

No. 71 - FEBRUARY 1967

**THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL REVIEW**  
OF THE  
**RED CROSS**

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
GENEVA

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 71

FEBRUARY 1967

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## THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

The August issue of the *International Review* has already mentioned the action undertaken by the ICRC in connection with the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, and with reference to the war in Vietnam. This Protocol forbids the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare. A reminder of the provisions may not be amiss.

*The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in the name of their respective Governments :*

*Whereas the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilised world ; and*

*Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties ; and*

*To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations ;*

*Declare :*

*That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.*

*The High Contracting Parties will exert every effort to induce other States to accede to the present Protocol. Such accession will*

## THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

*be notified to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to all signatory and acceding Powers, and will take effect on the date of the notification by the Government of the French Republic.*

*The present Protocol, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified as soon as possible. It shall bear to-day's date.*

*The ratifications of the present Protocol shall be addressed to the Government of the French Republic, which will at once notify the deposit of such ratification to each of the signatory and acceding Powers.*

*The instruments of ratification of and accession to the present Protocol will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic.*

*The present Protocol will come into force for each signatory Power as from the date of deposit of its ratification, and, from that moment, each Power will be bound as regards other Powers which have already deposited their ratifications.*

It will be recalled that, in this respect, the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, in its resolution No. XXVIII, invited all governments which had not already acceded to this Protocol to do so. Pursuant thereto, on July 27, 1966, the ICRC approached 80 governments not bound by that agreement. This move has not been without some result.

The Holy See and Monaco have lodged notifications of accession with the French government, whilst the government of Gambia has informed the French government that it considers itself bound by the earlier United Kingdom ratification. Cyprus too considers itself bound by the same ratification and has announced its intention to send notification to that effect to the French government.

The governments of the Ivory Coast, the Maldive Islands, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Laos have made known their decision to accede to the Protocol and to notify the French government accordingly in the near future. In addition, Honduras, Guiana, Jamaica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina, San Marino and the Philippines have conveyed to the ICRC that they view with favour, and have directed the relevant government departments to study, their accession.

As can be seen, this ICRC follow-up of the resolution adopted by the XXth International Conference seems to have met with some success. It is to be hoped that yet more countries will follow the example of those which have acceded.

The ICRC informed the United Nations Secretary-General of its action and of the results obtained. In this connection, it is worth noting that in a resolution adopted on December 5, 1966, the U.N. General Assembly:

1. Invites *all States to conform strictly to the principles and the aims of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare signed in Geneva on June 17, 1925, and to condemn all acts contrary to such aims ;*
2. Invites *all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925.*

It might be appropriate to point out that the prohibition of the use of poison gas is not covered by the Geneva Conventions, but by the Geneva Protocol concluded in 1925 under League of Nations auspices. It is the French government which is the custodian of this international agreement.

\* \* \*

Nevertheless, the Red Cross is known to have concerned itself constantly with the problem of indiscriminate weapons. It was in fact a forerunner in the movement for their abolition. In 1921, the Xth International Conference of the Red Cross voted a resolution on the subject, the main part of which reads as follows:

In order to render war less inhuman, to protect the civil population to the greatest extent possible against the effects of armed conflict, in which it should not be implicated, and to eliminate practices which aggravate the evils of war for both civilians and the armed forces, the Governments are invited to make the following additions by treaty to the IVth Hague Convention concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land (1907) :

“Absolute prohibition of the use of gas in whatever manner, vaporized, by projectile or otherwise, as a weapon of warfare.”

## THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

The same problem was broached by succeeding International Conferences which sought the same universal prohibition. To demonstrate the continuity of this aim, we believe it is of interest to recall the principal resolutions. The Red Cross still considers this problem to be topical; the XIXth International Conference referred to it and, as said previously, the XXth International Conference in 1965 showed the importance it attached to the problem in one of its resolutions.

### The XIIth International Red Cross Conference,

1. having noted with great satisfaction that the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, confirming and extending the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922, and the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919, solemnly denounces chemical and bacteriological warfare,

recommends that the Protocol be ratified at the earliest possible moment and that States which have not yet adhered thereto should do so without delay,

2. lest the Protocol be violated, considers it is the duty of the Red Cross, in peacetime, to co-operate with civil and military authorities, in finding the means for the protection and treatment of its personnel, the belligerent armies and more especially the civil population, against the effects of chemical warfare.

The International Committee is requested to keep itself informed of the progress achieved on this programme, and to get in touch with the National Societies on the subject.

3. In general, the International Red Cross and the National Red Cross Societies should place among their foremost concerns international moral resistance and propaganda against chemical and bacteriological warfare, together with scientific and technical preparation of the best preventive and remedial measures against such methods of warfare.

### The XIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

conscious that, in condemning chemical and bacteriological warfare, it is expressing the general opinion of the civilised world, noting that the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, concerning prohibition of the use of asphyxiating, poison or similar gases, and

of bacteriological warfare, has so far been ratified by only a very small number of States,

requests the International Committee of the Red Cross to bring once again to the attention of the Governments the great desirability, on humanitarian grounds, that they should declare their final adhesion to the said Protocol at the earliest possible date.

The XIIIth International Red Cross Conference,

having taken note of the measures adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross to carry out the mandate concerning chemical warfare given it by the XIIth International Red Cross Conference in Geneva,

recalls that international law expressly condemns attack by belligerent forces on the civilian population,

approves the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Commission of Experts convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which concern the work of the International and National Red Cross for the protection of the civilian populations against the dangers of chemical warfare,

particularly requests Governments and National Red Cross Societies to give whole-hearted support to the work of the national Joint Commissions,

requests the International Committee of the Red Cross to enlarge the Commission of Experts in such a way as to enable it to examine all aspects of the problem of chemical warfare, including its use with other means of offence, and to convoke the Commission periodically.

The XIVth International Red Cross Conference,

1. renews the declarations of preceding Conferences relative to chemical and bacteriological warfare, and urges the International Committee of the Red Cross to pursue its efforts towards hastening the ratification of the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, prohibiting the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases in warfare by all Powers having signed, or adhered to, the Geneva Convention.

## THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

### 2. The XIVth International Red Cross Conference,

approves of the measures taken by the International Committee of the Red Cross in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the XIIIth Conference, and urges it to continue its efforts towards the protection of civilian populations against chemical warfare, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Commission of Experts,

and expresses the hope that the National Red Cross Societies will grant immediate financial support to the International Committee to enable it to carry these efforts to a successful conclusion, particularly in developing an information centre and in organising competitions, with prizes, between scientists and manufacturers; without such pecuniary support, the future of this work would be seriously compromised.

### 3. The XIVth International Red Cross Conference,

deems it the bounden duty of the National Red Cross Societies: to take every useful precaution, in conformity with the appropriate instructions issued by their respective Governments, for the passive defence of the civilian populations against the dangers of warfare, whether chemical alone or combined with other forms of attack,

to provoke, if need be, these governmental instructions,

to apply them within the limits set by the Governments, while using the widest possible initiative in cases where the Governments have specified nothing formal as to the choice of methods,

to keep their respective Governments periodically informed of progress made in this direction,

the Conference hopes further that the Governments will concern themselves with the active defence of large cities against attacks from the air; such measures would be purely military in character but are vital to the protection of the population.

4. From a study of the Resolutions of the Experts sitting at Brussels and Rome, it is apparent that a war would expose civilian populations to very grave perils and that it might become almost



impossible, particularly in the case of large agglomerations, to protect them,

this possibility is the more serious inasmuch as it appears, after consultation with jurists, that the protection of civilians against the effects of warfare is properly guaranteed by no Diplomatic Convention. The Conference deems that it is the duty of the International Committee to study the means whereby this state of affairs might be remedied and made known.

The XVth International Red Cross Conference,

while noting that since the XIVth Conference the number of Governments which have ratified the Geneva Protocol of June 17th, 1925, concerning the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or similar gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare, has considerably increased,

recommends that the International Committee of the Red Cross continue its endeavours to secure the ratification of the said Protocol, or adhesion to the said Protocol, by all countries which are parties to the Geneva Conventions,

thinks the International Committee for the initiative which it has taken in order to develop in time of peace and in time of war measures for the protection of civilian populations against poison gas,

expresses the hope that the International Committee will be placed in the position to continue the technical investigation which it has already undertaken in spite of the difficulties of all kinds confronting it,

approves the activity of the Documentation Centre, and invites National Societies to give their financial assistance to the International Committee, in order to contribute to the development of this Centre,

notes the conclusions of the International Commission of Jurists of 1931, and expresses the hope that the studies of this Commission will be continued with a view to finding means for the legal protection of the civilian population against the dangers of aerial warfare in its various forms.

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Vietnam**

Thanks to donations received from various quarters, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been able to acquire a mobile X-ray unit driven by dry batteries<sup>1</sup>.

This apparatus, for the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, left by rail on December 10 for Hanoi via Moscow. The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR offered, of its own accord, to cover transport costs of the outfit from Moscow to Hanoi.

A similar but power-driven X-ray unit had given entire satisfaction in the Yemen, where the ICRC had installed a hospital in the desert.

### **Yemen**

As is known, the ICRC has resumed and recently intensified its medical work in the Yemen. At the end of January, a doctor, five male nurses and a wireless operator, comprising new teams, left Geneva for Jeddah then to the northern parts of the country in which the health situation leaves much to be desired.

These medical teams are working in remote regions where no health service exists. They can contact each other and ICRC headquarters in Geneva by means of radio-communication. Light equipment, entirely self-sufficient and utilizable without any special knowledge, enables these mobile medico-surgical teams to keep in touch, which is indispensable for their own activity and safety. Here again, one can see how essential is the role of radio-communications in difficult conditions, in isolation and the uncertainties of a mission during a conflict.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* X-ray equipment being sent by the ICRC.

*IN GENEVA***Inauguration of a Recording Studio**

On January 26, 1967, the ICRC inaugurated a new recording studio at its headquarters in Geneva. Mr. G. Bordier, Vice-President of the institution, welcomed a number of guests of whom we would mention Mr. J. P. Meroz, Director of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation's French language network ; Mr. R. Aubert, Director of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation's Geneva studio ; Mr. Beer, Secretary-General of the League ; Mr. Abut and Mr. Dabney, Assistant-Secretaries General ; various members of the ICRC's directorate ; as well as Red Cross delegates in Geneva for the Conference of European National Society Information Service Officers.

This studio, where ICRC broadcasts may be recorded, is on the third floor of the ICRC headquarters. It is there, for instance, where radio correspondents may interview ICRC delegates returning from various parts of the world. Recordings are transmitted in a matter of minutes by direct line to the headquarters of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation for transmission by its relevant department according to the language in which the interview was recorded—English, French, Spanish, German or Arabic.

Red Cross leaders from five continents and members of the Junior Red Cross also attended the inauguration of the studio and, in lectures or discussions, explained the humanitarian tasks undertaken in their countries. These were recorded and sent to the National Societies who, in their turn, will arrange for transmission by the national broadcasting corporations on the weekly or monthly Red Cross programme.

The studio technical facilities comprise a sound-proof microphone room, a separate control room and a records depository<sup>1</sup>. The ICRC's former studio was not fitted with the excellent equipment of the new one.

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* Recording studio and control room.

## The Central Tracing Agency

In February 1966, Mrs. Frieda N., resident in Djamboul, USSR, requested the Central Tracing Agency at ICRC headquarters in Geneva to undertake an investigation to trace her mother, Mrs. Lydia M., née P. and her two sisters Lydia W. M. and Rosa W. M. born in 1926 and 1928 respectively. Frieda N. had been without news of her relatives since the Second World War. They had lived in North Crimea and were deported to Germany.

The Central Tracing Agency soon found Mrs. Lydia M. and one of the sisters whose name was also Lydia. They had been living in Kellerska in the North of the USSR since 1959. Through them it was possible to find the other sister, Rosa, and even the father, Wilhelm M., born in the Crimea in 1900 and reported missing in 1941.

In August 1966, the family was finally reunited after twenty-five years' separation, in an atmosphere of joy which can well be imagined, at the home of Mrs. Lydia M. In glowing terms Mr. Wilhelm M. wrote to the International Committee of the Red Cross expressing gratitude and the family's happiness.

One shadow still mars the picture : it has not yet been possible to trace the son, Edmund M., born in 1931, and who disappeared one day on his way to school.

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## Radiocommunications

A series of six test broadcasts were recorded in the ICRC studios in 1966 and sent out on the short-wave band by the Schwarzenburg transmitter. We would add that the Radiocommunications Service during the past year studied 1,550 listeners' reports sent by 760 correspondents from 36 countries, and 61 tape recordings also sent by correspondents.

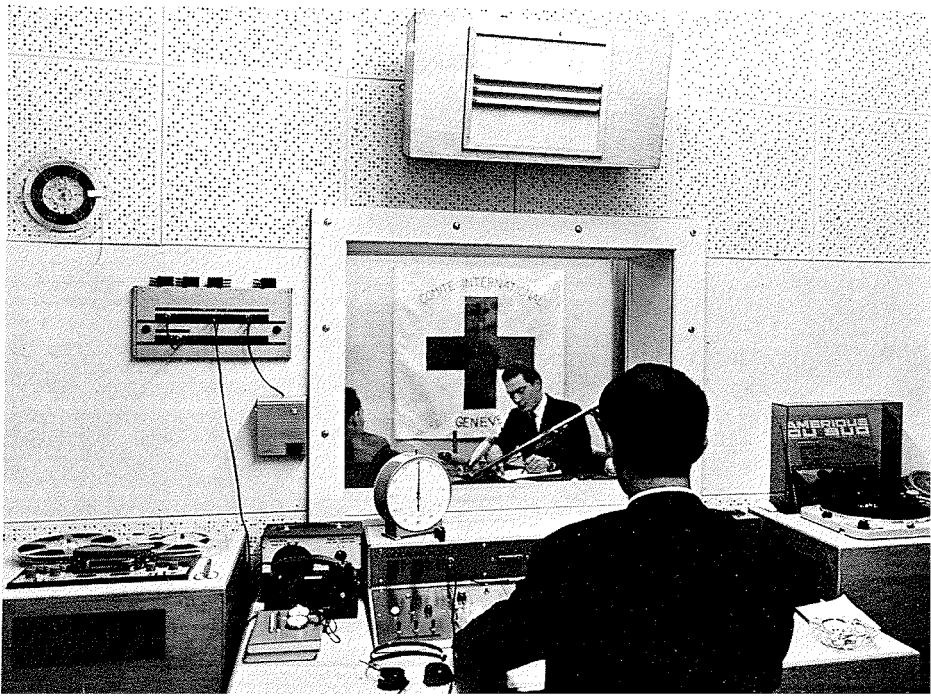
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In Geneva: The ICRC's recording studio...

Photos Jean Zbinden, Genève

...and the control room.





X-ray equipment manufactured in Italy being sent by the ICRC to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi.

Distribution of relief by the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam, in the outskirts of Saigon.



## AN APPEAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

*Due to the events affecting the civilian population in the Yemen, and as certain press and radio circles have ascribed to ICRC delegates in the Near East statements which they have never made, and which were quite unfounded, the ICRC launched the following appeal on January 30, 1967.*

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva is extremely concerned about the air-raids against the civilian population and the alleged use of poisonous gas recently in the Yemen and the neighbouring regions.

In view of the suffering thereby caused, the ICRC earnestly appeals to all authorities involved in this conflict for respect in all circumstances of the universally recognized humanitarian rules of international morality and law.

The ICRC depends on the understanding and support of all the powers involved in order to enable its doctors and delegates in the Yemen to continue under the best conditions possible to carry out their work of impartial assistance to the victims of this conflict.

The ICRC takes this opportunity to affirm that, in the interest of the persons in need of its assistance, it has adopted as a general rule to give no publicity to the observations made by its delegates in the exercise of their functions. Nevertheless, these observations are used to back up the appropriate negotiations which it unflinchingly undertakes whenever necessary.

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## PROGRESS IN DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions is not merely a long-term task—it is a permanent one. One age group succeeds another; generation succeeds generation; the students become teachers and forgotten lessons of the past fade into the background of a past which is itself forgotten.

It is nevertheless gratifying to note that an effort is being made everywhere, or almost everywhere, and although it may not have attained the desired magnitude, it nevertheless shows that minds are awake to reality.

In West Africa, courses on the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions are about to become general in primary schools. In Sierra Leone, Gambia, Togo, and Dahomey, the ministers of national education have advised the International Committee of the Red Cross of their decision to include in the school programmes from the autumn of 1967 onwards, courses on the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions. This is one of the best news items which the ICRC has ever received in connection with the dissemination in time of peace of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions. Similar efforts are in progress in Ruanda, at the official college in Kigali, and in Liberia, where the objective of the first phase is to acquaint teachers with this subject.

In Latin America, this subject was examined thoroughly during the Inter-American Junior Red Cross Seminar which took place at Quito from October 27 to November 4, 1966.

In the Middle East, the remarkable results achieved by the Lebanese Red Cross have already been described in a previous issue of this *Review*. In Turkish schools, it is the Red Crescent itself which teaches the Conventions.

In Europe, Norway may be taken as an example. The Norwegian Red Cross has undertaken the widespread teaching of the Geneva



Conventions in schools by audio-visual methods; a thousand slides have been distributed with accompanying comments. Denmark, for its part, has distributed a hundred thousand copies of the illustrated brochure published by the ICRC.

The ICRC has received the assurance that, on the university level, the Geneva Conventions will be the subject of courses at the Kyoto University (Professor Takemoto) in 1967. Similar news has reached it from Sussex University (Professor Draper) in Great Britain. In both cases, the courses will be distinct from other fields of international law. In addition, in 1965, Professor G. I. A. D. Draper gave a course on the Geneva Conventions at the Hague Academy of International Law. A seminar on international law at Harvard in the summer of 1966 also included a study of humanitarian law, directed by Professor R. R. Baxter. The International Council of Nurses, for its part, has introduced knowledge of the principles of the Geneva Conventions as a requirement in its code of ethics.

On a decision of the General Assembly, the United Nations has set up a special technical assistance committee to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider understanding of international law. There is no doubt that when this committee's work is completed, it will facilitate the necessary dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions.

*J. de P.*

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## VIIIth INTER-AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

It will be remembered that the VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference was held at Puerto Rico in 1962. The *International Review* gave an account of the proceedings.\* The VIIIth Conference was held in Bogota from November 6-12, 1966, under the aegis of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Conference was organized by the Colombian Red Cross and its very success demonstrated how useful such meetings are. Numerous delegates of National Societies in the following countries attended: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, United States of America, Uruguay. Observers were also present from France, the Netherlands and Spain.

The League was represented by its President, Mr. J. Barroso Chavez and by Ambassador W. Stevenson, Vice-President; Mr. K. J. Warras, Executive Chairman of the Development Programme; Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General; Miss Y. Hentsch, Director of the Nursing Bureau; and Mr. J. Gomez Ruiz, Assistant-Director of the Junior Red Cross Bureau. The ICRC had delegated Mr. P. Jequier and Mr. W. L  thisberger, ICRC delegate in Colombia, to represent it. The Conference was presided over with competence by Professor J. Cavelier, President of the Colombian Red Cross<sup>1</sup>; the meetings were attended by that National Society's leading members both from the capital and the provinces.

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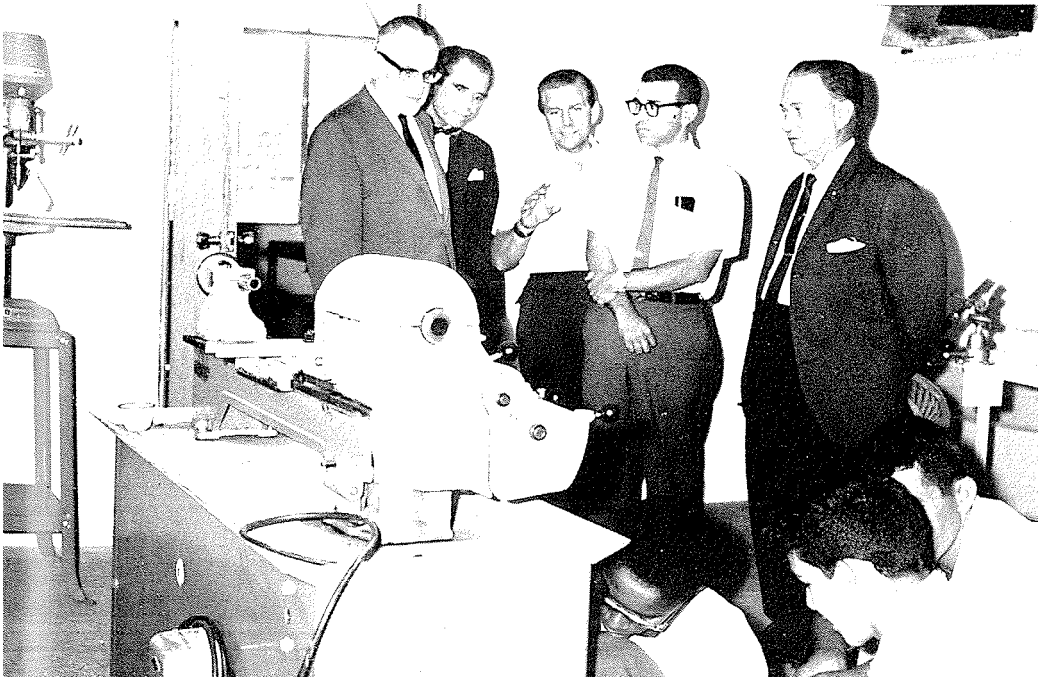
\* See *International Review*, January 1963.

<sup>1</sup> *Plate*. Opening of the VIIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference.



**Bogota:** Opening of the VIIIth Inter-American Conference of the Red Cross by Mr. J. Cavalier, President of the Colombian Red Cross (on his right, Mr. J. Barroso Chavez, Chairman of the League).

**Santo Domingo:** Mr. Jequier, Delegate of the ICRC (on left) visiting the Rehabilitation Centre for War Disabled (next to him, Mr. Saladin Velez, President of the Dominican Red Cross).



The opening ceremony took place in the presence of several dignitaries, including the President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Carlos Lleras Restrepo, who delivered an address of welcome. This was followed by an expression of thanks from the League President, Mr. J. Barroso Chavez, to the National Society delegates whose presence testified to the vitality of the ideal of solidarity and peace which inspires the whole Red Cross movement. In his turn, Mr. P. Jequier, on behalf of the founding institution, recalled the permanence in the world today of the humanitarian principles and the need to defend them by making the Geneva Conventions ever more widely known.

The first working session of the Conference took place on the same day ; three commissions were formed to deal with :

- (a) Relief in disasters
- (b) Health, nursing services, youth
- (c) News and public relations.

Many were the subjects examined ; particular mention should be made of the League Development Programme. The resolutions which had been passed at the Inter-American Seminar on the Junior Red Cross and Health Education were adopted ; this seminar had been held a few days earlier at Quito and it was the subject of Resolution No. IX adopted by the Conference. The final resolution specified that the next Inter-American Conference would take place at Managua in 1970. The titles of the other resolutions were : *Independence — Respect for the Geneva Conventions — The Red Cross and Peace — The League Development Programme and Its Implementation in American Countries — Relief in the Event of Disaster — Medico-Social Activities — Blood Transfusion — Nursing Services — Youth — News, Publicity and Public Relations.*

The second resolution, which was submitted by the Brazilian Red Cross, assures the ICRC of National Society support for the pursuit of its mission. The fifth refers to Red Cross wireless telephony and the signal service this renders in the event of disaster. In this connection, Mr. Jequier mentioned the ICRC's radio station in Geneva, which proved invaluable for the relief action in the Yemen.

We give below the texts of the first three resolutions, which are general in scope :

### 1. Principles of Independence

*Whereas, the United Nations General Assembly, at its 49th Plenary Session, approved a recommendation to the effect that " at all times the independent voluntary nature of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies be respected in all circumstances, provided they are recognized by their Governments and carry on their work according to the principles of the Geneva and The Hague Conventions and in the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and Red Crescent " ;*

*Whereas, likewise the National Societies of the Red Cross are auxiliaries of the public authorities and in order to be able to comply with their avowed tasks, in conformity with the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, should enjoy absolute independence and strict neutrality ;*

*Whereas, furthermore, condition 4, for recognition of the National Society of the Red Cross, stipulates that each National Society must have the character of an Institution which enjoys autonomy permitting it to carry on its activities according to the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, formulated by the International Conferences of the Red Cross ;*

*Reaffirms its complete adherence to the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, approved by the International Red Cross Conference of Vienna in 1965, and particularly to the principle of Independence which reads as follows : " The Red Cross is independent. The National Societies while auxiliaries in the Humanitarian services of their Governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles ", and*

*Recommends that the National Societies make all necessary efforts to the end that their independence be safeguarded and respected, bringing to the attention, without loss of time, of the international organizations of the Red Cross any governmental interference constituting an infraction against the independence and neutrality which are indispensable in Red Cross action throughout the world.*

## 2. Respect of the Geneva Conventions

*The VIIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference,*

*Referring to the resolution of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, recommending that National Societies give their full support to the International Committee of the Red Cross,*

*Referring to the presentation made during this Conference of the tasks and activities of the ICRC,*

*Taking into account the world situation of today in which the services of the ICRC are of major importance,*

*Recommends that all National Societies of the Americas lend their full support to the work of the ICRC and assure through co-operation with their governments, that the Geneva Conventions be respected under all circumstances.*

## 3. Red Cross and Peace

*The VIIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference,*

*Taking note with great satisfaction of the Resolutions adopted by the 86th Meeting in Geneva of the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies, concerning Peace, as well as Respect of the Geneva Conventions,*

*Taking note that the Resolution concerning Peace was immediately communicated to all the heads of state, and that the Resolution concerning Respect of the Geneva Conventions was also transmitted to the interested parties,*

*Congratulates the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. Jose Barroso Chavez, for his constant efforts in promoting these Resolutions,*

*Requests that the National Societies of the Americas intensify their efforts in order that these Resolutions become widely known, thus constituting the best proof of the efforts made by the Red Cross in the promotion of Peace and thereby contributing toward an attitude of respect toward the Geneva Conventions among the leaders of all nations,*

*Also requests that the National Societies make the Resolutions known to the general public by means of the existing public information media,*

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

*Requests especially that all Red Cross members work intensively toward the implementation of these Resolutions and, finally, that the National Societies inform the League of all action taken in this respect.*

The VIIIth Inter-American Conference was a pronounced success for the Red Cross. No one could explain better than Mr. Beer, League Secretary-General, the reasons for this success and point out the lessons to be derived from this experience. We therefore quote below the major part of an article of his.<sup>1</sup>

“ I have returned from this 1966 Conference, which was held in Bogota, with the most positive impressions of the development of Red Cross in most parts of the Americas.

Latin America is far away and it is not easy for us in Geneva to get a comprehensive picture of the progress of its Societies. But here, at this “ family gathering ”, in which the Spanish language predominated, I myself and other members of the League delegation grew much closer to the problems and aspirations of these Societies. Bogota warmed also to the stimulating presence of the League Chairman, who is also a Latin American—the first in the League’s history. As well, one of the League’s Vice Chairmen, Amb. William E. Stevenson (USA), took part in the meetings . . .

. . . The larger Societies in the Americas, notably the American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross, have been very helpful in bringing about an exchange of information and views through the various seminars and training courses, several in Central America, but also in Peru and Chile. As a result of these meetings, study visits have been arranged, new friendships have come about, and a better understanding of the problems of the area has been effected. We are specially pleased with the progress made in the field of relief, one of our primary responsibilities. I am thinking of Chile and Colombia in particular as Societies that have made giant strides in pre-disaster planning.

The dynamic spirit of the Colombian Red Cross whose President is the distinguished physician, Prof. D. Jorge E. Cavalier was admirably shown throughout the Bogota Conference. The League

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<sup>1</sup> See *Panorama*, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, November 1966.

delegation learned much of great interest and value. We now feel more confident about our work in Latin America and the steps we need to take to be of better service to our Societies in that area. In the field of health education and training of medical and para-medical personnel, which is of such great importance in the rural areas of Latin America, Bogota represents a great step forward.

It was also fascinating to note that a Conference of this type is no longer dominated by one or two of the more experienced Societies but is now a matter of real exchange of information between all of the participants. It is true that several of the Societies have now special strengths such as in the fields of public information, fund raising, etc. where for instance such Societies as Mexico have so much to give. This exchange of experiences is bringing about an inter-lacing of co-operation almost without precedence and is one of the major contributions of the Bogota Conference. Another was the necessity of organising close co-operation between the Societies and Branches in the Caribbean. As an example, the Curaçao Branch of the Netherlands Red Cross has an excellent relief plan and organisation and can move a hospital to any other island in the area in less than two hours.

The presence of representatives of WHO and other international organisations acting in the area added to the value of the Conference. This also emphasized the importance of our Societies' planning their programmes in co-operation with all interested authorities and organisations, with, of course, full respect for the traditional independence of the Red Cross".

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INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR ON JUNIOR RED CROSS  
AND HEALTH EDUCATION

This seminar at Quito from October 27 to November 4 was attended by a large number of participants. The League of Red Cross Societies, which sponsored it, was represented by Secretary-General Henrik Beer, Miss Hentsch, Director of the Nursing Bureau and Mr. J. Gomez Ruiz, Assistant Director of the Junior Red Cross. The ICRC was represented by Mr. P. Jequier, delegate. National Societies from the following countries were represented: Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chili, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. The sessions were also attended by observers from the WHO and from UNESCO.

The Ecuador Red Cross had organized the seminar most competently and its President, Dr. M. A. Iturralde, its Secretary-General, Mr. Merino Grijalva and its Junior Red Cross Director, Dr. Jaime Donoso V., each took a prominent part. The Ecuador Health Department had published a booklet on health and hygiene education in the country's primary schools.

This meeting, which had been prepared well beforehand, was attended by many teachers, health educators and Red Cross juniors from various regions of Ecuador; they participated enthusiastically in the proceedings, of which an idea is given by the agenda, namely:

1. Co-operation with educators for the introduction into schools of courses on the Red Cross and the organization of Junior Red Cross activities in schools.

2. The Junior Red Cross ; its organization and programme planning on a national scale. Leader training and finance.

3. Junior Red Cross and health education ; activities in school and community ; international mutual assistance.

As it was not possible to examine every aspect of the Junior Red Cross programme of action (health protection, life saving, mutual assistance, international friendship and understanding) in a few days, discussions were concentrated on health education, for it is this which enables youths to be of service and put into practice ideas which will be of use not only to themselves but to the community of which they form part.

To convey a picture of the variety of subjects dealt with, we list the titles of some of the papers submitted : appraisal of health education effectiveness—health education in schools—health education courses in teachers' training colleges—health education planning in rural areas.

Also broached was the question of dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions among youth. Mr. Jequier met with a heartening response when, on behalf of the ICRC, he reminded those present of the necessity of these Conventions. As in the field of health education, the educators gave assurance of their active co-operation as widely as possible in the propagation of the Red Cross principles.

The seminar passed a dozen resolutions which will no doubt influence the work of the Junior Red Cross in America in the next few years. Three of them, numbers 1, 5 and 12, of a general interest, are quoted below ; others dealt with practical matters such as :

- a) Junior Red Cross nation-wide educational programmes, in which parents should participate ;
- b) Necessary extension of health education in schools to the more advanced classes ;
- c) Promotion through education of international friendship, understanding and peace ;
- d) Rush courses for youths wishing to make a career of health protection and social welfare ;

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- e) Setting up of a Latin-American training and co-ordination centre, with responsibility also for circulation of Red Cross information and documents, and for the Junior Red Cross ;
- f) Junior Red Cross action in Latin America and " co-ordination with competent bodies in the drawing up of sex education programmes adapted to various sections of the community and to be approved by the authorities " ;
- g) League assistance to National Societies and Junior sections, by making technical delegates available on request ;
- h) International assistance to sister Societies.

### Resolution: 1

*The Inter-American Seminar of Red Cross Youth and Health Education, in Session at Quito, Ecuador,*

#### CONSIDERING:

1. *That, as the school system is the fundamental basis of orientation to education, it should be the centre of development of Red Cross Youth Volunteers ;*
2. *That the teacher, correctly educated, is the one who can best promote and counsel the Red Cross Youth Volunteers. This statement does not contradict the volunteer spirit of Red Cross ;*

#### RECOMMENDS :

1. *That the National Societies, with the help of the League of Red Cross Societies, study instruction plans for teachers so that effective and successful action may develop Red Cross youth volunteers in schools and universities ;*
2. *That the Latin American Governments be asked to give the necessary support and facilities for the implementation of Red Cross Youth programmes ;*
3. *That the Latin American Governments through the Education Ministries provide sufficient incentives for the teachers to devote their leadership qualities to the Red Cross Youth Programme ;*

4. *Further recommends: that a co-ordination commission should be established of representatives of education and of health for the purposes of developing criteria for action and for implantation of the Red Cross in the schools at all levels.*

#### Recommendation: 5

*The Inter-American Seminar of Red Cross Youth and Health Education in Session in Quito, Ecuador,*

##### CONSIDERING :

*That, as a complement to the objectives of the Five-Year Plan of Red Cross Youth, it is necessary that each National Society should establish others, which should be in accordance with its particular circumstances,*

##### RECOMMENDS :

1. *That the National Societies, in their programmes of development of Red Cross Youth, should include, among others, the following activities :*
  - a. *Disseminating the Geneva Conventions and the Declaration of Human Rights, taking advantage of documents already prepared in that respect by some National Societies to place the said information at a level of easy reach for every level of Education: Elementary, the High School and University.*
  - b. *Promoting the teaching at Elementary, High School and University levels, using the help of adequate pedagogical materials, of a minimum of basic knowledge about the History and Economic Geography of the countries members of the League, increasing in this way the promotion of international understanding and friendship programmes.*
2. *That the National Societies members of the League should send to the League, once a year and according to the recommendations of the Board of Governors, a report on the progress achieved, or the inconvenience found in the application of this recommendation.*

Resolution: 12

*The Inter-American Seminar of Red Cross Youth and Health Education, in Session at Quito, Ecuador,*

CONSIDERING :

*That human relations are basic to all activities aiming at understanding between peoples,*

*That youth is the corner-stone of tomorrow's world and that the hope of the world lies in them to achieve universal peace,*

RECOMMENDS :

- 1. That National Societies establish close relationship between them, and especially between their Red Cross Youth Sections, with a view to help in the development of service and mutual understanding;*
  - 2. That National Red Cross Societies intensify between them the interchange of young people, and encourage study travels and centres of an international character;*
  - 3. That in any future Seminar of a similar nature as the present one, representatives of Red Cross Youth be included in the participating delegations.*
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## THE EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND

### A further gift

The Empress Shôken Fund, created in 1912, through the generosity of H. M. the Empress of Japan to promote relief work in time of peace, has just received a further substantial contribution from the Government of Japan.

The initial capital was 100,000 yen in gold. Thanks to successive donations of the Imperial Family it amounted, by December 31, 1965 to 389,081 Swiss francs. The Japanese Government's present contribution of 119,232 frs. brings the inalienable capital to a total of 508,313 Swiss francs.

The Shôken Fund is administered by a Joint Commission of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. Each year on April 11, the anniversary of the death of H. M. the Empress Shôken, the Joint Commission distributes the revenues amongst National Red Cross Societies having made substantiated applications before December 31 of the preceding year bearing exclusively on relief work in peace-time.

This further generous action will make it possible to respond more adequately than in the past to the numerous appeals which the International Committee and the League receive each year from National Societies. It will also make it possible the better to carry out the valuable mission devolving on the Empress Shôken Fund.

## MEETING OF INFORMATION OFFICERS

A meeting of representatives of the information services of National Red Cross Societies took place in Geneva from January 25 to 27, 1967. This was held under the auspices of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Views were exchanged on the situation and role of Red Cross information in the world, at the national and international level, and on the dissemination of information by press, radio and television and also through publications.

The dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and the use of modern audio-visual methods of information were also discussed.

National Societies represented were of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The *International Review* will subsequently describe the work of this meeting, which was opened with addresses made by Mr. S. Bordier, Vice-President of the ICRC, and Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General of the League.

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### Great Britain

A book<sup>1</sup> on the British Red Cross and its work in Great Britain and the world has recently appeared in London. Written by Dame Beryl Oliver it is full of historical and practical interest. Amply documented with a mass of details of every description it gives a fascinating account of a great Red Cross Society. On these and many other grounds this book makes a worthwhile contribution to the history of that vast movement started by Henry Dunant a little more than a hundred years ago.

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<sup>1</sup> *The British Red Cross in Action* by Dame Beryl Oliver, GBE, RRC. Faber and Faber, London, 1966, 579 pp.

It is no easy task to describe it in a few pages. Justice should not only be rendered to the immense amount of research carried out by the author. One should also give full due to the rôle which she herself played for more than fifty years, more than half the very existence of the British Red Cross, in the multiple activities of one of the most active and living bodies of the Red Cross movement.

In fact, joining the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1910 and then second in command of the Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments at Devonshire House in 1916, Dame Beryl Oliver held positions of high responsibility with the British Red Cross since the end of the First World War. She is therefore both a witness and a leading personality in the epic she relates. However, she scarcely ever speaks of herself, as if it were sufficient for it to be understood that she was present at all important stages in the Society's history over the past half century.

If England showed a certain reserve towards the movement launched in Geneva in its beginnings, when represented with thirteen other countries at the 1863 Conference, it should not be forgotten that official reticence was more apparent than real. Dame Beryl's book will no doubt provide historians with useful material to show that people such as Professor Longmore, Captain Brackenbury, Sir John Furley, the future Lord Wantage and so many others were far from remaining inactive and attempted to awaken an interest amongst their compatriots, which already existed with Florence Nightingale, in aiding the sick and wounded military.

The moment of action arrived in July 1870 and the author reproduces the letter then published by the *Times* signed by Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay who was to become Lord Wantage of Lockinge (1832-1901) and the first Chairman of the British Red Cross.

It will be seen from the account given of this by Dame Beryl how the "National Society for Aid to Wounded in Time of War" rapidly organized itself, collected funds, sent nurses, ambulances, doctors, surgeons and negotiators to France, Germany and Switzerland. In often dangerous conditions, overcoming obstacles which would have stopped less determined and courageous people, the delegates of the new Society came to the aid in France and Germany of thousands of wounded and organized improvised hospitals and



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infirmaries, " distributing mattresses, blankets, pillows, wine, brandy, biscuits, chocolate and cigars ".

Depots were established, as were staging-points and aid posts organized in the firing line. The British public, for its part, reacted with speed. Women made bandages, mobile ambulances were equipped, canteens set up and clothing sewn for the sick. Attempts were even made to assist prisoners and two delegates of the British Society were sent to France and Germany for that purpose.

In different forms and proportions, a similar spirit of enterprise and practical beneficence was to be repeated during the war between Serbia and Turkey in 1876, the Russo-Turkish war in 1877-78, the Zulu war in 1879, the war between Serbia and Bulgaria from 1885-86, and the Turco-Greek war, not to mention the conflict in South Africa, in Egypt, the Sudan and the Balkans. In every corner of the globe, whether its country was committed or not, the British Red Cross organized relief, sent out personnel and sought the most effective ways of bringing aid, whilst accumulating valuable experience which was to be put to good use in the future. At the same time at home it consolidated its position each year, made sure of its own independence, foresaw events and, when necessary, undertook large-scale improvisation. One would like to quote figures, but there are too many of these and figures themselves would not suffice to give a fair picture of all the work accomplished. No less than 7,233,580 wounded were in fact transported by the ambulances of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John during the First World War, certainly an extremely impressive number. Figures given for the last war are even more so. These do not, however, render a just account of the vast amount of courage, initiative, generosity and devotion shown by thousands of men and women whose names only briefly emerge in an ocean of misery and suffering.

The most striking factor in the history of the British Red Cross as related by Dame Beryl Oliver is above all the capacity for vigorous, practical organization and the improvisation of its leaders and members combined with an acute sense of accurate detail and work well done. Nothing is too small or insignificant for it to be neglected : machines for making soda-water in Egypt at the beginning of this century, musical instruments for prisoners, razor-

blades or books in Braille. No task is too onerous to be considered and undertaken. Teams of stretcher-bearers, cargoes of medical stores, food and every sort of object, field hospitals, all is ready to go on time, on occasions even before a military operation has been mounted.

To render fuller justice to Dame Beryl Oliver's book, one would like to mention the operations successfully conducted by the British Red Cross on all fronts in two world wars and in 25 others of more or less importance, whether in China, Greece or the Sudan. One should speak of its aid to refugees all over the world, of relief sent to prisoners in thousands of camps, of teams leaving for all directions to look for the wounded and sick in the jungle and released prisoners, of relief organized to aid the homeless after cyclones in the Antilles, earthquakes or floods in Asia and elsewhere.

Most impressive are the chapters in which the author analyses the rôle of the British Red Cross on the home front amongst evacuees and in air raids. "The work of the members in the Civil Defence Service was often carried out in conditions of great danger", notes Dame Beryl before quoting some examples of heroism amongst thousands of others.

Finally, future historians of the Red Cross will certainly render homage to the fruitful efforts accomplished in the developing countries and will consider these efforts as one of the greatest contributions made by the British Red Cross to the universality of the Red Cross movement.

By way of concluding this brief review of a book which must be read one could not do better than produce two quotations of great significance by Sir Winston Churchill, one in the body of the work and the other in the foreword: "The influence and usefulness of the Society are largely due to its independence of government control, and its relationship with the International Red Cross at Geneva rests on that basis".

"In peace as in war the Red Cross Societies of the world are united in a common purpose for the relief of suffering; working together where great calamities occur, making no difference between race, nationality, class or creed. They are helping not only to relieve pain and suffering, but to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the world."

Y. G.

## Lebanon

Having decided to include the Geneva Conventions in the programme of study and written examinations at the Military College, the Lebanese Army has asked its country's Red Cross to assume responsibility for six courses on these Conventions.

Mrs. Selim Saab, member of the Central Committee of the National Society has been put in charge of this course. In addition, the book which she has written on the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions and of which the *International Review* mentioned its publication in its issue of June 1966, has been presented to officer cadets attending the course. It serves them as a work of reference.

The Review of the Lebanese Red Cross (No. 24) points out in this connection with what interest the young men followed Mrs. Saab's talks, the appositeness of their questions and their determination to understand and follow the regulations of international humanitarian law. It rightly recalls that the bonds uniting the armed forces with the Red Cross in many countries, the latter being an auxiliary service to the former, originate from the events which took place more than a century ago at Solferino.

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## Santo Domingo

*Mr. Pierre Jequier, delegate of the ICRC, visited Santo Domingo at the beginning of December 1966. He was received by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs with whom he discussed an important problem, that of disseminating the Geneva Conventions. He then went to the Dominican Red Cross where he met Mr. Manuel E. Saladin Velez who informed him of the present main activities of the National Society over which he presides and in particular of the efforts being made to rehabilitate the disabled. We publish the following notes on the basis of information collected by Mr. Jequier, which give some*

*idea of the useful work undertaken on behalf of victims and which the dramatic events of 1965 have rendered more than ever necessary.*

The Dominican Red Cross possesses ambulances which are distributed throughout the country, ready to transport the wounded and sick night and day. On beaches and in bathing establishments first-aiders have set up a permanent water rescue service and a blood bank functions in the capital. The Red Cross also organizes large-scale relief actions in cases of disaster. This it did recently when a cyclone devastated a part of the country and similarly in time of conflict as the *International Review* mentioned in 1965. These then are the National Society's principal activities.

Other humanitarian activities are being pursued in the country in which the Red Cross takes part. One of these is to aid handicapped children and the war disabled. Mr. Jequier visited the workshop manufacturing artificial limbs, built out of funds made available by the United Nations. This workshop is housed in a large building in Santo Domingo and work started at the beginning of the year. It disposes of an adequate amount of machinery and equipment offered in part by the Dominican Red Cross<sup>1</sup>.

The most urgent problem, however, is the training of technicians capable of manufacturing prostheses of all kinds and of persons to ensure the rehabilitation of the disabled. Eleven young men are attending courses at the moment. In addition, three young girls are being given instruction with a view to their becoming physiotherapists. Attention is being given in the first place to the rehabilitation of sick children, numbering about 2,300, suffering from poliomyelitis and impairment of the cerebral nerves. Once this initiative begins to produce its first results, concentration will be made on the adult disabled with amputated limbs, without any sort of discrimination.

Priority lists will then be drawn up, taking the degree of disablement and social condition into account. Here again the Red Cross, as it has done for the workshop's machinery and equipment, will give aid by providing a considerable monthly subsidy and making its ambulances available.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* Santo Domingo: M. Jequier visiting the Rehabilitation Center.

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

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### XIII<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

*The importance of social welfare activities to National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies is well known. That is why the International Review regularly publishes reports on International Conferences of Social Work, the first of which took place in 1928.*

*In September 1966, the XIII<sup>th</sup> Conference was held in Washington; we extend our thanks to Miss Florence Montandon for her account of the salient points.*

*We would mention beforehand that the meeting was attended by more than 70 representatives of Red Cross Societies for the purpose of examining the increasing importance of the Red Cross movement in social work. Discussions were concentrated mainly on the scope in the field of social work for co-operation among National Societies and also on the part played by other charitable institutions.*

More than 3000 social workers made their way in autumn 1966 to Washington, D.C., to take part in the XIII<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Social Work, the theme of which was Urban Development—Its Implications for Social Welfare. This host of delegates came from seventy-five different countries.

The programme of the Conference provided, apart from the six plenary sessions attended by all, a choice of meetings which participants could attend; they could take part in either the general meetings—that is to say, the lectures followed by discussions, or in the fifteen study groups and six working commissions.

According to the report of the Pre-conference, which was also held in Washington, *urban development* was to be construed as a process contributing to social progress, in contrast to *urbanization* which is meant to convey the universal phenomenon of urban expansion. From a social point of view, urbanization has both

positive and negative aspects ; these were examined during the Conference. Urban development includes, but is not limited to, urban community development and improvement.

Social work is to be interpreted in the widest sense, including social services, programmes and organizations of all kinds as well as the various categories of personnel, including social workers, who take part.

Urban expansion varies from one country to another, sometimes affecting towns which have existed for centuries, sometimes towns which are recent. There are occasions when urban populations decline, with a movement to the outskirts or the suburbs. In some cases, urban communities have only recently begun to grow but have done so with lightning rapidity without any planning or overall programme and with no corresponding growth in social resources. It is interesting in this connection to read the national reports sent to Washington for this XIIIth Conference, and to observe the solutions which have been found in each country. These vary according to general policy which may stem or delay urban growth or simply guide it and influence it, in keeping with national demographic trends. It was the general consensus that urban living conditions have radical effects on traditional aspects of family life, particularly on parent-children relations, the number of children to each family and the number of generations living together, as well as on ability to contend with daily problems without the help of specialized social services.

In every study group, mention was made of the lack of co-ordination between the various bodies involved in urban development. Closer co-operation was felt to be desirable among organizations, both private and public, which function for the benefit of the community. Co-ordination may also be on a national, regional and local scale. Little mention was made of the financial resources and the various responsibilities incumbent on public authorities. In this respect, the report of the pre-conference pointed out " a maze or rampant hotchpotch of self-styled officialdom ". One effect of the change in urban life has been to broaden the area of transition between " purely urban " and the " purely rural ", a situation which finds expression in the notion of suburbs and also in the neologism " rurbanization ", signifying urbanization and countryside !

## MISCELLANEOUS

The group which the writer joined studied in particular the problems of urbanization which affect children, that is to say, minors. At this group's sessions the chair was taken by Miss K. Oettinger, Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington. There were 25 persons in the group from 17 countries. During the seven half-day working sessions, we received visits from experts ; one was an architect ; another was Mr. Illović, head of the U.N. Social Affairs Bureau in Geneva. He suggested we study questions with emphasis on :

1. Descriptions of child needs (in the wide sense) or social problems affecting children in urban centres in various countries ;
2. Existing programmes of urban development ;
3. Future projects and planning requirements according to priorities.

As a start, each delegation described its achievements for the benefit of children, then came the moment when we had to broach matters which were not going so well. There was, for instance, a European delegation which raised the question : " Are we not too inclined to suggest specialized institutions for all ages and all categories of children, when we should be giving greater support to family structure to enable the family to raise its children without recourse to all these institutions which can never replace the family ? " Although this question might appear obvious it influenced the viewpoints of our working group and it was reflected in the first of our resolutions. There were nine of these ; the main ones which summarize our activity being as follows :

- The vital necessity for co-operation between official and private services.
- Necessity for health programme planning (prevention and treatment) and for educational service planning. In addition, there should be co-ordination between these two fields.
- The need to draw up priorities for the setting up of institutions, taking into account the needs, resources, cultural factors and level of development of the country.
- Child welfare planning should be the concern of the government and should be given priority.

- The importance of research work in social service for the benefit of children.
- The variety of professions involved in social action calls for a concerted approach to problems which affect the family, such as illegitimacy, adoption, family planning, etc. This approach will be reflected in relations with cases, the public (in the broad sense of the term) and the authorities.

Our working group affirmed its adherence to UNICEF's noble principles ; it will also remember how one of the English delegates asked one of the experts, an architect : " Where will the children who live in your towers play ? " He replied : " Le Corbusier thought of that before me ; if it cannot be on the ground then it must be on the roof ! " He added that the only means of finding a solution to this important problem was an exchange of ideas and agreement between builders and those aware of the needs of children.

It may be said that in the main the chief objectives of social work in connection with urban development are :

1. To help citizens to help themselves.
2. To provide a wide range of necessary services.
3. To enable people to make use of these services.

To carry out these activities qualified social service personnel are required, each member competent in his own particular field and familiar with the correlated disciplines of the other members of the multi-specialist team referred to by our architect (a team comprising an architect, a town-planning specialist, a doctor, a public health nurse, social workers, an economist, an administrator, a sociologist, etc.).

Several study groups recommended that universities and higher technical education establishments should prepare graduates to understand one another and to work in co-operation with a view to carrying out studies related to town planning. This could lead to the setting up of research and training centres in town planning for the systematic recruiting and preparation of post-graduate students in the relevant scientific and professional disciplines, and to provide facilities for consultation with multi-discipline faculties.



## MISCELLANEOUS

Mention should also be made of the theme chosen by the *XIIIth International Conference of Social Service Schools* which took place a few days earlier, namely "Changes in social service teaching trends". We were some five hundred who discussed this subject and we were privileged to hear some excellent lectures on the selection of students, teacher training and programme preparation. Small study groups were formed to examine these three topics.

Teacher training was the newest of these subjects and it was broached with intelligence and understanding by Dame Eileen Younghusband, president of the International Association of Social Service Schools. In the course of her talk, she said: "It is this dual enthusiasm for knowledge and the transmission of that knowledge by education which distinguishes the teacher of creative intellect from the pure academician. The teacher should be able to create an atmosphere conducive to learning. Every successful educational institution is a society in which students and teachers learn together". Dame Eileen also considered how new teachers should be systematically prepared for the transition from the practice to the teaching of social service. She declared that this preparation could take several forms:

1. One of these is to second the new teachers to a senior colleague for regular discussions concerning the preparation of a given course, to determine its objectives and content, how best to apply the most effective educational methods as well as to consider systematically student reaction and integration progress during the period of the course under examination;
2. Even more effective would be to appoint a development expert from the teaching profession as a consultant for several schools and to direct seminars on appropriate subjects;
3. The periodic holding of national or regional study sessions;
4. Comprehensive courses, either full-time or part-time, combining theory and practice for former social service workers who were ready to take up, or had already taken up, social service teaching; perhaps this last method would be the one most commendable.

It may be that these proposals seem Utopian, and yet, in the working group at which the writer took the chair, the Brazilian delegate gave an excellent example of achievements in teacher training. The Brazilian national association of social service schools had instituted a programme of teacher training lasting for three years. The Brazilian government had agreed to subsidize the scheme. All the courses are given at the University of Rio de Janeiro and each social service school sends its best teacher. Our Brazilian delegate stressed how great a sacrifice this was for each school but he also emphasized the spirit of solidarity among the schools by agreeing that this was the only way to ensure a proficient teaching body. Each year there were two courses of four months duration. The teachers then returned to their schools where some of them became instructors in the course for specialists. As Dame Eileen said: "The various methods in teacher training call for innovation. The first stage is to recognize the need to make available to teachers facilities for training and instruction. It must be admitted that proper training of social service teachers is essential, if a solution is to be found to the insufficiency of qualified social workers to meet requirements, without lowering professional standards. Although at the present time the number of workers is of importance, quality is no less essential".

This large conference in Washington, at which the vast problem of urban development was reviewed, and which was attended by a concourse of specialists anxious to ensure better training for future social workers, may be summarized as a period rich in interchange of ideas and work. There was a natural correlation between two needs: that of a profession required to strengthen its ranks in order to play an effective and acknowledged essential role, and that of a dynamic society, preparing for the future, organizing community life and calling for appropriate structures to promote its development.

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## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CASES OF DISASTER

### II

*In its previous number, the International Review published general information on the first International Conference for the Prevention and Elimination of the Effects of Disasters which was held at Skopje from October 25 to 30, 1966 and at which the League and the ICRC were represented. We have received from the Yugoslav Red Cross the conclusions reached by that Conference which we now have pleasure in giving below.*

#### Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Responsibility for prediction, prevention, emergency action and reconstruction in cases of natural calamities and other massive disasters in every country, rests with government authorities. It is essential that this responsibility be definitely established, in accordance with the resolution on disaster relief adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 20th session on December 7, 1965 and that it be concretely embodied in national plans taking into account in each instance the political, administrative, economic structure and social conditions of the country.

All social elements—government and voluntary agencies, public services and individuals—have the duty of participating in the national plan in accordance with tasks assigned them and to the extent of their qualifications and material possibilities.

2. The national plan should assign to public service and social organizations definite tasks related to prediction and prevention of disasters and to emergency relief and reconstruction efforts. The

plan should provide for coordination of efforts in such a way as to assure rapid mobilization and full and efficient use of needed material and personnel resources.

### Co-ordinated Action

3. To assure co-ordinated action, it is necessary in the first place that the national plan should establish centralized leadership. This leadership may be that of an individual or of an organized group, the choice in each case resting with the country itself.

4. The responsible national body should co-ordinate requests for, and offers of, relief in terms of personnel and of material and financial assistance. It should also be prepared to provide official information rapidly and accurately on the effects of a disaster and on developing conditions and needs.

5. In the spirit of international solidarity, it is desirable that help should be extended to developing countries in setting up national plans.

6. Whatever the form of leadership for planning of action and assignment of tasks, it is important that personnel at every level of organization should receive basic and practical instruction in periodic educational sessions.

### Country Variables

7. In extending international relief, it is important that full consideration be given not only to the extent and nature of the catastrophe but also to the general cultural pattern and physical conditions in the affected area.

Therefore, it is recommended that international norms and standards be established with reference to the kinds of material goods, especially medical equipment and supplies, likely to be needed in emergencies in different countries. There should also be established an international warning system and means of rapid intercommunication in emergency situations.

## MISCELLANEOUS

8. It is desirable that international co-operation, the development of which is indispensable, should be further facilitated by written agreements between contiguous and nearby countries with reference to action in disaster emergencies.

9. It is also desirable that co-operation among voluntary agencies which participate in international relief work should be still further developed.

### Medico-Social Aspects

10. Health and social work agencies have a special importance because of their concern with saving of lives and protection of the health of disaster victims. Therefore, such agencies should be prepared to provide expert personnel, trained to carry on their work in disaster areas in close co-ordination with other personnel engaged in serving disaster victims.

11. It is important that instruction in medical and other care under emergency situations resulting from massive disasters should be incorporated into all medical and social work education.

12. It is desirable that educational campaigns on self-care and help to others in disaster situations should be conducted in all countries on a wide national scale to reach all citizens.

13. Health and social protection of disaster victims should be considered an integrated function of services designed for the protection of all citizens, only in this manner can co-ordinated effort among responsible agencies be ensured.

14. Health and social institutions, just as health and social services in general, voluntary and official, should provide adequate material conditions and personnel for protection of citizens in times of disaster. Within this framework, centers for emergency treatment should be organized in larger cities.

15. In addition to providing first aid for disaster victims, it is also of great importance promptly to provide housing, food and drinking water for the affected population.

16. Services relating to persons killed in massive disasters must be legally provided for in the total plan of action. Such services involve establishing the fact of death and the causes thereof, identification of the victims, and proper burial.

### Earthquake Engineering

17. The principles of earthquake engineering should be applied in preparing appropriate technical regulations for construction work in all countries subject to earthquakes.

18. Steps should be taken to develop a network of modern seismic stations in all countries in seismic areas.

### Protection from Floods

19. In relation to protection against flood damage, it is important that studies should be made of all potential sources, intensities, and directions of flow of waters which may reach damaging proportions, in order that adequate protective measures may be developed.

20. Construction of needed protective facilities should be planned and actually realized to the extent possible within the framework of the existing water economy.

21. In order to make certain of the effectiveness of protective facilities in times of danger, it is important that there should be set up efficient services for supervising and maintaining them.

22. In planning protective facilities, their dimensions should be determined with full regard for the extent and degree of protection feasible technically in times of floods.

23. Systematic guarding and control of high dams, in accordance with carefully prepared regulations, is an essential safety measure.

### City Planning

24. In city planning, in addition to many other requirements, full consideration should be given to means of protection against

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natural disasters. In so doing it is necessary to study all the ways in which protection can be provided at minimum cost through the application of modern principles of city planning. For example, thought should be given to arrangements which would help to solve housing and traffic problems in cases of disaster.

25. City planning, particularly in densely populated places in seismic areas, should be carried on with full regard for principles of earthquake engineering and for detailed seismic maps of the locality, as well as for other technical considerations, such as those relating to traffic control, types of construction, and heights of buildings.

26. For protection against the effects of seismic ocean waves, cyclones and volcanic eruptions, observation and warning systems should be organized where these do not exist. Furthermore, countries subject to these natural hazards should co-ordinate their protective measures.

27. In countries subject to these particular kinds of natural hazards, pertinent technical regulations should be formulated, where this has not been done, for guidance in all construction projects.

### Research Activities

28. The development of scientific research on national and international levels, in connection with all problems arising as a result of natural catastrophes and their effects, is recommended, with special emphasis on the following :

Developing of institutes for broadening and intensifying knowledge pertaining to earthquakes and earthquake engineering, and for training experts in this field.

Constant improvement of technical regulations pertaining to construction in seismic areas.

Research in relation to floods, especially those caused by seismic and tidal waves, to high dams, and to protective facilities.

Research in the area of protection against fire hazards by proper architectural, construction and city planning measures, especially with relation to inspection and testing of building materials and methods.

### Organized Protective Measures

29. The Conference considers that the effects of natural disasters in many countries have been much greater than they need have been if appropriate preventive measures had been inaugurated. Therefore, the Conference appeals to all voluntary international and national agencies to urge that, with the aim of eliminating or alleviating the effects of natural and other massive disasters, appropriate technical knowledge and skill be applied in organization of relief and preventive efforts.

### Transportation and Communication

30. Experience to date in various countries has shown that transportation enterprises and companies have reacted in a variety of ways, in disaster situations, ranging from free transportation of emergency goods and passengers to operation on the basis of normal schedules and tariffs. At times transportation charges have mounted to a point not in accord with the generous efforts of the donor. Further, in some situations, transportation services have not been sufficiently rapid. Therefore, the Conference appeals to all national and international agencies to propose as follows in their respective countries :

a) that when these responsible agencies are called upon to provide relief in disaster situations they be given priority in the use of all means of the most rapid transportation, such as railroads, airplanes, helicopters, ships, and motor vehicles, with the aim of bringing materials, equipment, emergency goods, rescue personnel, etc., to the disaster area in the most rapid manner possible ; and

b) that transportation companies of every kind, as a humanitarian measure, provide in their tariffs either for free transportation in emergency situations or for services at the lowest possible rates.

### Prefabricated Housing

31. Long years of experience in providing relief for disaster victims have shown that the most rapid means of putting substantial



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roofs over the heads of victims is the use of light-weight prefabricated construction materials. Therefore, the Conference recommends to all government and national and international voluntary agencies that the use of prefabricated elements be specified for construction and equipment of dwellings and other needed structures in disaster situations. In doing this, it should be kept in mind that all needed elements for completion of units should be provided, that they should be sent by the most rapid means, that they should be of a kind suited to the designated purposes and to prevailing weather and other conditions in the area where they will be assembled, and that undue costs or difficulty should not be involved in the assembling process or in maintenance of completed units. In delivering prefabricated materials, the donor should indicate whether they are designed for temporary or permanent structures.

### **Reserves for Relief**

32. With the aim that relief materials may be quickly delivered in emergencies, the Conference recommends that all countries set up reserves of relief goods and materials in proximity to places potentially subject to natural disasters.

### **Future Meetings**

In the interest of brotherly understanding among peoples and international solidarity, the Conference feels it highly desirable that there should be meetings of this kind from time to time for the further exchange of experiences and opinion relating to ways of preventing and alleviating the effects of natural and other massive disasters.

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## NURSES AND THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

*The July 1965 issue of International Review informed its readers that the XIIIth Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses, meeting in June 1965 at Frankfurt-on-Main, had adopted a clause for insertion in the International Code of Nursing Ethics, namely: "It is important that all nurses be aware of the Red Cross principles and of the nurse's rights and obligations under the terms of the Geneva Conventions of 1949".*

*In The Canadian Nurse (8th year, No. 10, 1966) a Florence Nightingale medalist<sup>1</sup>, Miss Helen G. McArthur, writes an article stressing the importance for the nursing world of introducing this clause into the code. It is, indeed, important both for the nurse herself and for the better and more general implementation of the Geneva Convention provisions. That is why we have pleasure in reproducing the conclusions of the article in which Miss McArthur, quoting Miss Y. Hentsch, Director, Nursing Bureau of the League, points out the particular responsibilities of medical personnel.*

"Special privileges always imply special responsibilities. Strangely enough the Treaty of Geneva makes no mention of special responsibilities of the Army medical personnel. However, one article in the Treaty includes them all: 'The protection due to medical formations and establishments shall cease if they are used to commit acts injurious to the enemy.'

"In other words, it is the responsibility of the Army nurse to see that she does not commit herself, nor anyone under her authority, to acts which would discredit the medical establishment and give an excuse to the enemy for breaking the pact of neutrality that is supposed to protect hospitals. This is a great responsibility and one that demands sober reflection and mature judgment. Temptations are sometimes almost overwhelming to act against the enemy in order to help one's own people. But to give way to such temptation

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, May 1957 and May 1958.

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only defaces the Red Cross monument to civilization that has been so patiently and persistently built up since the Battle of Solferino; only defiles the banner that symbolizes the purpose of Henry Dunant to make the horrors of war less ghastly for those whose blood is spilled. Such an act destroys confidence in the loyalty of the nurse to her responsibilities and to the honor of her country, because in giving temporary help to a few she has betrayed the trust placed in her by many.

“Nurses have been known in rare instances to smuggle correspondence, money, and other forbidden articles through the lines when accompanying refugee children or taking sick or wounded people from one country to another. Because these few have abused their privilege the whole nursing group is subject to suspicion. When one nurse fails to live up to her obligation, the entire group is blamed and never trusted again.

“The purposes of the Treaty of Geneva are one with those of the nursing profession—to alleviate suffering. The Treaty of Geneva provides special privileges to nurses in time of war to help them fulfil their mission. In return, it requires them to uphold its word of honor and to keep its principles inviolate for the sake of humanity.”

Perhaps for a nurse, the simplest and yet all encompassing statement yet to be used to define the Geneva Conventions is, *All who need care, receive care without delay*. These simple words when practiced to their full significance have meant the preservation of human dignity and indeed life itself to thousands over the past 100 years, and it is the hope and the belief that the humanitarian Red Cross principles and the protection of the Geneva Conventions will be applied for all mankind in the future.

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HANS HAUG : " ROTES KREUZ — WERDEN, GESTALT,  
WIRKEN " <sup>1</sup>

It is scarcely necessary to introduce Mr. Hans Haug, as he is already so well known in the Red Cross world. It is sufficient to recall that he has been for a long time Secretary-General of the Swiss Red Cross and that he teaches international law at the St-Gall Graduate School of Economics, Business and Public Administration. The author of many important publications, dealing chiefly with the protection of civilian populations and with the question of neutrality, he has now produced a general work entitled " The Red Cross : its origins, organization and activity ". Well documented and based on wide experience gained from a lifetime of service to the Red Cross, this book will be all the more welcome as there is a distinct shortage of others of this kind and it certainly fulfils a need. Written in German, one hopes to see it translated into French and other languages. As the author himself points out, this volume does not pretend to exhaust the subject, but it does present in condensed and precise form a number of facts indispensable for those who wish to increase their knowledge of the Red Cross, so widely spoken about but in fact really known by so few.

Mr. Haug dedicates his work to the Swiss Red Cross on the occasion of its centenary. He also pays tribute to the memory of Max Huber, that great man who has given so much to the Red Cross, if it has only been to provide it with the moral foundations which have rendered its future development possible.

The book contains five parts with annexes. The first deals with the founding of the Red Cross and also includes an account of the evolution of humanitarian ideas through the ages and a brief

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<sup>1</sup> Verlag Hans Huber, Berne 1966, 220 p.

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sketch of Henry Dunant's life. The second part discusses the four Geneva Conventions, as well as the efforts made by the International Committee of the Red Cross to ameliorate the protection of civilians against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare. The third part relates to the world organization of the Red Cross, whilst the fourth is reserved, as it should be, for the Swiss Red Cross. These two sections are particularly well expounded and documented. The last part, and by no means the least significant, is devoted to Red Cross doctrine. It takes its stand on the declaration of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross recently stated by the Vienna Conference, together with a commentary which aptly summarizes the doctrine established so far. Finally, the annexes are well assembled and include a number of basic texts, historic documents, a summary of the Geneva Conventions now in force, charts and a selection of thoughts drawn mainly from Huber's writings.

One can strongly recommend Hans Haug's work to readers of the *International Review*. In compact size and easily accessible form they will find much substance and a host of facts hitherto without cohesion.

J. P.

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### FINN SEYERSTED : " UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE LAW OF PEACE AND WAR " <sup>1</sup>

Several legal works on the United Nations forces have recently been published, but none have made such a thorough examination as Mr. Seyersted of the problems raised by the application of the laws of war to and by these forces.

A legal expert at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he has a wide knowledge of the problems of international organizations, since he was also for many years legal adviser to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Finally, as a Norwegian he is familiar with the problems raised by the organizing of a contingent to be placed at the disposal of the United Nations Organization, as

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<sup>1</sup> A. W. Sijthoff, Publisher, Leyden, 1966, 447 p.

his country is part of the Scandinavian element recently created to be made available to the United Nations, when the need arises.

After initially describing cases in which the UN forces have been raised, Mr. Seyersted examines the powers vested in the bodies of the United Nations to create such forces and ensure their command.

The author then goes on to deal with the application of the laws and customs of war by the United Nations forces and practice adopted in the various military actions undertaken in the name of the United Nations. He shows the weakness of procedures followed so far and the dangers which can result therefrom, not only for the reputation of the United Nations Organization, but also for the security and safeguard of those forming a part of these armed forces. He then determines the position of United Nations troops during hostilities and demonstrates that this should always be similar to that of the forces of a State which is a victim of aggression. Certainly, in bello such a distinction has no importance, but post bellum it can lead to certain consequences. For example, equipment belonging to United Nations forces should never be considered by an adversary, if he captures it, as war booty. In addition, even if military action has to be undertaken against an aggressor State which is not a member of the United Nations, or against an Authority not presenting the characteristics of a State, the situation should not be different and, in a case of this kind, a United Nations force should be bound by the rules of war applicable to warfare between States.

In chapter VIII, Mr. Seyersted broaches the subject of greatest interest from our point of view, namely the application of the laws and customs of war in military actions undertaken by the United Nations. The author shows that the United Nations as such have their own right to conclude international treaties and that consequently there is nothing to prevent them from becoming parties to multilateral agreements concluded between States.

Mr. Seyersted then examines whether the Conventions which relate to the laws and customs of war are open to the accession of the United Nations and he arrives at the following conclusion<sup>1</sup>:

*The conclusion thus is that the United Nations is entitled to accede to the 1907 Hague and the 1949 Geneva Conventions. The same must*

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<sup>1</sup> Translation.

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*apply in respect of other conventions of warfare whose accession clauses use similar terms, viz. the Hague Declaration of July 29, 1899 renouncing the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, which is open for accession by " les Puissances non signataires ". On the other hand it is submitted that the United Nations is not entitled to accede formally to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property. The same may even be true of the earlier conventions which are open for accession by " States " only . . . .*

As regards the material possibility, for the United Nations, to apply the laws and customs of war, Mr. Seyersted sees no serious objection. If, for practical reasons, the United Nations Organization was not in a position to apply a particular provision of one of the Conventions relative to the law of war, it could without difficulty entrust its application to one of the States providing military contingents.

Concerning the procedure for becoming party to the Conventions relative to the law of war, Mr. Seyersted considers that the United Nations could, according to the respective clauses of the Conventions in question, accede to the Conventions of Geneva and The Hague.

The United Nations could also make use of the clause contained in article 2 common to the four Geneva Conventions and declare in each particular case that they accept to apply the four Geneva Conventions.

In this chapter's conclusions, Mr. Seyersted criticises the objections which have been made to the United Nations' accession to the Geneva Conventions. He shows that these objections, which are of a theoretical character, do not stand up against the practical advantages which a clear and unambiguous participation in the Conventions relative to the laws and customs of war represents for the United Nations and the members of their armed forces. He recalls the invitations which have been addressed on this subject to the United Nations by different sessions of the Red Cross and in particular, in the last place, by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, meeting in Vienna, in its Resolution XXV.

Finally, we would quote two passages from Mr. Seyersted's general conclusions :

*The humanitarian rules embodied in the traditional laws of war must be fully observed even by a United Nations Force. The overriding need to protect military personnel and civilians on both sides, as well as neutral civilians, from undue suffering applies as fully if the aggressor is resisted by a United Nations Force as if he is resisted by States. The same is true of the need to protect cultural property. This applies to the rules concerning the treatment and protection of the wounded and the sick, prisoners and civilians, and to those parts of the law of military occupation which are designed to protect the population of the occupied territory. It also applies to the rules concerning the actual conduct of hostilities, except that it is not clear whether the outlawry of nuclear weapons declared by the United Nations General Assembly, inter alia on the basis of certain earlier treaties, applies also to the United Nations itself. Similarly the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property must apply equally to both sides, both because they are concerned with the humanitarian laws of war and because they were adopted at a time when governments were aware of the illegality of war and should have made any modifications in the texts of the Conventions which this fact might call for if they had considered any discrimination between aggressor and victim justified and expedient. Only the Hague Conventions of 1907 can be considered as having been superseded by the treaties outlawing war, under the principle that recent law supersedes earlier law that is inconsistent therewith.*

The last paragraph of this work, in which Mr. Seyersted recommends the clear and definite accession of the United Nations, deserves to be brought to light :

*Such accession must not be allowed to be prevented by the feeling that the United Nations is more than and above States, and therefore for political reasons could not accede to these Conventions on the same level as States. This would be premature. The world has not reached the stage where the United Nations could effectively exercise supra-national powers. In this situation one must, in respect of those legal questions which have not been answered by the provisions of the Charter, be content to have the United Nations enjoy the same rights and duties as States. If the Organization in these respects does not claim and exercise*



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*equal rights with States, it is more likely to fall below the level of States than rise above it. Thus, a failure by the United Nations to accede to the Geneva Conventions is not likely to lead to greater rights for the Organization than for States in an armed conflict. It is more likely to result in the United Nations Force enjoying less protection than the forces of States do, and in the Organization exercising less control over its Force than it otherwise could.*

C. P.

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**The Leprosy problem in the world, *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana*, Washington, 1966, No. 5.**

The data compiled or published on the prevalence of leprosy in most countries do not represent the real situation, because case-finding has not reached the desired level in many of them. The authors have attempted to provide more realistic figures which reflect more accurately the situation that exists in each continent and country. To this end, they have availed themselves of information supplied by each country and each WHO regional office in reply to a questionnaire, reports of visits to countries by WHO headquarters staff and short-term consultants, reports of the WHO Leprosy Advisory Team on the assessment of certain leprosy control projects, data available in the literature and official reports published by governments or international organizations, and finally, the reports of leprosy conferences and seminars organized by WHO.

In the estimates, the observations of the WHO Leprosy Advisory Team have been taken into account with regard to Africa, Asia, and the Americas, in the course of random-survey population samples. It is certain, however, that, in some countries the existence of a margin of error is likely, and the authors stress that in presenting the aforementioned figures they have merely attempted to give an indication of the magnitude of the leprosy problem throughout the world.

With the above-mentioned reservations, and on the basis of certain criteria, they have estimated the number of cases that exist in a given country by multiplying the number of registered cases by a variable coefficient determined by whether the country in question has a program for case-finding which is satisfactory, adequate or inadequate. In all, there are 2,831,775 registered patients and 10,786,000 estimated cases.

The authors use tables to show the figures for each continent and country. The number of registered and estimated cases for each continent is as follows, respectively: Africa, 1,712,132 and 3,868,000; the Americas, 117,813 and 358,000; Asia, 915,525 and 6,475,000; Europe, 16,624 and 52,000; and Oceania, 9,681 and 33,000. According to available information, there are 1,927,929 treated patients in the world. Many countries, however, have not supplied information and, undoubtedly, have not accounted for cases which are no longer under control. Therefore, it is probable that the figures should be much higher. An analysis of the registered and estimated cases reveals that the respective proportions of treated patients are 68.1% and 17.9%. Approximately 2,097,000,000 persons live in areas with prevalence rates of 0.5 per 1,000 or higher. It is estimated that, during the next five years, there will be 995,000 new cases of leprosy in those countries, as follows: 312,000 in Africa, 26,000 in the Americas, 650,000 in Asia, 3,000 in Europe, and 4,000 in Oceania.

The authors have also attempted to estimate the number of disabled patients. They have arrived at the figure of 3,872,000, of whom 1,961,000 are in disability degrees 2-5 (excluding anaesthesia to pain).

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