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1968

GENEVA

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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BOOKS AND REVIEWS

FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

La patología del cautiverio — Se reconoce a la Sociedad de la Cruz Roja de Guayana — Día mundial de la Cruz Roja 1969 — Cruz Roja de la Juventud — Difusión de los Principios y de los Convenios humanitarios.

GERMAN

Anerkennung des Guyanischen Roten Kreuzes — Das IKRK bringt einen neuen Film heraus — Weltrotkreuztag 1969 — Jugendrotkreuz — Das Recht der Ärzte im Kriegsfall — Max Huber, von Peter Vogelsanger (J.-G. Lossier).

THE

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

Education for Peace and International Understanding

Red Cross interest in the promotion of peace is well known. It is reflected once again in one of the resolutions adopted by the XX International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna and in the Round Table meeting which took place in The Hague last year, at which a number of notabilities in the Red Cross movement expressed their views on the contribution which the Red Cross could make to peace and international understanding.

In that meeting stress was laid on the importance of education in the spirit of peace and on the necessity for an international civic spirit.¹ The United Nations Children Fund has just published a special number of Assignment Children² on a subject closely related to that discussed at The Hague : " Peace and Children ", and we believe our readers will be interested in some of the ideas in that publication and which we quote below.³ Dr. Georges Sicault, Director of the UNICEF European Office in his preface said :

Slow but important progress has been achieved in humanity's difficult road to tolerance and peace. The XIX century saw the abolition of slavery; the XX, decolonization, and will see equal rights for women. But we are living in an epoque when atomic discoveries are like a sword of Damocles poised above the world and the threat is all the greater because man today, under a veneer of civilization, still seems incapable of controlling violence. This is

¹ See " The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace ", *International Review of the Red Cross*, November 1967.

² FISE-UNICEF, Neuilly/Seine (Paris) 1967, No. 6.

³ Our translation.

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obvious from recent history and the frequency of wars during the last hundred years.

It is hoped that there will be sufficient respite to enable the younger generations to espouse the cause of international solidarity, diverting them from ideologies of violence made all the more formidable because they are now propagated by new and powerful mass communication techniques. There is perhaps no more urgent task unless it be the need to promote on the widest possible scale economic and social development in those regions of the world where populations are unable to break out of the circle of misery, sickness, hunger and ignorance.

Efforts have so far been inadequate. Foreign aid and price-fixing policies for raw materials produced in these countries must be reviewed. It is however no less necessary for action to be concentrated on the younger generations which will be the pillars of the world tomorrow, to prepare them for their responsibilities and to guide them towards that spirit of solidarity which should prevail among men, transcending frontiers, cultures and ideologies.

Young people living in the rich countries should be infused with the will to assist those less fortunate; there should be hope for those who suffer that their own efforts and the assistance they receive will lead to a better life.

A world at peace, better living conditions, improved physical, mental and social welfare through the efforts of all, would be a worthy cause to which young people could devote their energy. Their keenness might not fall short even of sacrifice. It must be admitted that youth's latent aspirations have often been exploited in the service of war. Would it not be better for them to serve peace, to give the younger generations a rôle to play in establishing genuine international solidarity.

In addition, youth throughout the world has become a force conscious of its scope, ready to assume its responsibilities. It will not brook attempts at hegemony. It wishes to throw off the yoke of all neo-colonialism. It rebuts any propaganda intended to impose rule by one form of civilization or another. Youth is still generous and enthusiastic. Care must be taken that its immense potential is not diverted by factious leaders to destruction when there is so much constructive work required in the world. Horizons must be

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broadened beyond the narrow limits in which the great majority of men live. Today, when distance is no obstacle and oceans can be crossed in less time than it used to take to carry family crops to the market, youth must be united and imbued with pride in the heritage of the human race and with an urge to do more in ten years than their forbears in ten centuries.

Civilization, philosophies and religious fervour have their common denominators. Buddha, Confucius, Plato, the Gospel, the Koran, all call for understanding, tolerance and respect of values which through the centuries have become a common heritage. The recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly are but repetitions of ideas which were prophetic in former times and could be guides to thought and deed tomorrow.

For our riches reside not only in the product of our work or in accumulated capital; they are to be found in our culture, our civilization, museums or monuments. They are of that universal order of thought and art which, throughout the ages and on all continents, is the manifestation of man's will to excel himself.

Efforts have been undertaken to teach youths to know one another better as individuals, as members of one nation, as world citizens. It is to be hoped that they will be followed by many others and that governments will consider that one of the essential objectives of their policy for children and youth must be to teach, if not love for one's neighbour, at least respect for the individual through civilization in all its forms.

The task is urgent and must not be delayed. It is no longer possible for nations to live in isolation, for men to live in ignorance of each other. The day is nigh when the whole world will be no more than one large village. In this new society it will be necessary not only to respect the fundamental rights of man but also to establish new bonds of solidarity on a world scale which alone can promote better conditions for the under-privileged and hence maintain peace in the world. There is no alternative. This is what we must begin teaching youth today.

In an article entitled "Towards an International Education?" Mrs. Rachel Cohen points out that the child today whose attention is directed to the world in which he lives, feels intuitively the ties

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which are woven between him and others, and the educator's mission is to help him to be aware of those others, or in other words to respect differences among men, to appreciate them and perceive through them the common characteristics and needs of all men. She writes :

Education for international understanding can and should have a place in the everyday life of every educator aware of his mission. It is part and parcel of any form of education.

Space does not allow a discussion here of all aspects of an educational programme seen from the angle of international comprehension. Some examples however may be given :

Geography: In the summer of 1950, UNESCO organized a course of international studies in Montreal on the teaching of geography and international understanding.¹ Notwithstanding differences of language and culture a large measure of agreement was reached. This is manifest proof of the tolerant spirit with which geographers are endowed by their training. The teaching of geography seems particularly suitable to prepare children to live in today's world. Taught actively and not book-bound, it will bring realization to the child that it is not the centre of the universe and that one of the outstanding features of life in the world today is the ever-closer solidarity among different countries. Whilst it strengthens love of one's country, the study of men's efforts to adapt their environment to their needs can give rise to esteem for all peoples and thus promote comprehension and co-operation among the nations.

The teaching of history too has a privileged place in this type of education. The study of bygone civilizations of all kinds is a basic item in the study of human evolution. It is important that books and textbooks be expurgated of all bigoted sectarianism or one-sided views.

Mrs. Cohen adds : " Thus the outlines are visible of a vast programme of international culture and civic education which may be summarized as the study of man in his physical and social environment in time and space. The study of art and music dovetails into this pro-

¹ See *L'Enseignement de la géographie* ; UNESCO, Ed. 51. 11, 1952.

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gramme... The keen interest displayed by children proves that it meets their needs and is appropriate to their mentality”.

“ Education oriented towards international understanding is not then a programme super-imposed on the traditional curriculum ; it is a part of school life, new and absorbing, not only profoundly changing school structures and time-tables, but especially the attitudes of mind of those working there, both children and adults.

A word must also be said about Kesera Karumatilleke’s article “ The Rôle of United Nations Agencies in the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace and International Understanding ”. The writer first explains the reasons for intervention by international institutions—by UNESCO to be exact—in this so important field of education and peace.

“ A clause in the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in which that body proclaims its faith in peace and the future of the world, states that war is engendered and the defences of peace must be constructed in the minds of men.

That future belongs to youth and it is for that reason that youth must be imbued with a spirit of peace, international understanding and reciprocal respect among people. The defences of peace must henceforth be built on the foundation of the goodwill of young people who will tomorrow be called upon to meet their responsibilities as members not only of a local, but of a world, community.

The world being in a state of change, new discoveries and rapid developments in transport and communication are constantly remodelling the way of life of all human beings wherever they are. Consequently, traditions, concepts and philosophies of the present generation may not necessarily be those of the coming generation. Hence the necessity to understand the problems facing youth and to prepare them to adapt to adult life.

Youth becomes aware earlier than in former times of its place in the community and is eager to play its part in the civic, social and educational life of society.

The next few pages give an interesting account of the practical educational effort to cultivate a co-operative spirit in youth. A number

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of steps have already given practical results, particularly the setting up of a network of "associated schools". The programme mentioned earlier, "international civic education", was put into operation in a system of associated schools which already in 1953 included 33 secondary schools in 15 different countries. These schools were nominated by the UNESCO National Commission or the Ministry of Education in each country. Each school adopted for study three subjects related to the rights of man. Subsequently the number of associated schools increased considerably.

In addition, a Committee of Experts was set up by UNESCO to study principles and methods of education in international understanding.

It was not simply a matter of teaching ideas connected with international understanding or facts related to the world today. The idea was not to teach international understanding as a subject but to educate for international understanding. Education for international understanding is possible only through encouraging the proper spirit, for attitude and feeling precede learning. It was therefore not sufficient to teach international understanding like historical facts are taught. School children had to be made to feel that they belonged to a world community. In them had to be nurtured psychological behaviour conducive to a desire to do something merely out of sympathetic understanding for others without distinction of race, language, religion or social circumstances.

The author then outlines a programme of education for international understanding in which the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have an important part as a proclamation of lasting moral values.

A word might usefully be said about the content of this education and about the methods of achieving its objectives. The programme is of course aimed at arousing youthful interest in the major problems of contemporary society and especially at forming their attitudes in such a way as to fit them to meet their responsibilities as members of the world community. In fact, for the educational

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programme for international understanding to be effective it is not sufficient to inculcate ideals of peace and universal brotherhood in youth alone, but in adults too, the family, and particularly the members of the teaching profession, for it is the latter who exert the greatest influence on the attitude and behaviour of youth, society's most vulnerable group.

The programme of education for international understanding experimented in UNESCO-associated schools covers three main subjects, namely foreign countries, human rights, the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It must be pointed out that these subjects do not embody a complete curriculum of education for international understanding. They are merely the hub around which the teacher may give rein to his imagination to encourage his students to take part in the creative work of understanding for other peoples and races.

Study of Civilisations and Foreign Countries. — The study of foreign civilizations is capital in education for international understanding for it is one of the best means by which children may acquire a healthy and well balanced personality, a favourable attitude to understanding—including tolerance, recognition of the equality of men—a capacity for objective thought and resistance to the appeals of propaganda of all kinds. The study of foreign countries in childhood is of great value, for the lack of objective knowledge on other countries causes many peoples to draw wrong conclusions or imagine “stereotypes” of others.

As the study of foreign civilizations does not easily fit into present school programmes, it was in schools where education was not dominated by concern to pass examinations that teachers have been able with great success to apply programmes of which the sole aim is to make students familiar with the way of life, characteristics and aspirations of a foreign country, frequently very distant. For example 50 Swiss schoolgirls of 11 and 12 years of age who chose Japan as a subject for special study knew nothing to start with of Asian civilizations and constantly confused Japan and China. However, the post programme tests showed that the children had made progress.

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In primary school, when children are still young, this subject is taught by the “centres of interest” method. This enables students to learn about several different countries from the angle of “centres of interest” such as diet, clothing, transport, games, festivals and the family life of other peoples. Popular tales and legends as well as abridged works of literature and biographies of great men in the countries studied, provide a good introduction to the study of their civilizations. What must be avoided in this type of teaching is the creation of stereotyped pictures of other peoples.

Several secondary school subjects can promote international understanding, the most suitable being history, geography and foreign languages and literature. Current teaching methods tend more and more to consider subjects such as history and geography from the human angle, and this tendency fosters in youth tolerance and understanding for other peoples. For example, when the geography of India is studied in Western countries, it is useful to explain to students why the standard of living is so low in India; they are shown how the population explosion is one of the most serious problems in that country.

It is unfortunate that in school programmes in many countries history teaching is centered solely—or mainly—on national history. Where school programmes include world history, the study of this subject is oriented to education for international understanding by showing students the interdependence of peoples and cultures.

The Study of Human Rights. — The purpose of this is to create in young people the qualities and conditions necessary for mutual understanding among nations. These qualities are given prominence by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights itself, namely tolerance, recognition of the equality of all peoples, a sense of social justice and moral responsibility, intellectual honesty and receptivity to new ideas without prejudice.

In this field of learning it is particularly necessary that students experience in their daily life the principles they learn. The teaching of human rights is not an end to itself; it is a complement of what children should feel in their relationships with each other and with their teachers. If a school atmosphere or a teacher’s attitude runs

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counter to the principles taught, those principles may seem to the children mere abstractions devoid of sense. Nothing is more significant in the forming of attitudes favourable to international understanding than the daily practice of human rights in school, the family and the community.

The teaching of human rights, particularly in primary school, bears fruit only when students have already studied foreign countries and acquired basic knowledge enabling them to understand why men differ in their ways of life, their customs, their appearance, their economic development, their religious beliefs and political creeds. The study of human rights shows young people that in spite of differing ways of life and economic and social progress, all peoples have at heart the same aspirations.

In associated schools instruction on human rights is in two parts: 1) their historic development against the world background of reforms and social revolutions and against the national background of changing traditions and social norms; 2) their importance in contemporary international treaties and official declarations of the United Nations.

The purpose of the historical part is to teach young people that interest in human rights is not something new but has always been an ideal or an objective for all civilized people. Historical study lays stress on notions of human rights as defined in the basic laws, religions and philosophies of different peoples. Instruction is oriented particularly towards the progress achieved in this field during the last two centuries, or more exactly since the American War of Independence and the first Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted by France in 1789 after the revolution.

One French school has chosen as the theme for study in this programme "the history of slavery" under the general title of the conquest of the rights of man. Students have collected documentary material on the causes of slavery at different times, the attitudes of writers and philosophers over the centuries, and the protests against slavery from defenders of freedom. This special study has enabled the students to understand better the tributary problems of racial discrimination and colonialism.

Associated schools have recourse more frequently to the second method of teaching human rights. This involves the interpretation

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of basic texts in the form of declarations and conventions adopted by the United Nations on human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the main subject for study in most of the associated schools. In view of the complexity of this Declaration the work is confined to specific aspects of law, such as civic rights, economic and social rights and the application of these laws in the students' surroundings. The teachers, with realism, endeavour to make students realize that the Declaration is a programme of action, an objective, and that most States have not yet reached a stage where they grant all their citizens all the rights included in the Declaration.

The writer's review is sufficiently wide to lead to the conclusion that the results of the programmes of education for international understanding have by no means been negligible. He states however "there is a gulf between official declarations adopted by member States of international bodies and action undertaken to give effect to those declarations". International and national institutions based on a humanitarian ideal have an important part to play in the defence of peace. As far as youth is concerned the mission of the Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent throughout the world cannot be ignored, whether it be the practical work accomplished day after day in various fields of mutual assistance or that to foster peace, as demonstrated in the seminars and youth meetings. To mention but one example, "Rendez-vous 67", in Ottawa, was attended by 400 young members of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from many countries; two of the subjects they discussed were "International Co-operation" and "Youth and International Understanding".¹

As Mr. C. A. Schusselé, Director of the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League, said on that occasion :

"An International Junior Red Cross Study Centre is a major event for all those taking part, for the whole of Red Cross and perhaps even all of humanity seeking stability, happiness and peace. Individually, we can do much to bring happiness to our fellow men; together, united in enthusiastic teams, we can multiply to infinity the efficiency of our efforts".

¹ See *International Review of the Red Cross*, November 1967.

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The Round Table meeting we mentioned and which was convened to study the action of the Red Cross as a factor in world peace, was also concerned with the rôle of education in this general effort. It even took an interest in the content of such education, pointing first to "the Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions, without however forgetting human rights and the efforts made to protect the civilian population; the principles of the United Nations Charter introducing the peaceful settlement of conflicts; and finally the necessity of mutual assistance".

This dovetails in with the ideas expressed in the articles we have just analysed. It is to youth that ideas of peace and human solidarity must be imparted in order that the world tomorrow may be more united and peaceful than it is today.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Recognition of the Guyana Red Cross Society

GENEVA, 8TH AUGUST 1968

Circular No. 473

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross on 8th August 1968 officially recognized the Guyana Red Cross Society.

This new Society, founded in 1967, applied to the International Committee for recognition on 15th February 1968. The application was accompanied by the Society's Rules and Regulations, a copy of the Ordinance of 21st December 1967 (Guyana Red Cross Society Incorporation Act), together with a report on the Society's activities in 1966 and a financial statement.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

This recognition, which the International Committee is pleased to announce, brings to 111 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Secretary-General of the League, Mr. Henrik Beer visited the Red Cross of Guyana in 1967 and was able to see the effective work it is carrying out throughout the territory.

By its declaration of continuity on 22nd July 1968, Guyana has become the one hundred and twentieth State party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The National Society's chief authority is a council comprising the directors of the Society. Between this council's sessions the Society's activities are managed by its Chairman, Mr. H. B. S. Bolders, Minister of Justice. The Directress is Mrs. S. Matthews. Moreover, a general assembly meets each year. The Society's headquarters are in Georgetown.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Guyana Red Cross to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Samuel A. GONARD

President

HELP TO WAR VICTIMS IN NIGERIA

ICRC Relief work¹ continued throughout September in Nigeria and the secessionist province of Biafra, as can be seen from the following report issued at the end of that month.²

RELIEF FOR BIAFRA

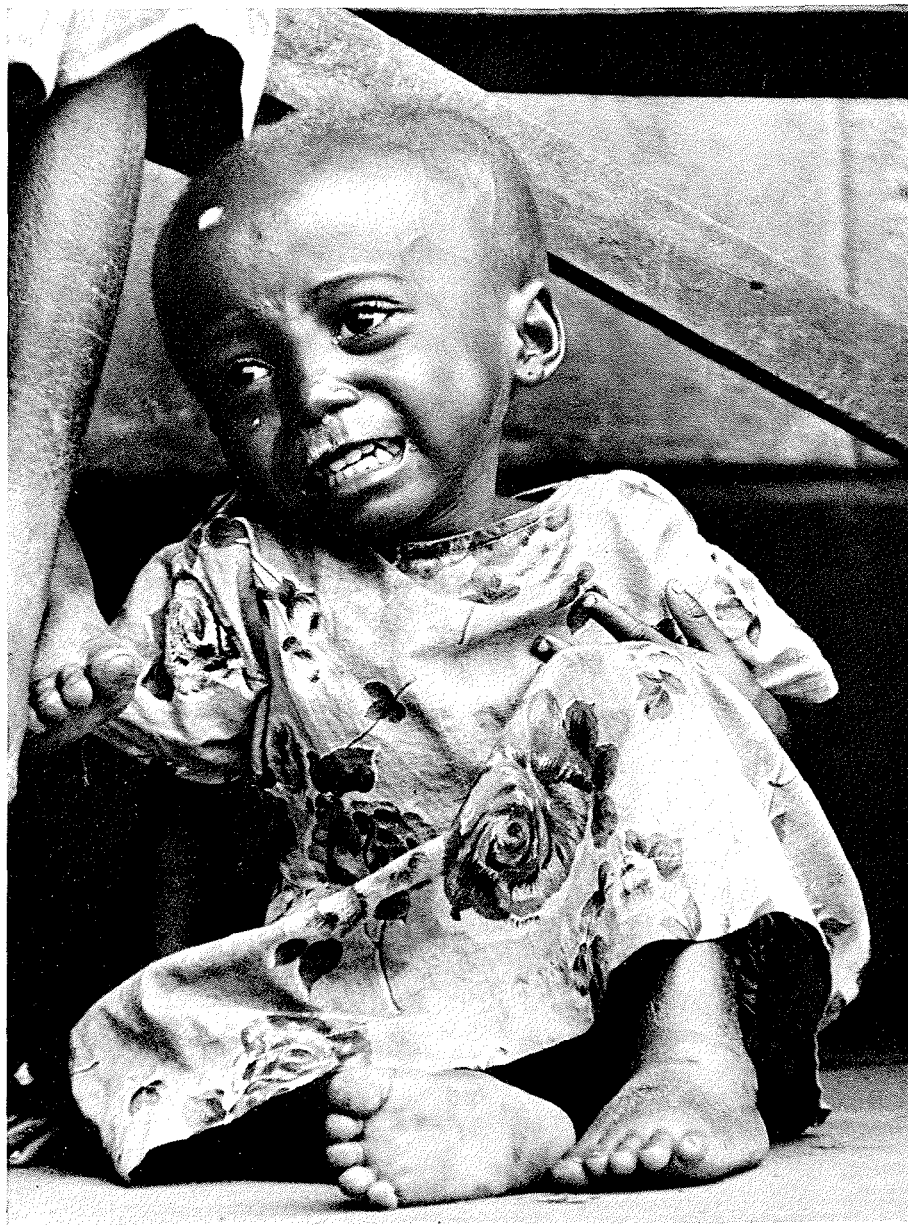
Famine is increasing daily in Biafra, as a result of the influx of refugees from Aba and other localities fallen into the hands of the Federal forces. It is estimated that thousands of persons are dying every day in Biafra, especially in the numerous refugee camps where there are many cases of Kwashiorkor, a disease due to a lack of proteins and malnutrition.

In July and August, the representations made by Mr. August Lindt, Commissioner General of the ICRC, and diplomatic efforts did not succeed in convincing the parties to the conflict to accept a land, water or air corridor in daylight. This has not prevented the International Committee of the Red Cross from pursuing concrete action. Throughout August, with the tacit permission of the Lagos authorities, a Swiss DC-6B aircraft of the Balair line, chartered by the ICRC, made 31 flights, carrying 231 tons of food, medicines, fuel etc... from Santa Isabel to Biafra, as well as medical, technical and administrative teams of the ICRC and National Red Cross Societies.

¹ See *International Review*, September 1968.

² *Plate.* — Biafran child in transit centre of the ICRC, near Umuahia.
Refugees from conflict arriving at ICRC transit and feeding centre.
An injured man being treated by ICRC doctor-delegate at Uturu Red Cross centre.
Distribution of relief supplies to refugees.

HELP TO WAR VICTIMS IN NIGERIA



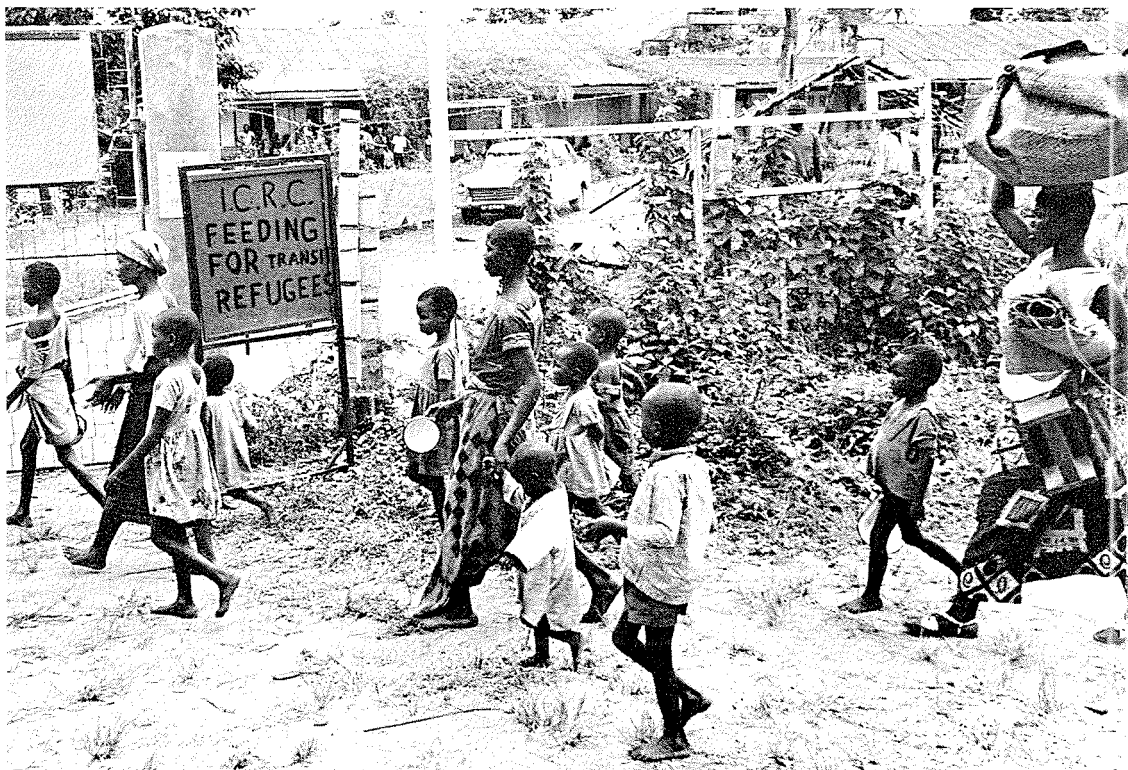
Photos CICR - Vaterlaus

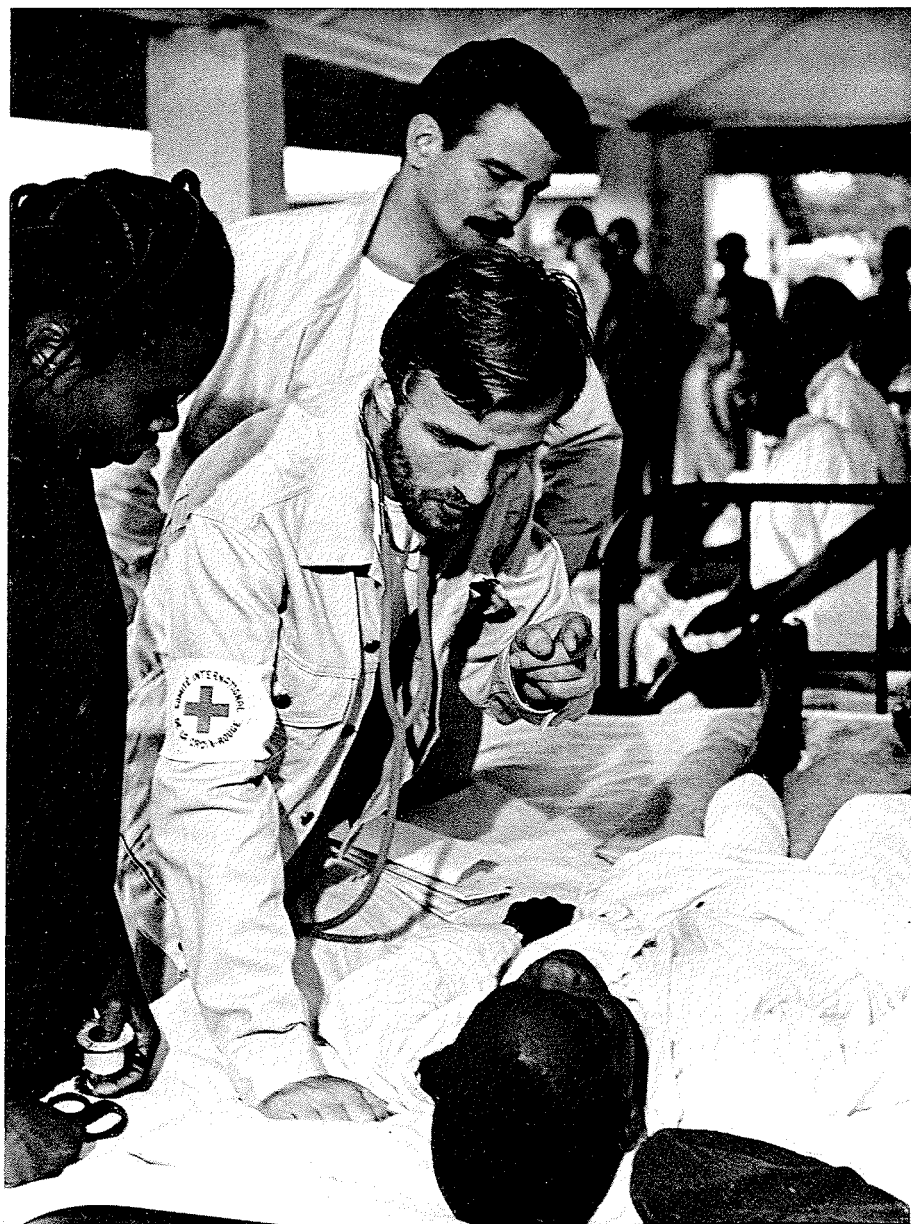
Biafran child in transit centre of the ICRC, near Umuahia.



Refugees from conflict...

... arriving at ICRC transit and feeding centre.





An injured man being treated by ICRC doctor-delegate at Uturu Red Cross centre.



Distribution of relief supplies to refugees.

By the end of August, the Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Netherlands Red Cross each decided to place an aircraft at the disposal of the ICRC to transport food and medicines from Santa Isabel to Biafra. The ICRC thus had 6 aircraft available: one DC-6A, 3 DC-6B, one DC-7C and one Hercules C-130. The ICRC decided to mount Operation INALWA (International Airlift West Africa), for daylight flights for ten days with a possible extension of that period. An agreement to that effect was made between Mr. Lindt and General Gowon, Commander of the Nigerian Federal Army.

The following is the text of the joint communiqué released on 3 September in Lagos:

“ The head of the Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of the armed forces received Mr. Lindt the ICRC-Co-ordinator of relief operations in Nigeria this morning to discuss ways of speeding up the delivery of relief supplies to people in the war affected areas. He was accompanied by the Swiss Ambassador to Nigeria Mr. Fritz Real. It was agreed as an emergency measure for the duration of ten days that the ICRC may move supplies from Fernando Poo direct to an airstrip in the Uli/Ihiala area in daylight, that is between 8 am and 5 pm, with effect from Thursday September 5, 1968. It was however recognised that such emergency relief flights will be inadequate in the face of the quantities of relief supplies required and that movement along water and land corridors is essential. The ICRC will therefore immediately use its influence and take steps to make it possible to move food and other relief supplies along the land corridor leading south from Enugu through Awgu and/or any other agreed corridors. Mr. Lindt assured the Commander in Chief that the ICRC will continue to cooperate with the Federal Government over the ICRC relief operations in Nigeria and explained that it was never their intention to bring in supplies into the country under armed escort as that would be contrary to the principles of the Red Cross ”.

However, the Lagos Government imposed the condition that the ICRC aircraft land at Uli, an airfield which the Biafrans also use for military purposes. This was refused by the latter, as the neutralization of Uli would prevent military supplying. The Biafra authorities offered the new airport of Obilagu, completed at the end of August. Further difficulties having arisen, the agreement proved to be inapplicable. The ICRC then decided to increase night flights. Six, seven and sometimes nine flights were carried

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out each night. Around September 12, however, as a result of the advance of Federal troops, the fighting came very close to the two airports of Uli and Obilagu. Mr. Karl Heinrich Jaggi, head of the ICRC delegation in Biafra, decided to cancel flights for the nights 14/15 and 15/16 September. Flights were resumed on September 16. Since the beginning of Operation INALWA on September 3, in spite of adverse weather conditions (rainy season), 75 flights had by the end of September transported 660 tons of relief and 97 passengers from Santa Isabel to Biafra. Consequently, there has been a substantial increase in the quantity of relief routed to the starving civilian population in Biafra. However, Mr. Jaggi considers that at least five times this amount is required to relieve famine. Only the opening of a land corridor would render such supplying possible.

Amongst the organizations which are supporting the ICRC's action, mention should be made of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which, since the beginning of the conflict has made available to the ICRC considerable amounts of foods and medicines, as well as given it much financial support. In addition, UNICEF loaded more than 5,000 tons of relief on board a steamship which sailed from the United States at the beginning of September for Lagos.

Other humanitarian organizations such as Caritas Internationalis, the World Council of Churches, carry relief to Biafra from the island of Sao Tomé; the French Red Cross does the same from Libreville.

RELIEF POSITION

Relief supplies stored in Federal territory amount at present to nearly 7,000 tons, of which 4,000 tons are in Lagos and 3,000 distributed in the forward depots at Benin-Agbor, Enugu and Calabar. An additional 9,000 tons have been promised in Lagos for the first fortnight in October. To transport this relief consignment from Lagos to the forward depots and to distribute it to the population, the ICRC delegation in Federal territory has at its disposal two DC-4 aircraft, one helicopter chartered by UNICEF, two coasters, each of 500 tons, operating between Lagos and Calabar, one freighter of 700 tons, 113 lorries and 87 other vehicles.

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As regards the supplying of Biafran territory, the Committee has available 3,300 tons stored in depots at Santa Isabel, 500 additional tons are expected shortly and a further 1,800 tons have been promised for the first fortnight in October. In addition to the six aircraft based on Santa Isabel, the ICRC has lorries in Biafran territory for the transport and distribution of relief, as well as ambulances and light vehicles.

The ICRC is already actively seeking to obtain several thousands of tons of relief indispensable for the pursuit of its actions in Nigeria/Biafra.

* * *

DELEGATIONS

In order to cope with the situation, the ICRC has recruited relief teams on both sides of the fighting line and established three operational bases: Lagos in Federal territory, Umuahia in Biafra and the airport of Santa Isabel on the Spanish island of Fernando Poo, as base of departure for the six Red Cross aircraft charged with carrying relief each night to the civilian population in the zone under Biafran control.

Thus, 240 persons, distributed in Red Cross teams are installed in Federal territory. These teams consist of doctors, welfare personnel and the necessary technical personnel for transport and distribution. There are, moreover, 85 persons also sub-divided into Red Cross teams already at work in Biafran territory. These teams comprise doctors, surgical personnel, nutrition specialists and personnel for distribution and transport. Further teams of nutritionists are expected from Sweden (Kwashiorkor teams). All this personnel works in close cooperation with the Nigerian Red Cross and also with the Biafran medical personnel.

At Santa Isabel, some 130 people, including 50 air transport technicians, organize and co-ordinate the routing of emergency relief by air to Biafran territory.

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EVACUATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM BIAFRA

In keeping with tradition, the ICRC is helping the foreign nationals who, in increasing numbers, are leaving the territory under Biafran control. In September the ICRC has organized the transport and removal of over five hundred foreigners to Santa Isabel on Fernando Poo and to Douala in the Cameroon.

Before mounting these operations at the request of the people wishing to be evacuated, the ICRC secured the agreement of the Biafran authorities and of the federal military government in Lagos, as flights would have to cross part of its territory. Moreover, the governments of the countries to which these people belonged had asked the Committee to assist them. Some of them were already the subject of enquiries by the Central Tracing Agency, Geneva.

From September 13, therefore, the ICRC aircraft were not returning empty. After carrying relief to Biafra, they evacuated 40 Indian and 106 British nationals from Biafra to Santa Isabel between September 13 and 18. On the night of 19-20 September, 18 women, 2 men and 61 children of British, French and German nationality, returning by a special Red Cross flight from Santa Isabel, landed in Switzerland, in transit, before proceeding to their own countries.

* * *

To summarize, although the agreement of September 3 could not be implemented, the ICRC was at least able from then on to increase its night flights with the six aircraft supplied by the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. On almost every flight the aircraft were fired at and the courage of the crews must be acknowledged. For the return trip, the aircraft evacuated foreign civilians.

By the end of September the situation was the following: refugees to be assisted in territory overrun by Nigerian forces, 1 million; in Biafra 3 million; ICRC personnel in the field 500, including 150 in Biafra; food stocks 3,800 tons in Nigeria, 3,000 tons on Fernando Poo, 10,000 tons en route in 16 ships; relief distributed by the ICRC in September, 1,500 tons in Nigeria and 1,300 tons in Biafra; mercy flights to Biafra by ICRC aircraft since April, 193, 146 of which took place in September. These flights

were stepped up at the end of September: on the night of September 30-October 1, 103 tons of relief goods were flown into Biafra.

No relief mission since the second World War has been so difficult or such a strain on ICRC resources.

* * *

After this factual report, we quote below from articles by Mr. François Mazure, of Agence France Press, who went to Biafra in September. He describes the absolute need for assistance and the many and dangerous jobs carried out under the sign of the Red Cross to provide that assistance by every possible means.

Red Cross Relief in Biafra.—For over an hour the ICRC Land Rover has been jolting its way along the soil of the track, through muddy holes, down steep inclines, up stiff gradients; slithering, stopping and setting off again, to the grinding of gears by the Biafran driver. The destination is the Nkporo refugee camp some 30 miles north-east of Umuahia, Biafra's present capital, and only 12 miles from the front. Sitting beside the driver, 38 year old ICRC delegate Roland Troillet watches the passing trees as the car toils on through the forest. He is a permanent delegate of the ICRC in Geneva and for the last three weeks has been managing the International Red Cross relief distribution programme in the Umuahia province, where 50,000-60,000 refugees are herded into 70 camps.

In the bumping Land Rover Roland Troillet examines his file: Nkporo, with three well set up refugee camps and eight dependent villages still badly organized. Biafran Red Cross estimate of population 7-8,000 in all. Figures float about in his head: one sack of stockfish (dried salted protein-rich fish) for 400 people for a week... and 25 sacks of it in the lorry behind. On the way back I could stop off at Okwoko camp and leave them five surplus bags... the milk will just about be enough...

The white Land Rover with the red cross on each door pulls into a village. It has to wait for the old lorry from the Biafran Red Cross which is following with the relief supplies and has fallen behind. The villagers thin and smiling come out of their little mud huts. The lorry catches up and the journey continues to Nkporo, some eight miles away. When the convoy arrives at Nkporo a whirling crowd of ragged squalling children submerge the Land Rover. These little refugees know the vehicle which came last week to bring them food. Clusters of tiny hands are outstretched

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towards Troillet as soon as he opens the door. He makes his way to the camp manager who is waiting for him, a sheaf of papers in hand.

Twenty sacks of stockfish, 8 of powdered milk which look like bags of cement, and 14 sacks of salt are unloaded from the lorry. Signatures, rubber stamps, endorsements, reckoning up, palavers, receipts... the ball-point pen-pushing goes on among the headman, the delegate of the Biafran Red Cross and Troillet, who suppresses his impatience with difficulty. In the meantime, the wife of the headman has had two large pans of water boiled for the preparation of the milk. One part milk powder to ten parts water. A large cupful morning and evening for each refugee. Their blue plastic tumblers in hand, the youngsters queue up, fascinated by the steaming pans.

“How thin they are. Look at their legs. You’d think there were on stilts” exclaimed a young Scandinavian photographer accompanying the convoy. Troillet shrugs: “Wait till you see those who no longer have the strength to come to the distribution. Beside them this lot is big and fat. I’m not worrying about them. If you want to see the real problem in this country, follow me.” The procession of Red Cross workers and newspaper reporters follows Troillet along a path through the undergrowth. Some 150 yards away from the road is a technical school, converted into a refugee centre. It consists of buildings forming a square around a central court, as can often be seen in Africa. The setting is normal for the region, but over the threshold is another, inhuman, world, the sight of which chills the blood. In each doorway and corner is a group of living skeletons, motionless, emaciated, their eyes blank, their skin ashen; the resurrection of the dead on the day of doom. It is an incredible scene. The visitors are dumbfounded. The photographers dare not take a photo. One of them finally does, but the click which breaks the silence is so loud that he is too embarrassed to repeat it.

Under a still legible notice over the entrance to the former handicrafts room, a young woman is sitting, clutching to her a small shapeless mass: it is her baby. She must at one time have been beautiful, to judge from her face which is not too marked. But her wrinkled, worn, dried out body is that of an old woman. She has not the strength to speak. Slowly she opens her arms to show her baby. Its little arms are as thin as chicken wings, grasping the horrible empty sack that was once a breast. Under the child’s translucent skin, stretched like skin over a drum, all the bones of its body are clearly outlined. Its thighs are no thicker than an adult’s thumb. A nurse in the group whispers “Nothing can be done to save the child, even if it were sent to the best hospital in Europe. But we’ll save the mother. Let’s see which ones we can

save ". In each building, each former classroom, where the blackboards still bear drawings which had illustrated the last lessons given so long ago when life was normal, are human wrecks, hundreds of them, just waiting for death.

In each room the arrival of the visitors causes a feeble stir of curiosity. In the gloom, skeletal silhouettes move in slow motion. The fleshless forms of women, children and old people rise with great effort from their litters, their eyes protruding, then drop exhausted. None of the visitors can meet the gaze of the children; none can bear the self-accusation it engenders. The stench, the horror and the heat are too much for some of the visitors. A female German reporter no longer able to contain her sobs goes outside repeating " My God—this is just like the concentration camps. Why does the world let this sort of thing happen? " A tall grey-haired protestant clergyman fresh from Europe and who arrived with the convoy stands motionless in the background, tears streaming down his lined cheeks.

The Red Cross team gets to work, selecting those who can be saved and are fit to be moved, dispensing warm milk and half a stockfish per person, " sufficient ", says Troillet, " to keep an adult alive for three days ". He makes sure with the headman that the 7,000 refugees at Nkporo will receive the vital minimum subsistence until the arrival of the next Red Cross lorry in a week's time. " It's a race against time; the lives of tens of thousands in my sector hang by a thread, the relief supplies we distribute: that thread must not be cut ".

We must move on. Three more camps have to be reached before nightfall. Outside, a man is digging graves, and there is already a long row of tell-tale oblong mounds where the grass is already growing, or the earth still fresh as on the sixteen graves of those who died in the last two days at the former technical school. The same distressing scenes are to be found in all the camps we visit. There are model camps which show what could be done if assistance in medical and food supplies and qualified personnel were adequate. At the Umu Okpara dispensary, about 5 miles north of Umuahia, a staff of twenty, nearly all Biafrans, including a dozen nurses, are taking care of 70 children found in the bush near the front. When brought in they were like skeletons, but they have improved daily and have now learnt to smile again. At Oboro, about 6 miles north west of Umuahia there are 124 orphans recovering from the starvation they were suffering from when found wandering in the bush. But for every camp operating well, there are ten which are a disaster. There are the camps which are far from the main roads, a serious handicap when war hinders communication. In these camps and those near the fighting areas the people lie in the mud

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and often in the open. The relief teams are met by howling mobs seeking to get at the food, and often compelled to beat them off to save themselves from being overwhelmed and trampled underfoot, as has nearly happened to more than one ICRC delegate, including Mr. Troillet and his assistant.

The International Red Cross specialists in Biafra estimate that in the whole country, which is by now only about 60 miles in length and the same in breadth, there are at present from 3 to 4 million refugees, all of them Biafrans who have fled the Nigerian troops' constant advance since hostilities began. From 800,000 to a million are living in refugee camps and should, in theory, be receiving assistance from the Red Cross or the other two large humanitarian organizations in Biafra: Caritas and the World Council of Churches.

The remaining refugees, some 2 to 3 million, are living in the bush, in the neighbourhood of villages or roads. Their's is the worse plight. The death rate among them is not known, but the ever-present vultures in the sky, and the sickening smell of rotting corpses sometimes polluting the air for mile after mile in certain remote parts of the country, are eloquent testimony to what conditions must be like deep in the bush...

Red Cross Airlift to Biafra.—High in the sky, bringing hope to millions of starving people, the four-engined International Red Cross aircraft speeds through the African night towards Biafra. In its holds are the nine tons of food loaded at the Fernando Poo airport. The ICRC ground crew which took over Obi airfield on August 13 is ready to give the aircraft a quick turn-round. In the control tower, camouflaged against the background of the bush, Colden the Swede watches his instrument panel. Outside, indifferent to the rain squalls, the Norwegian Klevan, head of airfield operations, is waiting at the end of the runway, with his walkie-talkie. Behind him is a long line of trucks, lights off, with fifty yards between each as a precaution against attack from the air. They will take the cargo from the aircraft to the International Red Cross distribution centres in Biafra.

As on every single night since the airfield became operational on September 3, some twenty Scandinavians and Swiss, sent out by the ICRC, wait for the night's first plane to touch down. Not a light, not a sound, betrays the presence of the airfield. Anyone twenty yards away would not realize it was there. Suddenly, at a signal from the control tower, the landing strip springs to life like the stage of a huge theatre under the glare of the spotlights. People are running about; orders are given in various languages. As if by magic, hundreds of small flickering lights outline the

runway. Less than a minute later, the DC-6 looms out of the darkness with a deafening roar, its two white headlights piercing the curtain of rain. It touches down without even going the full length of the runway and comes to rest on the unloading area. The runway lights immediately go out and the airfield is once more dark and silent. "Any marauding Nigerian plane would have had less than two minutes to locate the airfield and attack," a Red Cross delegate pointed out.

Already two lorries have pulled up beside the aircraft and unloading has begun. Captain Pentti Palenius, and his co-pilot Vuppe Tuchinen, alight from the cockpit as calmly as if they had just touched down on a major international airport. This is the Finnish crew's eighth night landing in Biafra. "Yes, we're being shot at, but not yet hit," says the co-pilot imperturbably. Half-an-hour later the DC-6 has been unloaded and has taken off for the return flight to Fernando Poo. The runway was lit only for the take-off. Darkness and silence reign again at the Obi landing ground until the next aircraft comes. Throughout the night, the whole procedure is repeated several times. A little before dawn when the last plane has left, the ICRC ground staff snatches a few hours sleep in a tent or in the little town of Uturu.

One of the International Red Cross delegates, Jean Krille, has been sleeping under canvas by the landing ground since 13th August, to ensure the ICRC's presence round the clock. "The landing ground", he says, "is said to have been bombed over twenty times since it was constructed..."

...Tomorrow, Mr. Krille and his crew will be off to the relative safety of Umuahia after handing over to a Swedish-Norwegian team which arrived two days ago. One of the new team's jobs will be to ensure Biafran respect for the landing ground's neutrality. It was not without difficulty that Mr. Krille secured that respect. "When we arrived on the 13th of August", he said, "the place was teeming with Biafran soldiers. As the ICRC had that very morning signed an agreement with Colonel Ojukwu, guaranteeing the ground's neutrality, I had the soldiers evacuate the ground, but it was not easy. I twice had to send off a young lieutenant who wanted at all cost to set up his ack-ack guns beside my tent—for my protection he said!"

...The Red Cross representatives who sleep at the landing ground have dug trenches beside their tents. Roland With has not taken this precaution. "I haven't had time", he says, "I'm the handy man and always busy. Right now I have to look after the runway lights. There weren't any at first and we had to make them ourselves". He proudly displays his invention: rows of empty bottles. With wicks protruding from the necks, they look like Molotov cocktails. "I bought hundreds of these empty beer bottles at

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Uturu and filled them with petrol. We made the wicks from dressing gauze and elastic bandage scrounged from a medical team. Every evening they are placed around the perimeter of the runway and as soon as a plane's arrival is announced, a band of Biafran youngsters I recruited at Uturu and who now spend their nights around the edge of the runway, light the lamps with torches I made. So far none of the pilots has complained about my system and there hasn't been a single accident..."

Another International Red Cross team distributes relief supplies at the depots which were recently set up in the provincial capitals still in Biafran hands. It has 18 large lorries and hopes to increase this fleet to 50 by next week.

The ICRC has also sent surgical and medical teams to Biafra. Widen Matti, for instance, arrived yesterday evening with a 30-strong Swedish team...

He is 27 years old, a nurse, and worked in an anaesthesia team at St. Erik hospital in Stockholm. Red Cross volunteers in Biafra come from various countries: Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Yugoslavia, France, Denmark and Finland.

The Red Cross airfield manager, Ingolf Klevan, wants the Red Cross teams to continue as long as possible in this sector. "At the moment the front is 12 miles to the North-East and 23 to the East. At dawn we can often hear the Nigerian guns. If they take the airfield, we hope that our status as Red Cross delegates will protect us".

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Middle East**

Reuniting of families.—In the programme for the reuniting of families, organized and directed by the delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Egypt and Israel, three further operations took place at El Kantara. The first on July 30 concerned about 180 Palestinian families returning to Gaza and 200 Egyptian families going back to their homes in the United Arab Republic.

The second operation on September 5 collected 189 Palestinians coming from Egypt who returned to the Gaza area, whilst 199 Egyptians from El Arish went home to the UAR.

The third took place on September 16, also on the Suez Canal at El Kantara. Persons regrouped then were as follows: 213 UAR nationals from Sinai and 205 Palestinians coming from Egypt.

As regards the Egyptian nationals, it should be mentioned that these were free civilians living in localities in occupied territory in Sinai, mainly at El Arish and who rejoined their families in the Nile Valley.

Visits to hospitals.—In August, the delegates of the ICRC in Jerusalem visited the hospitals of Jericho, the old and new hospital at Ramallah, hospitals at Hebron, Jerusalem-East, Bethlehem and Tulkarm. In addition, they inquired into requirements for medicines in a certain number of dispensaries and have continued throughout September to visit private establishments.

They also went to the El Arish hospital in Gaza, where needs are at present ensured by an Israeli medical team, as well as to a Swedish hospital in the same town.

Prison visits.—The ICRC delegates visited the prison in Jenin on September 3 where 91 prisoners are detained, 62 of whom are

members of Palestinian organizations and arrested during the raid on Karameh.

Distribution of relief.—The delegates of the ICRC in Jerusalem, in agreement with the person locally responsible for the “Welfare and Care Programme”, have drawn up a plan for the distribution of 300 tons of food, on behalf of over 30,000 people in need living in North Sinai.

This large-scale relief action has just started at El Arish. Food is distributed by ICRC delegates in co-operation with the local branches of the Red Crescent and Israeli Social Welfare.

At the same time, the delegates have arranged for the distribution of two tons of powdered milk for children in El Arish and Nablus. The lack of milk products is particularly felt in Jordan West Bank territory.

Some thirty tents have also been provided for families in need in the Gaza area.

Visit to Syrian pilots in Israel.—The ICRC delegation in Tel Aviv, after receiving permission from the Israeli authorities to visit the two Syrian pilots who had landed at the beginning of August in Israel, went to Sarafand, their place of detention, where they were able to talk with them without witnesses. The prisoners gave the delegates messages for their families in Syria.

Yemen

Surgical Activity in the North.—The surgical team which left Geneva on June 20 to take over from the one working in the north of the Yemen was unable to reach the forward base because access routes had been cut.

Part of it was therefore diverted temporarily to Aden, to assist the two surgeons who had volunteered, through the Bulgarian Red Cross, to run the town's central hospital surgical department.

The necessary arrangements having in the meantime been concluded by Mr. André Rochat, head of the ICRC delegation in the Arabian Peninsula, for the team to proceed to its intended

place of work not far from the fighting areas in the Yemen, it reached Najran, via Jeddah, on September 22. After a briefing by Mr. Rochat it will cross the Jauf desert, escorted by ICRC delegate Mr. Jean-Paul Hermann, to its forward base.

The team, under Dr. James Paramore, consists of medical student Franco Borella, assistant and anaesthetist, and three male nurses Edwin Haederli, Pierre Savary and Bernard Conus, who have already been on mission in the Yemen for the ICRC.

Medical mission at Omara and Najran.—The number of cases treated at the Omara medical post from 8 July to 2 August by medical student Roland Guillermin and nurse Edwin Haederli was 1,423, an average of 65 a day. Most were from the Royalist camp near Omara.

During the same period another medical student, Jean de Blonay, worked at the Najran dispensary where he treated the many patients who presented themselves each day.

Sanaa Medical Teams.—The Hungarian Red Cross team comprising Dr. Andreas Gonda, Dr. Jozsef Gsengody and Mr. Sandor Gagxor, technician, arrived in Sanaa on July 21.

Dr. Louis Bresan, surgeon of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, agreed to extend his mission, which was to have terminated on July 10, until July 24 in order to ensure continuity of treatment to the wounded at the Hungarian hospital in Sanaa until the relief team was ready to take over.

Transfer of Internees.—At the request of the authorities of the Yemen Republic, Mr. André Rochat and ICRC delegate to Aden Mr. Alfred Isler arranged the removal from Sanaa and Taiz of the remaining members of the former royal family interned in the Yemen.

They were to be reunited in another country with the rest of the family from which they have been separated since the revolution in 1962. The ICRC was finally able to complete this action thanks to the co-operation of all interested authorities. Mr. Isler went to Sanaa and Taiz to escort these people by road to Aden whilst Mr. Rochat organized their onward voyage and

accompanied them on their flight by special chartered plane to the country of asylum.¹

Aden

The ICRC surgical team temporarily diverted from the North of the Yemen to Aden on July 7 has now left that town. Dr. Aurelio Foletti returned to Switzerland on September 13 and Dr. James Paramore, on September 22, rejoined the ICRC medical team bound for North Yemen.

Dr. Tsanin Dobrev and Dr. Stanislas Baev, who had volunteered, through the Bulgarian Red Cross, for a second mission, are carrying on at the Aden central hospital where they have been working since July 13.

Recent fighting which broke out in the North of the Republic of South Yemen caused many casualties: 150 seriously wounded were treated by the ICRC team at the Central Hospital. All other civilian hospitals in the republic have shut due to lack of staff. The four surgeons, assisted by a Swiss nurse specialized in anaesthetics, Mr. Ernst Heiniger, have been keeping the Aden Central Hospital's 200 bed surgical department operational. They have been performing 10-20 major and 20-40 minor operations a week, apart from the 50 consultations given three times a week.

The situation remains serious from the operating point of view because of the shortage of surgeons to take over from those whom the ICRC sent to Aden.

Vietnam

Prison Camp Visits.—In the Republic of Vietnam, ICRC delegates continued visiting Vietnamese prisoners held by the government and allied forces. Between August 26 and 31, doctor-delegate B. Bierens de Haan, delegate Ch. Hauser and a Vietnamese interpreter went to one POW camp, seven collecting centres, two military hospitals and one interrogation centre.

¹ *Plate.* — *Aden*: The oldest member of the former reigning family of the Yemen at the airport, helped by two ICRC delegates, Mr. A. Rochat and Mr. A. Isler, who organized her departure to a country of asylum.

This fresh tour of inspection in central Vietnam (Da-Nang, Hué, Plei-Ku, Qui-Nhon) enabled ICRC delegates to check up on camps inspected some months previously and to go to new collecting centres operated by US or South Korean forces. Others are under the control of the army of the Vietnam Republic.

Delegates interview prisoners of their own choosing and submit any request or complaints to the camp commander. Geneva sends the Detaining Power a written report.

Visits to DP camps.—The Red Cross of the Vietnam Republic spares itself no pains to relieve the wretched condition of the many Vietnamese who, after the Têt assaults, sought refuge in the already overcrowded suburbs of Saigon.

ICRC doctor-delegates help in the National Society's medical work among displaced persons. They go to the battered districts with the Saigon Red Cross medical teams. In consultation periods of four to five hours, 200 to 250 patients are treated. In six weeks 22 such expeditions have been carried out in a dozen districts where refugees are concentrated.¹

Visits to orphanages.—ICRC doctor-delegates are continuing their regular visits to the four orphanages in the Saigon suburbs.

The Phu-My centre, North of the capital, houses not only children but also destitute, disabled and elderly people and mental cases. The nursery alone has 120 children, nearly all orphans. The delegates supply medicaments and other medical requirements and treat ailing children who cannot be transferred to the overcrowded Nhi-Dông pediatric hospital even though the condition of some of them is serious.

Twice a week the delegates visit the Sino-Vietnamese orphanage at Cholon, where there are 200 children, and the Notre-Dame orphanage which has 100. They also go regularly to the Go-Vập orphanage, about six miles outside the town, where there are almost a thousand children.

¹ *Plate.* — *In a Saigon suburb:* An ICRC doctor-delegate examines patients in an ambulance of the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam.

Hong Kong

In April and May, Mr. Hans Hefti, honorary delegate of the ICRC, visited two prisons in Hong Kong in which there were persons detained as a result of the events which had taken place in the territory in 1967. The ICRC delegate was able to talk alone without witnesses with detainees of his own choosing. The reports made by Mr. Hefti after these visits were handed as usual to the detaining authorities with observations and recommendations.

Greece

After protracted negotiations, ICRC delegate Laurent Marti was assured by the Greek government that the following reforms would be effected for the benefit of political detainees:

- removal of some of the inmates of the Yaros camp (all the 168 women were transferred to the Heraclyon prison on the island of Crete).
- removal of some of the inmates of Leros Lakki camp (71 were transferred to the Oropos prison about 30 miles outside Athens and the inmates of which are engaged in agricultural work).
- increase in mail allowance (2 letters and 6 cards per month instead of 1 letter and 3 cards).
- permission to write to next of kin in any country.
- permission to send and receive cables in emergency.
- visits by family members to 20-25 detainees per week, at visitors' own expense.
- enlarging of exercise grounds.
- regular walks for sick to be permitted.

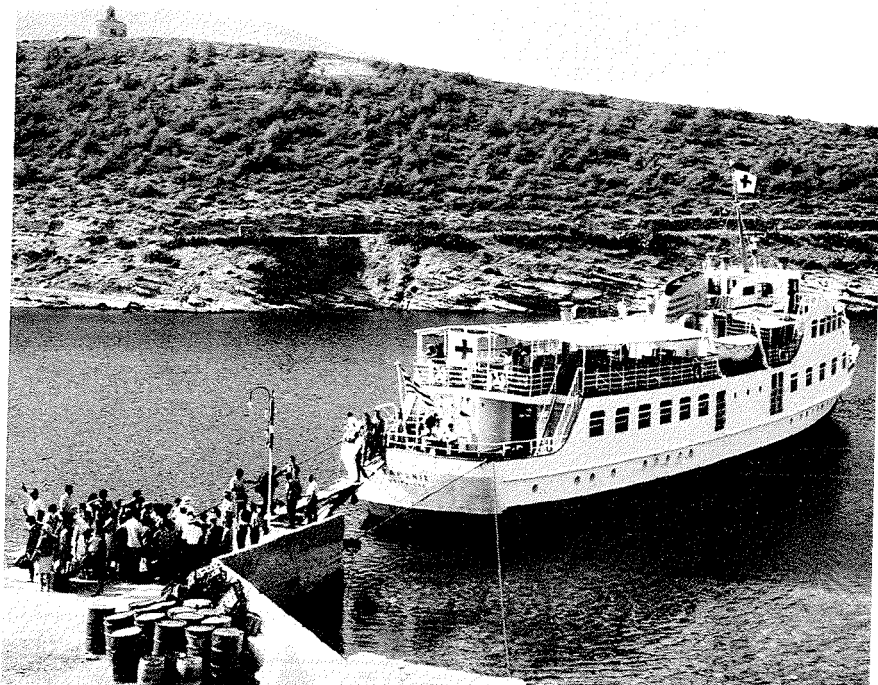
In addition camp layouts have been improved following the delegate's negotiations.

Delegates Laurent Marti and Michel Veuthey and doctor-delegate Christian de Lépius interviewed many detainees of their own choosing, without witnesses and without time limits.

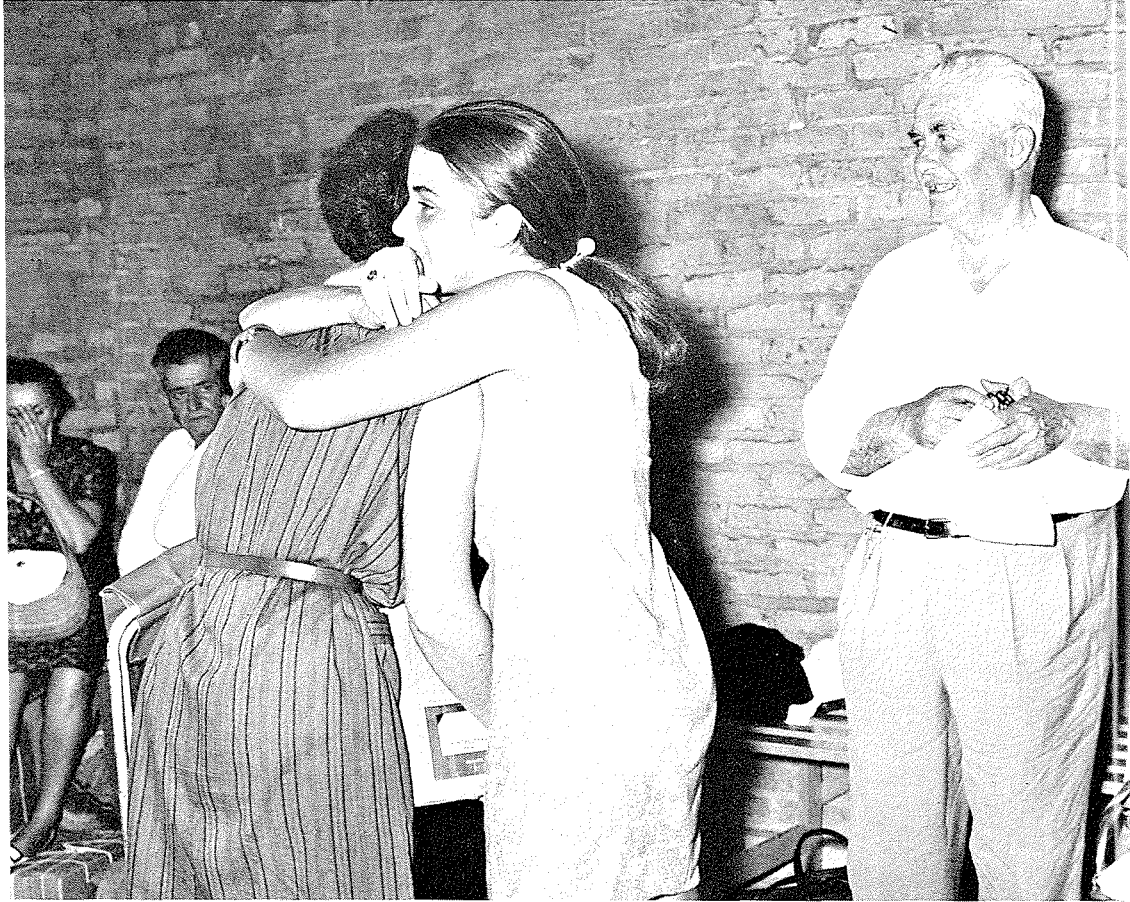


A vessel hired by the ICRC approaching the detention centre on Yaros island...

... where the families it conveys will meet their members in detention.



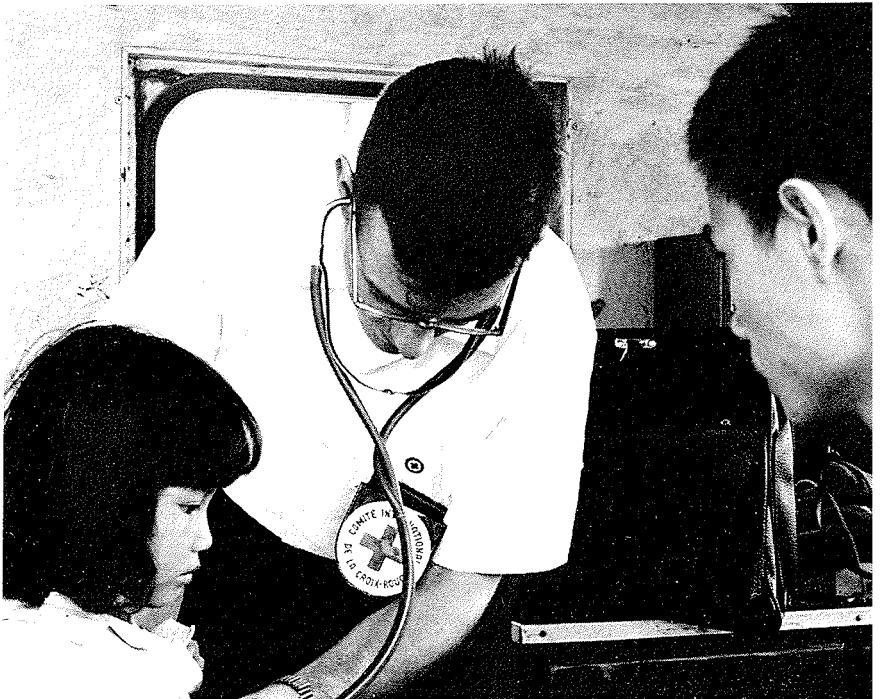
GREECE



At Yaros detention centre families get together with their deported members.



VIETNAM In a Saigon suburb: An ICRC doctor-delegate examines patients in an ambulance of the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam.





The oldest member of the former reigning family of the Yemen at the airport, helped by two ICRC delegates who organized her departure to a country of asylum.

Their observations will be included in a general report to the Greek authorities, who may or may not publish the report. If they do so, it is understood that the publication must give the full text of the report and any accompanying letter.

The delegates obtained permission to bring with them to Yaros and Leros a hundred detainees' families. They hired a boat to do so, and the families were able to spend 3 to 4 hours with their exiled members. The cost of this operation was borne by the ICRC.¹

Subject to approval by the government, visits to camps and prisons will be resumed in November and December.

IN GENEVA

ICRC Delegates Meeting

From September 17-21, 1968 more than thirty ICRC delegates and former delegates—some of whom had served the Red Cross during World War II—met at the International Committee's headquarters.

The meeting had been called to enable delegates to give their views on a number of everyday problems they have to contend with in the countries where they work, and to permit an exchange of experience and opinions between the ICRC and its representatives. Discussions were held on the following themes:

Doctrine Red Cross principles and the world today;
 the Geneva Conventions; the place and role
 of the Red Cross; Red Cross and subversive
 war.

¹ *Plate.* — A vessel hired by the ICRC approaching the detention centre on Yaros island where the families it conveys will meet their members in detention.

At Yaros detention centre families get together with their deported members.

<i>Action</i>	ICRC in war and peace; relations with other Red Cross institutions.
<i>The Delegate</i>	Recruiting and training.
<i>The Delegation</i>	Organization, relations with National Societies and authorities; equipment; co-operation with other international, regional, public or private organizations.
<i>Technical Problems</i>	Relief; the Agency; prisoner of war and internment camp visits; medical teams.
<i>News</i>	Public relations.

A report will be issued containing the observations and suggestions made during the meeting. Many of these will be closely examined by the International Committee and its relevant departments, for they are undoubtedly useful both for the dissemination of humanitarian ideas in all continents and the discharge of the Red Cross mission in the field.

Red Cross and Peace

A second Round Table on "The Red Cross as a factor in World Peace" should have taken place in Geneva on September 9-10, 1968, following the first, held in The Hague on August 28, 1967. However, due to the conflicts and tension prevailing, and the increased work thereby engendered for some of the people invited, most considered the meeting should be postponed. Whilst concurring, the ICRC noted with pleasure that the persons invited restated their interest in the work and the need to carry it on before the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul, in order to submit certain definite proposals. It has therefore been decided to convene the second Round Table for January 1969.

National Society Representatives Conference

Taking advantage of the presence in Geneva of many National Society delegates for the 87th session of the League's Executive

Committee, the International Committee arranged a conference at its headquarters. This took place on September 3 and was attended by a large audience.

Members and representatives of the International Committee described current activities, mainly in Nigeria and the Near East, being carried out in co-operation with the National Societies. They also took note of several remarks and replied to many questions.

An address then given on "The Restatement and Development of Laws and Customs applicable in Armed Conflicts" gave rise to an important discussion.

Further Participation in the Geneva Conventions

In its previous issue, the *International Review* mentioned that 120 States were parties to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.

The ICRC has been informed by the Federal Political Department in Berne of the participation of Malta in these Conventions. This was made in the form of a declaration of continuity received on August 22, 1968 and which took effect on September 21, 1964, the date of that country's accession to independence.

There are now 121 States expressly bound by these Conventions.

Meetings

On September 6, 1968, Senator Guiseppe Medici, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, met Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the ICRC.

Mr. Gonard availed himself of this opportunity to thank the Italian government once again for its recent and generous gift of 200 million lira in support of the ICRC's action on behalf of the victims on both sides of the conflict at present raging in Nigeria.

In his turn, Minister Medici assured the ICRC of the Italian government's desire to continue its support in view of the future development of the ICRC's operations in Nigeria.

The same day, Doctor Kurt Waldheim, Austrian Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, called on the President of the ICRC.

The Austrian Foreign Secretary thanked the ICRC for the services rendered to his country in the past. He assured the ICRC of his government's continued and friendly support towards the ICRC's action on behalf of all the victims of the conflict at present raging in Nigeria.

With this aim in view, the Austrian Federal government proposed to put 2 or 3 fully equipped, mobile medico-social teams at the ICRC's disposal for operations in that country.

For Victims of Pseudo-Medical Experiments

The Commission of neutral experts appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross to examine the claims of the victims of pseudo-medical experiments practised in concentration camps under the Nazi regime, to whom the Government of the German Federal Republic is prepared to pay compensation, again met in Geneva at ICRC headquarters in August with Mr. William Lenoir, Judge of the Geneva Court of Justice, in the chair. He was assisted by Professor Pierre Magnenat, doctor-assistant at the University Clinic of the Nestlé hospital in Lausanne and Dr. Sylvain Mutrux, medical assistant director at the Bel Air University Psychiatric Clinic in Geneva. The Polish Red Cross was represented by Miss Danuta Zys and Dr. Jerzy Nowkanski and the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany by Dr. E. Gøetz. Dr. Jacques F. de Rougemont, member of the ICRC, was rapporteur.

Out of 107 Polish cases and one Hungarian case brought to its attention, the Commission accepted 68, rejected 13 and asked for further information on two other cases, the remainder being temporarily left in abeyance.

The Polish and Hungarian Red Cross Societies had drawn up these files and the ICRC missions went to Warsaw in April and to Budapest in May to examine and meet the victims.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission met from 1-4 September 1968, under the chairmanship of the Countess of Limerick.

Its main concern was the organizing of the XXIst International Red Cross Conference scheduled to take place from 6 to 13 September 1969, following the Board of Governors of the League and other international meetings.

A report was read by Mr. Sayman, Vice-President of the Turkish Red Crescent. He assured the Commission that all measures had been taken to ensure the best possible conditions for the Conference. The necessary premises will be ready in time and all delegates will be able to enter Turkey without difficulty.

The Commission then drew up the Conference programme and provisional agenda.

The revision of the agreement concluded by the International Committee and the League on 8 December 1951, defining the terms of reference of each, also gave rise to an interesting exchange of views.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

From 27 August to 7 September 1968 at League headquarters, 53 National Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Society representatives held several meetings. The most important was the 87th Session of the League Executive Committee. This was preceded by several meetings, the work of the following two being of particular interest.

Health and Social Welfare

Red Cross must prepare and train its volunteers to fulfil new health and social welfare tasks in a world of rapidly changing living conditions. This was agreed in Geneva by delegates to the XIIIth Session of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Delegates represented 15 National Societies, and observers from others and from the World Health Organization, attended. Many were noted public health experts in addition to their Red Cross functions.

At the outset of the meeting League Secretary General Mr. Henrik Beer enumerated the challenges facing Red Cross. They include the changing aspect of communicable diseases with the progress made by medical science, on the one hand, and the resurgence of certain diseases necessitating the mobilization of all available forces, including volunteers, on the other.

Other grave problems face the developing countries such as malnutrition, the lack of proteins, and an increased need for first aid and safety techniques due to expanded industrial and transport facilities. In the more developed nations, the rapid changes in urban living with their corresponding disruptions of family life; the social problems caused by the changing mortality rate —

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

these were fields in which Red Cross Societies and their trained workers, including volunteers can play a vital part as auxiliaries to the public authorities.

In a resolution resuming its views on this role, the Committee:

“ Recognizing the rapidity of social change in our times in all fields (professional, economic, scientific, industrial) and the role that the Red Cross may play within the community because of the variety of its fields of experience, its possibility of adaptation as well as the varied preparation of its volunteers, stresses the importance of active participation of the Red Cross, as well as its co-operation at various levels whether public or private, and emphasizes the opportunity offered to the Red Cross to help the community to cope with new aspects in the medico-social field in an age of such rapid change.

Among the subjects studied by the Committee were:

- the use of first-aiders after adequate training for social welfare work
- a guide for preparation of a first-aid manual for National Societies
- prevention of accidents in the home
- the question of air transport for the injured and sick and in particular road accident victims
- co-operation between the Red Cross and the World Health Organization
- the role of youth in health education

Youth

The way must be opened for participation of young people in Red Cross decision-making bodies at the local, national and international levels, delegates urged at the Junior Red Cross Advisory Committee.

Members of the Committee agreed unanimously that “ young Red Cross members have a right to a voice in planning and execution of Red Cross programmes, particularly those for youth ”,

and recommended that “ National Societies open their committees at local and national levels as much as possible to young Red Cross members ”.

The Committee asked the League Secretary General to “ encourage National Societies to include young people ” in all delegations to future sessions of the committee.

The main speaker at the meeting was Mr. Peter Kuentler, of the United Nations Division of Social Affairs, Geneva. He gave the keynote to the discussions in a talk entitled “ What is the Red Cross responsibility in the solution of current youth problems ”.

The 16-member Advisory Committee wound up a three-day session. An extra day had been added to the meeting so that delegates could have more time to review Red Cross Youth programmes in the light of recent youth problems around the world.

They also recommended that a working group study involvement of youth teams in Red Cross development projects in their own or other countries, and that practical international exchange and work programmes and youth study meetings be expanded.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 87th Session of this Committee met under the chairmanship of Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League. It made important policy decisions affecting the next year of activity of the world federation of Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies.

The Executive Committee meets every two years, in between meetings of the Board of Governors, which brings together all the League's 110 member Societies.

Among the key points on the agenda are:

- Planning and co-ordination of relief actions at the international and national level;
- International relief actions: revision of principles;
- Plans for assistance to National Societies under the League's Red Cross Development Programme;
- Plans and budgets for 1969 and 1970;

- Reports of Health and Social Service and Junior Red Cross Advisory Committees;
- Plans for 1969 meetings of the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross and the XXXth Session of the League Board of Governors, both to be held in Istanbul (Turkey) in August-September next year;
- Plans for the European Regional Conference of the League, being arranged by the French Red Cross. This Conference will be held at Cannes (France) in April 1969. It will coincide with commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the League;
- The Red Cross and peace (study of follow-up action on recent resolutions by international Red Cross bodies on this subject).

Delegates and observers representing 55 National Societies attended the meeting.

The Executive Committee adopted a number of resolutions.

We quote below from one concerning the topical problem *Red Cross and Peace*. Mr. José Barroso referred to this problem in his opening address and told delegates “ Red Cross is proof of what can be achieved when good will and comprehension reign among men ”. Resolution No. 24 concluded by stating that the Executive Committee

“ Solemnly reaffirms its adherence to the principles of human rights, and expresses its concern at any violation and non-observance of human rights wherever and whenever they may occur in the world,

Appeals to all Governments to settle disputes between nations and peoples by peaceful means to ensure their protection to which the Red Cross has dedicated itself.

Resolution No. 1 states that the Executive Committee decided to admit provisionally to League membership the National Societies of Mali, Kuwait and Guyana, recently recognized by the ICRC.

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

UNESCO AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST VARIOUS FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

The article of which we now give several extracts¹ is on action in which the Red Cross is also engaged, since one of its fundamental principles, that of impartiality, calls upon it to act "without any distinction of nationality, race, religion, social condition or political adherence".

The United Nations General Assembly has designated the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, and has invited Unesco "to mobilize the finest resources of culture and art " in order to lend it "a truly universal character". It is fitting that during 1968 the Organization, one of whose fundamental aims is to assure respect for these rights, should intensify its efforts and activities in the area of human rights. Among the events which will be organized by Unesco as part of celebrations of the International Years are a Symposium on Human Rights and the Identification of Universal Human Values, and a meeting of experts on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to culture. In addition, the Organization is at present making a comparative study of texts relating to human rights in the different religions, ideologies, traditions and cultures with a view to establishing whether there is a universal concept of human rights and of the basic idea of such rights. An anthology of these texts will appear in December 1968. Lastly, the Organization is concerned in a more general way with many problems related to human rights and their application within its various programmes and activities.

¹ UNESCO Chronicle, Paris, 1968, No. 3.

Unesco's purpose, according to its Constitution, is to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion by the Charter of the United Nations."

Thus, in addition to working for the realization of those rights which are its specific concern, Unesco has the task of promoting human rights generally. Furthermore, even those Unesco activities which are not aimed specifically at one or another aspect of human rights still serve to create the material, intellectual, moral and cultural conditions necessary to make human rights a living reality for all human beings. What follows is directly related to action against various forms of discrimination:

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration emphasizes that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms of the Declaration "without distinction of any kind". This specifically condemns any kind of discrimination, in any country, against ethnic, religious, linguistic, cultural or any other minority groups.

Unesco has campaigned against discrimination first of all in the field of education, and its Convention against Discrimination in Education has now been ratified by 39 States. It has also encouraged research on the status of women in various countries, and in 1966 it began a long-term programme to secure full equality for women in education, science and culture.

In addition, last September Unesco organized an expert committee consisting of 18 members—geneticists, anthropologists, ethnologists, sociologists, historians and jurists—from 16 countries. This committee prepared the text of a "Statement on race and racial prejudice", the latest in a series of statements on this theme, beginning with the first, issued in 1950, followed by a declaration on the nature of race and differences of race, drawn up in 1951, which was revised in 1964 to take into consideration the most recent developments in human biology and genetics.

At the same time, the race question has been the subject of a number of studies published by the Organization in several langu-

MISCELLANEOUS

ages. These include the series on " The Race Question in Modern Science ", and two further collections entitled " Race and Society " and " The Race Question and Modern Thought ".

The unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, on 16 December 1966, of the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights presents a new challenge and a new opportunity for Unesco as well as for the rest of the United Nations Specialized Agencies. The principal task now is to secure ratification of these covenants by all States and their implementation through national legislation. To this goal Unesco is firmly committed. Will it ever be achieved? Realism compels us to admit that it will probably take a long time. But as Unesco's Director-General, René Maheu, has observed: " Those who seek justice do not confuse realism with pessimism. And even if they begin with pessimism, they end up with courage ".

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

PETER VOGELSANGER : "MAX HUBER" ¹

The author, a Pastor in Zurich, knew Max Huber intimately from long friendship. Drawing from his memories and also from many documents, he gives in this book perhaps the most complete portrait ever of the former President of the International Committee of the Red Cross. In his account of the life and work of this legal expert, professor, judge at the International Court of Justice, thinker and man of Red Cross action he not only relates facts but gives a penetrating view of a mind both rich and profound, and he endeavours to explain its essential aspects.

This biography, written with special insight, is worthy of a collection intended to make known to the general public the great personalities of Swiss notables. A more representative contemporary figure than Max Huber could not have been found. All those who were associated with this man of outstanding intellect during the difficult years of the Second World War remember him with emotion and gratitude.

Peter Vogelsanger highlights the outstanding events in Max Huber's exceptional career, particularly the decisive moment in 1928 when he succeeded Gustave Ador at the head of the ICRC. When giving up his bench on the Permanent Court of International Justice, he chose to work more actively for humanity, abandoning the calm of the judge's office, entering whole-heartedly into Red Cross service. In doing so he cut short in singular fashion his co-operation in the framing of the International Law of Peace, but he participated in no uncertain manner in the general work to defend essential human rights.

The Red Cross offered him this opportunity to achieve fulfilment on the practical and the theoretical level. As the author shows, he combined boldness with timidity, tolerance with profound faith, a wide culture with extreme modesty. He remained true to himself

¹ Verlag Huber, Frauenfeld, 1967, 232 pp.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

under all circumstances, displaying the qualities expressed in the words "Vermögen zur Gleichzeitigkeit". He was a man who brought to bear in time of crisis a wealth of moral and intellectual values accumulated over the years. As Mr. Vogelsanger says, his secret lay in his power of synthesis ("Diese Kraft der Zusammenfassung ist sein eigentliches Geheimnis").

Max Huber devoted himself wholly to whatever he undertook and his service with the Red Cross took up most of his time from the moment when he decided to dedicate himself to it. The author, with reference to considerable personal documentary material, also shows that this spirit of service took root in a religious conviction which never diminished.

It is no doubt because he was motivated by powerful feelings that Max Huber was able to give so much of himself to Red Cross work of which, moreover, as a sincere believer, he elevated the spiritual level. Hence the self-sacrifice he made without expressing his regret at not accomplishing a project which he had taken to heart in his youth, the writing of an *Esprit du Droit international public* by analogy to R. von Jhiring's *Esprit du Droit Romain*. Thenceforth his thoughts—as shown in his conferences and articles—were turned solely towards the philosophy of humanitarian work and the conditions in which this was accomplished under Red Cross auspices.

His faith denied him the refuge in study which his great intelligence and well-to-do situation would have permitted him. He wanted to go out into the world and from September 1939 onwards that meant for him the daily struggle against fatigue and discouragement; it required him to forgo his research work, to cease his writings on international law in order the better to help through charity those who sought his aid.

This spontaneous selfless striving in the relief of suffering is the spirit of the good Samaritan and of Max Huber. The Red Cross no doubt appeared to him as an opportunity to achieve his heart's desire. Mr. Vogelsanger must be given credit for giving us, among other things, better understanding of Max Huber's idea of the Red Cross and what it was which impelled him to take an interest in causes both great and small. For the generous soul nothing is negligible. Max Huber, for example, wrote with his own hand the

statutes of the Commission for liaison between the ICRC and its staff.

Of course, as the legal expert whose voice was heeded in the Federal Council, as the Professor of Zurich University, as the Judge at the Court in The Hague, he had already earned our esteem. And yet for us, what was best in him he gave to the work of the Red Cross, which he saw as a chance to perpetuate a tradition and at the same time to transmit for posterity the values he considered eternal.

J.-G. L.

Nursing services in Bermuda, *International Nursing Review*, Basel, 1968, Vol. 15, No. 3.

The first nursing services in Bermuda outside the hospitals were begun by the district nurses in the mid-1920's, closely followed by the Public Health Department, which had three trained nurses on the staff in 1944 and has since increased the number considerably. Nurses are engaged, too, in the fight against tuberculosis, and work mainly with the school children.

The Red Cross Society in Bermuda runs the blood bank at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and holds donor clinics twice weekly.

There are two hospitals on the island—St. Brendan's Hospital for the mentally sick and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital for the physically sick. Each hospital is well equipped to cover a wide range of illness.

The nurses of Bermuda have recently formed a national nurses' organization, the Bermuda Registered Nurses' Association, which, although in its very early stages, has mapped out an extensive programme for itself, designed to promote and foster an active interest in the nursing profession, both in these islands and elsewhere in the world.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Uganda's Nurses and the Hospitals They Work In, A. S. B. Musoke,
International Nursing Review, Basel, Vol. 15, 1968, No. 3.

The nursing profession of Uganda started with the training of dressers and midwives by missionaries early this century. Hospitals and clinics grew from mud huts and even open air consultations to the present modern structures. Training of the first nurses began in 1930 and today specialization includes public health and preventive medicine, child welfare, mental health, midwifery and general nursing, and the care of the patient with leprosy. In the future it is hoped to commence post-graduate training for Public Health Courses, Nursing Administration and the Tutor's Course for Nurse Teachers.

Education for International Understanding, *Unesco-Chronicle, Paris, No. 7-8, 1968.*

A number of Ministers of Education, directors-general of education and specialists from more than 90 countries took part in the XXXIst session of the International Conference on Public Education, organized in Geneva from 1 to 10 July by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education (IBE).

The agenda of this session contained three points: (1) education for international understanding as an integral part of school curricula; (2) environmental studies; (3) reports from the Ministries of Public Education on educational developments during the school years 1967-1968.

The first point was chosen in order to associate the conference with the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The conference considered how far the material relating to education for international understanding and to teaching about the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is incorporated in the curricula of primary and secondary schools.

Environmental studies, long regarded as a practical means of teaching the child elementary ideas, are now treated as a separate discipline and as an effective introduction to geography, history and science. The conference studied the problems resulting from this situation.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yri-goyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshaus-strasse, 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*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R 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 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 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 Zulueta 471, *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^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 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 Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-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*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *Mexico 10, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off. St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6 D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.