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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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CONTENTS

	Page
R. R. Baxter : The first modern codification of the Law of War. — Francis Lieber and General Order No. 100	171

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>News Items</i>	190
<i>Congratulations and good wishes received by the International Com- mittee on the occasion of its Centenary</i>	195

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

<i>Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross</i>	202
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MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Protection of civilian members of the Medical Professions . . .</i>	212
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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

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

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

Pierre Boissier : Los primeros años de la Cruz Roja.

GERMAN

Pierre Boissier : Die ersten Jahre des Roten Kreuzes.

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THE FIRST MODERN CODIFICATION OF THE LAW OF WAR

FRANCIS LIEBER AND GENERAL ORDERS No. 100

Mr. Henri Coursier, of the Legal Department of the ICRC, published some time ago a study on "Francis Lieber and the Laws of War" in the International Review, together with a French translation of Orders No. 100 relative to the behaviour of the United States Armies in the field (the famous "Lieber Laws"), the object of which was to have the principles of international law applied during the American civil war (1861-1865). These orders which were immediately recognized and appreciated by the principal lawyers of the time, had a great influence on the future of the law of nations, since it can be said that the Hague Regulations, which sprang from the 1899 and 1907 Peace Conferences, were very largely inspired by them, and several provisions of the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, stem from the same source. It was to Lieber that the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, appealed to establish this Code which was promulgated in 1863, thus preceding by one year the First Geneva Convention.*

We are now returning to this subject, and in this issue and the next we are publishing an authoritative article written for us by Mr. R. R. Baxter, Professor of International Law at Harvard University. We are pleased to illustrate in this way, as we had previously done in publishing a French translation of Orders No. 100, thus illustrating the contribution of American learning and thought to the formulation of the contemporary law of war. (Edit.)

* * *

* See English Supplement, September 1953.

THE PRE-WAR YEARS

The news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon by rebel forces in 1861 must have awakened in the mind of Dr. Francis Lieber, Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, some memories of his own experience of war.

Forty-six years previously, he had set out from his native Berlin with the Colberg regiment to aid in the resistance to Napoleon, lately returned from his exile on Elba.¹ The young Lieber, then only fifteen, fought at Ligny as a private soldier, suffered the rigors of an unfamiliar calling, and was finally wounded by a French ball at Namur. From there, he was evacuated to Liège and, after a long convalescence, returned to his home.

Upon his demobilization, he became a disciple of "Turnvater" Jahn, who was training the German youth, both physically and spiritually, to resist the French. The association of the ardently Franco-phobe Lieber with this and several other German youth groups of a liberal cast led to his arrest in 1819, but he was released for want of any concrete evidence of criminal acts. To escape the restrictions that were placed on his activities by the police, he went to Jena and Halle to study.

Lieber's imagination, like that of so many of his contemporaries, was soon fired by the resistance being offered by the Greeks to Turkish rule. With a group of fellow adventurers he left for Greece in 1821. The experience was a disillusioning one: His party was refused food and shelter, robbed by bandits, and denied the opportunity to fight the Turks. This was but a shadow of the glorious campaign against Bonaparte and probably ultimately proved to be a wholesome means of tempering Lieber's enthusiastic idealism.

From Greece, Lieber went to Italy, where he was succored by Niebuhr, the eminent historian and Prussian minister at Rome, and it was through the scholar's good offices that he was able to return to Berlin in 1823. The expedition to Greece served further to convince the police that Lieber was dangerous, and he was once more arrested at Halle. Even after his release during the following year, he continued to be harassed by the police and he decided to

¹ Francis Lieber has been the subject of three biographies: The earliest is Perry, *The Life and Letters of Francis Lieber* (1882), chiefly of value for the copious extracts from Lieber's letters and other writings. Harley, *Francis Lieber; His Life and Political Philosophy* (1899) is short and outdated. The definitive life is Freidel, *Francis Lieber, Nineteenth Century Liberal* (1947). Two articles by Ernest Nys entitled "Francis Lieber—His Life and His Work" appear in 5 *American Journal of International Law* 84, 355 (1911). This short account of Lieber's life prior to the Civil War is indebted to these sources.

quit Germany. On 22 May 1826, he embarked at Hamburg for London.

Thus, by his twenty-sixth year, Lieber had engaged in two wars, had received his doctorate at Jena, had acquired a healthy distaste for the police of his native Prussia, and had voluntarily expatriated himself. If, as seems not unreasonable, he who is to write of war must first experience it, this much of Lieber's qualifications as a codifier of the law of war had been established. The thinking and writing were to come later.

Lieber was penniless when he arrived in London. For a time he supported himself by writing and teaching. Then in 1827 came an offer to serve as director of the Boston gymnasium—a post for which his training as a Turner was his best recommendation.

Lieber was delighted with the republican United States, and apparently the young German exerted an equal fascination for many of the prominent Bostonians of the day. President Adams swam with him in the gymnasium's swimming pool; Josiah Quincy, William Ellery Channing, George Hilliard, George Ticknor, Judge Story, and Charles Sumner were among his friends. Despite his wide circle of influential acquaintances, Lieber was in a constant struggle to ensure financial security for his family. One of his first projects in the new land was the large-scale adaptation and revision of the German *Conversations-Lexikon* as the *Encyclopaedia Americana*, a venture highly profitable to Lieber's publisher but somewhat less so to the author. At the same time, he was writing numerous articles and serving as an American correspondent for German newspapers.

When his search for permanent and more remunerative employment in Boston failed, Lieber moved successively to New York and Philadelphia. In 1834 he was offered a professorship at South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. The location of the college and its great distance from intellectual centres and his friends were disadvantages, but Lieber was encouraged by the prospect of steady income and accepted the position.

Although Lieber served at the College as professor of history and political economy—with that nice combination of practice and theory that has long since disappeared—his interests ranged over a number of other fields as well—penology, rudimentary semantics, public law, sociology, and international law. Yet the

two decades which he spent in the South could hardly be called happy ones. He missed Boston and his friends in the North. His correspondence with his numerous acquaintances was voluminous and often besought their aid in securing a teaching position for him in the North. Nearly every summer he left Columbia for a trip to New York and Boston, rejoicing at the opportunity of leaving for a time the small southern city in which he found himself a voluntary exile. In addition to finding little or no stimulus in the atmosphere of South Carolina College, he heartily disliked the institution of slavery but managed to conceal his feelings until 1855 when his anti-slavery views and a combination of other factors led him to resign his chair.

Lieber must surely during this period have adverted in his lectures to international law and more particularly to the law of war. But it was not until the publication of his first important book, *Political Ethics*,² in 1838 and 1839 that he set down in writing his theories of the justness of wars and the manner in which they should be conducted. It is perhaps characteristic of what he was later to characterize as an "anti-war period," stretching from the Treaty of Paris in 1815 to 1855,³ that discussion of the law of war is reserved for a comparatively short section near the rear of the book.

War he defines as: ". . . a state of enmity between two parties, in which each is known by the other to be ready to obtain its ends by other means besides intellectual ones, especially by force and stratagem."⁴ True to his Prussian upbringing and martial ardour, he decries those who disparage military greatness and those who deny that anyone gains through warfare.⁵ The Christian religion, contrary to the belief of contemporary pacifists, does not prohibit war. War is not expressly prohibited by the Bible, and its injunctions against bloodshed are to be read in light of the entire book. If Christ acknowledged the existence of law, the state, and the magistracy, it cannot be said that He intended to abolish all right and law, which, under certain circumstances, may be secured only through the use of force.⁶ Nor is war objectionable on ethical

² Lieber, *Political Ethics* (1838-39).

³ Lieber, Lectures on the Laws and Usages of War delivered at the Law School of Columbia College, 21 October 1861 to 6 February 1862 (unpublished), The Library of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. [hereafter cited as "Lectures"]. The author is indebted to the Librarian of The Johns Hopkins University for permission to quote from these lectures.

⁴ *Political Ethics*, p. 630.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 632-635.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 635-640.

grounds. Although men should attempt to deal reasonably with one another, if "we believe the loss by submission would be so great that we must at least try to protect ourselves," war may be necessary, not as a way of proving we are right, but solely as a measure of self-protection.⁷ War, he adds, does not breed immorality, as alleged by some; "just wars are not demoralizing." Mindful of the part he played in the wars against Napoleon, he cites as examples of the moral elevation which may be attained through war both the American Revolution and the German resistance to French aggression. New vigour and a spirit of self-sacrifice are often induced by war.⁸

A just war: "... must be undertaken on just grounds; that is, to repel or avert wrongful force, or to establish a right; must be the last resort, that is, after all other means of reparation are unavailable or have miscarried; it must be necessary—that is, the evil to be averted or redressed should be a great one; and it must be wise—that is, there must be reasonable prospect of obtaining reparation, or the averting of the evil, and the acquiescence in the evil must be greater than the evils of the content."⁹

Lieber classifies just wars as insurrections to gain or regain liberty, wars of independence, wars to quell armed factions, wars to unite "distracted" states of the same nation or in a country destined by nature to form one political society, wars of defence, and wars of chastisement.¹⁰

Coupled with this frank recognition of the part played by war in international relations is the jurist's insistence that war does not create a state of anarchy between states but imposes instead a new set of obligations between the belligerents.

"War . . . by no means absolves us from all obligations toward the enemy, on various grounds. They result in part from the object of war, in part from the fact that the belligerents are human beings, that the declaration of war is, among civilised nations, always made upon the tacit acknowledgment of certain usages and obligations, and partly because wars take place between masses who fight for others, or not for themselves only."¹¹

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 640-643.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 645-650.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 653.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 654.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 657.

Thereafter, Lieber discusses in summary form the rules applicable to the conduct of hostilities between belligerents.¹² He cites the classic writers on war and international law—Cicero, Grotius, Gentili, Pufendorff, Bynkershoek, Vattel, Wheaton, Clausewitz. Since he wrote in a period when custom counted more in international law than judicial precedents or treaty, he refers to many historical instances to illustrate his propositions.

These early writings show the balance that Lieber was able to achieve between a frank acceptance of war as an inevitable, and indeed necessary, human institution and his insistence that war did not thereby create a state of anarchy between the belligerents. What was later to be written in his *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field*¹³ of 1863 was little more than an amplification of the ideas he had expressed some twenty-five years earlier in the *Political Ethics*.

The *Political Ethics* received critical applause at the time of its publication and exerted a considerable influence throughout the remainder of the century as the leading text in the field of political science. Lieber was thus fortunate in being able to present his ideas to a large audience long before he was to seek to enact them as positive law.

The *Political Ethics* did not, however, secure for Lieber the chair at Harvard or Columbia which he made no secret of coveting. A trip to Germany in 1844, during which Lieber sought to obtain a post in that country, was equally unsuccessful. During his years at South Carolina College he also wrote two other treatises on political science, *Property and Labour* in 1841 and *Civil Liberty and Self-Government* in 1853, and an interesting text on the principles of interpretation and construction of law and politics, titled *Legal and Political Hermeneutics*, which he considered to be supplemental to *Political Ethics*. The *Civil Liberty and Self-Government* was something of a "tour de force" in that it was not unsympathetic to southern views of self-government and successfully skirted the issue of slavery, despite Lieber's strong views on the subject.

When Lieber was defeated in the balloting for a new president for South Carolina College in 1855, he resigned his post, probably as much induced to do so by the uncongenial atmosphere of South

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 658-668.

¹³ Lieber, *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field* (1863), originally published as General Orders No. 100, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, 24 April 1863.

Carolina as by his most recent disappointment. In 1857, he was at last offered a professorship at Columbia College in New York City and, at his own instigation, he was given the title of "Professor of History and Political Science." It was this position which he occupied when the great civil conflict broke out.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES

The protean Lieber was as much a pamphleteer and a popularizer of ideas as he was a scholar. He was not content to write; he must also convince. To such a person, a large-scale civil war, analogous in many respects to a war between nations and presenting problems both of domestic and international law, offered a favourable setting for his peculiar talents.

One of the first problems of "international" law which arose during the war between the states was that of exchange of prisoners. There were those who contended that an exchange of prisoners with the Confederate forces would constitute a recognition of the belligerent status of the rebels. Lieber addressed a letter on this subject to Attorney General Bates, which was later published, with Bates' authorization,¹⁴ in *The New York Times* in August 1861. In his letter,¹⁵ Lieber distinguished acknowledgments constituting "the mere recognition of a fact as a fact" and those constituting "recognition of reality." The exchange of prisoners, who, he noted, had been exchanged in past civil wars, constituted a recognition of the latter category based on "fact and reality," just as flags of truce and armistices were as a matter of fact employed in the hostilities between the two forces. The letter produced several commendatory editorials in the *Times*.¹⁶

By this time Lieber already had in mind the preparation of a text on the international law of war. He wrote to Sumner: "I desire to write a little book on the Law and Usages of War, affecting the Combatants—some 200 pages 12mo, but nothing of the sort having ever been written, so far as I know, it would require a good deal of hunting up, and God has denied me the two delectable things—a saddle horse and an amanuensis. Otherwise I would try

¹⁴ Freidel, *Francis Lieber*, p. 320.

¹⁵ Letter, "The Disposal of Prisoners: Would the Exchange of Prisoners Amount to a Partial Acknowledgement of the Insurgents as Belligerents, According to International Law?", *The New York Times*, 19 August 1861, p. 3.

¹⁶ Editorial "Prisoners of War", *The New York Times*, 19 August 1861, p. 2; Editorial "Exchange of Prisoners", *id.*, 21 October 1861, p. 4.

to write something which Congress might feel inclined to recommend to the Army.”¹⁷

The basic idea of General Orders 100 had taken form—instructions in the law of war for the forces of the United States, which were not, however, to receive the Congressional approval for which Lieber hoped.

Lieber was actually, within a few months, to have accumulated sufficient material for the book he hoped for, if he had only had sufficient time actually to write the book. Instead he prepared a series of lectures on the “Law and Usages of War,” which he delivered at the Law School of Columbia College from 21 October 1861 to 6 February 1862.

The first few lectures were devoted to the political theory of war and generally covered the same ground as the corresponding portions of the *Political Ethics*.¹⁸ But the fact that that treatise had been prepared in the midst of a prolonged era of peace which had terminated in 1853 gave a new perspective in which to review the progress made by the law in the nineteenth century. Lieber characterizes the “anti-war” period by this statement: “Prolonged peace and worldly security and well-being had thrown us into a trifling pursuit of life, a state of un-earnestness, had produced a lack of character, and loosened many a moral bond.”

When disputes arise between nations, he asserted, an international high court is not the sound solution, for such a court might interfere in domestic affairs, operate as a brake on the progressive nations of the world, and would, at the same time, be unable to enforce its decisions. As in the *Political Ethics*, he dismisses religious and ethical objections to war with the statement, “A dinner is not an ethical procedure, but it is not immoral.”

War, then, “must be waged with justice not less than by force.” To this end the laws and usages of war, created by common consent among the nations constituting the community of nations, have been developed in a manner closely analogous to the common law. The sanctions by which these “pre-existing rules of action for all parties” are enforced are two—public opinion and the right to “force the offending party to submit to the rule.”

¹⁷ Lieber to Sumner, 19 August 1861; Lieber to Allibone, 19 August 1861, quoted in Freidel, *op. cit.*, p. 323.

¹⁸ Pp. 630-657.

After these introductory lectures, Lieber stated "Twenty-Seven Definitions and Elementary Positions Concerning the Law and Usages of War" ¹⁹ intended to state in propositional form the basis for the law of war. A quotation of the first four will suffice to indicate their character :

" 1. Peace is the normal state of civilized society. War is the exception.

" 2. War is protracted and active hostility of large masses, in which the enemies resort to physical contest and stratagem, if need be.

" 3. A battle is the intensest action of this hostility, the positive physical contest of armies.

" 4. Peace of some sort must be the end of all war—a return to the normal state. They who would carry on war for its own sake are enemies to civilization, to mankind."

Many of the " Definitions " and " Positions " merely constitute reiterations of statements made in the *Political Ethics* and in earlier lectures. For example, in the nineteenth definition, Lieber adverts again to one of his favourite theories—that "intense wars are of short duration" :

" 19. War being an exceptional state of things, the shorter it is the better ; and the intenser it is carried on, the shorter it will be. The gigantic wars of modern times are less destructive than were the protracted former ones, or the unceasing feudal turbulence." ²⁰

For present purposes, the most interesting feature of these rules is that they are the archetype of the first section of Lieber's *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field*. The similarity between the principles stated in the *Instructions* and those of the lectures is striking, not only because of the identity of form and substance but because they both represent an attempt to convince those being exposed to international law, probably for the first time, of the validity and logic of the law of war by a series of logical and persuasive statements.

¹⁹ These statements were printed, with the permission of the author, by the hearers of his lectures. A copy is to be found in the library of The Johns Hopkins University.

²⁰ *Political Ethics*, p. 660.

One sees in part of Article 29¹⁹ of the *Instructions*, to take only one example, a paraphrase of principles 1, 4, and 19 above :

“ Peace is their [the nations’] normal condition ; war is the exception. The ultimate object of all modern war is a renewed state of peace.

“ The more vigorously wars are pursued, the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.”

Following this introduction to the theoretical basis of the law of war, Lieber proceeded to the discussion of the substantive law of war, dealing in turn with the commencement of hostilities, the conduct of hostilities, treachery, retaliation, treatment of the wounded, parlementaires and flags of truce, spies, cartels, capitulations, prisoners of war, and booty.

General Halleck, the general-in-chief of the Union forces and himself the author of a standard American treatise on international law,²¹ requested a summary of Lieber’s lectures.²² The two had met casually before the war on Governors Island, and Lieber renewed what had probably been no more than a slight personal acquaintance by sending copies of two lectures on the Constitution which he had delivered at Columbia in February of 1861.²³

The second specific question of the law of war on which Lieber advised the Attorney General concerned the status of negro slaves who had been captured or who had come into Union lines. The slaves had been variously treated by the commanding generals in the field. General Butler considered escaped slaves to be “ contraband ” and thus to be property ; General McClellan had returned runaway slaves and had promised to use military forces to put down slave rebellion.²⁴ On the other hand, General Hunter extended martial law over three states and proclaimed the abolition of slavery in that area. The Military Governor of North Carolina, Stanley, had returned slaves to their masters and broken up the schools that had been formed for those coming into Union lines. The actions of General Hunter and of General Stanley led Lieber to address another letter to the Attorney General, which, like his

²¹ Halleck, *International Law ; or, Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War* (1861).

²² Lieber to Halleck, 30 January 1862 ; Halleck to Lieber, 3 and 11 February 1862.

²³ Lieber, “ The Genesis of this Code ” in Manuscript notebook in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Washington, D.C. The author desires to express his appreciation to Major General Charles L. Decker, The Judge Advocate General of the Army, for permission to quote from this notebook.

²⁴ Freidel, *Francis Lieber*, pp. 323, 327-328.

previous letter on the exchange of prisoners, was published in a New York newspaper.²⁵

On a legal basis, he disapproved of Hunter's having liberated slaves in areas not actually under his control and therefore not subject to the martial law he had imposed. He stated with respect to martial law that "Military force being its very foundation and condition, it cannot extend farther than the military force and control extend, both as to space and time." As for General Stanley, he had disregarded the essential principle that slavery does not exist by international law but by municipal law. On the basis both of reason and precedent therefore, the rule exists that "... the slave escaping during war from one belligerent to another for protection thereby becomes free." He concluded his letter with an ardent denunciation of slavery and called in particular for the education of liberated slaves. A copy of the letter was sent to Halleck after it had been published in the *New York Evening Post*, and Halleck endorsed his friend's views.²⁶

Lieber had achieved almost the status of an unofficial adviser of the Government, not alone on the basis of his letters to the Attorney General on questions of international and martial law but also as a result of having furnished various proposals of a military nature to the War Department, including the encouragement of military reviews and suggestions for the creation of a Government-operated Army savings bank and a board of review on the appointment of officers.²⁷ The war had a peculiar personal immediacy for the publicist. One son, Oscar, had adhered to the cause of the rebels and was killed early in the war, while two other sons, Hamilton and G. Norman Lieber, joined the Union Army.

Activities of the Confederate forces and their sympathizers in several of the border states—notably Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky—in the summer of 1862 raised serious problems regarding the rights of the belligerents with respect to guerrillas and other irregular combatants.²⁸ On the first day of August, Lieber wrote to Halleck, suggesting the publication of a pamphlet on guerrillas as a guide to officers in the field forced to determine the status of

²⁵ "The Duty of Provisional Governors: Letter from Professor Lieber to Secretary Bates", letter to *The Evening Post*, New York City, 17 June 1862.

²⁶ Lieber, Manuscript notebook.

²⁷ Freidel, *Francis Lieber*, p. 321.

²⁸ War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [hereafter cited as *Official Records*], Series 1, Vol. 15, 16 and 17, *passim*.

the combatants with which they were dealing.²⁹ Within the week, Halleck replied to Dr. Lieber, soliciting his views concerning the belligerent status of men sent by the rebel authorities “in the garb of peaceful citizens, to waylay and attack our troops, to burn bridges and houses, and to destroy property and persons within our lines.”³⁰ Lieber quickly produced a pamphlet of 22 printed pages, entitled *Guerrilla Parties Considered with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War*, of which 5000 copies were ordered by Halleck for distribution to the Army.³¹ The pamphlet is brief and to the point, well suited to the needs of field commanders. Principles are illustrated by examples of usages in recent conflicts, notably the Napoleonic wars. What the publication actually accomplishes is a definition of “the Freebooter, the Marauder, the Brigand, the Partisan, the Free-corps, the Spy, the Rebel, the Conspirator, the Robber, and especially the Highway Robber, the Rising en Masse, or the ‘Arming of Peasants’” for the purpose of determining whether each category is to be accorded the rights of combatants or be subjected to the penalties attaching to those denied a belligerent status.³²

THE GENESIS OF THE CODE

The time had now come for Lieber to propose the project which was nearest to his heart—a series of rules of warfare for dissemination to the armies of the United States. He suggested the idea to General Halleck only a few months after the publication of the *Guerrilla Parties*, writing to him that :

“Ever since the beginning of our present War, it has appeared clearer and clearer to me, that the President ought to issue a set of rules and definitions providing for the most urgent cases, occurring under the Laws and Usages of War, and on which our Articles of War are silent.”³³

The President should appoint a committee, with Halleck as chairman, to define offences and fix penalties. If the President did not have the power to prescribe such rules, Congress might enact them.

²⁹ Lieber to Halleck, 1 August 1862.

³⁰ Halleck to Lieber, 6 August 1862.

³¹ Lieber, *Guerrilla Parties Considered with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War* (1862); see Dyer, “Francis Lieber and the American Civil War”, 2 *Huntington Library Quarterly* 449 (1939).

³² Lieber, *Guerrilla Parties*, p. 9.

³³ Lieber to Halleck, 13 November 1862, quoted in Freidel, *op. cit.*, p. 331.

Halleck at first replied, quite truthfully, that "there was really no time for it," but Lieber began a sample chapter on paroling.³⁴ Early in December Lieber was unexpectedly summoned to Washington.³⁵ Special orders were issued by the War Department on 17 December appointing a board "to propose amendments or changes in the Rules and Articles of War, and a Code of Regulations for the government of armies in the field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war." The other members of the board beside "Francis Lieber, LL.D." were General Hitchcock, the president; General Hartsuff, a field commander; General Martindale, a lawyer and military governor of the District of Columbia; and General Cadwalader, a lawyer.³⁶ Martindale soon retired.³⁷

Lieber approached his task with enthusiasm. He deluged the other members of the board with proposals for the reorganization of the Army and suggestions concerning punishments, military distinctions, improved uniforms, the creation of new ranks, promotion on the basis of seniority, a new militia law, and the revision of the curriculum at the Military Academy.³⁸ Nothing ever came of the paper he prepared on these subjects. The Board did, however, honour his natural request that he be permitted to draw up the "Code of Regulations." In the meanwhile the Board had sent out a form letter to officers asking for their suggestions, but there is no indication that comments in any appreciable number were furnished, and if so, whether they proved to be of assistance.³⁹ For its part, the Board devoted itself to the revision of the Articles of War and was content to leave the problems of the law of war to the civilian member of the Board.

Lieber returned to New York and prepared the first draft of the "Code," as he referred to it, during the early weeks of 1863.⁴⁰ A first draft in the form of a very rough manuscript on odds and ends of paper is still in existence.⁴¹ By February Lieber had prepared a draft of the code which was printed "as manuscript" for the Board.⁴²

³⁴ Halleck to Lieber, 15, 23, 25 November 1862.

³⁵ Lieber, Manuscript notebook.

³⁶ Special Orders No. 399, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, 17 December 1862.

³⁷ Lieber, Manuscript notebook.

³⁸ Freidel, *Francis Lieber*, p. 333.

³⁹ Hitchcock, printed circular letter, 22 December 1862.

⁴⁰ Freidel, *Francis Lieber*, p. 333.

⁴¹ In the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California (Dyer, *op. cit.*, p. 455).

⁴² "A Code for the Government of Armies in the Field as Authorized by the Laws and Usages of War on Land, Printed as manuscript for the Board appointed by the Secretary of War [Special Orders, No. 399]. 'To Propose Amendments or Changes in the Rules and Articles of War, and a Code of Regulations for the Government of Armies in the Field, as authorized by the Laws and Usages of War'" (February 1863).

The draft is considerably shorter than the *Instructions* as finally approved—97 sections as compared with the final 157—but, making allowances for occasional transpositions, generally follows the same pattern as the completed work. However, the section on “Insurrection—Civil War—Rebellion” had not yet been added to the draft. Lieber noted that he had said nothing on rebellion, because he felt that it did not “. . . fall within the limits, as indicated in the special order appointing our board.”⁴³

Fifty copies of the printed draft were given to General Hitchcock and copies were furnished General Winfield Scott, Horace Binney, Attorney General Bates, and, of course, General Halleck, to whom the author wrote: “I have earnestly endeavored to treat of these grave topics conscientiously and comprehensively; and you, well read in the literature of this branch of international law, know that nothing of this kind exists in any language. I had no guide, no groundwork, no text-book. I can assure you, as a friend, that no counsellor of Justinian sat down to his task of the Digest with a deeper feeling of the gravity of his labor, than filled my breast in the laying down for the first time such a code, where nearly everything was floating. Usage, history, reason, and conscientiousness, a sincere love of truth, justice, and civilization have been my guides; but of course the whole must be still very imperfect.”⁴⁴

Of the recipients of the draft, only General Halleck found time to comment at any length.

Dr. Lieber was apparently dissatisfied with this draft and immediately began to prepare another, incorporating changes which had come to his own mind and about half of the suggestions made by General Halleck on his copy of the printed draft.⁴⁵ At the latter's suggestion, he added a lengthy section on rebellion and insurrection although he “disrelished it”,⁴⁶ probably because he did not wish the “Code” to be capable of the construction that it was applicable only to civil war and not to wars between states. The enlarged manuscript was sent to Washington accompanied by a request that it be read by the members of the Board. The part played by the military members is best described in Lieber's own words:

“At the last meeting in Washington the whole was discussed. General Hitchcock did most of the work done by the generals.

⁴³ Lieber to Halleck, 20 February 1863.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Dyer, *op. cit.*, p. 455.

⁴⁶ Lieber, Manuscript notebook.

Genl Hartsuff did a good deal. Transpositions were made, as well as curtailments, improvements, and a very few additions ; but some things were left out which I regret, and two weak passages slipt in. They are not mine.”⁴⁷

The board ruthlessly cut down the final section on rebellion and insurrection to one quarter of its former length. It was also decided that what Lieber hoped would constitute a “ Code ” should be designated as “ Instructions.”

The author of the *Instructions* later wrote : “ The heading as it now stands is wrong. It does not indicate in the least that this set of rules apply to the intercourse of hostile enemies exclusively. I struggled hard to keep as heading the words of the original order, by which the Board was appointed, namely a Code of Regulations for the Government of Armies in the Field, as authorized by the laws and usages of war. [Special Orders No. 399. Series of 1862]. I did not succeed. It was probably believed that the word Code indicated something which the Pres. of U.S. has no right to issue—something which requires the assistance of Congress—an enactment. This, indeed, was first looked for by Genl Halleck and by myself. But Congress adjourned, and we could not wait ; nor did the generals of the Board want the word Code.”⁴⁸

In the meantime, a portion of the “ Code ” had already been published. This was the section dealing with the parole, and its early promulgation to the field was necessitated by the overly frequent use of parole, both by officers and enlisted men, as a socially acceptable device for desertion on the battlefield or release from Confederate prisoner-of-war camps. Although General Orders No. 49 of the War Department, issued on 28 February 1863, clearly shows the influence and, for the most part, the language of Lieber, the hand of an individual more interested in the disciplinary measures which might be taken against offenders under the law of the United States is also evident. Provisions common to both the printed manuscript draft and the completed “ Code,” such as Articles 119, 120, and 122, dealing with the general nature and effect of the giving of a parole, and Article 129, which specifies the form of parole which may be used in the capitulation of strong places, are omitted in General Orders No. 49. On the other hand, the provision

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

of paragraph 9 of General Orders No. 49 that : " No one can pledge his parole that he will never bear arms against the government of his captors, nor that he will not bear arms against any other enemy of his government, not at the time the ally of his captors. Such agreements have reference only to the existing enemy and his existing allies, and to the existing war, and not to future belligerents.", is not found in either the draft or the final form of the " Code." Nor is it possible to say with any degree of definitiveness whether these orders were based on an early draft or on the " Code " as it approached its final form. Article 127 of General Orders 100, relating to the giving of paroles by a non-commissioned officer or private, is reproduced in General Orders 49 as paragraph 6, but paragraph 4 thereof, relating to punishments for officers giving their parole on the battlefield, has a counterpart only in the manuscript draft.

It was not, however, until the middle of May that the " Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," as the Code was ultimately called, had been approved by President Lincoln and promulgated in General Orders No. 100 of 1863. The orders themselves bore the date of 24 April 1863, but general orders of the Army are not effective until the actual date of their promulgation.⁴⁹ Although a few changes had been made in the Code by Lieber and by a hand unknown to him during the process of being approved, the Instructions were published in substantially the form in which they had been approved by the board.⁵⁰

Lieber later wrote : " While writing down this code I felt the high responsibility weighing on me, and the gravity as well as the nobleness of this task ; I was conscious of doing a piece of work for mankind of historic effect and permanency." ⁵¹

THE EXISTING LAW OF WAR

The full significance of the *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States* becomes apparent only when the Code is considered in light of the paucity of existing legal materials regarding the law of war. Lieber had in 1859, four years before the publication of the Code, secured the support of General Winfield Scott in an effort to have instruction in the law and usages of war included

⁴⁹ *Digest of Opinions of The Judge Advocates General of the Army, 1912*, p. 276 (1917).

⁵⁰ Lieber, Manuscript notebook.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

in the curriculum at the United States Military Academy, but nothing came of the suggestion.⁵²

The existing treatises on international law were few. General Halleck had published a text in 1861 entitled *International Law, or, Rules regulating the intercourse of states in peace and war*. New editions of Kent's *Commentaries*⁵³ and Lawrence's *Wheaton*⁵⁴ had appeared shortly before the war, and a translation of Vattel⁵⁵ was on the market. But the ordinary Union officer or enlisted man was unlikely to be acquainted with any of these.

Military precedents for comprehensive instructions to the troops regarding their conduct toward the enemy and the enemy's obligations toward United States forces were not, however, altogether lacking. Credit must be paid to General Winfield Scott's General Orders No. 20, issued at "Head Quarters of the Army, Tampico" on 19 February 1847, which established "a supplemental code" to the "rules and articles of war" for the punishment of the following offences:

"2. Assassination; murder; malicious stabbing or maiming; rape; malicious assault and battery; robbery; theft; the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries or other religious edifices and fixtures, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property . . ."

The code applicable to such offences was thus described:

"7. That unwritten code is *Martial Law*, as an addition to the written military code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war, and which unwritten code, all armies, in hostile countries, are forced to adopt—not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property, about the theatres of military operations, against injuries contrary to the law of war."

General Orders No. 20, it may be mentioned in passing, is also of some historical importance for its provisions for trial by military commissions, which, it is true, had existed previously under other names but were first to be used on a large scale during the war with Mexico.

⁵² Lieber, draft letter, May 1862.

⁵³ Kent, *Commentaries on American Law* (10th Ed., 1860).

⁵⁴ Wheaton, *Elements of International Law* (6th Ed., Lawrence, 1857).

⁵⁵ Vattel, *The Law of Nations*, "from the new edition of Joseph Chitty with additional notes and references by Edward D. Ingraham" (1858).

Similar general orders defining offences against the law of war were promulgated during the Civil War. Dr. Lieber's friend, General Halleck, caused orders of this nature to be issued while he was serving as Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri. General Orders No. 8 and No. 13 of 1861⁵⁶ provide that Confederate officers and men are to be treated as prisoners of war and prescribe their treatment upon capture, including the type of labour they may be called upon to perform. Capital punishment is provided for rebel non-combatants who maraud and rob or furnish supplies to the Confederate forces and for those persons "found in disguise . . . or under other false pretenses within our lines" furnishing information to the enemy, who were to be shot as spies. The orders forbid retaliation in kind against such acts of robbery and murder by rebel non-combatants but provide that non-combatant civilians who have been plundered and robbed by the enemy are to be quartered and fed at the expense of those secessionists best able to pay for their support.

But the great majority of military commanders in the field were neither Scotts nor Hallecks.⁵⁷ Some made honest attempts to conform with the existing law of war. General Banks wrote to Lieber in November 1862, offering him encouragement in the preparation of the code and telling him :

"Many points are greatly abused and in some respects our people entertain erroneous views . . . No distinction is made in the public mind between the plunder of people by individual soldiers for their own gain—which is robbery and works a terrible demoralization in all armies—and the confiscation of property by commanding officers for the support of armies."⁵⁸

General McClellan spoke out strongly :

"I will . . . forbid all pillaging and stealing, and take the highest Christian ground for the conduct of war . . . I will not permit this army to degenerate into a mob of thieves."⁵⁹

But far more often :

". . . Often the commander's will expressed itself in severe and sweeping orders. Summary arrests were made ; papers were

⁵⁶ General Orders No. 8, Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., 26 November 1861; General Orders No. 13, Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., 4 December 1861, *Official Records*, Series 2, Vol. 1, pp. 137, 233.

⁵⁷ On this subject generally, see Freidel, "General Orders 100 and Military Government", 32 *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 541 (1945).

⁵⁸ Banks to Lieber, 23 November 1862.

⁵⁹ McClellan, *McClellan's Own Story* 463 (1887).

suppressed ; land was condemned for sanitary purposes ; railroads were taken over ; private houses were commandeered ; banks were forbidden to give out Confederate money ; ministers were apprehended ; church services were closed ; public assemblages were suppressed ; citizens refusing the oath were threatened with deportation ; property was seized for confiscation, and many other extraordinary things were done, more commonly for the preservation of order, but sometimes out of mere caprice or a sense of irritation.”⁶⁰

General R. H. Milroy in Virginia demanded payment in reparation for robberies perpetrated by guerrillas and threatened to shoot such persons and burn their homes. Halleck hastily acknowledged that the orders had no basis in the laws and usages of war.⁶¹ Ben Butler’s “woman order” and his treatment of foreign consuls are sufficiently notorious not to warrant description here.⁶² General Pope’s method of dealing with disloyal citizens was to order them to leave the area occupied by his troops and to threaten to hang them if they returned.⁶³ On the other hand, the military commander, who, like General McDowell, took a firm stand against pillaging by his forces was subjected to vilification by Army men, by the Radicals, and by members of Congress.⁶⁴ The time was indeed ripe for a firm statement on the law of war.

(To be continued.)

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⁶⁰ Randall, *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln*, 225-227 (1926).

⁶¹ *Official Records*, Series 3, Vol. 2, pp. 943-4 ; Vol. 3, pp. 3-18.

⁶² Randall, *op. cit.*, p. 227.

⁶³ *Official Records*, Series 2, Vol. 4, pp. 828-9.

⁶⁴ *Id.*, Series 1, Vol. 2, pp. 743-4 ; Vol. 12, Part 1, pp. 53-4, 292-3, 327.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

On behalf of prisoners in the Yemen

The International Committee has received from the Saudi Arabian authorities a further list of prisoners captured by the Royalist Yemeni forces fighting to re-establish the Imam El Badr on the throne of Sanaa. This list comprises the names of 24 Egyptian military personnel. These, after having been captured on Yemen territory, were handed over to the Saudi Arabian authorities who interned them in conformity with international practice. Dr. Beretta, delegate of the ICRC, to whom the list was handed, took steps to enable him to visit these prisoners.

On the Republican Yemeni side, Mr. Abdel Wasaa Hamid, Director General of the Red Crescent recently founded in Sanaa, informed the ICRC that he had made further representations, in order to obtain from all military commanders lists of Royalist fighters captured by the Republican forces. During the ICRC's recent mission in Sanaa, he declared to its delegates that most of the prisoners taken in action had been released and that it was therefore difficult to draw up lists. He has now informed Geneva that the three prisoners of Saudi Arabian origin, whose names he had given to the delegates, had also been allowed to leave the prison at Sanaa, and were able to move freely in the Republican capital.

The ICRC relief action in the Yemen

In response to the appeal which it recently launched on behalf of the victims of the conflict in the Yemen, the ICRC has received favourable replies from eight National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These have declared themselves prepared to make contributions in cash or in kind available to the International

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Committee, which will make possible the despatch of medicines and bandaging equipment. There is, on the other hand, still a lack of medical personnel for the wounded in the Imam's forces.

In Saudi Arabia

As we have previously mentioned, the Saudi Arabian authorities had informed the ICRC representatives of their intention to promote the creation of a National Red Crescent Society in the Kingdom. This would seem to be likely to materialize in the near future. In fact, the "Saudi Weekly Newsletter", issued by the Directorate General of Broadcasting, Press and Publications, has recently announced that the establishment of a Red Crescent Society was being studied at Jeddah.

The Society, states the Newsletter, will work to improve public health in the country. Its mission will be the same as that carried out by similar institutions in the world. Amongst other things, it will establish a "Blood Bank" and offer first aid in cases of emergency. If all goes well, it may join the International Red Cross in the future. The idea of establishing a Red Crescent in Jeddah has had a favourable echo in other parts of the country. In Riyadh, scores of letters have been pouring to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs asking for a Red Crescent being established in the city as soon as possible. On his part the Minister pledged to offer every help possible to realise this objective. On the other hand, quite a number of well-to-do people expressed their wish to contribute their share towards this scheme. In Dammam, the population were not less enthusiastic. Signs are suggesting that before long, a Red Crescent Association will see the light in the province.

Setting up of a special ICRC Delegation in Algeria

Following on the agreement made between the Algerian Government and the ICRC, the latter has appointed Mr. Claude Pilloud, Deputy Director for General Affairs, as head of its special mission in Algeria to set the action on foot. From the beginning of April the special delegation of the ICRC will be directed by Mr. B. R. de Haller. As stated last month, the ICRC concluded an agreement with Mr. Ben Bella's Government during the visit to Algiers by its Vice-President, Mr. Samuel Gonard.

Mr. Pilloud has been to Algiers, where he prepared the setting up of the special delegation. This comprises some twenty members who have already arrived, some in Algiers and Oran and others in the Constantine region.

The ICRC to which the recently concluded agreement has entrusted the task of visiting places of detention in Algeria and of

trying to discover the fate of persons missing after the cease-fire, continues to receive numerous enquiries concerning persons whose relatives have lost trace of them.

In the Congo and South Africa

The International Committee's Delegate General in Sub-Equatorial Africa, Mr. Georges Hoffmann, recently went to Leopoldville to contact the Congolese authorities. He was received by Mr. Cyril Adoula, Head of the Government, and by Mr. Justin Bomboko, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After a short stay in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Hoffmann left for the Republic of South Africa. He visited the chief towns in the country where he made contact with the directors and members of the South African Red Cross. At Cape Town, he met several members of the Government, among them Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of External Affairs.

Visits to Detainees in the Congo

Accompanied by two doctors, one appointed by the Congolese Government and the other belonging to the Swiss Medical Unit in the Congo, Mr. Geoffroy C. Senn, Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, recently visited former members of the constabularies of Katanga and South Kasai detained in N'dolo prison in Leopoldville. The delegate also visited some political detainees at Makala prison. The ICRC Delegate then went to Stanleyville where he visited Katangan military prisoners detained in the prison of Kongo-Kongo 3 miles from the town. He also visited Stanleyville Central Prison.

Relief Action in Laos

The International Committee has just terminated the relief action which it has been carrying out in Laos since December 1960. On that date, Mr. André Durand, Delegate General for South-East Asia, intervened on behalf of the victims of the hostilities which had broken out in Vientiane.

Subsequently, the ICRC, acting at the request of the Royal Laotian Government, undertook from July 1961 onwards, a large relief action on behalf of different groups of victims of events, and particularly of refugees who had left the danger areas. At the beginning of this year, the ICRC Delegate, Mr. Jacques Ruff, realized that the Laotian authorities were now in a position to deal themselves with the refugees who, in any case no longer raise such a serious problem as hitherto. The ICRC has therefore decided to terminate this activity.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

However, before leaving Laos, Mr. Ruff carried out various other important tasks and in particular, visited numerous political prisoners to whom he handed over relief supplies. He obtained permission for them to correspond with their families and to receive parcels from them. Shortly before his departure, he also visited Dong Dam Douane internment camp in Savannakhet.

From now on the ICRC will send temporary missions to Laos. Its representatives will thus continue to visit political detainees and help the Laotian Red Cross and to direct other activities such as tracing missing persons and resettling families.

The Central Tracing Agency

In 1962, the Central Tracing Agency of the International Committee received 44,000 communications and sent out 35,000. It dealt with 60,500 cases and opened 15,700 enquiries with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, government offices, Civil Service Departments, the International Tracing Service, etc., about 42% of which led to positive results.

Amongst the cases dealt with, a certain number still concerned victims of the Second World War. As is known, it is a question, on the one hand, of finding traces of civilians and military persons missing during the conflict, of establishing proof of their death and of finding where they are buried, and on the other hand, of supplying those who ask with certificates of captivity, hospitalization or decease.

The Central Agency has also had to deal with tasks imposed upon it by current events and it has thus continued its enquiries in North Africa to trace missing civilians and military. In the same way, the events in the Congo, Laos, Indonesia, Goa, the Middle East, etc., have necessitated opening enquiries and transmitting family messages. The number of messages transmitted has risen to more than 10,500.

It should be added that the Central Agency has continued, as in previous years, to devote a great deal of its attention to family resettlement in Europe and in countries overseas.

This rapid summary only gives a rough picture of the multiplicity of the Central Agency's complicated and delicate tasks. But it should be emphasized that it is greatly encouraged by the results obtained, thanks, particularly to the co-operation of National Societies.

The President of the ICRC in Paris

Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, recently gave an address entitled "The peace

which is alive ", at the Cercle interallié in Paris. During the course of his talk he described the rôle of the ICRC in Cuba.

On the occasion of his visit to Paris, Mr. Boissier met Mr. François Missoffe, Minister for the repatriated, Mr. Jean de Broglie, Secretary of State for Algerian Affairs and Mr. André François-Poncet, President of the French Red Cross.

For Refugees

Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, was the first person in Geneva to receive the " All Star Festival " record from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The profits of this record are for refugees. This fact can be interpreted as a tribute to the Red Cross for the activities which it has been carrying out for so long on behalf of refugees in the most varied regions of the world.

Television film about the Red Cross

The British Broadcasting Corporation has just televised a documentary programme telling the story of the first hundred years of the International Red Cross with the aid of stills, early documents and some rare archive material ; two versions have been made, a sixty-minute version which will be shown on BBC-tv, and a fifty-minute international version for dubbing in foreign languages to be available to the rest of the world.

The title of " The Third Front " derives from " Le Troisième Combatant ", the autobiography of the Red Cross Delegate, Dr. Marcel Junod, whose work took him into Ethiopia and Spain in the 1930s and across many frontiers during the Second World War.

CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES

RECEIVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE OCCASION
OF ITS CENTENARY

On February 17, 1963 the International Committee, as we know, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It received numerous messages on that occasion and last month we published those from National Red Cross Societies which reached Geneva by the end of February. Since then further testimonies have been arriving in large numbers, congratulatory messages from National Societies together with thanks for the silver-gilt medal presented to them by the ICRC in recognition of their services. We therefore now continue to publish the letters and telegrams received in Geneva and signed for the most part by the Presidents of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

These will be preceded by an address given by the Sovereign Order of Malta. In fact, on March 19 the Grand Chancellor of the Order, Don Enzo di Napoli Rampolla, Prince of Resuttano in person expressed to the President of the ICRC, Mr. L. Boissier, congratulations and good wishes from the Order. Accompanied by senior officials, he read out the message as reproduced below, and some of the staff members of the International Committee were also present. Mr. Boissier then spoke in reply recalling the close relationship uniting the Order of Malta and the International Committee, both engaged in the same struggle against suffering.

MESSAGE DE L'ORDRE SOUVERAIN MILITAIRE ET HOSPITALIER DE
SAINT JEAN DE JÉRUSALEM DIT DE RHODES DIT DE MALTE

En cette année qui voit la commémoration du Centenaire du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, c'est aujourd'hui, pour notre délégation comme pour moi-même, un grand privilège et une vraie joie, que de pouvoir, au nom de S.A. Eme Frà Angelo de Mojana di Cologna, Prince Grand Maître de l'Ordre Souverain de Malte, apporter au Comité International les félicitations et les vœux du Grand Magistère et de l'Ordre tout entier.

Le CICR a su donner une portée universelle au message qu'Henri Dunant a apporté au monde, il y a cent ans. Démontrant par l'action et le verbe que la fraternité ne doit pas désarmer devant les armes, la Croix-Rouge, sous l'impulsion de cet homme providentiel, et sous la conduite du CICR, a

sauvé l'honneur de l'humanité. « Inter arma caritas », cette devise de la Croix-Rouge est devenue aujourd'hui un principe que tout pays civilisé a adopté, une règle que tout Etat évolué a faite sienne.

Au cours du siècle écoulé, l'œuvre du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge a été immense. Partout où s'est manifestée la douleur, partout s'est manifestée aussi l'assistance de la Croix-Rouge. Le CICR, gardien des Conventions votées par les Gouvernements sur son initiative, a montré par ses actes tout ce que ces Conventions représentent pour l'adoucissement des souffrances des blessés et malades sur les champs de bataille, pour les prisonniers dans leurs camps, ainsi que pour les populations civiles dans les cas où la guerre, ce fléau maudit, est venu désoler la terre.

L'Ordre Souverain de Malte, plus peut-être que toute autre institution, est en mesure d'apprécier à sa très haute valeur cette contribution admirable au bien de l'humanité. Sous son premier Grand Maître, dès le début du XII^e siècle, l'Ordre, à la fois hospitalier et militaire, possède et régit l'hospice de Jérusalem, où sont soignés les pèlerins et les militaires blessés. Transféré à Chypre d'abord, puis à Rhodes en 1310, puis à Malte en 1530, le Couvent continua à dispenser des secours et des soins à ceux qui souffraient dans leur chair et s'adressaient à lui. Au cours des siècles, et depuis l'établissement de son Grand Magistère à Rome en 1834, l'Ordre est resté fidèle à ses hautes traditions de charité sur un plan international. Depuis cette époque, il a souvent collaboré avec la Croix-Rouge, notamment pour soulager les victimes des deux dernières grandes guerres mondiales.

Les deux institutions s'inspirent de l'idéal le plus élevé qui puisse guider l'humanité. Par leurs organismes internationaux, par leurs Sociétés et Associations Nationales, elles travaillent non seulement à diminuer les souffrances, mais aussi à augmenter la conscience que doit avoir chaque être humain de ses devoirs à l'égard des malheureux, de l'amour qu'il doit porter à ses semblables.

En apportant au Comité International de la Croix-Rouge ses félicitations fraternelles et ses vœux de prospérité, l'Ordre Souverain de Malte salue en la Croix-Rouge tout entière l'une des grandes forces d'espérance et de paix dans notre monde si troublé d'aujourd'hui.

MESSAGES FROM NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Brazilian Red Cross

La Croix-Rouge brésilienne se réjouit du Centenaire du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, de votre honorable Présidence, dont la date du 17 février 1963 nous est très chère parce qu'elle évoque la réunion historique de la Commission des 5 grands de la Croix-Rouge qui, avec sa courageuse prédestination, en fondant l'œuvre universelle de la Croix-Rouge, a lancé les

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

bases de cette glorieuse Organisation internationale, aujourd'hui reconnue par toutes les nations, car elle est solidement fondée sur le droit humanitaire.

The Turkish Red Crescent Society

Nous nous empressons de féliciter le Comité International de son passé glorieux de cent ans au service de l'humanité, tout en lui souhaitant un avenir digne de son passé.

En humbles serviteurs de notre tâche commune qui est celle d'atténuer la souffrance humaine, nous profitons de cette occasion pour vous renouveler l'assurance de nos sentiments profonds de solidarité.

Austrian Red Cross

Ich danke für Ihr Schreiben vom 5. Februar 1963 mit der Mitteilung, dass das Internationale Komitee vom Roten Kreuz anlässlich seiner 100-Jahrfeier unserer Gesellschaft die Goldsilbermedaille verliehen hat.

Nehmen Sie, sehr geehrter Herr Präsident, die Versicherung entgegen, dass wir diese Auszeichnung zu würdigen wissen und dass die uns verliehene Medaille einen besonderen Ehrenplatz bei uns erhalten wird.

Italian Red Cross

Nous avons l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre 440^e circulaire, par laquelle vous nous avez fait part de la décision du Comité International de décerner pour le Centenaire de sa fondation et comme marque de gratitude, une médaille de vermeil aux Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge.

La Croix-Rouge Italienne, très touchée de ce noble geste, vous remercie de tout cœur pour avoir si hautement apprécié l'apport de sa collaboration modeste, mais par contre toujours animée des liens d'amitié les plus sincères.

Cette médaille vient de nous être remise par la voie diplomatique, et nous tenons à vous dire qu'elle a reçu toute notre plus vive admiration. Elle sera jalousement gardée ici, parmi les souvenirs les plus précieux qui témoignent la longue marche historique de la Croix-Rouge dans ses cent ans d'existence.

Portuguese Red Cross

Le Président national me charge d'accuser réception de la médaille commémorative du Centenaire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et de vous remercier, au nom de la Croix-Rouge portugaise, de l'exemplaire qui lui a été offert comme témoignage de gratitude du Comité pour la collaboration que lui a toujours apportée notre société.

Nous avons été très sensibles à cette marque de sympathie et voulons vous en exprimer toute notre reconnaissance.

Upper Volta Red Cross

J'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de vous accuser réception de la médaille commémorative du Centenaire de la création du Comité International de la

Croix-Rouge et, avec mes sincères remerciements, je tiens à vous transmettre, au nom du Comité central de la Croix-Rouge voltaïque, nos plus vives félicitations pour votre action humanitaire dans le monde entier.

Togolese Red Cross Society

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que la médaille offerte par le CICR afin de commémorer le centenaire de la Croix-Rouge, et dont une copie a été offerte à la Croix-Rouge togolaise, vient de parvenir au Secrétariat général de la Croix-Rouge togolaise.

Tant en mon nom personnel qu'au nom des membres du Comité central, ainsi que de tous les membres de la Croix-Rouge togolaise, je vous exprime toute ma gratitude.

Ghana Red Cross Society

I have the honour to acknowledge with many thanks on behalf of the Ghana Red Cross Society, receipt of the magnificent Medal for the Centenary of the Red Cross, which was received some few days ago.

It is a real souvenir of the occasion and we shall treasure and jealously guard it among other relics in our Red Cross Museum because of its significance.

Allow me to express our sincere thanks and best wishes to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Australian Red Cross Society

We welcome indeed, and thank you for the presentation to our Society, by the International Committee of the Red Cross, of its Centenary Medal, as a token of gratitude for the support accorded the Committee by the Society.

It has been our very great privilege and honour to serve the cause of the Red Cross and the International Committee over the past fifty years of the Society's functioning. We will earnestly continue and, we hope, considerably develop in the future, the degree of service and co-operation necessary to enhance the international goodwill so strongly held by the International Red Cross.

French Red Cross

Ce n'est pas sans émotion que j'ai reçu la Médaille de Vermeil que le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge a décernée aux Sociétés Nationales pour l'appui qu'il en a reçu au cours des cent années qui s'achèvent.

Le siècle d'activité du Comité international qu'évoque l'inscription gravée au revers a été marqué par une des plus belles réalisations des temps modernes. L'introduction des principes du Droit dans le domaine de la guerre, l'adoption de règles d'humanité destinées à adoucir les souffrances de tous ceux qu'éprouve le déchaînement de la violence en période d'hostilités, sont des résultats d'une importance considérable, dont le mérite lui revient directement.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

C'est sur ce code de la guerre, peu à peu mis sur pied et constamment perfectionné, que les Sociétés Nationales ont pu s'appuyer pour organiser leur action charitable. Sans lui, leur action eût été sans avenir.

Si la Croix-Rouge Française a pu apporter son aide au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, elle ne peut oublier les inestimables services que celui-ci lui a rendus aux heures graves qu'elle a connues et l'œuvre admirable qu'il a accompli pour secourir tous ceux pour lesquels son intervention était indispensable.

La Croix-Rouge Française sera, pour sa part, hautement reconnaissante au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge de l'honneur qu'il lui a fait en lui décernant sa Médaille de Vermeil et je vous exprime en son nom ses sincères remerciements.

Mexican Red Cross

Acabamos de recibir la hermosa medalla conmemorativa del Primer Centenario de la Fundación del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja cuyo envío se sirvió Usted anunciarnos en su comunicación fechada el 5 de Febrero pasado, Número 440e.

Dicha preseña, de inestimable valor para todos nosotros, será colocada en el lugar de honor que le corresponde en las Oficinas Generales de nuestra Sociedad y la consideramos como distinción muy especial del Comité Internacional que Usted, muy acertadamente, preside.

La Cruz Roja Mexicana, en su Central y en sus 171 Delegaciones establecidas en el Interior de nuestra República, está preparando diversas Ceremonias para conmemorar el glorioso Primer Centenario que, en el año actual, se celebra y en su oportunidad informaremos ampliamente al respecto.

Estamos preparando, asimismo, la organización de una Representación de Socios de ésta Asociación que, cubriendo el costo de sus pasajes por su cuenta para no gravar a nuestra Tesorería, se trasladará a Ginebra durante el mes de Septiembre entrante, para asistir a los diversos Actos Oficiales en nombre de la Cruz Roja Mexicana.

En el nombre del Consejo de Directores y de los diversos Sectores que integran nuestra Sociedad, vengo a presentar a Usted y a los Funcionarios del Comité Internacional, el profundo agradecimiento que formulamos por su gentileza en remitirnos la Medalla Conmemorativa.

The Netherlands Red Cross

Sans aucun doute, on peut affirmer que le Comité International a prouvé sa raison d'être depuis sa première assemblée historique à Genève et qu'il suit complètement les directives de ses fondateurs au profit de l'humanité.

Nous tenons à féliciter chaleureusement le Comité International à l'occasion de cette commémoration, tout en le remerciant de l'appui et de la collaboration qu'il nous a toujours témoignés pendant de longues années, servant ainsi les intérêts de la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise et du peuple néerlandais.

En même temps, nous exprimons le vœu et l'espoir que le Comité puisse continuer à remplir ses fonctions particulièrement importantes.

Pour terminer, nous voulons vous dire notre gratitude pour la médaille en vermeil que le Comité International a bien voulu offrir à l'occasion de cet anniversaire à la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise.

The American National Red Cross

The handsome silver-gilt medal which you sent to the American Red Cross on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the foundation of the International Committee of the Red Cross is accepted with our deep gratitude for this recognition.

This medal will be placed on public display in our main lobby, and I know that it will stimulate interest and will be admired by all our Red Cross family and other visitors to our National Red Cross Headquarters here in Washington.

We are particularly stirred by your very fine statement about the origin and the work of the Red Cross movement. We find in it additional incentive for renewing our determination to extend and broaden our obligation and opportunities as a national Red Cross Society.

We would be most grateful if you would extend to the officers and members of the International Committee of the Red Cross our congratulations and assurance of our continued dedication to the universal work of the Red Cross.

British Red Cross

With reference to your circular No. 440 of 5th February I am writing to express our sincere appreciation for the very beautiful Centenary silver-gilt medal which we have now received. The British Red Cross Society is most happy to have this medal.

The Red Cross Society of China

We are pleased to receive the medal for the Centenary of the International Committee of the Red Cross which you kindly sent us. We are very grateful to you for it.

On the occasion of the Centenary of the International Committee of the Red Cross, I, on behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, extend my warmest congratulations to you. May the friendly relations between our two organizations develop with each passing day.

Sierra Leone Red Cross

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a gold-plated silver Medallion sent through our High Commission in London to me as President of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Sierra Leone Red Cross Society in recognition of the services rendered by our National Red Cross Society.

I shall bring this award to the notice of our National Council. I am sure it will be a source of gratification and inspiration to them.

Yugoslav Red Cross

Durant la période écoulée, le travail de la Croix-Rouge yougoslave s'inspirait des efforts entrepris pour réaliser les nobles objectifs de la Croix-Rouge, particulièrement en collaboration avec les autres Sociétés nationales et tous les organismes de la Croix-Rouge internationale.

La Croix-Rouge yougoslave déclare solennellement qu'elle va poursuivre son activité au service de l'idée humanitaire conçue par Henry Dunant, et elle placera sa meilleure volonté à maintenir les excellentes relations qui existent entre elle et la Croix-Rouge internationale, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge.

Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam

Nous nous réjouissons d'avoir reçu la précieuse médaille qui a été décernée à notre Société et que nous avons présentée à la séance extraordinaire de notre Conseil d'Administration qui s'est réunie le 7 mars dernier pour la revision générale de notre programme « Centenaire 1963 ».

Ce geste nous rappelle, une fois de plus, l'œuvre immense et universelle qu'a accomplie la Croix-Rouge pendant un siècle écoulé et nous fait imaginer les lourdes tâches qui incomberont au Comité international pour apporter « Espoir et Réconfort » dans le siècle à venir, à tous les peuples du monde entier.

German Red Cross in the Democratic Republic of Germany

Mit Rundschreiben Nr. 440 informierten Sie die nationalen Gesellschaften von der am 9. Februar am Sitz des Internationalen Komitees veranstalteten feierlichen Begehung des 100. Jahrestages seiner Gründung.

Der Seite 3 dieses Rundschreibens entnahm ich die Mitteilung von der Verleihung der Goldsilbermedaille des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz an die nationalen Gesellschaften, für deren Unterstützung der Tätigkeit des Internationalen Komitees. In der Zwischenzeit ist die unserer Gesellschaft zuge dachte Medaille vor einigen Tagen hier eingetroffen und ich erlaube mir, dem Internationalen Komitee und Ihnen als Präsidenten im Namen des Präsidiums des Deutschen Roten Kreuz in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik unsere Freunde über diese Auszeichnung zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

CENTENARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

This Congress constitutes the central part of the programme of the Centenary of the Red Cross. On February 28, 1963, the three host institutions addressed the following letter to all the Central Committees of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies :

The XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross accepted the offer in 1957 of the three Red Cross institutions whose headquarters are in Switzerland, namely the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross, to receive the XXth International Conference in Geneva in 1963, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary.

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross has, however, decided to postpone the XXth International Conference until 1965 and to replace it by other meetings grouped under the name of "Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross" also organized by the three above-mentioned institutions.

The Congress will comprise a meeting of the Council of Delegates as well as the 27th Session of the Board of Governors of the League ; it will sit from August 28 to September 10, 1963, in Geneva, at the Palais des Nations.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross have the honour to convene your Society to these meetings.

On the other hand, the Congress will be preceded from August 21 by the meeting of various Committees and Commissions whose members will be summoned at a later date.

Under the terms of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and of the Rules of Procedure of the International Conference, the Council of Delegates will comprise representatives of the Inter-

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

national Committee of the Red Cross, of the League of Red Cross Societies and of each National Society recognized by the International Committee. As regards the Board of Governors, its composition is laid down by the Statutes of the League.

The provisional agendas of these two meetings are herewith enclosed, as well as the general programme of the Congress and of the preliminary meetings. A note referring to certain details concerning the Board of Governors and the Council of Delegates is also attached.

The three undersigned institutions will be grateful if you would inform the "Commission for the Organization of the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross" (7, avenue de la Paix, Geneva) as soon as possible of the names of those who will be representing your Society at the Congress.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross are particularly pleased to be able, on the occasion of the Centenary of the Red Cross, to welcome to Geneva the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, and they hope that it will be possible for your Society to honour the Congress with its presence.

For the League
J. Macaulay
Chairman of the Board
of Governors

For the Swiss Red Cross
A. von Albertini
President

For the ICRC
L. Boissier
President

This letter was accompanied by the general programme of the Congress and our readers will realize the large number of subjects which will be dealt with during these sessions when they see the programme and the agendas as sent to the National Societies :

General Programme

The Centenary Congress is comprised of the meeting of the Council of Delegates from September 2 to 10, and the Board of Governors from August 28 to 31. It will be preceded, from August 21 onwards, by meetings of various Committees and Commissions, details of which will be found at the end of this programme.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

I. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Wednesday August 28

9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League
(27th Session)

Thursday August 29

9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League

Friday August 30

9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League

Saturday August 31

9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Board of Governors of the League

II. COMMEMORATIVE DAY

Sunday September 1 Red Cross Centenary Day

III. COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

Monday September 2

10 a.m. Plenary Session
3 p.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Health and Social Affairs Commission

Tuesday September 3

10 a.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Health and Social Commission
3 p.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Health and Social Commission

Wednesday September 4

10 a.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Health and Social Commission
3 p.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Junior Red Cross Commission

Thursday September 5

10 a.m. General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Junior Red Cross Commission

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Thursday September 5

3 p.m.

General Commission
Humanitarian Law Commission
Junior Red Cross Commission

Friday 6 and Saturday 7 September

Reception given by the Federal Authorities
in Berne; demonstrations by the Army
Medical Corps and Swiss Red Cross teams in
the Bernese Alps.

Sunday September 8

Free day

Monday September 9

10 a.m.

Plenary Session

3 p.m.

Plenary Session

Tuesday September 10

10 a.m.

Plenary Session

3 p.m.

Plenary Session
Closing Session

IV. VARIOUS MEETINGS PRECEDING THE CONGRESS

Wednesday August 21

9.30 a.m.

Committee on League's Structure

3 p.m.

Committee on League's Structure

Thursday August 22

9.30 a.m.

Committee on League's Structure

3 p.m.

Permanent Bareme Commission of the League
Committee on League's Structure

Friday August 23

9.30 a.m.

Permanent Bareme Commission of the League
Committee on League's Structure

3 p.m.

Permanent Bareme Commission of the League
Committee on League's Structure

Saturday August 24

9.30 a.m.

Permanent Bareme Commission of the League
Working Group for the Centenary Commission

3 p.m.

Standing Finance Commission of the League
Commission for the Red Cross Centenary

Monday August 26

9.30 a.m.

Standing Finance Commission of the League

3 p.m.

Standing Finance Commission of the League

Tuesday August 27

9.30 a.m.

Standing Commission of the International
Red Cross

3 p.m.

Finance Commission for the ICRC
Executive Committee of the League
(83rd Session)

A. Council of Delegates

— Provisional Agenda —

I. *Plenary session*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries.
2. Reading of the declaration of Red Cross Principles (voted unanimously by the Council of Delegates in Prague).
3. Approval of the Agenda.
4. Appointment of Commissions of the Council :
 - (a) General Commission ;
 - (b) International Humanitarian Law Commission ;
 - (c) Health and Social Commission ;
 - (d) Junior Red Cross Commission.
5. Reports of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies on the action taken on the Resolutions of the XIXth International Red Cross Conference.
6. Report of the General Commission.
7. Report of the International Humanitarian Law Commission.
8. Report of the Health and Social Commission.
9. Report of the Junior Red Cross Commission.
10. Red Cross as a factor in World Peace.

II. *Meetings of Commissions*

(a) *General Commission*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Statement by Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross.
3. One hundred years of service to humanity. The Red Cross on the threshold of its second century :
 - (a) Report of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies ;
 - (b) Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross ;
 - (c) Report of the League of Red Cross Societies.
4. Development and nature of relations of the Red Cross with non-Red Cross Organizations.

(b) *International Humanitarian Law Commission*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Implementation and dissemination of Geneva Conventions.
3. Protection of civil populations :
 - (a) Legal protection against the danger of indiscriminate warfare;
 - (b) Status of personnel of civil defence services ;
 - (c) Civil medical and nursing personnel.
4. Protection of victims of non-international conflicts.
5. Use of the Red Cross emblem (establishment of regulations for the use of National Societies).

(c) *Health and Social Commission*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Red Cross and Health Services (first aid, accident prevention, health education, blood transfusion).
3. Red Cross and Social Services (principles, training of personnel, welfare work for the chronically ill and handicapped, general child welfare).
4. Actions of National Societies in the field of civil population protection.
5. Red Cross responsibilities today in the field of nursing.

(d) *Junior Red Cross Commission*

1. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteur and Secretaries.
2. Red Cross responsibility in humanitarian education of youth.
3. Junior Red Cross responsibility in spreading its ideals and principles among young people.
4. Evaluation and adaptation of Junior Red Cross programmes to modern world trends.
5. Study of means for developing closer and more positive co-operation between the teaching body and the Junior Red Cross.
6. Dissemination of Red Cross Principles and Geneva Conventions among youth.

B. BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

1. Opening addresses :
 - (a) by the Chairman of the Swiss Red Cross ;
 - (b) by the Chairman of the Board of Governors.
2. Roll Call.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. Approval of the Proceedings of the 26th Session of the Board of Governors held in Prague from September 30 to October 7, 1961.
5. Approval of the decisions of the Executive Committee regarding admission of new National Societies to the League.
6. Constitution of Commissions :
 - (a) Drafting and Resolutions Commission ;
 - (b) Elections Commission ;
 - (c) Other Commissions set up by the Board.
7. Appointment of League representatives to the Council of Delegates.
8. Report of the Executive Committee on the work of the League since the last Session of the Board.
9. Adoption of the Report of the League of Red Cross Societies to the Council of Delegates.
10. Report of the Committee on Re-examination of the League's Structure. Proposed modifications to the Constitution and Bye-Laws.
11. Report of the Centenary Commission of the League.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

12. Report on implementation of resolution No. 8, Board of Governors, Prague, September 1961, " Technical and Financial Assistance to National Societies " (Development Programme).
13. Proposal of the Japanese Red Cross : The Suspension of Nuclear Arms Tests.
14. Report on the VIIth Inter-American Red Cross Conference, Puerto-Rico, November 1962.
15. Information on World Conference of Educators, Lausanne, August 1963.
16. Financial Reports :
 - (a) Report of the Treasurer-General ;
 - (b) Auditor's Report for the financial year ended December 31, 1962 ;
 - (c) Report of the Standing Finance Commission ;
 - (d) Report of the Permanent Scale of Contributions Commission. Adoption of the new scale of contributions ;
 - (e) Budget for 1964.
17. Election of the Executive Committee—Renewal of half of the elected Societies.
18. Election of the members of the Standing Finance Commission.
19. Examination of any other proposal exceptionally submitted to the Board of Governors in virtue of Sections 4 and 5 of the Bye-Laws.
20. Place and date of the 28th Session of the Board of Governors.

As we have said, the Congress, the general programme of which has been given above, will be the most important of the celebrations organized for the Centenary of the Red Cross, but other meetings will be held within the same framework, and although the International Review has already spoken about them in previous issues¹, they can usefully be enumerated again :

August 19-23, 1963, World Conference of Educators, at Lausanne

August 19-23, 1963, Red Cross International Nursing Study Centre, at Lausanne

August 19-23, 1963, International Red Cross Meeting of First-Aiders, at Macolin

August 26-30, 1963, Lectures and discussions on the theme : " The Red Cross in the world today ", in Geneva.

¹ November, 1962—January, 1963.

In addition to this, a Seminar on the Work of the Red Cross on behalf of victims of Armed Conflicts will be held in Geneva from August 19 to 23 and, in conclusion, we should like to give some information about this because the ICRC has a particular interest in the problems which will be dealt with in this seminar and which concern the protection of victims of armed conflicts and the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

Object of the seminar. — As its name indicates, the object of this particular seminar is to review, in a fairly thorough and systematic manner, the way in which the Red Cross can accomplish one of its fundamental tasks: aid to victims of armed conflicts or even of tensions arising between communities.

In stating this task, it is hardly necessary to recall that the Red Cross above all aspires to peace. Most of its practical activities contribute toward this and its founder body, during a recent international crisis, showed what price it attached to it. Nevertheless, as long as there exist in the world victims of armed conflicts, whatever they may be, the Red Cross keeps as its fundamental task that of coming to their aid and, also, of being ready, since no effective action can even be undertaken without a minimum of preparation.

Character of the Seminar. — Without in any way leaving on one side the tasks of the ICRC or of the League, emphasis will chiefly be placed on the activities which the National Societies can themselves undertake. Each of the main subjects featuring on the programme will be explained by a series of talks as far as possible based on practical examples; their participants will have the opportunity of pooling their ideas, give the conclusions of their experiences and eventually to bring forward methods which seem to be the best. The seminar should also provide National Societies with the chance of setting out problems or difficulties which they know in the fields being considered.

This seminar, consequently, is destined above all for members of National Societies who are to take responsibilities and decisions as regards the tasks to be undertaken by their Society in circum-

stances as stated above. It is however naturally open to all other members of the Red Cross who are interested in these problems.

Provisional Programme. — The programme as given below is purely provisional: We should be very grateful to National Societies, especially those proposing to take part in the seminar, to send their suggestions and proposals to the organizers to enable the definite programme to be drawn up.

1. After considering the different types of conflict which the Red Cross may have to face, the seminar will examine *the preparation* of the activity on behalf of the victims of armed conflicts, and this under two aspects which are, moreover, linked in practice. On the one hand the psychological aspect: in its preparation and its external presentation one must take account of the people's desire for peace. On the other hand, there is the practical aspect: a review will be made of measures which can be taken already in peace time.

2. The seminar will then examine the practical activity which the Red Cross can carry out on behalf of victims both during and after a conflict.

Here also one should be able to distinguish two aspects: the activity of a National Society on whose territory the conflict will be taking place (whether this activity is intended for the victims direct or in co-operation with the ICRC), and the rôle, in certain cases most useful, which the Societies of countries not involved in the conflict can undertake, either direct or in liaison with the international bodies of the Red Cross.

3. Finally, the seminar will examine the international co-ordination of activities on behalf of victims, that is to say more especially certain aspects of the rôle, either separate or combined, of the ICRC and the League.

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

PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONS

The International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Medical Association and the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy recently informed the World Health Organization of the result of the work which they had undertaken jointly to determine the means of strengthening the protection of civilian medical personnel of all categories in time of conflict. It will be remembered that the work had been undertaken not only because of the interest which the three organizations took in the problems concerned, but also to enable the World Health Organization to give possible effect to a resolution of its General Assembly, which had asked it to examine certain questions relative to international medical law.

The result of the work is known to the National Societies. It was the subject of the 425th ICRC Circular of February 6, 1959, and of a report by the latter to the Council of Delegates in Prague, in 1961. Moreover, it figures once again on the agenda of the Council of Delegates meeting as part of the Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross.

The text of the letter sent to the Director General of WHO, Dr. M. G. Candau, by the presidents of the three organizations will be found hereunder. The memorandum enclosed with the letter, and in which it is referred to, has not been reproduced, since, apart from minor alterations, it follows the text of the 425th Circular. However, since the latter was published only in the French edition of the International Review (March 1959) which, at that time, published only an English supplement, we believe our readers would like to read the text. We are therefore reproducing it first, followed by the letter of October 30, 1962, to the World Health Organization.

425th Circular
To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies

Geneva, February 6, 1959

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A few years ago, a number of national and international organizations representing members of the medical profession stated that, in their view and that of their members, civilian doctors of all categories did not enjoy adequate protection in time of international or internal conflict. In particular, they considered that the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims were not as extensive or detailed in the case of civilian medical personnel as in that of the medical services of the armed forces, and should be strengthened in some way in order to ensure the full and free exercise of the profession in all circumstances.

Several of the organizations therefore proposed that all members of the medical and allied professions should be authorized to display the red cross emblem freely and in all circumstances. This proposal was not acceptable however, since it implied an amendment to the Geneva Conventions which only a diplomatic conference is authorized to make, and it was neither possible nor even desirable to convene a new diplomatic conference at that stage. Moreover, serious disadvantages would have resulted from such an extension of the use of the red cross emblem without any possibility of control. The problem had therefore to be solved in some other way.

At the suggestion of the World Medical Association, it was decided to refer the matter to a working party composed of representatives of that Association, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, and the International Committee of the Red Cross ; an observer from the World Health Organization was also present at the meetings. The conclusions arrived at by the working party, after thorough study of the matter, were recently approved unanimously by the institutions represented and are now being notified to the various national medical organizations, both civilian and military. They have also been approved by other professional organizations, and in particular by the International Dental Federation.

We now have the honour to present these conclusions to the Red Cross movement and to invite the National Societies to give them sympathetic consideration.

1. At the outset of its deliberations, the working party noted that, in time of conflict, what is important for medical personnel of all categories in reality is that they should be protected " in fact "

and should be able freely and fully to exercise their profession without any hindrance. It seems, however, that this factual protection is not guaranteed always and in all circumstances by simple rules of law, particularly in the case of an internal conflict. The working party therefore considered that until such time as international law is universally respected and, if need be, strengthened, every attempt should be made to take practical measures towards this end.

The first fact to realize was that it was for the medical professions themselves to determine and proclaim the principles which their members were prepared to apply, and have applied to them, in time of conflict. This led to the elaboration of new *Rules of medical ethics in war-time*, the text of which is annexed to the present communication.

2. This code of medical ethics, however, cannot in itself ensure protection for civilian doctors and other members of the medical professions. In laying down the principles applicable within those professions, it certainly demonstrates that they are based on the strictest principles of humanity and are therefore worthy of respect and protection, but it does not, and could not, proclaim any rule relating to protection itself. As it stands, it seeks only to strengthen the professional conscience of doctors.

It therefore seemed necessary to set forth, side by side with this code, a certain number of rules defining not only the principles which the medical professions intend to observe themselves, but above all those which they ask should be observed in respect of themselves ; these they should in peace-time and without further delay make known to the general public and notify to the authorities in their own country.

While the primary objective of these rules is in fact to ensure the protection of medical personnel in time of conflict, their true aim is to guarantee that the wounded and sick receive proper care and attention in all circumstances. Here, as in the Conventions of Geneva, the protection afforded to medical personnel is based on the need to ensure the protection of the wounded and sick. For this reason, the rules have been entitled : *Rules governing the care of sick and wounded, particularly in time of conflict*. The text of these rules is also annexed to the present communication.

These rules will not only be disseminated in time of peace, but will be immediately reaffirmed if one or other of the situations occurs which they are intended to cover. In this case, they must also be communicated by every possible means to the various authorities of the parties to the conflict. The aim to achieve is that the principles thus laid down should become known everywhere and should be so entrenched in people's consciences that everyone will instinctively

MISCELLANEOUS

feel that respect and protection are due—and in time of conflict this seems to be the only real guarantee of the immunity which doctors should enjoy in the pursuance of their functions.

3. Article 6 of these rules mentions a distinctive emblem for the medical and allied professions. The use of this emblem represents the third practical method suggested for ensuring that civilian medical personnel receive the best possible protection in fact.

Indeed, a medical man going to the assistance of the wounded during street fighting, for example, must be able to make himself known as such rapidly. An identity card, while necessary, is not sufficient and it was decided that an emblem was needed which, while not being subject to such severe restrictions as the red cross emblem, would also be universally known and clearly recognizable. It was also necessary for the emblem to be acceptable to the medical profession throughout the world. The emblem of medical science itself was therefore chosen. The staff of Aesculapius, an illustration of which is attached hereto, is today an emblem of medical science known the world over. It has been designed red on a white ground not only to make it clearly visible, but also to arouse that instinctive feeling of respect to which long familiarity with the red cross has already given rise.

The dimensions and proportions of this new emblem have deliberately not been fixed, in order not to restrict its protective value to any definite form and also to enable the doctor or nurse hurrying to render assistance to improvise rapidly an emblem which will still be valid. Those who have been authorized by their professional body to make use of this new emblem will be able to do so in all circumstances and in all places—on their home, their car, their professional equipment, etc. It is even necessary that this should be done so that everyone can become accustomed to the emblem.

The present provisions are undeniably of interest to the Red Cross institution. Any measure which is likely to afford increased protection in time of conflict to civilian medical personnel, and which is therefore likely to improve the exercise of medicine and ensure better care for the wounded and sick, cannot fail to be received with satisfaction by the National Societies, whose activity is so closely linked to the practice of medicine. Furthermore, the creation of a medical emblem will safeguard the full significance of the red cross emblem and help to ensure that the latter is used only in accordance with the relevant rules, and to prevent any abuse.

The International Committee of the Red Cross therefore hopes that the National Societies of the Red Cross will support and assist the professional medical and allied organizations in their country with a view to the full implementation of these measures and in order to make them familiar to the authorities and the general

public as well as to ensure that the principles set forth in the rules are fully respected at all times. In particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross hopes that the National Societies will help to make the new medical emblem known to their own members as well as to the general public and that, if need be, they will support any approach made to the national authorities with a view to obtaining legal sanction for it.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold Boissier
President

ANNEX

I. — *Rules of Medical Ethics in War-time*

1. — Medical ethics in time of armed conflict are identical with medical ethics in time of peace, as established in the International Code of Medical Ethics of the World Medical Association. The primary obligation of the doctor is his professional duty ; in performing his professional duty, the doctor's supreme guide is his conscience.

2. — The primary task of the medical profession is to preserve health and save life. Hence it is deemed unethical for doctors to :

- (a) Give advice or perform prophylactic, diagnostic or therapeutic procedures that are not justifiable in the patient's interest ;
- (b) Weaken the physical and mental strength of a human being without therapeutic justification ;
- (c) Employ scientific knowledge to imperil health or destroy life.

3. — Human experimentation in time of armed conflict is governed by the same code as in time of peace ; it is strictly forbidden on all persons deprived of their liberty, especially civilian and military prisoners and the population of occupied countries.

4. — The forbidding of the medical procedures in points 2 and 3 is mandatory under all circumstances regardless of decisions to the contrary issued by either a *de jure* or a *de facto* authority.

5. — In emergencies, the doctor must always give the required care impartially and without consideration of sex, race, nationality, religion, political affiliation or any other similar criterion. Such medical assistance must be continued as long as necessary.

6. — Medical secrecy must be preserved by the doctor in the practice of his profession.

7. — Privileges and facilities afforded the doctor must never be used for other than professional purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS

II. — *Rules Governing the Care of Sick and Wounded, particularly in Time of Conflict*

1. — Under all circumstances, every person, military or civilian, must receive promptly the care he needs without consideration of sex, race, nationality, religion, political affiliation or any other similar criterion.

2. — Any procedure detrimental to the health, physical or mental integrity of a human being is forbidden unless therapeutically justifiable.

3. — In emergencies, doctors and associated medical personnel are required to render immediate service to the best of their ability. No distinction shall be made between patients except where justified by medical urgency. Services may be refused if other doctors are rendering their services.

4. — The members of medical and auxiliary professions must be granted the protection needed to carry out their professional activities freely. The assistance necessary will be given to them in fulfilling their responsibilities. Free passage will be granted whenever their assistance is required. They will be afforded complete professional independence.

5. — The fulfilment of medical duties and responsibilities shall in no circumstances be considered an offence. The doctor can never be prosecuted for observing professional secrecy.

6. — In fulfilling their professional duties the medical and auxiliary professions will be identified by the distinctive emblem of a red serpent and staff on a white field. The use of this emblem is governed by special regulation.

Letter to the Director General of WHO

Geneva, October 30, 1962.

Sir,

At its 9th plenary session on May 20, 1953, the 6th World Health Assembly passed a resolution (WHA 640) inviting the Director General to undertake a preparatory study of the problems relating to International Medical Law with the assistance of appropriate organizations and persons.

In order to assist the World Health Organization in this new task thus defined, and with its agreement, the World Medical Association, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy and the International Committee of the Red Cross

set up a working party in 1954 to make a thorough study of certain of the problems confronting members of the medical professions today and which come under International Medical Law. The World Health Organization took part in all the meetings of this working party, delegating qualified observers to them.

It was also kept informed at regular intervals by the three above-mentioned institutions of the state of progress of the party's work, particularly in 1955 and 1957.

This work consisted, among other things, of examining the means of improving the protection accorded by the law of nations and more particularly by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of victims of war, to the members of the medical and allied professions in time of internal or international conflicts.

The conclusions reached by the working party and the measures which it recommended should be adopted were submitted to the three mandatory institutions.

The World Medical Association formally approved them during its General Assembly in 1956 and recommended each of its member national associations to intervene with their Governments to have these conclusions put into effect.

Similarly, in 1957, the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, through its international office of military documentation and medicine, also accepted them and invited its members to intercede to obtain their adoption on a national level.

The International Committee of the Red Cross presented them to the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies throughout the entire world, in the first place by means of a circular, then by a report submitted to a meeting of the International Red Cross, held in Prague in 1961. In this report the International Committee asked the National Societies to co-operate with the medical associations of their respective countries to get the public authorities to put the proposed measures into operation.

These measures have also been adopted unanimously by the International Dental Federation and will shortly be examined by the International Council of Nurses.

They have already been ratified by special legislation in Brazil, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg.

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed, you will find a memorandum giving explanations and comments on the measures set up by the working party.

The undersigned three institutions consider that the aim referred to by this working party, namely to improve, particularly on the practical level, the protection due to members of the medical professions in the discharge of their functions in time of disturbances and war, would be achieved in large measure, or at any rate an important step would have been taken in that direction, if the public authorities of the different countries accepted, expressly or tacitly, the recommended resolutions which have been submitted to them by the national medical associations. To this end the three institutions hope that the World Health Organization, within the framework of the 1953 resolutions and if these solutions meet with its approval, will, in turn, draw the attention of member States to the new proposals and invite them to give them their favourable consideration.

In thus associating its efforts with those of the medical associations, military/medical officers and the Red Cross Societies, the World Health Organization would be contributing to hasten the solution of one of the important current problems of International Medical Law and would be making a first positive reply to the 1953 resolution of its World Assembly.

We would be grateful for any effect which you deem it possible to give to this proposal and we would ask you to accept the assurance of our high consideration.

FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF
MILITARY MEDICINE
AND PHARMACY:

General A. Ayadi,
President

FOR THE
WORLD MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION:

Dr. A. M. de Aragao,
President

FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF THE
RED CROSS:

Léopold Boissier,
President

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

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

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

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

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

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

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

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

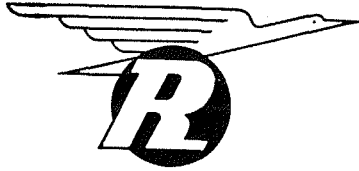
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established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

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

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

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

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



H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

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Some publications of the ICRC

The International Committee publishes works on law and on humanitarian ideas. The following have been published or reprinted recently :

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. *Geneva, 1949.* 249 p., Sw. fr. 8.—.

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Brief Summary for Members of the Armed Forces and the General Public. — *Geneva, 1951.* 13 p., Sw. fr. 1.—.

Commentaries published under the general editorship of Jean S. Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross. (*Translated from the original French*) :

I. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. — *Geneva, 1952.* 466 p., paper-back Sw. fr. 12.—; bound Sw. fr. 15.—.

II. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. — *Geneva, 1960.* 320 p., paper-back Sw. fr. 15.—; bound Sw. fr. 20.—.

III. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. — *Geneva, 1960.* 764 p., paper-back Sw. fr. 30.—; bound Sw. fr. 35.—.

IV. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. — *Geneva, 1958.* 660 p., paper-back Sw. fr. 25.—; bound Sw. fr. 30.—.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga BARRIKADAVET, *Tirana*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106, Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kamnien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835 *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 9, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

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- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG** — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, 26, Nairamdal Gudang, P.O. 20/26 *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA** — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2, Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucaresti*.
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- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
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- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lome*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.