiasm and love of mankind into a nurse who is able to care for her patient in every sense of the word. The total sum of nursing education will not balance if the qualities of enthusiasm, sensitivity and reliability are not laid down in the early stages of a nurse's training.

The Preliminary School has a programme of educational objectives, a body of subject matter, a list of learning experiences, and a method of evaluation at the end of the course to determine whether or not the student has acquired the objectives placed before her during twelve weeks in the school. Preliminary School must do more for the student than achieve this programme. It is during the initial period when enthusiasm tends to be ephemeral that her vision of her career must be broadened beyond the glamorous uniform and high ideals that she has, and led quietly to a safer level where her interest and enthusiasm can be made more substantial. The school then, must aim for her students to emerge at the end of the course with sufficient qualifications to make them safe in the wards as well as with an earnest impression of the patient as an individual. During this training period the student must be encouraged to develop the qualities of responsible womanhood which are basic in the practice of nursing; for instance, the qualities of dependency and cleanliness both in her own hygiene and in her work. This basic education also affords the student the opportunity to recognize her function and obligations as a nurse and as a citizen in the community.

A high academic standard is not the ultimate aim of the Preliminary School. Rather the aim is to give the nurse firm foundations on which she may base her future experiences. These foundations must include basic nursing care which must be administered to the patient with safe skill and the earnest desire to improve that skill with practice in her daily work along with the desire to increase her knowledge.

The limit of study in the school should include only basic nursing care and the study of the normal pattern of human life. Detail should be avoided, but rather the basic sciences and skills so explained that future experiences may be related to the earlier knowledge with ease. The student must be given direction in the skill of how to study independently and how to plan her work. To do this successfully, the student must have time available to her throughout the day with which she can plan, study and experiment for herself. Every endeavour must be made to encourage the student to reason for herself and to apply her knowledge

to practical situations. Teaching in the Preliminary School is definitely the art of helping the student to help herself.

Nursing has its roots in fundamental human needs. It is these needs which must be clarified for the Preliminary Nurse, together with the visible practical application of these needs so that future knowledge may rest on sure ground and so give the nurse a greater understanding of her role in the community as a nurse.

Croix-Rouge et protection de la nature, by Eric Descœudres *L'Essor*, Geneva, 1964.

In his book, *Red Cross Principles*, Jean S. Pictet writing in the first place about the principle of humanity, goes further in his definition: "The Red Cross has limited its field of action to the human being; it does not undertake the protection of his belongings, or monuments and other works of art and civilization; nor is it concerned with the protection of animals."¹

This defines an indisputable state of affairs. No one has certainly ever considered or thought of asking the Red Cross to take the place of organizations whose task it is to protect nature or to preserve historic monuments and works of art.

However . . .

At the Centenary Exhibition in Geneva in 1963 one could see in the "Junior Red Cross" Section, below an enlarged photograph showing young people planting rice somewhere in Asia, the words: *Juniors preserve nature and till the soil.*

At least the Junior Red Cross knows something of the protection of nature . . .

Whilst it is true to say that the Red Cross has only concerned itself until now with human beings, this does not mean to say that it will not eventually be called upon to extend its activity still further. This has in fact already been considerably enlarged during the first hundred years in the life of the International Red Cross . . .

. . . The day may perhaps come when respect for life in its humblest forms and the protection of nature may figure amongst the principles of the Red Cross. This would be desirable, but for this to happen one should now be thinking along such lines.

¹ Note 2, p. 22.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICRC

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

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

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

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

TWO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY OTHER PUBLISHERS

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

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



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paem, P.O.B. 94, *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, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a 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 — Ieolandic 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, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 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, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881^a, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Holland Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 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, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trìèz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.