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International Review of the Red Cross



Inter arma caritas

1964

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FOURTH YEAR — No. 39

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

Agencia Central de Informaciones. — Henry Dunant y la Cruz Roja Francesa.

GERMAN

Der Zentrale Suchdienst. — Henry Dunant und das Französische Rote Kreuz.

THE
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Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

J. Henry Dunant and the events leading to the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize

The celebration of the Centenary of the Red Cross brought to the fore not only new aspects of the Red Cross ideal and action on the threshold to the second centenary of its existence, but also the men who played a decisive role in its history. Moreover, appropriate tribute was paid to those who are today in charge of the future of the Red Cross and who, in these troubled times, each day assume new and heavy responsibilities.

Amongst the personalities who have gone before and on whom interest was concentrated in the course of the Centenary, the members of the Committee of Five, founded in 1863, were in the front rank. These were: Dr Louis Appia, General Guillaume Dufour, Jean Henry Dunant, Dr Theodore Maunoir and Gustave Moynier. It was fitting that this should be so for, on such an occasion, what could be more appropriate than that the Red Cross look back to its origin, recalling its development and these five personalities who were its guides and mentors. There is hardly an institution or a State which, even though much older, can contemplate proudly yet unreservedly, such an unbroken tradition. Therein lies one source of Red Cross strength both for the present and for the future. Praise for this is due to its leaders; both to those of the past and to those of today.

The publication of works on the history of the Red Cross and the prime movers in its early days, encouraged by the International Committee, the League and numerous National Societies, has, in the course of the last few years, enabled previous omissions in this field to be rectified to a large extent. In this manner a wide gap was bridged by bringing to light the continuity of the Red Cross. Among the works which have appeared, some have contributed to

clarifying certain aspects which had been obscure and have also made known new facts and circumstances. The leaders of the Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun, have had access to fresh sources of information which should be taken into account. This is particularly the case in connection with the history of the Nobel Peace Prize, that supreme distinction rewarding efforts to promote peace amongst nations.

Last December, in the course of the official ceremony in Oslo, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1963 was awarded to the ICRC and the League. This honour, bestowed on the ICRC for the third time, reminds us that on a previous occasion the Red Cross was associated—albeit indirectly—with this distinction, when the first award of the prize was made in 1901 to Henry Dunant and the Frenchman Frédéric Passy, that great forerunner of the movement for peace. The almost dramatic events leading up to this award were discovered by the author of the present article scarcely two years ago and they are well worth being related. The sequence of these events was revealed by documents which have been brought to light and their disclosure will constitute for the Red Cross world a valuable contribution to the history of the movement itself.

After his bankruptcy in 1867, following which he withdrew from the former Committee of Five which had become the International Committee for Relief to the Military Wounded, Dunant led a most troubled life for more than twenty years, a target for persecution and slander by his enemies. He knew moments of great distress. His wanderings, during which his life was interspersed with few bright moments, led him throughout the length and breadth of Europe and came to an end only when he finally found refuge in the little Swiss village of Heiden. There, forgotten and even having been thought of as dead, he lived until the end of his days in the local hospital. Thanks to the few friends who remained faithful to him, he was spared from the worst effects of misery. Among them were members of the Württemberg Temple Society, the interests of which Dunant had defended in the matter of its Palestine Branch, the teacher Rudolf Müller from Stuttgart, whom he had known since 1879, and a few fellow Swiss, particularly members of the Winterthur and Zurich Sections of the Red Cross, such as Dr. Altherr and Colonel Physician Alfred Murset. The world had thought Dunant was dead until the day when the Swiss journalist Baumberger discovered his existence by chance at Heiden and

revealed to his embarrassed contemporaries the tribulations which the Good Samaritan of Solferino had undergone.

This proved to be a turning point in Dunant's existence. After almost thirty years of suffering which had aged him prematurely, so that already at sixty he was an old man, followed more and more numerous honours from all corners of the earth where, in former times, his book *A Memory of Solferino* and the foundation of the Red Cross, had aroused such a great response. Baumberger's article proved a sensation and also brought improvement in Dunant's material situation, although the modest life he led—since 1888 he had lived on a yearly allowance of 1,200 Swiss francs from his family—was not thereby changed. In 1896 Rudolf Müller and a few other Stuttgart friends launched an appeal in Germany in Dunant's favour and collected about 24,000 Marks. Dunant, however, ardently desired to use this money for the printing of a book on which he had been working in secret with Rudolf Müller since 1892. His aim in having this book published was to establish his claim to the foundation of the Red Cross, a claim which since his departure from Geneva had been disputed, particularly in the course of the last ten years or so. We shall mention later the part played by this book—which appeared in 1896—in the award to Dunant of the First Nobel Peace Prize. Other tributes together with financial donations, particularly an annual grant of 4,000 Swiss francs by the Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, definitely provided for Dunant's material well-being. His life, which had been one of tribulation then suddenly changed for the better, despite the obstacles and relapses which were still to beset him.

It was Rudolf Müller who providentially caused Dunant's path to cross—for only a short while, it is true—with that of one of the most striking female personalities of the time, Bertha von Suttner, Countess Kinsky by birth, founder of the Austrian Society of the Friends of Peace in 1891, and also the secretary and confidante for many years of the powerful Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel. Rudolf Müller sent her a copy of the book which he had written jointly with Dunant and which was called: "History of the Origins of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention". Now Dunant was not unknown to Bertha von Suttner; she replied promptly by a letter to Rudolf Müller on June 27, 1897, a translation of which is as follows¹:

¹ Original written in German.

Vienna,
Dorotheergasse 12
Bureau I.
27.6.1897

Dear Professor Müller,

I duly received the book which you sent me and I have thanked Dunant direct.

I am very pleased to have this book and even more so at its publication, for it contributes in a striking manner to ensuring that this infinitely deserving man receives the tribute which is his due. I was grieved to learn that you found him broken and in bad health. Perhaps the improvement in his situation will help his recovery. May he attain his seventieth birthday and live for a long time after that.

The Stuttgart Committee has indeed already achieved notable success : Dunant is relieved from all care and rescued from oblivion ; but there would undoubtedly still be some way of organizing an event on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in order that the whole world may render tribute to him and that he receive a really large sum—a fortune—which he will in any case dispose of for the good of humanity.

Yours very sincerely,

Bertha von Suttner.

This zealous defender of peace, could only have had the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in mind when she wrote this. It is true that this Foundation by the Swede Nobel was not yet known to the public of that time. Its bye-laws, until they were changed by a Swedish government decree, had for a long time prevented the award of the prize to Dunant.

Müller, who was pursuing the same objective as Bertha von Suttner, then brought into play his connections abroad. In Switzerland, he passed the word to the clergymen Jordy and Hottinger, who thereupon in all their speeches, exhorted the public to make efforts for justice to be done to this lonely old man of Heiden. In Holland, the journalist Dr Haje in his articles on Dunant relied on Müller's writings for documentary material, and he also engendered discussion in his country concerning the award of the prize.

The idea of a "Nobel Peace Prize" made progress and spread from Amsterdam throughout Germany and the Swiss cantons. But more than four years were to go by before the project came to a successful conclusion.

After Bertha von Suttner had, so to speak, given the impetus—which she herself later denied—there entered into Dunant's life another person who, like Rudolf Müller, was to play a decisive rôle. This person was Dr. Hans Daae of Oslo, a Captain in the Norwegian Army Medical Service.

Several journeys for the purpose of study undertaken in his official capacity led this future Doctor-Major to the theatre of battle in the Turco-Greek war, where he saw the Red Cross at work, even though this was in a somewhat inadequate manner. On his return to Norway in 1898, he wrote to Dunant and sent him notes which he had made at the scene of the fighting. Dunant reacted by asking his Stuttgart friend Müller to send Dr. Daae a copy of the book they had written together. This was the start of a link between the two men which several years later was to have so fortunate an effect on Dunant's life.

By November of that same year Müller and Daae had had their first discussion in Stuttgart, following a letter which Müller sent to Daae together with the book and in which he explained his negotiations with a view to the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Dunant. Daae immediately approved this project and advised Müller to send the book to the poet and member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson. The hopes which they both placed on this step were however doomed to disappointment. Bjoernson, in his letter thanking Müller, explained that under the terms of the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation, the prize could only be awarded to a person who had directly worked to promote the cause of peace. He nevertheless assured Müller of his full sympathy for Dunant.

This first failure did not in any way discourage the two friends. Thanks to the efforts of Hans Daae, preparations were made in Norway to pay further tribute to Dunant and Müller conveyed news of this to his Swiss friend in Heiden. An article on Dunant published by Daae in January 1899, covering seven columns in the Norwegian newspaper "Kringsjaa", received a great deal of attention. It concluded with the following lines :

“ From the very beginning our country has taken part in his struggle with interest and dedication. Fate might well wish that we show to other nations what we all owe to Dunant. Soon our Storting will award the Nobel Peace Prize. Is not Dunant in every respect the man to whom this prize should naturally be attributed ? ”

This same article by Daae was acclaimed once more when it was reproduced in the English “ Review of Reviews ”. Thus, twenty-five years elapsed following Dunant’s first appearance in the public eye before his name was again a household word in England. Each time Daae made headway in the cause of their common protégé, he communicated news thereof to Müller who was teaching in a Stuttgart high school and who in the meantime had become his friend. Müller kept Dunant posted of their progress with almost literal translation into French of the news he received from Daae. The latter informed Dunant of his nomination as an honorary member of the Norwegian Red Cross and also told him that there was almost unanimous hope in Norwegian parliamentary circles that the high distinction would be attributed to him and no one else.

The two friends were seriously concerned about Dunant’s precarious state of health and his advanced age, for they feared that their efforts might not be successful in time. Müller therefore once again entered the fray and this time their efforts proved to be decisive. In a long letter in two parts, accompanied by 20 appendices, he once again laid before Bjoernson the reasons for which Dunant alone could be taken into consideration for the Nobel Peace Prize. The result was not long in coming. Immediately on receipt of the first part of that letter, Bjoernson replied to Müller on July 9, 1900¹:

Dear Sir,

I have just read your excellent letter and await the continuation. I shall bring them both to the attention of my colleagues. If Dunant should not receive the first Prize immediately, I would add that it is

¹ Original in German.

Rudolf Müller.



Hans Daae.



20 Décembre 1901.

Mon Cher Ami,

Tranquillement Vous remercier de toute la bonté & de toute la peine que Vous avez eue pour moi au sujet du prix Nobel. Vous avez mis une énergie considérable pour faire valoir mes titres à Christiania, et je vous en suis profondément reconnaissant.

Merci beaucoup pour vos informations. J'ai écrit au Dr. Daae, comme Vous m'engagiez dans votre précédente lettre. Je n'ai ~~eu~~ même temps Stockholm de passer à une Banque d'Etat de Christiania. J'ai écrit le Comité N. à Stockholm, te priant d'attendre mes instructions.

Reithaus 13^{ie} Novembre 1901

Monsieur Henri Dunant,

Promoteur de la Convention de Genève
Fondateur de l'œuvre de la Croix Rouge.

Cher et vénéré Monsieur

À la réception de l'aimable lettre qui
accompagnait votre magnifique cadeau
pour mes enfants je me suis empressé
de vous le remercier par quelques mots
à la hâte, mais je conviens que j'aurais
dû vous écrire depuis longtemps et
plus longuement pour vous exprimer

Toute ma reconnaissance de ce cadeau.

Mes enfants sont encore trop jeunes pour en apprécier toute la valeur. Lorsqu'ils grandiront je leur expliquerai qu'ils doivent le conserver toujours comme un souvenir précieux du meilleur homme qui ait jamais existé, de celui qui a le plus contribué au bien de l'humanité dans notre siècle. Je leur raconterai votre vie, toujours consacrée au bonheur du prochain et vos luttes pour les idéals, couronnées finalement par la plus belle victoire, qui fût jamais gagnée.

J'ai le grand plaisir de pouvoir vous informer que mes efforts pour vous

awarded every year. I hope, he will get it. I read your book when you sent it to me.

Yours sincerely,
Bjoernst Bjoernson

P.S. : I much admire your zeal.

For Müller, this letter was a considerable step forward, as Bjoernson was now willing to recognize Dunant as a candidate, whereas a few years previously he had opposed the idea on the basis of the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation.

In his letter Müller had first and foremost stressed Dunant's work for peace, particularly in the opening lines which read ¹ :

In everything he has undertaken, Henry Dunant's constant aim was to encourage peace and brotherhood amongst peoples. Everybody is agreed that Dunant has done more for " mutual understanding amongst nations " than any of his contemporaries. His contribution to the work of peace is set forth hereunder.

Müller went on to say :

I believe and hope that the foregoing explanations are proof that not only has Dunant achieved as much as anyone else for the cause of peace, but that he has indeed gone much further and it was no doubt Nobel's intention to reward in the first place men who have sacrificed their entire existence in the cause of peace and who were the forerunners of the idea of world peace rather than to reward by an annual prize isolated acts or even societies and institutions.

For over sixty years this letter was lost from sight. It was only during a visit to the Nobel Institute in Oslo in 1961 that the author of this article succeeded in establishing the fact that Hans Daae had published this long letter in Oslo, in Norwegian, in a publication entitled " Dunant's Work for Peace ". Bjoernson's postscript in his first letter to Müller : " I much admire your zeal ", applied also to Daae. The translation into Norwegian of a handwritten letter in German of more than twenty pages was no mean task. Furthermore, Daae had brought into play all his personal connexions in leading Norwegian circles in order to win them over in Dunant's

¹ Original in German.

favour. He also regularly wrote articles in the Norwegian press to win friends for Dunant among the general public.

There was yet another event which Daae mentioned in a fifteen-page letter to his friend in Stuttgart, and which was equally as important as Müller's successful negotiation with Bjoernson. This event was Daae's visit to the Bjoernson family on December 1, 1900, almost a year day for day, before the final decision in Dunant's favour. Daae's letter has disappeared but Müller's to Dunant of December 6, 1900 has been safely kept, and in this he gives an account of that visit. He wrote, *inter alia*¹:

He (Daae) replied to me in a fifteen-page letter describing a visit he paid to Mr. Bjoernson on the first of this month. He was extremely well received and both Bjoernson and his wife have become Daae's great friends. Bjoernson himself is very much in your favour; he read my two letters "with considerable interest". But he only wanted you to be awarded the prize at the second distribution. Probably he is a close friend of Mr. Passy and has already declared himself in the latter's favour. On the other hand, his wife is all on your side. She told Daae: "Your coming here is an excellent thing, as you and I are striving for the same cause. I have several times told my husband that Passy is a good man, but that it is Mr. Dunant who deserves the prize and that if he does not want it to be given to Mr. Dunant alone, it should be given to them both." This is what I had suggested to Bjoernson at the end of my second letter and in fact at the end of our discussion he agreed to have the first award shared between you and Mr. Passy.

It would be a fine thing if there were another share between you and Mr. Passy the following year, but I doubt that the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation allow this.

For Daae, this step forward acted as a stimulus. He then succeeded in persuading the "Norwegian Women's Health League" to petition the Nobel Committee in favour of Dunant. The same step was taken by another influential association, the Norwegian Suffragettes Society. Another of Daae's publications "Outline of the History of Civilization" was widely read. Finally, another association of international repute offered its support when, after discussion with Mr. Müller, Princess Wisziniewska, President of the

¹ Original written in French.

International Women's League for General Disarmament, with more than five million adherents, made known her intention to intervene in Dunant's favour. Thus, the year preceding the first Nobel Prize award was concluded on a promising note, even though in the meantime several other candidates had been proposed apart from Passy. Rudolf Müller hoped also to find an ally in the person of Clara Barton, the President of the American Red Cross. On March 2, 1901, she acknowledged receipt of Müller's book in the following letter :

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the reception of two copies of your very interesting brochure " Les Origines de la Croix-Rouge " and the justice rendered to its honourable founder, Henry Dunant, the mere mention of whose name brings a thrill of grateful homage to every loyal Red Cross heart the world over. Accept, I pray you, such thanks as my poor words are able to convey, and receive the assurance of my highest regard.

*Clara Barton
President
American National Red Cross.*

The voluminous correspondence which Müller exchanged in and outside Germany included his letters keeping Dunant regularly posted of events. His letter of March 25, 1901 is significant. Here is an extract of the main points¹ :

My dear friend,

I confirm my two letters of 17 and 22 inst., in the latter of which I informed you that Dr. Jordy and Madame de Wasykleviez are on our side. Furthermore, I have sent a letter to the President of the Württemberg Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Payer,...

The Chamber of Deputies has also been invited to propose a candidate.

This morning I received the following letter from Professor Leclère of Brussels University :

Dear Sir,

Your wishes have been granted. The letter by which my colleagues, Professors of History at the University and I myself are proposing

¹ Original written in French.

Mr. H. Dunant for the Nobel Prize is on its way to Kristiania, and has perhaps already reached its addressees.

Just as I received your letter, the University Secretariat passed on to me in my capacity as President of the Faculty of Philosophy, the Nobel Committee's circular inviting a reply. Your letter has thus arrived at the right moment. My colleagues and I are all in sympathy with your proposal. I speak here of my colleagues of the Faculty of History, since our philosophers have preferred to propose Tolstoi. I sincerely hope that Dunant will obtain the prize. His career, of which I have learned from your book, is certainly one of the most noble and no one more than he has been of genuine service to humanity"...

At the end of his letter Müller inquired about Dunant's state of health.

Everywhere the concerted efforts of Dunant's friends bore fruit in this decisive year. One petition after another reached Oslo from Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden as well as from all countries where there was a Red Cross in a position to act. In his articles published in the German press, Müller again endeavoured to make Dunant a popular figure.

Only a few weeks remained before the decision was to be taken. In the meantime, which was doubtless a period of great tension for Dunant, he received from his Norwegian friend a letter dated November 13th, which hinted at his good prospects.¹ As this letter is at the same time one of the finest tributes paid to Dunant, we give the main passages below²:

Mr. Henri Dunant, Promoter of the Geneva Convention, Founder of the Red Cross Organization.

Most Honourable Sir,

Having just received the kind letter accompanying your fine gift for my children, I hasten to send you these few lines by way of thanks... My children are still too young to fully appreciate it. When they are bigger I shall explain that they should keep it as a precious souvenir of the finest man who ever lived, he who contributed most to the cause of humanity in our century. I shall tell them of your life which is constantly devoted to the welfare of man and shall relate to them your

¹ *Plate.*

² Original text in French.

struggles for an ideal which were finally crowned with the laurels of the finest victory ever won. It is a great pleasure for me to tell you that my efforts to ensure full appreciation of your work are beginning to bear fruit. I can say without any exaggeration that your life and works are now known and esteemed throughout Norway. Ours is a small country, as yet young it is true, but like all youth it waxes enthusiastic for whatever is good and just. There is the greatest possible sympathy for you here and I have no doubt that you will receive conclusive proof of this. I trust that your health is improved and that the world may continue for a long time to reap the benefit of your good work...

For exactly sixty years all who have written on the subject of Dunant and the first award of the Nobel Peace Prize have been unaware of one particular document which consequently has never been made use of. It was found by the writer of this present article in 1961 when he was in Oslo and it is undoubtedly one of the most important for the biography of this great benefactor of humanity and for the history of the Red Cross.¹ It is in the nature of a printed report, drawn up and submitted to the Norwegian Nobel Committee by Christian Louis Lange who was at that time its Secretary. Inter alia, the document reviewed the qualifications of the thirteen nominees whose candidatures, in accordance with the Committee's decision, were to be subject to special inquiry, and it started off by listing the thirteen names, i.e.: W. Randal Cramer, Chevalier Descamps, Elie Ducommun, Henry Dunant, Dr. Albert Gobat, Fr. de Martens, Marquis Pandolfi, Frédéric Passy, W. T. Stead, Leon Tolstoi, the Permanent International Peace Bureau, the Institute of International Law, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Inter-Parliamentary Bureau). The report then referred to two letters. In the first one, Baron Pirquet, in the name of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, requested that the prize be awarded to Passy, Cramer and Baroness de Suttner and continued: "... We consider it very important that the prize should not be awarded to one person alone. We would greatly deplore the fact if it could not be

¹ It will be recalled that Mr. Heudtlass published an important work entitled "J. Henry Dunant, Gründer des Roten Kreuzes, Urheber der Genfer Konvention", (Edition W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart). This publication, of which an account was given in the November 1962 issue of the *International Review* reproduces previously unpublished documents, thanks to the possibility which was given to the author of consulting the papers left by Dr. Hans Daae to his family, as well as documents in the Dunant archives at Gelsenkirchen (Ed.).

shared among several candidates. There certainly exist at least thirty people throughout the world who have given meritorious service in the struggle for peace ; nearly all will die before they receive any prize at all. The reward is too high ; if a decision cannot be taken to divide it, we shall a few years hence regret not having had sufficient courage to settle this delicate question suitably" ... !

Bertha von Suttner was the author of the second letter and in it she proposed that the prize be awarded to Passy " as the oldest friend of peace and the one who is held in the widest esteem." In addition she declared her opposition in principle to the division of the prize amongst several candidates and at the same time she suggested an alternative solution. She proposed " in the event of it being decided to select two or more winners, that they be awarded a prize for two or more years—in such a way that for example it would be awarded : the first share in 1901, the second in 1902, the third in 1903 and so on, with the right to immediate disposal of the total sum by testament. In this way, the honour would go to several persons without there being any moral or material reduction in the award envisaged by Dr. Nobel nor in the prestige conferred on the recipients or their contributions to the cause..."

Most of the document ¹ is devoted to describing the qualifications of the various candidates. The passage relating to Dunant begins :

" Henri Dunant's name has been put forward by the President of the Norwegian Nobel Committee and Attorney General Mr. Getz, who signed the proposal submitted by the Norwegian Women's Health League ; by the State Councillors Quam and Sunde, who endorsed respectively a proposal from the Norwegian Women's League of Suffragettes and the Universal Women's Alliance for Peace ; by seven Amsterdam and 3 Brussels professors ; by ninety-two members of the Swedish Parliament ; by forty members of the Supreme Council of Württemberg ; and also by Baart de la Faille, a member of the Commission of the Peace Bureau, as well as twenty-four members of the Diet who however nominated him as joint candidate with others".

For no other candidate is there such abundant documentation. The following books and brochures are of particular importance : Müller, " Histoire des Origines de la Croix-Rouge," with con-

¹ Original in Norwegian.

siderable excerpts from Dunant's "Mémoires"; Haje, "Het roode kruis", which, especially in chapter IV, under the title of "Het roode kruis, de internationale beweging" contains useful indications on the later part of Dunant's life which is not discussed in detail in Müller's book; Haje and Simon, "Origine de la Croix-Rouge" an unpretentious but interesting description; Lueder, "Die Genfer Konvention", Erlangen 1876, a study of the history of the Geneva Convention, together with appendices and a proposal for revision; Dr. Hans Daae, "Henri Dunant, En kulturhistorisk skitse", Kristiania, 1899; two fairly long letters from Dr Rudolf Müller, Professor at Stuttgart High School, to Mr. Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, which the latter submitted to the Nobel Committee. The latter of these letters had twenty appendices consisting mainly of articles written by Dunant after 1864 on questions of international interest, such as the treatment of prisoners of war. At the request of their author, these two letters had been translated into Norwegian by Dr. Hans Daae and published in the form of a booklet under the title "Dunants arbeide for fred". Finally, some of the material sent by the Red Cross Committee is also of importance for Dunant.

On the basis of these documents, a seven-page report was drawn up describing Dunant's meritorious efforts in the cause of the Red Cross and world peace in a most convincing manner.

On December 10, 1901, Dunant was informed by the President of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Loevland, that he had been awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Passy. With this distinction, obtained thanks to the efforts of his friends Rudolf Müller and Hans Daae, Dunant was rehabilitated in the eyes of the whole world. He never forgot his debt of gratitude towards these two loyal friends. In a letter he wrote to Müller on December 20, 1901, he stated¹:

My dear friend, I can at last calmly find time to thank you for all your kindness and for all the trouble you have taken for me with respect to the Nobel prize. You must have exerted a great deal of energy to gain recognition for me at Kristiania and I am profoundly grateful.

His generous Norwegian friend had yet another occasion to give testimony to his devotion: indeed, there was every reason to

¹ *Plate.*

fear that Dunant's creditors of long standing would apply for seizure of the prize money, amounting to about 104,000.— Swiss francs, especially as the transfer to Heiden was unfortunately already in process. Thanks to swift action by Daae, it was possible to prevent direct remittance to Dunant and to have it sent back to Oslo. The power of attorney which Dunant then gave to Daae enabled the funds to be out of reach of any court order for seizure.

Dunant died on October 30, 1910. Except for a few personal bequests he left his almost untouched fortune to Norwegian and Swiss philanthropic institutions of his choice.

WILLY HEUDTLASS

Director of Press and Radio Services
of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic
of Germany.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN THE YEMEN

New team at the Uqhd hospital.—The relief of personnel of the hospital of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Uqhd took place at the beginning of May. Fifteen persons including doctors, nurses, technicians and drivers, all recruited by the Swiss Red Cross, left Zurich on April 22 by air for Jeddah. These were followed by six others on April 29.

The new head doctor at the Uqhd hospital is Dr. Reinhold Wepf of Berne, who replaces Dr. de Puoz of Zurich. The present medical team will be working in the Yemen until the end of July.

For the victims of the Western sector.—Received in private audience by the Imam El Badr, Mr. Laurent Vust, delegate of the ICRC, presented Dr. Récamier and Dr. Grellety-Bosviel, who had been placed at the disposal of the International Committee by the French Red Cross.

These two doctors have set up a medical post in the North-West of the country where they give treatment to large numbers of wounded and sick.

Furthermore, the ICRC delegate has distributed food, medicines, money and mail to Egyptian prisoners held by the Royalist forces, as well as thirty blankets to Republican prisoners.

On behalf of Egyptian prisoners.—In its last issue, the *International Review* mentioned the expedition recently undertaken by Mr. A. Rochat, Head of the ICRC mission in the Yemen, accompanied by some of his colleagues, including one doctor, in the Nehm tribal area in the Royalist zone East of Sanaa. This expedition was hazardous and full of incident; however, it achieved appreciable results.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Following on an agreement concluded between the two parties, the representatives of the ICRC were able to cross the firing line and reach a very precipitous region in which a group of Egyptian prisoners were detained. They took with them one ton of food, transported with difficulty on donkeys, to the cave sheltering the captives. Having been completely cut off from the outside world for many months and having shared the destitution of the local population, itself sorely tried by the war, they greeted the delegates with touching gratitude. The doctor-delegate gave them treatment of which they were in urgent need.

Before returning to Sanaa, Mr. Rochat and his companions obtained permission to take a seriously sick prisoner with them. In exchange, they undertook to have the release made of a member of the Nehm tribe held by the Republicans.

On their return to the Yemenite capital, the representatives of the ICRC concluded an agreement whereby the Egyptian prisoners would be supplied each month. The Republican authorities also agreed to authorize the release from Sanaa citadel of the detainee asked for by the Nehm tribe. He duly accompanied Mr. Rochat on his return to the highlands with further relief supplies for the thirty prisoners concerned.

During this second journey into the eastern mountain area, Mr. Rochat made representations with a view to having the Egyptian prisoners regrouped in some more accessible location.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN CYPRUS

The International Committee of the Red Cross is continuing its interventions in Cyprus on behalf of hostages and missing persons of the two communities. In May it instructed one of its delegates to undertake a series of systematic searches in a number of villages in the island. As a result, 36 missing Turkish Cypriots have been found.

The situation, however, remains troubled and the taking of hostages is continuing, in spite of the presence of UNO troops and the efforts being made by the ICRC delegation. The ICRC therefore made an urgent appeal on May 28, 1964, to the parties concerned and especially to Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus.

The International Committee drew attention in this appeal to the serious humanitarian problem involved in the repeated taking of hostages, as well as in the reprisals carried out by certain elements of the population. It therefore stressed the importance of approaching those responsible, in order to ensure that such acts contrary to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, especially to article 3, should cease.

Archbishop Makarios replied to the effect that the Government of the Republic disapproves of the taking of hostages, as well as of any discrimination. He also gave the assurance to the ICRC that he would take the necessary steps to prevent such occurrences.

† ERNEST GLOOR

*Member of the International Committee of the
Red Cross*

The International Committee has just lost, by the death of Dr. Ernest Gloor on May 30, one of its most devoted members and who had for many years given valuable support to the work of the Red Cross.

Born in 1893, he practised medicine at Renens in the Canton of Vaud. He was also at the same time a member of the Vaud Grand Council, of the town council of Renens, then syndic of that town until 1937. From 1931 to 1941 he was a member of the National Council.

In 1945 he was appointed a member of the ICRC and since then he devoted himself, with as much courage as understanding wisdom, to the important tasks entrusted to him. From January 1947 to March 1948 he, together with Mr. Bodmer as Vice-President, assumed the temporary Presidency of the institution. Since then he was uninterruptedly part of the Presidential Council of the ICRC and again on a number of occasions was Vice-President.

He undertook a mission, in 1947, in Central Europe and the Balkans and participated in the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross at Stockholm in 1948. Two years later he was a member of the delegation which went to Moscow under the direction of the then President, Mr. Ruegger. In 1960 he represented the ICRC at the independence celebrations of Cameroon and was also present at the founding of the new National Red Cross Society at Yaoundé.

On entering the ICRC he had interested himself in information matters in the service of the Red Cross. He was thus a member,

then President, of the Executive Commission of the Broadcasting and Television Office of the ICRC and always took an active interest in such problems.

We would mention that he represented the International Committee at various congresses, in particular, in 1954, 1955 and 1958, of those of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. He was the author of a booklet concerning the activity of the International Committee during the Second World War and of a study, which was given much notice, on Switzerland's rôle as a land of refuge. He also gave accounts of his various missions in the service of the Red Cross, which were published in the *Revue Internationale*.

The International Committee is profoundly grateful to Dr. Ernest Gloor for having given it so much of himself and for always having responded so conscientiously to appeals which were made to him. Of him it will keep the memory of one who was fundamentally good, and who had made the fight for humanity his own fight, as well as making the Red Cross ideal his own.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Cyprus

In spite of increasing difficulties, the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Cyprus, consisting of three, is continuing its representations on behalf of Greek and Turkish Cypriot hostages.

The ICRC was visited at its headquarters by Sir Patrick Renison, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Bark, Director of International Affairs of that Society. Ways of carrying out relief action jointly in Cyprus by the International Committee and the British Red Cross were discussed.

Exchange of prisoners

It will be recalled that an exchange of 376 Algerian and 57 Moroccan POW's took place on April 15, at Oujda, in the presence of an ICRC delegate, Mr. Jacques de Heller.

Mr. de Heller then proceeded to Algiers in order to seek authorization to visit former harkis still in detention.

For Chinese internees

The Chinese Red Cross in Peking has requested the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate the fate of the nine members of the commercial delegation from the Chinese People's Republic, who were in Brazil at the time of the recent change in the regime and who were interned.

The ICRC immediately transmitted family messages to these internees through the intermediary of the Brazilian Red Cross. It also directed its honorary delegate in Rio de Janeiro, Mr. E. Haegler, to obtain from the new Brazilian authorities, permission to visit these detainees. This authorization having been granted, Mr. Haegler was able in May to speak freely with the nine internees. He noted that their living conditions were satisfactory.

An ICRC publication

The information Department of the ICRC has just issued a mimeographed booklet of 34 pages entitled "The ICRC and the Conflict in the Yemen". It gives an account of the medical and relief activities undertaken by the ICRC since the end of 1962 in favour of the victims of the conflict now ravaging that country.

This illustrated booklet is available in French, English and German and may be obtained from the ICRC at S. Fr. 1.50 per copy.

At the Swiss National Exhibition

The Swiss National Exhibition of 1964 allocated to the International Committee of the Red Cross and its activities a stand describing, by means of show panels and cases, Henry Dunant's experiences on the battlefield at Solferino and the beginnings of the Red Cross as well as some of the great work achieved by the ICRC. The graphic arts have also been used to illustrate the Geneva Conventions, and elsewhere in the same pavillon the activities of the Swiss Red Cross are displayed. A place is also reserved for the Red Cross in the section entitled "The Swiss Way", among the graphic illustrations of the significance and utility of neutrality which, as is stated in the official programme, "far from being merely restrictive, has enabled us to set up on our soil the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to act as intermediary between nations engaged in conflict...".

The ICRC was invited to take part in the official inauguration on April 30, which was attended by the President of the Swiss Confederation. In the absence of our President, Mr. Léopold Boissier, in Poland, the ICRC was represented by Mr. Martin Bodmer, Vice-President.

Streets and squares named in honour of the Red Cross

Last month we published a list of streets, squares and other public places which have been named after Henry Dunant. The Hellenic Red Cross has now sent us a new list of streets and squares which bear the name of the Red Cross itself. It was on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary that the local authorities decided on their own initiative to pay tribute to our humanitarian movement in this manner and they sent to the Red Cross headquarters in Athens the deeds in which the names are attributed.

**VISIT TO POLAND BY Mr. LEOPOLD BOISSIER
PRESIDENT OF THE ICRC**

The University of Warsaw conferred an Honorary Doctorate of Law on Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross on April 27, 1964. Present at the ceremony were representatives of the Polish Government and the Red Cross, as well as of the professorial staff.¹

Speeches by the Rector, Mr. S. Turcki and by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, were followed by an address by Professor Manfred Lachs in honour of the recipient of which we have pleasure in giving the following main extracts :

. . . "President of the International Committee of the Red Cross for the past nine years, you have known how to put into effect those profound humanistic principles which have always been an integral part of your life. It cannot be entirely fortuitous that, under your direction, the International Committee of the Red Cross has reached a new stage in its activities towards universality, co-operation with all States, whatever their political or social system may be, on a much wider basis than ever before. This applies to the codification and the progressive development of international law, to its important contribution to peaceful co-operation between nations. The ICRC undertook new tasks and missions which were considerably beyond the scope of its traditional functions . . .

. . . *Inter arma caritas*—this motto, transformed into acts four years after the Battle of Solferino has, during the past hundred years, guided all the activities of the institution over which you so worthily preside. This device expressed a deep feeling of revolt against the atrocities of war and all its attendant inhumanity. The desire to help those who had been the most gravely stricken, the

¹ *Plate.*



At the University of Warsaw: Investiture ceremony of Honorary Doctorate conferred on Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC. (*left*: Mr. Boissier, *centre*: Mr. Turski, Rector, *right*: Professor Lachs).

Acclaimed by nurses and members of the Junior Red Cross, Mr. Boissier (*centre*), Mr. Pictet (*immediately behind Mr. Boissier*), Mrs. Domanska (*right*) arriving at Gdansk.



wounded and sick. Hence the word "caritas". But this could only be one of the many ways leading to a much larger objective, the essential one in fact. A great Roman once said: "Inter arma silent leges" and also Homer in the Iliad: "Tum certare oddis, tum res rapuisse licebit". Yet another said farewell to peace and the rule of law: "Hic pacem temerataque jura relinguo" and Horace speaking to Achilles stressed the fact that: "Jura negat sibi nota nihil non arogat armis".

And yet, since time immemorial, mankind has struggled against the brutality of war in order to impede the barbarity which it brought with it. Starting from the "usus in bello", from that which was called "temperamenta" by Grotius, the path led to "jus in bello". For a long time this formed an integral part of international law, whose principles and standards have been extended through the centuries.

General ideas were to be followed by provisions and concrete interdictions marked by important dates: the Paris Declaration of 1856, the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, the Conventions and Declarations of The Hague of 1899-1907, the London Declarations of 1909, the Geneva Protocol of 1925. An important place is given in this list to documents bound up with the Red Cross: the Geneva Conventions of 1864, 1906, 1929 and 1949. This, however, by no means exhausts the question of what is known as "jus in bello". The preamble to the IVth Hague Convention moreover affirms it very clearly: "The High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience." Its article 22 adds: "The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited". . . .

. . . When analysing the rôle of pacifism towards the end of the last century, you pointed out its weak points. How different is the world in which we live today! The balance of force has undergone a radical change in favour of the individual and of progress. There are now tangible material bases upon which lasting peace could be assured for mankind. However, the realization of this objective

still requires much persevering effort. Long before the end of the last and the most atrocious of all wars you wrote : " For to-morrow's peace to rest on solid foundations, it must be based on facts drawn from history and on man's knowledge ". Today this means that one should comprehend the spirit of our age, that one seek ways of understanding each other and avoiding anachronistic situations. That is the path we have followed from " jus in bello " and " jus ad bellum " to " jus ad pacem " which has become " suprema lex ". That is also the stage through which we have still to pass. It seems that it is indeed time for Europe, which in five centuries has known 187 wars and been the ground over which 2,400 major battles have been fought, should at last enjoy a lasting peace. History is on the side of man and it is for man to refute the unhappy phrase claiming that " peace in a word is rest for the sword ". . .

. . . Progress, the hopes placed in scientific achievements for the benefit of mankind, the cause of peace and the defence of our civilization confronted with the threat of its own destruction, these are all subjects which are studied by those who teach here.

That is why we appreciate the efforts which you have been making for so many years, as well as your activities and their results which have been so considerable. Allow me once again to quote your own words, although you were not thinking of yourself when you said them, but which you so aptly exemplify : " To create more, to give inspiration to new ideas, is this not a proof of youth and of confidence in the future? "

You are undeniably the living symbol of that youth and that confidence in the future. We wish you still further success along the road on which you have already achieved so much. Your successes will also be our own."

After having expressed his thanks for the honour which had been given him, Mr. Boissier then spoke of Red Cross tasks and the development of international humanitarian law. He stressed the importance of the 1st Convention signed in Geneva just a hundred years ago and acclaimed by Bluntschli as having been " one of the finest achievements of the human spirit ". Recalling the incessant efforts made by the International Committee of the Red Cross in drawing up the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, and those being made at present for their

dissemination, he emphasized the fresh ground broken by the Fourth Convention which the tragic position of civilians during the Second World War had shown to have been essential. He concluded as follows :

“ The indescribable suffering of those who were martyred has led to the establishment of a new law based on man’s common efforts. Their struggles, like those of the wounded at Solferino, have not been entirely in vain. Their blood has in fact fertilized the soil from which great undertakings have started, enabling a better world to be built, one in which life will be more worthwhile.

It could have been thought after the last world conflict that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which had deployed such intense activity in it, might enjoy some respite.

Such an illusion was early to vanish and it had soon to face entirely new problems. Revolutions broke out in many parts of the world and internal strife caused large numbers of victims. It was for the International Committee to come to the aid of these victims, but how was this to be done and to what extent?

Here again the Geneva Conventions were to be of service, thanks to article 3 common to them all and of which I have already spoken. By this article the signatory States are bound, in the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, to apply certain provisions tending to assure respect for the individual.

To this effect are prohibited, violence to life and outrages upon personal dignity, the taking of hostages, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment. The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

This article 3 constitutes by itself, as has already been said, a miniature Convention within the frame of the four Conventions. Furthermore, its provisions have provided the International Committee with an instrument which it required in order to take action in cases of internal conflict. It was no longer a question, therefore, of its acting as a neutral intermediary between belligerent States, but of carrying out humanitarian work within national frontiers.

This work might appear to be unrealizable, since a government had to be persuaded to authorize delegates of the International Committee to have access to its territory and bring aid to persons

who had revolted against the legal order. The nation's supreme authority could appear to be implicated, as well as the ancient and still solidly established principle of State Sovereignty.

And yet, no government has so far refused the International Committee's intervention, to such a point that this intervention on the part of a foreign institution, which could at first have appeared to be of an exceptional nature, is in the process of becoming a practice of generally accepted international law . . .

. . . In this way, the ICRC has intervened in most of the revolutions or internal disorders which have convulsed so many countries over nearly twenty years.

These interventions have, however, not only had merely local results in the countries concerned. Their successful outcome, in most cases, has had general results, whereby the International Committee showed itself to be, not only a factor of concord and reconciliation within unsettled States, it has also appeared as a factor of peace.

The National Red Cross Societies have already manifested their desire on a number of occasions to associate themselves with the important movement driving nations to banish war from their future. Many Red Cross Congresses have already passed resolutions in favour of peace. Has not the moment now arrived when millions of men and women in the National Societies, and the Committee itself, should engage themselves in positive action against war and the causes rendering it possible? Should not the goodwill represented by the Red Cross be employed in such a work of salvation?

The International Committee cannot naturally remain indifferent to such an appeal. Has it, however, the right to compromise this neutrality and this independence, which are the very foundations of its action, in order to become engaged on ground which is no longer that of the Geneva Conventions, legal instruments destined to relieve suffering and not to interfere in the relationships between States and peoples?

An unexpected and sudden event, however, took place which obliged it to abandon its reserve. On September 3, 1962, the Soviet Government issued a communiqué, as the result of a visit from a Cuban delegation, in which it stated that the Soviet Union had decided to supply arms of a non-specified category to Cuba "in

view", so it said, "of capitalist threats against that country". President Kennedy, in a message to Congress, several days later, demanded permission to recall one hundred and fifty thousand reservists to the colours.

After this, matters deteriorated until, on the initiative of the United Nations, an exchange of correspondence took place between Mr. Khrouchtchev and Mr. Kennedy in order to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Nevertheless, the threat of war persisted and it was in an atmosphere of tension that U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, telephoned to the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross. With the agreement of the United States of America and of the Soviet Union, he requested the Committee for its help in establishing an atmosphere in the Caribbean which would enable the situation to return to normal. Delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross would be charged with visiting vessels bound for Cuba.

It is certain that the International Committee saw itself being asked to undertake action falling entirely outside the scope of its traditional activities and which threatened to compromise those principles of neutrality and impartiality which it could not abandon and which I mention once more. However, after considerable reflexion it gave its acceptance. At a moment when the United States of America, Soviet Russia and also Cuba had agreed to designate it as being the only institution capable of giving every guarantee to the carrying out of a mission for the maintenance of peace to a successful conclusion, at a time when nuclear destruction was threatening the whole world, could the International Committee then stand aside by invoking principles which would in fact perish together with all mankind ?

The maintenance of peace indeed demands the greatest sacrifices.

Encouraged by this positive reply, the United Nations then took all the necessary steps to ensure the intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross, when a solution was found rendering unnecessary the participation of a neutral institution. None the less, the Red Cross appeared in the midst of greatest peril as an instrument of peace, strong in all it represents for men and women of goodwill. The Congress of the Centenary of the International Red

Cross, which was held in Geneva last September, approved the International Committee's attitude during the Cuban crisis and expressed its warm congratulations to it.

This question has perhaps been but one incident in the history of the ICRC. It has had no direct consequences on its international status. It has, however created a precedent thus adding a stone to the still frail edifice of the international law of the future. This law has as its objective the rule of peace, so that people may no longer walk in dread of war. The ICRC's mission is to ensure the application of the rules of war by preventing the infliction of suffering by man on his fellow beings.

The "jus gentium", that is to say the law of nations, and humanitarian law, in other words the rights of man, have they not now joined to strengthen each other and fostered these great hopes, which I have had the privilege of proclaiming in the gilded hall of the University of Warsaw, in front of you Mr. Rector, Ladies and Gentlemen, you who represent the noble Polish race which so fully deserves to live and work in peace."

Mr. Boissier, who was accompanied by Mr. J. Pictet, a Director of the ICRC, was pleased to accept the invitation of the Polish Red Cross to attend the plenary session of that Society's Central Committee in Warsaw. He there described the ICRC's work, after M^{me} Irena Domanska, who presided, had welcomed him and spoken of the high esteem in which she personally held him.

She then said how grateful the Polish Red Cross has been to the ICRC and its President for the settlement of two major problems, indemnification for the victims of pseudo-medical experiments and the reuniting of dispersed families.

"The Polish Red Cross", continued M^{me} Domenska, "which is closely bound to the life of the nation from which it draws its strength to act and inspired by humanitarian principles, considers its efforts essential in the consolidation of peace and the development of friendship and fellowship between peoples.

Our Society highly appreciates, in the person of Mr. Léopold Boissier, a man who, throughout his life and at every successive

stage, has so successfully defended the cause of co-operation and reconciliation between nations, the great cause of peace.”

Finally, the President of the Polish Red Cross, after having alluded to the conferring of an Honorary Doctorship by the University of Warsaw on Mr. Boissier, presented, on behalf of the National Society, her congratulations and good wishes to him.

Afterwards, Mr. Boissier, together with Mr. Pictet, went to Gdansk, to visit the Regional Committee of the Polish Red Cross.¹ Furthermore, whilst in Warsaw, Mr. Pictet gave two talks to an audience consisting of numerous government representatives and Red Cross personalities, one on the status of personnel of the civil defence services and the other on the subject of the protection of civil medical personnel. These were followed by prolonged discussion which showed the keen interest taken in these problems.

During his stay in Warsaw, Mr. Boissier was received by Mr. Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Rapa-cki, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Winiewicz, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

¹ *Plate.*

A HUNDRED STATES ARE NOW PARTIES TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Under date of April 21, 1964, the Government of the Republic of Niger deposited with the Swiss Embassy at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) the declaration of continuity, confirming its participation in the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.

By this declaration, countries which are explicitly parties to the Conventions now number one hundred, thus bringing this work of international humanitarian law ever nearer to universality.

The *International Review* therefore considered it would be of interest, on this occasion, to publish the complete list of States which are today parties to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

No.	Date	Countries
1950		
1	March 31	<i>Switzerland</i>
2	April 21	<i>Yugoslavia</i> —
3	July 5	<i>Monaco</i>
4	Sept. 21	<i>Liechtenstein</i>
5	Oct. 12	<i>Chile</i>
6	Nov. 9	<i>India</i>
7	Dec. 19	<i>Czechoslovakia</i> —
1951		
8	Feb. 22	<i>Holy See</i>
9	March 7	<i>Philippines</i> (I. Convention)
	Oct. 6 (1952)	» (II. III. IV. Conventions)

States are listed in chronological order of their acceding to the Conventions either by ratification (without asterisk), accession (one asterisk) or by a declaration of continuity (two asterisks). A line following the name of a State indicates that it has formulated reservations on becoming a Party to the Conventions.

No.	Date		Countries
10	April	10	<i>Lebanon</i>
11	May	29	<i>Jordan</i> *
12	June	12	<i>Pakistan</i> —
13	June	27	<i>Denmark</i>
14	June	28	<i>France</i>
15	July	6	<i>Israel</i> —
16	August	3	<i>Norway</i>
17	Dec.	17	<i>Italy</i>
1952			
18	March	31	<i>South Africa</i> *
19	May	14	<i>Guatemala</i>
20	August	4	<i>Spain</i> —
21	Sept.	3	<i>Belgium</i>
22	Oct.	29	<i>Mexico</i>
23	Nov.	10	<i>Egypt</i>
1953			
24	April	21	<i>Japan</i> *
25	June	17	<i>El Salvador</i>
26	July	1	<i>Luxemburg</i>
27	August	27	<i>Austria</i>
28	August	29	<i>San Marino</i> *
29	Nov.	2	<i>Syria</i>
30	Nov.	14	<i>Viet Nam (Republic)</i> *
31	Dec.	17	<i>Nicaragua</i>
32	Dec.	28	<i>Sweden</i>
1954			
33	Feb.	10	<i>Turkey</i>
34	March	29	<i>Liberia</i> *
35	April	15	<i>Cuba</i>
36	May	10	<i>U.S.S.R.</i> —
37	June	1	<i>Rumania</i> —

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

No.	Date		Countries
38	July	22	<i>Bulgaria</i> —
39	August	3	<i>Ukraine</i> —
40	August	3	<i>Byelorussia</i> —
41	August	3	<i>Netherlands</i> —
42	August	3	<i>Hungary</i> —
43	August	11	<i>Ecuador</i>
44	Sept.	3	<i>Germany</i> (Federal Republic) *
45	Nov.	26	<i>Poland</i> —
46	Dec.	29	<i>Thailand</i>
1955			
47	Feb.	22	<i>Finland</i>
48	August	2	<i>United States of America</i> —
1956			
49	Feb.	10	<i>Panama</i> *
50	Feb.	13	<i>Venezuela</i>
51	Feb.	14	<i>Iraq</i> *
52	Feb.	15	<i>Peru</i>
53	May	22	<i>Libya</i> *
54	June	5	<i>Greece</i>
55	July	26	<i>Morocco</i> *
56	Sept.	18	<i>Argentine</i>
57	Sept.	26	<i>Afghanistan</i>
58	Oct.	29	<i>Laos</i> *
59	Nov.	30	<i>Germany</i> (Democratic Republic) * —
60	Dec.	28	<i>China</i> (People's Republic) —
1957			
61	Feb.	20	<i>Iran</i>
62	April	11	<i>Haiti</i> *
63	May	4	<i>Tunisia</i> *
64	May	27	<i>Albania</i> —
65	June	28	<i>Viet Nam</i> (Democratic Republic) * —

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

No.	Date		Countries
66	June	29	<i>Brazil</i>
67	August	27	<i>Korea (Democratic People's Republic) *</i>
68	Sept.	23	<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland —</i>
69	Sept.	23	<i>Sudan *</i>
1958			
70	Jan.	22	<i>Dominican Rep. *</i>
71	August	2	<i>Ghana *</i>
72	Sept.	30	<i>Indonesia *</i>
73	Oct.	14	<i>Australia —</i>
74	Dec.	8	<i>Cambodia *</i>
75	Dec.	20	<i>Mongolia (People's Republic) *</i>
1959			
76	Feb.	28	<i>Ceylon *</i>
77	May	2	<i>New Zealand —</i>
1960			
78	June	20	<i>Algeria *</i>
1961			
79	Feb.	24	<i>Congo (Leopoldville) **</i>
80	March	14	<i>Portugal —</i>
81	June	20	<i>Nigeria **</i>
82	Oct.	26	<i>Paraguay</i>
83	Nov.	7	<i>Upper Volta **</i>
84	Nov.	8	<i>Colombia</i>
85	Dec.	29	<i>Ivory Coast **</i>
1962			
86	Jan.	9	<i>Dahomey **</i>
87	Jan.	11	<i>Togo **</i>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

No.	Date		Countries
88	May	23	<i>Cyprus *</i>
89	August	24	<i>Federation of Malaya *</i>
90	Sept.	27	<i>Ireland</i>
91	Oct.	30	<i>Mauritania **</i>
92	Dec.	17	<i>Tanganyika **</i>
1963			
93	April	23	<i>Senegal **</i>
94	May	17	<i>Trinidad and Tobago *</i>
95	May	18	<i>Saudi Arabia *</i>
96	July	12	<i>Somalia *</i>
97	July	19	<i>Madagascar **</i>
98	Sept.	21	<i>Cameroon **</i>
1964			
99	Feb.	7	<i>Nepal *</i>
100	April	21	<i>Niger **</i>

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

8th OF MAY

World Red Cross Day is celebrated on May 8 in many countries. For certain of the National Societies, particularly in Africa, 1964 was the first year in which this event took place.

This Day, instituted in 1948, has become the occasion when the general public is reminded of the humanitarian work of the Red Cross, the innumerable activities of the 102 National Societies and the rôle of some 175 million volunteer members.

The theme chosen this year, *Red Cross—bond of solidarity and factor of world understanding*, brings to the fore the rôle of the Red Cross in promoting among men that harmony which is a prerequisite to peace and an essential problem of our time. It was this which inspired the May 8 celebrations by the National Societies to which Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, sent a message introducing the theme of the World Day and saying, in particular :

... How could the Red Cross, which by its very nature is familiar with every form of human distress, fail to make every effort to imbue all the peoples of the world with the spirit of solidarity and thus to encourage understanding individually and collectively, which is one of its raisons d'être? ... How could the Red Cross fail to reach all men of goodwill, as its sole aim is to combat suffering without any discrimination of race, religion and political opinion? ...

... The Red Cross Movement in full progress and with its methods adapted to new and always urgent necessities will be more than ever before a factor of human understanding through fellowship. It needs the co-operation of all to attain this goal and invites your association to this end.

Moreover, as in previous years, and for the fifteenth time, Radio-Genève broadcast an international 8 May programme which

has become a tradition under the auspices of the ICRC, the League, the European Broadcasting Union and the International Broadcasting Corporation. This broadcast (either direct or recorded) enables nearly one hundred countries throughout the world to mark World Red Cross Day.

This year a new approach was adopted. The ICRC Broadcasting and Television Office at Radio-Genève requested all transmitting stations taking part to broadcast documentary programmes, including genuine on-the-spot recordings of events in which the Red Cross had played a part. Then, having copied these documentaries, it sent them to all stations co-operating in the 8 May programme. Each transmitting station (or any one station of a particular language) could then draw up to suit the listening public its own programme based on the documentation received from Geneva.

This year, Radio Monte-Carlo broadcast to French-speaking listeners a programme entitled : *Red Cross, year 1, second century*, after the usual " Multiplex " had enabled the countries participating by direct transmission to announce their presence on the air.

The broadcasting service of several countries gave programmes on the Red Cross. The Swiss Television Service based its programme on the Red Cross participation in the Swiss National Exhibition at Lausanne.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

France

Events in honour of the Red Cross took place at Meaux from April 5 to 12, 1964. Extremely well organized by the town Red Cross Committee, under the direction of Dr. Jean-Louis Happert, its Vice-President, in co-operation with the authorities, the press and the local population, they could certainly serve as an example for other enterprises of a similar nature.

A considerable amount of care had gone into preparing the programme. A number of articles had appeared in the press announcing a "Red Cross Day" with a series of events in commemoration of the work of the Red Cross, including the inauguration by Medical Inspector-General Debenedetti, Vice-President of the French Red Cross, of Henry Dunant Avenue, a stirring ceremony in front of the war memorial, with the presentation of a flag to the first-aiders of Meaux and the reading out of citations recalling the devotion of those who had died "in the service of the Red Cross".

Nothing bearing on the Red Cross was forgotten at the exhibition which opened shortly afterwards.¹ Photographs and a large number of documents illustrated the history of the Red Cross, from its origins to the present day, with its activities in time of war, from the Schleswig-Holstein conflict in 1864 to the struggle in the Yemen which is still continuing, as well as relief actions in cases of natural disaster.

¹ *Plate.*

The work of the Central Tracing Agency was clearly shown by photographs, letters, prisoners' cards and a variety of other material. The tasks accomplished by the National Societies throughout the world in relief matters also held an important place. Insignia, banners, posters, photographs and publications emphasized the universality of the Red Cross, also illustrated by a remarkable philatelic exhibition. The action of the French Red Cross in all spheres naturally occupied an important place and the Val de Grâce Museum had made available some most interesting documents to the Meaux Committee.

A temporary post-office, provided with a special post mark, was open throughout the first day of the exhibition. A souvenir card, published by the Meaux Committee, was on sale, as well as publications produced by the ICRC, the League and the French Red Cross. The end of « Red Cross Day » was marked by a demonstration organized on the River Marne by first-aid workers of the Red Cross, in co-operation with Breton hospital rescuers, civil defence services and the Meaux and National Gendarmerie. Helicopters, fast rescue craft and frogmen took part in a rescue operation. The manoeuvres which had attracted large crowds on both banks were carried out with precision and speed which did credit to the first-aiders of the Meaux Red Cross Branch.

Mention should also be made of the part played by information media in the events which took place at Meaux. In addition to advertisements, press articles, posters and emblems displayed in a large number of shops, a Red Cross games competition was organized, as well as a cinema festival at which a showing was given of the film " Red Cross on White Ground ", made especially for the occasion of the Centenary and which the *International Review* has described in a recent issue.



The Meaux Committee of the French Red Cross organized an exhibition of which these are two examples.



Poland

As we have said elsewhere, Mr. Boissier and Mr. Pictet, in the course of their recent journey in Poland, had the opportunity of visiting one of the most active Committees of the Polish Red Cross, that of Gdansk. They were given interesting information on the work being carried out in this voivodship and we have pleasure in mentioning the main aspects below :

Before doing so, we would mention that according to a booklet issued in English, French and Spanish by the National Society (*The Polish Red Cross 1957-1963*), there were 20 voivodship committees, 367 district committees, 22,000 borough committees and 23,000 junior groups. In town and country, in 1963, there were about 3,500,000 members (1,800,000 of them being juniors). Out of this total membership, the strength of the active volunteer detachments is 500,000 and is composed of committee and commission members, first-aid posts and teams, rural hygiene workers, voluntary nurses, school group leaders, teachers, etc.

In the Gdansk region, where destruction was particularly extensive, the Polish Red Cross went into action immediately after the liberation by setting up medical posts, reception centres and a hospital. During this difficult period it also attended to housing returning civilian refugees and detainees released from prison and concentration camps. It also provided these people with first-aid and gave them the means of subsistence. It also had to help in the reuniting of families. With the co-operation of medical teams from Societies of other countries, the Red Cross organized medical examinations of children and undertook various emergency measures, such as vaccinations, food distribution, etc.

At present, the Gdansk voivodship has over 83,500 members, with 84,500 school age juniors. The activities of the school groups are directed by four thousand doctors, nurses and instructors.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

In the field of hygiene, training is given each year to some 25,000 juniors and 10,000 adults working in factories and in agriculture. A hygiene education centre is staffed by specialists in hygiene and first-aid leaders, rescue workers and teachers entrusted with the propagation of the rules of hygiene among the population.

Last year the first aid posts and teams organized more than 11,000 talks and cleanliness competitions in schools and agricultural enterprises. No less than 328 films were shown on problems of health education. In this connection, it must be added that the Red Cross at Gdansk is assisted by the Public Health Service, rural services, social organizations, women's and various other organizations and institutions. As a concluding note, we would mention that in the field of blood transfusion the Red Cross has recruited over 12,000 donors who have freely given more than 2,000 litres of blood, of which nearly 900 litres were given in the last year alone.

CHRONICLE

HUMANITARIAN LAW AND THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Opium War started on March 18, 1839 when the Imperial Commissary of Canton issued orders, under pain of death, to deliver all opium held in stores to the Chinese Government. There were no less than 20,243 cases of these stocks. This requisitioning did considerable damage to local trade which was carried out in particular with Great Britain. The British fleet then blockaded Canton. This was followed by two years of fighting which ended with the signing of a Treaty ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain.

These events, however, had drawn international attention to the insidiousness of a traffic whose abuse contributed to poisoning a whole country.

But, as with the abolition of slavery which had aroused public opinion since the Congress of Vienna, one had to wait for the end of the century and the example of the Geneva Convention, inspired by the Red Cross movement, to conclude an international convention really capable of checking the abuse of narcotics. It was not until 1912 that the first international agreement on drugs was made at The Hague. Another convention was signed in Geneva in 1925 under the auspices of the League of Nations. Finally, the international community adopted the Convention of July 13, 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946.

The use of opium and its derivatives is justified for the preparation of pharmaceutical products. This also applies to cocaine which is extracted from coca leaves and from which effective analgesics can be obtained, but the employment of these "drugs" without adequate supervision can entail real dangers, since anyone

accustoming himself to it can end by losing control of his own personality.

The abuse of narcotics in fact produces a kind of inhibition of the nervous centres leading to a state of moral and physical inertia. That is why States have wished to regulate, in the framework of international law, the manufacture and the distribution of narcotic drugs.

Like the Geneva Convention of 1864, which is at the origin of humanitarian law, the Convention of 13 July 1931, relative to narcotics, is a multilateral convention of universal concern, since, in addition to the signatory Powers, any State is accepted at any time by adhering to it through accession. This procedure so ingeniously conceived by the plenipotentiaries who created Red Cross law, enabled the humanitarian ideas accepted by them in 1864 to be progressively incorporated in universal public law and thus become the law of humanity.

This also applied to the provisions relative to the control of narcotic drugs. Since such supervision was to combine with respect for the individual, one can deliberately class the Convention of 31 July 1931 amongst the texts of humanitarian law, as, moreover, the conventions negotiated under the auspices of the International Labour Office for the improvement of working conditions and the various international conventions for the abolition of slavery, the repression of the white slave traffic and of children, as well as other provisions protecting human dignity.

The Drug Supervisory Body, instituted by the Convention of 31 July 1931, with its headquarters in Geneva, has just issued a statement on estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs for the current year.¹

This publication also includes a study entitled "Thirty years of operation of the estimates system", which is of considerable interest and comments on work undertaken in the supervision of narcotics over that period.

We think that a summary of this study will be of interest to readers of the *International Review of the Red Cross*.

¹ *Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1964*, United Nations, Document E/DSB/21.

As we have said, the main aim of the Convention of 13 July 1931 is to limit supplies of narcotic drugs to the quantities needed for medical and scientific purposes. Accordingly the Convention makes the Drug Supervisory Body responsible for determining the requirements of narcotic drugs of each country and territory and thus fixing the maximum quantities which may be manufactured or imported, the figures being based on the estimates of their needs supplied by governments or, if a government fails to produce such an estimate, by the supervisory Body itself. This system is guided by the principle that by limiting supplies to the quantities needed for legitimate purposes, the diversion of legally manufactured drugs which took place on a large scale prior to the 1931 Convention would be discouraged and finally suppressed.

Article 5, paragraph 2, specifies that "in respect of each of the drugs" (morphine and its derivatives, cocaine) the estimates shall show :

" a) The quantity necessary for use as such for medical and scientific needs . . . ;

" b) The quantity necessary for the purpose of conversion, whether for domestic consumption or for export ;

" c) The amount of the reserve stocks which it is desired to maintain ;

" d) The quantity required for the establishment and maintenance of any Government stocks . . . "

The purpose of the estimates required by the 1931 Convention is twofold : in the case of non-manufacturing countries depending on other countries for their supplies of narcotic drugs, the estimates determine the quantities they may import (articles 12 and 14) ; in the case of manufacturing countries, the estimates determine the quantities they may manufacture under the conditions laid down in article 6 of the Convention.

As soon as the 1931 Convention came into force, difficulties began to arise. The national authorities did not always possess the necessary data from which to calculate the annual estimates. The difficulties experienced by the authorities were gradually removed, however, as experience of operating the Convention was acquired and information became increasingly available.

As the universal application of the estimates system is essential for the operation of the Convention, the international Supervisory Body is charged with the duty of framing estimates in respect of countries and territories which have not themselves furnished such estimates.

Under article 5, paragraph 7, the Supervisory Body is required each year to prepare a statement of estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs based on annual estimates which it receives or frames itself.

Every estimate should reach the Permanent Central Opium Board not later than 1 August in the year preceding that in respect of which the estimate is made¹. Obviously the Supervisory Body could hardly expect this provision to be very scrupulously observed in the first few years of its activity. Actually, progress has not been steady and continuous; however, an analysis of the estimates received during the period under review shows that, except for a short period during the Second World War, the position has been, by and large, satisfactory. For instance, between 1933 and 1939, the percentage went up from 70 to 92, and this improvement has been more or less maintained, and in recent years has been in the neighbourhood of 90 per cent.

In this connexion, the Supervisory Body wishes to point out that for many countries, including those which have recently gained their independence, the punctual submission of estimates is the only means of ensuring that they will obtain all the medical supplies they need.

In 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 211 (III) B of October 8, (Doc. A/810) completed the list under the Convention, thus maintaining the cohesion of the system of control. In fact, developments in modern chemistry and pharmacology led to the discovery of new drugs, notably synthetic drugs, which appeared immediately after the Second World War. Now these drugs which are capable of producing addiction, had not been foreseen by the authors of the 1931 Convention, which only covered the control of drugs deriving from opium and the coca leaf.

¹The Permanent Central Opium Board was constituted by virtue of the Convention of 19 February 1925.

At present, in addition to some twenty-six drugs deriving from opium and the coca leaf, estimates are supplied by governments for some thirty synthetic drugs. Originally these substances were designated by long and complicated chemical formulae and were put on the market under a large variety of names which made them very difficult to control both at the national and at the international level ; but the work of the Supervisory Body has been greatly simplified since the World Health Organization and the United Nations Economic and Social Council recommended the use of international non-proprietary names.

The machinery set up by the 1931 Convention to combat a world-wide social menace was able to withstand the impact of war without any serious damage. The system of control for the trade in narcotic drugs displayed its strength, thus showing that governments as a whole were convinced of its value.

Estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs for 1964 were supplied by the governments of 113 countries and 49 non-metropolitan territories. The Supervisory Body has been able itself to establish estimates in respect of thirteen countries and five non-metropolitan territories for which none have been received.

In 1963 a new instrument of international control entered into force, the " Opium Protocol of 1953 " which concerns the requirements of each country and territory for opium, the cultivation of the opium poppy and its crop. It should be emphasized that this Protocol has considerably enlarged the functions of the Drug Supervisory Body by charging it with the supervision of the uses of opium and opium production plans. This is a task essentially different from that connected with manufactured narcotic drugs.

Attention has rightly been drawn to these facts, since the efforts made for the control of narcotic drugs on the international level, have, like the Red Cross, an essentially humanitarian purpose, that of protecting man from dangers threatening his dignity and integrity.

H. C.

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

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The World Health Assembly, the supreme organ of the World Health Organization (WHO) met this year for the 17th time and the ICRC was represented by an observer. The meeting, from March 3 to 20, 1964, in Geneva, was attended by delegates from 120 member States and associate members. Four countries were elected to associate membership of the Organization : Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Malta and Qatar, thus bringing the WHO membership nearer to universality.

The Assembly considered and approved the Director-General's report on the work of WHO in 1963. It also adopted the programme and the budget for 1965 which are considerably greater than those of 1963. Three main problems were discussed in the course of the proceedings, namely : the eradication of malaria, the eradication of smallpox, the setting up of new institutions within the framework of or with the assistance of WHO.

Eradication of malaria : The Assembly observed that out of 142 countries, 48 have succeeded in completely or partly eradicating this scourge, although there are still regions where eradication is more difficult due to the fact that the carriers of the disease have developed resistance to insecticides. Furthermore, 39 countries take no part in the anti-malaria campaign.

The Assembly insisted on the necessity of intensifying efforts ; for example, by research on resistance to insecticides. Such efforts by WHO aiming at wiping out this disease should be supported by the governments.

Eradication of smallpox : The Director-General's report mentioned a slight increase in the number of cases of smallpox and in the number of deaths from this disease in 1963. Once again the

Assembly insisted that the organization's efforts should be intensified.

New institutions within the framework of or with the assistance of WHO : The Director-General stated that a group of scientific experts had suggested setting up within the framework of the Organization a World Health Research Centre. Scientists from various countries would meet for the purpose of carrying out joint research in this field. The Assembly invited Dr. Candau to continue his studies with a view to the establishment of such a Centre and it authorised him to negotiate with some States for the establishment of a World Cancer Research Centre in which WHO would participate.

Technical discussions took place covering "the influence of public water supply programmes on the development of health and welfare". Water-borne diseases affect some 500 million people in the developing countries, and even in other countries this is a problem to some extent. For this reason, the Assembly recommended member States to give greater consideration to safe and adequate water supply and if necessary to take advantage of the assistance offered in this field by governments or international organizations.

WRITERS AND SCIENTISTS PAY TRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

The *International Review* has published in this same number an article on the events which were organized recently on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary at Meaux by the local Committee of the French Red Cross. That Committee had the idea of asking several leading personalities in the world of letters and science in France to give their views on the position of the Red Cross.

We now give the translations of some of these opinions of which the texts were prominently displayed in the show-cases of the exhibition arranged by the Meaux Committee.

Georges Duhamel of the French Academy.

I cannot think of the Red Cross without a sense of gratitude and hope. My life as a doctor, especially during the two great wars, was illuminated and indeed in a way sanctified by the Red Cross. Let us think of it twenty times a day and make the resolution to have this symbol recognized and respected by the entire world.

Daniel-Rops of the French Academy.

There is no need to write of the Red Cross, nor to speak of it. Its work which has now been continuing for a hundred years speaks for it. How much pain has it relieved, how much consolation has it given to misery, how much love. . . . The little Cross is now so well known throughout the world that one wonders how mankind was able to do without it for so long.

Armand Lanoux of the Goncourt Academy.

The Red Cross is one of the very rare moral conquests of which man has the right to be proud since the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the abolition of slavery.

Jean Guilton of the French Academy.

In the history of the Red Cross, what has so struck me is its open spirit, its availability. Help is always brought wherever there is urgency. One renders service "without respect of persons", as Saint Paul said, only looking into the face of suffering. Right to the very end.

But, once the end has been reached, the pain relieved, then the Red Cross withdraws and leaves it to others to continue. It does not glory in the services it has rendered. It knows full well that the world of suffering is infinite, varied and is always restarting. It then turns to another task.

Jean Rostand of the French Academy.

In a world darkened by violence, fanaticisms and hatred, the Red Cross shines as a beacon for mankind.

Transcending factions and standing above all conflicts, it only desires to see the man in everyman and to accord him, for this alone, every consideration, compassion and help.

It thus complies with a moral truth which, however much it may be flouted today, should none the less be of primary importance.

By the vast range of its work, by its exemplary and effective action, by the spirit of peace which it maintains and imposes amidst the horrors of war, by the courageous way in which it places itself between those killing each other, by the unconditional respect for life which it proclaims and demonstrates unceasingly, it does more than serve the present: it foreshadows and prepares the future.

Louis Pasteur-Vallery-Radot of the French Academy.

The name of the Red Cross calls up the memory of charity and goodness. It is to be found on the battle-field as it is on all life's paths, benevolent at all times. Can enough ever be said of all it has done to comfort those who suffer ?

Henry de Montherlant of the French Academy.

I find it all the easier to say a few words about the Red Cross as, from 1942 until 1945, I myself belonged to the International Red Cross in the Children's Aid Section whose directress was Mrs. Micheli, a Swiss living in Paris. We were engaged in sending under-nourished Parisian children to Switzerland for certain periods. More than most, I am therefore in a position to know the devotion and effectiveness of Red Cross action, since I co-operated with it during the years which especially required its intervention.

Jérôme Carcopino of the French Academy.

However little qualified I may be to pay fitting tribute to it, I would, for my part, like to express in my humble opinion how much admiration and gratitude is felt for Red Cross action throughout the world.

Ever since its founder planted its flag on the fields of carnage in the Italian campaign, the Red Cross has never ceased bandaging wounds, relieving suffering, giving encouragement and bringing

MISCELLANEOUS

a ray of humane light in the midst of war's horrors, to the vilest excesses of hatred between men.

Marcel Acharé of the French Academy.

All flags, whatever they may be, are the symbols of a country. That of the Red Cross is for me the only one which represents them all, since it is the banner of humanity and fellowship.

Pierre Mac Orlan of the Goncourt Academy.

The work of the Red Cross is so manifest that it seems to be inappropriate for me to write about it, unless it is to expose the sum total of the services it has rendered humanity. My tribute is then only a very small stone brought to the edifice.

Xth DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL LAW

Convened by the World Medical Association, the Xth Medical Discussion took place in Monaco on May 11 and 12, 1964 at the headquarters of the Monacan Red Cross. As has been customary, those who participated were representatives of the ICRC, of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, of the World Medical Association and, in the capacity of observers, of the World Health Organization and the Medico-Legal Commission of Monaco.

The principal questions discussed were the protection, in the event of conflict, of civilian medical personnel, the creation of a military medical section on the headquarters of the United Nations armed forces, and the application of the Geneva Conventions by these forces.

The participants in the meeting were received by Princess Grace of Monaco, President of the Monacan Red Cross.

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

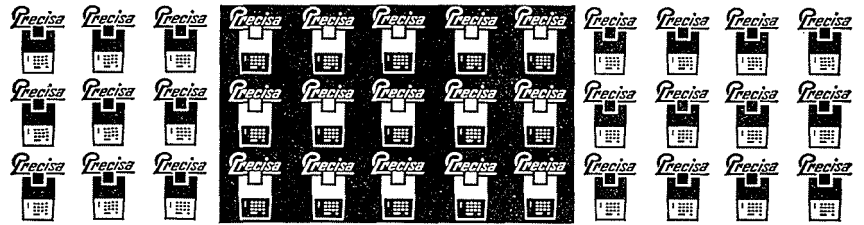
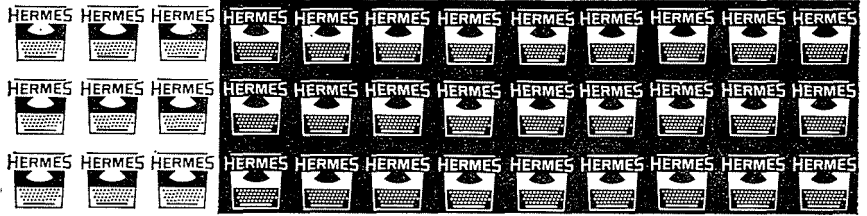
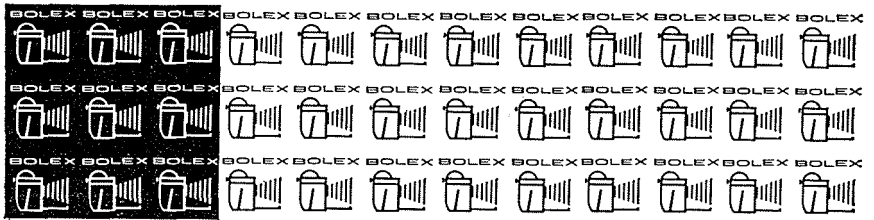
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established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

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

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

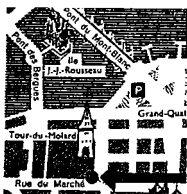
The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

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



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Kruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, *rue Henry-Dunant, Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 *Gusshausstrasse, Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, *Chaussée de Vleurgat, Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, *Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, *Boul. S.S. Biruzov, Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, *Strand Road, Red Cross Building, Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R *Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paern, P.O.B. 94, Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 *Wellesley Street East, Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 *Dharmapala Mawatte, Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, *Kanmien Hutung, Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 *Apartado nacional 11-10, Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, *avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, *Apartado 1025, San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, *Ignacio Agramonte 461, Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, *Thunovska 18, Prague III*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, *Platanvej 22, Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, *Apartado 1293 San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, *Tehtaankatu I A, Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, *rue Quentin-Bauchart, Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, *Kaitzerstrasse 2, Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, *Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 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.^a *Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, *rue Férou, Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, *Calle Henry Dunant, Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, *Arany Janos utca 31, Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, *Ølduggøtu 4, Reykjavík, 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, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 *Westland Row, Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, *via Toscana, Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 *Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 *Ka Nam San-Dong, Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *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 Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.