

MAY 1970

TENTH YEAR - No. 110

2 - JUN 26  
Copy  1970

~~Rev 12 - ACD - Bibl - Sec~~

RF

# international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

MARCEL A. NAVILLE, *President* (member since 1967)

HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946, *Vice-President* (1958)

JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva, *Vice-President* (1959)

MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy (1940)

PAUL RUEGGER, former Swiss Minister to Italy and the United Kingdom, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague (1948)

RODOLFO OLGIATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)

GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)

DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich (1961)

HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, former Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service (1961)

MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Deputy executive director of the International Council of Nurses (1961)

MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)

ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, former member of the Swiss National Council; former Secretary-General of the International Metal Workers Federation (1965)

DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (1967)

JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)

ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former Director-General (1967)

JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, staff member since 1937, former Director-General (1967)

WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)

HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge (1969)

*Honorary members*: Mr. JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, *Honorary Vice-President*;  
Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY,  
CARL J. BURCKHARDT, PAUL CARRY, Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN  
BERCHEM, Messrs. SAMUEL A. GONARD, ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ,  
FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI, ADOLF VISCHER.

---

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

MAY 1970 - N° 110

## CONTENTS

### AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

A tribute to Florence Nightingale .....	235
<i>Angela, Countess of Limerick</i> : Florence Nightingale .....	237
Scutari 1854 .....	241
What is the Florence Nightingale medal? ....	244
Twenty-second Award of the Florence Nightingale .....	250

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Development of International Humanitarian Law ( <i>Circular No. 47B to the Central Committees</i> ) ..	265
For the Victims of the Conflict in Laos .....	269
Appeal to Middle East Powers .....	271
Agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee ..	272

#### *External Activities :*

Middle East - United Arab Republic - Arab Republic of Yemen - The ICRC in four Arab States - Republic of Vietnam - Cambodia - Democratic People's Republic of Korea - Greece - Central America - Brazil - Canada - United States of America .....	275
--	-----

#### *In Geneva :*

For Victims of pseudo-medical experiments ...	284
Guests of the ICRC .....	285
Re-publication of the 1949 Geneva Conventions .	285

\*

After the ICRC's Operations in Nigeria .....	286
An International Committee Exhibition .....	287

### MISCELLANEOUS

Conference on the Law of Armed Conflict ( <i>M.V.</i> )	288
---	-----

**FRENCH EDITION  
OF THE REVIEW**

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

**SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE REVIEW**

**SPANISH**

Homenaje a Florencia Nightingale - Condesa Angela de Limerick : Florencia Nightingale - Desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario (478 Circular a los Comités Centrales) - Llamamiento dirigido a las Potencias de Oriente Medio - Acuerdo entre la Comunidad de Economía Europea y el Comité internacional — La actividad del CICR : América Central - Socorros en América Latina - Brasil.

**GERMAN**

Würdigung der Persönlichkeit Florence Nightingales - Angela Gräfin von Limerick : Florence Nightingale - Weiterentwicklung des Humanitären Völkerrechts (478. Rundschreiben an die Zentralkomitees) - Aufruf an die Nahostmächte - Abkommen zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und dem Internationalen Komitee.

**INTERNATIONAL  
REVIEW OF  
THE RED CROSS**

*The International Review is published each month by the International Committee of the Red Cross*

7, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva I, Switzerland  
Postal Cheque No. 12 1767

Annual subscription: Sw. fr. 25.— (\$6)

Single copies Sw. fr. 2.50 (\$0.60)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

---

The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

## AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

# A tribute to Florence Nightingale

*Many were the outstanding people who left their imprint on the nineteenth century, devoting their energies to the cause of human dignity. One such person was Florence Nightingale, born in Florence on 12 May 1820, died in London on 13 August 1910.*

*This year, therefore, the 150th anniversary of her birth is being celebrated. We are particularly grateful to the Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross for agreeing to speak in this issue for the Red Cross which has always considered the "Lady with a Lamp" an inspiration. Henry Dunant himself profoundly admired her.*

*Florence Nightingale's epic humanitarian achievements awoke in him the sense—which she felt to the highest degree—of personal responsibility towards those who suffer. When speaking of sick and wounded soldiers, both were fired by fraternal indignation at what they had witnessed. To alleviate suffering could become the essential aim of life, a raison d'être. In a moment of discouragement, in February 1857, Florence Nightingale wrote: "I have had to see my children dressed in a dirty blanket and an old pair of regimental trousers and to see them fed on raw salt meat, and nine thousand of my children are lying, from causes which might have been prevented, in their forgotten graves".*

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

*In the memoirs which Dunant wrote in exercise books at Heiden<sup>1</sup>, he referred to the influence not only of his mother but of three women of English descent : “ M<sup>me</sup> Beecher-Stowe, l’admirable auteur de Uncle Tom’s Cabin, à laquelle on doit l’abolition de l’esclavage aux Etats-Unis. Puis Florence Nightingale, l’héroïne du dévouement en Crimée, “ the Lady with the Lamp ” comme la nomme Longfellow. Enfin, M<sup>me</sup> Elizabeth Fry, qui se consacre à l’amélioration du sort des condamnés dans les prisons, soit en Angleterre, soit sur le continent... ”<sup>2</sup>*

*His veneration was constant. Elsewhere he said of Florence Nightingale: “ A noble woman who inaugurated a new era in universal charity ”.*

\*

*The first award of the Florence Nightingale Medal took place fifty years ago, and it is fitting that we celebrate that anniversary too in this issue devoted to her whose memory is commemorated in the distinction awarded every two years by the International Committee of the Red Cross. That is why the following pages give the background to the medal, and an illustrated article on the twenty-second award. The nurses who followed Florence Nightingale in dedication, demonstrate that her spirit and example are still alive. (Ed.)*

\* \* \*

---

<sup>1</sup> Henry Dunant Manuscripts in Geneva University Public Library.

<sup>2</sup> “ Mrs Beecher-Stowe, the admirable author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, to which the abolition of slavery in the United States was due; Florence Nightingale, the dedicated heroine of the Crimea, the “ Lady with the Lamp ” as Longfellow called her, and Mrs. Elizabeth Fry who devoted herself to the improvement of the plight of convicts in England and on the Continent... ”

## Florence Nightingale

by Angela, Countess of Limerick

In 1872 Henry Dunant, on a visit to London, read a paper on the work of the Red Cross. His first words were:—" Though I am known as the Founder of the Red Cross, and the originator of the Conventions of Geneva, it was an Englishwoman to whom all the honour of that Convention is due. What inspired me was the work of Miss Florence Nightingale. . . "

In this generous tribute Dunant acknowledged his indebtedness to one of the greatest pioneers of modern nursing history.

Since the Crimean war, Florence Nightingale has acquired a legendary prestige. Her overwhelming sense of vocation had enabled her to overcome both the opposition of her family and the innumerable obstacles she subsequently encountered in achieving her life's ambition.

In 1850 after a visit to the 'Institute for the Training of Deaconesses' at Kaiserswerth, she wrote " Now I know what it is to live and love life." From then on she gave herself up to the training, already started in 1844, which was to fit her for the superhuman task to which she dedicated the rest of her life.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Crimean War in March 1854 the most disquieting reports were received in England of the ghastly conditions and shortages in the hospital in which the sick and wounded British patients were being nursed. In October of that year Sidney Herbert, the Secretary for War, wrote to Florence Nightingale asking her to undertake a scheme to introduce female nurses into the Army Hospitals in the Crimea:—" There is but one

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

person in England that I know of who would be capable of organising and superintending such a scheme ” and he added prophetically “ If this succeeds, a prejudice will have been broken through and a precedent established, which will multiply the good for all time ”.

Florence Nightingale had no hesitation in accepting the challenge. Unknown to Herbert, she had already acted on her own account. She had recruited a party of nurses and was prepared to sail immediately. When she arrived in the Crimea, Florence Nightingale and her party were regarded with grave suspicion and difficulties of every kind were put in her way. Her reforming zeal was bitterly resented by the authorities, who accused her of spoiling the troops and “ destroying discipline ”. Only someone with high courage and tenacity of purpose could have succeeded in producing order out of the chaos of the hospitals where the neglect and suffering of the patients were unspeakable.

As conditions worsened with the approach of winter and the magnitude of the disaster became apparent, the official attitude changed and within a few months Florence Nightingale had established her position.

With lack of proper accommodation, a shortage of medical supplies, clothing and suitable food, Florence Nightingale reported “ calamity unparalleled in history of calamity ”. It was not only in caring for the sick and wounded that Florence Nightingale transformed the situation, but her insistence on better and more hygienic conditions in the barracks and a more civilised life for the troops were also part of the Herculean task she set herself.

The crushing burden was the administrative work—“ Nursing is the least of the functions into which I have been forced ” she writes. Everyone came to her for help and advice. But she rose to the occasion, and as one of her biographers describes it “ she became the rock to which everyone clung. Her calmness, her resource, her power to take action raised her to the position of a goddess. The troops worshipped her ”. But these great achievements were only accomplished at the expense of unremitting toil and led to several complete breakdowns in health. On one occasion she hovered for two weeks between life and death.

In April 1856 peace was proclaimed and 3 months later the last patient left the Barrack Hospital at Scutari. But Florence Nightin-



gale was very conscious that her work was not ended. She had seen hell, she said on her return to England, and she could never forget it.

The mortality in the Crimean disaster, 73% in 3 months from disease alone, was the result of faulty hospital administration, and she realised, exhausted as she was, that she would have to tackle the gigantic task of peacetime reform in this field if her experience in the Crimean war was to be of any permanent value.

Through her influence a Royal Commission was set up to study the problems involved and as the result of its work civilian hospitals, as well, benefited from the recommendations. From this period Florence Nightingale's advice was freely sought on all matters affecting medical administration and the detailed planning of hospitals both at home and overseas.

A further development of her work was the opening, in 1860, of the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital in London—the precursor of similar schools in other parts of the country. A year later she was helping to establish the first District Nursing Service and at the same time she was planning the training of midwives.

In 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded (subsequently the British Red Cross Society) was formed, and Florence Nightingale was pressed to take control of its work. She was too busily involved in her other activities to accept, but she did, however, take a close interest in its work and made an appeal for its funds, which met with a generous response.

“Those who undertake the work of aiding the sick and wounded” she wrote, “must not be sentimental enthusiasts but downright lovers of hard work”.

She held the same views about nurses—she despaired of what she described as “Excellent gentlewomen more fit for heaven than a hospital”. Every nurse should be trained to lead and take big responsibilities and big risks if the purpose was big enough, just as she did, throughout her adventurous life.

Florence Nightingale had not only progressive ideas, but also the spirit of adventure and the faith to bring them to fruition. The Herculean task she set herself, however, was only carried out at the expense of her health and her personal life. She shunned

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

publicity, and there is no doubt that at one time she exploited her ill health to gain the necessary time and solitude for her labours.

Florence Nightingale was a hard and exacting task mistress and she had no scruple about driving others relentlessly at the pace she herself was prepared to set. As a result she succeeded not only in remedying many of the appalling social evils of her day, but also in paving the way for much of the progressive social legislation enacted in the latter part of the 19th Century.

Florence Nightingale has left to posterity an ideal, stamped with her own image. In the Florence Nightingale medal, presented for outstanding nursing achievements, this image takes material form—it represents not only technical skill, but the qualities of the pioneer, the self discipline, the capacity for action and the sacrifice for a consuming purpose.

In June 1907 the VIII International Red Cross Conference was held in London.

A message was sent—"To Miss Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of the first Red Cross movement, whose heroic efforts on behalf of suffering humanity will be recognised and admired by all ages as long as the world shall last."

Therein lies her Memorial.

**Angela, Countess of LIMERICK**  
Chairman of the Standing Committee  
of the International Red Cross

---

## Scutari 1854

*In 1854 the English and the French were involved in a war which was the more distressing as epidemics increased the death rate in terrifying proportions. At Scutari, on the Asian bank of the Bosphorous, the Turks had given up to the English an artillery barracks with hospital attached. It was there, in that overcrowded general hospital where the cholera patients came pouring in, that Florence Nightingale and her nurses arrived from England on 5 November. The following three pages from Cecil Woodham-Smith's book <sup>1</sup> suffice to describe the conditions she found there. They show what heroism, tenacity and organizing ability she had to call upon to remedy the situation.*

... She was first able to get a footing in the hospital through the kitchen. A state of starvation existed in the Barrack Hospital. According to regulations a private soldier in hospital was placed on what was known as a whole diet, a half-diet or a spoon diet, the first representing the man's ordinary rations cooked for him by the hospital, the second about half his rations and the third liquid food. In addition he was supposed to receive "extra diet", wine, milk, butter, arrowroot, jelly, milk puddings, eggs, etc., as prescribed by the surgeon attending him and procured through the Purveyor.

But to cook anything at the Barrack Hospital was practically impossible. The sole provision for cooking was thirteen Turkish

---

<sup>1</sup> *Florence Nightingale*, Ed. Constable, London, 1950.

coppers each holding about 450 pints. There was only one kitchen. There were no kettles, no saucepans, the only fuel was green wood. The tea was made in the coppers in which the meat had just been boiled, water was short, the coppers were not cleaned and the tea was undrinkable. The meat for each ward was issued to the orderly for the ward, who stood in line to receive it from the Purveyor's Department. The Purveyor was understaffed, and when the hospital had 2500 patients one clerk did all the issues, and the orderlies had to wait an hour or more. When the orderly had the meat he tied it up, put some distinguishing mark on it and dropped it into the pot. Some of the articles used by the orderlies to distinguish their meat included red rags, buttons, old nails, reeking pairs of surgical scissors and odd bits of uniform. The water did not generally boil, the fires smoked abominably. When the cook considered that sufficient time had been taken up in cooking, the orderlies threw buckets of water on the fires to put them out, and the contents of the coppers were distributed, the cook standing by to see that each man got his own joint; the joints which had been dropped in last were sometimes almost raw. The orderly then carried the meat into the ward and divided it up, usually on his bed, and never less than twenty minutes could elapse between taking it out of the pot and serving it. Not only were the dinners always cold, but the meat was issued with bone and gristle weighed in, and some men got portions which were all bone. Those who could eat meat usually tore it with their fingers—there were almost no forks, spoons or knives. Men on a spoon diet got the water in which the meat had been cooked, as soup. There were no vegetables; only, sometimes, dried peas.

Orderlies cooked extras over fires of sticks in the wards and the courtyard. One of them, Edward Jennings, told the Hospitals Commission on December 14th, 1854: "I boil chickens in an old tin in the ward. I also cook the sago and other things as well as I can . . . the doctor does not give me any directions. I cook all the extras and give them to the man at once and he can do what he likes with them. . . . I never did anything in the way of cooking until I became an orderly." The administration of medicines was left to the orderlies, and it was their practice to give the day's medicine in one draught. When wine was ordered the orderlies drank it themselves. They

also ate the rations of men who were ill or asleep. One of the Sellonite sisters saw a young orderly eat up eight dinners.

The food was almost uneatable by men in rude health; as a diet for cholera and dysentery cases it produced agonies. The torture endured by the men when the pangs of hunger were superimposed on diarrhoea was frightful. "I have never seen suffering greater," wrote one observer...

*The crowds of wounded and sick and the climate made of an already dreadful situation a disaster which Florence Nightingale was to transform.*

## What is the Florence Nightingale medal ?

It was in 1907, at the VIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross in London, that the Hungarian Red Cross proposed setting up a Nightingale fund "for an international commemorative medal intended for women who have distinguished themselves exceptionally in their nursing activities". Its desire was to commemorate Florence Nightingale's devotion by a bronze medal engraved with the statuette of "The Lady with the Lamp" at St. Thomas' Hospital in London.

The Conference instructed the ICRC to ascertain from the National Societies how the Hungarian Red Cross Society's proposal could be implemented. The latter declared its readiness to share in the expenses involved in striking a medal.

The enquiry met with favourable responses on every side and several suggestions were made for financial contributions from the Red Cross Societies, and even for the establishment of a "Nightingale Fund". The ICRC duly submitted a report on the subject to the IXth International Conference of the Red Cross in Washington in 1912 which adopted the following resolution.

*1. A Fund shall be established by contributions from the National Societies of the Red Cross in memory of the great and distinguished services of Florence Nightingale for the improvement of the care for wounded and sick. It is to her that all the branches of this science owe their worldwide importance and perfection.*

*2. A Medal shall be struck and distributed together with a diploma on parchment, entitled "Florence Nightingale Medal". Six such medals (this number could be raised to twelve in the event of a major war) shall be yearly awarded to qualified nurses who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their devotion to the wounded and sick, in time of peace or of war.*

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

3. *The names and titles of these nurses shall first be examined by a Commission composed of competent persons appointed by the Central Committee of each Red Cross Society, and shall then be submitted to the International Committee of Geneva whose duty it will be to decide which of the candidates thus presented should be awarded these medals.*

4. *These medals shall be sent from Geneva, within three months after the International Committee's decision, to the National Red Cross Committee of the nurse or nurses who have thus been honoured, so that the medals be officially handed to them.*

5. *No National Committee may put up more than one candidate yearly, except in time of war. Moreover, each country is not bound to submit an application every year.*

6. *Each year, the International Committee of the Red Cross may withhold the aforesaid number of medals, if it considers that the applications submitted do not warrant this high distinction.*

*The special Regulations for the distribution of the medal shall be drawn up and published in the International Bulletin so that they may be submitted to all the Central Committees. The Nightingale Commission will inform the International Committee of the artist chosen and of the design of the medal to be struck for distribution to those who deserve it, in compliance with the above-mentioned regulations.*

In June 1914, the National Societies were invited to submit their applications. When the war broke out, the ICRC, with the consent of the National Red Crosses, decided to postpone the first distribution of the Florence Nightingale medal until after peace had been concluded.

So it was that May 12th 1920, the very day of Florence Nightingale's hundredth birthday anniversary, was chosen for the first distribution.

During 1927, in response to a series of requests, the ICRC had a miniature Nightingale medal struck which could be worn on all occasions, and distributed it to the 88 holders of the medal, who greatly appreciated this gesture. From that time, a miniature medal was awarded together with the medal at each distribution.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

In deference to a proposal it had received, the ICRC submitted a Resolution to the XIIIth International Conference of the Red Cross in The Hague in 1928. This Resolution aimed at raising the number of annual awards from 6 to 18, i.e. 36 medals every two years. The Resolution was confirmed by that Conference and the ICRC now disposes of 36 medals (maximum) every two years, without being bound to distribute all of them.

In 1934, the XVth International Conference, which met in Tokyo, revised the Regulations for the Florence Nightingale medal specifying the candidates' qualifications in detail and including "the voluntary aids duly registered at the Red Cross, who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their devotion to the sick and wounded, in time of war or of national disasters".

The distribution of the medal was suspended during the Second World War, as it had been during the First. It was only on May 12th 1947 that 71 medals were awarded to candidates presented by 19 National Societies.

In 1952, the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference, (Toronto) examined all the decisions taken for the Nightingale Fund and adopted a new text of the Regulations, which has been in force since that time, and was first applied to the 1953 distribution. That text was as follows.

### I. General provisions

*Art. 1.*—In accordance with the recommendation of the VIIIth International Red Cross Conference held in London in 1907, and the decision of the IXth International Conference held in Washington in 1912, a Fund was established by contributions from National Societies of the Red Cross in memory of the great and distinguished services of Florence Nightingale for the improvement of the care of wounded and sick.

The income of the Fund shall be for the distribution of a Medal, to be called the "Florence Nightingale Medal", struck in honour of the life and work of Florence Nightingale.

*Art. 2.*—The Florence Nightingale Medal shall be for nurses and voluntary aids of the Red Cross who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their devotion to sick or wounded in time of peace or of war.

It shall be awarded by the International Committee of the Red Cross on proposals made to it by the National Societies.

*Art. 3.*—The Medal shall be in silver-gilt with a portrait on the obverse of Florence Nightingale with the words "Ad memoriam Florence Nightingale



## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

1820-1910". On the reverse it shall bear the inscription on the circumference "Pro vera misericordia et cara humanitate perennis decor universalis". The name of the holder and the date of the award of the medal shall be engraved in the centre.

The Medal shall be attached by a red and white ribbon to a laurel crown surrounding a red cross.

The Medal shall be accompanied by a diploma on parchment.

*Art. 4.*—The Medal shall be presented in each country either by the Head of the State, or by the President of the Central Red Cross Committee, directly or by their substitutes.

The ceremony shall take place with a solemnity consistent with the distinction of the honour conferred.

### II. Special provisions

*Art. 5.*—The distribution of the Florence Nightingale Medal shall take place every two years.

Not more than 36 Medals may be issued at any one distribution.

If by reason of exceptional circumstances due to a widespread state of war it has been impossible for one or more distributions to take place, the number of Medals awarded at subsequent distributions may exceed the figure of 36, but may not exceed the total number which would normally have been attained if the preceding distributions had been able to take place.

*Art. 6.*—The Medal may be awarded to:

- (a) trained nurses who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their great devotion to wounded or sick in time of war or of peace.
- (b) matrons or nursing organizers who have rendered exceptional services in connection with the care of sick or wounded in time of war or of peace.
- (c) voluntary aids duly registered with the Red Cross who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their great devotion to wounded or sick in time of war or of disasters.
- (d) nurses and voluntary aids of any one of the above categories who have fallen on active service.

*Art. 7.*—From the beginning of September of the year preceding the year in which the Medal is awarded, the International Committee of the Red Cross shall invite the Central Committees of the National Societies by means of a circular and application forms to submit the names of nurses and voluntary aids whom they consider qualified to receive a Medal.

*Art. 8.*—The Central Committees of the National Societies, having taken all requisite advice, shall submit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names and qualifications of the nurses and voluntary aids they propose.

All applications submitted must come from the Central Committee of a National Society.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

The Central Committees may submit one or more applications, but are not bound to submit applications for each distribution.

*Art. 9.*—The applications with the reasons in support of them must reach the International Committee of the Red Cross before 1 March of the year in which the award of the Medal is to take place.

Applications reaching the International Committee after that date cannot be considered except in connection with a subsequent award.

*Art. 10.*—The International Committee of the Red Cross retains complete freedom of choice. It may refrain from awarding the total number of Medals contemplated if the qualifications of the applicants submitted do not appear to merit this distinguished honour.

*Art. 11.*—The International Committee of the Red Cross shall issue on the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, namely on May 12, a circular informing the Central Committees of the National Societies of the names of those to whom the Medal has been awarded.

It shall forward to the Central Committees as soon as possible after that date the Medals and diplomas to be handed to their recipients.

### III. Final provisions

*Art. 12.*—The present Regulations, adopted by the XVIIIth International Red Cross Conference held at Toronto in 1952, supersede all previous rules relating to the Florence Nightingale Medal, in particular those of the International Conference at Washington, 1912, the Regulations of 24 December 1913, and the amendments to the latter by the Xth Conference at Geneva, 1921, the XIIIth Conference at The Hague, 1928, and the XVth Conference at Tokyo, 1934.

\* \* \*

#### Florence Nightingale Medal Awards

Argentina . . . . .	2	Chile . . . . .	10
Australia . . . . .	28	Colombia . . . . .	2
Austria . . . . .	16	Costa Rica . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	21	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	16
Bolivia . . . . .	1	Denmark . . . . .	11
Brazil . . . . .	2	Ecuador . . . . .	1
Bulgaria . . . . .	6	Estonia <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1
Burma . . . . .	1	Finland . . . . .	12
Canada . . . . .	10	France . . . . .	51

<sup>1</sup> 1939.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

Germany <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	18	Mexico . . . . .	1
Germany (Dem. Rep.) . . . . .	3	Mongolia (People's Rep.) . . . . .	1
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . . . . .	23	Netherlands . . . . .	11
Great Britain . . . . .	26	New Zealand . . . . .	11
Greece . . . . .	17	Norway . . . . .	14
Hungary . . . . .	23	Pakistan . . . . .	9
Iceland . . . . .	2	Peru . . . . .	1
India . . . . .	28	Philippines . . . . .	13
Indonesia . . . . .	1	Poland . . . . .	32
Iran. . . . .	1	Rumania . . . . .	6
Ireland . . . . .	5	South Africa . . . . .	13
Italy . . . . .	34	Spain . . . . .	1
Japan . . . . .	50	Sweden . . . . .	11
Jordan . . . . .	2	Switzerland . . . . .	3
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.) . . . . .	2	Thailand. . . . .	2
Korea (Rep.) . . . . .	11	Turkey . . . . .	1
Latvia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4	USA . . . . .	37
Lebanon . . . . .	1	USSR . . . . .	11
Liberia . . . . .	1	Venezuela . . . . .	1
Lithuania <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3	Yugoslavia . . . . .	11

---

<sup>1</sup> 1920, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939.

<sup>2</sup> 1925, 1929, 1931, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> 1927, 1933.

## TWENTY-SECOND AWARD OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

In 1969, as at previous distributions, the National Societies vested with the appropriate solemnity the awarding of the medal to applicants selected by the ICRC and whose names appeared last year in the *International Review*.<sup>1</sup> It is unfortunately not possible to give here a complete account of the ceremonies, since some of these have not yet taken place. Additional information which we hope to receive will however be published at a later date.

The descriptions and photographs<sup>2</sup> which follow will give proof of the universality of the aid given by nurses, as the recipients of the award come from every continent, each of whom is inspired by the same Red Cross ideal. They have all followed the example of their great predecessor, Florence Nightingale, and the fact that thirty-three nurses received this high distinction shows how alive is the spirit of sacrifice in the year in which the fiftieth anniversary is being celebrated of the first award of the medal bearing her name.

\* \* \*

### AUSTRALIA

Three Australian nurses were honoured at the Twenty-second award of the Medal. The first two, *Colonel Edna Nell Doig* and *Sister Kathleen Tweedy* were decorated on 6 June 1969 by Lady Hasluck, President of the National Red Cross. The ceremony took

---

<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, May 1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Plate*.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

place at the Society's headquarters in Melbourne before a large gathering.

*Mrs. Jean Elsie Ferguson* was guest of honour of the Divisional Council which held its General Assembly in Perth on 20 August 1969. The Chairman of the Western Australian Division read out a congratulatory telegram from Lady Hasluck and bestowed the Medal on the recipient, who replied how much she had valued throughout her career the qualities of loyalty and enthusiasm amongst the nurses with whom she worked.

### CHILE

*Señora Elisa Ripamonti de Bulnes* received the Medal on 13 August 1969 at the Municipal Theatre of Santiago in front of a large crowd and after Dr. A. Inostrosa, President of the National Society, had given an account of the recipient's qualities. She then thanked the ICRC for the distinction awarded her and recalled the high standard set by Florence Nightingale for mankind.

### DENMARK

The Danish Red Cross arranged a reception at its headquarters on 29 May 1969. HRH Prince Henryk, Member of the National Society Council, bestowed the Medal on *Miss Elisabeth H. Larsen*. Dr. Husfeldt, President of the Red Cross, then congratulated her, expressing the pride felt throughout Denmark and recalled her work in public health.

### FINLAND

The General Assembly of the Finnish Red Cross was held in Helsinki on 22 November 1969, which was the occasion for Mr. A. E. Martola to bestow the Medal with due solemnity on *Miss Irja Pohjala*. In a stirring letter addressed to the ICRC she stated that the distinction she had obtained rebounded on all her colleagues, as nursing care is a matter of team-work.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

### FRANCE

In the presence of nurses who had previously received the Medal and of leading members of the Society, Mr. Carraud, President of the French Red Cross, presented the award and the accompanying diploma to *Mlle Jeanne Euverte* and *Mlle Lucile Cantan*, after relating the qualities meriting the ICRC's distinction. This impressive ceremony took place at the headquarters of the National Society in Paris on 19 December 1969.

### GERMANY

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC

The honorary President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Bavarian Red Cross and other leading personalities of the Red Cross world and over 200 nurses of the National Society were present when the President of the "Verband Deutscher Mutterhäuser vom Roten Kreuz", Generaloberin I. von Troschke decorated the recipient *Generaloberin Johanna Held* with the Medal. The ceremony took place with due solemnity on 31 May 1969 in Munich.

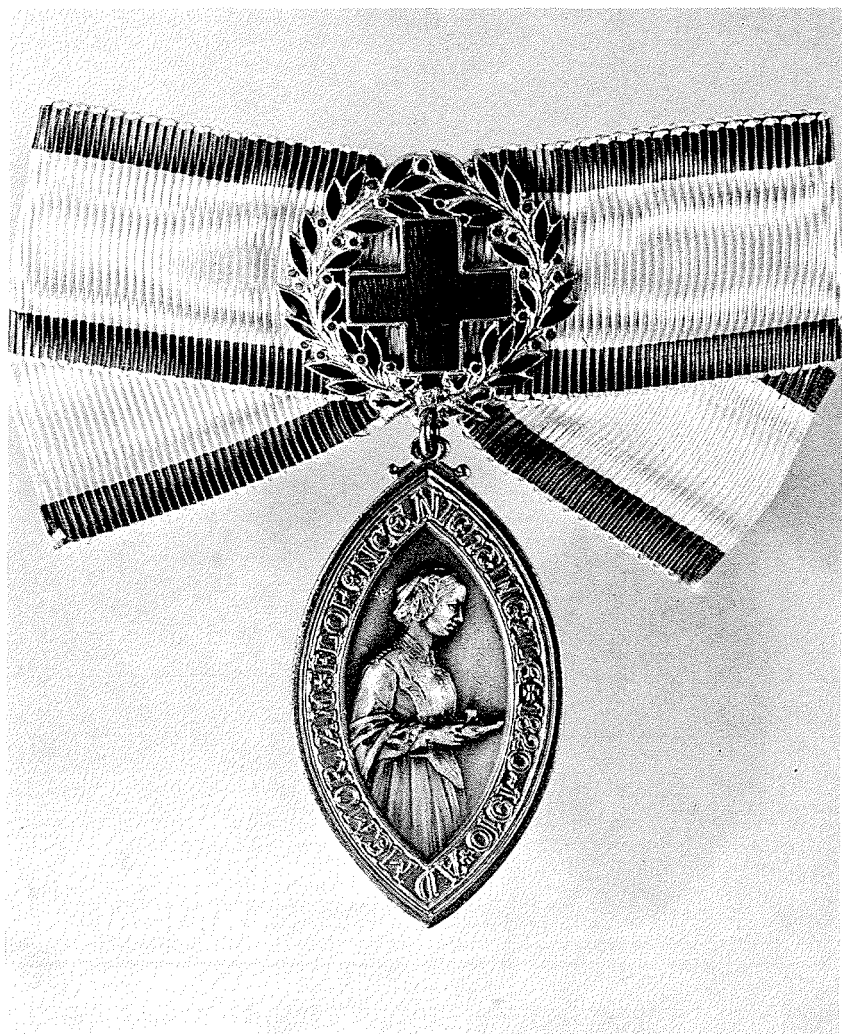
### GREAT BRITAIN

The Medal and diploma were bestowed on *Miss Eva G. Lancaster* on 10 July 1969 in London by the British Red Cross Society.

### HUNGARY

During the course of the third Congress of the Hungarian Red Cross the ceremony took place when the Medal was bestowed on *Mlle Sarolta Deme* and *Mme Smidéliusz Ernőné*. Professor P. Gégesi-Kiss, President of the National Society, congratulated them in an address he delivered and recalled the circumstances in which the distinction conferred by the ICRC was created.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL



TWENTY-SECOND AWARD



SOUTH AFRICA :

Professor Doctor Charlotte Searle

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC) :

au Generaloberin Johanna Held



AUSTRALIA :

Colonel Edna Nell Doig,  
Mrs. Jean Elsie Ferguson,  
Sister Kathleen Tweedy





CHILE :

Señora Elisa Ripamonti de Bulnes



KOREA (REPUBLIC) :

Mrs. Kim, Kwon Sok-Hei,  
Miss New, Soon-Han



DENMARK :

Miss Elisabeth H. Larsen



U.S.A. :  
Dean Frances



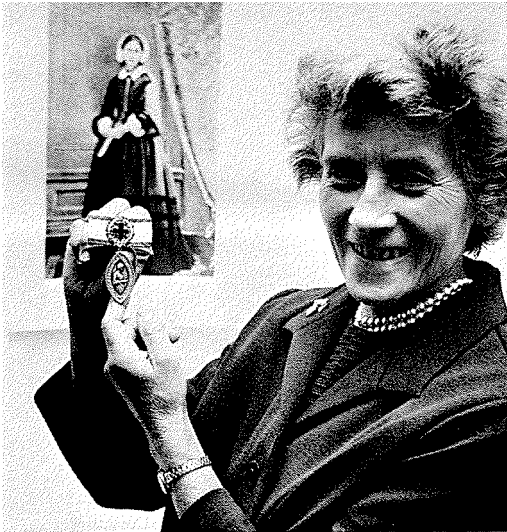
FINLAND :  
Miss Irja Pohjala



FRANCE :  
M<sup>lle</sup> Jeanne Euverte,  
M<sup>lle</sup> Lucile Cantan

GREAT BRITAIN :

Miss Eva G. Lancaster M.B.E.



HUNGARY :

M<sup>lle</sup> Sarolta Deme,  
M<sup>me</sup> Smidéliusz Ernőn  
née Laborczilona



ITALY :

M<sup>lle</sup> Anna Maria Platter



JAPAN :

Mrs. Shizu Koyama,  
Miss Sei Tozawa,  
Miss Sato Takahashi



ANON :

Nabila Saab Drooby

MONGOLIA  
(PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)

Mrs. Danzangin Therma





NEW ZEALAND :

Sister Moya Clare McTamney

PAKISTAN :

Mrs. Mumtaz Pinda Khan



NETHERLANDS :

Miss Lidwina M. Ch. W. Verlinden





PHILIPPINES :

Mrs. Elisa R. Ochoa,  
Miss Felipa T. Javalera



POLAND :

M<sup>me</sup> Zofia Muszka  
M<sup>me</sup> Maria Hadera  
M<sup>me</sup> Florentyna  
Wronska  
Kaczmarska

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

### INDONESIA

*Mrs. R. Murtasiah Soepomo* is the first Indonesian nurse to receive the Medal. It was bestowed on her on 23 July 1969 at a meeting specially arranged for the occasion at the Provincial Government Office in Bandung at which large numbers attended.

### ITALY

*Mlle Anna Maria Platter* received the Medal from the hands of Dr. Potenza, then President-General of the Italian Red Cross, at a ceremony on 21 May 1969 at the National Society's headquarters in Rome. Leading members of the Red Cross, several previous recipients and representatives of the nursing and volunteer corps were present.

### JAPAN

H.I.M. the Empress conferred the Medal on *Mrs. Shizu Koyama*, *Miss Sei Tozawa* and *Miss Sato Takahashi* at a large gathering in Tokyo on 23 June 1969. She then delivered an address in which she congratulated the recipients and also urged young nurses to follow their example. The President of the Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of Health, and the honorary delegate of the ICRC in Japan then spoke and praised the spirit of sacrifice and selflessness shown by Florence Nightingale in the last century.

### KOREA

#### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Red Cross of the Republic of Korea took the opportunity of the impressive ceremony, broadcast and televised, which it had organized in Seoul to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of its founding and bestow the Medal on *Mrs. Kim, Kuon Sok-Hei* and *Miss New, Soon-Han*. There were over a thousand persons present, amongst whom were many official personalities and leading members of the National Society. The Medal was bestowed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Il Kwon Chung on the recipients.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

### LEBANON

The ceremony took place at the UNESCO building in Beyrouth on 20 June 1969 at which diplomas were handed to nurses of the Red Cross presided by the Minister of Health and at which more than 1500 persons were present. These included the representative of the President of the Republic and the ICRC delegate in the Lebanon. *M<sup>me</sup> F. Issa-el-Khoury*, President of the National Red Cross, recalled the significance and quality of the Medal and bestowed the award and diploma on *M<sup>me</sup> Nabila Saab Drooby*, who replied praising the spirit of service and thanking the International Committee.

### MONGOLIA

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

At Ulan Bator on 23 August 1969, *Mrs. Danzangin Therma* received the Medal and accompanying diploma from the hands of Dr. Tumendelger, President of the National Society. The ceremony took place before a large audience and was all the more impressive, as it was the first time that a nurse of the Mongolian People's Republic has received this high distinction.

### NETHERLANDS

Many personalities were present at the fine ceremony organized for the bestowing of the Medal on *Miss Lidwina M. Ch. W. Verlinden*, which took place in The Hague on 26 September 1969. H. M. Queen Juliana herself decorated the recipient. Afterwards, Mr. Kraijenhoff, President of the Netherlands Red Cross, recalled the war-time circumstances in which she had given proof of outstanding courage.

### NEW ZEALAND

As *Sister Moya Clare McTamney* was working in Sidney in 1969 a ceremony was arranged there at the New Zealand High Commission on 25 August. On his way to Istanbul where he was



## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

to attend the XXIst International Conference, on behalf of the New Zealand Red Cross of which he is President, Mr. Eardly Button stopped in Australia and presented her with the Medal at a ceremony in keeping with the solemnity demanded by the ICRC for the occasion. It is interesting to note that a member of the Nightingale family was also present.

### PAKISTAN

The annual assembly of the West Pakistan Branch of the Pakistan Red Cross took place on 25 March 1970 at the Governor's residence in Lahore. *Mrs. Mumtaz Painsa Khan* was on that occasion presented with the Medal and the accompanying diploma by Begum Attiqur Rehman, wife of the Governor.

### PHILIPPINES

On 13 December 1969, on the occasion of the assembly of the Philippine Red Cross in Manila, *Mrs. Elisa R. Ochoa* and *Miss Felipa T. Javalera* in front of a large and appreciative gathering received the Medal and Diploma from the hands of Mrs. D. H. Sison, member of the National Society Board of Governors and Mr. P. W. Calderara, honorary delegate of the ICRC. Several personalities from the League, including Mr. J. Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Mr. Dabney, Assistant Secretary-General of that institution, were also present at the ceremony.

### POLAND

A special ceremony took place on 13 June 1969 at the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in Warsaw, in honour of *M<sup>me</sup>. Zofia Muszka*, *M<sup>me</sup>. Maria Hadera* and *M<sup>me</sup>. Florentyna Wrońska Kaczmarska*. They received their distinctions from *M<sup>me</sup>. I. Dománska* who emphasized the importance of the role of nurses amongst the activities of the National Society over which she presides. Two speakers also stressed the significance of the Medal's awarding: the Minister of Health who saw in the event a tribute to the entire

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

Polish nursing corps, and Dr. J. de Rougemont, member of the ICRC, who was on mission in Poland and conveyed the congratulations of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the recipients.

### SOUTH AFRICA

On 5 August 1969, the Medal was bestowed on *Professor Dr. Charlotte Searle* by Mr. J. J. Fouché, State President. The ceremony which took place at the University of Pretoria, where the recipient teaches nursing, was attended by over 300 amongst whom were senior officials, leading members of the National Red Cross Society, as well as representatives of the University and the medical corps.

The second recipient, *Miss Agnes Wilson Simpson* is at present abroad and will receive the Medal at a later date.

### U.S.A.

*Dean Frances Reiter* received the Medal on 12 May 1969 from the hands of Mr. E. Roland Harriman, Chairman of the American Red Cross. The ceremony took place during the Society's National Convention in Atlanta. The recipient thus becomes the thirty-seventh American nurse to receive the distinction awarded by the ICRC for outstanding services.

---

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

---

## **Development of International Humanitarian Law**

GENEVA, 15 APRIL 1970

*Circular No. 478*

*To the Central Committees of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion  
and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, meeting at Istanbul in September 1969, devoted its Resolution XIII to the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts. That resolution, the text of which is appended hereto, assigns to the International Committee of the Red Cross some heavy tasks, in particular that of drawing up proposals in that field for submission to governments.

The International Committee set to work immediately after the Conference, for the undertaking is of obvious urgency. With the assistance of consultants of various nationalities, the International Committee is at this moment compiling full documentary material containing concrete proposals which it intends to submit in the Spring of 1971 to a conference of governmental experts who, in accordance with the aforesaid resolution, should be representative of the world's main legal and social systems. That conference, to which some thirty governments will be invited to send experts may be followed by a second.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The International Committee hopes to be able in this way to draft proposals likely to meet with approval as widely as possible and which it will submit to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions.

In addition, complying with the wish expressed by the International Conference of the Red Cross, the Committee is maintaining close liaison with the United Nations Organization, and particularly with the Secretary-General. It was represented, *inter alia*, at the General Assembly's proceedings which resulted in Resolution 2597 encouraging the Secretary-General to continue his studies in co-operation with the International Committee, with particular attention to certain subjects. A representative of the Committee also attended the meeting of the Human Rights Commission in March 1970 at New York, when it examined the Secretary-General's report. Moreover, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in these studies, as desired by the General Assembly, the International Committee will provide him with a preliminary report on non-international armed conflicts, guerrilla warfare, and the status of irregular combatants.

Furthermore, as the Istanbul Resolution XIII encourages it, with a view to co-ordination of work, the ICRC continues to concern itself actively for the studies and events, often of genuine value, which private organizations devote to certain aspects of humanitarian law. It has given accounts of some of those events in its periodical publications.

As it has always done in matters of this kind, the International Committee is making a point of associating National Societies closely in this important undertaking. It will keep them regularly informed on progress, either in circular letters or in news bulletins. It expresses the hope that National Societies will forthwith send it any advice or suggestions they wish to offer. Already at this present stage, any further remarks concerning the two reports entitled "Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs applicable in Armed Conflicts" and "Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts" which the Committee submitted to the XXI<sup>st</sup> International Conference will be of the greatest value.

If National Societies particularly interested in these problems so wish, the International Committee would be prepared to convene

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

them to a meeting, so that they may exchange their observations with it and among themselves. Such a meeting could take place either at the end of this year or at the beginning of 1971, as it would be useful to hold it before the conference of governmental experts advocated by the XXIst Conference.

The International Committee thanks beforehand those National Societies which, following this circular, are kind enough to let it have their suggestions.

Yours sincerely,

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS

**Marcel A. NAVILLE**  
*President*

THE XXIst INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

RESOLUTION XIII

**Reaffirmation and Development of the Laws and Customs  
applicable in Armed Conflicts**

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

considering that armed conflicts and other forms of violence which continue to rage in the world, continuously imperil peace and the values of humanity,

noting that, in order to strive against such dangers, the limits imposed upon the waging of hostilities by the requirements of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience should be continuously reaffirmed and defined,

recalling the resolutions previously adopted on this matter by International Conferences of the Red Cross and, in particular, Resolution No. XXVIII of the XXth International Conference,

recognizing the importance of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2444 adopted on 19 December 1968 on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, as well as Resolution No. 2454 adopted on 20 December 1968,

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

having taken note with gratitude of the work undertaken by the ICRC in this field, following Resolution No. XXVIII of the XXth International Conference and, in particular, of the extensive report which the ICRC has prepared on this subject,

underlines the necessity and the urgency of reaffirming and developing humanitarian rules of international law applicable in armed conflicts of all kinds, in order to strengthen the effective protection of the fundamental rights of human beings, in keeping with the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

requests the ICRC on the basis of its report to pursue actively its efforts in this regard with a view to

1. proposing, as soon as possible, concrete rules which would supplement the existing humanitarian law,
2. inviting governmental, Red Cross and other experts representing the principal legal and social systems in the world to meet for consultations with the ICRC on these proposals,
3. submitting such proposals to Governments for their comments, and,
4. if it is deemed desirable, recommending the appropriate authorities to convene one or more diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States, in order to elaborate international legal instruments incorporating those proposals,

encourages the ICRC to maintain and develop, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2444, the co-operation established with that organisation in order to harmonize the various studies undertaken, and to collaborate with all other official and private organisations with a view to ensuring the co-ordination of such studies,

requests National Red Cross Societies to create active public interest in such a cause, which is of concern to all mankind,

urges all Governments to support the efforts of the International Red Cross in this respect.

---

## For the Victims of the Conflict in Laos

*On April 27, 1970, the International Committee sent the following appeal to many National Societies and to various institutions :*

On 26 January 1968, the International Committee of the Red Cross launched an appeal for those suffering as a result of the fighting in Laos, to which a large number of National Societies made generous response. In its report of 4 September 1969, the ICRC stated the increasing needs brought about by the influx of more displaced persons and hinted at the possibility of making a further appeal to the Red Cross world.

During the past six months, the military situation has continued to deteriorate and the number of civilians having to flee from the fighting areas has considerably increased. Since 1959, the total number of displaced persons has amounted to 600,000, of whom part has been able to be aided and re-established. In view of the urgency of the present situation, the ICRC, at the request of the Lao Red Cross, and in agreement with the League of Red Cross Societies, once again calls upon your Society and makes a pressing appeal on behalf of the victims of the conflict in Laos.

*A. Civilian population.*—According to information received from the ICRC delegates on the spot, there are now 40,000 additional displaced persons who have fled from the fighting and taken shelter in the following areas:

Plaine des Jarres	30,000
South (Sedone, Paksé)	5,000
Thakek	2,000
North (Houa-Khong)	3,000

The number of more persons displaced has doubled over the past six months.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The delegates of the ICRC point out that the following are the most urgent requirements:

- 40,000 blankets
- 40,000 mosquito nets
- 40,000 mats
- tinned meat (indefinite quantity)
- cooking utensils
- machetes, etc.

All the above items can be purchased at low prices locally or in Thailand.

*B. Wounded and sick.*—Aid to wounded and sick would entail the despatch of:

- bandaging material
- antibiotics
- sulfonamides
- anti-malarial drugs
- anti-diarrhoea drugs
- sera.

Because of the urgency of needs and the time spent in routing relief supplies, the ICRC would urge National Societies in giving priority to cash contributions enabling local purchases to be made and the rapid carrying out of the programmes mentioned above.<sup>1</sup> Distributions will be ensured by the Lao Red Cross assisted by an ICRC delegate.

National Societies which could only provide relief in kind are requested to make prior contact with the ICRC, informing it of the type and quantity of supplies to be made available. The ICRC will then give them all the necessary information for the despatching of the relief to be provided.

The ICRC counts on the generosity of National Societies and in advance thanks all those which will be contributing by their donations to alleviating the suffering of the victims of the conflict in Laos.

---

<sup>1</sup> Funds should be transferred to the ICRC account with the Swiss Bank Corporation in Geneva and marked "Laos 70".



## Appeal to Middle East Powers

On 11 April 1970, the International Committee of the Red Cross sent the following message to the Powers engaged in the Middle East conflict.

*Despite the cease fire, acts of war continue to occur in the Middle East. It is alarming to observe the escalation of hostilities in regions where military installations sometimes co-exist with civilian populations, thus involving ever greater suffering.*

*In view of the tragic development of this situation, the International Committee of the Red Cross urgently appeals to the governments and all the forces engaged in that part of the world to apply, in all circumstances, the universally recognized rules of humanity.*

*It emphasizes that when signing the 1949 Geneva Conventions, Powers solemnly undertook to observe a series of standards which demand, inter alia, that non-combatant populations shall be spared and that no attacks shall be directed against them, that military and civilian detainees shall be treated in a fitting and humane manner, and that no maltreatment and reprisals shall be directed against persons and property. Hospitals shall enjoy particular protection.*

*The International Committee of the Red Cross urges the parties concerned to give its delegates greater support and increased facilities for the discharge of their mission. It is imperative that, through its representatives in the area of conflict, the ICRC be permitted to carry out its plans to provide more effective protection for non-combatants.*

*The Committee, which has often confronted the responsible authorities with their obligations, earnestly requests them to observe the essential rules of humanity and to abstain from all acts likely to make efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict more difficult.*

## **Agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee**

The ICRC has just concluded an agreement with representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) at Brussels, under which the member countries will make available to the ICRC agricultural surpluses and other goods to the value of 24 million Swiss francs to be used to carry out the tasks of the International Committee (and the League of Red Cross Societies as necessary) in those countries of the Third World stricken by armed conflicts or famine.

This agreement, signed at Brussels on 25 March 1970 <sup>1</sup> bears the signatures of:

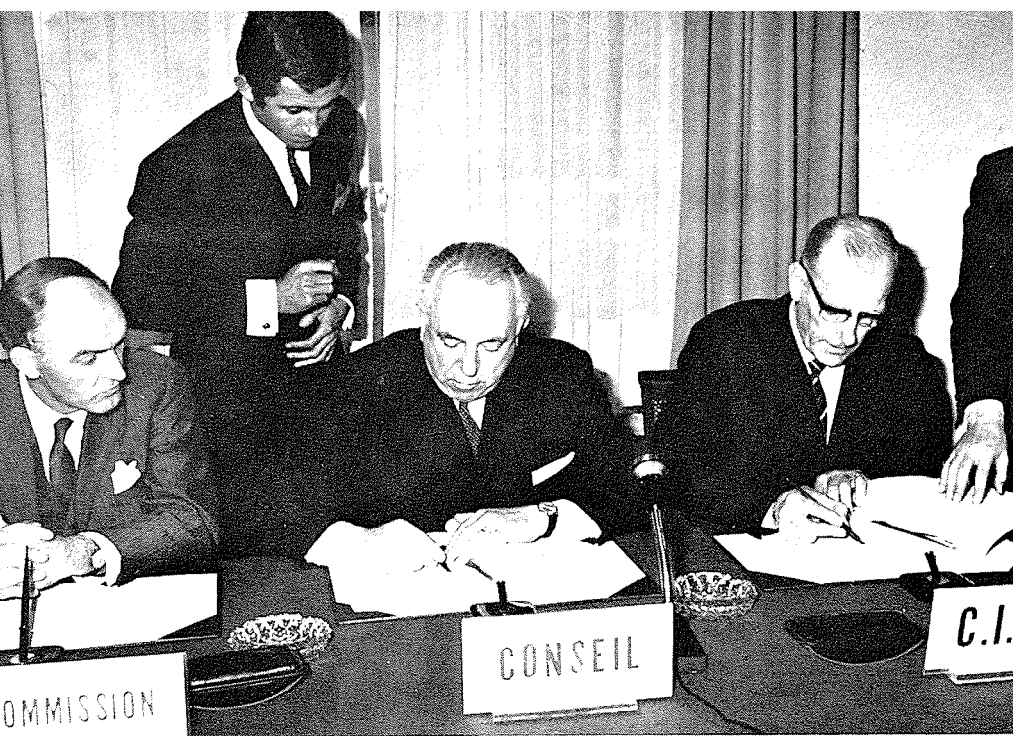
- for the Council of the European Communities—Mr. Jean Doumont, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Deputy Representative of Belgium and President of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, and Mr. Jean Durieux, Director of the General Administration for Development Aid of the Commission of European Communities;
- for the ICRC—Mr. Raymond Courvoisier, Special Assistant to the President and Executive Director.

Under the agreement, negotiated by Mr. Ch. Ammann, assistant director and economic advisor, the EEC will donate to the ICRC 3000 tons of powdered skimmed milk and 4500 tons of cereals to be used in humanitarian operations to relieve those in distress.

The second of these donations will be split among the member countries of the EEC as follows: Belgium—750 tons; France—1000 tons; Federal Republic of Germany—1000 tons; Italy—1000 tons; Netherlands—750 tons.

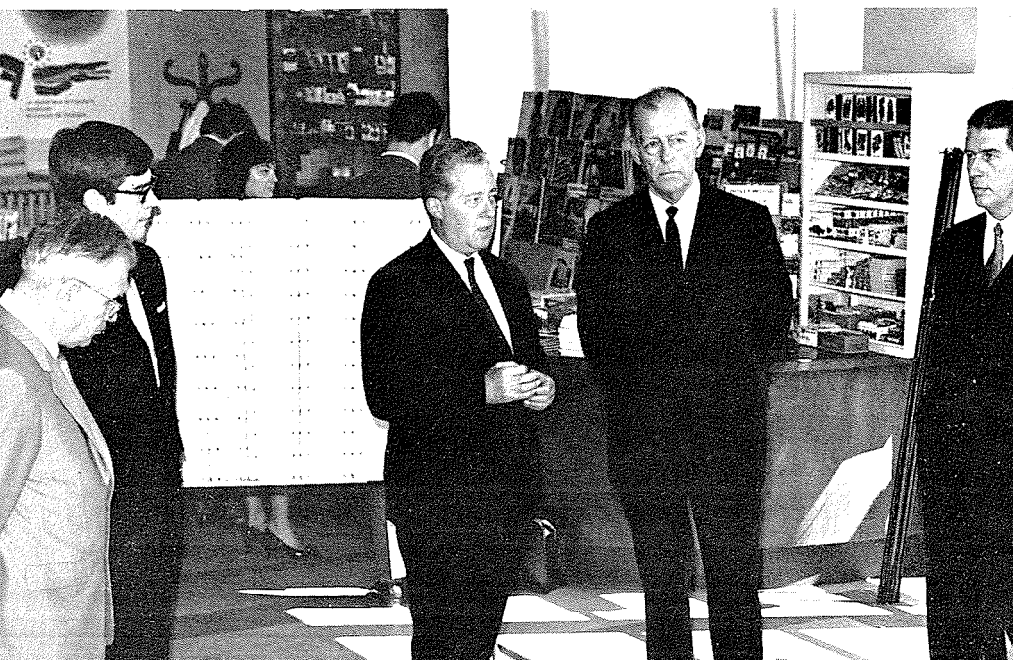
---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate*



**Brussels:** Signing of agreements between the EEC and the ICRC (left to right: Mr. J. Durieux, Director of the European Communities Commission Aid and Development Division, Mr. J. Doumont, Belgian Permanent Assistant Representative to the European Communities and Chairman of the Permanent Representative Committee, Mr. R. Courvoisier, Personal Assistant to the President of the ICRC).

**Strasbourg:** At the inauguration of the ICRC exhibition, the President of the Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. O. Reverdin, paid tribute to the work of the ICRC (left to right: Mr. Wenck, President of the Swiss delegation, Mr. Modoux, Head a.i. of ICRC Information, Mr. Reverdin, Mr. Courvoisier, Personal Assistant to ICRC President, Mr. Sorinj, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe).





April 1970: Mr. Leemann, ICRC delegate, with prisoners in Nicaragua.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Middle East**

*Prison Visits.*—From 5 February to 3 March 1970, ICRC delegates carried out the seventh series of visits to places of detention in Israel and the occupied territories.

In addition, 720 Arab detainees received standard ICRC parcels of fruit, biscuits and cigarettes.

*Release of Egyptian Fishermen.*—Following the ICRC delegation's intervention, the Israeli authorities on 11 and 13 March released nine Egyptian fishermen whose vessels were captured on 31 December 1960 and 13 January 1970.

During their captivity in Israel, these seamen were visited by ICRC delegates with whom they were able to talk in private.

*Release of Lebanese Civilians.*—Four Lebanese civilians who had been taken prisoner on 27 February 1970 were released by the Israeli authorities on 2 and 3 March at the Lebanese frontier. They returned to the Lebanon under ICRC protection.

*Repatriation of the Dead.*—On 12 March 1970 the ICRC delegations in Jordan and Israel repatriated the body of an Israeli civilian killed on 9 March during a skirmish in the Aqaba region.

At El Kantara the body of an Egyptian pilot whose aircraft was shot down on 12 March was repatriated on 22 March by the International Committee delegations in Israel and the United Arab Republic.

## United Arab Republic

The ICRC delegate in the United Arab Republic visited four Israeli prisoners of war on 29 March 1970. These men, an officer taken prisoner on 14 December 1969, a pilot captured on 9 February 1970 and two civilian auxiliary members of the Israeli Armed Forces also entitled to prisoner of war status under article 4 A (4) of the IIIrd Geneva Convention and who were captured on 10 February.

The International Committee representative enquired into detention conditions and interviewed the prisoners without witnesses. As customary, reports on these visits have been sent to the detaining power and to the prisoners' own government.

## Arab Republic of the Yemen

Towards the end of last year the situation in the North of the Arab Republic of the Yemen had seriously deteriorated due to fighting between tribes and government troops, and also due to drought.

The ICRC therefore despatched on 22 November 1969 fourteen tons of foodstuffs, medical supplies, blankets etc., to a value of more than 82,000 Swiss Francs. At the same time it recruited a medical team to man the Saada hospital, the only one for the northern region of the country, but without doctors to run it.

The team of one doctor, one anaesthetist and a male nurse began its work at Saada on 8 January 1970. Hardly had it arrived, than the wounded and sick began to flock to the hospital which, from then onwards, treated from 90 to 150 cases each day.

In view of the increasing danger to which it was exposed, the ICRC team left Saada on 13 February just before the town fell to the Royalist forces. It was then decided to install the team in the little township of Khamer, about half-way between Sanaa and Saada, and where there was a recently constructed hospital in which the wounded could be cared for.

Two members of the ICRC medical team having completed their tours of duty, the team's establishment at Khamer coincided with the arrival on 9 March of Dr. R. Jakob—to replace Dr. U. Jaggi—and a nurse, Mr. J. Gauthey—taking over from Mr. B. Conus. The anaesthetist, Miss G. Péclat, will stay on for a few months longer.

## **The ICRC in four Arab States**

From 17 March to 8 April, Mr. André Rochat, delegate general, undertook a mission taking him through Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic.

In Amman, he met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdel Monheim Rifai, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ahmed Toukan and the chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Refugees of the Kingdom of Jordan and Minister of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Subhi Amer. The ICRC delegate also saw the director of UNWRA, Mr. Owren as well as the President of the Jordanian Red Crescent, Mr. Abu-Goura. On 21 March, Mr. Rochat was granted an audience by H. M. King Hussein.

In Iraq, the delegate-general had discussions with the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nema-al-Nema and the director-general of the international organization department, Mr. Alwan.

In Saudi Arabia, Mr. Rochat made various contacts in government and Red Crescent circles. He then travelled to the United Arab Republic where from 4 to 8 April he exchanged views with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, the Minister of Health and President of the Egyptian Red Crescent, Mr. Abdou Salam, the Secretary of State, Mr. Salah Gohar and the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Dr. Khalek Hassouna. On 7 April, Mr. Rochat accompanied by the head of the ICRC delegation in Cairo, visited four Israeli prisoners of war.

## **Republic of Vietnam**

In January and February 1970, the ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam visited several places of detention. They went to the interrogation centres at Hué, Bac Lieu and Bien Hoa, and to similar establishments in Saigon. They also saw prisoners of war under common law sentences and civilian detainees in the Nha Trang military prison, the re-educational centre at Tan Hiep and the penitentiary on Con Son island. Their visits included the Chi Hoa national prison of Saigon and the prisoner-of-war camp at Phu Quoc.

In the Bien-Hoa prisoner-of-war camp (administered by the Vietnamese armed forces), they visited some paraplegic and other, healthy, prisoners. They also visited the hospital of the American armed forces at Cu-Chi and the Vietnamese hospital at Qui-Nhon.

The representatives of the International Committee also entered the Qui-Nhon prisoner-of-war camp and the interrogation centre at Pleiku, both administered by the Vietnamese armed forces.

In all these places of detention, the ICRC delegates inquired into the living conditions of the prisoners. The reports of these visits will, as usual, be transmitted to the Detaining Authorities.

## **Cambodia**

Following the events of 18 March, Mr. André Durand, delegate general of the ICRC for Asia, approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to request authorization to carry out those duties entrusted to the International Committee by the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The Cambodian authorities replied that the representative of the ICRC would be granted all the facilities needed to carry out his humanitarian mission.

Mr. Durand was then recalled to Geneva to report to the Committee and to advise as to the steps to be taken to strengthen ICRC action in the light of the new situation. Mr. Michel Testuz, ICRC delegate, who had remained at Phnom-Penh, was instructed to take steps to protect all the non-combatant civilians. At the request of the ICRC Central Tracing Agency, he made a particular effort to obtain news of the missing journalists.

Mr. Testuz has transmitted to Geneva a request from the Cambodian Red Cross, for 200 units of blood plasma, which were flown to Phnom-Penh on 15 April.

## **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

After the skyjacking of a South Korean aircraft on 11 December 1969 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ICRC intervened for the repatriation of the 51 passengers of the aircraft at Pyongyang. Several telegrams were exchanged between the ICRC and the North Korean Red Cross.



Under date of 3 February, the ICRC received the announcement that these passengers would be released by the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On 14 February, 39 of these were conducted to Panmunjom from where they returned to the Republic of Korea. The authorities and Red Cross of that country thanked the ICRC for its intervention and asked it to continue its representations for the return of the seven passengers and four crew members held at Pyongyang. On 10 March, the ICRC sent a further message to the Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning these eleven persons and demanding their repatriation.

Ten days later the ICRC President received a letter from the President of the Republic of Korea, expressing his thanks to the International Committee and asking it to continue its efforts.

In addition, the families of the eleven persons held at Pyongyang have sent petitions to the ICRC which it forwarded to the Red Cross of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 March 1970.

## Greece

The International Committee continued the mission started on 24 November 1969, in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Greek Government.

Its delegates successively visited the central police station at Nea Ionia (gendarmerie, 3 March), the Korydallos and Averof prisons, men's section, as well as the penal wing of the Athens General Hospital (Athens police, on 4, 5 and 6 March), the ESA Vassilissis Sophias military police station (military police, on 10 March), the central police station and transfer centre of Piraeus (Athens police and gendarmerie, on 11 March), the Oropos camp (gendarmerie, on 13 and 14 March), Egine prison (gendarmerie, on 17 March), Averof prison, women's section, and the central police station in Bouboulinas Street (Athens police, on 18 and 19 March), Chalkis prison in Euboea (gendarmerie, on 23 March), the Drossia and Varibopi hotels (military police, on 14, 24 and 28 March).

In all these places of detention, the ICRC delegates were able to move about freely. They were able to talk without witnesses with detainees of their own choosing, except in the Korydallos prison.

Moreover, they spoke, exceptionally, in the presence of a police officer with accused persons whose interrogation was in process at the central police station in Bouboulinas Street in Athens.

The visit to the ESA Vassilissis Sophias central military police station arranged for 2 March had to be postponed to 10 March.

In March, 185 persons presented themselves at the ICRC delegation in Athens with requests of a family character. 1,800 needy families benefited from ICRC aid.

The delegation, led since 14 March by Mr. Max Stalder, consists of two delegates and one doctor-delegate, all of Swiss nationality.

## Central America

**Guatemala.**—In the first fortnight in March, Mr. Leemann, ICRC delegate, who was on a three months' mission in Central America, was given permission by the Guatemalan authorities to visit several places of detention, such as the Santa Teresa Women's Prison, the Salamá Penitentiary, the " Granjas penales " of Quetzaltenango and Pavón, as well as various central police stations.

During these visits the delegate of the ICRC met some fifty persons detained for political reasons.

These visits following on a first series carried out in 1969 were, as usual, of a strictly humanitarian character, the ICRC never making any pronouncement on the reasons for detention.

\*

Following the kidnapping of the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Guatemala, by Guatemalan guerrilleros, the ICRC, with the agreement of the German Red Cross, offered to act as a neutral intermediary.

When this offer was accepted by the Guatemalan authorities, the International Committee without delay sent one of its delegates, Mr. E. Leemann, then in Nicaragua<sup>1</sup>, to Guatemala. He reached Guatemala City on 4 April.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*—An ICRC delegate visiting prisoners in Nicaragua.

In spite of several appeals made over the Guatemalan radio pleading on behalf of the ICRC that the life of the Ambassador be spared, at the same time offering ICRC mediation, Count von Spreti was found murdered on 6 April.

It should be recalled that during his previous visit to Guatemala, last March, the delegate of the International Committee was able to visit the guerrilleros whose release was requested in exchange for that of the German diplomat.

After this tragic episode, the International Committee launched the following appeal for the respect of fundamental humanitarian principles:

*Sharing the general emotion provoked by the tragic fate of a German diplomat in Guatemala, the International Committee of the Red Cross would like to reaffirm that respect for the fundamental humanitarian principles safeguarding man is a duty not only for established authorities but also for opposition movements, legal or not.*

*After a century of efforts, the international community has achieved, in the Geneva Conventions, that the taking of hostages, summary executions, torture, inhuman treatment in general be strictly forbidden.*

*Everything must be done to ensure that those principles, consistent with human laws and the dictates of the conscience of all peoples, are not placed in jeopardy by acts which are a disturbing return to barbarity.*

Furthermore, the President of the ICRC, in a telegram to the President of the Republic of Guatemala, stated that he deeply deplored the disappearance of the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and the lack of success of the steps taken by the ICRC delegate to avoid this tragic outcome.

“Sharing the indignation aroused by that event, the International Committee”, Mr. Naville stated, “made a point of reminding the Government of Guatemala of the obligations it had assumed by adhering to the Geneva Conventions which, inter alia, forbid reprisals.”

“That rule is applicable to all persons at present detained by the Guatemalan authorities”, the ICRC President concluded.

**El Salvador.**—Continuing his mission, Mr. Leemann returned to Salvador, where he went at the beginning of his tour, in the first half of February. The Delegate of the ICRC had talks with Mr. Fran-

cisco J. Guerrero, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He then went on to Nicaragua to have meetings with the authorities and Red Cross of that country.

**Relief in Latin America.**—The ICRC has despatched medicine and surgical equipment to a total value of 35,000 Swiss francs: 500 kgs. of medical supplies (antibiotics in particular) were sent by air, and bandaging material, tents and one surgical kit by boat to Bolivia.

Guatemala received 15 kits of emergency relief for the first-aid corps of the National Red Cross. A similar consignment was sent out to the Honduran Red Cross, whose first-aiders did outstanding work during the recent conflict as auxiliaries of the armed forces' health services.

The ICRC also donated two tons of milk powder to Haiti. This relief will be distributed by the National Red Cross Society in some quarters of Port-au-Prince.

## **Brazil**

The International Committee of the Red Cross, in agreement with the Brazilian Ministry of the Interior and in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies and the Brazilian Red Cross, has sent to Brazil, at the beginning of May, a team to carry out a survey of the conditions and needs of the Indian population of the Amazonas region.

The team, which will be in Brazil for several months, comprises three doctors made available to the International Red Cross by the German Federal Republic, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross Societies, which have agreed to meet the cost of the operation. The three doctors are accompanied by an ICRC representative.

## **Canada**

The Canadian Government having expressed the wish to discuss with the ICRC the overall problems relating to humanitarian law development, Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director, was in Ottawa for that purpose from 15 to 17 March 1970.

In the course of a meeting with representatives of the various Ministries concerned, Mr. Pilloud was able to explain the work programme undertaken by the ICRC pursuant to Resolution XIII of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross at Istanbul in September 1969. The Ministry representatives informed Mr. Pilloud of the Canadian Government's views in this connection.

The ICRC representative was also received by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who confirmed the Canadian Government's interest in the ICRC's work for the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts, and he gave an assurance of Canadian support for that undertaking.

### **United States of America**

From 19 to 22 March the US Veterans' Committee held its national convention in Washington. The theme of the meeting was Human Rights of the Man in Uniform.

In time of armed conflict, the status of "The Man in Uniform" is to a great extent dependent on the laws and customs of war, and particularly on the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Various problems relating to the application of those Conventions were discussed at the meeting, at which the ICRC was represented by Mr. C. Pilloud, Director, in an advisory capacity. Mr. Pilloud was able to inform participants of the ICRC's experiences throughout its long career. Shortly afterwards, he again attended the U.N. Human Rights Commission which, on 23 March, adopted an important resolution on the territories occupied by Israel and on the application to the inhabitants of those territories of the IVth Geneva Convention of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians.

---

*IN GENEVA***For Victims of pseudo-medical experiments**

Following a mission carried out in December 1969 by Dr. J.-F. de Rougemont, accompanied by Mr. J.-P. Maunoir, assistant director and Miss L. Simonius, delegate, in the clinics of the Warsaw and Gdansk Academies of Medicine and at the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross in the capital, new compensation claims for Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments in Nazi concentration camps during the Second World War were laid before the Neutral Arbitration Commission.

The task of this Commission, set up by the ICRC, is to make a definitive assessment of each claim. It consists of a chairman, Mr. William Lenoir, judge of the Geneva Court of Justice, Dr. Sylvain Mutrux, assistant medical director at the Geneva University Psychiatric Clinic of Bel-Air and Dr. Pierre Magnenat, Faculty lecturer and assistant physician at the University Clinic of the Nestlé Hospital of Lausanne.

On 18 and 19 December, the Neutral Arbitration Commission met at the headquarters of the ICRC in Geneva, together with the rapporteur, Dr. de Rougemont, observers from the Polish Red Cross, Miss Danuta Zys, head of public relations of the National Society, Dr. Jerzy Nowkunski and Dr. Mieczyslaw Lao and a German observer, Dr. E. Götz, representing the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Of the 82 cases studied by the Neutral Commission, 73 were accepted, 6 rejected and 3 deferred, further inquiries having been requested.

The total compensation to be paid for the 73 claims accepted amounts to DM 2,050,000,— which will be paid to the victims by the Federal Republic of Germany. This brings the total compensa-

tion allocated to date to Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments by the Neutral Commission to DM 21,435,000.—.

### **Guests of the ICRC**

On 13 April 1970, the International Committee received at its headquarters the authorities of the canton and city of Geneva.

In the course of their visit the ICRC's guests heard reviews by Mr. Marcel-A. Naville, and members of the directorate, on the organization of the ICRC and its activities throughout the world. They also visited the Central Tracing Agency and the ICRC's radio station and recording studio.

### **Re-publication of the 1949 Geneva Conventions**

The International Committee of the Red Cross proposes to produce a new edition of the Geneva Conventions in English. Its Information Service asks all National Societies which might be interested in obtaining these texts to inform it of the number of copies to which they might wish to subscribe, not later than the end of June 1970.

The volume costs 9 Swiss francs and orders for more than 10 copies will receive a 10% rebate.

---

## AFTER THE ICRC'S OPERATIONS IN NIGERIA

As announced in our March 1970 issue, the ICRC put an end to its relief action in Nigeria on 6 February 1970. However, the personnel of its delegation in Lagos as well as that at the air base at Cotonou in Dahomey, reduced in numbers, were kept on for several weeks to wind up outstanding matters. The Lagos delegation consisted of ten, of whom three were delegates. There were also three employees still stationed at Santa Isabel in Equatorial Africa and three others at Cotonou.

Most of this personnel left at the end of February. Four delegates and staff and three technicians remained respectively in Lagos and Cotonou until 31 March.

### Stocks

On 6 February 1970, the ICRC had some 3,000 tons of food and medicine stored at Cotonou. After consulting the donors, the ICRC handed over nearly 2,300 tons of relief supplies to Nigeria. These were routed to Calabar, Koko and Port Harcourt on the vessel "Pluto".

The stocks left over were allocated to other relief operations in Africa, whilst a small residue was taken back by the donors.

In accordance with the agreement of 30 June 1969, the International Committee handed over a great part of its equipment to the Nigerian Red Cross. The remainder, including the vessel "Pluto", will also be available for the present relief action in Nigeria.

### Air Transport

ICRC air transports were reduced during the second part of 1969, in view of the impossibility of flying. On 6 February 1970, it consisted of two C-97 aircraft, one Transall and a light liaison plane. Contracts for the last mentioned and the two C-97 machines expired



on 28 February, whilst the Transall carried out a few relief flights in March. Since April, the ICRC's traditional tasks in Nigeria are being handled by the " African desk " in Geneva, and will be taken over by the International Committee's regional delegation in West Africa when it is established.

---

### AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE EXHIBITION

The ICRC presented an exhibition on its activities throughout the world at the headquarters of the Council of Europe in Strasburg from 17 to 23 April 1970.

The inauguration took place on 27 April at which were present Mr. O. Reverdin, Chairman of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. Toncic Sorinj, Secretary-General, Mr. Schlösser, Clerk to the Consultative Assembly and a large number of politicians. The ICRC was represented by Mr. R. Courvoisier, Special Assistant to the President and Executive Director, and by Mr. A. Modoux, head a.i. of the Information Service.

Mr. Reverdin delivered an address and praised " the certain audacity " shown by the ICRC, laying stress on the usefulness and the sometimes delicate nature of its humanitarian interventions.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Courvoisier replied, warmly thanking the Council of Europe for the welcome it had given the ICRC and for the interest it takes in its work.

The exhibition which had already been presented in Istanbul during the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross enjoyed outstanding success, not only with politicians present at Strasburg, but also with the many visitors to the Council of Europe. Apart from the ICRC's traditional activities, its work connected with the development of humanitarian law aroused special interest amongst the various delegations.

---

<sup>1</sup> Plate.

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

---

## CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT

Mr. Jean Wilhelm, Assistant Director, accompanied by Mr. Michel Veuthey, Member of the Legal Department, represented the ICRC at the Conference on the law of armed conflict which was held in Brussels from 28-30 January 1970.

The Conference was organized with the heading Humanitarian Rights and Armed Conflicts by the Centre de droit international de l'Université de Bruxelles (Institute of Sociology), the Director of which, Mr. Salmon, had contacted the ICRC as long ago as in the autumn of 1968, with a view to the preparation of the event.

The Conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henri Rolin, Minister of State and Chairman of the European Human Rights Tribunal, was attended by some 200 participants; professors specializing in the subject, students, diplomats and representatives of public and private international organizations, a number of them from abroad.

With copious working documents, the Conference dealt in particular with:

- the armed and the international character of conflicts;
- guerrilla warfare (designation of belligerents; application of the law of war and of humanitarian law to guerrilla warfare);
- National legislative measures for the application of the Geneva and other Conventions on human rights.

Of the general trends apparent at the Conference, we might mention the ideas intending to extend the qualification of combatant to all who engage in a struggle against an "oppressor State"; to consider the rights under Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions as a minimum applicable in all circumstances in view of the Universal Declaration and Treaties on human rights; to demand in internal conflicts respect for prohibition of weapons and for the IVth Geneva Convention; and finally to strengthen the guarantees of impartiality of tribunals called upon to hear charges of war crimes.

The following were the titles of the reports which were submitted:

- International Armed Conflicts: the International Character of a Conflict by Prof. Tom J. Farer, Columbia University School of Law;
- Qualité des individus belligérants (J. Patrnoic, professeur à la Faculté de Droit et d'Economie de Pristina);
- The Legal Classification of Belligerent Individuals by Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper, O.B.E., LL.M., Professor in Law, University of Sussex;
- De la théorie classique de la reconnaissance de belligérance à l'article 3 des Conventions de Genève (C. Zorgbibe, professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Droit de Nantes);
- La guérilla et le droit de la guerre (H. Meyrowitz, avocat à la Cour d'appel de Paris);
- La notion de personne protégée dans les Conventions humanitaires (P. de Geouffre de La Pradelle, professeur à la Faculté de droit d'Aix);
- L'application du droit de la guerre et des principes humanitaires dans les opérations de guérilla (K. Mameri, membre de l'Ambassade d'Algérie à Paris);
- L'état des législations internes au regard des obligations contenues dans les Conventions internationales de droit humanitaire (G. Levasseur, professeur à la Faculté de Droit et des Sciences économiques de Paris, et R. Merle, professeur à la Faculté de Droit et des Sciences économiques de Toulouse).

Amongst these reports we would mention that of Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper. Basing himself on existing law in armed conflicts (in his view, this means international as well as internal conflicts) and the need for revision and possible adaptation, he starts by stressing the difficulty of the problem:

“ At the outset, it is advanced that this area of Law has been subjected to considerable stress in recent years. Some consensus can be found for the contention that the existing law of participation does not meet contemporary requirements. Beyond that point consensus is not easily found. Even among those who admit the defects of this part of the Law there is some serious hesitation in embarking upon any revision. The precise modalities of any such revision, whether in content or formulation, are as yet an area of open discussion. Most jurists see grave difficulties in securing that degree of consensus among States which would be necessary to

## MISCELLANEOUS

establish a new Convention exclusively devoted to the Law governing participation in armed conflicts of all kinds. Such might be the optimum, but the feasibility is remote. More modest might be the establishment of a Protocol to Hague Convention No. IV of 1907 or to the Geneva (Prisoners of War and Civilians) Conventions of 1949."

After giving a most interesting historical account of the law of war in the Middle Ages, its codification in the 19th Century and the present rule of combatants, Col. Draper proposes the following essential adaptations:

"All that can be done in that area is to narrow the field of application of Article 3 and to extend the application of Article 2 in each Geneva Convention. This, any conflict in which foreign troops are committed on either side, might be lifted up to an Article 2 conflict for the purpose of those Conventions. That does nothing for the concealed fighter for political objectives. It does however, considerably extend the POW status, now a very valuable one, to all those combatants who are prepared to meet the requirements of Article 4 (A) (2) of the Geneva (POW) Convention. It might well be a practicable proposal to work for this objective, through the medium of a General Assembly Resolution. If this achieved considerable support, it might then be feasible to seek the establishment of a Protocol to the Geneva Conventions by way of a Diplomatic Conference."

"A second consideration in any revision of the law of combatancy is that the conditions enumerated in Article 1 of the Hague Regulations and repeated in Article 4 (A) (2) of the Geneva (POW) Convention are to be read disjunctively. Thus, failure to carry arms openly does not mean that the fighters concerned are on that account alone conducting their operations contrary to the law of war. Conversely the mere fact that they are conducting their operations in accord with the law of war does not make their combatancy lawful if they fail to have a distinctive sign. It is this disjunctive nature of the conditions which makes the conditions of privileged combatancy so severe."

"It might be possible to suggest, in any revision, that the conditions of organization and 'openness' in weapon-carrying

(without the distinctive sign) remain an essential qualification, but that failure to observe the law of war in operations does not deprive them of privileged combatancy and POW status upon capture. This would mean that they would be triable as POW for their breaches of the law committed during operations, in the same manner as soldiers.”

In his conclusions he thus emphasizes:

“ The avenues of revision postulated are:—(i) a narrowing of the internal conflict, and a corresponding widening of the international conflict, definition; (ii) a reducing of the four conditions currently required for civilian combatant status to something nearer the lesser conditions required of the *levée en masse*; (iii) the use of the Martens’ Preamble to the Hague Convention No. IV as the theoretical bases for any such changes set out in (ii); and (iv) the greater use of the Article 5, Geneva (POW) Convention, machinery for determining status and a widened area of competence for such tribunals.”

M. Draper ended thus:

“ It is admitted that such changes are very modest. They will be none the less very difficult to obtain in the present climate of international events and divisions... It is a long road and the chances of success are fragile. Yet, if man has any confidence in man, some such effort must be made before it is too late.”

M. V.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

# THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW<sup>1</sup>

by

*Jean Pictet*

Member of the International  
Committee of the Red Cross  
Lecturer at Geneva University

In this sixty-page book the writer defines fully and with concision humanitarian law in its widest sense, the laws of war of The Hague and Geneva, and the principles which form the basis for this humanitarian law.

This clear summary is understandable to everybody interested in humanitarian ideas and actions in the world today. In addition, the appendix is a chart of the principles of humanitarian law.

It will be recalled that an earlier work by this author, *The Principles of the Red Cross*, gives the general reader a clear exposition of its subject. Copies of this book, which has already had considerable success, are available in French, English, German and Spanish, from the ICRC Geneva, which published the book.

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Principles of International Humanitarian Law can be obtained from the ICRC, 7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva (postal cheque account No. 12-5527). Cost Sw.fr. 8.—.*



# THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949<sup>1</sup>

## Some publications

	Sw. fr.
<b>The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.</b> 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	9.—
<b>Commentary</b> published under the General Editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— <b>Vol. 1:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	18.—
paper-back	15.—
— <b>Vol. 2:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp.	
bound	23.—
paper-back	18.—
— <b>Vol. 3:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp.	
bound	38.—
paper-back	33.—
— <b>Vol. 4:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp.	
bound	33.—
paper-back	28.—

## The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949:

— Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public, 13 pp. . . . .	1.50
— Course of Five Lessons, 102 pp. . . . .	7.—
— Essential Provisions, 4 pp. . . . .	0.30

\*

## Transparencies

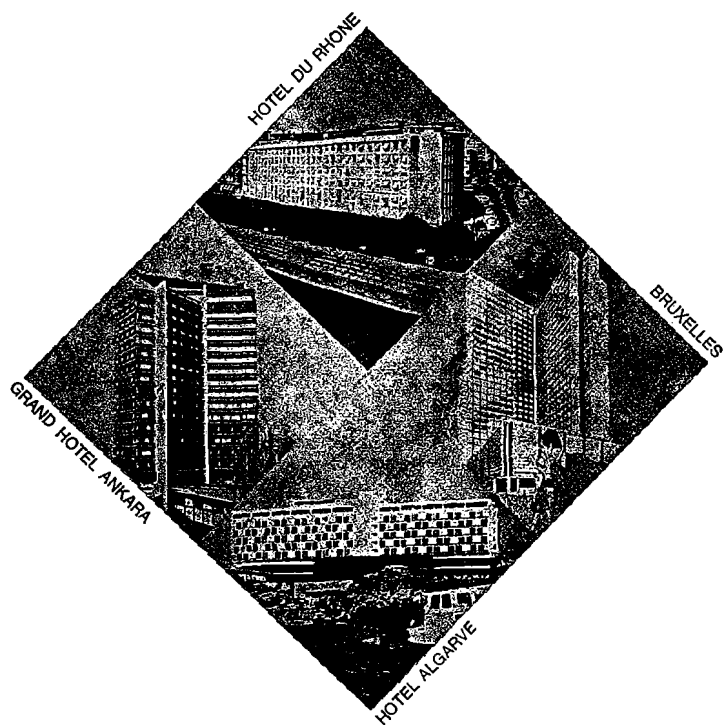
### The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949:

— Third series of drawings (1970) by Claude Falbriard, illustrating the application of the Geneva Conventions. Twenty colour slides, 24 x 36 mm. with comments. . . . .	18.—
---	------

\*

<sup>1</sup>) These publications and slides may be obtained from the ICRC Press and Information Service, 7, avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1.

# **RHONE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL S.A. GENEVA**



anticipates the modern businessman's desires  
and his family's vacation plans

**SWISS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**  
P.O. Box 317 1211 GENEVA 1

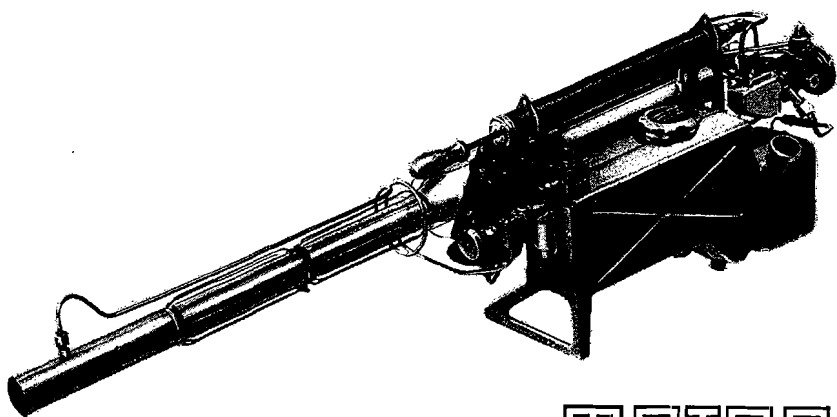
# Do you have to fight PESTS?

Let our SWINGFOG help you. It has helped solve your kind of problem for over 20 years.

It is used all over the world for pest control indoors and outdoors (extermination of virus, germs, mites, insects etc.) by municipal authorities, health organizations, holiday resorts, warehouse companies, farmers and many others.

We are represented in most countries.

If you don't know our agent in your country, please contact us directly.



**MOTAN**

GmbH

POB 63, D-7972 Isny (Western Germany), Telex 07 321524

# BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE

Scandinavian Bank in Switzerland – Skandinavische Bank in der Schweiz –  
Banca Scandinava in Svizzera



15, rue Pierre-Fatio - Tel. (022) 36 98 10 - Telex 22688 Scanb Ch  
Cable address: Scandbanque Geneva

Affiliated Company:  
SKANDIFINANZ AG  
Löwenstrasse 71  
Tel. (051) 27 11 10/27 77 71  
Telex 55270 Skanf Ch  
Zürich

Representative Office:  
M. Hugo Holtz  
Löwenstrasse 71  
Tel. (051) 27 11 10/27 77 71  
Telex 55270 Skanf Ch  
Zürich

## Going to BELGIUM, USA, CANADA, MEXICO, AFRICA

*fly*

# SABENA

—renowned for its  
unsurpassed service!

SABENA IS MEMBER OF



QUALITY IN AIR TRANSPORT

*BELGIAN World AIRLINES*

*Ask your travel agent or*

GENEVA, Chantepoulet 13 • telephone (022) 32 66 20

ZURICH, Pelikanstrasse 37 • telephone (051) 23 27 20



## *Auderset & Dubois*

**TRAVEL AGENCY**

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

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

Tickets for all destinations Air - Ship - Rail - Pullman

LONG-DISTANCE INTERNATIONAL TOURS BY LUXURY COACHES  
INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Bruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yriogoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 565, *Gaborones*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 12 cz/86, *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, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17, Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284* (Ontario).
- 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 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris* (8<sup>e</sup>).
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's 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-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.